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, organizers, not the society.

**SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS**

[1] **Forum · PUBLISHING ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE 21ST CENTURY**  
*(SPONSORED BY THE PRESIDENT)*  
The dissemination of archaeological knowledge forms a core part of the Society for American Archaeology’s mission. The publishing environment is changing very rapidly. This forum explores some of the opportunities and challenges that the SAA, its publication program, and members face: digital publishing, the future of print, open access, data accessibility, financial sustainability, peer review, “gray literature,” and equity among journals, authors, and readers.

[2] **General Session · INTERACTION NETWORKS IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST**

[3] **Symposium · THE BODY ADORNED: MAPPING ANCIENT MAYA DRESS**
Dress—the full array of objects, coverings, clothing, pelts, regalia, footwear, pectorals, headdresses, ear ornaments, belts, bracelets and anklets, body paint and hairstyles, as worn, held or otherwise displayed on the human body—is the most supple vehicle for expressing status and identity. Such items of dress are widely noted, excavated, and abundantly documented in images and archaeological corpora. Yet, in the Maya case, very little research has been done about them as separate things or as ensembles. How do such objects work in unison, in what contexts, and with which kinds of people or beings? In her landmark 1950 study of Classic Maya sculpture, Tatiana Proskouriakoff employed some such features to evaluate, primarily, how dress might be employed for dating. Today, the meaning and motivation behind dress and the thematic preoccupations of certain dynasties are accessible as never before. Using this rich body of hieroglyphic, iconographic, and archaeological evidence from the Classic Maya, this symposium aims to craft a comprehensive synthesis of dress in ancient Maya civilization. The papers presented in the session will consider the technical, social, and symbolic aspects of bodily adornment, providing the first systematic study of such classes of objects in more than sixty years.

[4] **General Session · LATER PREHISTORY IN AFRICA**

[5] **General Session · MEDITERRANEAN BRONZE AGE**

[6] **General Session · SOUTH AMERICA**

[7] **General Session · NATIVE AMERICAN LAND USE IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST**

[8] **Symposium · ADVANCES IN THE INVESTIGATION OF PRE-COLUMBIAN GUERRERO AND OAXACA, MEXICO**
Recent excavations and surveys in the Mexican states of Guerrero and Oaxaca demonstrate the great potential that the area offers for archaeological research. The objective of this session is to present, from an integrative point of view, the most recent discoveries and interpretations of archaeological investigations in both states. This perspective relies, mainly, on two concerns. First, the modern political boundaries of Guerrero and Oaxaca do not correspond with Pre-Columbian social or political boundaries. In other words, this frontier should be discarded as determinant for knowledge of their ancient inhabitants. Second, investigations in both states are quite disproportionate. Although more archaeological research has been conducted in Oaxaca, archaeological investigations in Guerrero are increasingly common, and they are generating remarkable data. The consideration of archaeological evidence from both Guerrero and Oaxaca will permit identification of similarities and differences through time and space in material culture, mortuary practices, settlement patterns, and architecture, perhaps revealing broad-scale cultural
affiliations connecting Pre-Columbian communities from both regions.

[9] Forum · MAYA ARTISTS AND THEIR AUDIENCES

Much of the literature focused on Maya art and architecture rests on assumptions regarding those who look and the locations and circumstances from which they view. This forum seeks to investigate the mechanisms at play in spectatorship inherent in discrete moments, places, and social positions. We will explore the agency with which Maya artists and audiences shaped art production from pre-Columbian times to the present, paying particular attention to the roles specific settings played in the way art has been consumed and created. We will ask how various internal and external forces impacted value systems and consumer demand for certain kinds of artistic products through history. In doing so, we will focus on the exact nature of public and private settings and the audiences implicated by each type of display. Interstitial contexts will also be considered to explore more closely who looks, who creates, and for whom. This will reveal the dialectic relationships between patron, artist, observer, and the site(s) in which this nexus of interaction takes place. In sum, we intend to analyze the continuities and shifts that arise from often-competing trends of cultural conservatism, pre-Columbian, colonial and postcolonial ideologies, and imperial versus capitalist market demand.

[10] Poster Session · COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSES AND SOURCING STUDIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

[11] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL CERAMICS

[12] Poster Session · LIFE, DEATH, DIET, AND DISEASE IN PREHISTORIC NORTH AMERICA

[13] Poster Session · TECHNICAL ANALYSES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

[14] General Session · PREHISTORIC TEXAS

[15] Symposium · WHAT’S HAPPENING ON THE FRINGE: TESTING A NEW MODEL OF CROSS-CULTURAL INTERACTION IN ANCIENT BORDERLANDS

Much of the conversation about cross-cultural interactions that takes place in the context of colonization, frontiers, and ancient borderlands is concerned with the language that archaeologists use to explore issues of power, identity, agency and cultural exchange and boundaries. Equally important are questions that address the permeability of boundaries and the (perceived) directionality of culture flows that archaeologists infer from material remains. In order to more clearly elucidate the processes that occur in these exchange situations we have developed a model of cross-cultural interaction that visually represents these simultaneous interactions in a comprehensive way. Our model explores the various ways in which people interact and what motivates their participation in cultural exchanges or what they reject. Because of its visual nature this model is applicable to a wide range of archaeological situations of cultural exchange and can generate a meaningful dialogue between scholars from different fields. The contributors in this symposium apply this model in different areas of the world and review its functionality within their own research contexts. In bringing together such a wide variety of comparative data from diverse regions we hope to add new insights to the conversation about prehistoric interactions in different types of borderlands.

[16] Symposium · MOVING ON: ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN MOBILITY

Mobility has become a dominant theme in archaeological research on hunter-gatherers. There is good reason for this: the ways people arrange themselves on physical and human landscapes are a nexus linking economy, social relations and technology. Moreover, mobility has robust implications for the structure of archaeological record. Archaeologists have adopted a series of approaches to studying mobility and its archaeological consequences based largely on the work of Binford, Kelly and other scholars. Although these approaches have been extremely fruitful in expanding understanding of ancient and modern foragers, thirty years on they have become routinized, achieving the status of “normal
science.” The question before participants in the symposium is “what are we missing?” Are there other dimensions or scales of human mobility that play a significant role in structuring human behavior and/or the archaeological record? The symposium is open to a wide range of perspectives, from individual to aggregate, from local to global, from abstract to case-based. Like most good archaeological theory, novel perspectives on mobility are as likely to come from fields outside archaeology—primate and hunter-gatherer studies, foraging theory, modeling—as from within it.

[17] Symposium · SOCIETAL STABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE: PAPERS IN HONOR OF KARL W. BUTZER
From the beginning of his career in academia, Karl W. Butzer has pursued indefatigable field and theoretical investigations on the evolution of human society and environment. Having worked in several parts of the world, his views transcended the regional level and have become global. His work has also transcended the ‘superficial’ bringing us data-driven and nuanced interpretations of human-environment relationships. In so doing, his contribution to anthropology and archaeology has been tremendous, spanning the range from Paleolithic to highly complex societies. The legacy of his work has been developed further by his former students and colleagues, evolving into a sophisticated multidisciplinary approach in geoarchaeology, cultural ecology, and environmental archaeology. To celebrate his contribution, this session brings together scholars whose work has been influenced by K.W. Butzer’s contribution to the broad topic of societal stability and environmental change in a variety of geographic regions and time periods, to discuss the latest developments of this complex topic.

(SPONSORED BY PALEOWEST ARCHAEOLOGY)
The Bureau of Reclamation’s $1.3 billion Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project will convey water from the San Juan River to the eastern section of the Navajo Nation, southwestern portion of the Jicarilla Apache Nation, and the city of Gallup, New Mexico. The project corridor brackets the San Juan Basin in northwestern New Mexico, an archaeological-rich area that also contains numerous Traditional Cultural Properties and sites sacred to surrounding Native American tribes. Construction has triggered one of the largest archaeological salvage projects ever undertaken in the American Southwest. The complexity of the archaeological deposits in the San Juan Basin is just one challenge of such a project. The bigger challenge has been coordinating the mandates of cultural resource preservation laws, consultation with Federal, State, and Tribal entities, managing large volumes of data, and the implementation of a complex research design that frames all of the investigations within a broader theoretical framework. Since the fall of 2011, PaleoWest Archaeology has been tasked with finding solutions to these challenges. By necessity, the scale of inquiry constantly moves from analysis of individual artifacts and sites to the synthesis of regional occupation, and from individual construction zones to the project as a whole.

