

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: WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED**

What have we learned through the lens of the archaeological record that is really useful for society today? Why do we continue to do archaeology, and why is it important? Archaeologists with diverse perspectives, experiences, and situations answer this question for themselves, and for you.

**[2] General Session · PRECONTACT ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH AMERICA**

**[3] General Session · CENTRAL ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

**[4] General Session · SOUTHWEST ASIA: MESOLITHIC, CHALCOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC**

**[5] General Session · SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN NORTH AMERICA**

**[6] Poster Session · LITHIC ANALYSIS IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA**

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**[9] Poster Session · ARCHAOMETRY I**

**[10] Poster Session · ZOOARCHAEOLOGY: THE WEST COAST**

**[11] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN GIS: CENTRAL AMERICA**

**[12] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN GIS: OLD WORLD**

**[13] Poster Session · THE PACIFIC ISLANDS**

**[14] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF COLONIALISM**

**[15] Poster Session · MUSEUMS & COLLECTIONS**

**[16] General Session · ARCTIC NORTH AMERICA**

**[17] General Session · ANDEAN ARCHAEOLOGY: FORMATIVE AND MIDDLE HORIZONS**

**[18] General Session · SURVEY, REMOTE SENSING AND SITE FORMATION IN MAYA ARCHAEOLOGY**

**[19] General Session · MESOAMERICA: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE GULF AND PACIFIC COASTS**

- [20] General Session · RESEARCH FROM OCEANIA AND THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINENT
- [21] General Session · MIGRATION, TRADE AND MOBILITY IN NORTH AMERICAN PREHISTORY
- [22] General Session · MATERIAL CULTURE ANALYSIS IN THE NORTHEAST
- [23] General Session · HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE OLD WORLD
- [24] General Session · EAST ASIA: THE PROTOHISTORIC AND HISTORIC PERIODS
- [25] General Session · IDENTITY, GENDER AND ETHNICITY
- [26] General Session · MIDWESTERN NORTH AMERICA: VILLAGE FARMERS
- [27] General Session · THE ANCESTRAL PUEBLO PERIOD
- [28] General Session · CLASSIC MESOAMERICA: LANDSCAPE, MONUMENTALITY AND HOUSEHOLD ARCHAEOLOGY
- [29] General Session · PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC RESEARCH FROM EUROPE
- [30] General Session · SOCIOPOLITICAL ORGANIZATION AND ARCHITECTURE IN MAYA ARCHAEOLOGY
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- [32] General Session · AFRICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
- [33] General Session · ICONOGRAPHY, SYMBOLISM AND IDENTITY IN MESOAMERICA
- [34] General Session · COASTAL AND ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGY
- [35] General Session · LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGY IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
- [36] General Session · CONTACT PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY
- [37] General Session · PRECLASSIC, CLASSIC AND POSTCLASSIC MAYA
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- [40] General Session · DIGITAL LANDSCAPES I—APPLICATIONS IN GIS
- [41] General Session · OLD WORLD PALAEOLITHIC

**[42] General Session · CULTURAL RESOURCES AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT IN THE AMERICAS****[43] General Session · ZOOARCHAEOLOGY AND SUBSISTENCE****[44] General Session · NORTH AMERICAN HUNTER-GATHERERS****[45] General Session · EAST ASIA: THE JOMON AND NEOLITHIC PERIODS****[46] General Session · MATERIALS ANALYSIS AND ARCHAEOMETRY IN ANDEAN ARCHAELOGY****[47] Poster Session · PALEOINDIAN ARCHAELOGY****[48] Poster Session · SETTLEMENT & MIGRATION****[49] Poster Session · ICONOGRAPHY AND EPIGRAPHY****[50] Poster Session · ARCTIC AND SUBARCTIC ARCHAELOGY****[51] Poster Session · THE CARIBBEAN****[52] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAIC****[53] Poster Session · FIGHTING ANTI-SCIENCE HYSTERIA THROUGH PUBLIC ARCHAELOGY**

Today, the political environment is characterized by individuals that embrace an anti-science hysteria, and are indifferent or hostile to the preservation of cultural heritage. We need to convince the general public that archaeology is not simply an esoteric exploration of a past that holds no real meaning to the problems that beset society today. Rather, we must communicate to the general public and politicians of all persuasions that archaeology can offer solutions to the present determined through our study of the past. This session explores ways of reaching a skeptical and sometimes hostile public about archaeology, using old and new techniques alike.

**[54] Poster Session · A MEDITERRANEAN WORLD, 6000 BC–AD 2000: ARCHAELOGY AND HISTORY OF BOVA MARINA, ITALY**

Southern Aspromonte (Calabria, Italy) represents a Mediterranean landscape of coastline and high mountains; between the Neolithic and today, humans have inhabited it in many different ways. Through excavation, field survey, history and ethnography, the Bova Marina Archaeological Project (1997 —) has investigated both long-term continuities and historical diversity, focusing upon its ecology, politics, and communities. The posters presented here highlight the project's diverse findings and provide a composite that together give a complex portrait of how humans have created a social world in this rugged Mediterranean world.

**[55] Poster Session · NEW RESEARCH IN SOUTH CENTRAL MICHOACÁN MÉXICO**

In the last five years there has been a new effort to understand the archaeology of the South Central Michoacan region. This particular area had previously only been studied by a few archaeological projects focused in specific archaeological zones. In recent years, the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia has set up a large regional project that covers a portion of the Balsas river basin in the state of Michoacan. A large number of students from different Mexican and American Universities have participated; this group features archaeologists and researchers with diverse specialties. In this poster session we will present the ongoing studies of this multidisciplinary approach.

**[56] General Session · SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH ASIAN ARCHAELOGY****[57] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE HISPANIC CARIBBEAN**

Historically archaeological research in the Caribbean has been mostly focused on human activity of the indigenous populations. In the last decades, there has been a considerable increase of investigations concentrating on the colonial period, especially to explain the dynamics related to the colonization and conquest processes, the coffee and sugar estates, government institutions, and slavery. This symposium will address research currently being conducted in Puerto Rico and Cuba. Case studies will showcase the types of documents that can be included in archaeological projects to further expand our understanding of land use, building modifications and commercial activities in rural and urban areas. The presentations will concentrate on intra and

extramural areas in San Juan de Puerto Rico during the 19th and early 20th centuries, and a sugar estate in Cuba.

**[58] General Session · ETHNOARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES**

**[59] Electronic Symposium · RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MEXICAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PRECERAMIC RESEARCH**

Preceramic investigations in Mexico and nearby Central America have enjoyed some resurgence in recent years, with new projects and laboratory analyses conducted in both lowland and highland settings from West Mexico to Honduras. This research is targeting Archaic and Paleoindian periods, and increasingly exploiting the complementarity of rockshelter and open-air sites, while also incorporating information from off-site settings. This resurgence is helping to define a new era in preceramic research, one that moves beyond the primary themes of First Americans and agricultural origins to look more broadly at how early regional traditions developed. Growing regional databases and comparisons between these, including through provenience studies, are shedding light on several anthropological topics, many of which are presented in this electronic session. Discussions are organized around certain key themes: confidently identifying and dating earliest records; defining the emergence of the earliest "Archaic" adaptations; identifying early patterns of mobility and exchange; exploring environmental connections that contributed to important patterned, regional adaptations; and documenting the early appearance of key social innovations that intensify over time and are closely associated with post-Archaic Mesoamerica.

**[60] Forum · CHALLENGES IN TEACHING NAGPRA**

The teaching and learning of ethical practice is a central concern to all disciplines, and archaeologists have an ethical obligation to recognize how their studies of material cultures impact descendant communities and present-day stakeholders. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was passed in 1990 to protect the rights of tribal and Native Hawaiian communities to control their heritage and create a process for federal agencies, museum professionals, archaeologists, and tribal representatives to work together. NAGPRA's mandate of consultation has been echoed by a growing body of national and international policies and instruments. A generation after the law was passed, however, there continues to be confusion about how and hesitancy about why to teach about NAGPRA. There is a need for qualified professionals who appreciate both scientific and tribal interests to implement NAGPRA projects and participatory research. But what knowledge, practical skills, and ethical considerations are needed and how can they be imparted by educators and mentors in the classroom as well as in field or museum settings? In this forum we invite the SAA membership to share their experiences with NAGPRA as educators and professionals in order to explore successes and challenges in repatriation education.

**[61] Forum · ARCHAEOLOGY AND INNOVATIVE OUTREACH: BEYOND THE LECTURE**

At a time when science funding is hard to come by, making science relevant in the eyes of the public is extremely important. While go-to forms of archaeology outreach, such as lectures, are still valuable, the number of places, real and digital, open to talk about archaeological information has increased the ways that we can interact with the public. This can involve expanding the presence of archaeologists on things like social media, through Twitter and Instagram, as well as embracing the myriad ways that people get information through blogs, podcasts, twitch, video games, and by attending non-academic gatherings. All of these avenues allow the public to interact directly with archaeologists quickly and regularly, keeping them abreast of new discoveries and informing them of what archaeology is really like. However, a common critique of technology based outreach is that it tends to be an archaeological echo chamber, with archaeologists following one another rather than getting non-archaeologists, and non-scientists involved. This forum is interested in discussing those outreach possibilities that go beyond the lecture and museum event to better fulfill our duties to the public and discuss the efficacy of these methods at building audiences.

**[62] Forum · FORENSIC ARCHAEOLOGY**

This session aims to discuss recent developments in the field of forensic archaeology in the United States. How can forensic archaeology work alongside, yet differentiate itself from forensic anthropology? What current issues does the field face? What sort of employment opportunities are there at the local, state, and federal levels? What sort of cases have recently utilized our colleagues? This forum brings together forensic archaeologists from across the country to discuss these topics and how our knowledge of site formation processes, scavenging behaviors, and artifact deposition contribute to analysis and site behavior interpretations. We hope to pool our collective experience with that of the forum attendees to strengthen this budding community.

**[63] General Session · GLOBAL ISSUES IN PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**[64] Symposium · NEW RESEARCH ON LATE PRECERAMIC PERU: PERSPECTIVES FOR AN INTEGRATED VIEW**

Recent research on Late Preceramic Period (ca. 5800–3600) of the Peruvian Andes is showing a diverse scenario for the development of coastal and highland communities associated with the construction of monumental architecture during this period. New data shows a broader scenario for the origin of such social development and it is showing the importance of regional studies to understand the context in which those sites originated and how they transformed over time. Nevertheless, current archaeological theory about this topic needs to include this new data in order to gain a more integrated understanding of key social transformation of this period. This session aims to expose this new data discussing local scenarios under a more regional perspective.

**[65] General Session · ANDEAN ARCHAEOLOGY: LATE AND LATE INTERMEDIATE HORIZONS**

**[66] General Session · MORTUARY ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AMERICAS****[67] General Session · GLOBAL STUDIES ON SLAVERY****[68] General Session · DIGITAL LANDSCAPES II—PHOTOGRAMMETRY, REMOTE SENSING AND DRONES****[69] General Session · CERAMIC ANALYSIS****[70] General Session · CONSERVATION AND MUSEUM STUDIES****[71] General Session · SOUTHWEST ASIA: BRONZE, IRON AND HISTORIC PERIODS****[72] Symposium · RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT OF TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN THE SOUTHWEST**

In this symposium, we critically assess how traditional cultural properties are identified and managed in the southwestern United States, focusing on the benefits and challenges for traditional communities, researchers, and historic preservation officials. More than twenty-five years have passed since traditional cultural properties were first defined in National Register Bulletin 38 in 1990. Since then, there has been substantial effort in the southwestern United States to develop protocols for identification and management of historic properties whose significance comes from the role they play in the retention and transmission of traditional beliefs and practices. As Patricia L. Parker emphasized, "It is necessary to try to understand traditional places through the eyes of those who value them." Doing this requires collaborative efforts between researchers and traditional communities, and it necessitates new approaches to management and mitigation of adverse effects by federal agencies. Perspectives on current issues in the research and management of traditional cultural properties are presented from people working for tribal, federal, and state agencies, and in the private sector.

**[73] General Session · ICONOGRAPHY AND ROCK ART****[74] General Session · DATING TECHNIQUES****[75] Symposium · LANDSCAPES OF WARFARE: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE**

This session is an effort to put together different theoretical perspectives on the relationship between warfare and built landscapes. Through the comparison of cases from different parts of the world we aim to analyze and compare the following topics: How did violence between groups influence the ways people are distributed in the landscape? How were ritual landscapes affected and modified by warfare? How were economic activities allocated during violent times? How were collectivities and identities transformed by war? How did warfare influence the allocation of resources and labor? How did the built landscapes of warfare become a legacy that affect the life of their descents? How did past episodes of warfare were part of the political territory and fixed in toponymy?

**[76] Symposium · EMERGING FROM THE SHADOW OF THE CEIBA: RECENT RESEARCH IN MAYA PALEOETHNOBOTANY**

Paleoethnobotany has been employed in Maya archaeology for several decades, but remains underutilized. From early pollen analysis to the extensive wetland agricultural research in northern Belize, and most recently starch and phytolith studies, past research programs have shown that plant material can and does preserve in the tropical environs of the Maya lowlands. Today, Maya archaeology benefits from an increasing number of specialists who examine issues related to past plant use by looking at carbonized plant parts, microbotanical remains, and chemical residues. These studies continue to contribute to our understanding of Maya agricultural production and subsistence. However, paleoethnobotany is also beginning to enter scholarly debates on ritual, politics, power, and many other avenues. Despite making strides, most botanical research remains relatively isolated and few archaeologists understand the potential that botanical datasets can contribute to Maya archaeology. This symposium seeks to set the foundation for increased communication between Mesoamerican paleoethnobotanists and to create a more integrated work sphere. By acknowledging common grounds and research interests, as a group we can strengthen our field's outward projection. As part of the session, we will address current methodological innovations, theoretical directions, and issues that impact the field.

**[77] General Session · ARCHAOMETRY AND MATERIALS ANALYSIS****[78] Symposium · MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY: RETROSPECTIVE/PROSPECTIVE**

Marine Archaeology is the interdisciplinary study of past human life, behaviors and cultures and their associated activities in, on, around and under the sea, estuaries and rivers. Originally focused on the study of shipwrecks, the field is transforming in response to current and emerging challenges. This session will explore the present and future contributions of Marine Archaeology in terms of techniques and technologies, analytical and interpretative methods and theoretical approaches. Drawing

on the experiences of practitioners from around the world, topics to be discussed will include the integration of different scales of analysis when seeking to understand the past, the need for gathering reliable and accessible data to enable the effective management of underwater cultural heritage resources and how to better understand the range of people's relationships to the sea in the past.

**[79] Symposium · PAPERS IN HONOR OF DENNIS STANFORD**

Contributed papers relating to the life and career of Dr. Dennis Stanford and his contributions to the Paleoindian archaeology of the Americas.

**[80] Symposium · THE FLEXIBLE MAYA CITY: ATTRACTION, CONTRACTION, AND PLANNING IN CLASSIC URBAN DYNAMICS**

Lowland Maya cities have witnessed intense scholarly debate concerning their "urban" nature. Recently, debate has shifted from largely demographic factors to the design and planning behind Maya urban layouts. While a welcome advance for the field, design theory in the Maya lowlands has often emphasized top-down processes of dynastic intent and meaning within monumental cores, to the near exclusion of bottom-up local, regional, and hinterland processes of settlement and community adaptation, mobility, and interaction in creating the broader low-density urban forms recorded by archaeologists. Maya towns and cities were not only central places resulting from "place-making" regal policies, but also, and even primarily, were urban entities with their own internal dynamics in relation to their hinterlands.

This session will offer a broadened perspective of Maya urban design and planning, viewing bottom-up and self-organizing processes, such as household decision-making and neighborhood clustering, dispersal/contraction as integral to the development and dissolution of Classic lowland cities. These approaches highlight the flexibility of lowland urban settlements over time and emphasize applying both household and hinterland perspectives to study Classic urban society, including its eventual failure. These approaches will improve interpretations of lowland Maya culture history, and simultaneously contribute to discussions of low-density urbanism world-wide.

**[81] General Session · SOUTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICA FROM PREHISTORY TO THE CONTACT PERIOD**

**[82] Symposium · SOCIOPOLITICAL INTEGRATION IN PREHISPANIC NEIGHBORHOODS: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES**

*(SPONSORED BY CENTER FOR COMPARATIVE ARCHAEOLOGY—UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)*

In the last decade the neighborhood has seen a renewed use becoming a fruitful unit of analysis in the archaeology of complex societies. By applying this concept scholars have started to answer distinct questions, and at the same time new line of inquiry have been set. The neighborhood, as a methodological tool, allows for comparison to different kinds of urban forms such as compact and dispersed patterns. It also allows for comparison in different scales, such as within cities as well as local communities within regions. The Andes and Mesoamerica present rich and diverse examples of neighborhood organization. Our session explores the variability in ways that the Prehispanic communities of the New World were integrated socio-politically. We explore the neighborhood as the primary methodological unit of analysis in this exercise, as it formed the constituent units of many ancient cities. The primary question in our analysis is how well were neighborhoods integrated into ancient cities and/or polities in the Andes and Mesoamerica?

**[83] Symposium · BEYOND CENTRALITY: BRIDGING NETWORK APPROACHES THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVES**

Network-based approaches have increased in popularity in archaeology, largely for their ability to quantify interactions across space and through time that otherwise are difficult to parse. As methods in network analysis advance, the greatest promise for answering questions about the past lies in the ability to bridge approaches and analyze data from micro- to macro-scales. In this session researchers are encouraged to use network-based approaches to examine archaeological systems through multiple lenses and/or multiple scales, moving beyond reporting statistics such as centrality to interpreting their meaning in light of varied approaches. How can combining social and ecological approaches to networks help illuminate past systems? How do empirical and experimental networks differ, and what does this tell us about the past? How does looking at multiple kinds of networks in the same area help to interpret social changes? How can researchers today use quantitative output from network analysis to interpret the past and produce compelling narratives? Ultimately each of these approaches will return to advancing archaeological narratives, helping to interpret long-standing questions in accessible terms, and even using the archaeological record to calibrate our understanding of present and future networks.

**[84] Symposium · SHELL MIDDENS: FORMATION, FUNCTION, SURVEY, AND ENDANGERED CULTURAL/PALEOENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE**

*(SPONSORED BY GIG)*

Shell middens are widely distributed coastal archaeological features that contain a unique record of cultural and paleoenvironmental change. These aboriginal accumulations contain centimeters to meters of mollusk shells and frequently include artifacts and other faunal remains. As a result, they record past lifeways, terrestrial and marine species distributions/seasonality, and environmental conditions. The buffering effect of the decomposition of carbonate shells yields preservation of organic artifacts that are often not preserved in other settings. Additionally, climate-change driven sea-level rise threatens many of these valuable cultural and paleoenvironmental archives. This session invites presentations that describe various aspects of shell midden investigations; shell midden formational processes, potential functions of shell middens, interpretations of shell midden contents, noninvasive remote sensing techniques applied to shell middens, and monitoring and rescue strategies that seek to protect the valuable information contained in these important archaeological features.

**[85] General Session · GLOBAL APPROACHES TO LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY****[86] General Session · GLOBAL APPROACHES TO PALEOETHNOBOTANY****[87] Symposium · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CHILDCARE***(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF CHILDHOOD IN THE PAST)*

This session will examine the archaeological evidence for the myriad ways in which children were cared for in past societies, incorporating case-studies from both prehistory and historical periods. The contributors discuss aspects of social, cultural and physical care, exploring both the behaviour of adults and the social practice of children themselves. Care for the child commences with maternal health and the birth process and continues through infancy and childhood until social independence and adulthood are reached. It requires their physical, cultural and social needs to be met, and for children to become, through their own practice, social agents. The papers in this session will address each of these stages of childcare, drawing on evidence from biological anthropology, material culture, the built environment, ritual contexts and experimental approaches. The papers will enable us to explore the similarities and culturally constructed differences in the ways in which communities and families care for their children, and provide opportunities for them to become social actors. Whether deliberately or accidentally, care for children was sometimes deleterious to their well-being, and the session will also confront the realities of this in past societies. In sum, the session asks of children in the past—who cares?

**[88] General Session · BIOARCHAEOLOGY AND FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY****[89] General Session · EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY****[90] Symposium · DISCS, FISH, SQUIRRELS AND SCAT: PAPERS IN HONOR OF WALTER KLIPPEL**

This symposium honors the career of Dr. Walter Klippel and his scholarly contributions to the studies of taphonomy, environmental change in the Southeastern United States, and subsistence practices in North America, the Caribbean Islands and Crete. Klippel began his career working in rock shelters in Missouri, and went on to run large field projects in Middle Tennessee and to create a world-class zooarchaeological comparative collection. Former and current students and colleagues cover a broad range of topics inspired by Klippel's interests in zooarchaeology and archaeology, including animal induced taphonomy, subsistence practices, morphological and range changes in species over time, species identifications, and allometry. These papers come from diverse temporal and geographic contexts and represent the broad impact Dr. Klippel has had on the careers of so many archaeologists and zooarchaeologists.

**[91] Poster Session · STRONG CURRENTS IN GILA BASIN RESEARCH**

The Gila River drainage crosscuts the Mimbres Mogollon, Hohokam, and Salado archaeological culture areas, providing an excellent perspective for examining social and environmental variation in the past. This session focuses on the upper Gila in southwest New Mexico, a poorly documented region that has recently witnessed a surge in archaeological research. Here Mogollon and some Hohokam influences are clearly visible until about AD 1300. During the fourteenth century, settlements characterized as Cliff phase Salado combined elements of earlier cultural patterns with new influences from the Kayenta region and beyond. Results from recent fieldwork in the area and new research on ceramics, ground stone, fauna, and other materials provide insights into local and regional patterns and variability. Additional research projects from the Middle Gila and Chaco allow regional comparisons, placing upper Gila research in a larger context within the U.S. Southwest.

**[92] Poster Session · THE GREAT BASIN BEFORE 9000 BP**

Despite accelerating research, the fundamental nature of Great Basin adaptations predating 9000 BP remains the center of debate. Researchers question whether hunter-gatherers of the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition followed lifeways that were fundamentally distinct from or similar to subsequent Archaic, broad-spectrum patterns. Sometimes sparse evidence regarding diet breadth, land use patterns, mobility and sedentism, and technological organization are interpreted in conflicting ways. This poster session convenes researchers at various career stages working across the region to evaluate the state of knowledge on Prearchaic subsistence, mobility, and technology to better synthesize this important period of North American archaeology.

**[93] Poster Session · DESARROLLO POBLACIONAL, PRODUCCIÓN, APROVECHAMIENTO Y COSMOVISIÓN EN LAS ZONAS VOLCÁNICAS DE LA COSTA DEL GOLFO**

La Costa del Golfo Mesoamericano fue un área que se caracterizó por la variedad y riqueza de nichos ecológicos y culturales. Las regiones volcánicas de Veracruz fueron escenarios de explotación y aprovechamiento de recursos comerciados a lo largo de Mesoamérica en diferentes temporalidades. Asimismo, sirvieron como referentes geográficos, ideológicos y sagrados en el paisaje prehispánico. Este simposio tiene como objetivo exponer y discutir resultados de investigaciones arqueológicas recientes que se llevan a cabo en las diversas zonas volcánicas que se encuentran en la Costa del Golfo mesoamericano.

**[94] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY AND ACTIVE LEARNING: THERE'S NO NEED TO REINVENT THE WHEEL***(SPONSORED BY SAA COMMITTEE ON CURRICULUM)*

Archaeology continues to be a misunderstood discipline among college students and the general public, young and old. Student/public learning remains a key goal of the discipline for reasons that range from preservation of the archaeological record to looking to the future for bettering society. Available pedagogical strategies range widely but discussions of teaching are sparse

in our discipline. Currently, pedagogies that emphasize active learning represent a best practice. Importantly, active learning is not one-size-fits-all but can take a number of forms. Here, presenters explore active learning strategies they have implemented by describing a pedagogical case study and discussing evidence for its effectiveness. While rewarding, implementing new teaching strategies is never easy. Thus, presenters also discuss barriers, costs, and logistical considerations for employing particular forms of active learning with the goal of smoothing the road for interested professors to incorporate innovative activities in their own archaeology courses.

**[95] Poster Session · CERAMIC PETROGRAPHERS IN THE AMERICAS: PROMOTING THE ADVANCEMENT AND APPLICATION OF PETROGRAPHY IN ARCHAEOLOGY**

A marked resurgence in the use of petrography to answer archaeological questions has resulted in the formation of Ceramic Petrographers in the Americas (CPA), a group that seeks to promote, discuss, and develop ceramic petrography in archaeology. While CPA members physically reside in the Americas, our research spans the globe both temporally and geographically as illustrated by the posters to be presented. The goal of this session is to provide a venue for the discussion and advancement of ceramic petrography and other characterization techniques among petrographers of all skill levels. In this session, ceramic petrography is used in a variety of archaeological cases to investigate social processes (i.e., cultural continuity, identity, migration, and mortuary behavior) by drawing on both qualitative and quantitative data related to raw material selection, ceramic technology, and provenance, as well as highlight additional sourcing techniques (e.g., SEM, EDX, XRF, and INAA) and tools (i.e., digital image analysis, ethnographic interviews, and experimental archaeology) currently used by petrographers.

**[96] Forum · BEARS EARS, THE ANTIQUITIES ACT, AND THE STATUS OF OUR NATIONAL MONUMENTS**

*(SAA PRESIDENT-SPONSORED SESSION)*

The Antiquities Act of 1906 has been an amazingly effective tool for the landscape-scale protection of cultural and natural resources in the United States. Crafted by archaeologist Edgar Lee Hewett, in consultation with Representative Lacy of Iowa, the bill was signed into law by President Theodore Roosevelt on June 8, 1906. Roosevelt immediately went to work. When he left office in 1909, he had made proclamations to establish 18 national monuments in 9 western states. In subsequent years 15 additional presidents, of both political parties, used the Antiquities Act to establish national monuments that number over 150 and total nearly 250 million acres. Until the Bears Ears National Monument proclamation by President Obama on December 28, 2016, there has never been a national monument effort where Native Americans took the lead. For Bears Ears, it was a coalition of five tribes that took the leadership role. Archaeologists were there as supporters as well. When Donald Trump was sworn in as the nation's 45th president, more than a century of preservation efforts under the Antiquities Act came under severe threat. This Forum brings together historical, tribal, government, and up-to-the-moment perspectives on the Antiquities Act through the case study of Bears Ears.

**[97] Symposium · ADVANCES IN BIOMOLECULAR ARCHAEOLOGY**

Biomolecular methods have become popular in answering a variety of archaeological questions because of the unique and complex information that can be derived from their application. This session is focused on methods that can analytically elucidate issues related to past populations' interactions. The emphasis of this session is ancient DNA, but will also include protein, lipid, and carbohydrate analyses. Ancient biomolecules are well suited to investigations of interaction and exchange between populations, in addition to understanding the patterns of past migrations and disease. Both human and faunal specimens will be addressed, as the molecular ecology of archaeofauna and other associated taxa is equally important in developing understandings of past environments, which are inherently essential to any robust archaeological analysis.