[19] Symposium · CHARACTERIZATION OF ANDEAN CERAMICS
Ceramic analysis using mineral and chemical approaches are becoming more frequent in Andean Archaeology allowing to build up a large data set about ceramic production and distribution in the Andes and South America at large. The aim of this session is to reach a global vision of current characterization studies of Andean ceramics and discuss present knowledge of manufacture and circulation of pots in the Andes at large. Session themes include production loci, paste types, expected mineral and chemical signatures, geological settings impacting research, and sampling strategies of ceramics and comparative materials. The session will also focus on the interpretation of the characterization data to reach a higher understanding of the organization of ceramic production, as a community of practice embedded in and influenced by social, political and economic networks.

[20] Symposium · ONGOING RESEARCH IN EURASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY
Archaeological research in Eurasia continues to challenge understandings of social complexity and redefine approaches to past interaction. This session brings together graduate and newly post-graduate researchers working in Eurasia across time periods and research questions, presenting their original research. Questions under discussion will range from (and extend beyond): approaches to mobility, community, foodways and human-nonhuman interaction, trade and valuation, urbanism, space and scalar imagination, embodiment and mortuary practice. The session aims to generate an active and fruitful
discussion among the upcoming generation of scholars in the field, based around mutually exciting issues in a multi-regional field that continues to provide innovative and provocative opportunities for research.

[21] Symposium · MOBILITY AND MIGRATION OVER MESOAMERICA IN CLASSIC AND POSTCLASSIC TIMES
Mesoamerican historic narratives emphasize migrations in the formation of Postclassic political centers. Those movements were probably part of long processes reorganizing local political entities just before the emergence of the Mesoamerican states that confronted the Spanish invaders. However, Postclassic migration stories raise several issues in their interpretation and are difficult to correlate to the archaeological evidence in large settlements. The session proposes to renew our approach to population movements in Mesoamerica during the Classic and Postclassic periods. Archaeologists tend to view settlements and cities as constituted of static social groups. However, regular circulation over territories and even social fluidity are aspects that partly determined, and may help elucidate larger, less frequent population movements. Mobility is envisioned as “…the likeliness or ability to make movements.” (Inomata 2004:179) periodically for subsistence or trade needs, for social (marriage) or even ritual (pilgrimage) requirements at a micro- or macro-spatial scale. Migration includes small and large population movements related to extra-ordinary events (political recompositions, conflicts, droughts…). We need to compare and combine sources, methods and insights evaluating their potential to further our sociological knowledge of prehispanic urbanization and city abandonment processes.

[22] Symposium · CONTRASTING PATTERNS OF COLLECTING, TREATMENT AND USE OF STEMS AND FIBER FOR CRAFTS IN HUNTER-GATHERER VERSUS HORTICULTURAL AND AGROPASTORAL GROUPS
Ethnographic and archaeological case studies can show patterns of acquisition and treatment of plants and animal fiber for making highly perishable craft objects, including basketry (matting, containers, etc.), nets, sieves, cordage, textiles, etc., possibly used in obtaining and producing food, for making weapons, clothing, adornments, or decorations, for example. Do the patterns of acquisition and treatment of these materials or the kind of objects produced differ among sedentary and non-sedentary hunter-gatherers, communities with an "intermediate" pattern involving hunting and gathering and horticulture, and nomadic and sedentary agro pastoral groups? Does archaeological data show that changes occur in these patterns during socioeconomic transitions (such as between the Mesolithic and the Neolithic in the Old World)? Although we are unlikely to find definitive, holistic answers to the above questions in this session, we invite case studies examining aspects of the "chaînes opératoires" of acquisition of materials, techniques, objects and their uses, in given socioeconomic contexts. We invite authors to consider whether their findings might be unexpected in another socioeconomic context, or rather are-or could be-omnipresent in groups of different socio-economic structures or age.

[23] Symposium · GIVING LATITUDE TO ALTITUDE (AND VICE-VERSA): THE ARCHAEOECOLOGY OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT IN EXTREME ENVIRONMENTAL SETTINGS
This symposium presents a comparative study of the archaeology and ecology of people living in high-altitude and high-latitude environments. The purpose here is to understand human adaptations to settings with analogous limiting mechanisms: namely extreme temperatures, dramatic seasonal and annual variation, and minimal biotic productivity. Contributors will examine case studies from different time periods, and different parts of the globe ranging from Beringia to the Bolivian Altiplano. Each paper presents, to varying degrees, a consideration of the ecological, technological, behavioral, and organizational variables that enabled human groups to occupy, settle, and thrive in these settings. Ultimately a more thorough understanding of the global diversity in the colonization of previously uninhabitable landscapes will provide insights on the nexus between human innovation, flexibility, resilience, and physical adaptation.

In April of 2013, members of the archaeological research community lost a significant benefactor with the death of Joseph L. Cramer. Over more than two decades Joe and his wife Ruth created major endowments at seven universities in the U.S. These endowments support research that focuses on the
search for evidence of the First Americans, and most of them have fostered strong geoscientific approaches. The goal of this session is to demonstrate some of what has been learned as a result of the Cramer endowments about North American Paleoindians and the peopling of the Americas, and thereby to assess the impact - present as well as past - of private support for archaeological research.

[25] Symposium · CULTURAL MEANINGS OF HEAD TREATMENTS IN MESOAMERICAN AND ANDEAN SOCIETIES
This symposium explores the emblematic notions of the head and its corresponding behavioral correlates in the enactment of body practices, as documented in the Mesoamerican and Andean material record. Both cultural spheres held—and still hold—body- and specifically head-anchored worldviews. Here, the head with its outer insignia held a prominent role in physical embodiment, destined to protect, to gain strength, to impersonate, to emulate sacred forces, to distinguish or simply to acquire native identity. Beyond life, heads and their material vestiges anchored ancestor veneration or could be used as powerful war trophies or relics. Priority is given to confronting different relevant iconographic and bioarchaeological data sets and to “emic” points of departure in conceptualizing the expressions of indigenous notions of the head and its vital components. The head practices to be explored in this symposium encompass a wide variety of behaviors, which range from facial cosmetics and infant cranial vault and face modifications, to posthumous head processing and head hunting. Two rounds of talks convey novel views and interpretations first of Mesoamerican, then on Andean head practices, recreating their broader meanings at the interstice between the self, the head and culture, and their mutual interaction.

[26] Symposium · LEVALLOIS TECHNOLOGY: ORIGINS AND SIGNIFICANCE
Stone artifacts referred to as “Levallois” cores and flakes continue to stir a substantial quantity of archaeological research across the Old World. Levallois products appear to have been produced by several different species of hominin, across large areas of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Current active research areas include the chronology of Levallois, technological convergence, significance for cognitive evolution, tool function and optimality, geographic distribution, hominin dispersals, and the potential role of this technology in wider questions of hominin evolution. This session aims to bring together a diversity of different perspectives on these issues, using data from fieldwork, artifactual studies, experiment, and comparative modeling.

[27] Symposium · ANDEAN PLAZAS: MATERIALITY, PERFORMANCE, AND SOCIETY
There has been a broad consensus among Andean archaeologists that plazas, as settings for public gatherings and activities, offer a privileged opportunity for studying the constitution of past societies. Given the extraordinary combinations of agents, actions, and material culture, community gatherings in the plazas were intense experiences that played a significant role in the reproduction of the ways in which communities understood themselves and the world around them. Archaeologists have employed different approaches to study plazas and experiences within them, putting emphasis on aesthetic, semiotic, communicative, performative, and/or experiential qualities. Despite the differences in emphasis, these approaches are largely complementary and thus can be combined in various ways to understand the role of plazas in the society. This symposium will bring together archaeologists working across the Andes (from Ecuador to Argentina, from the highlands to the coast) on different time periods (from the Formative to the Inka) to discuss theoretical and methodological questions raised by the relationships among the materiality of plazas, public performances, and society.