**[98] Poster Session · EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY: SCOTLAND AND IRELAND**

**[99] Poster Session · AFRICAN PALAEO-LITHIC STUDIES**

**[100] Poster Session · NEW DIRECTIONS IN INCA ARCHAEOLOGY**

The Incas ruled the largest empire of the pre-Columbian Americas. With Cuzco as its capital, the Inca empire encompassed a multitude of peoples of diverse geographic origins and cultural traditions. At its onset, military campaigns extended power across a broad swath of the Andean region, bringing local societies into new relationships with colonists and state officials. This session is dedicated to revealing the origins, expansion and aftermath of this empire. It will explore the political economy and institutions that facilitated expansion, including case studies on provincial and frontier regions. At a finer scale, it will highlight the effects of state policies on the communities and individuals that made up the bulk of the population. Other papers will discuss religious power, and the special statuses that staffed the state religion, maintained records, served royal households, and produced fine state craft goods. The Incas did not disappear in 1532, and the session will also focus on the Colonial and later periods, exploring the effects of the Spanish conquest on the lives of the indigenous populations. Moving into the present, the session will provide an overview of the ways in which the image of the Inca is memorialized and reinterpreted by contemporary Andeans.

**[101] Poster Session · A BEER IN THE HAND IS BETTER WITH AN OCULUS RIFT ON THE FACE: A MULTIMEDIA "POSTERS AFTER-HOURS" SESSION FEATURING HANDS-ON INTERACTIVE STATIONS AND IMMERSIVE VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGIES**

*(SPONSORED BY SAA DIGITAL DATA INTEREST GROUP [DDIG])*

In the same way that GIS and Remote Sensing technologies quickly became indispensable components of the archaeologist's toolkit nearly two decades ago, 3D scanning, printing and modeling, digital photogrammetry, and immersive virtual reality represent new frontiers of tech that are rapidly becoming adopted for widespread use in archaeology. This symposium aims to take the traditional 2-dimensional poster session format to a new level commensurate with these fascinating and dynamic technologies. To that end, each presenter in the session is encouraged to transform their allotted poster space into a multimedia

“station,” which either presents the various tools of the trade that they are currently employing in the field, or includes a laptop, flat-screen TV, Oculus Rift headset (or any combination of all of these) in order to provide visitors with a hands-on, interactive experience.

**[102] Poster Session · NEW APPROACHES IN SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY: RESEARCH FROM THE RENEWED FSU DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY**

*(SPONSORED BY FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY)*

The Southeastern United States has some of the oldest archaeological sites in the Americas, some of the densest concentrations of archaeological materials, and some of the earliest evidence for complex societies in the Americas. At the same time, Southeastern archaeology is challenging due to poor organic preservation, poor separation of components, poor site visibility, and modern site destruction from looting, development, and sea level rise. Further, much of the early cultural record was submerged offshore by the more than 130m of sea level rise from ca. 21,000–5,000 years ago, meaning that we know little about how early people may have used the coasts. Therefore, new methods of modeling and analysis hold great promise for mitigating these challenges and providing insight about how past Southeasterners lived and adapted to their changing worlds. The archaeologists in this session ask new questions of curated assemblages, analyze and interpret materials from recent excavations, and use new methods and techniques to shed light on some of Southeastern archaeology's most enduring problems.

**[103] Poster Session · QUANTITATIVE MODELING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA**

*(SPONSORED BY SAA QUANTITATIVE METHODS AND STATISTICAL COMPUTING IN ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP [QUANTARCH])*

Quantitative data modeling is fundamental to archaeological inquiry. This type of modeling transcends material types, cultural phases, methodological approaches, and research questions to evaluate how well archaeological observations support theoretical expectations. The Quantitative Methods and Statistical Computing in Archaeology Interest Group (QUANTARCH) is sponsoring this symposium to exhibit the range of analytical techniques currently used to model data and evaluate archaeological hypotheses and theories. Symposium participants share an interest in testing archaeological hypotheses regarding cultural variability by harnessing a wide range of analytical modeling methods derived from computational, mathematical, spatial, statistical, and graphical approaches. In their presentations, they address archaeological questions across diverse sub-disciplines, geographical regions, and temporal ranges. We hope the broad nature of this symposium will appeal to a wide variety of participants of the Society for American Archaeology meeting.

**[104] Poster Session · INVESTIGATIONS OF ETHNOGENESIS AT LA 20,000, A 17TH-CENTURY SPANISH RANCH IN NEW MEXICO**

Ethnogenesis in colonial situations relies, in part, on the exchange and transmission of cultural practices between colonial actors and indigenous peoples. Missions are frequently identified as the most powerful venue for Spanish colonialism and the prime context for ethnogenesis during the first years of Spanish occupation in the American Southwest. However, the goals of the missionaries and their skewed demography made for distinct relationships with the Pueblo peoples among whom they lived. In New Mexico, colonists' households were another important location of cultural interaction, one that came with different goals, demography, and power relations. Exchanges of information between Spanish colonists and indigenous groups were critical to the survival of the colony as indigenous peoples' labor and knowledge were useful for basic subsistence activities. This session explores one such household at the Sanchez Site (LA 20,000), a 17th-century Spanish ranch in northern New Mexico. Here Spanish colonizers, Pueblo people, and most likely enslaved Plains people toiled in a household that produced livestock, crops, and textiles in a politicized atmosphere of information exchange. The posters in this session bring together a broad range of analyses to investigate activities at the ranch and the influence of all peoples who labored there.

**[105] Poster Session · PEOPLE 3K: INVESTIGATING POTENTIAL TIPPING POINTS GENERATED BY THE CLIMATE-POPULATION-RESOURCE MANAGEMENT NEXUS OVER THE LAST 3,000 YEARS**

*(SPONSORED BY PAST GLOBAL CHANGES)*

One of the least understood aspects of paleoscience is the role of climate in driving long-term human population change, and, in turn, how changes in population size and structure influence the strategies that individuals use to manage resources. The papers in this poster session will investigate long-term changes in the climate-human population-resource management nexus during the late Holocene (3000 years BP to present). Two broad questions drive the research: (1) Under what environmental conditions do small and medium scale human societies begin to grow and appropriate more energy from ecosystems, and (2) Why did societies undergo major reorganizations and experience population change during the last 3000 years (e.g., during the Medieval Warm Period to Little Ice Age transition)? This session is part of a long-term project sponsored by Past Global Changes called PEOPLE 3000. By analyzing case studies and developing formal mathematical frameworks and frames of reference for comparing cases, our session will advance theories of long-term human demography and more nuanced views of sustainability grounded in the long-term dynamics of the climate-human population-resource management nexus.

**[106] Poster Session · STRATEGIES FOR MANAGING CULTURAL RESOURCES IN WILDERNESS AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE**

The United States Forest Service manages over 36 million acres of congressionally designated wilderness in 37 states from Alaska to Florida and from Maine to California. Cultural resource management within a wilderness setting can be challenging, but preservation for some of our nation's most important archaeological and historic sites is worth the effort. This poster symposium explores a wide array of strategies employed by Forest Service heritage program managers and archaeologists to manage, protect, preserve and interpret wilderness cultural resources for the public benefit.

**[107] Symposium · “ETHICAL” ENGAGEMENT WITH HISTORIC CEMETERIES: FROM “ISSUES” TO A MULTIPLE CONSCIOUSNESS**

It has become de rigueur to mention ethics in reporting research, creating a paradox wherein archaeologists want to engage with ethical questions but have so diluted these concepts through perfunctory lip service as to render them nearly meaningless. From

this comfortable position, archaeologists have failed to challenge the Western cultural basis for these “issues.” Growing urbanization in the United States presents moral challenges as the exhumation of historic cemeteries becomes increasingly common. These challenges generate wide-ranging questions: Is this unavoidable? Who is ultimately responsible? Are some groups more deserving of analysis than others? What research is prioritized when money is scarce? Professional codes of ethics provide an insufficient framework for responding to these questions, resulting in inadvertent entrenchment that limits the scope of potential hypotheses and epistemic growth and overlooks the power of counter-narratives. The archaeology of historic cemeteries is uniquely placed for social engagement. We propose a redefinition of “ethics” that encompasses syncretism between divergent modern communities and judicious excavation. Building on the work of W.E.B. Du Bois and Alison Wylie, we seek to embrace a multiple consciousness as a component of an evolving practice. This session presents field narratives that address the current conflict between “ethic” and action.

**[108] Symposium · REAL, RECENT, OR REPLICA? AMERINDIAN (AND NEO-AMERINDIAN) ICONOGRAPHY IN THE CARIBBEAN**

Collectors of antiquities have long sought the ornate pottery and carved wood and stonework of the pre-Columbian Caribbean—a quick search for “Saladoid” or “Taino” on internet gallery/auction sites shows a thriving black market. Its scale has remained largely unexplored, to the detriment of regional and international archaeology and museology. In response to the increasingly growing market, various attempts have been made to discourage looting via replica workshops, community archaeology, and other interventions. Many efforts prove unsustainable, however, and in some cases participants were left with the skills to both identify Amerindian remains and create forgeries that eventually end up on display in museums. This symposium will examine the unintended consequences, cautionary tales, and lessons learned from an often overlooked—but highly prolific—region of the antiquities market. In the process, we will illuminate new understandings and strategies for both combating the global antiquities trade and encouraging sustainable economic impacts for those who make a living creating new art forms, inspired by the past yet reinterpreted for the present.

**[109] Electronic Symposium · DEBT IN PRE-MODERN STATE ECONOMIES FROM AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Contributors will consider recent arguments about ancient state economies in David Graeber’s book, *Debt: The First 5,000 Years*, from the perspective of archaeological and interdisciplinary research. What archaeological evidence exists in Mesoamerica (and comparative regions) for: the importance of debt before markets and money, regularly extended debt amnesties, the nonexistence of barter markets, the use of tokens or units of account without the need for actual/plentiful monetary units, debt peonage, slavery, the interdependent relationships of political, social and commercial institutions, and challenges to “primordial debt” theory that citizens owed unfathomable debt to their societies and/or gods that could only be fully repaid at death. How does archaeological data reflect evidence of debt’s importance in ways beyond traditional understandings of tribute and taxation, and what changes correlate with “heroic” regimes or especially militarized periods? What approaches are useful in other regions? How can we document “human economies,” in which inalienable possessions (including human beings) are transformed into systems where preciosities assume quantitative values, i.e., morality-governed economies are converted to “impersonal arithmetic” in practices ranging from bride exchange to war captives/slaves. How do theoretical paradigms such as “moral economy” and “collective action theory” intersect with the debt theories advanced by Graeber?

**[110] Electronic Symposium · PRACTICING ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL CLIMATE**

(SPONSORED BY ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION, AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

Denial of fact, revisionist history, “Alt-right” rallies, creationism, monument controversies, flat-earth revival, climate conspiracy—the last year has caused many to question their assumptions about the state of American discourse and national consensus on a variety of scientific, social and political issues. The misinterpretation and misuse of scientific research is not new to anthropologists, however, since the days of Franz Boas and his students, anthropology has also included responses to racism through public engagement and community outreach. This panel engages with these histories and futures of archaeology in the political sphere. Structured as a roundtable conversation growing out of an electronic symposium, this session includes participants working on questions such as scientific and historical literacy in public outreach; how archaeologists can learn from Indigenous perspectives on heritage and history; the instrumentation of historical and archaeological narratives and symbols; debates surrounding monuments and memory; and the role of archaeologists in the recent March for Science and climate change debates. This panel brings together scholars working at the crux of archaeology and the contemporary to reflect on these problematic trends and to provide critical perspectives on potential ways toward a more socially engaged archaeology.

**[111] Electronic Symposium · ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES AND THEIR IMPACT ON DIETARY ADAPTATION IN SUBTROPICAL CLIMATES**

The environment of Florida is a classic example in which fluctuating coastlines, water levels, and the emergence of tree islands led to significant human adaptation to the landscape. When examining the impacts of these hydrological changes to plants and animals over a broad period of time, it is clear that human populations have continuously adapted to make use of the available resources. As environmental adaptations continue to occur due to climate change, the dietary variation recorded archaeologically, or through Tribal Member oral histories, will prove useful in determining how climate change has affected animal populations and how humans have adapted to new environments. This symposium will provide an opportunity to review a regional analysis of sites impacted by environmental change, and how this has affected human subsistence patterns over a broad period of time.

**[112] Forum · MENTORING UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH IN ARCHAEOLOGY: THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE UGLY**

(SPONSORED BY COUNCIL FOR UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH [CUR])

Involving students in undergraduate research in archaeology is essential as research in the field demands hands-on experiences. At the center of any good undergraduate experience is high quality mentorship and collaboration at the student-faculty, faculty-administration, and project-general public (local, regional, national, and international) levels. This session will examine the best practices of archaeological research, mentorship, and collaboration. In addition to the “good,” the session also will address some of the “bad” and “ugly” experiences that researchers have faced and how the researchers have used those experiences to improve the research experience for all involved.

**[113] Symposium · SEASCAPES, WATERSCAPES AND THE RELATIONAL**

In this session we consider how seascapes and waterscapes relate to the many and varied people, things, and places with which humans live. While many aspects of the archaeological record can be interpreted as referencing the watery realm through association (e.g., shell middens) or visual cues (e.g., rock art), our goal with this session is not to focus on simply identifying these connections, but to interrogate the nature of these relationships—to consider how water acts as a relational presence, and one that is informed by epistemologies and ontologies. Writing in the context of maritime people in Australia, McNiven (2008:149) identifies a 'relational nexus between people, spirits, and the sea'—a useful observation that orients our thinking about the various elements that can be used to explore the water/people relationship. We wish to address the complex relational aspects between people, things, and water as a way of better understanding the social/cultural networks in which they are embedded, and the myriad ways people construct, maintain and express their identity. This session includes papers that draw on archaeological, ethnographic and historical resources to address the relational through the lens of the watery realm.

**[114] Symposium · INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGIES: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON ENGAGING WITH HERITAGE AND INTERPRETING THE PAST**

Recent research in archaeology, anthropology, and heritage studies has examined the varied ways in which indigenous communities interpret and (re-)construct their past. Ancestral places, structures, and things provide fertile ground (and physical evidence) for people to negotiate the meaning of the past, remember ancestors, and to build, maintain, and revive ancestral knowledge. Indigenous archaeology has been couched as a knowledge-producing partnership between Western scientific methods (e.g., subsurface excavation, radiocarbon dating, artefact analysis) and indigenous ways of knowing the past. This session aims instead to foreground indigenous people as archaeological practitioners, examining how people interpret their past through engagement with archaeological and geomorphological features such as ancient landscapes, ecological patterns, surface finds, and subsurface sediments. We aim to bring together worldwide trans-disciplinary case studies to consider these indigenous past-making methodologies. This session asks what our discipline can learn from indigenous archaeologies, and their associated theoretical, methodological, and interpretational perspectives.

**[115] Symposium · RESULTS OF THE NEH- AND NGS-FUNDED EXCAVATION AND ANALYSIS OF ROOM 28 IN PUEBLO BONITO**

Initially excavated by the Hyde Exploring Expedition in 1896, Room 28 in Pueblo Bonito is best known as the room where cylinder jars were first identified in the U.S. Southwest and the locus of a cache of 111 such jars. In 2013, a crew from the University of New Mexico, led by Patricia Crown and funded by NEH and the National Geographic Society re-excavated Room 28 to record the original stratigraphy of the room, remove datable materials, and determine whether the HEE project located the room floor. The six week excavations recovered a remarkable assemblage of artifacts, fauna, and plant remains. Analyses of this material and collections from AMNH and NMAI permit new understanding of this part of Pueblo Bonito, including the northern burial cluster. It also shows how looting and backfilling affected our understanding of Pueblo Bonito.

**[116] Symposium · ANTHROPOGENIC RAINFOREST: LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT IN THE AMAZON BEFORE THE EUROPEAN CONQUEST**

The symposium will explore the human active role in the landscape management and in the creation of a distinctive anthropogenic landscape in the Amazon rainforest over the past millennia. The presentations in this session will show that the indigenous people in the past did not adapted to environmental limitations, as previous cultural ecology theories posited. Instead, they manipulated and modified the landscape to meet social-economic needs. The native Amazonian population built an anthropogenic landscape through the creation of causeways, well or ponds away from rivers, raised fields, earthworks, large settlement mounds, Amazonian dark Earth soils and anthropogenic forest. When the Europeans arrived in the Americas, large and diverse groups of people with extensive networks of communication and hierarchical social-political organization had developed across the Amazon, and they had been constantly manipulating and managing the landscape to meet their everyday needs. Therefore, the Amazonian landscape provides a very important database for understanding previous occupation in this region.

**[117] Symposium · VOICING THE COLONIZED: AN EXPLORATION OF DIFFERING EXPERIENCES AND RESPONSES TO CONQUEST FROM THE OLD AND NEW WORLD**

From the Romans to the Inca, empires have conquered regional ethnic groups to gain access to territory and resources. While past research has focused on the role of intruding colonizers and assumes a passive response from smaller ethnic groups, this session takes a bottom-up approach and explores how processes of colonialism, defined as practices of control between two asymmetrical powers, are reacted to by subordinate groups and how local active agency transforms their own identities through alterations in their daily aspects of life. Were foreign practices resisted, adopted, or combined and hybridized with current practices? Did different social groups respond differently to the foreign group? This session takes a multi-component focus in examining both cultural (ex. architecture, ceramics) and biological data in order to understand the many facets in how societies respond to conquest. Additionally, this session examines both old and new world examples in order to compare and contrast differing experiences of colonialism. Overall, this session adds to our current understanding of how local communities resist and conform during times of conquest and serves as an analogy for modern interactions between dominant and subordinate ethnic groups.

**[118] General Session · ADVANCES IN DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGY****[119] Symposium · 1300–1500 CE: MIGRATION, RELOCATION, AND ABANDONMENT IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA**

The period 1300–1500 CE in eastern North America is marked by profound migration episodes and depopulation of large areas that created clustering of societies on a regional scale. This interval is also associated with dramatic events like the collapse of Cahokia, village formation among non-Mississippian communities, and significant outbreaks of intergroup violence. To date, there

have been no broad-scale comparative studies across the larger region to address whether these events and trends are linked at a near-continental scale, or else are relatively independent, serendipitous phenomena. By gathering researchers from several areas across the Eastern Woodlands, this session aims to provide a better understanding of where depopulation, migration, relocation, internal growth and change, and stasis occurred and how these larger settlement and demographic events relate to social, political, economic, and ideological factors. The ultimate goal is to describe and explain the movement and distribution of communities and societies across eastern North America and explore to what degree these events in various regions were interconnected.

**[120] Symposium · FLUTED POINT TECHNOLOGY: VARIATION ACROSS A HEMISPHERE**

The transmission of Clovis fluted point technology, the earliest well-dated fluted point industry, is considered to have spawned regional variants of point forms as a result of cultural drift and founder effects as Paleoindian groups dispersed throughout the Western Hemisphere and adapted to local ecological settings. Recent research on fluted point technology in North and South America has highlighted such variability in technology and morphology across both geographic space and time. Now more than ever, researchers across the Western Hemisphere focus on understanding regional variants in fluted point technology in terms of their evolutionary development, historical relationships to earlier forms, and functional advantage in specific ecological settings. Traditional methods of technological and morphological comparison are met with digital analyses of morphology and shape using geometric morphometrics, phylogenetic analyses using cladistics, experimental analyses of function and manufacture, and technological analyses of manufacture sequence and reduction protocols. The papers in this session discuss morphology and technology of fluted point variants, such as Folsom, Cumberland, Barnes, Northern Fluted, Gainey, Suwannee, Fishtail, and their relationships to neighboring forms, both spatially and chronologically, as well as evolutionary evidence of their historical development and origin.

**[121] Symposium · URBANISM, TECHNOLOGY, AND IDENTITY: CELEBRATING THE COMPARATIVE ARCHAEOLOGY OF RITA P. WRIGHT**

Rita P. Wright's hallmark contribution to archaeology is a suite of concepts and critiques that provide a comparative framework that is unrestricted to a single geographical area. In her early work on ceramic production and craft, Wright synthesized the anthropology of technology with the archaeology of the Indo-Iranian borderlands, laying the foundation for a technological approach that transformed the archaeology of South Asia. Her critical re-evaluation of early cities, states, and complex societies incorporated past people and groups previously omitted from investigation, bringing to the forefront the political and economic dimensions of households and other social entities. Her work also drove the archaeology of identity and gender, correcting traditional approaches that too often left humanity out of explanations of the past. She has also established a landscape approach that examines the social relations that connected the city of Harappa to its many surrounding settlements, she has revealed rural/urban interactions that drove the emergence and transformation of urbanism. Wright has set the agenda for a new generation of comparative archaeology. The papers in this session celebrate this legacy, reflecting many threads of her research and providing an opening statement for an anthropological archaeology that is more insightful, holistic, and comparative.

**[122] Symposium · AGENT OF CHANGE: THE DEPOSITION AND MANIPULATION OF ASH IN THE PAST**

The archaeological record has an incredible diversity of depositional practices within and outside structures and features. This symposium focuses on one particular understudied constituent of deposits, ash, which has an underappreciated, singularized role in deposit composition throughout North America. The association of ash with assemblages of rare or unusual objects, and in the transition or transformation of depositional patterns is notable and suggests ash deposition is involved with ritual practices. World-wide, ash has been associated with fire and thus representative of or possessing transformative properties including purification. This symposium explores the properties, uses, meaning, and cross-cultural patterns in the deposition and manipulation of ash as it relates to ritual closure, social memory, and cultural transformation.

**[123] Symposium · MATERIAL CULTURE AND MULTIVOCAL CULTURAL DIALOGUE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CRIOLLO UNIVERSE OF THE CARIBBEAN**

Studies on the emergence and development of the creole societies of the Caribbean have centered on the socio-cultural mix produced by the colonial processes without considering similar phenomena present in the region during Pre-Columbian times. The application of category of indio has blurred, denigrated, and homogenized these people and the plurality of ways in which they interacted, placed themselves, and were present in the creole universe of the Caribbean. The production of simplistic views of the creolization process is due to the focus on the inter-cultural engagements between Europeans and Indians or between Europeans and Africans. Moreover, such perspectives have obscured the plurality of the indigenous groups who resided in the Caribbean. In this session, we will also explore a range of theoretical and methodological perspectives used in the studies of the heritage and cultural continuity of the Indigenous presence in the Caribbean. Many earlier models are based on outdated reductionist notions that leave little room to study processes such as transculturation, hybridization and ethnogenesis. We hope to contribute to "rethinking" of traditional models and contribute to a better understanding of cultural mixture processes and the emergence of creole societies in the Caribbean region.

**[124] Symposium · INTRA-SITE SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF MOBILE PEOPLES: ANALYTICAL APPROACHES TO RECONSTRUCTING OCCUPATION HISTORY**

Site level spatial analyses provides a means to evaluate past human behaviors such as the types of activities performed, the duration of occupation, and size of groups. However, the record is often fragmented and disorderly. Mobile peoples leave a spatial structure that is particularly convoluted, often lacking the features used as proxies of organizational parameters among more sedentary groups. Discerning between continuous and repeated occupations is another major challenge. Intra-site spatial analyses offer a way to untangle the archaeological record. Such studies have led to a proliferation of approaches but these efforts are rarely quantified in a manner that makes results comparable. This session will present papers covering a broad range of time periods and regions intended to foster a comparative analytical approach presently lacking in spatial analysis studies.

**[125] Symposium · GETTING TO KNOW THE NEIGHBORS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF COMMENSAL ANIMALS**

Commensal animals have cohabitated with humans for tens of thousands of years and played numerous roles in past societies, including as cherished companions, pests, food sources, and cultural symbols. In contrast to domestic animals, the term 'commensal' is biologically defined as an interspecies relationship wherein one species benefits and the other species experiences no impact. However, the complexities of commensal relationships between humans and animals become readily apparent once the term is applied to particular taxa and societies. Commensal animals have adapted to anthropogenic environments by living alongside humans and becoming dependent on their dwelling spaces and resources for survival. Explicit investigation of the commensal niche remains an underexplored topic in archaeology, despite the information these species can provide regarding anthropogenic ecosystems, lifeways, and food webs. Occupying the realms between 'domestic' and 'wild,' commensal species are positioned to provide a unique perspective on the dynamic interactions between human societies and ecosystems. This symposium aims to bring together diverse geographic, taxonomic, methodological, and theoretical perspectives to synthesize and advance current archaeological research on commensal animals and investigate their impacts on past human societies, animal species, food webs, and ecology.

**[126] Symposium · COPROLITE RESEARCH: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIALS**

Coprolites are unique packages of information that can provide high-resolution snapshots of an individual's diet and health, and how this varied over different timescales. Coprolite studies have traditionally focused on gross morphology and the microscopic analysis of inclusions such as parasites and plants. These approaches provide important information on human subsistence, health, and the environmental context of human adaptation, but coprolites can be morphologically ambiguous, and digestive processes break down many bone and plant fragments making their identification difficult. What we can see under a microscope is therefore only a fraction of what was eaten. New biomolecular methods are beginning to show promise in coprolite studies, and provide important additional information on human diet and health by analysing 'invisible' dietary clues. This session brings together an international group of researchers, covering a wide range of methodologies for the analysis of coprolites. The session aims to showcase current state of the art in coprolite research, and to establish best practice guidelines for the multi-proxy analysis of these remains. The goal of this discussion is to explore how this high-resolution information can be better integrated into broader analytical studies using more traditional forms of evidence.

**[127] Symposium · RECONSTRUCTING FORAGER LIFEWAYS AT THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION**

New information concerning the Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene transition and concomitant human adaptations continue to renew and revitalize interest in Paleoindian studies. Recent volumes concerning Paleoindian adaptations emphasize lithic technology, economy, and relationships with environmental variability. Less well represented are factors affecting assemblage formation at the site and regional levels—including social behaviors and local historical circumstances—which also must be considered in evaluating Paleoindian lifeways. Reconstructing Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene forager lifeways must rely on an accurate understanding of the interaction between cultural and natural formation processes. This symposium aims to explore how these factors including, but not limited to, mobility, interaction, and aggregation, may have operated in combination with fluctuating environmental conditions globally and locally to produce the varied archaeological signatures that characterize the Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene.

**[128] Symposium · CLASSIC VERACRUZ DEITIES**

Classic Veracruz was home to a variety of visual cultures and material practices referencing the supernatural. While systematic studies of gods and rites have a long established history elsewhere in Mesoamerica, particularly Highland Mexico and the Maya region, there are relatively few studies of Classic Veracruz deities as a coherent system (or systems). In this symposium participants explore the challenge of recognizing and amassing a corpus of deities in the post-Olmec Gulf lowlands, ca 1–1000 CE, with special attention to attributes, cosmography, and materials analysis. To date, Classic Veracruz deities have largely been analyzed in relation to Postclassic Mexican correlates. More recently scholars have productively explored regional and temporal continuities between Classic Veracruz and the Gulf Coast Formative period and Classic Maya, respectively. The Epiclassic period offers a particularly fruitful set of iconographic relationships forged across Mesoamerica. Regional ethnographic analogy has also been applied. In a counter-movement to these comparative studies some iconographers question the merits of assuming synchronic and diachronic continuity. Working together with a rich array of theoretical and methodological approaches this symposium seeks to generate a more nuanced understanding of Classic Veracruz religion.

**[129] Symposium · PALIMPSEST URBANISM: CHARTING THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANCIENT MAYA CENTER OF ACTUNCAN, BELIZE**

Research by the Actuncan Archaeological Project since 2001 has revealed a dynamic series of boom and bust construction cycles beginning with the initial occupation of the site around 1000 B.C. and continuing until the site's abandonment during the Terminal Classic period (A.D. 1000). During its two millennium of occupation, the site developed as a low-density urban center that housed social, political, religious, and economic institutions. Drawing on collective action theory, we view the establishment and progression of Actuncan's institutions as the outcome of bargains struck between state authority and non-ruling groups. These negotiations must be viewed as iterative—informed in each instance by internal political dynamics, community practices, and local memory, as well as outside influences. The result is a palimpsest urbanism where residents lived in a historic center in which monuments, houses, and agricultural systems were built, occupied, renovated, and differentially abandoned according to existing conditions. In this symposium, contributors draw on data collected in and around Actuncan's urban center to explore the long-term trajectory of households, agricultural systems, urbanism, civic planning, and exchange at Actuncan.

**[130] Symposium · DIGITAL HERITAGE TECHNOLOGIES, APPLICATIONS AND IMPACTS**

The recent 'digital turn' in archaeology has spurred methodological advances and new research directions, with wide ranging impacts at multiple scales. The proliferation of imaging, remote sensing, laser scanning and photogrammetry applications has, at times, outpaced considerations about data archiving, digital epistemologies, and accessibility. This can lead to circumstances in which the creation of digital datasets is privileged over public dissemination or scholarly output—a situation that ultimately undermines the democratization of science. The future of digital heritage in archaeology thus lies in the integration of

methodological approaches to digitization with explicit project outcomes targeted at various communities and stakeholders—an approach that might be thought of as “applied digital heritage.” This session will highlight recent work in the field of digital archaeological heritage, with a focus on documentation, analysis, and dissemination. It is not constrained by geographical setting or time period. Participants are encouraged to consider the following topics: (1) digital techniques in archaeological field and lab research; (2) digital epistemologies and the interpretation of archaeological material; (3) dissemination and public engagement; and (4) the ethics and politics of digital archaeological heritage.

**[131] Symposium · PERSPECTIVES ON DOCUMENTARY RELATIONS, ETHNOGRAPHIC OBSERVATIONS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS: PAPERS IN HONOR OF CARROLL L. RILEY**

Archaeologists once considered ethnohistorical document analysis an essential component of interpreting the archaeological record of the Mexican Northwest and U.S. Southwest (e.g., Riley 1987, 2005). Example source material included Spanish entrada accounts and Mission-era correspondence. The role of historical text sources fell out of favor with the advent of processual archaeology. Present trends associated with particularistic theories of cultural change as well as practical concerns, such as the inclusive criteria for determining NAGPRA affiliation, provide impetus to again consider the information offered from these sources. This session is intended to highlight the variable ways documentary texts are presently employed in the interpretation of archaeological data in the NW/SW. Critical points of contention in present applications include how to reconcile conflicting documentary and archaeological data and appropriate frameworks for extending historical descriptions into the past. Specifics topics of interest include the scale of interaction, the nature of political control, population estimates, causal factors in social change, and establishing continuity between modern and ancestral groups.

**[132] Symposium · ARE WE INKAS? INKAS AND LOCAL POLITIES INTERACTIONS AS SEEN THROUGH THE MATERIAL CULTURE**

The Tawantinsuyu was the largest New World Empire ever known. During the Inka conquest of this vast region the Inkas encountered numerous polities of different sizes and degree of complexity. The Inkas conquerors had to establish their political, social and economic systems in very disparate environments. This required the development of imperial polities that considered local identity, local social organization, local tributing, crafts production, exchange networks, geographical location, available natural resources and finally Inka imperial interests. This Symposium presents recent research exploring these heterogeneous interactions between the Inka and the local polities they dominated, through analyzing the material culture.

**[133] Symposium · CHASING HUNTER-GATHERERS AND EARLY FARMERS IN THE GREAT LAKES AND BEYOND—45 YEARS OF RESEARCH DEDICATED TO UNDERSTANDING THE DYNAMICS BETWEEN PEOPLE, ENVIRONMENT, AND BEHAVIOR: PAPERS IN HONOR OF WILLIAM A. LOVIS**

William (Bill) Lovis has made significant contributions to the discipline of archaeology since the early 1970s. His research and publications have included a staggering array of topics including Upper Great Lakes prehistory, the European Mesolithic, geoarchaeology, analytical methods, ethnoarchaeology, hunter-gatherers, and pedagogy. He has been many things to many people including an archaeologist, mentor, colleague, and teacher. He has undertaken various roles in the Society of American Archaeology (SAA) including Chair of the Government Affairs Committee (1989–1992), and contributed much time and leadership in ensuring the success of NAGPRA for Native American heritage. In recognition of his many contributions, he received the SAA Presidential Recognition Award in 1998. The papers assembled in this session, presented by students and colleagues, reflect the broad impact of Bill’s career with an emphasis on his archaeological legacy in the study of prehistoric hunter-gatherers, emergent farmers, and archaeological methods.

**[134] Symposium · NEW APPROACHES TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF RITUAL IN THE SUBTERRANEAN REALM**

Subterranean spaces in Mesoamerica tend to have a special character because of their association with indigenous concepts of the sacred, animate Earth. Cavities in the Earth, even when created by the mining of tepetate or sascab, tend to be seen as important and appropriated for ritual. Subterranean spaces tend to be dark and humid which also limits their utility for mundane activities. Thus, these spaces become some of the best venues for doing the archaeology of ritual. This sessions brings together papers exploring both natural and man-made spaces across a variety of contexts.

**[135] Symposium · BURNING LIBRARIES: ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS TO HERITAGE AND SCIENCE**

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

In 2015 the SAA launched the Climate Change Strategies and the Archaeological Record Committee. CCSAR has since grown rapidly, reflecting widespread concern about threats posed by climate change impacts (including wildfires, retreating glaciers and ice patches, loss of frozen ground, and accelerated erosion) to both heritage and to the scientific record. Just as new analytical approaches (including stable isotopes, trace elements, ancient DNA) are broadening the contribution of archaeological sites as a “distributed observing network of the past” for global change science our basic data is suffering accelerated loss worldwide. Local and indigenous communities are facing rapid loss of heritage and access to their past. Managers and funding agencies are seeking guidance in prioritizing response efforts, and the archaeological community at a whole faces significant challenges to our own “business as usual” practices in terms of excavation, curation, and site conservation. In alliance with IHOPE and the European Archaeological Association the CCSAR teams are working to pool expertise and broaden connections among academics, heritage practitioners, environmental managers, and (critically) local communities on the front lines of climate change.

**[136] Symposium · PERFORMING IN THE SHADOWS: RITUAL PRODUCTION IN CAVES AND ROCKSHELTERS**

Performances are often highly structured events that have the ability to convey crucial information about social processes. Through the differential engagement of multivocal performers and audience members, performances can operate as distilled social metaphors that are enacted through bodily participation. Over the last few decades, scholars have engaged with performance in the archaeological record, particularly through the lens of architectural spaces such as theaters, plazas, and stages. While caves have been recognized as important venues for ritual activity, the actions employed in these spaces have not been traditionally interpreted through the lens of performance or incorporated into the growing corpus of performance theory. However, the study of performance in caves affords the investigation of the intersection between natural and modified space, the

spatial and social implications for how performance is conducted and structured, and the social and political implications of cave ritual. Through case studies that are broad in geographical and temporal scope, this session explores the mechanisms of performance by expanding and refining existing frameworks as they pertain to caves.

**[137] Symposium · NEXT GENERATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE: EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW BUT WERE AFRAID TO ASK**

*(SPONSORED BY JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE)*

Innovations within archaeological science are being launched and developed at a rapid pace, leading to significant advances in how we understand the past. But how to keep up with all the new ideas and techniques? And how to assess whether both the archaeology and the science are valid? This session offers an unsurpassable opportunity to update your knowledge so that you can take advantage of new approaches, but, through participating in the discussion, also contribute critically to their development and application. Leaders across the broad spectrum of archaeological science will select what they predict are the most important advances on the horizon. And, importantly, they will explain the hows and whys using language appropriate for a generalist archaeological audience. Expect to look into the future of dating, bioarchaeology, microfossils, geochemistry, isotopes and specialisms so new they don't yet have names!

**[138] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS CARE FOR THE COLLECTIONS SPECIALIST: CURRENT TOPICS AND INNOVATIVE TRENDS IN THE REPOSITORY**

*(SPONSORED BY SAA COMMITTEE ON MUSEUMS, COLLECTIONS, AND CURATION)*

Archaeological curation and collections management is an ever-changing field that draws upon new techniques and strategies for the long-term care, management, and use of objects and associated records. Technological advances continue to augment a professionally-established set of curatorial and conservation practices. This symposium, designed specifically for practicing collections managers, curators, and conservators, will explore current trends and topics in archaeological collections care including: care and management of anthropology collections; preventative conservation; creating and managing digital data; public outreach, education, and scholarly research; and curation of anthropology exhibitions. There will also be two opportunities to personally discuss your institution's unique challenges with the speakers.

**[139] Symposium · CONTEXTUALIZING MUSEUM COLLECTIONS AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**

As the archaeological community continues to grapple with the ongoing curation crisis, coupled with the lack of funding opportunities for large-scale excavation projects, museum collections are seen as valuable and sustainable resources for archaeological investigation. Nevertheless, too readily museum collections remain overlooked and underutilized. This mostly stems from the misconception that provenience and quantitative control are inadequate. Compounding this dilemma is the lack of democratized information concerning the breadth and vastness of collections in museums and difficulties gaining collections access. The Smithsonian Institution's mission is "the increase and diffusion of knowledge" and the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) and the Anthropology Department of the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) make available for study some of the largest and most comprehensive archaeological and ethnographic collections and accompanying archival material representing Indigenous societies from throughout the world. This session includes a survey of archaeological and ethnographic collections under Smithsonian's stewardship and highlights research that has contextualized the collections through archaeometric techniques, comparative and archival studies, iconographic analysis, and tribal collaboration. These studies demonstrate the monumental potential of museum collections for advancing our understanding of the past.

**[140] Symposium · EXTRACTION SITES AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES**

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

Archaeological research on raw material extraction sites provides opportunities to explore the scope and organization of activities that take place outside of settlement or residential contexts. For example, researchers working on extraction sites often examine reduction sequences, facilities and methods of material processing, questions of specialization, access, and apprenticeship, and transport of materials to other locations on broader cultural landscapes. In addition, sources of raw materials important to activities including tool or ceramic production, construction, or ornamentation may be used simultaneously by diverse cultural groups. Extraction sites are thus uniquely suited to addressing questions about regional processes and linkages between regions. This session brings together researchers from around the world that apply diverse theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of activities at extraction sites and their relationships to surrounding cultural landscapes.

**[141] Symposium · ARTIFACT CHARACTERISTICS, PRODUCTION PROCESSES AND SOCIAL INTERACTIONS IN THE ANDEAN LANDSCAPE**

While reference to established artifact terminologies is essential, new data and new analytic purposes often create a need to expand or modify style categories. Archaeometric techniques provide insight into the sources and movements of raw materials, as well as their transformation in production, artifact use, and post-deposition processes. Thus, integration of longstanding archaeological concerns and techniques with contemporary materials analysis can lead to new proposals on ways that the analysis of objects created and used by Andean peoples can inform proposals regarding their social relationships and ways of life.

Intersecting analyses of artifact style, techniques and practices, material composition and use wear provide insight into the organization of production and exchange. Leroi-Gourham's concept of chaîne opératoire and Lechtman's concept of technical style inform a close examination of components and their transformations, production practices and their sequences, formal similarities and distinctions, and evidence for transport and use. Architecture, lithics, metallurgy, ceramics, textiles and other objects created from mineral and organic materials all provide data that can inform models of communities of practice and exchange relationships, structured by the natural resources and nodes of interaction of the Andean landscape.

**[142] Symposium · RECONCEPTUALIZING RURALITY: CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE ANCIENT MAYA HINTERLANDS**

As scholarship continues to shift away from urban- and elite-centric perspectives, research in the ancient Maya area has increasingly included rural populations in archaeological interpretations. This symposium brings together current research from various Maya regions and time periods to illustrate the vast spectrum of rural settlement and to highlight the diversity and complexity found among ancient Maya hinterland populations. The topics of everyday life and interactions, heterogeneity and inequality, material culture, identity formation, the use and construction of landscapes, and the relationship between hinterlands and centers are considered, among others. Theoretical and methodological approaches suited to hinterland archaeology are discussed. This symposium aims to foster dialogue and future collaboration to answer the following questions: In what ways are hinterlands similar and/or distinct from heartlands? Can we discuss and define rurality without reifying the false dichotomies of urban-rural and elite-commoner? How might we challenge traditional yet persistent conceptions of hinterland people? In what ways does hinterland archaeology enhance our constructions of the past and of theory building? By engaging in critically meaningful analyses of the rural Maya on their own terms, these studies offer a unique vantage from which to investigate the constitution of complex societies.

**[143] Symposium · BIOMOLECULES AND MUSEUMS COLLECTIONS: CHALLENGES AND BEST PRACTICES FOR DESTRUCTIVE SAMPLING**

Biomolecular analyses of archaeological materials are rapidly expanding, providing new information on past peoples, pathogens, and ecosystems. Museum collections are a promising source of biomolecules but present many challenges when making decisions about collection access including increasing requests for destructive sampling. The types of materials sampled, how collections' requests and committees proceed, methodological limitations of biomolecular analysis, and how living decedents are engaged are all important considerations for discussing and developing best practices for museum collections. With biomolecular information being available from a variety of sources, including bone, teeth, soil, plants, feces, and pottery, this session will highlight the burgeoning possibilities, limitations, techniques, and questions for archaeological biomolecular investigations. Ultimately, this session aims to incite continued interdisciplinary discussion of how biomolecules are studied in museum collections.

**[144] Symposium · "THE BRITISH ISLES": ARCHAEOLOGICAL REALITY OR MODERN GEOPOLITICAL CONSTRUCT?**

The archaeological literature often groups England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland under the moniker of "The British Isles." This grouping is particularly apparent in studies of interregional interaction, in which engagement between Continental sources and any of the above areas is argued to have been routed through southern Britain. This serves to justify the extension of southern British archaeological characteristics to outlying areas; such a practice risks the subsumption of archaeologically distinct areas of northern Britain, Scotland, Wales and Ireland under a category dominated, and therefore defined and driven by, southern British archaeology. The present session seeks to examine internal differences in material culture within "the British Isles" as well as differential exchange relationships with distant locales, in order to ascertain the degree of homogeneity within the imposed area. It asks whether the concept of "the British Isles" reflects an archaeological reality characterized by consistency in material culture and robust exchange relationships, or whether it constitutes an unjustified subjugation of several archaeologically distinct regions under a term derived from modern geopolitical constructs.

**[145] Symposium · CASE STUDIES FOR THE SALALAH DOCTRINE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES**

*(SPONSORED BY ICAHM)*

In 2015 and 2016 the ICAHM (International Committee for Archaeological Heritage Management) scientific committee met in Florence and in Salalah, Oman to develop a doctrine for management of archaeological world heritage sites. Archaeological sites present management challenges distinct from monuments and landscapes preserved at other world heritage sites. The ICAHM doctrine seeks to recognize those differences and to propose strategies for sustainable conservation and preservation. This conference session is a forum to report the doctrine (on the agenda for consideration at the ICOMOS General Assembly in New Delhi in December 2017) and to present on case studies, including Nan Madol in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia and in Petra, Jordan among others.

**[146] General Session · PROTOHISTORIC AND HISTORIC RESEARCH FROM AROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN****[147] Electronic Symposium · RAPID ABANDONMENT, DE FACTO REFUSE, OR PILGRIMAGE EVENTS: DECODING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF TERMINAL "PROBLEMATIC" DEPOSITS IN THE MAYA LOWLANDS**

Maya site cores often contain artifact deposits from around the time of abandonment. Following terminology established at Tikal, these are sometimes called "problematic deposits" to distinguish them from middens and burials. They have been interpreted in several ways, for example as de-facto refuse, as evidence of rapid abandonment, the remains of termination ritual, or as evidence of post-abandonment deposition (e.g., pilgrimage). Many of these deposits have been found in Western Belize over the last decade. This symposium brings together researchers with expertise in different artifact classes who have looked at problematic deposits in a variety of places. The goal of this electronic symposium is to reach some consensus on the significance of these deposits.

**[148] Forum · SO YOU WANT TO WORK?: A DISCUSSION ON NON-ACADEMIC CAREERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY**

*(SPONSORED BY SAA STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)*

This forum presents a variety of non-academic (and perhaps non-traditional) career paths that rely heavily upon archaeology and anthropology. Additionally, it provides students and recent graduates an opportunity to ask archaeologists questions regarding how they obtained work in non-academic career paths, including research institutions, cultural resource management firms, and regulatory and non-regulatory government agencies. Panelists come from a variety of career stages, genders, and ages. Furthermore, they fulfill different roles within their organizations, including field archaeologists, researchers, project reviewers, and liaisons. This will allow for a variety of viewpoints and experiences as they answer questions asked by the audience.

**[149] Forum · COLLABORATING ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS CARE***(SPONSORED BY SAA COMMITTEE ON MUSEUMS, COLLECTIONS, AND CURATION)*

Archaeology shares collection management, preservation, analysis, and data retrieval issues with many scientific and cultural disciplines. Accessing the knowledge and expertise of colleagues in the natural history, museum, and other related professions can improve archaeological collections management and further scientific research. In this session, we seek to encourage collaboration with colleagues in a variety of professional organizations, such as the Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections, Society of American Archivists, American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, Society for Historical Archaeology, American Cultural Resources Association, the Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative, the Biodiversity Heritage Library, and others. The goal is to learn from and then adopt or adapt some of their best practices for the benefit of archaeological collections. Data management and data sharing, conservation and preservation, and sustainable management of collections are among the topics covered by session participants.

**[150] Forum · CYCADS, HUMANS, AND MAIZE IN MESOAMERICAN ETHNOECOLOGICAL AND AGROECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS: TRACING AN ANCIENT RELATIONSHIP THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGY, GENOMICS, AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY**

Cycads (Cycadales) are an ancient order of gymnosperm, three genera of which are prevalent in Mexico and played a critical though underappreciated role in the agroecology and foodways of Mesoamerica. Their neglect appears to stem from their toxicity which, while requiring similar processing to that of manioc, seemingly diverted attention away from cycads despite considerable evidence indicating their utilitarian and symbolic use from the Pleistocene–Holocene transition to the present. As a botanical resource that occurs in diverse ecosystems, cycads are used in a variety of ways and figure prominently in regional mythologies in which they often possess a close relationship with maize. This forum explores the role of cycads in Mesoamerican agroecological systems, particularly its enduring relationship to maize, through a range of data, from genomic, archaeological, linguistic, art historical, to ethnographic and human geographical evidence with a specific focus on the geographic corridor running from Oaxaca to Tamaulipas. Preliminary results of an ongoing interdisciplinary research project are shared with the aim to present new data and stimulate further discussion on the significance of cycads in Mesoamerican beliefs, foodways, and ecology.

**[151] Forum · CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE AGE OF TRUMP**

Cultural resource legislation, particularly the National Historic Preservation Act, has been under near continuous attack over the last several decades. The current administration has made it clear that deregulation is a priority, and we anticipate that the National Historic Preservation Act and other federal legislation will remain firmly in the sights of both the Executive and Legislative branches. The SAA anticipates that similar efforts to weaken cultural resources laws will be proposed at the state level as well. This session will provide a discussion of SAA's Government Affairs Network, State Representatives, and advocacy tools so that cultural resources professionals can become advocates for their resource.

**[152] Forum · ADVANCES AND PROSPECTS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES (I)***(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES)*

The Society for Archaeological Sciences (SAS) is an international professional society of about 300 members dealing with natural science applications in archaeology, paleoanthropology, and conservation. The Society was founded in 1977, so this session commemorates the 40th anniversary of the beginning of SAS. These four decades have seen advances in techniques, applications, theories, and infrastructure surrounding the archaeological sciences. We take this occasion to reflect on some of these developments, as well as considering what the future may hold in store.

**[153] Poster Session · PALEOETHNOBOTANY****[154] Poster Session · ARCHAEOOMETRY II****[155] Poster Session · HUNTER GATHERER ARCHAEOLOGY****[156] Poster Session · ARCHAIC LANDSCAPES: POVERTY POINT AND THE BROADER AMERICAN SOUTHEAST**

Archaeologists are increasingly interested in the broader social, political, and environmental landscapes found across the Late Archaic Southeast. Of particular importance is Poverty Point, one of the largest, most ancient, and most complex earthen mound complexes in the Western Hemisphere. As one of the most important sites in North America, Poverty Point has been studied for decades—yet current and ongoing research continues to produce new understandings of this iconic monument. Likewise, ongoing research along the Atlantic coast is revealing a complex landscape of human-made constructions that together form a web of interconnected sites spanning hundreds of kilometers of shoreline. This session brings together current research at Poverty Point and elsewhere in the southeast with a focus on how new technologies, new methods, and new theories are challenging traditional understandings of the Late Archaic.

**[157] Poster Session · REPORTS FROM THE JUNGLE: NEW AND ONGOING RESEARCH FROM THE THREE RIVERS REGION OF THE MAYA LOWLANDS**

In recent years the Three Rivers Region of Belize and Guatemala has seen some of the most intensive archaeological research in the Maya lowlands. Though studied for more than twenty-five years, new and exciting information at well-known sites such as

La Milpa, Blue Creek and Rio Azul, as well as surrounding areas, some never before investigated, are bringing fresh perspectives to research on the ancient Maya. This session brings together ongoing and new research, much of which has been conducted through the Programme for Belize Archaeological Project.

**[158] Symposium · MAS ALLÁ DE LA ARQUEOLOGÍA OFICIAL: MODELOS DE CO-PARTICIPACIÓN CON SECTORES PRIVADOS Y COMUNITARIOS PARA LA INVESTIGACIÓN ARQUEOLÓGICA EN OAXACA**

La arqueología en México se realiza por el estado a través del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, y en menor medida por instituciones académicas, principalmente universidades nacionales o extranjeras. A lo largo de la historia del INAH, este esquema ha producido importantes avances en el conocimiento del pasado prehispánico; sin embargo, diversos factores como el desarrollo del país y sus problemas económicos, y una creciente burocracia gubernamental han generado nuevas tareas que han mermado la capacidad de investigación, pues muchas de las labores se enfocan exclusivamente al manejo y protección de los sitios arqueológicos y a la atención de problemáticas derivadas de salvamentos y rescates arqueológicos.

Ante este panorama, en las últimas décadas, nuevos actores sociales -no necesariamente relacionados al gobierno o a instituciones universitarias- han propuesto novedosos esquemas de colaboración, con los que se han logrado importantes aportaciones al quehacer arqueológico mexicano. El presente simposio mostrará las aportaciones de los sectores privado y comunitario en la arqueología mexicana, especialmente en Oaxaca, ofreciendo una propuesta ética de trabajo, mostrando que con una colaboración responsable es posible llevar a cabo investigaciones adecuadas que no ponen en riesgo el patrimonio del país. Sin detrimento de la capacidad normativa del INAH.

**[159] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD AFTER HURRICANE SANDY**

**[160] Lightning Rounds · ENGAGING “ALTERNATIVE ARCHAEOLOGY” IN THREE MINUTES OR LESS!**

Fantastic claims and fraudulent artifacts have formed a steady current of public interest in the archaeological past for more than a century, but the past two or three decades have witnessed a resurgence of books, magazines, films, TV shows, and websites promoting “alternative” readings of the past for an increasingly science-averse audience. One strategy for engaging with common archaeological myths—from the Atlantis Code to Ancient Aliens—is to promote critical thinking in the college classroom and non-academic venues, from popular media to public lectures. This session seeks to explore and share practical techniques for engaging university students and the general public in critical discussions of archaeological interpretations that professionals view as fringe ideas, all in three minutes or less!

**[161] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE ANTHROPOCENE**

As a potential subdivision of the Geological Time Scale, the timing and scope of the Anthropocene is under consideration by the International Commission on Stratigraphy. There remain disagreements on how to gauge the scale of human impacts on the lithosphere and when (or whether) those impacts are measurable on the global scale. Some believe the Anthropocene began many millennia ago while others argue that ubiquitous, detectable human influences on landscapes are either a post-Industrial or post-Atomic Age phenomenon. Archaeologists are uniquely positioned to judge the ecological and geological circumstances associated with past human settlements, but generally work independently as regional specialists, which complicates assessing the global nature of these impacts. This session will critique whether a firm boundary (“Golden Spike”) can be established for the onset of the Anthropocene. By assembling a wide range of archaeological evidence from across the world, we seek to draw closer to an understanding of the ecological and social dimensions that underpin the Anthropocene.

**[162] Symposium · PRECLASSIC LIFEWAYS IN THE NORTHERN MAYA LOWLANDS**

Models for Preclassic Maya social and political organization have often been constructed with an implicit awareness that Classic period kingdoms would eventually develop. Yet archaeologists studying the Preclassic Maya of the Northern Lowlands have not only unearthed heretofore unknown sequences of cultural history, but have redefined the nature of social and political complexity for the Maya more broadly. Traditional archaeological methods such as survey and excavation have led to the identification of monumental acropoli, rural villages, and the construction of proto-urban spaces. These methods are increasingly being buttressed if not outright superseded by pioneering archaeological methods, including airborne LiDAR, chemical composition analyses, and sophisticated environmental studies. By exploring the adoption of new expressions of inequality, the effects of sedentary life, the construction of monumental spaces, and interaction with other Mesoamerican peoples, we seek to extend our knowledge of the Preclassic in this region beyond merely being a stepping-stone to the Classic period, and instead focus on its standing as a period of distinctive social and environmental adaptation.