[28] Symposium · THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF COMMINGLED HUMAN REMAINS
Commingled and disarticulated human remains present challenges for bioarchaeology and archaeology. These assemblages are typically underutilized in archaeological interpretation; they can provide useful information that when combined with archaeological context provide a more complete understanding of the lives of people in the past. In 2012, the session titled “Commingled and Disarticulated Remains: Working towards Improved Theory, Method, and Data” highlighted the variety and utility of this type of assemblage through an examination of method and theory. This session will focus on the application of social theory to commingled remains with focus on the cultural processes that create the assemblages as a way to better understand issues of ideology, meaning, social structure, agency, and lived experience in the past.
[29] Symposium · RESILIENCE, COLLAPSE AND SURVIVAL IN INTERESTING TIMES: VIKING AGE TO MEDIEVAL TRANSITIONS IN THE NORSE NORTH ATLANTIC CA. 1250-1450 C.E.

Migration and settlement of the North Atlantic during the Viking Age initiated a complex history of resilience and sustainable development in this part of Medieval Europe. The same society settled Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Greenland and northern Scotland; but changing environmental and socioeconomic conditions influenced their collapse or eventual survival into the High Middle Ages and beyond.

The climatic events of 1250-1300 C.E. were among the main causes for diverging economic pathways of these islands. Iceland and Faroes formed a long-lasting, sustainable society by participating in international dried fish and wool trade. Greenlanders, particularly affected by increased storminess and weather and sea ice unpredictability, adapted by increasing reliance on sea mammals to diversify subsistence strategies. Greenlandic Norse society was resilient, and able to survive another 200 years, until a new climate regime contributed to its collapse and disappearance around 1450 C.E. Diverging pathways of these North Atlantic economies, their resilience to environmental challenges, eventual success or collapse, and comparisons with cases from American Southwest are the subject of this session. Transdisciplinary lines of evidence from zooarchaeology, bioarchaeology, ancient DNA, isotopes, artifacts, AMS dating, geomorphology, tephrochronology, history, climatology, landscapes, biological ecosystem studies, architectural history, and religious studies will be presented by international teams.

[30] Symposium · RESEARCH, PRESERVATION, COMMUNICATION: HONORING THOMAS J. GREEN ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Arkansas Archeological Survey has flourished as one of the country’s premier programs in archaeological research, site preservation, and public outreach under Tom Green’s energetic and enthusiastic directorship. To honor him on his retirement, friends and colleagues present papers highlighting themes that Green has emphasized in his career. These include seeing NAGPRA as opportunity for communication and dialog between archaeologists and Native Americans, using remote sensing technologies as effective and efficient tools for archaeological investigation and site preservation, and showing how Arkansas can benefit from and contribute to broader research directions in American archaeology. The antiquity of interaction and exchange systems, the causes and consequences of plant domestication, the development and variability of complex societies, and the struggles of disenfranchised peoples are several of these ongoing discussions. In publications and practice, Green has shown that cultural resource management, archaeological research, working with tribes and descendant groups, and relating archaeology to public audiences are interconnected activities that involve us all.

[31] Symposium · “PRECLASSIC MAYA CIVILIZATION IS NO LONGER A CONTRADICTION IN TERMS”: A SESSION IN HONOR OF NORMAN HAMMOND ON THE LAST FORTY YEARS OF PRECLASSIC MAYA RESEARCH (PART 1)

In this session, we celebrate the progress made on Preclassic Maya research in the last forty years and the legacy of Norman Hammond, who has focused most of his career as an archaeologist, teacher, and mentor in the study of the Preclassic Maya. He began his journey towards the origins of Maya civilization in 1968 with the excavation of Preclassic structures at Ceibal, and he then launched the Corozal Project in northern Belize. He spent many years in the field excavating Cuello, one of the oldest known Preclassic Maya communities. This 20-year-long project produced a large body of data and interpretations and a number of new scholars. The first part of the session is dedicated to how Norman Hammond’s work and the data from Cuello stimulated the first change in perspective on the Preclassic Maya since the Carnegie years. The second part of the session is dedicated to contemporary achievements in Preclassic Maya archaeology, including a few scholars whose career has been influenced by Norman Hammond as a teacher, colleague, or mentor. Our discussant will remark on the new knowledge accumulated in the last forty years of Preclassic Maya archaeology. The contributions will be published in an edited volume.

[32] Symposium · NEW INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HARRIS SITE, MIMBRES VALLEY, NEW MEXICO

The Harris Site is known for Emil Haury’s work there in the 1930s and its role in the definition of the Mogollon as a distinct Southwestern cultural group. New fieldwork began at the site in 2008, with the goal of investigating how households were organized, the degree of dependence on agriculture, and
social strategies in use during the Pithouse period (A.D. 550-1000). The papers in this symposium summarize the results of this recent work. These results point to some intriguing finds concerning household organization and social differences at Harris and have implications for our understanding of Pithouse period social dynamics in the Mimbres region.

[33] Symposium · LIGHTING DARK PASSAGES PART 1: CELEBRATING THIRTY YEARS OF JAMES E. BRADY’S CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAVE ARCHAEOLOGY
In 1981, Norman Hammond acknowledged that archaeology had little understanding of Maya cave use. The previous decade had seen the deaths of prominent Mayanists J. Eric Thompson, E. Wyllys Andrews IV, and Dennis Puleston who had produced some of the best work on cave archaeology of the Post War Period. Their deaths left cave research without direction. It was also in 1981 that James Brady began working at Naj Tunich, a large pilgrimage cave in Guatemala. Over the next three decades, Brady’s research and publications made him a central figure in developing Maya cave archaeology into, according to Stephen Houston, “one of the two best-studied traditions of subterranean archaeology in the world.” During this time, cave archaeology moved from being a peripheral pursuit to a well-recognized subdiscipline within Maya archaeology, quite often integrated into larger projects. This session assesses the contribution of Brady’s work within Maya studies and his influence on students and colleagues alike as well as presents new data and insights as the tradition continues to be elaborated.

[34] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES IN SETTLEMENT ECOLOGY: RECENT ADVANCES FROM THE AMERICAS
Settlement ecology directly seeks to explain settlement patterns and to disentangle the cause and effect relationships of their arrangements. More specifically, settlement ecology strives to identify and to understand the relative importance of specific cultural, social, economic and environmental factors that directly influence the placement of sites, as well as subsequent changes in settlement organization across time and space. In this session, we assemble a diverse collection of archaeologists across the Americas, to explore the development of a settlement ecology approach to understanding prehistoric and historic settlement data. In particular, we invite participants to highlight successful applications of settlement ecology in archaeological studies, as well as associated methodological advancements (e.g. GIS, remote sensing, statistical applications, etc.). In particular, we aim to explore past settlement strategies as they relate to myriad interacting ecological/environmental variables (e.g., subsistence organization, land tenure, land degradation, resource availability, climate change,), as well as cultural, ideological and sociopolitical factors (e.g., political collapse, spread of religion, political incursions, factionalism, state formation, alliances, etc.). Finally, we encourage participants to highlight the strengths and limitations of a settlement ecology approach, as well as its efficacy and future potential in the field of archaeology.

[35] Symposium · CURRENT MULTI-SCALAR RESEARCH IN SOUTH ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY
South Asia has a deep and diverse archaeological record. This symposium will examine complexities and ancient technologies both in the Iron Age of South India and the Bronze Age of Northwest India, Pakistan, and the Gulf region. The fresh perspectives and new techniques being applied to the region are becoming increasingly important to the study of complex societies worldwide. Contributors to the session are working at many scales of analysis ranging from the close examination of one artifact class at a single site to regional surveys and re-imagining of regional politics.