**[163] Symposium · PIEDRAS NEGRAS REVISITED: WAR, ECONOMY, AND POPULATION IN THE GREAT CLASSIC MAYA RIVER KINGDOM**

Piedras Negras, Guatemala was the capital of a great Classic period (AD 250–900) Maya kingdom whose lords, at the height of their power, governed an area of perhaps 1,000 square km in western Guatemala and eastern Chiapas and Tabasco. Piedras Negras, with its impressive monumental architecture and unparalleled corpus of stone sculpture, was the subject of intensive archaeological investigations in the 1930s by the University of Pennsylvania and again at the turn of the millennium by a joint Brigham Young University-Universidad del Valle de Guatemala project. In the time since, research in the Middle Usumacinta River region has largely focused outside this great polity capital. Armed with knowledge gained from 15 years of regional work, the Proyecto Paisaje Piedras Negras-Yaxchilan returned to Piedras Negras in 2016 and 2017 to conduct focused investigation of the city’s defensive system, craft production, plant economy, and settlement in the near periphery. That work has been complemented by renewed efforts to protect the carved monuments that remain at the site. This symposium presents the preliminary results of those efforts, framed in broader discussions of ancient Maya war, economy, and population.

**[164] Symposium · NEW FINDINGS FROM THE FAR WESTERN PUEBLOAN REGION: PAPERS IN HONOR OF MARGARET LYNEIS**

This session commemorates the legacy of Margaret Lyneis, whose work has influenced countless researchers working in the

U.S. western deserts and in the Virgin Branch Puebloan region. An active scholar from the early 1960s until her unexpected death in 2017, her contributions have transformed our knowledge of these previously understudied areas. As well, her insistence as a young undergraduate that she be allowed to participate in fieldwork— at a time when few females worked, much less were allowed to excavate— helped pave the way for future generations of women. The papers in this session honor the life and career of Margaret Lyneis and highlight the continued impact of her legacy on scholars and on research in the Virgin Branch Puebloan region.

**[165] Symposium · ANDEAN HOUSEHOLDS, LIVING SPACES**

Houses and households vary across time and space, and many questions can be asked of household archaeology. Here we ask how Andean people used their living spaces, focusing on diverse lines of material evidence to build a sense of the conduct of daily life at home. How much space was appropriate for a dwelling? Were dwellings single-roomed or multi-roomed? How proximate were nearest neighbors? Can we argue from the spatial distribution of particular sets of material remains where particular activities occurred, for example cooking, storage, sleeping, crafting, discard? What activities occurred in adjacent external space? How did traffic flow into and through the dwelling? What degree of partitioning or privacy was relevant? Discussion focuses on comparisons of regional patterns and on the methodological strengths of different lines of evidence for building a fuller sense of how daily life was conducted at home.

**[166] Symposium · FROM BEARDED ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND CLOSET CHICKENS TO MULTIPLE PASTS AND THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF YESTERDAY: HONORING THE CAREER AND IMPACT OF LARRY J. ZIMMERMAN**

With a career spanning close to five decades, Larry Zimmerman has had a profound impact on archaeology and the broader discipline of anthropology, influencing how practitioners engage and collaborate with descendant communities, present their research to the public, and explore new avenues of inquiry and subjects. Along the way, Larry has mentored and collaborated with scholars from around the world, while also playing a pivotal role in early burial laws, repatriation efforts, and ethical practices. In this session, we aim to honor Larry and reflect upon his impact both personally and professionally. In doing so, we will also trace and assess changes in the practices and paradigms of American archaeology to be more inclusive in both methodology and subject matter.

**[167] Symposium · TRANSFORMING MARGINALITY: EXPLORING MOMENTS OF RAPID SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL CHANGE**

Moments of rapid transformation are often visible in archaeological data sets and are generally explored through either political or ecological lenses by focusing on social or environmental change. However, the reorganization of social and ecological landscapes tends to occur simultaneously, and it is through the interplay between such factors that archaeologically observable disjunctures materialize, including changes in settlement patterns, subsistence activities, or religious practice, among others. Widespread restructuring of labor or social organization can be brought to light by focusing on the moments in which such change takes place, along with accompanying transformations in the way social inequality manifests. Those on the margins—whether environmentally, socially, politically, spiritually, or otherwise—are often at the crux of these moments. Not only are people on the margins directly affected by the outcomes of rapid social and ecological change, their actions and day-to-day activities can also affect the process of transformation. This session will examine inflection points between political and ecological narratives: how do the structures of social inequality change as ecological practices change? Papers in the session draw from a variety of regions and time periods to explore these moments of transformation and their enmeshed social and ecological significance at multiple scales.

**[168] Symposium · 21ST CENTURY APPROACHES TO ARCHAEOLOGY, EDUCATION, AND THE PUBLIC**

*(SPONSORED BY SAA PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE)*

As archaeologists move further into the 21st century, we must be prepared for policy changes and funding cuts that can compromise advances in the field. A means of counteracting these challenges is developing informed citizens that engage in and value archaeological knowledge and preservation. Through relevant and innovative educational approaches, archaeologists can convey the value of our work to communities, policy makers, and funding agencies. This symposium presents new, innovative, and reimagined approaches to archaeological and heritage education that more closely align with current research-based educational practices as well as novel educational engagement that can broadly communicate the importance of the field. Examples of these approaches include STEM and environmental education, citizen science, and evaluation and assessment, among others.

**[169] Symposium · THE STATE OF THE FIELD: CURRENT RESEARCH IN TARASCAN (PURÉPECHA) ARCHAEOLOGY: SESSION IN HONOR OF DOMINIQUE MICHELET**

Over the past decade, research focusing on the Late Postclassic Tarascan (Purépecha) empire has been more prolific than ever before. Though the Tarascans have long been overlooked in favor of other better-known Postclassic kingdoms, today scholars are examining diverse topics that include political change, urbanism, environment, and economic trade and exchange. Ethnohistory does play a role in Tarascan studies, but new research increasingly focuses on archaeologically-driven questions, models, and interpretations. For 35 years, Dr. Michelet has worked to facilitate this proliferation of research into Postclassic western Mesoamerica. This session honors Dr. Michelet's career by bringing together papers that highlight current work in Tarascan archaeology. In doing so, we assess the state of Tarascan archaeology and its role for understanding the development, power, and decline of ancient empires.

**[170] Symposium · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MONEY, DEBT, AND FINANCE**

*(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY FOR ECONOMIC ANTHROPOLOGY)*

The relationship between money and debt in the ancient world has been the subject of investigation by many economic anthropologists and historians. Nevertheless, archaeologists have played only a minor role in debates about the origins of money, its chronological and functional relationship to debt, its materiality, its connection to finance and debt, and how these structure

power relationships. In this symposium, presenters use archaeological data to examine the material traces and social consequences of indebtedness; the processes by which objects become money; and the strategies used to manipulate money, finance, and debt to meet the needs of actors from the scale of the household to the state. An archaeological perspective expands the framework for studying the long histories of money, debt, and finance beyond written records or ethnographies of recent non-capitalist societies. By showcasing research from different parts of the world, the papers in this session also help to counterbalance a traditional emphasis on Eurasian economies in the study of money, debt, and finance. Together, the papers in this symposium show archaeological, historical, and ethnographic methods can be productively united under the common rubric of economic anthropology.

**[171] Symposium · THINGS WITH A MIND OF THEIR OWN: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NON-HUMAN AGENCY**

The concept of the Anthropocene is based on the premise that humans have had a profound, and increasing, impact on our environments. Yet many environmental conditions (such as earthquakes, storms, tsunamis, fire, disease, and other dramatic natural phenomena) can easily overpower human capacities resulting in moments of catastrophic change. Incremental processes of natural change, such as soil creep, vegetation growth, oxidation, and material fatigue similarly act against human intentionality by causing deterioration and decay whose denouement is unpredictable in timing and magnitude. The sentient world of animals, in which behavioral patterns have evolved for viability in a diverse world of predators and reproduction strategies, similarly presents challenges when managed under the assumption that humans are the primary determinant of comportment. In this session, speakers will consider the agentive effects of natural phenomena to which the direct human response is primarily reactive. The objective is two-fold: to highlight that even within the "Anthropocene" not all natural phenomena can be anticipated, much less controlled, by humans; and secondly, to critically evaluate the variety of human responses to natural and biological entities in the past as seen through the archaeological record.

**[172] Symposium · AT-RISK WORLD HERITAGE AND THE DIGITAL HUMANITIES**

*(SPONSORED BY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—RESEARCH CATALYST AWARD)*

Providing viable solutions for the documentation and interpretation of at-risk archaeological heritage, digital and cyber methods in data capture, analysis, and 3D visualization have become widely adopted in excavations and surveys worldwide. However, research on the sustainability of the digital documentation process and on the data management, curation, and dissemination activities that follow the archaeological work in the field are still at an early stage. This session represents an important milestone in the dissemination of the results of the University of California Office of the President's At-Risk Cultural Heritage and the Digital Humanities project that is a collaborative research effort by four University of California campuses (San Diego, Berkeley, Los Angeles and Merced). This session is non-site and non-era specific and aims to bring together members of the archaeological community with technologists and heritage preservationists to discuss best practices and sustainability for the following main areas of interest: (i) digital documentation and analysis; (ii) online data curation; (iii) dissemination through hybrid print-digital publications and 3D scientific visualization (personal and large-scale Virtual Reality (VR)), and (iv) outreach in libraries and archaeological museums using visualization and computer graphics.

**[173] Symposium · THE TIES THAT BIND AND THE WALLS THAT DIVIDE: PREHISTORIC TO CONTEMPORARY MAYA MANIPULATION OF SOCIAL SPACE**

Boundaries define who we are, who we are not, and what we are and are not responsible for. At the same time, features that have been modified for transportation are symbolic of economic and political interactions. This symposium will focus on how ancient, historic and contemporary people living in the Maya region demarcated the use of space and formalized their landscapes with architectural features such as causeways, boundary walls, canals, plazas, and railways. It will also examine how interstitial communities related to major polities.

**[174] Symposium · THE HUMAN ODYSSEY IN EARTH'S HIGH MOUNTAINS AND PLATEAUS**

Mountain environments present humans with striking adaptive challenges, yet they also offer opportunities. That our genus pursued these is attested by widespread archaeological residues in such settings from pre-Middle Stone Age African populations, Neandertals and of course modern humans. Cross-cultural comparative research into montane hunter-gatherers in prehistory has focused on the settlement of expanses of contiguous high elevation terrain—the world's 'high plateaus.' But plateau peopling represents one chapter in a longer evolutionary story of when, how and why ancient people engaged with uplands, a history spanning hundreds of millennia, multiple hominin taxa, and most continents. To date, little effort has gone towards investigating the full variability of montane forager lifeways through time and space. This symposium brings together archaeologists and biological anthropologists studying hunter-gatherer biocultural adaptations in diverse upland settings across the globe. The presentation and discussion of new empirical data alongside novel methodological approaches and theoretical insights will help isolate key sources of variability that underwrote specific behavioral and biological records of montane adaptation. By exploring the timing, motives and modes of montane exploitation, we aim to elucidate the evolutionary processes by which our genus engaged with upland landscapes with increasing frequency and intensity.

**[175] Symposium · URBANISM, PRODUCTION, AND EMPIRE: NEW CASE STUDIES FROM ANGKORIAN CAMBODIA**

As populations move from rural to urban areas, understanding the processes of urbanization, regional networks, and production is critical for the continued existence and growth of communities today in urban and rural contexts alike. We investigate these themes through archaeological case studies from Angkor, Cambodia, one of the largest low-density urban complexes in the pre-industrial world. Recent archaeological investigations and remote sensing projects have revealed an expansive urban landscape with a long and complex history of occupation. In this session, we consider new lines of evidence on the themes of production, urbanism, and empire that contribute to inter-regional dialogs on the study of urbanism in the ancient world.

**[176] Symposium · MAYA HIGHLAND AND PACIFIC COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGY: CONTINUING DEBATES ON INTERACTION**

This symposium presents recent archaeological investigations on regional and interregional interaction in the Highlands and

Pacific Coast of Guatemala and Chiapas, a complex region of Mesoamerica. Studies using technologies such as isotope analysis, instrumental neutron activation analysis, and least cost routes applications of GIS are providing in depth analyses of the dynamic interactions of centers and nodes on routes of travel. In this symposium, case studies drawn from coastal and highland regions, will serve to highlight interregional exchanges while also focusing attention on key themes such as: economic systems, ideological and political evolution, migration, cultural stability and change, and 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 regional specialists.

**[177] Symposium · WHAT'S HOT IN PYROTECHNOLOGY? CONTROLLING FIRE FROM CAMPFIRES TO CRAFTSPEOPLE**

The defining characteristic of humanity was long thought to be the manufacture and use of tools. Toolmaking, though, has since been observed in not only other primates but also birds, otters, and octopi, among others. Making fire, however, remains an exclusively human skill. Much of our technology can be conceptualized in terms of the control of fire: pyrotechnology. Until recently in human history, the development of new technologies and materials depended on people attaining and controlling greater and greater temperatures. This process began more than one million years ago as the emergence and spread of our species depended on fire for warmth, cooking, and protection. Later we used fire to treat stone and wood implements and to create adhesives to join them together as compound tools. Baked clay eventually followed, as did ceramics, metals, faience, glass, and other substances upon which civilization was built. Additionally, fire is cross-culturally used ceremonially, and it is ascribed a variety of symbolic meanings. This session, organized by the Yale Initiative for the Study of Ancient Pyrotechnology, considers how our increasingly sophisticated control of fire, as evidenced in the archaeological record and in material culture, sparked behavioral, cultural, and societal complexity around the world.

**[178] Symposium · NO LONGER A TRANSITIONAL ZONE: LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS, INTERACTION, AND EXCHANGE IN THE CEJA DE SELVA**

The archaeology of the ceja de selva or eastern Andean slopes has long been framed by the region's position between the highland Andes and the Amazon lowlands. Largely understudied, scholars have typically regarded the region as either a barrier or conduit for highland-lowland interaction. However, recent investigations show that the ceja was not simply a transitional zone but rather a locus of complex cultural developments that occurred "in relation to" and "independent from" contemporary phenomena in adjacent coastal, highland, and tropical lowland environments. Similarities in material patterning from Ecuador to Bolivia suggest that autonomous ceja de selva societies were integrated within long distance intraregional interaction networks which potentially impacted local cultural change. These networks were oriented around rivers such as the Marañón and Huallaga which facilitated the movement of people, resources, and ideas. Unfortunately, understanding these relationships has often been hindered by models that emphasize highland or lowland developments, and either ignore the ceja, or treat it as a transitional environment exploited for resources. By analyzing ceja de selva societies as autochthonous and linked by intraregional and interregional interaction, this symposium aims to better understand ceja de selva cultural developments and their participating roles in the rise of Andean Civilization.

**[179] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORY AND OSTEOLOGY OF A 19TH CENTURY MEDICAL WASTE DEPOSIT AT POINT SAN JOSE, SAN FRANCISCO**

In October 2010, while monitoring lead remediation efforts around the former Army hospital (1863–1903) at Point San Jose (now Fort Mason), California, archaeologists discovered a pit containing human remains. Further excavation of the feature revealed a plethora of waste material from the hospital in addition to the commingled skeletal elements of at least two dozen individuals. Recent historical research on the Point San Jose hospital and its staff and osteological analyses of the human remains, provides insight into the origin of the human remains and the surgeon responsible for their disposal in the pit. This symposium provides background concerning the history and archaeology of the discovery, and analysis of artifacts. Osteological assessments include skeletal element representation, paleodemography, stature, stable isotope analysis, paleopathology, and taphonomy. Although other possible explanations exist, the skeletal remains most likely represent discarded remains following anatomical dissection. The Point San Jose deposit offers extraordinary perspectives on late 19th century-era medical understanding, knowledge, practices, and education as well as the cultural context in which bodies were acquired for dissection.

**[180] Symposium · METHODOLOGY AND INTERPRETATION IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ROCK ART**

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. For the purposes of the session, the discussion of method will be just as welcome as the description and interpretation of the art itself. The symposium is without geographic or temporal restraint.

**[181] Symposium · MATTERING IMPERIAL POLITICS: HUMAN-THING PARTNERSHIPS IN LOCAL PRODUCTIONS OF POWER**

The material turn, involving a re-awakened interest in the role of things in the constitution of the social, has been naturally and productively embraced by archaeology. To date, however, many archaeological studies that identify with this turn have focused more on the symbolic and communicative role of things, e.g., what they mean, rather than on the pragmatic and political dimensions of what they do and how they do it. The papers in this session aim to analyze the political work of things in the context of early imperial ambitions and maintenance. They take as their point of departure the idea that power does not exist as an abstract, a priori concept but rather is constituted, registered, and enacted materially through a heterogeneous mix of human and non-human actors. Together session contributors offer a broad comparative investigation into how assemblies of people and things worked collaboratively at the local level to make and unmake political power. Admitting things as key players in the constitution of imperial practice promises new insights into how state power was conceived, enacted and sustained across different times and places.

**[182] Symposium · 2018 FRYXELL AWARD SYMPOSIUM: PAPERS IN HONOR OF VANCE T. HOLLIDAY***(SPONSORED BY FRYXELL AWARD COMMITTEE)*

Vance T. Holliday is the 2018 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 Roald Fryxell, a geologist whose career exemplified the crucial role of multidisciplinary cooperation in archaeology. The 2018 Fryxell Award recognizes a scholar who has made significant contributions in the application of earth sciences to archaeology. It is fitting that Vance T. Holliday is the recipient, for few figures have in the last four decades been as prominent or prolific in contributing to North American geoarchaeology. Although best known for his meticulous stratigraphic and soil geomorphic work at Paleoindian sites on the High Plains, Holliday's substantive and methodological contributions span continents, and a range of Quaternary geological, geochronological, and archaeological settings, questions, and even a few controversies. In this SAA Fryxell Award symposium, we explore a range of topics that reflect and were inspired by his outstanding interdisciplinary research in support of archaeological questions.

**[183] Symposium · WHAT TO DO WITH THE INTANGIBLE AND TRANSIENT: HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT CHALLENGE TRADITIONAL RULES FOR EVALUATING SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY**

Cultural resource professionals encounter a range of historic property types over the course of their careers. Certain historic property types, such as cultural landscapes and traditional cultural properties, may contain no observable evidence of human activity. Others, such as historic mining sites and historic trails, while textually-documented, were only temporarily used, abandoned, and physical evidence faded. Each historic property of this type is unique and provides challenges when evaluating its significance and integrity. This symposium provides different case examples for critical reflection.

**[184] Poster Session · CHRONOLOGY****[185] Poster Session · BIOARCHAEOLOGY: THE OLD WORLD****[186] Poster Session · LITHIC ANALYSIS IN NORTH AMERICA****[187] Poster Session · ZOOARCHAEOLOGY: THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST****[188] Poster Session · ZOOARCHAEOLOGY: MIDWEST TO THE EAST COAST****[189] Poster Session · ZOOARCHAEOLOGY: GLOBAL APPROACHES****[190] Poster Session · ARCHITECTURE, URBANISM AND MONUMENTALITY IN THE AMERICAS****[191] Forum · THE STATE OF INCLUSION: DIVERSITY IN NON-ACADEMIC ARCHAEOLOGY***(SPONSORED BY SAA QUEER ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)*

While archaeology's future seems to be grounded in diversity, with ever-increasing calls for multidisciplinary research approaches, this relates more to theoretical and methodological approaches—ideas—than it does to the archaeologists themselves. As an interpretive discipline, the views and experiences of archaeologists undoubtedly frame our understanding of the past. Consequently, having diverse archaeological practitioners is equally as important as having diverse methodological and theoretical approaches. Despite the fact that most archaeologists are employed by CRM firms, government agencies, museums, or community-based institutions, much of this discussion has occurred within and around academic environments. This panel will focus its discussion on how we can bring diversity to the forefront of non-academic archaeological practice by considering the following questions:

- What does inclusive archaeology look like when the work is client-based?
- How do we diversify the discipline, particularly in the areas of CRM, government, and museum archaeology?
- How do people's experiences of racism, homophobia, and sexism influence whether or not they pursue professional archaeology?
- What programs and initiatives are currently in place that focus on outreach and education to minority groups?

The panel will encourage the audience to discuss these questions and generate ideas about how to make archaeology a more inclusive, engaged community.

**[192] Forum · SETTLEMENT, RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION, AND SUBSISTENCE IN COASTAL MESOAMERICA: INTERREGIONAL COMPARISONS**

This forum focuses on the relationship of settlement patterning in Mesoamerican coastal environments to the distribution, use, and acquisition of subsistence resources. By including interdisciplinary data from across Mesoamerica, we seek to facilitate a comparative discussion on the reliance of coastal populations on aquatic versus agricultural resources. Researchers have found that Mesoamerican societies were more likely to depend on marine and estuarine fauna such as fish and shellfish before the Late Formative, when growing populations often moved inland. Such scholars assert that alluvial settings contained fertile soils with a higher surplus potential than estuarine habitats. Challenging this view, other scholars stress the abundance and protein values of

estuarine species. We will problematize this debate through three overlapping topics. First, to what extent have disciplinary biases underemphasized coastal productivity and settlement (c.f. Erlandson and Fitzpatrick 2006)? Second, are these biases linked to the obfuscation of coastal land use evidence via environmental changes (e.g., sea level rise or hurricanes)? Third, what potential factors contributed to variation in subsistence and settlement on Mesoamerican coasts? We will discuss factors such as estuarine ichthyofauna, coastal geomorphology, trade, boating technologies, and political shifts.

#### **[193] Forum · NEW PERSPECTIVES ON HERITAGE PROTECTION**

As documented by many videos posted on the Internet and other information sources, the cultural heritage of the United States, both terrestrial and submerged, is being lost at an alarming rate. There are the pat answers to the question of why this occurs such as the number of sites, the level of collector interest in the objects they contain, insufficient law enforcement and prosecutorial efforts, and the need for more and better public education. Answers like these and the solutions they generate have not solved the problem. Alternatively, there may be new perspectives on the cultural heritage depredation problem and, if so, they may suggest new and innovative approaches to preventing it. To deal with this situation, it may be necessary to address issues such as why many Americans disrespect other cultures, past and present, and believe they are entitled to damage and destroy the heritage of these cultures and why the views of Native Americans, other descendant groups, or responsible citizens apparently make so little difference to those who engage in these actions. The question of new perspectives on cultural heritage protection will be posed to a panel of representatives of the archaeological, Native American, and legal communities.

#### **[194] Forum · ARCHAEOLOGY, OUTREACH, ADVOCACY, AND THE MEDIA**

The goal of archaeology is to reconstruct the past. Inevitably the question arises as to whose past is being interpreted and who has the right to interpret it, and the discipline has sought ways to address those questions with the help of communities invested in that knowledge and of the media. Archaeologists now form part of the different communities invested in access to knowledge of the past where these communities seek to advocate for different voices to be heard. How these communities interact with the public and the role that broadcast, print, and social media play in those interactions is the focus of this proposed forum where members of the media, archaeologists, and stakeholder of the past communities share their thoughts to start a conversation about these communities' goals and expectations from each other and from the public, and how those goals and expectations play out on public medium forums and how these translate into other forms of civic advocacy such as activism, lobbying, legislation, and program implementation.

#### **[195] Symposium · ECOLOGICAL JUSTICE AND THE LONGUE DURÉE: EXPANDING ACTIVISM, ADVOCACY, AND THE HISTORICAL ECOLOGICAL APPROACH**

*(SPONSORED BY NEW INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR HISTORICAL ECOLOGY [NICHE])*

This session explores how archaeologists are using the historical ecology research program to guide their research design, praxis, and ontologies with a focus on improving our ability to contribute to social justice initiatives. It is clear that ecological degradation, including climate change, has not and will not affect all people equally due to structurally uneven access to social safety nets, mobility, knowledge, and political representation. Furthermore, sites of deleterious resource extraction are loci at which inequalities (in shared risk, representation, and benefit) are starkly experienced. In the spirit of the historical ecology framework, we call for papers that deal with the long-term roots and intersectional character of resource justice issues. We encourage contributors to share models for activism, advocacy, and improved collaboration demonstrated through social organizing, policy work, and knowledge production partnerships. Finally, we welcome critical challenges for academic structures and traditions of thought. The ultimate goal is to generously share and absorb perspectives that will improve archaeologists' abilities in advocacy and activism across the academic divide.

#### **[196] Symposium · RE-CENTERING THE PERIPHERY: CONTEXTUALIZING THE FRINGES OF CONTEMPORARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE**

What makes a periphery? In modern archaeological practice, certain regions and areas of study have been treated as peripheral to more central phenomenon. A considerable amount of literature since the 1990s has problematized unidirectional and monodimensional models of interregional interaction, premised on migration, diffusion, world-systems, state expansion, empire building, and more. However, despite considerable critique and increasing engagement with multidirectional and multi-scalar models for such interactions, many regions and moments in time remain outside traditional archaeological focus. This session examines areas of archaeological research that have been pushed to the margins of the discipline. Crossing chronological and regional boundaries, the papers presented here offer a global perspective on the causes and effects of disciplinary peripheralization in theory and practice. By more fully exploring the "peripheries" of human history, we can correct the interpretive biases that we create through the questions we ask and build more inclusive historical narratives.

#### **[197] Symposium · PRIVATE RITUALS AND PUBLIC SPACES: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF BELIEF AND PERFORMANCE**

Ritual is often conceived of as a community effort, used to reinforce social structures, cultural mores and traditions, yet the variation between regions, shrines, burials and ritual spaces demonstrates that within the group, variation was often permitted. These variations allow for glimpses into the role of the individual and the flexibility of a culture. The regulation of ritual is a key aspect of social cohesion and status reinforcement, so what does it imply when there are variances in the performance of the ritual? Personal belief may diverge from public rituals as evidenced in burials and votive deposits, but are often included beneath the umbrella of the broader cultural norms. Rituals are represented in constructed spaces, feast refuse, burials, and votive deposits, all of which are conceptualized as reflecting an entire community, while being conducted by only a select number of individuals—making private belief a public ritual. This session will examine how rituals conducted in public spaces impact individual and group identity by examining ritual performance across social and geographic contexts.

#### **[198] Symposium · THE RISE AND FALL OF THE AFRICAN HUMID PERIOD: CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN RESPONSE IN HOLOCENE AFRICA**

Modern climate change is fundamentally shaping our global social and economic future. Understanding its potential impacts requires looking to the past. While geological and climatological approaches reconstruct the physical impacts of climate changes,

archaeology is uniquely capable of evaluating their relations to social change. Africa's Holocene archaeological record offers an important perspective on human responses to some of the most extreme climatic fluctuations of the last 12000 years, beginning with the onset of the African Humid Period when lakes and rivers covered the Sahara, through the rapid return to aridity across many parts of Africa ~5500 BP. These shifts presented sequences of challenges to the diverse hunter-gatherers, farmers, and herders that coexisted across much of Africa. This session examines the ways in which societies across Africa responded to local environmental manifestations of larger Holocene climate changes, and the long-term legacies of both successful and unsuccessful responses. Papers will present new data-points and advances in relevant methods. We especially hope to develop theoretical approaches for studying the archaeology of climate change in the uniquely diverse social and economic contexts of Holocene Africa. While these discussions are of global significance, this session highlights emerging impacts of anthropogenic climate change in contemporary Africa.

**[199] Symposium · MAKING MORE WITH LESS: REFLECTIONS AND NEW APPROACHES TO THE PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD IN THE NORTHEAST**

Until 1990, with the introduction of NAGPRA, investigations of the Protohistoric Period (1500–1630) in the Northeast primarily focused on burial contexts stemming from 19th-century excavations. NAGPRA has been a significant, positive step towards a framework of respectful collaboration between Indigenous communities and archaeologists, but the amount of researchable materiality associated with this time period has significantly decreased due to repatriation. Contemporary researchers do not have access to the material upon which now outdated understandings of the Protohistoric Period are based and have struggled to find new approaches to the period. New theoretical perspectives are being applied to current Protohistoric research and are helping to define and interpret archaeological assemblages from the period as well as the ethnohistorical documentation. The introduction of ontological perspectives has provided new approaches to topics such as: change and continuity, memory, practice, hybridity, and sacred ecology. These new insights are allowing researchers to proverbially “shed new light” on this period by employing perspectivist approaches. By examining the current archaeological, ethnohistoric, and ethnographic collections ontologically, researchers are able to expand and provide further detail to the interactions between Indigenous Peoples and Europeans during the Protohistoric Period.

**[200] Symposium · PALEOLITHIC SURFACE SITES: NEW SURVEYS, METHODS, AND DATA**

Lithic Surface Sites are an ubiquitous but underutilized source of information about human foraging patterns, site formation processes, and landscape use. This symposium highlights new approaches to analyzing Lithic Surface Sites, with an emphasis on material from the Paleolithic. Researchers will present results from new surface surveys and discuss specific procedures for analyzing taphonomic effects on lithic surface material, survey methodology, and different lithic analytical techniques that can reveal important data about human behavior.

**[201] Symposium · BEYOND ENGAGEMENT: ARCHAEOLOGISTS AT THE INTERSECTIONS OF POWER**

In recent years, “engagement” has become a byword for archaeologists seeking to practice in ethical ways and many archaeologists currently seek to engage and partner with communities and the public. At the same time, archaeology is recognized as a powerful tool by governments, organizations, and communities around the world. Many of these groups seek to use archaeology for their own political purposes: to justify nationalism, to legitimize seizures of territory, and to assert certain historical narratives and rights. An archaeologist's commitment to engaged, ethical archaeology may prepare them to grapple with manifestations of colonialism and privilege, but what happens when that very ethics requires them to push back against the groups they hope to engage? How do archaeologists negotiate the practical issues that arise out of conflicting needs and desires by various stakeholders? This session explores how an ethics of engaged archaeology intersects with the dynamics of contemporary politics. In an age of rising, insular nationalism, “engagement” and “reflexivity” are insufficient guidelines when the archaeologist is situated within shifting and cross-cutting political dynamics. This session reflects this difficult position while attempting to chart a way forward for an ethical archaeology that recognizes archaeologists' position at the complex intersections of power.

**[202] Symposium · WE DIG NATIONAL PARKS: THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF ARCHEOLOGY IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION**

This session focuses on archeological research of the National Park Service National Capital Region which includes the greater Washington D.C. Metro Area. Through the presentation of a variety of case studies ranging from the precontact to the historic era, this session highlights the role the National Park Service plays in the excavation, preservation, and management of archeological resources in region. Underlying these presentations is an archeology of practice which promotes the narrative of our nation's heritage and its preservation.

**[203] Symposium · THE CONNECTICUT STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVE PROGRAM: PROTECTION, PRESERVATION, AND PUBLIC OUTREACH**

Connecticut is one of the few states that has a formal State Archaeological Preserve Program. That program was a legislatively-crafted initiative that provides public-private coordination for the recognition and preservation of the state's diverse archaeological heritage. The law creating the program is supplemented with significant penalties for vandalism or un-permitted collecting of archaeological materials from a listed preserve. Since its inception in 2000, 37 archaeological sites have been added to the list of State Archaeological Preserves. With public education and outreach in mind, funding has been provided by the state, supplemented by monies from local historical societies and environmental groups, for the publication of more than a dozen twenty-four-page color booklets, each focusing on one of these sites. This symposium will provide additional details about the State Archaeological Preserve Program and include presentations on a diverse sample of the individually designated sites.

**[204] Symposium · BONES AND BURIALS IN PHILADELPHIA: UNMARKED CEMETERIES & THE ARCH ST PROJECT**

Early American colonial settlements along the Eastern seaboard largely buried their dead inside the city's boundaries in much the same way as their European contemporaries. In cities such as London, Paris, and Rome it is not uncommon for modern urban construction projects to unearth human remains from burial grounds long forgotten. When this happens local and national

regulations dictate the process by which such remains are removed, studied, and reburied. In contrast, US cities often have no formal process and federal regulations do not address private development projects occurring on privately owned land. Nowhere is this more apparent than in Philadelphia, a city of cemeteries. When human remains were discovered at 218 Arch St the lack of regulation and legal precedent enabled a private developer to avoid conducting a salvage excavation of the burial ground until media pressure and concern from local archaeologists made it obligatory. This session will address the issues surrounding unmarked cemeteries in the Philadelphia region. We will examine the Arch St Project as an example of the pitfalls and research potential stemming from such projects including some of the preliminary findings from the site.

**[205] Symposium · BLURRING TIMESCAPES: SUBVERSIONS TO ERASURE AND REMEMBERING GHOSTS**

What happens when the memories of a place, people, and events are systematically erased, forgotten, and covered? How are the stories we tell shaped by the memories we have forgotten? A growing body of theory is emerging in the Social Sciences that focuses its inquiry on what might not be seen—on dimensions past what is recognized as traditionally empirical. This session seeks to explore and synthesize those growing bodies of theories and methodologies related to the discourses of Memory. Presenters examine the entangled and interrelated concepts of memory, materiality, nostalgia, trauma, and haunting. This collection of research critically evaluates perceptions and interpretations of the past and their impacts on the present. Contributors expose hidden narratives and examine the social mechanisms operating and organizing what is remembered, and what is lost to time. Others consider the material residues of remembering, how objects and their meaning transcend time and sometimes space. Researchers in this session take an activists stance, recognizing the emotional nature and empathy that can be evoked by the past.

**[206] Symposium · CONNECTING COLLECTIONS: COLLECTORS OF PRE-COLUMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS AMERICAN ART IN THE AMERICAS AND EUROPE**

This session examines the role of collectors of Pre-Columbian and indigenous American objects in the establishment of private and public collections in the Americas and Europe. Papers may address evidence of collecting during the Pre-Columbian era (e.g., as evidenced by Preclassic Olmec works found at the Mexica Templo Mayor) or collecting that initiated during the colonial period leading up to today. Speakers may also consider examining the formation and biography of particular collections, how they were assembled but also how they might have eventually been dispersed. What artworks and objects were deemed worthy of being collected and saved? Which were eventually purged from collections? What else did collectors of Pre-Columbian and indigenous American art collect? In which types of museums are these collections eventually housed and what how do they become recontextualized during the process of institutionalization? Or in exhibitions? What were the relationships between dealers and collectors? What is the relationship between looting and collecting (can be seen also from a historical perspective)? Can we reunite divided collections that ended up in different museums and continents by creating shared digital platforms? How have collections formed our understanding of indigenous art and culture in the Americas?

**[207] Symposium · AYLLU THERE? HERDERS, FARMERS AND THE FORMATION OF COMMUNITY IN THE ANDEAN HIGHLANDS**

The primary object of the session is to study the community—and the concept of the ayllu—in the Andean highlands. In brief, the ayllu has long been used as shorthand for community in the Andes, yet the parameters of the term—spatially, diachronically and culturally—have often been disputed. Here, we address the scope and limitations of this term in regards to cultural development, as well as archaeological analysis in the highland regions of the central Andes.

In this session, we focus primarily, but not exclusively, on the Late Intermediate Period (AD 1000—1450), examining what constitutes the community across the Andean highlands. In particular, we examine the role played by herders and farmers in the creation of community, and how the social and economic organization of these activities may have impacted the formation of such communities. The Late Intermediate Period is also seen as a period in which there was an increasing economic specialization by farmers and herders. This session includes contributions from the Central Andes—where the term ayllu has been most employed—as well as from other regions, including Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina.

**[208] Symposium · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF “PROLETARIAN DRUG FOODS” IN THE CARIBBEAN**

Sugar, coffee, and rum, what Sidney Mintz referred to as “proletarian drug foods” of the Caribbean, have had global socio-economic, political, and environmental impacts. The production, consumption, and exchange of these commodities from the late 15th century onwards quickly infiltrated the European social sphere. In the 17th century, the production of these commodities increased at a time when dispossessed European laborers were transformed into the new urban proletariat. Dubbed earlier as the “Commercial Revolution,” the expansion of these commodities directly altered the fabric of life across Africa and the Circum-Caribbean. Sugar, coffee, and rum were also influential in forming new European modes and ideas regarding capitalism and industry in the 18th century. This session seeks to evaluate how these products transformed from the exotic to the “...daily fare of even the poorest and humblest people” (Mintz 1985:6). How did the ever-increasing economic demand for such products alter the lives of enslaved Africans, alter the Caribbean landscape, and contribute to contemporary colonial legacies across the Caribbean? Session participants will draw from original archival, archaeological, and geoarchaeological research to explore the changing roles of these products and their differential impacts on societies, economies, and environments over time.

**[209] Symposium · LOOKING TO THE EAST: CLASSIC MAYA LEGACIES IN ANCIENT MESOAMERICA**

Traditionally, Mesoamericanists have focused on questions from the viewpoint of major Central Mexican metropolises such as of Teotihuacan and Tula, which dominated much of the cultural landscape of Mesoamerica over time. However, it has become increasingly clear that influence moved in multiple directions. As noted by Eduard Seler over a century ago, Nahua ethnohistories such as the Codex Chimalpopoca refer to the cultural region of the Maya as Tlilan Tlapallan, a land of writing and high art. In addition, archaeological evidence points to sustained artistic contact between Central Mexico and the Classic Maya kingdoms from as early as the Classic Period. While the geographic region of the Maya is famously known for its jade, cacao, rubber, copal, and tropical bird feathers, the peoples of these regions also actively participated in the borrowing and lending of artistic knowledge. This session will examine the legacy of Classic Maya art and culture within the wider cultural sphere of Mesoamerica, both in contemporary cultures and later peoples who inherited and innovated upon the complex visual artistic vocabulary

established in these earlier periods.

#### **[210] Symposium · SPATIAL APPROACHES IN AFRICAN ARCHAEOLOGY: CURRENT THEORIES, NEW METHODS**

*(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY OF AFRICANIST ARCHAEOLOGISTS)*

The social production of space has emerged as a significant theme in African archaeology and heritage studies over the past two decades. From local houses, to regional landscapes, to global entanglements, the spatial relations among people, places, and things at these multiple scales offer increasingly nuanced perspectives on cultural change and continuity both past and present. Meanwhile, a growing suite of spatial archaeometric techniques—including geographic information systems (GIS), satellite remote sensing, aerial and UAV imaging, laser scanning, and geophysical prospection—have become ever more valuable tools for documenting, interpreting, and preserving archaeological resources. The time thus seems ripe for a critical conversation among Africanist scholars about the ways in which we integrate geospatial analysis into our research. In this session we propose to explore the current interplay between spatial archaeometry and socio-spatial theory through case studies from historical and geographic contexts across Africa. By focusing on issues of practice, interpretation, and ethics, this session seeks to inform colleagues about the possibilities and challenges of integrating geospatial technologies with archaeology and heritage studies on and beyond the continent.

#### **[211] Symposium · THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK: NEW DATA ON WARI IN MIDDLE HORIZON PERU**

Recent research on Wari imperialism from across Peru reveals both the diversity of local strategies of negotiation as well as the cases that demonstrate the imprimatur of Wari imperial influence. These papers interrogate the nature of Wari expansion and the role local communities played in creating a Wari empire. At the same time, they question attempts to characterize Wari as something uniquely Andino or to dismiss comparative perspectives on imperialism in the case of Wari. Rather, many firmly establish the case that Wari is an excellent exemplar of a first generation empire that drew on diverse sources of power to provide a political longevity over a broad area unparalleled in the prehispanic Andes.

#### **[212] Symposium · INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO HUMAN-CANINE INTERACTIONS**

Human-animal relationships are a window into the daily lives of people in the past. Interactions with animals are ubiquitous across place and time in human history. Canids found in the archaeological record enrich interpretations about human and environmental interactions in the past. Papers presented in this symposium speak to the many directions research is taking to better understand the human-canine connection. Authors will present research that employs advanced interdisciplinary methodology to tackle varying questions about canids and their perceived interactions with humans across diverse geographic and temporal settings.

#### **[213] Symposium · THE INTERSECTION OF SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN TROPICAL SOCIAL SYSTEMS**

This session is part of a long-term agenda of analyzing the resilience of cultural life in tropical regions. Low-density urbanism, forest agriculture and 'gardens,' sustainable forest removal and regrowth, and the impact of climate change are key issues, especially with regard to the impact of changing climate on current sustainable practices. These topics address UN 2030 sustainability goals: sustainable management of water, consumption and production; resilient and sustainable cities; protect global heritage; sustainable use of ecosystems; forest management; decrease desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss; and confront climate change impacts. What has been sustainable for millennia may be flexible enough to continue or may need re-evaluation in view of global temperature increase. For instance, with tropical belts expanding, new tropical regions will need to look to their tropical neighbors for guidance on future necessities. This session will present cases worldwide, derived from the archaeological record of tropical regions and discuss them in relation to policy issues in the modern world. The emphasis of these case studies is on sustainability and the impact of climate change; through which researchers should offer insights into past human behaviour that have relevance both for the past, and for today's issues in the tropical world.

#### **[214] Symposium · ADVANCES IN ROCK-ART ANALYSIS: FROM PORTABLE INSTRUMENTATION TO NEW INTERPRETATIONS**

Recent advances in portable technologies has opened up new interpretative vistas of rock art worldwide. From portable analytical instrumentation such as X-Ray Fluorescence, Raman, and FTIR along with imaging approaches such as dStretch, Reflective Transformation Imaging, and microscopic analyses, to a suite of innovative techniques analysing associated archaeological, geochemical, botanical, and archaeo-astronomical features, the study of rock art is advancing in leaps and bounds. Add in the increasing importance of digital, 3D, and Virtual Reality modelling for research, heritage, and dissemination purposes, and we can see that the future of rock art research will entail integrating many of these technological and methodological improvements into powerful interpretative and educational outputs. At the same time, each of these approaches has its own challenges and limitations. This session presents a series of case studies exploring how applying and even integrating new technologies and techniques can transform our understanding while considering the current limits and future possibilities of rock art research.

#### **[215] Symposium · CELEBRATING LYNNE GOLDSTEIN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE**

Over the past four decades Dr. Lynne Goldstein has provided important theoretical and methodological contributions to mortuary archaeology and innovative insights into social organization through the analysis of space and place; significantly enhanced ethical dialogues within the discipline through her exemplary service, teaching, and research; furthered archaeological knowledge about the North American mid-continent; and been at the forefront of the evolving role of digital technology in public archaeology and cultural heritage studies. Now, at the inception of a new chapter in an illustrious career, colleagues, friends, and students gather to celebrate her impact on archaeology. The papers in this session demonstrate the depth and breadth of Goldstein's significant influences on the discipline of archaeology.

**[216] Symposium · GENDER AND POWER ON THE NORTH COAST OF PERU**

Given the extraordinary wealth and variety of data available, the North Coast of Peru offers an ideal context in which to study continuities and changes in the intersection of gender and power across millennia. While sustaining an underlying core of cultural continuity, this region was buffeted by a whole host of “natural” (e.g., earthquakes, ENSO flooding, droughts) and “human” (war, conquest) disruptions that led to disjunctions in practice as well as ideological and structural changes across time. Although traditionally many see gender and power as inextricably linked, we explore the validity of this of this notion more generally as well as the variety of ways in which this relationship was conceptualized, expressed, and practiced. The papers in this session draw on the rich domestic, spatial, mortuary, bioarchaeological, iconographic, and ethnohistorical data to consider gendered patterns of access to power, gender as a mechanism of control, and the role of gender in the ideological bases of power, among other topics. The availability of detailed, complementary data sets allows contributors to go beyond gender binaries to consider the evidence for multiple genders, gender inversion, and gender fluidity in both individual and normative cases.

**[217] Symposium · IN THE SERVICE OF A GREATER GOOD: BROADER APPLICATIONS OF ZOOARCHAEOLOGY IN THE ERA OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH**

(SPONSORED BY SAA ZOOARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

In the pursuit of studying human-animal interactions in the past, zooarchaeologists have developed a range of analytical and methodological techniques used to extract meaning from archaeological animal remains. Zooarchaeology, however, is only one of many possible avenues of research into the past. Ironically, in the era of inter-disciplinary research, methodological and epistemological advances made by various archaeological subdisciplines, including zooarchaeology, are rarely combined and discussed collectively, as specialists overwhelmingly interact with peers in their own subdisciplines. In this session, we place zooarchaeology at the center of our anthropological and archaeological milieu to examine how zooarchaeological techniques and approaches can be made relevant beyond the more immediate reconstructions of human-animal interactions. Some issues to consider include: combining and reconciling zooarchaeological approaches with prevalent methodologies in other subdisciplines to produce more holistic and compelling narratives of the past; deploying zooarchaeological analyses as independent tests of inferences made based on other lines of evidence like ceramics, lithics, metals, botanical remains, etc.; using our understanding of human-animal interactions and animal behavior and physiology as the basis of investigations into settlement patterns, site occupation intensities, and patterns of mobility and migration; and using taphonomic histories of animal remains to assess greater site formation processes.

**[218] Symposium · LEARNING FROM HOMOL'OVI: PAPERS IN HONOR OF E. CHARLES ADAMS AND RICHARD C. LANGE**

This session celebrates archaeological research and public outreach in the Homol'ovi area of northeastern Arizona under the leadership of E. Charles Adams and Richard C. Lange. For more than three decades, Adams and Lange created foundational learning opportunities for dozens of professional archaeologists, as well as hundreds of volunteers and Hopi community members. The excavation techniques and recording procedures practiced by Adams and Lange have had an important impact on archaeological theory and methodology in the U.S. Southwest and beyond. Papers in this session highlight the influence of Adams and Lange, as well as the scale and diversity of information generated as a result of their work. Their contributions have enhanced understandings of settlement aggregation, the ritual closure of structures, and landscape use. Their efforts also demonstrate the benefits of public archaeology, experimental archaeology, and the integration of indigenous perspectives in archaeological research. The papers in this session speak to the impact of Adams' and Lange's work on archaeological research, as well as their personal influence on students and colleagues.

**[219] Symposium · MOBILITY AS HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION**

(SPONSORED BY HOMININ DISPERSALS RESEARCH GROUP)

This symposium takes a new approach to looking at human mobility through the lens of human-environment interactions by thinking of mobility as adaptation. The theme of Human—Environment Interaction encompasses aspects of human adaptation, environmental response, and environmental change through biological, behavioural, and technological means. Mobility as human-environment interaction combines a growing body of interdisciplinary and positivist approaches into a range of topics including but not limited to processes of human dispersal, ecological resilience, population dynamics, niche-construction and landscape approaches. This symposium will highlight an array of methodologies and regional studies in Old and New World archaeology that are concerned with the causes and contexts of human mobility within the coupled interactions of environmental and human social systems. Our objective is to bring together researchers that employ agent-based simulation, paleoenvironmental modelling, geographical information systems, landscape theory, and morphological analyses as we explore two key questions: what are the archaeological signatures of mobility as human-environmental interaction, and how should these signatures be studied? The symposium will also showcase current work from the Hominin Dispersal Research Group (HDRG), a multi-institutional, collaborative research cluster based out of l'Université de Montréal concerned with the study of dispersal events.

**[220] Symposium · PONDERING GENDERED LANDSCAPES**

In her landmark *Stonehenge: Making Space* (1998), Barbara Bender observed, “We can ponder an empowering and often gendered landscape...” This quote provided the epigraph for Wendy Ashmore's contribution to the *Handbook of Gender in Archaeology* (2006), where she observed that archaeological landscapes are often (if not always) gendered, making the pertinent question(s) “under what circumstances, in what ways, and by whom.” Ashmore briefly examined landscapes from a gendered gaze, gendered embodiment, gendered activity spaces, the marking of gender, and landscapes of gendered cosmology and history. Noting the heuristic and overlapping nature of these categories, she called for “more... pondering” to elucidate relationships between landscape and gender in the past. Ashmore's call provided the impetus for a 2013 conference of SUNY Buffalo's Institute for European and Mediterranean Archaeology (IEMA), “Engendering Landscape & Landscaping Gender.” This conference brought together scholars from various disciplines and institutions on both sides of the Atlantic to discuss the interplay of gender and landscape in Europe's archaeological record. Those present discussed questions of labor, mobility, community-building, cosmology, embodiment, and representation. This session seeks to extend the conversation begun at IEMA, pondering intersections of landscape and gender in the archaeological record within and/or beyond the confines of Europe.

**[221] Poster Session · ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY****[222] Poster Session · PUBLIC & COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY****[223] Poster Session · EXPERIMENTAL APPROACHES TO ARCHAEOLOGY****[224] Poster Session · GEOARCHAEOLOGY****[225] Poster Session · TRADE & EXCHANGE I****[226] Poster Session · MESA VERDE ANCESTRAL PUEBLO VILLAGES: RECENT RESEARCH**

The largest Mesa Verde ancestral Pueblo villages were important loci influencing social, economic, religious, and political dynamics across the region throughout its occupation. These villages, also called community centers, were central places with complex social networks within and beyond the region that structured landscape use and settlement organization. Recent survey, mapping, in-field pottery analysis, and architectural documentation associated with stabilization has produced new information about agricultural systems, water management, roads and trails, and village and socio-political organization. This poster symposium brings together researchers from several institutions and projects to present the results of new fieldwork in the Mesa Verde core.

**[227] Symposium · SOCIAL LEARNING IN THE PALEOLITHIC: EXPERIMENTAL APPROACHES**

Since the discovery of the Oldowan it has largely been assumed that the social transmission of cultural information played a major role in the appearance and persistence of Paleolithic stone tool technology. However, detecting the presence and impact of cultural transmission in Paleolithic artifacts and/or assemblages remains problematic. Some researchers have begun to question whether the simplest Paleolithic stone tools were even cultural. This session brings archaeologists with a focus on experimental flintknapping together with modelers and human behavioral ecologists. Our shared goal is to improve our understanding of social learning in human evolution through study of the Paleolithic archaeological record. Participants will tackle some of the following questions: How is social learning embedded in lithic reduction? How is variation in tool form affected by social learning and ecological factors? Which tell-tale signatures of social learning should one expect to see over space and through time in the archaeological record, with special consideration given to the time-averaged nature of many Paleolithic assemblages? By mixing experts on lithics with experts on cultural transmission theory, we hope to build a foundation that will facilitate the development of the kinds of theory-driven expectations needed to identify social learning during the Paleolithic.

**[228] Symposium · RECENT ADVANCES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CAROLINAS**

Separated by geographic barriers, diverse colonial pasts and a formal historic split, the differences in the Carolinas have often overshadowed their archaeological connections. Shared regions, archaeological periods, as well as lithic and ceramic traditions, link the two states in addition to their rich Native American heritage and multicultural histories. The archaeological research programs of North and South Carolina have provided the discipline with innovations in historic, scientific, and underwater archaeology. This session will present the breadth and depth of contemporary work coming from both academic and cultural resource management work.

**[229] Symposium · THE ATLANTIC IRON AGE AND THE CIVIDADE DE BAGUNTE IN NORTHWEST PORTUGAL**

Abstract: Iron Age hillfort settlements, while outwardly similar, exhibit considerable diversity, resulting in problematic issues that continue to be debated. The papers in this session are based on several research seasons and address Bagunte's historical context and development and its relationship to other sites. Other topics addressed include the conundrums within the evidence; landscape and settlement; visibility and audibility; architecture and space; vegetation history and archaeobotany; and the production and economics of ceramics and metallurgy.

**[230] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGIES OF INFRASTRUCTURE: MATERIAL RELATIONS AND HUMAN HISTORIES**

Archaeological discussions of infrastructure typically address the ways that the built environment fosters social cohesion or how technological interventions facilitate economic production. However, emerging transdisciplinary conversations on infrastructures are challenging social scientists and historians to rethink conventional, functional interpretations of infrastructures, and instead to assess their materiality in social and historical ways that go beyond simply fulfilling societal needs. Infrastructures are increasingly seen as unruly or fragile historical assemblages that can transcend or disrupt the historical conditions of their production. In this symposium, we ask contributors to pull on their expertise and case studies in studying the built environment, technologies, and landscapes to respond to one central question about infrastructures: how do physical and social dimensions of infrastructures relate across time and space? We urge contributors to address this problem through specific archaeological case studies and by considering issues that might be subsumed within them. These include: (1) infrastructures that facilitate some political projects, prevent others, and outlive still others; (2) infrastructures that are invisible and taken for granted or provide the material for spectacle, conflict, or violence; and (3) the multiple intended and unintended dimensions and consequences that stem from the coupling of social and physical infrastructures.

**[231] Electronic Symposium · FUTURES AND CHALLENGES IN GOVERNMENT DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGY***(SPONSORED BY SAA DIGITAL DATA INTEREST GROUP)*

Within the public sector, archaeologists and our agencies use a range of technologies to “do” archaeology in support of heritage management laws and mandates, thereby producing digital data. We are also faced with curating large volumes of digital media and datasets created by others. The quantity of data and speed of change pose challenges in making information useful and accessible internally, to researchers, the private sector, and the general public. But these factors also introduce new opportunities for understanding the material record and conveying its value.

Where are we now at various levels of government service and public outreach? Where do we hope to go? How can we collaborate across geopolitical boundaries? What would we build if we were free of financial and technological constraints? This electronic symposium will explore the possibilities, along with friction points and unintended consequences of the digital deluge through demonstrations, case studies, and discussion.

**[232] Forum · MILITARY ARCHAEOLOGY RESOURCES SUBGROUP FORUM: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CRM ON MILITARY LANDS***(SPONSORED BY SAA MILITARY ARCHAEOLOGY RESOURCES SUBGROUP)*

In committing to their stewardship role for cultural resources, the Department of Defense funds a wide variety of archaeological investigations across military lands, from traditional inventories to creative mitigation and preservation endeavors. Cultural Resources Programs at installations, regional centers and headquarters offices continue to work to implement management protocols and methodology to properly identify, evaluate, manage and protect the archaeological heritage of the United States. This forum will share experiences across installations and include a discussion on what constitutes best management practices for military Cultural Resource Management and how this unique body of work might contribute overall to the discipline of archaeology.