[36] Symposium · PLACE AND SPACE IN A DIGITAL LANDSCAPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON ANALYZING AND SHARING GEOSPATIAL DATA IN ARCHAEOLOGY
This session continues the discussion begun by the Linked Ancient World Data Initiative (LAWDI), seeking to apply the concepts of “linked” and “open” data to the practical concerns faced by archaeologists, regardless of geographical or spatial focus. Spatial analysis is a well-established analytical tool for archaeological research. Rather than continue the debate about its value and limitations, we refocus the conversation toward two core themes. First, when used responsibly, spatial analysis has the potential to provide powerful interpretative frameworks rather than simply provide graphical representations. Archaeologists are using diverse digital methods to explore and analyze spatial data in new combinations, from which they are able to create more nuanced interpretations. Second, while digital publication and accessibility are becoming more common in scholarly research, the
implications for geospatial archaeological datasets have yet to be discussed in formal symposia. Relevant issues include “born-digital” publication, structuring data for reuse and interoperability, the value of open access, and the challenges of sharing data online. The papers in this session address both these themes, provide examples of how to apply the “linked” and “open” data concepts to archaeological research, and propose various methods for traversing the increasingly digital landscape of spatial analysis.

[37] Symposium · BORDERS AND BOUNDARIES IN ANCIENT MESOAMERICA
The delineation of borders and boundaries on household, community, polity, and regional scales is central to the construction and maintenance of corporate identity and social relations. Drawing from multiple approaches and lines of inquiry, this session investigates conceptualizations and enactments of borders and boundaries from the Formative to Late Postclassic periods in Mesoamerica. We examine social practices related to the establishment, enforcement, negotiation, contestation, and transgression of borders and boundaries, and explore the connections and disconnections between theoretical models and paradigms, archaeological assemblages, and emic understandings of spatial demarcation.

[38] General Session · THE ANDEAN WORLD FROM THE FORMATIVE THROUGH THE LATE

[39] Forum · ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS IN PHYTOLITH ANALYSIS
Over the past 40 years, phytolith analysis has become an integral part of archaeological and paleoethnobotanical research and has helped shed new light on many important topics. Despite the proliferation of phytolith studies, many aspects of phytolith research and training remain unresolved. Some of the issues that will be discussed in this forum include: How, or should the protocol for processing comparative materials, soils, artifact residues, and dental calculus become standardized and simplified? With so few academic and professional positions available, how do we train the next generation of phytolith researchers if students do not have an advisor who specializes in phytolith analysis? What steps can be taken to establish published regional comparative phytolith keys? Where is the field headed? Researchers at various stages of their academic careers will offer their perspective on the problems they have encountered and provide insights into how archaeologists can move the discipline forward.

[40] Symposium · SUBSISTENCE AND LANDSCAPE CHANGE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY OF AFRICANIST ARCHAEOLOGISTS)
African landscapes and humans have been coevolving since hominins shifted their dietary and foraging habits over a million years ago. However, modern humans’ mid-to-late Holocene intensification of foraging practices, implantation of novel domestic species, intentional landscape modification, iron-production activities, and movement to hitherto unexploited islands all created quantum shifts in the intensity of their interactions with regional biomes. Such anthropogenic trajectories of change in turn intersected with regional and continental scale processes of climate change to produce new configurations in ecosystems. Papers in this session examine various facets of such human interactions with species and environments.

[41] General Session · OLD WORLD EMPIRES

[42] Poster Session · PUEBLOAN SOUTHWEST

[43] Poster Session · AMERICAN SOUTHWEST

[44] Poster Session · RECENT RESEARCH OF THE ANIMAS PHASE BORDERLANDS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN SOUTHWEST
The Animas phase area of New Mexico was the focus of interaction among the Medio Period Casas Grandes culture to the south, the Salado and Black Mountain phase people to the north and west, and the El Paso phase Jornada Mogollon cultures to the east during the 13th and 14th centuries. Given that West Mexican and Mesoamerican influence filtering through this region fundamentally transformed Southwestern cultures, it is one of the most significant borderlands anywhere in North America. Recent
researchers have recognized its importance, leading to a multi-year research program focused on 76 Draw and other Animas phase settlements. Results of this research are presented here with special emphasis focused on understanding regional interaction and evidence of integration within and beyond the Medio period world.

[45] Poster Session · APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING DESERT PAVEMENT QUARRIES
(SPONSORED BY STATISTICAL RESEARCH, INC.)
The posters in this symposium present the results of recent research at Fort Irwin and the National Training Center in the Mojave Desert of California. The research focuses on desert pavement quarries, which can extend for many hectares and include thousands of artifacts and features. These sites present challenges both in terms of the methods used to record them and the interpretations made from the data. The posters discuss novel ways of recording massive sites in the field, and present the results of a 10,000-acre survey at Fort Irwin.

[46] Poster Session · THE ANCESTRAL TEWA WORLD: RECENT RESEARCH IN NORTHERN NEW MEXICO
The archaeology of the northern Rio Grande region of New Mexico is undergoing a resurgence of interest, particularly of ancestral Tewa Pueblo sites that date from the thirteenth century through the Historic period. Research questions include: how do worldviews and a peoples’ relationship with the physical and cultural landscape change though time? How do disparate people come together to forge a new world? And how do people maintain these connections in the face of overwhelming external and internal forces? This poster session presents new research regarding subsistence, ceramic technology, pottery production and distribution, lithic procurement, and craft production that address these research questions and shed light on the creation of the Tewa world.

[47] General Session · SOUTHERN SOUTHWEST

[48] General Session · GREAT LAKES

[49] General Session · MAYA HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY

[50] Symposium · COLLABORATIVE AND COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY
This session focuses on archaeology projects involving varied and innovative collaborative efforts that focus on partnerships with local communities.

[51] Symposium · NEW ADVANCES IN THE SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT OF EARLY CHINA
Political system and divining rituals are always the big concerns in the anthropological study of Early China. Yet, issues regarding the more fundamental aspects of society, such as the production of food and daily-products as well as the redistribution of food resources have not attracted scholarly interests that they deserved. In addition, the impacts of production upon environment and how people react to society are often less interested in previous literature. Yet, new research employing various techniques and methodologies on these issues will not only improve our understanding of the basic conditions of Early China but also add much to the study of political system from a bottom-up perspective. This panel is inviting scholars and graduate students working on zooarchaeology, paleobotany, geoarchaeology, and the scientific study of production techniques (e.g., salt and agriculture) of Early China to present their recent works. The new information deriving from various approaches can also contribute to the exploration of synthetic theories and methods regarding the social organization and ancient economy from an archaeological perspective.

[52] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY AND WATER IN Mesoamerica

[53] Symposium · ANIMAL LIFE HISTORIES: INTEGRATIVE ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL
APPROACHES TO INTERPRETATION OF INDIVIDUAL ANIMALS

Historically, zooarchaeologists have analyzed and interpreted animal remains at the assemblage level, rarely examining an individual animal's life history. Increasingly, questions about the lives of specific animals are being examined through analytical and interpretive approaches that can be viewed as a form of animal osteobiography. These osteobiographical approaches combine data gleaned from many areas of inquiry, including activity-, trauma-, and disease-related pathology, dietary provisioning through stable isotope analyses, and mortuary treatment. This symposium highlights methodological and theoretical research on individual animal life histories from a global perspective. Specific questions currently being addressed through these approaches will be identified, and the emerging methods used to answer them will be described and discussed. This advancing area of zooarchaeology has great potential to provide entirely new perspectives on human-animal interaction in the past.