**[233] Forum · ENOUGH TALKING ALREADY: TIME TO DEFINE PUBLIC EDUCATION FOR THE NEXT 25 YEARS***(SPONSORED BY SAA PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP [PAIG])*

It has been twenty-five years since the last Save the Past for the Future conference was held to determine how to prevent looting and vandalism on archaeological sites. Since that time, public education has become established in archaeology as an important preventative measure. Professional archaeological organizations have public education committees, CRM firms and museums regularly provide educational programming, and there has been an increase in community-based participatory research. Despite these advances, archaeological educators are not reaching all the “publics” we need to reach. In addition, we now find ourselves operating within the broader, interdisciplinary field of heritage studies, which unites practitioners from many fields. How do we navigate these new circumstances and incorporate the realities of this evolving profession? It is time to stop simply talking and to act. Participants in this session will consider how to incorporate past advances in public education, envision its needs, and provide new directions for growth in the 21st century. Come join in the discussion and help outline a Save the Past for the Future (3) conference!

**[234] Forum · THE NUTS AND BOLTS OF AGENT-BASED MODELLING FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE**

Agent-based models (ABMs) are slowly becoming a common part of the archaeological science toolbox. However, even as they become more common there remains a lack of understanding among most archaeologists of what they are, how they work, and how they can contribute to broader archaeological research programs. Over the last few decades, articles and conference sessions applying agent-based models have demonstrated their utility to a variety of topics; however to the uninitiated agent-based models remain black boxes that are difficult to evaluate or to apply to non-ABM research. In this forum, we will attempt to dispel the mystery of archaeological agent-based models without delving too far into jargon filled computer code. Rather, we will present interactive and live-running agent-based models to show how archaeologists design and use them to address typical archaeological research questions. Presenters will highlight specific problems they encountered during their design, coding, parameterising, or validation phases and the choices they made to find a solution. The agent-based models presented will be available for forum participants to download and run themselves so they can follow along with the demonstrations and discuss their application.

**[235] Forum · LEAST COST PATH TO REDUCE THE GENDER GAP: FEMALE VOICES CONTRIBUTING TO GIS AND REMOTE SENSING IN ARCHAEOLOGY**

In the last two decades, archaeology as a field has increasingly integrated new and cutting-edge technologies from different fields. Archaeological field and laboratory research is positioning itself as a discipline in which technological experimentation has a growing role and is tied to new research questions, scales of study, and interdisciplinary approaches. However, as archaeology embraced new methods from traditionally male-dominated fields, it also inherited an under-representation of the continuous role of female scholars in advancing this new methodological approaches. This forum will discuss the presence of women in Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing as applied to archaeology, to explore current directions in the field, barriers to representation, and strategies for creating spaces for students and professionals to actively contribute in its development.

**[236] Forum · HERITAGE STILL MATTERS: ARCHAEOLOGY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT THROUGH POLITICAL ADVOCACY***(SPONSORED BY COALITION FOR AMERICAN HERITAGE)*

Last year the Public Education Committee sponsored the first Heritage Matters panel to discuss forms of advocacy by archaeologists in reaction to the alarming trend of attacks on public funding. Under the guise of reform, the attacks on heritage preservation and environmental regulations have escalated over the past year. Attempts to decrease funding to the Historic Preservation Fund, redefine the boundaries of Bears Ears and other National Monuments, and weaken the National Historic Preservation Act, are among the many threats met with organized responses from the archaeological community. This panel will

continue discussions from a 2017 panel on advocacy by bringing together experiences ranging from city-specific advocacy to advising on national regulations and policy. We cannot do this work alone. It is more important than ever to engage local communities and be prepared to frame the benefits of archaeology succinctly given the limitations of public comment opportunities. Discussants will share recent challenges, successes, and lessons learned from their experience as local advocates, government employees, private sector employees, and leaders of professional and avocational organizations. This year's session is sponsored both by the Public Education Committee and the Coalition for American Heritage.

**[237] Forum · THE INTANGIBLE DIMENSIONS OF FOOD IN THE CARIBBEAN ANCIENT AND RECENT PAST**

The analysis of food remains has been key to understanding the lifeways of the Caribbean's earliest inhabitants. Drawing primarily on economic and behavioral ecology models, these studies have focused on subsistence strategies, carrying capacity, resource over-exploitation, extinctions, diet and health, and related questions such as the translocation of species. Food is integral to non-economic, social and cultural processes, though, and some anthropologists and food historians would argue that food is culture. The purpose of this forum is to discuss food-related issues such as identity and cuisine, performance, cultural taboos, status and social differentiation (i.e., the relationship between cuisine and social position), the symbolic meanings of some foods, creolization or transculturation, resistance and many others processes in the Caribbean's ancient and recent pasts. It is our hope that this conversation will challenge us to start looking at our food data in new terms. Discussion will also include planning a 2019 SAA session, and, second, the production of a publication addressing these issues.

**[238] Poster Session · DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGY: PHOTOGRAMMETRY, REMOTE SENSING, DRONES**

**[239] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN GIS: NORTH AMERICA**

**[240] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN GIS: SOUTH AMERICA**

**[241] Poster Session · HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF NORTH AMERICA**

**[242] Poster Session · TRADE & EXCHANGE II**

**[243] Symposium · BELIZE CAMP 2017: EXCAVATIONS, ANALYSIS, AND INSIGHTS FOR THE COLHA ARCHAIC MAYA PROJECT**

The archaeological site of Colha is located approximately 75 kilometers north of Belize City and spans an area of seven and a half square-kilometers. The site is bisected northwest to southeast by the Old Northern Highway, and further bisected perpendicularly by Rancho Creek. Cobweb Swamp lines the eastern boundaries of the site. Colha is located within the northern portion of the northern Belize chert-bearing zone. It is well-known for being one of the largest Maya lithic production sites with hundreds of chert workshops for the production of tools including adzes, celts, and stemmed blades. The site has occupation dating to the Archaic Period as well as the Middle Preclassic through the Early Postclassic.

The objective of the 2017 field season centered around fine tuning the chronology of the earlier occupation periods for the site during the Archaic and Middle Preclassic Periods, as well as investigations surrounding human environmental interaction during a critical cultural transition. Targeted excavations within the 4000 sector and the 2000 sector are the focal points of this session. An overview of excavation strategies and history of the site will lead into papers discussing preliminary analysis of burials, lithics, ceramics, faunal remains, paleoethnobotanical finds, and other analytical research.

**[244] Symposium · INVESTIGATIONS INTO SUBMERGED PREHISTORY: METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES, RECENT ENDEAVORS, AND NEW RESULTS**

Archaeology seeks to interpret past human behaviors by placing sites, cultural features, and artifacts in their appropriate contexts. However, climate and other environmental shifts have left many formerly terrestrial landscapes submerged, obscuring them and rendering interpretation difficult. Despite this complication, submerged sites and landscapes can offer enhanced site preservation, unique taphonomic considerations, access to powerful remote sensing tools, and unique data for analysis. To take advantage of these benefits, archaeologists must overcome challenges that differ from terrestrial contexts. Nonetheless, these efforts on submerged sites and landscapes contribute significant data concerning human cultural developments during prehistory, especially when human groups faced rapid shifts in both ecology and climate.

This symposium explores the challenges archaeologists face when working on drowned landscapes and the range of new information these rich environments have provided. Papers presenting methodology and results for underwater landscape surveys, site testing and exploration, and underwater excavation demonstrate the growing importance of this area of research. With sites ranging in age from the terminal Pleistocene through the Late Holocene, explorations of underwater landscapes and drowned terrestrial sites are invaluable for current and future archaeological research.

**[245] Symposium · ON THE SHOULDERS OF GIANTS: LONG-TERM COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN**

This session provides an overview of collaborative prehistoric archaeological research in the Carpathian Basin of Eastern Europe. The past 20 years have witnessed an unprecedented increase in the number of international, collaborative, archaeological research programs in the region. Building on the long-standing tradition of innovative, ambitious, regional research in central and eastern Europe, recent long-term collaborations between North American and local archaeologists and specialists have yielded groundbreaking results in the prehistory of the Holocene. These projects are significant not only at the regional level but also have

contributed to major, continental and global, anthropological questions related to early village social dynamics and the emergence of hereditary inequality. The session includes papers by the directors of long-term, international, collaborative projects who will address: 1) the contributions their projects have made to major anthropological questions, 2) how the amalgamation of different research traditions, methods, and theoretical perspectives rendered their programs successful, and 3) a critical reflection of what they can do better to promote multidisciplinary international collaboration.

**[246] Lightning Rounds · GEOCHEMISTRY AND IDENTITY**

Compositional analyses have become an increasingly common part of the archaeological canon, particularly in investigations of craft production, exchange, and technological tradition and innovation. Whether the materials being studied are ceramic, metal, or glass, these compositional analyses all share the assumption that chemical data has meaningful parallels in the social world. Yet exactly how this connection is drawn varies substantially among projects. This session will take stock of how researchers working in contexts around the world are turning their analytical results into anthropological information, and how factors like production choice, raw material availability, mobility, and others impact these interpretations.

**[247] Symposium · THE CLIMATE REALITIES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

We take it as a given that archaeology and the cultural heritage of which it is part have much to offer efforts to address climate change: from paleoclimatic data to models of adaptation and the roots of the modern global system within which modern climate change has developed. Evidence to date is showing that climate change presents an array of challenges for archaeology— from loss from erosion, fires, sea level rise, to disconnection due to migration and loss of contact of affiliated communities, and damage deriving from conflict and other social changes. If we understand climate change as a whole-of-society problem, then the fields of archaeology and heritage alone cannot realize its potentials for climate change or solve its challenges. So this session asks- where are we in connecting the past to efforts to address climate change? Where do we stand in engaging heritage and archaeology with climate policy, adaptation planning, community engagement, war and conflict, and to climate and migration solutions? This session brings together viewpoints from the local to global scale, projects completed and in progress, to share the current scope and state of the heritage and climate movement.

**[248] Symposium · LOOKING DOWN ON MESOAMERICA: APPLYING GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTION, UAV MAPPING, AND LIDAR TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD**

The continued development of remote sensing technologies and the inventive ways in which archaeologists are applying these tools make this one of the most innovative areas of the field today.

The utilization of these applications in Mesoamerica, however, has traditionally lagged behind that of other areas—such as the US Southeast. This session assembles a number of case studies highlighting a variety of remote sensing methodologies, including ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity, magnetometry, LiDAR, and mapping with the aid of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or “drones.” Furthermore, the papers focus on a range of scales and contexts, including monumental structures and public plazas, households, communities, and broader regions.

**[249] Symposium · VARIABILITY THAT LIVES: ECOLOGICAL, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ADAPTATIONS TO DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTAL ZONES OF SOUTH AMERICA**

Since the initial peopling of the continent, humans have been presented with an unparalleled diversity of ecological zones in South America, ranging from the vertical archipelago of the Andes in the west to the fluvial environments of the lowlands in the east. Consequently, humans responded to these challenges with a variety of cultural adaptations. These adaptations generated different types of societies whose identities are a product of economic systems derived from the environmental wealth that exists in South America. In this symposium, participants aim to explore the interdisciplinary ways in which adaptation is approached and contextualized within a variety of ecological zones across the continent. Key areas to be explored are mobility, subsistence strategies, cultural contact, exchange, and the intersections among these cultural adaptations. The goal of this session is to facilitate a running dialogue between scholars and to produce a more complete picture of anthropogenic influence on diverse environments in South America.

**[250] Symposium · NOVEL ANALYTICAL APPROACHES TO ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE FAR NORTH**

For decades, archaeologists studying the North American sub-Arctic have pushed disciplinary boundaries by combining innovative theoretical approaches and cutting-edge technology. With case studies spanning the late Pleistocene to the ethnographic present, this session will show that high-latitude archaeology continues to make invaluable contributions to interdisciplinary science-based research, both within and beyond the sub-Arctic. Presenters will describe emerging methodologies in geochemistry, geology, landscape analysis, and experimental archaeology that have the potential to change our understanding of prehistory. This session will explore on-going analytical contributions that cross theoretical, institutional, and chronological lines to showcase the new directions of anthropological archaeology in the 21st century.

**[251] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY IN AND AROUND THE NATION'S CAPITAL**

From early antiquarians and amateur archaeologists to modern professionals practicing in CRM, academic, and government settings, more than two centuries of archaeological exploration in and around the nation's capital have identified numerous pre-Contact and historic archaeological sites. Assisted by state, district, county, and local ordinances, archaeological investigations have exponentially increased our understanding of how the area evolved over the millennia and provided new insights into the history of this region. This symposium focuses on a broad range of projects across the capital region, ranging from the study of the area's earliest inhabitants to the twentieth century modernization of the area that transformed the landscape.

**[252] Symposium · MONUMENTALITY AND THE PRECLASSIC MAYA**

Recent work throughout the Maya world has increasingly demonstrated that construction at a monumental scale was widespread in the Preclassic Era. Examples of such architecture include temples and palaces, plazas and platforms, defensive walls and

canals, causeways, and other landscape modification to facilitate settlement or manage local hydrology. These discoveries serve to expand our understanding of the rise of Maya states, including the turmoil and likely collapse that attended the transition from the Preclassic into the Early Classic period. Additionally, they serve as the means by which a greater antiquity can be traced for some Classic period cultural practices, a continuity that is contrasted in other practices by exclusive association with one era or the other. Finally, as the regional specifics of the Preclassic come into better focus, the dynamics of the spread of cultural traits and political influence in the process of homogenization that established an identifiably "Maya" cultural appearance across the region are being brought to light.

**[253] Symposium · THE CULTURAL AFFILIATION OF THE ANCIENT ONE (KENNEWICK MAN)**

*(SPONSORED BY SAA COMMITTEE ON NATIVE AMERICAN RELATIONS)*

The Colville, Nez Perce, Umatilla, Wanapum, and Yakama utilized NAGPRA's preponderance of evidence standard to demonstrate a relationship of shared group identity with the Ancient One. The tribe's proactive approach with collaborative partners overcame the hegemonic ideology of a federal agency to repatriate the Ancient One for his final journey to the Creator. For over twenty years, the Claimant Tribes asserted their cultural affiliation. Our purpose here is to illustrate that, although he was repatriated under the WIIIN Act of 2016, there does exist evidence of a shared group identity based upon all available, population specific data for the Columbia Plateau. This information provided the evidentiary basis for the identification of an earlier group and cultural affiliation to the Claimant Tribes. The Ancient One falls within the variability exhibited at the same time period and throughout time on the Columbia Plateau. He was not outside of the norm for the population existing during the Early Cascade period and for the populations that followed for which he has a shared group identity. The Claimant Tribes are in fact culturally affiliated to the Ancient One and have never signed anything that legally says they are not.

**[254] Symposium · PLANTS GOT A LOT TO SAY IF YOU TAKE THE TIME TO LISTEN: GARDENS IN THE AMERICAN NEOTROPICS**

The purposeful cultivation of plants within settlements, in spaces referred to as infields and gardens, is significant throughout the tropics. Historically, archaeologists have focused on outfields to reconstruct ancient agriculture and subsistence practices. On the other hand, researchers studying contemporary gardening practices understand the cultural, economic, and ritual significance of gardens. Gardens are spaces where food, medicine, construction materials, and plants of aesthetic value are grown for household consumption and for sale in markets. They are also spaces to conduct household activities, generate supplemental income, and maintain cultural memory. Archaeological explorations of garden spaces, particularly in the American Neotropics, have tended to focus on their identification, through soil chemical, archaeobotanical, and spatial analyses. Now that we have refined our ability to identify garden spaces, we can turn to more anthropologically oriented questions. How do households use cultivated infield spaces, and what meanings are given to these activities? How do gardens serve as spaces for the display of wealth and status and as spaces of cultural memory? How do gender dynamics interact with physical garden spaces? Can changes in garden cultivation reveal larger shifts in the political economy? This session will situate gardens within social, cultural, and economic contexts.

**[255] Symposium · BREAKING DOWN MATERIAL ASSUMPTIONS OF IDENTITY**

Though anthropologists and ethnohistorians problematize terms like culture, ethnicity, and identity, archaeologists often attribute artifacts to a specific group of people and interpret identity based on static boundaries of time and space. Reducing cultural identity to the material ignores the complexities inherent in the constant negotiations and renegotiations by past peoples within their communities and between their neighbors. Perspectives written or spoken by the people studied and their descendants often remain ignored, and the reuse and reimagining of objects, raw materials, and places is rarely examined. These concerns can be addressed in variety of ways. Ethnoarchaeology connects the past to the present. Archaeometry traces the movement of pots, and microstyles investigate at a smaller scale than typologies. Historical documents offer corroborating or contradicting evidence, and contemporary artists provide nuanced perspectives of the past by reimagining traditions. These and other approaches offered by participants in this session problematize connections between past peoples and materials to inform interpretations and change our perceptions of the material and archaeological records.

**[256] Symposium · RESEARCHING THE ANCIENT MAYA OF PACBITUN, BELIZE: A DECADE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY**

Since the 1980s, the ancient Maya site of Pacbitun, Belize has been the subject of extensive excavations and research. The data accumulated, covering the nearly two-thousand year history of Pacbitun, has contributed to our understanding of the development and evolution of social, economic, and political institutions. The papers in this session will be a summary of the previous and ongoing research efforts at Pacbitun. Current research explores Pacbitun's modes of production and trade networks as it straddles the Belize Valley and Mountain Pine Ridge resource areas. Additionally, research efforts chart the use of environmental resources and the reshaping of the environmental topography. Expanding on earlier studies, excavations into plaza space have increased our understanding of the domiciles and production spaces of the site's earliest inhabitants while also adding a ceremonial dimension to their cultural repertoire. Other investigations have focused on Pacbitun's elite community and the events of the Classic period through an examination of residential, ceremonial, and causeway architecture. Finally, through the application of LiDAR and photogrammetry, we continue to technologically enhance our research capabilities.

**[257] Symposium · COMPLICATING HISTORIES: ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHALLENGES TO NARRATIVES OF COHESION IN THE INKA AND AZTEC EMPIRES**

Ancient empires relied on varying political and cultural strategies to emphasize the illusion of cohesion. For example, alliances, arranged marriages and ritual performances served to consolidate internal diversity and manage external challenges to the imperial façade. The historical record (a largely imperial perspective) often portrays encountered polities in subservient ways—as allies, as belligerent, as barbaric, or as the "other". Yet, empires were invariably constrained by the actions of competing and incorporated polities, who complicated the imperial narratives through their conscious or inadvertent engagements with the empire. The papers in this session center on material evidence from recent archaeological research to challenge historical imperial narratives, and explore the spectrum of imperial influence in local material cultural expression. Specifically, we look at the Inka in the Central Andes and the Aztec in Mesoamerica. In using a comparative approach, this session aims to characterize the

relationships that developed during the emergence, consolidation and maintenance of the two largest and most prominent American Empires.

**[258] Symposium · THEORY, METHOD, DATA, AND THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF MESOAMERICA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF JOSEPH W. BALL**

Over a career spanning more than four decades, Dr. Joseph Ball's contributions to Mesoamerican archaeology can be characterized as having uncommon breadth and depth—from his seminal work at Becán, to his pioneering study of coastal Maya ceramics, to massive programs of excavation and analysis in the Belize Valley, to examinations of sites across the northern plains of Yucatan. Ball's work has led to a nuanced crystallization and use of a shared ceramic lexicon among Maya archaeologists. The larger impact of his scholarship, however, is seen in his broad syntheses of Maya culture history and his explicitly anthropological approach to archaeology. Through his work, for example, great strides were made in achieving a deeper understanding of Preclassic cultures and ethnicity in the northern and central Maya lowlands, particularly in the Belize Valley. Ball also developed the chronological framework for the Yucatan and introduced the conceptual structure for the segmentary state. Here, we bring together friends, colleagues, and students who have been influenced by Joe's work as an anthropological and Mesoamerican archaeologist, demonstrating how his legacy will continue to shape the future of our discipline.

**[259] Symposium · DEEP ECOLOGIES OF NORTHERN NEW MEXICO**

This symposium brings together papers exploring the idea of "deep ecology" in two primary ways: first, from an analytical perspective that addresses the nature and processes of ecological relationships, especially between plants, animals, and humans; and secondly, from a historical perspective that considers how these relationships change over deep time. Participants in this session present original research into the ecological history of the Northern Rio Grande from the Archaic through colonial periods. Individual papers consider the histories of particular anthropo-ecological practices, including hunting, herding, farming, and plant collection, and each emphasizes the way non-human agencies have shaped human communities in the region. In bringing these papers together, we hope to engage a deeper conversation about archaeological approaches to the emergence, persistence, and variability in human/non-human ecological relationships over time. In the process, we also report on the first ten years of work by the Gorge Project, an inter-institutional research collective formed to study the landscapes and histories of north-central New Mexico.

**[260] Symposium · ADVANCES IN THE PREHISTORY OF SOUTHERN COSTA RICA AND WESTERN PANAMA: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF GREATER CHIRIQUÍ**

The Greater Chiriquí archaeological subarea comprises regions of the provinces of Limón and Puntarenas in Costa Rica and those of Bocas del Toro and Chiriquí in Panama. Like other cultural areas, its boundaries and distributions of distinctive elements by period remain ambiguous. New data allow us to distinguish subdivisions that are more in line with the distribution of elements in geographic units, some of which are transnational. These include the Térraba River basin, the Coto Colorado valley (Chiriquí plains), the Coto Brus valley (Chiriquí highlands), the Osa Peninsula, the Sixaola Valley, and Almirante Bay. Recent archaeological research has challenged previous models and addressed questions such as the emergence of horticulture, sedentism, and social complexity; paleoenvironmental reconstruction and human ecology; volcanism, and the cultural contexts of monumental sculpture—most notably sites with stone spheres in southern Costa Rica (recently declared UNESCO World Heritage). This symposium includes contributions on recent research by archaeologists of Costa Rica, Panama, and the U.S. Among the topics that unite them are issues of local culture change, intraregional networks of trade and communication, and the utility of the concept of Greater Chiriquí as an archaeological unit.

**[261] Symposium · TOUGH ISSUES IN LAND MANAGEMENT ARCHAEOLOGY**

Federal archaeology is framed by congressional direction through various statutes, including the Antiquities Act, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA), and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Federal agencies are responsible for implementing these statutes while incorporating and adapting to changes in technology, land use, project scale, and public perspectives. The pace and trajectory of these changes have intensified and shifted in recent years. This symposium, focused primarily on the Bureau of Land Management, the nation's largest land manager, explores the successes and cautionary tales of governmental land management, while providing information on opportunities and efficiencies for future work.

**[262] Symposium · DEVELOPING MACRO-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON FORMATIVE CENTRAL MEXICO: INSIDE AND OUTSIDE VIEWS OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION**

Recent research at the Formative sites in Central Mexico has provided new evidence on social transformations during the Formative period (ca. 1000 BC–AD 250), including early sedentary villages, interregional interaction during the Early and Middle Formative, and the rise of early cities during the Late and Terminal Formative. While Formative Central Mexico, especially before Teotihuacan, has been paid little attention until recently largely due to the fragmented nature of archaeological evidence, the new body of research has shed an important new light on some key aspects of social transformation during this period. The proposed symposium will address what constitutes Central Mexico as a macro-region, how it changed through time, key legacies for social change during the subsequent periods in Central Mexico and beyond, the changing nature of interregional interaction within Central Mexico and between Central Mexico and other regions of Mesoamerica, and the ways in which Central Mexico is similar to and different from other regions of Mesoamerica in terms of the scale of society, the degree of social inequality, and the economic organization

**[263] Symposium · EXPLORING MOBILITY AND MULTICULTURAL LIFEWAYS IN PRE-COLUMBIAN CENTRAL AMERICA**

Periodic changes in the pre-Columbian material culture of Central America are typically attributed to the impact of either migration to and/or conquest of regions by foreigners, or the diffusion of ideas along exchange networks. While technological and iconographic linkages are frequently raised as evidence for these events, very rarely are their mechanisms adequately defined or demonstrated archaeologically. Describing these changes, particularly involving groups of differing linguistic and/or ethnic

backgrounds, traditional linear narratives tend to focus on episodic cultural succession—the replacement of a passive (generally ‘indigenous’) group by a well-defined donor group or worldview—when some critical tipping point is met. In the material culture of Central America, this tipping point is frequently identified by shifts in choice of raw material, technology, symbolic content, function, and/or decorative style.

This symposium aims to transcend over-simplified notions of human mobility and social organization. In many regions, ethnohistoric and colonial records indicate that major centers frequently contained differing linguistic or ethnic groups at European contact. We welcome all papers that explore human mobility from multiscalar, nonlinear perspectives, and/or the potential implications of multicultural lifeways for archaeological reconstructions. How might we better access and demonstrate mobility and multicultural social organization in the record?

**[264] Electronic Symposium · FROM CH’EEN TO WAK’A: HEMISPHERICAL VIEWS OF THE CEREMONIAL LANDSCAPES OF THE PRE-HISPANIC AMERICAS**

Increasingly, archaeological, iconographic, ethnohistoric, epigraphic, and linguistic studies have shown the landscape was more than a passive backdrop upon which life was lived and from which resources were extracted for the people of the pre-Hispanic Americas. Instead, it was understood as being imbued with animate, generative forces such as Earth spirits and ancestors who were actively engaged on a regular basis as part of the culture-making process. These beings and forces were accessed through sacred landmark portals—caves, rockshelters, boulders, mountains, hills, and bodies of water—variably called wak’a, ch’een, and tzuultqu’a—where ritual petitions were made for gaining their favor, where community origins were celebrated, and where rulers demonstrated their supernaturally-sanctioned right to rule. As such, landmarks served as vital arenas of political power, markers of social memory, and fundamental loci of community identity. Yet, most such studies remain grounded within the culture area under discussion. Our goal for this electronic symposium is bringing together landscape archaeologists studying pre-Hispanic cultures of Mesoamerica and the Andes for exploring the related and contrasting ways past peoples of the Americas created and re-created their ceremonial landscapes through a variety of practices.

**[265] Poster Session · CERAMICS AND TEXTILES**

**[266] Poster Session · MISSISSIPPIAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

**[267] Poster Session · THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST**

**[268] Poster Session · CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

**[269] Poster Session · ANCESTRAL PUEBLOAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

**[270] Poster Session · BIOARCHAEOLOGY IN THE ANDES**

**[271] Symposium · FORMATIONS OF BLACKNESS AND LATIN AMERICA**

*(SPONSORED BY SAA AFRO-LATIN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)*

The colonial metamorphosis from social classification to racial thinking centered on defining places, social and geographic, for and by Afro-Latin Americans. The Spanish American social classification schemes of types of people, castizaje or the casta system and racial thinking had its foundation in 16th- and 17th-century moral concerns related to maintaining the purity of Christian blood (limpieza de sangre). Ambiguous early terminology was tied to an imagined body of difference often focused on skin color, or colorism. Intimate relationships of blood mixing made it also fluid and opportunistic; the concept of caste retracted, stretched, and grew according to circumstance, eventually merging with the concept of race as it developed in the 18th and early 19th century. People constructed difference through the built environment, especially regarding by affecting mobility and invisibility, the selective use of kinds of ecologies (swamps, caves), urban space, and through bodies themselves. This topic offers a chance to discuss the gritty reality of the construction of race in different regions as well as assess differences among colonial powers.

**[272] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY AND INDIGENOUS SCHOLARSHIP IN THE AMERICAS**

Archaeology has increasingly been concerned with the ways that indigenous peoples’ perspectives can be acknowledged, honored, or made central in research efforts. However, this does not always translate into engaging with indigenous and Native American studies theoretical perspectives in representing the results of research, even if the research itself was collaborative.

Western epistemological traditions and the institutionalization of these understandings of the world—the academy—have constructed ideological and physical dichotomies between nature and culture, pre-contact times and post-contact times, and tribal and colonial state boundaries. Archaeologists are in a unique position to engage multiple datasets and knowledges in partnership with tribal communities to challenge these deeply rooted settler claims to intellectual and physical spaces.

Theoretical perspectives from Native American studies can help decolonize archaeological narratives to show how indigenous peoples in contact with Europeans continue their entanglements with land, ancestors, traditions and values. Archaeologists in this session use ideas developed in Indigenous and Native American studies to enrich their archaeologies with, by, and for indigenous peoples. The ideas used to clarify understanding range from Gerald Vizenor’s concept of survivance to Kim TallBear’s use of

“articulation” to address genealogical and genetic arguments.

**[273] Symposium · HEGEMONIC PROCESSES AND STRATEGIES OF STATE DOMINATION IN THE ANDES: LOCAL/REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES**

This symposium aims to address the different hegemonic processes associated with the emergence, development, domination, strategies of conquest and collapse of the complex societies of state level that originated in the Andean cultural areas. A number of societies known as “complex” at the state level emerged in this region, understanding that they developed a series of economic, political and ideological strategies that went beyond community-based organization and had different levels of domination and hegemony even in contemporary times. Among its characteristics are the emergence and adaptation of political and economic institutions, the emergence of religious ideologies materialized in iconographies, specialized production of material culture (ceramic, lithic, metallurgy), and architectural evidences that show different levels of complexity. The contribution of different case studies is expected to focus on the elements that made possible the different hegemonic and domination processes in these complex societies seen as part of endogenous and autonomous processes in the South American region. These particularities of complex societies can help to generate comparative perspectives better documented taking into account contributions from local perspectives, and contributing from ethnohistorical, ethnographic and anthropological sources

**[274] Symposium · SILK PURSES FROM SOWS' EARS: A SESSION IN HONOR OF JOHN R. WHITE**

In a career that spanned five decades, John R. White devoted his considerable energy to implementing the holistic vision of anthropology in the field, the classroom, and the community. His research and courses covered prehistoric and historic archaeology of the Old World and New World, the ethnography of native North and South America, and the anthropology of law. As a student of Aidan Treganza at San Francisco State, and then of Melvin Aikens at Oregon, John's early research focused on the prehistory of the West Coast. During his 34 years at Youngstown State, John developed an expertise in industrial archaeology, with a focus on 19th century blast furnaces. Through work on historic and prehistoric sites in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, and in Israel and Central America, John gave several generations of students an array of opportunities. In addition, he made archaeology accessible to grade school and high school students through programs in summer camps. Each field project was an opportunity to share the excitement of archaeology with students whom he mentored and groomed carefully, and to satisfy his scholarly interests. John developed a true community archaeology, the spirit of which his students have continued since his passing in 2009.

**[275] Electronic Symposium · SPANISH COLONIALISM IN THE GLOBAL REALM: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOHISTORIC APPROACHES TO CULTURAL ETHNOGENESIS AND PERSISTENCE**

Research on questions of identity within and outside colonial contexts has generated many conceptual frameworks and methodological approaches to hybridity, syncretism, creolization, hispanization, ethno genesis, etc. This electronic symposium focuses on ethno genesis and cultural persistence as dynamic processes of identity creation, manipulation, and co-constitution, as well as the persistence, reinforcement and reconstitution of elements of ethno-cultural identities.

Moving beyond dichotomies of colonizer/colonized, dominance/resistance, or aggressors/passive recipients of change, we offer a more nuanced, comparative exploration. Encounters between agents of the Spanish State and native communities quickly created a web of pluralistic, global cross-cultural interactions. Spanish colonies in each region were hotbeds of cross-cultural exchange and conflict, including the creation and recreation of identities, as well as the persistence of local and indigenous traditions in old and new places and contexts. Within these multi-cultural contexts, archaeological approaches to ethno genesis pay close attention to patterned material practices that signify identity formation, manipulation and reinforcement.

This electronic symposium brings together research in six world regions (North America; Mexico and Central America; Andean South America; the Caribbean; Africa; and the Pacific/Southeast Asia). Papers variably employ material culture studies, demography and settlement patterns, household and community research, ethnohistory, and a variety of interdisciplinary approaches.

**[276] Forum · KEEPING OUR SECRETS: SHARING AND PROTECTING SENSITIVE RESOURCE INFORMATION IN THE ERA OF OPEN DATA**

For decades, cultural resource managers in the United States have protected sensitive site information by simply keeping it “under wraps.” However, this approach is becoming increasingly troublesome in the current information climate, which favors openness. In addition, the footprint of development activities and the information demands of associated compliance regimes are growing, and managers' and planners' ability to find and share large quantities of information is on the dramatic increase. As the manner in which we share and consume information has changed, some challenges inherent in the “keep it all secret” strategy have become apparent. Resource stewards find themselves forced to weigh the risks of keeping secrets with those of sharing across disciplines. For instance, under-sharing may mean that resources are overlooked by planners and first responders. However, disclosing certain information, such as specific locations, can enable resource theft or damage. Panelists with expertise in the management of cultural resources discuss how these tensions have affected their management strategies. Participants in this forum explore solutions for appropriate information sharing and resource protection, with special attention to climate change and incident response.

**[277] Forum · SANNA: SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NORTH AND NORTH ATLANTIC**

Over the past 40 years, the archaeology of the North and the North Atlantic has seen ever-increasing numbers of researchers engaged in productive inter-disciplinary work crosscutting local, national, and regional boundaries. Research dominated by paradigms grounded in environmental archaeology have produced significant advances in methodology, collaborative practice, and zooarchaeological, paleoecological, and human-ecodynamic interpretations. However, approaches to the study of material culture in the North have been comparatively neglected. Relegated often to the field of “small finds” or examined solely for functional, chronological, or typological studies, analyses of Northern material culture participate only infrequently in theoretical discussions on materiality, the social lives of objects, symbolism, thing theory, etc., and have rarely been used to generate innovative methodologies or collaborations. SANNA (from Old Norse, “to prove, make good, affirm”) brings together papers by northern archaeologists interested in seeing beyond the immediate or visible characteristics of artifacts, architecture, and landscapes—material culture on multiple scales—to explore ways in which material culture can be used to develop new ideas

about past relationships and the social settings within which humans exploited their environments, made the North in their images and imaginations, or continue to use its material remains for contemporary agendas.

**[278] Forum · COMMEMORATION, MEMORIALS, AND PRESERVATION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERESTS, EXPERTISE, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The role of public monuments and commemoration in political and social life in the United States became a focus of deadly violence in August, 2017, with demonstrations in Charlottesville centered on a controversial statue of Confederate general Robert E. Lee. A repeated refrain, echoed at the highest levels of national government, was that the removal of such statues was a destruction of “heritage” and “culture”. Some went further, arguing that it would destroy “history”. These words— heritage, culture, history— and the artifacts provoking their use all fall squarely within the domain of phenomena engaged with by archaeologists. Archaeological perspectives were represented, not only in the moment sparked by Charlottesville, but before it, in commentaries and professional articles in which archaeologists discussed the specific case of Confederate memorials, but also in broader debates about preservation and destruction of monuments that have assumed an aura of “negative heritage”. This forum invites participants to single out the key stakes in these debates, and to critically examine the positions archaeologists may have, or may be called on to take, on the intertwined questions of preservation of materials that cause pain, and the ways that painful histories are or are not embedded in public commemoration

**[279] Forum · SKOPE: HOW WE ARE MAKING PALEOENVIRONMENTAL DATA USEFUL AND ACCESSIBLE**

The NSF-funded SKOPE Project — Synthesizing Knowledge of Past Environments — is developing cloud-based and local computational tools that provide easy access to paleoenvironmental data and models. The SKOPE environment (demonstration available at <http://openskope.org/>) enables scholars to easily discover, access, explore, visualize, and synthesize data, information, and knowledge of both past and contemporary environments. Having selected a time period and area of interest, researchers choose from a menu of available environmental datasets that are visualized as time series graphs and maps, or downloaded for offline analyses. For select environmental reconstructions, users may adjust the model parameters, view the source code underlying each model, and even submit their own models to be run on the SKOPE infrastructure. In addition to the web application, the SKOPE project has developed FedData (<http://ropensci.github.io/FedData/>), an R package that automates downloading of geospatial data available from several federated data sources, and YesWorkflow (<https://github.com/yesworkflow-org/>), a declarative framework for recording and analyzing computational provenance within scientific workflows. In this forum, the SKOPE team will introduce SKOPE and perform live demonstrations of the SKOPE tools. Forum attendees will be invited to try the tools themselves, and provide feedback that will inform future SKOPE development.

**[280] Forum · IN THE EYES OF THE LAW: CONTEXTUALIZING ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEGISLATION THROUGH TIME AND SPACE**

*(SPONSORED BY SAA GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE AND THE HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)*

Due to the current political gridlock in the United States, it may appear as though nothing gets done in Washington—and certainly nothing of importance to archaeology. The purpose of this forum is to dispel this myth, while discussants look at how legislation has shaped the practice of American archaeology for more than a century. This forum is not simply a history lesson, but aims to be much more holistic. By concentrating on the struggles, lessons and loci of power within key pieces of archaeological legislation through time, as well as the people and circumstances that helped make these laws come to fruition, we urge members to consider our legislative needs from this point forward. As a discipline keenly focused on issues through time and space, it is particularly serendipitous that this forum will occur in Washington, D.C. in 2018. And while this forum is decidedly focused on the United States, discussants will offer broader lessons with a global reach.

**[281] Forum · EXPLORING THE PATH FORWARD: THE BOY SCOUT ARCHAEOLOGY MERIT BADGE 20 YEARS LATER**

*(SPONSORED BY SAA PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)*

The Boy Scouts of America created the Archaeology merit badge in 1997, providing archaeologists with an opportunity to excite future generations about archaeology while inspiring scouts to value and respect cultural resources. In 2017, members of the SAA's Public Archaeology Interest Group with prior experience of the archaeology merit badge, and drawing together the work of others who have studied the badge, conducted an evaluation of the archaeology merit badge, focusing on its strengths, weaknesses, and needed adjustments due to changing standards. Through their outreach efforts and contact with the Boy Scout organization, the group was then requested to submit a revised version of the badge to the Boy Scouts of America, which is currently under review for adoption. This forum will discuss the evolution of the badge, share the experiences of several current merit badge counselors as well as those who have staffed the archaeology merit badge booth at the National Boy Scout Jamboree, and will chart a path forward. The path forward includes improving outcomes and scout experiences with the badge; documenting and sharing current resources and best practices; and identifying and expanding the current network of archaeology merit badge counselors through recruitment and training.

**[282] Symposium · US AND THEM: THE BIOARCHAEOLOGY OF BELONGING AND EXCLUSION**

Building on a theme from the SAAs in 2017, this symposium contains the work of bioarchaeologists from across the globe who are exploring how to address the concepts of belonging and exclusion in the bioarchaeological record. The research included here utilized bioarchaeological methods, such as morphological variation, biodistance studies, anthropological genetics, isotopic analysis and paleopathological conditions, to address the possibilities of group admixture and segregation. The bioarchaeology work included is temporally broad and addresses research from various cultures around the world. Working from an anthropological perspective, the papers address notions of how bioarchaeological evidence of inclusion and division fits into the larger societal context.

**[283] Symposium · THE HUMAN JOURNEY: UNDERSTANDING HUMAN MIGRATION IN THE PAST TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE**

*(SPONSORED BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY)*

Since our emergence out of Africa, humans have migrated across the globe in search of resources and new opportunities. In many ways, we are inherently a mobile species, albeit one that oscillates between settled urbanity and small mobile groups. With over 65 million refugees in the world today, and another 50 million “environmental refugees” estimated by 2020, the study of human migration has become both timely and urgent. What is the “tipping point” at which more people are on the move than settled, and what effects will this have on our cultures, our genes, and our societies? This symposium demonstrates how archaeologists are leveraging an array of techniques and evidence, such as ancient DNA, material science, isotopic analysis, and GIS, to address long-standing questions around the mobility of people in the past and the present.

**[284] Symposium · EARLY NEOLITHIC IN THE LOWER YANGTZE: THE SHANGSHAN CULTURE**

This symposium highlights progress being made by the collaborative Shangshan Culture Project based in the Lower Yangtze Valley of Zhejiang Province, China. The Shangshan Culture, identified just over a decade ago, was responsible for the first steps to agriculture in the region, if not all southern China. This symposium outlines our current understanding of the material culture, settlement, chronology, human ecology, geoarchaeology, and palaeoethnobotany of the culture, with emphasis on the Shangshan, Huxi, and Qiaotou sites. Shangshan dates to ca. 12,000–8,400 BP and is ancestral to the Neolithic Kuahuqiao and Hemudu Cultures. The Shangshan culture established substantial communities in elevated (40–100 m above sea level), intermontane river valleys well away from where the Kuahuqiao and Hemudu cultures eventually became established. Questions being addressed include what economically supported the occupations, how settlements were organized, the function and palaeoecology of substantial ditches at several Shangshan sites, the process of rice domestication, the meaning and technical skills behind the many forms of Shangshan pottery (including fibre tempered and thin, painted/slipped ware), and the relationships the occupations had with each other and to subsequent cultural developments in Zhejiang Province.

**[285] Symposium · MESOAMERICAN CHIPPED STONE: A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE FROM THE GULF COAST OF MEXICO**

The analysis of chipped stone artifacts, which include both the products and by-products of reductive processes, provides an effective method with which to study a wide variety of behaviors, ranging from household quotidian activities to interregional interaction. In the Gulf Coast region of Mesoamerica, obsidian reigned as the primary raw material utilized throughout most of the prehispanic period. This material is ubiquitous within the Gulf Coast region, but of non-local origin, imported largely from sources in the Mexican Central Highlands, and, to a lesser extent, Guatemala. In this session, we present recent and current archaeological research focused on chipped stone from the Gulf Coast region, specifically the state of Veracruz, Mexico. These studies extend from the northernmost to the southernmost portion of the state, and span the Archaic period to the Postclassic period. With this session, we aim to disseminate findings derived from the numerous projects undertaken within the Gulf Coast region and foster greater collaboration among scholars working within this research area.

**[286] Symposium · IS DIGITAL ALWAYS BETTER?**

*(SPONSORED BY NORTH AMERICAN CHAPTER COMPUTER APPLICATIONS AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN ARCHAEOLOGY [CAA-NA])*

“Is Digital Always Better?”—The North American Chapter of Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology (CAA-NA) is sponsoring a session that examines projects or approaches where digital techniques have been particularly advantageous or disadvantageous. And, while digital technologies are becoming the mainstay of archaeological practice, they are not the end all, be all. In all the excitement, discourse often focuses on digital data acquisition at the expense of archaeological analysis and interpretation. Some topics addressed include: (1) How digital technologies allow us to address research questions that would otherwise be “unanswerable”? (2) When do analog techniques better serve archaeology? (3) Is data digitization enough? What are we actually doing with all of our digitized legacy data?, (4) What are the challenges of adopting digital technologies? How do we overcome these challenges? and (5) In what cases can digital technologies readdress old research questions?

**[287] Symposium · POTTERY IN PRACTICE: THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF CERAMICS IN THE ANCIENT SOUTHWEST**

Ceramic studies are a crucial component of the archaeology of the southwestern United States and northwest Mexico, encompassing a broad range of topics and applications from site chronology to material science and ancient ideologies. In this session, we draw together studies that take a robust theoretical approach to southwestern ceramics as physical objects in larger social and material contexts. Individual papers use data from a wide range of southwestern settings to examine topics such as production techniques; the distribution of vessels, including sourcing studies and the physical transportation of objects; the use of pottery in food preparation and serving; and the decision-making processes used by modern individuals in classifying pottery. By adopting a focus on “pots as objects,” these studies both build on a long regional history of materially focused ceramic studies and serve to shed new light on the roles played by ceramic vessels in the lives of past people and communities.

**[288] Symposium · FROM EARLY FORMATIVE TO POSTCLASSIC IN THE MIXTECA OF OAXACA: THE FORMATIVE ETLATONGO PROJECT, 2015–17**

Identified as an important Early Formative site from both a regional survey and archaeological testing by several previous project, Etlatongo, in the Nochixtlán Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico, has been the subject of a new research project, the Formative Etlatongo Project (or FEP), with three excavations seasons completed from 2015 through 2017. The new research confirms that Etlatongo would have been among the largest settlements in the Mixteca during the Cruz B phase (1200/1150–850 BC); the FEP excavations have also defined the presence of early public space at the site, with the focus a probable ball court that evinces two major Cruz B construction episodes. Comparative data from soil chemistry and obsidian analysis from different contexts at the site provide a more nuanced understanding of activities and consumption patterns between public space and different households at Early Formative Etlatongo.

Beyond the Early Formative, the recent excavations and ongoing laboratory research also provide new understandings of burial patterns and expand our knowledge of the Yucuita and Early Ramos phases, a time of early urbanism. The FEP has also encountered substantial Postclassic deposits, which allow interventions in ceramic production and exchange before the arrival of the Spanish invaders.

**[289] Symposium · NOW THAT I HAVE MY DEGREE, WHAT DO I DO? GOING FROM THE CLASSROOM TO THE PROFESSION**

Archaeology is changing. Technological advances, emerging social issues, and changes in the legal framework over the last quarter of a century are drastically changing how professional archaeologists conduct their business as well as opening new avenues of research. The result is diverse employment opportunities but these opportunities are still highly competitive. In order to succeed, students entering the profession need to understand what these new opportunities offer and what they will need to know to take advantage of them. This panel discussion brings together professionals representing different aspects of the discipline to discuss the current status of archaeology with respect to employment. Panelists will explore career opportunities, the skill sets graduating students will need to launch and advance their careers, and what the future holds. The session is aimed at those who have recently received or are about to receive their degree and are trying to transition into the profession. The session will be informal and attendees should come with questions.

**[290] Symposium · MENTORING THE MISCELLANEOUS: PAPERS IN PALEOETHNOBOTANY**

In 1957, Volney Jones articulated the idea that paleoethnobotanists, having one foot in anthropology and one in botany, were considered by those disciplines to be neither archaeologists nor botanists. This problem of “being miscellaneous” continues despite the role of paleoethnobotanists as vital members of research teams. One of the impacts of being a sideline speciality is the lack of structured training programs to develop the botanical knowledge alongside a standard curriculum in archaeology. Most undergraduates receive basic training in lithic or ceramic identification during field schools. However, paleoethnobotanical skills are not as frequently taught. Most training in paleoethnobotany has taken the form of a mentorship, often at great personal cost to the student. A great example of this is the summer Vaughn Bryant travelled from Texas to Canada for a summer at his own expense to study coprolite research under Eric Callen. These hours of one on one instruction under the fume hood, in front of the microscope, or in plant communities prepare students to become professionals who go on to establish their own research programs. This symposium emphasizes the importance of these mentorships and honors the many years that Vaughn Bryant has committed to mentoring generations of young scientists.

**[291] Symposium · EXTENDING THE LEGACY OF THE LATE STEPHEN WILLIAMS**

Stephen Williams (1926–2017) was the Peabody Professor of American Archaeology in the Peabody Museum and the Department of Anthropology at Harvard University. This symposium extends the legacy of his principal scholarly interests in North American archaeology, the history of anthropology, and “fantastic archaeology” by featuring contributions by his former students and colleagues. Among Williams’ principal foci was the prehistory of the Lower Mississippi Valley, with special emphasis on Woodland and Mississippian cultures. He also had a deep interest in the emergence of the discipline of anthropology in the United States, especially the use of ceramic analysis to systematize cultural chronologies and culture history. Williams developed a popular course on pseudoscience, using archaeology to teach hundreds of students the value of skepticism and the skills of critical thinking. These themes are represented in the scholarship of the symposium participants.

**[292] Symposium · INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURRICULA**

Teaching students about climate change in the context of anthropology, and archaeology in particular, is more important today than it ever has been. While the evidence for the human role in climate change is increasingly clear, those who deny or ignore the situation, or even suppress critical data, currently have a powerful platform, making it difficult for students (and the public in general) to develop informed opinions. The archaeological record provides robust evidence of changing climate over time, as well as the increasing role humans play in the intensification of changes leading to the era we now define as the Anthropocene. Many archaeologists have created teaching approaches strongly integrating climate change and archaeology. In this session we will discuss successful pedagogical methodologies situating human beings in dynamically changing environments, both ancient and modern. The ultimate goal is to help students understand that if climate change is relevant to understanding archaeological questions, then there may be lessons learned for them to help with the future of our planet. The goal of the session is to bring together archaeologists who have developed curricula directed toward these goals, in order to share best practices.

**[293] Symposium · PROJECT PLAZA OF THE COLUMNS COMPLEX: NEW INVESTIGATION OF A CIVIC-ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX AT THE HEART OF TEOTIHUACAN, MEXICO**

We report on preliminary results from the first three seasons of the multidisciplinary Project Plaza of the Columns Complex (PPCC), centered on a civic-administrative complex at the heart of the ceremonial precinct of Teotihuacan, Mexico. Among its main objectives, this project investigates the sociopolitical dynamics of the residents of the complex through architectural, artefactual, and elemental analyses integrated into a city-wide LiDAR dataset. Using key markers to define areas of specialized activity within each excavation front and occupational layers across the entire site, we have begun reconstructing the history of the complex and the possible civic, administrative, and institutional roles played by its occupants. The site continues to yield fresh evidence, including an expanse of open plazas and other large-scale public works, remnants of elaborate feasting activities, and hallmarks of foreign artisans. By layering diverse datasets—derived from remote sensing, archaeomagnetic dating, zooarchaeological/paleobotanical analyses, and other methods—the project is generating a wealth of information pertaining to this previously unexplored complex and its relationship to the Teotihuacan polity. This includes the diverse interactions between ruling groups and foreign elites and the multifaceted social identities of the inhabitants of one of the largest multi-ethnic urban centers in the New World.

**[294] Symposium · “WICKED AWESOME” ARCHAEOLOGY: NEW DATA AND DIRECTIONS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL NORTHEAST**

The prehistoric archaeology of New England and the Northeast presents many challenges. Archaeological sites in the Northeast are often perceived as less “visible” due to centuries of development following contact and poor organic preservation, making the purpose, patterning and interpretation of sites and material culture less apparent. Additionally, the region has seen a steady decline in academic research over the decades. Nevertheless, substantial data continues to be gathered from cultural resource management, academic, and state-level efforts using both traditional and non-traditional methods, that have expanded our understanding of Northeastern prehistory. These wide-ranging efforts from the different “branches” of archaeology are needed to maintain the legacy of Northeastern prehistory. This session highlights recent contributions and includes cooperative efforts between different archaeological “branches”, re-examination of existing artifact collections, and interdisciplinary research.

**[295] Symposium · HUMAN ACTION AND DEEP TIME: A RETURN TO TIME AND SCALE IN ARCHAEOLOGY**

This session explores the importance of long-term change and continuity in human society, culture, and environment through different archaeological perspectives. Archaeological discourse has largely shifted away from addressing long-term change and continuity, instead exploring human society in narrower slices of “ethnographic” time, with only superficial reference to larger time scales. This is partly a reaction to earlier examinations of large-scale or long-term change, which frequently produced deterministic explanations that reduced or ignored human agency, or was unable to explain how different time scales articulated with each other.

Yet this “ethnographic” approach has its own problems, and risks reconstructing archaeological “subjects” in ways that reinforce the divide between mind and matter, interiority and exteriority, or subject and object. How can archaeologists reinstate the “deep-time” perspective as one of archaeology’s greatest contributions to broader human knowledge? How could we turn to back to the *longue durée* in a way that addresses why people turned away from it in the first place? What should be the actual subject of archaeological history? How do objects, landscapes, materials, and other non-human entities contribute to deep histories? And how might we make room for agency and politics (if we can) in understandings of long-term change?

**[296] Symposium · “IRISHNESS” WORLDWIDE: CONFRONTING THE VISIBILITY OF MATERIAL IDENTITY IN THE PAST AND PRESENT**

What does it mean to be Irish? Archaeologists have long researched the ways in which cultural, ethnic, and national identities are expressed through material culture. But just how important is material culture to the expression of cultural identity? This session investigates the degrees to which “Irishness” is visible or invisible in the archaeological record, and how this identity is expressed intersectionally with other markers of identity such as class and gender. This symposium brings together research from Ireland and the Irish Diaspora to explore the local expressions of a cultural identity through material culture in the past and present.

**[297] Symposium · RITUAL ECOLOGIES OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE ANCIENT WORLD**

This symposium explores ecology at the intersection of ritual and food production. Food production, as a range of coordinated activities, is critical to the organization of society. Yet because it is necessary for survival, scholars often isolate it as a domain of domestic subsistence. Nonetheless, numerous ethnohistoric and modern accounts detail the important role that communal rituals had in organizing these activities, such as the intricate ritual-agricultural calendar of the Inka state or the elaborate water temple ceremonies in Bali. While these accounts articulate the sacred significance of food production practices and the collective rituals that organized them, these links are less commonly explored archaeologically. For example, although archaeologists often discuss the cultural meanings of consumption or the political economy of production-storage-redistribution cycles, few have addressed how rituals were perceived as essential to food production technologies. In turn, scholars often overlook how diverse kinds of labor, from ritual to food production, interlinked to organize ancient societies. By attending to these interconnections, papers in this symposium contribute to our anthropological knowledge of the complex practices that link people, plants, animals, land, water, and things and to address the imbrication of “sacred,” “community,” and “socioeconomic” landscapes and practices throughout the ancient world.

**[298] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE MEETS THE CLASSICS: EMERGING KNOWLEDGE IN THE ANCIENT EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN WORLD**

Archaeology in Greece, particularly Classical archaeology, with its emphasis on material culture, typology and historical narrative, has traditionally been considered distinct from theoretical and methodologically sophisticated anthropological archaeology. This divide has enhanced misconceptions on the state of current research, resulting in the perception that Greek Archaeology has a narrower scope than anthropologically-oriented archaeology. In recent years, however, archaeological practice in Greece has changed and become more integrative. Today it utilizes scientific methodologies and addresses problem-oriented research themes such as the evolution and impact of diseases, migration patterns, subsistence practices, the introduction of agriculture and animal husbandry, site formation processes, resource management, and the interaction between the environment and past human behavior. In this endeavor, the Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory of Archaeological Science (American School of Classical Studies at Athens) has been a leader in interdisciplinary research merging Anthropology and the Classics in the fields of bioarchaeology, zooarchaeology, archaeobotany, and geoarchaeology. The goal of this session is to present work affiliated with the Wiener Laboratory to communicate the breadth of current archaeological research in the Mediterranean and to further ongoing discourse between archaeologists working in Greece and their colleagues around the world.