[54] Forum · CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES ON MILITARY LANDS
(SPONSORED BY MILITARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES STEWARDSHIP (MARS) INTEREST GROUP)

The onus of cultural resources management and compliance for the Department of Defense (DoD) is a continually evolving challenge. As the third largest landowner among federal agencies, the DoD currently manages over 21 million acres of domestic lands, which contain over 111,000 recorded archaeological sites. This forum will highlight some of the most current and most persistent challenges in DoD archaeology, generating valuable discussion about effective solutions. In an interactive session with the audience, a range of topics will be discussed, including identification and treatment of Traditional Cultural Properties and Traditional Cultural Landscapes, mitigation of indirect effects on cultural resources, archaeology and renewable energy projects, programmatic solutions to inventorying large landscapes, application of predictive models, progressive data management, and managing unexploded ordnance risk in archaeological surveys.

[55] Forum · (RE-)DEFINING SPATIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The purpose of this forum is to discuss the role of contemporary complex spatial data and spatial analyses of archaeological information within the fields of archaeometry and archaeoinformatics. Archaeometry, scientific research in archaeology, is generally defined as including research on absolute dating, geophysical prospecting, inorganic and organic materials analysis, and the building of spatial models. Archaeoinformatics, on the other hand, is defined as encompassing research on analysis and representation of archaeological data, including spatial information. Following the proliferation of complex geo-spatial data in archaeology, and a growing recognition of the spatial-embeddedness of much archaeological and archaeometric data, this forum explores the idea that the complexity of contemporary spatial data requires that the management and representation of the data, traditionally studied within archaeometrics, are integral to the research which uses it, traditionally carried out within archaeometry, and will work toward a new definition for spatial archaeometry which merges implicitly and explicitly spatial research in archaeometry and the practice of archaeoinformatics.

[56] Symposium · BORDERS AND FRONTIERS IN THE PUEBLOAN WORLD

The study of borders and related concepts, such as borderlands, boundaries, and frontiers, has seen a resurgence in the literature of the social sciences. Researchers in political science, geography, and sociology have all explored the nature and role of borders in our modern world, providing numerous examples of how nation-states, and people, interact. Of course, this situation is different for prehistoric societies, and previous societies would have viewed and interacted with “borders,” “boundaries,” and “frontiers” in a different light than we do as 21st century Euro-Americans. The researchers assembled for this symposium approach various methodologies used to study the dynamic nature of these frontier processes, which are those processes that act through, and past, state borders, and determine their utility for investigating the nature of borders and frontiers of the Chacoan system of the American Southwest. Concepts such as borders, borderlands, and frontiers, and the processes of interaction and hegemony will be discussed in relation to Chacoan political and social organization. These will be viewed at different scales, from the local scale of intra-community to large scale of Puebloan culture.

[57] Symposium · NATIVE PEOPLES, ARCHAEOLOGISTS, SACRED SITES AND HUMAN REMAINS IN LATIN AMERICA: SOME CASE STUDIES IN COLLABORATION

While NAGPRA transformed the relationship between archaeologists and Native Americans in the U.S.
affording protection to Native graves and resulting in the repatriation and reburial of human remains, there are no similar laws in much of Latin America and concerns about grave protection may seem minimal in many countries. Nonetheless, there are archaeological projects that have involved Native peoples in their research and there have been efforts at repatriation and reburial of human remains as well as working with Natives to protect ancient burials and address other indigenous concerns. This symposium is a space to gather information on relevant past projects in Latin America and to allow authors to evaluate their experiences.

[58] Symposium · WORLDS AT DIFFERENT SCALES: POPULATION INTERACTIONS AND DYNAMICS OVER TIME IN AFRICA (SPONSORED BY THE SOCIETY OF AFRICANIST ARCHAEOLOGISTS)

Africanist archaeologists, of necessity, approach their various topics of study drawing on data from several spatial and temporal scales. This session engages the great breadth of African archaeology, with papers covering periods from the Early to Middle Stone Age to the 19th century and describing work from seven different countries. It is united by its authors’ shared efforts to describe the different scales at which archaeological sites on the continent ought to be investigated so they might be fully understood, as well as the various audiences to which archaeological research can be communicated. In so doing, they describe the population dynamics and networks of interaction that helped shape the African past.

[59] Symposium · DAILY PRACTICE AND ENCULTURED EXPERIENCE: EXPLORING DOMESTIC LIFE AMONG THE MOCHE OF NORTHERN PERU

This symposium explores the cultural legacy of domestic practice on the north coast of Peru from the Initial Period through the Late Intermediate Period with a focus on the Moche culture. Household archaeology serves as a basis to examine some of Anthropology’s most important issues, including ethnicity, social inequality, ideology, cuisine, community organization, identity, and gender relations. Households not only reflect the underlying social structure of a given community, but also inform us about cultural practices that are generated and perpetuated by household members. Papers in this session will link household assemblages to wider social, economic, and political dynamics in Moche society. Additionally, contributors will explore the continuities and discontinuities observed in domestic activities on the North Coast through various time periods.

[60] Symposium · WHAT IS UP THERE? A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE FUNCTIONS, SYMBOLISMS, AND TRANSFORMATIONS OF HILLTOP SETTLEMENTS IN THE OLD AND NEW WORLDS

The term "hilltop settlement" is employed in archaeology as a common word to qualify any site located on a natural or artificial elevation. The multiplicity of dimensions included in this simple term (topography, function and symbolism among numerous others) is rarely examined. But despite this weakness of definition, the simple existence of a "hilltop site" has supported strong and determinant definitions of cultural traditions as well as chronologies and socio-political changes over the Old and New Worlds. This contradiction (a common generic word for a local specific interpretation) seems to be related, and created, by the absence of horizontal discussions, focused on this specific form of settlement process, and its practical and symbolical significance. The session will try to break scholastic and geographic divides by confronting methods, limits, lacunae, focuses, but also common questions and possibilities. Our discussion will be organized in three main topics: research contexts and perspectives; morphologies and characteristics of organization and space; and symbolism(s). The authors will present various study cases from the central Himalayas, Western Europe, Mesoamerica, and the Andean area.

[61] Symposium · “PRECLASSIC MAYA CIVILIZATION IS NO LONGER A CONTRADICTION IN TERMS”: A SESSION IN HONOR OF NORMAN HAMMOND ON THE LAST FORTY YEARS OF PRECLASSIC MAYA RESEARCH. PART 2

In this session we celebrate the progress made on Preclassic Maya research in the last forty years and the legacy of Norman Hammond, who has focused most of his career as an archaeologist, teacher, and mentor on the study of the Preclassic Maya. He began his journey towards the origins of Maya civilization in 1968 with the excavation of Preclassic structures at Ceibal, then launched the Corozal Project in Northern Belize. He spent the most years in the field excavating Cuello, one of the oldest Preclassic Maya communities known. This 20-year-long project produced a large body of data and
interpretations and a number of new scholars. The first part of the session is dedicated to how Norman Hammond’s work and the data from Cuello stimulated the first change in perspective on the Preclassic Maya since the Carnegie years. The second part of the session is dedicated to contemporary achievements in Preclassic Maya archaeology, including a few scholars whose career has been influenced by Norman Hammond as a teacher, colleague, or mentor. Our discussant will remark on the new knowledge accumulated in the last forty years of Preclassic Maya archaeology. The contributions will be published in an edited volume.

[62] Symposium · ICONOGRAPHY OF THE GULF COAST
Native peoples of the Gulf Coast comprise a unique regional identity manifest in shared social structures, technology, political organization and notions of the sacred. At the foundation is the Pre-Columbian past, an ancient history stretching in time from its civilization’s roots among the Formative Olmec to the arrival of the Spaniards on the Veracruz coast in the Sixteenth Century. Our session brings together an international group of the iconographers whose work focuses on the Mexican Gulf Coast. Papers will cover diverse cultural regions, ranging in time from the Formative to Contact periods. We believe that a focused regional approach will give way to new understandings of patterns of interaction, continuity, and change.

[63] Symposium · FEEDING TEOTIHUACAN: INTEGRATING APPROACHES TO STUDYING FOOD AND FOODWAYS OF THE ANCIENT METROPOLIS
Over a century of intensive investigation at both the core and periphery of Teotihuacan has produced a wealth of knowledge on the ancient metropolis. Diverse projects are revealing a picture of Teotihuacan as a socially complex multi-ethnic state with a far-reaching interaction network. In the present session, we aim to bring together scholars and data from multiple contexts across Teotihuacan to paint a holistic understanding of ancient food and foodways of the pre columbian metropolis. Dietary practices and subsistence strategies influence and are influenced by multiple aspects of human societies, including social-environment interactions, political-economy, class, and identity. A better understanding of the foods and foodways of Teotihuacan, therefore, will enhance our knowledge of the ancient state across multiple arenas. This session attempts to foster an integrated discussion on Teotihuacan utilizing paleobotanical, zooarchaeological, iconographic, bioarchaeological, ceramic, and residue analyses. Such dialogue creates a renewed understanding of the complex links between food and culture, subsistence and economy, and consumption and identity.

[64] Symposium · ESTABLISHING A BIOARCHAEOLOGY OF COMMUNITY
Bioarchaeology has made prodigious methodological and theoretical progress on reconstructions of identity, social status, and familial relationships through such avenues as artificial cranial modification to understand ethnic identity within a polity, age/sex-specific distinctions to recognize social classes or labor groups, and strontium isotope analyses to distinguish individual migrants among larger populations. While many prior bioarchaeological studies relied on genetic relationships, physical proximity of burials and associated cultural items, or body modifications, the larger impact of this research is that scholars have begun to create a bioarchaeology of community. Human skeletal remains are then understood as more than just physical bodies, but as groups of people who shared some kind of past connectedness, which could have included, but is certainly not limited to ethnic groups, social classes, residential blocks, religious affiliations, and people with consanguine, affinal, and other kinds of kinship. In order to address ideas of community and expand these methodological and theoretical concepts within bioarchaeological studies, this global symposium discusses the possibilities and limitations with identifying different communities, how scientists who study human skeletal remains address and identify the concept of “community” in their research, and how the field of bioarchaeology contributes to these tasks throughout the world.

[65] Symposium · CYBER-ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MIDDLE EAST - METHODOLOGIES ON THE NEW FRONTIER OF DIGITAL FIELDWORK
The use of digital methods in archaeology continues to be an increasingly important part of field research. The decrease in cost of different technologies has coincided with a greater awareness of the utility of a number of digital techniques that have yielded new analytical lenses for the archaeological record. This emerging frontier is especially evident in research in the Middle East where these technologies are being used to provide a number of new data sets that supplement our knowledge of dating, site formation
processes, raw materials sourcing, amongst other important lines of information that until recently were not easily accessible. The total life cycle of these data, from collection techniques, manipulation, curation, and dissemination has led to research methodologies that have produced new avenues for archaeological research. This session seeks to look at the different kinds of inquiry that have arisen from the shift within archaeology to answer age-old questions in the Middle East. This includes new methods for analysis using tools such as digital chemistry and imaging, new data management techniques, and advanced environments for presenting research through the web or visualization theaters.

[66] Symposium · LEGACIES OF THE MIMBRES FOUNDATION: SHAPING THE FUTURE OF MIMBRES REGION ARCHAEOLOGY

In the mid-1970s the Mimbres Foundation, a private non-profit headed by Steven LeBlanc, began a research project in the Mimbres region that has had momentous and long lasting impacts. Almost no professional archaeological work had occurred since the large expeditions of the 1930s, while looting of sites for the spectacular painted pottery had continued unabated. Many archaeologists considered Mimbres archaeology essentially destroyed, but LeBlanc demonstrated otherwise. The Mimbres Foundation showed that scientifically important remnants of Classic Mimbres pueblos survived intact and that prehispanic occupations of the region were much longer and more complicated than previously imagined.

On this 40th anniversary of the initiation of Mimbres Foundation fieldwork, we assess the impacts of the Foundation’s research. We address the current state of Mimbres archaeology and evaluate how our knowledge has changed over the past decades. We examine the role of non-profit organizations, in particular the Mimbres Foundation. We address the social and environmental contexts of food procurement and production, the changing diversity and organization of Mimbres communities, the social contexts of pottery manufacture and iconography, and relationships with regions beyond the Mimbres, and we evaluate how the Mimbres Foundation provided the essential base for subsequent research in the Mimbres region.

[67] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY, DEATH, AND CHANGE IN ANCIENT ARABIA

The Bronze Age in Arabia represents a remarkable period of growth in social complexity and interregional interaction. A vast, pan-Gulf exchange network rapidly spread over thousands of kilometers and involved both land- and maritime-based interactions between relatively diverse cultures. In Arabia mortuary monuments and their contents are some of the strongest lines of evidence we have to understand the people who lived in these regions. These landscapes of death reflect many aspects of human interaction including sociopolitical change and complexity, population identity, population movement, and the transmission of ideas and technology. Analysis of human skeletal material also contributes information regarding changing subsistence practices and lifestyles, and occasionally even the transmission of new diseases.

Using the 3rd millennium B.C. as the focal point, this symposium brings together researchers working at sites and with materials from in and near to Arabia. The contributed papers will explore the diversity of mortuary practices, biological and cultural identity, health, and life experience in Arabian Bronze Age as well as the periods immediately before and after. This symposium will provide a forum for researchers to hear about regional similarities and differences as well as identify common areas of interest, new methodology, and topics for future collaboration.

[68] Symposium · STEWARDSHIP, PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND PRESERVATION: PROMOTING THE VALUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS AND RESEARCH

The third annual symposium sponsored by the Committee for Museums, Collections, and Curation highlights positive efforts by archaeologists within and outside of curational facilities to demonstrate the value and importance of archaeology to broad audiences and funders. More than basic principles of archaeological ethics, Stewardship, Public Education, and Preservation promote the interests of the entire archaeological profession. In an era of severe budget cuts and sequestration we are increasingly pressed to justify the relevance of our discipline, museums, and repositories to law makers and tax payers. As stewards of the archaeological record, all archaeologists are obligated to use their specialized knowledge to promote understanding and preservation of irreplaceable collections. Museums and
repositories have long been at the forefront of public education, enlisting both public and private support for the discipline. Yet, the battle for public opinion and the need for advocacy belong to the entire profession, particularly as our museums and repositories are forced to reduce or refuse collections and decrease curation staff. Papers presented in this symposium consider how archaeologists interact with broad audiences to shape public opinion and public policy.

[69] Symposium · EARLY HUMAN OCCUPATION DURING THE ICE AGE IN THE AMERICAS: NEW DIRECTIONS AND ADVANCES
The symposium aims to review the main developments that have been the subject of the settlement of Americas in the last 10 years. This advance allowed the generation of new models of settlement, increased the number of sites and regions currently under investigation and increased the 14C dates by high-resolution methods such as AMS. The diversity of environments and varied cultures that occupied both North America and South America since the end of the Pleistocene demonstrate the complexity of this issue and make us think that perhaps the beginning of the settlement dates back to the Last Glacial Maximum. The aim of this symposium is to bring together researchers from different regions of the Americas to discuss the evidence we have on the settlement of our continent. We seek researchers to present, analyze and discuss the major advances that have been achieved in the region investigated. The main topics include: settlement patterns, lithic technology, extinction of Pleistocene fauna, cultural diversity during the settlement, genetics and high-resolution chronology. The papers include different geographical regions such as North-West-Central-and Eastern of North America, Central America (Mexico, Panama) and South America (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil).

[70] Symposium · LIGHTING DARK PASSAGES PART 2: CELEBRATING 30 YEARS OF JAMES E. BRADY’S CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAVE ARCHAEOLOGY
In 1981, Norman Hammond acknowledged that archaeology had little understanding of Maya cave use. The previous decade had seen the deaths of prominent Mayanists J. Eric Thompson, E. Wyllys Andrews IV, and Dennis Puleston who had produced some of the best work on cave archaeology of the Post War Period. Their deaths left cave research without direction. It was also in 1981 that James Brady began working at Naj Tunich, a large pilgrimage cave in Guatemala. Over the next three decades, Brady’s research and publications made him a central figure in developing Maya cave archaeology into, according to Stephen Houston, “one of the two best-studied traditions of subterranean archaeology in the world.” During this time, cave archaeology moved from being a peripheral pursuit to a well-recognized subdiscipline within Maya archaeology, quite often integrated into larger projects. This session assesses the contribution of Brady’s work within Maya studies and his influence on students and colleagues alike as well as presents new data and insights as the tradition continues to be elaborated.