**[299] Symposium · CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN EASTERN, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN HONDURAS**

While much of western Honduras has seen sustained archaeological research projects over the past several decades, due in part to the presence of Copan, other areas of the country are lesser known. A large portion of the research in the western region has been devoted to understanding both the Maya and non-Maya populations living along the border, yet very little is known about the groups living just beyond the edge of ancient Mesoamerica. Certainly, some groups in the rest of Honduras were influenced by the Maya and other Mesoamerican groups. Increasingly, influences from Lower Central America and the Caribbean are also being demonstrated. Given these diverse and often overlapping influences, current and future research in eastern, central, and southern Honduras necessitates communication across regions and borders. With this need in mind, this session aims to bring

together scholars currently involved in research in these understudied portions of Honduras. The goals of the session are to provide insights into recently initiated research projects in these areas, share current findings and results, and discuss common themes in future research questions and strategies.

**[300] Symposium · PRELIMINARY RESULTS: 2017 FIELD SEASON, PROGRAMA ARQUEOLOGICO PREHISTORIA URBANA DE HUARI**

The city of Huari was the first imperial capital of the Andes. Understanding the historically specific processes of developing urbanism in the city of Huari is not only key to understanding the Wari empire, but can also add a distinctive dimension to comparative analysis of early urbanism. Investigations at Huari have focused almost exclusively on monumental mortuary and ritual areas, leaving a gap in our understanding of quotidian life of the city. The Programa Arqueológico Prehistoria Urbana de Huari challenges generalizations about the nature of urbanism in early cities by investigating daily life and residential areas at Huari. Papers in this symposium offer insights from the first field season, 2017. With topics including subsistence and foodways, craft production, trade, ritual behavior, spatial organization, and vernacular architecture, we will build a picture of continuity and change in the activities of the people of Huari throughout the history of the city.

**[301] Poster Session · WOODLAND ARCHAEOLOGY**

**[302] Poster Session · THE MAYAN WORLD**

**[303] Poster Session · LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY**

**[304] Poster Session · OLD WORLD PRE- AND PROTOHISTORY**

**[305] Poster Session · HISTORIC NORTH AMERICA: THE WEST AND MIDWEST**

**[306] Poster Session · BIOARCHEOLOGY: THE AMERICAS**

**[307] Symposium · CASE STUDIES ON HUMAN INTERACTION WITH WATER RESOURCES**

Humans have a complex and evolving relationship with water, and this relationship can be examined through many different methods and approaches. In this session, we assess this relationship through four case studies ranging from the middle-Holocene and Angkorian Period in Southeast Asia to colonial and contemporary water issues cross-culturally. The first half of the session presents results on a drought during the middle-Holocene period that led to societal changes. As more complex societies emerged, the Khmer state developed sophisticated hydraulic engineering projects to centralize water management and strengthen political power. The second half of the session discusses the changes in water management as colonial powers replaced traditional local practices with dichotomized systems that ignored established and effective water management strategies. Finally, we consider contemporary local populations in Chile that are in conflict with the national government over the development of water sources for hydroelectric power on ancestral land.

**[308] Symposium · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF COMPARATIVE SLAVERY**

Comparative slavery. Can slave societies be compared? Is there any uniformity behind the idea that a human being can be enslaved? How many varieties of slave societies are there? How many conditions of enslavement? What can be gained intellectually by comparing slave states and slavery as a condition? To what intellectual and political end would there be comparative slavery?

Can archaeologists use the work of Orlando Patterson whose *Slavery and Social Death* legitimized the study of comparative slavery 30 years ago? Has Patterson's work gained currency with archaeologists? What have archaeologists done with it? Does Patterson's characterization of slavery hold up for comparative cases?

Is there an archaeological trace that identifies the existence of slavery? Can an archaeological intervention that uses historical or classical archaeology provide a useful way of understanding slavery better?

This symposium will discuss conditions of slaves, circumstances of manumission, and conditions for comparison all used by archaeologists as we attempt to try to understand whether slavery in Antiquity, the Caribbean, North America, Brazil, or slavery's modern equivalent called trafficking in human persons should be considered separately, or offer an opportunity to see the conditions that create slavery, as well as those that might eliminate it.

**[309] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE SENSES**

The way we understand how our bodies internalize knowledge of the world is culturally constructed and this biases all engagement with our environments. Yet in archaeology, a field that professes to investigate past peoples, scholars rarely have sought to understand these ancient sensory frameworks despite their importance in dictating life-ways and organizing systems of value. Only recently have such approaches become spotlighted in archaeological research. The theory and methods supporting these studies are wildly diverse and so there is difficulty in communicating across specializations. This session seeks to bring together scholars examining ancient sensory experiences that they might discuss with one another what it means to study

sensory archaeology and what is accessible in the ancient sensory past. Areas of dispute thus far include: the centrality of the body to sensory research, the enumeration of the senses, phenomenological approaches, the importance of materiality, and the incorporation of interdisciplinary techniques like residue analysis, experimental archaeology, and even art historical and literary analyses. The goal of this session is to encourage discussions across specializations to promote collaboration and a comparative approach to the trans-corporeal nature of the human sensorium.

**[310] Symposium · RICH LAND, POOR LAND: USING STABLE ISOTOPES TO EXPLORE ANCIENT FARMING AND HERDING PRACTICES**

Stable isotope analysis has proven to be a valuable exercise for enriching understandings of social and environmental topics, including but not limited to migration, weaning, diet, and climate. Recently, isotopic analyses have also been used to investigate ancient farming and herding practices. This symposium includes papers that go beyond basic environmental reconstruction to examine how people coped with climatic and/or social problems that may have impacted animal husbandry and food production. In doing so, we seek to recognize the value of stable isotope analysis in helping to elucidate the motivations, techniques, and repercussions associated with ancient land-use practices.

**[313] Electronic Symposium · FROM THE GROUND UP: UPDATES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM AN OPEN NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY TEXTBOOK**

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

**[315] Forum · ADVANCES AND PROSPECTS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES (II)**

*(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES)*

The Society for Archaeological Sciences (SAS) is an international professional society of about 300 members dealing with natural science applications in archaeology, paleoanthropology, and conservation. The Society was founded in 1977, so this session commemorates the 40th anniversary of the beginning of SAS. These four decades have seen advances in techniques, applications, theories, and infrastructure surrounding the archaeological sciences. We take this occasion to reflect on some of these developments, as well as considering what the future may hold in store.

**[316] Forum · MAKING ARCHAEOLOGY FAIR**

Most archaeologists today use computers and other digital technology to document their work. Many develop data management plans, as required by many funders of archaeology in recent years. Still, most archaeologists lack a clear understanding of both how to make their data widely accessible and intelligible for reuse, and why they would want to do so. This forum discusses the FAIR Data Principles, developed to guide data creators and publishers in making data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable (FAIR). Each forum discussant will select one FAIR principle to discuss in the context of archaeology. How well does archaeology currently address each of these challenges? Since archaeology can be a destructive practice, how much effort should we put into ensuring that our data is findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable? What can we do to ensure that these goals are prioritized at a project's inception, rather than as an afterthought? How do we ensure that archaeologists collecting data also share algorithms, tools, and workflows that led to that data? Are there additional principles that define a "good" data dissemination in archaeology? Forum attendees can prepare for the discussion by reading "The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship": <https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201618>.

**[317] Forum · GENDER THROUGH THE GENERATIONS**

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

This forum brings together women across multiple generations from their 20s to their 70s to discuss the generational differences they have faced as women in the field, how things have changed over time, and the challenges that women in archaeology face today.

**[318] Forum · ARCHAEOLOGY, SUSTAINABILITY AND ENERGY**

*(SPONSORED BY GRANTHAM CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE FUTURES )*

Most energy and sustainability narratives have promoted an ahistorical view of Global Change, as they consistently highlight the western "industrial revolution" as the starting block for a race for progress (i.e., Steffen's "hockey stick curves") and concomitant environmental degradation. These narratives suggest that prior to this "revolution," communities lived in harmony with their environment and any impact was local and trivial. Archaeology has recognised the recurrent issues that diverse human communities have faced in managing energy and how this translates into food production, material acquisition, and social coherence, but, has failed to demonstrate the value of this research to wider Global Change and Sustainability Research Communities. Energy and sustainability are enduring problems for humanity and analyses of current conditions would benefit from a long term historical analysis addressing the relationships among innovation, materiality, subsistence and ideology. Although archaeology has produced extensive data sets relating to long-term human-environmental relations, it is not strongly featured within the Sustainability and Energy Research Community. This session therefore creates an opportunity for Archaeology to pronounce its unique perspective and rehearse its position in providing meaningful contributions to better understanding, modelling, and responding to the energetics of environmental, social, and political systems.

**[319] Forum · 2018 EUROPEAN YEAR FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PUBLIC POLICIES**

*(SPONSORED BY EUROPEAN YEAR OF CULTURAL HERITAGE [EUROPEAN UNION AND COUNCIL OF EUROPE])*

In 2018 the European Parliament and the Council of Europe celebrated the first European Year of Cultural Heritage (EYCH) with the goal of promoting cultural heritage as a shared resource to increase trust, mutual recognition and social cohesion as a means of promoting community identity across the European community as a whole. This comes at a time when the concept of the European community itself is questioned and weakened, including the use of cultural heritage in the construction of political or nationalistic identities that project the past onto the present, rather than examining shared interests and values. The role of international professional associations and NGOs active in the field of cultural heritage, particularly archaeology, is to ensure impartial and yet politically informed interpretation of cultural heritage, facilitating its preservation by engaging the public by engaging with the reflexive understanding of heritage. The forum will discuss how to relate the past with the present and make archaeological heritage relevant for the public.

**[320] Forum · CITYSCAPES AND LANDSCAPES: BENEFITS & CHALLENGES OF 3D VISUALIZATION & ANALYSIS**

3D is not new to archaeology. 2D drawings of architectural reconstructions and landscapes offer a 3D perspective that gives a sense of mass, scale, and spatial relations; however, these drawings are static and unidirectional. 3D digital technologies such as airborne LiDAR, UAVs, and terrestrial laser scanning and photogrammetry allow archaeologists to acquire x, y, and z data of extant features and terrain. While these reality-based technologies offer great advantages to capturing, visualizing, and analyzing data they are limited to what exists today—they represent the archaeological landscape, not the ancient landscape. To address questions of visibility, movement, and experience in the ancient landscape requires 3D modeling of partially standing, buried, or no longer extant architecture and landscape features such as shifted watercourses, elevated sea levels, or eroded mountains. But reconstructing ancient cityscapes and landscapes in 3D presents a suite of intellectual and documentation challenges that researchers must face. This forum discusses three key challenges: City and landscape reconstruction, focusing on the challenges of visualizing entire archaeological and/or historic cityscapes in 3D; visibility and movement in 3D + GIS cityscapes or landscapes; and scaling up data collection and visualization and/or analysis from the object/building to the city or landscape level.

**[321] Forum · VIRTUAL AND DIGITAL ETHICS**

*(SPONSORED BY SAA ETHICS COMMITTEE AND DIGITAL DATA INTEREST GROUP)*

The SAA Annual Meeting is replete with examples of emerging modes of archaeological documentation and production in virtual and digital realms: virtual reality (VR), photogrammetry, augmented reality (AR), 3D printing, LiDAR (and other means of landscape-level capture, analysis and appropriation), scanning and modeling of intellectual property, people, places and artifacts. The project of recording and producing 3D archaeological landscapes, sites, and artifacts with DSLRs, still and video virtual reality and immersive 360 cameras, unmanned aerial and underwater vehicles (drones), and laser systems extends to and beyond archaeologists.

A diverse array of discussants focus attention on issues appearing on the horizon of archaeological practice in order to prompt consideration of how and whether the existing ethical guidelines, that is, the SAA Principles, provide us as members with sufficient guidance for working in and planning the use of emerging and newer capture and presentation modes. These are now being used by the public, by scholars, entertainment and media, with and without government permits, so that intellectual property, appropriation, consultation, compliance, curation and access issues are being raised increasingly, whether or not they are being engaged.

**[322] Lightning Rounds · IT'S HARDER THAN IT LOOKS: THE REALITIES AND COMPLEXITIES OF NAGPRA IMPLEMENTATION**

*(SPONSORED BY SAA COMMITTEE ON REPATRIATION)*

Repatriation is a law, a profession, a calling . . . and sometimes a challenge. No matter your level of experience or training, you are likely to encounter novel situations for which the resolution is unclear. Curious about potential approaches to those situations and tips for addressing them? Our lightning round is your opportunity to bring questions directly to a panel of experienced NAGPRA practitioners who understand the reality and complexity of NAGPRA implementation. Each panelist will offer insights on specific aspects of the law based on their expertise. Topics will include the National NAGPRA Program, NAGPRA Review Committee, NAGPRA grants, Federal Register Notices, regulations on culturally unidentifiable human remains, international repatriation and the nexus between state laws and NAGPRA. Panelists will speak on tribal challenges, best practices for consultation, and the role of non-federally recognized tribes. Additional topics will include NAGPRA compliance in different museum settings (large natural history museums, tribal museums, and university museums), inadvertent discoveries and planned excavations, human remains documentation, and resources for research. A series of brief presentations will be followed by a moderated discussion and then a break out session during which attendees can network with experts on the panel and fellow audience members.

**[323] Symposium · DISENTANGLING HUMAN-PLANT INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN ANCIENT CARIBBEAN SOCIETIES**

Paleoethnobotanical information on the interrelationships between ancient human societies and plants in the Caribbean have been increasingly available in the last three decades because of the widespread application of novel methods for identification of macro and microbotanical remains. Consequently, the systematic identification of microremains such as starch grains, pollen, and phytoliths, along with the use of stable isotopes and other archaeometric techniques, has promoted renewed and more realistic visions on the use of plants by ancient Caribbean populations, and on the processes of domestication and dispersals of food crops in the area. During this symposium, lecturers will explore the results obtained from new methodologies regarding the identification and interpretation of different ancient plant signatures in the archaeological record. New plant-related (archaeometric) data and fresh archaeobotanical interpretations from different historic periods of the region will be exposed and discussed aiming to build needed and well-grounded interpretive tools to better appreciate cross-cultural and geographical variation of plant use, which have begun recently to be recognized from active researches in the area. The expected exchange of information and wide-ranging experiences of the researchers will provide an excellent opportunity to enrich our understanding on the long-term interrelationship between people and plants in the Caribbean.

**[324] Symposium · THE EQUATORIAL ANDES: RECENT RESEARCH AND NEW PERSPECTIVES**

Archaeological research in Ecuador 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. Ecuador has proven to possess an exceptional Pre-Columbian past, from a wide array of cultures to equally diverse environments. The purpose of this session is to highlight recent archaeological contributions from throughout Ecuador's many geographic regions.

**[325] General Session · SOUTHWESTERN NORTH AMERICA****[326] Symposium · THE VETERANS CURATION PROGRAM: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT**

The Veterans Curation Program (VCP) employs veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan wars in the rehabilitation of archaeological collections under the administration of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Louis District's Mandatory Center of Expertise in the Curation and Management of Archeological Collections. Since its inception in 2009, the VCP has employed and trained more than 420 veterans who have worked with collections from 11 Corps Districts. In working with these collections, the veterans learn office skills including computers, records management, word processing, databases, and digital photography. Employed for five-month terms and provided support for personal growth and development as part of their employment, the VCP has also proven very successful in supporting veteran's transition to civilian life. Of the veterans employed at the VCP, 73% have obtained permanent employment while another 16% have pursued higher education. The presentations in this session provide perspectives on the VCP's engagement of veterans, the VCP as public outreach and advocacy, VCP operations, and collections based opportunities through the VCP.

**[327] Symposium · FROM PROGRAM TO PRACTICE: PRAGMATIC PHILOSOPHY AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

From the semiotics of Fredrick Peirce to the Philosophy of John Dewey and Richard Rorty Pragmatism has influenced social thought in North America for more than a century. This session presents a series of discussions of just how pragmatic philosophies have helped in reframing archaeological practice. Pragmatism has taken several forms in archaeology of late contributing to different form of community-based research, collaborative work with indigenous and descendant communities, as well as the way archaeologists communicate their results to different audiences. What all these approaches share is a commitment to making archaeology contribute in concrete ways to finding solutions to contemporary challenges. Those challenges can involve community stability or issues of heritage and identity politics in which archaeologists find themselves engaged with a large array of stakeholders. The papers in this session provide a range of examples of moving from program to practice in contemporary archaeology.

**[328] Symposium · NATIVE AMERICAN SITES ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC: CURRENT TOPICS AND CONTINUING INITIATIVES**

*(SPONSORED BY MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE)*

As the archaeological practice of the Middle Atlantic region of eastern North America has evolved from culture history studies of the 19th century to modern research, archaeologists have always acknowledged the geographic complexity of the region as key to understanding prehistoric cultural developments and interactions. In settings ranging from the Appalachian highlands to the Atlantic coast, studies of the movement and interactions of Native American people demonstrate the significance of resources, alliance-making, and place-making to regional identities. This session illustrates the importance of enduring themes such as subsistence and settlement studies to our understanding of the cultural significance of specific foodways, landscapes, and persistent places. It highlights new initiatives, such as experimental studies in lithic analysis to understand mobility and regional interactions, and collaboration with descendant communities to better understand the diversity of Native American lifeways in the Middle Atlantic.

**[329] Symposium · CHALLENGES AND ADVANCES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND PALEOANTHROPOLOGY OF NON-MODERN HUMANS**

The behaviour of non-modern humans (here defined as all archaic hominins not belonging to the species *Homo sapiens*) is a rapidly evolving area of research, in which new discoveries, both from archaeology and allied disciplines, regularly rewrite our understanding of the Pleistocene. This symposium will discuss recent advances in the study of non-modern humans, while also addressing the long-standing challenges, both methodological and theoretical. In particular we ask: how do we interpret material culture and investigate human societies produced by humans with different biologies and for whom comparable cognitive abilities with us cannot be assumed? What particular methodological challenges are associated with the limited material culture of the Pleistocene archaeological record, and how do we address, acknowledge, and overcome these in our research? And how can the fields of biological anthropology, genetics, and ethnography help to better understand the processes by which our early ancestors adapted to both internal and external pressures?

**[330] Symposium · THE PROYECTO COSTA ESCONDIDA: RECENT INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ALONG THE YUCATAN PENINSULA'S NORTH COAST**

Shorelines are dynamic places, both culturally and environmentally, and the Proyecto Costa Escondida (PCE) explores this dynamism by employing earth, biological, and social sciences to elucidate the linkages between human settlements and their coastline. Over the past three millennia, rising sea levels and fluctuating climatic regimes have dramatically transformed the north coast of Quintana Roo, Mexico, while Maya society witnessed the rise and fall of divine kings and the emergence of a market-based economy. By correlating multiple facets of the paleoenvironment with broader social and economic changes, the research team is beginning to reveal the challenges faced, and opportunities pursued, by these coastal peoples. The neighboring ancient Maya port sites of Vista Alegre and Conil are the focus of study. Located only 7 km apart, preliminary data indicate that human habitation along the coast was not continuous over the past, nor did the occupational histories at Conil and Vista Alegre mirror one another. Papers in this session highlight aspects of the interdisciplinary research being undertaken at these two sites ranging

from paleocoastline reconstruction to current attempts at developing a community museum with the community of Chiquilá, the modern port located where Conil once stood.

**[331] General Session · EDUCATION, CRM AND PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY**

**[332] Symposium · CRM ARCHAEOLOGY ON FEDERAL LANDS: NEW CONTRIBUTIONS AND UNIQUE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

Archaeological research on federally managed lands in the United States is largely guided by development activities and changing government priorities. Government archaeologists and CRM companies manage and protect sites across the country with dwindling budgets, restricted field seasons, and shifting political pressures. Despite these hurdles, agencies are able to make significant contributions to the collective narrative of the prehistory and history of North America. This symposium highlights recent archaeological investigations and unique cultural resource management strategies employed by cultural resource professionals working on federal lands.

**[333] Symposium · THE LEGACIES OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN THE ANDES**

This symposium will focus on archaeologists working in the Andes during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries whose research and theoretical perspectives remain influential, whose students and students' students have pushed knowledge forward in significant ways, whose controversial work has been validated by later studies, whose publications continue to be read and analyzed and/or who have set up museum collections that continue to be consulted and interrogated with new questions.

**[334] Symposium · GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSITIES, AND HERITAGE STEWARDSHIP: A STUDENT AND YOUNG PROFESSIONAL SYMPOSIUM**

Federal, State, Tribal, and even Local Governments have formed partnerships with Anthropology and Archaeological programs at a number of American Universities. These partnerships have been mutually beneficial in many ways. The public-sector officials and agencies get cost-effective access to faculty expertise, a role in the development of young professionals, and the latest in research technologies and approaches. Universities benefit from new funding streams, practical and challenging research projects, and public service opportunities for both students and faculty. This session features 12 student/recent grad presentations representing 12 different projects, from seven different universities, five states, and eight government entities or agencies. It will highlight the programs, accomplishments, challenges and lessons learned from Public Sector-University partnerships, with an emphasis on student research, and propose ways they can be improved and expanded.

**[335] Symposium · REGIONAL INTERACTION DURING THE ANDEAN MIDDLE HORIZON: ONGOING RESEARCH IN THE PERUVIAN SOUTH COAST AND YUNGAS**

During the seventh century AD, fundamental changes occurred across the cultural and political landscape of the Central Andes. While the expansion of the Wari empire is largely responsible for some of these changes, it has also become evident that inter-regional interactions were increasing among the local communities along the south coast and yungas zones during this period. Recent archaeological investigations, for example, have revealed foreign-local interactions between the Nasca and Arequipa regions during the Middle Horizon (ca 600–1000 AD). This session highlights the cultural connectivity among the regions of the south coast and yungas (e.g., Ica, Nasca, Arequipa), or between coastal to mid-elevation and highland communities, specifically during the Middle Horizon. We welcome a variety of methodological approaches that demonstrate how these regions were interacting, from emulation and/or continuity in domestic and ritual practices to shifts in material culture.

**[336] Symposium · HILLS, VALLEYS, AND PLATEAUS: EXPLORING HUMAN LANDSCAPE OF MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS IN EAST AND CENTRAL ASIA**

Before 2000 BC, the Eurasian communities lived in a world of 'relative isolation': a protective rim of mountains and deserts centered by the uplift of the Himalayas and the Tibetan Plateau separate the warm and well-watered semitropical and tropical lowlands of South Asia from the seasonal and arid temperate Central Asia, and the monsoonal East Asia from the westerly southwest Asia. Only when arduous desert and mountain trails had been explored were farming and pastoralism opened up to wider contacts. In the symposium, we explore the human strategies on the edges of this mountainous rim. Drawing from numerous methodologies including ethnoarchaeology, geoarchaeology, zooarchaeology, archaeobotany and isotope studies, we explore the recurrent themes of foothill locations of early settlers in the context of the trans-Eurasian exchange.

**[337] Symposium · LA CORONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT: TEN YEARS OF RESEARCH IN NORTHWESTERN PETEN, GUATEMALA**

The Proyecto Arqueológico La Corona (PRALC) has conducted research in the northwestern region of Petén, Guatemala for a decade, under the auspices of Tulane (USA) and Del Valle (Guatemala) universities. While the initial research in the area focused in proving the location of "Site Q", the interdisciplinary investigations carried out by PRALC have provided different types of information from a previously unknown zone in the Lowland Maya area. Architectural excavation, settlement research, epigraphic interpretation, artifact analysis, and paleoenvironmental study at several sites in the region have demonstrated that this area's culture history spans from the Middle Preclassic to the end of the Classic Period (600 B.C.E.—850 C.E.). All the data confirm that La Corona was the most important center of the region during the Classic Period, playing a major role in the broad geopolitical strategies executed by the Kaanul hegemonic polity between 520 and 750 C.E. This symposium will present a synthesis of the data collected during the first decade of the project, as well the interpretations derived from them.

**[337a] Symposium · REPATRIATION UNDER THE NMAI ACT AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**

Since the 1989 passage of the NMAI Act the NMNH has returned thousands of Native American human remains and objects through over one hundred completed repatriations. This session will discuss the challenges and good practices developed during the repatriation process and will provide examples of the ways in which repatriation has led to new relationships between the museum and Native communities.

**[337b] Symposium · AFRICAN DIASPORA ARCHAEOLOGY**

The goal of this symposium is to present the most recent research pertaining to the archaeology of Africa and the Diaspora. Topics have focused on any number of broad topics pertaining to communities in Africa, the Americas, and the Caribbean integrating archaeological, ethnographic, and historical research.

**[337c] Forum · NAGPRA MATTERS: REFLECTIONS FROM EMERGING PROFESSIONALS**

The "Learning NAGPRA" project (2015–2018) looks to identify and understand the challenges to preparing professionals for work related to NAGPRA and repatriation and to create educational materials for several audiences. A core component of the grant through its first three years is the Learning NAGPRA Collegium, a workshop format that brings together graduate students, educators, museum professionals, tribal cultural specialists, and members of professional organizations to discuss and then create educational methods and materials for particular audiences in different disciplines and at all stages of career. The collegium setting, drawing from the scholarship of teaching and learning, is designed to create collaborative spaces where participants can evaluate information and brainstorm paths forward for teaching and learning about NAGPRA. In this session, organizers of the Learning NAGPRA Collegium and former student participants will reflect on how their Collegium experiences have enriched their understandings of Native American histories and rights, research ethics and methods, and their goals for their future careers. Attendees will be invited into discussion about such questions as why NAGPRA is important to teach, how it can be taught in the classroom and other educational settings, and how its application can be advanced in policy and professional settings.

**[338] Symposium · STRIVING TOWARD EQUITY AND SECURITY IN ARCHAEOLOGY: ADDRESSING TITLE IX THROUGHOUT OUR DISCIPLINE**

Discussions of Title IX have recently developed within our discipline as well as other field-based sciences. Instances of discrimination, harassment, and other civil rights violations have gained national media attention while struggles with widely accepted behaviors continue to place safety, well-being, and professional promise of many individuals at risk. If archaeologists intend to contribute to collective efforts to create safe and stable environments for students and colleagues to work and learn, it is important to address specific issues and collaborate to develop solutions and pervasively raise awareness. This session is designed to build upon efforts that are already underway and encourage their advancement for the benefit of the discipline as a whole. Papers and presentations will address improving environments and protections in the laboratory, institution, and the field, both domestically and abroad. It will conclude with a paper and discussion that addresses constructive ways to achieve these goals and raising the standard by which we adhere to as professionals. The session will be accompanied by an open mic gathering providing interested parties with an opportunity to share their experiences and informally continue to exchange ideas.