[71] Symposium · PALEOLITHIC PARADIGMS: PAPERS IN HONOR OF GEOFFREY CLARK
Geoffrey Clark’s 40-plus year career as a scholar and mentor has spawned numerous significant contributions to Paleolithic research. The geographic scope of his work arcs from Atlantic Europe to the Near East. He has been many things to many people: an exemplar of erudite hunter-gatherer ecological studies; a critical analyst of the conceptual frameworks affecting paleoanthropology; and an unwavering advocate for the role of science in public policy and education. These papers, presented by students and colleagues, reflect the broad impact of his career.

[72] Symposium · TECHNOLOGY AND TRADITION IN MESOAMERICA AFTER THE SPANISH INVASION
The introduction, redesign, and adoption of new technological systems following the Spanish invasion produced radical changes in ecology, craft, and identity for native peoples of Mesoamerica. Research on cultural transformations following the Spanish invasion have wrought an alternative perspective that emphasizes how native groups played central roles in mediating asymmetrical power relations over the last 500 years. Yet, comparatively little scholarly attention has focused on technological change and its relation to modernity. Significant technological disparities often persisted among socioeconomic groups, even though the political-economic complexity of Mesoamerican societies was comparable to Spain’s in the sixteenth century. We examine material evidence of multi-scalar and multi-directional technology transfer in cultivation and husbandry of new domesticates, animal traction, use of water lifting, mechanical and wheeled devices, weaving and dyeing cloth, fermentation, adoption of firearms, the replacement of
stone with metal tools, and changes in the technological styles of ceramic and glass containers. Presenters demonstrate how technological differentiation in the past underpins constructions of modernity in the present.

[73] Symposium · MARKING THE LAND: HUNTER-GATHERER CREATION OF MEANING WITHIN THEIR SURROUNDINGS
The land is full of meaning for hunter-gatherers. Much of that meaning is inherent in natural phenomena and characteristics of the environment, but some of it is created or enhanced by modifications to the landscape that hunter-gatherers themselves make. Such modifications may be intentional or unintentional, temporary or permanent, and they range from simple, rational, and practical signs that provide guidance and information to elaborate, symbolically significant, ceremonially or ritually visited and maintained locales. The aim of this symposium is to investigate this wide range of hunter-gatherer modifications to their surroundings, to see under what conditions they invest time and effort in such landscape marking, and what determines the extent to which these modifications to their surroundings are, or are not, symbolically charged and elaborated.

The period between 1945 and 1970 in American Archaeology witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of archaeological investigations. Armed with new tools, such as radiocarbon dating, geophysical survey, and flotation-processing of botanical remains, archaeologists were able to flesh out regional chronologies, focus archaeological investigations, and better understand human-plant-animal relations, which allowed archaeologists to move from describing and classifying past human cultures to explaining and interpreting past human behavior. This symposium examines the careers of archaeologists who worked during this period, following the end of New Deal Archaeology and before the advent of the National Historic Preservation Act and the rise of Cultural Resource Management. The careers examined here include both professional and avocational archaeologists, who worked for state and federal agencies and academic institutions. Many of the archaeologists examined here played significant roles during this period, while others, played less humble roles; however, their contributions were no less important. These archaeologists made significant strides to the discipline of archaeology, often on shoestring budgets. The contributions of these archaeologists had a significant impact on our discipline, which is still felt today.

[75] Symposium · INTEGRATED HISTORICAL ECOLOGY OF HUMAN ECODYNAMICS: AN APPLIED ARCHAEOLOGY FOR FUTURE EARTH
The impacts of global environmental change will present fundamental challenges and opportunities for global sustainability over the next few decades. International efforts to co-design and deliver an informed response from the scientific community are currently being mobilized and coordinated by Future Earth. The central role of long-term perspectives on social-ecological dynamics in such responses is advocated by several multidisciplinary research communities, including IHOPE and GHEA. IHOPE (Integrated History and Future of People on Earth) is a global network of archaeologists and other scientists that uses historical ecology’s integrated approach to study combined human and Earth system history, ultimately to inform global sustainability efforts. IHOPE’s long-term, human-scale perspective is intended as a corrective to models based on Earth system science that exclude knowledge of the world drawn from the social sciences and humanities and from communities of practice. With a similar intellectual scope, GHEA (Global Human Ecodynamics Alliance) is a multidisciplinary organization of scholars, educators, students, and policy makers that promotes problem-orientated research, education, and application of coupled social-ecological systems across spatial and temporal scales. This session will consider, discuss, and articulate the key messages that archaeological research has generated that can explicitly contribute to the Future Earth initiative.

[76] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE, COLLABORATION, INTERPRETATION, AND OUTREACH

[77] Poster Session · ISSUES IN MANAGING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, ARTIFACT
COLLECTIONS, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

[78] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, AND NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLES

[79] Poster Session · THE AMERICAN WEST

[80] Poster Session · BOOT CAMP FOR TEACHING UNDERGRADUATE ARCHAEOLOGY: LESSONS FROM THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC

Most college and university students’ first exposure to archaeology is through an undergraduate introductory archaeology course, and it is often this setting that sparks initial interest in the discipline. Teaching archaeology to undergraduates involves cultivating that interest within students whose futures may include work in the cultural resources management sector, environmental sciences, museums, laboratories or graduate training in archaeology. Many, however, will pursue some other profession while hopefully retaining a philosophy of stewardship and advocacy for archaeology. Given the important groundwork that is established in undergraduate education, it is well worth considering how basic archaeological methods are effectively instilled through all levels of undergraduate instruction. The Middle Atlantic has a strong tradition of training and mentoring archaeology students, with more than fifty undergraduate programs in the region. Featuring a diverse range of field, classroom and laboratory projects and activities from within the Middle Atlantic region, the session models best practices for experiential learning and pedagogical strategies for teaching basic archaeological skills in classroom, field and lab settings within the region. It highlights ways in which applied archaeology, interdisciplinary studies, virtual modeling, and practical experiences in the field, archives, classroom and laboratory can form unforgettable, life-changing experiences.

[81] Poster Session · THE GREAT STATE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES: RECENT FINDINGS FROM THE DIGITAL INDEX OF NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY (DINAA)

The Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA) has developed interoperability models for archaeological site databases created by State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and similar entities in the eastern United States (DINAA is funded by National Science Foundation grants #1216810 & #1217240). The core research team includes members from the University of Tennessee, the Alexandria Archive Institute (Open Context), and Indiana University. DINAA’s goals include: (1) only distributing non-sensitive site characteristics related to culture history, investigative strategies, and information quality, and only using coarse-grained visualizations that cannot allow site location rediscovery; (2) facilitating research queries of archaeological site descriptions across multi-state regions through a flexible and extensible, web-based ontology system that allows functional relationships between site terminologies to be recognized, while still retaining the characteristics of the original definitions; (3) allowing researchers to generate coarse-grained (ca. 20 km raster grid) visualizations of distributions of archaeological site descriptors on a landscape scale that is standardized and not forced into irregular county-level boundaries; (4) advocating for stronger archaeological database and geospatial competencies with completely open datasets and instructions that leverage open-source applications to share the research potential of publicly produced CRM data with research, student, and public audiences.

[82] Poster Session · AMERICAN LANDSCAPES: ARCHEOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY, LANDSCAPE HISTORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIVERSITY

American Landscapes is a publication project created and funded by Oxbow Books/David Brown Book Company that is designed to present a series of lavishly illustrated volumes exploring the landscape history of the North American continent. Each volume will provide a comprehensive and accessible narrative aimed at the informed reader, presenting an up-to-date review of the latest research from archaeology, anthropology, historical studies and the environmental sciences, which will also provide a guide to the detailed literature. The aim is to produce an expert overview – from a holistic landscape perspective – of the history and changing land use of particular areas/regions or archaeological/historical themes across a wide timeframe in the United States and Canada. In this poster symposium, we will present the major themes and subject areas we are exploring, illustrated by case studies forming individual contributions to the symposium, which form the basis of volumes currently in preparation.
[83] Symposium · MIXTEC POLITIES: VARIATIONS, DEVELOPMENTS, AND TRANSFORMATIONS SPANNING THE POSTCLASSIC TO COLONIAL PERIODS
The Mixteca of greater Oaxaca was home to large populations and influential political and religious centers during the Postclassic period. Increasing archaeological attention to the Mixteca over the past decade using new methodologies and interpretations provides the opportunity to reassess our understanding of Postclassic Mixtec polities, or yuhuitayu, including their variation, development, and transformation. This session gathers papers investigating the many facets of Mixtec polities during the Postclassic and early Colonial periods, including variability in their form, social organization, interregional connections, economic underpinnings, and leadership. Papers explore the yuhuitayu in the regions of the Alta, Baja, Costa, and Guerrero and examine elements of change and continuity among Mixtec polities following the Spanish entraña.

[84] General Session · SOUTHWEST ASIA

[85] Symposium · RISE AND RESISTANCE: COMPLEX POLITIES AMONG ISLANDS AND COASTS  
(SPONSORED BY SAA ISLAND & COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)
Under what conditions and circumstances do complex polities arise in island and coastal settings? Similarly, why do they emerge on some islands, but not on others in a given region? Do such societies follow some fundamentally different historical trajectory than the familiar patterns observed for interior riverine agricultural groups? Often, explanations regarding the development of, and resistance to, such changes in social organization appeal to the high productivity of marine resources in island and coastal environments. We ask the participants in this symposium to go beyond economic explanations and explore how ritual, politics, and the sociality of daily life by the sea either fuel the resistance to or aid in the transformation of these societies from autonomous villages to integrated hierarchical/heterarchical polities. Our goal in this symposium is to provide a global examination of groups that have either undergone or have resisted such transformations in an effort to explore both the historically contingent factors, as well as any cross-cultural regularities among these societies. These perspectives will not only provide important information regarding the nature of such transformations in island and coastal environments, but also how such circumstances may be either different from or similar to their mainland interior counterparts.

[86] Forum · ETHICS IN CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
(SPONSORED BY COMMITTEE ON ETHICS)
As the majority of working archaeologists are employed in some form of cultural resource management, adherence to the SAA Principles of Archaeological Ethics is of paramount importance in documenting and preserving our shared cultural heritage. Cultural resource management archaeologists face numerous challenges balancing professional responsibilities to the Society’s ethical principles, the archaeological resource under investigation, their clients and individual project budgets, the laws of the state and/or nation in which the research is conducted, and the interests of descendant populations and the general public. The SAA Principles of Archaeological Ethics dictate that, “Given the destructive nature of most archaeological investigations, archaeologists must ensure that they have adequate training, experience, facilities, and other support necessary to conduct any program of research they initiate in a manner consistent with the…principles and contemporary standards of professional practice.” This forum is intended to provide an open discussion regarding specific ethical challenges facing cultural resource management archaeologists, both in the United States and around the world, and to foster the exchange of ideas on ethical guidance targeted towards the unique challenges of cultural resource management archaeology.

[87] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY ON PUBLIC LANDS

[88] Symposium · CONFLICT, ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PRESS  
(SPONSORED BY MEDIA RELATIONS COMMITTEE)
Every society has a past which has left remains which interest archaeologists. Most societies have experienced some sort of conflict, which interests the press. Occasionally individuals or groups have used a conflict and resulting threats to the remains of the past as an opportunity to promote personal or social
agendas. This session will examine how the press has addressed a variety of archaeological concerns in areas of past or current conflicts from around the world.

[89] General Session · EUROPE DURING THE BRONZEAGE, IRON AGE, AND VIKING AGE

[90] General Session · NEW WORLD ROCK ART

[91] General Session · HIGHLAND MEXICO

[92] General Session · EURASIA

[93] General Session · BIOARCHAEOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA

[94] General Session · MEDIEVAL AND POSTMEDIEVAL EUROPE

[95] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF NATIVE AMERICAN SOCIETIES IN TEXAS

[96] Electronic Symposium · GETTING BACK TO SAVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE: HERITAGE EDUCATION AT A PROFESSIONAL CROSSROADS (SPONSORED BY PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE)
In 1988, the Society for American Archaeology initiated the “Save the Past for the Future” Project to curb vandalism and destruction of archaeological resources, and provide for public education. Federal and state agencies and partners responded with an impressive variety of programs such as the Passport in Time program and Project Archaeology. The SAA’s Public Education Committee (PEC) became not only a clearing house for heritage education, but launched a number of successful internal and external initiatives, through the dedicated service of over 50 members. Despite the successes of the PEC, Board support for the large, active group waned and in 2008 reduced the size to 15 rotating members, in keeping with new SAA committee policy. During the same period environmental educators formed the North American Association for Environmental Education (NAAEE). The NAAEE has state chapters to promote environmental education within states, establish best practices, and holds an annual meeting that attracts 1000 educators. Today the future of heritage education is threatened because it has no organization to support the efforts of a large group of heritage education professionals. This session will explore the development of heritage and environmental education and examine the possibilities for future professionalization of heritage education.

[97] Forum · BUILDING A TACTICAL AND STRATEGIC TOOLKIT FOR INDIGENOUS HERITAGE STEWARDSHIP (SPONSORED BY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ISSUES IN CULTURAL HERITAGE (IPINCH) PROJECT)
Despite continuing technical and legal advances in the protection and mitigation of biophysical and sociocultural heritage, many stewards of Indigenous peoples’ heritage struggle with dominant Western institutions, practices, epistemologies, and so on. Particularly vexing questions and issues surround the conservation of intangible sociocultural heritage and intellectual property embedded in ancestral territories, ecosystems, and heritage landscapes and sites. Although problems persist, individual stewards, the stories they tell, and the organizations they have built are bearers of knowledge and wisdom concerning good ways forward. As one part of a continuing effort to share recommended strategies and practices, this forum brings together Indigenous heritage stewards and their allies to discuss what stewards need to know and do to be effective. What are the key ingredients—methods, concepts, strategies—of indigenous heritage stewardship? What are the most important lessons learned thus far? How can these lessons be taught to the next generations of stewards?

[98] Forum · BRIDGING THE GAP: PROTECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE AGE
OF SHALE GAS DEVELOPMENT
Shale gas is expected to produce more than 1.6 million jobs by 2035. It has increased America’s energy self-sufficiency and fueled economic growth. Yet a significant amount of shale gas development takes place on private land with private funding and is exempt from the National Historic Preservation Act. The SAA has estimated that more than 195,000 sites could be at risk in just nine shale formations. With no cultural resource reviews required, unfortunate outcomes are already coming to light, such as the partial destruction of a Native American site in Pennsylvania and the disturbance of a cemetery near a historically black coal camp in West Virginia. Stakeholders are now partnering to devise solutions. The Gas and Preservation Partnership (GAPP) serves as a mechanism for collaboration between the preservation community and the shale gas industry to establish best practices that balance responsible shale development with our collective interest in preserving cultural and historic resources. In this forum, GAPP leaders will discuss their individual perspectives and GAPP’s efforts to influence public policy. The session will engage participants in a dialogue about developing model best practices and devising strategies for industry engagement.

[99] Forum · PLANT DOMESTICATION: MORPHOLOGY, GENETICS, AND SOCIAL CONTEXT
Certain staple plants have become important globally. The histories of human-plant interactions are studied by archaeobotanists and geneticists alike, tracing this important process from wild to domestic. Despite much work, scholars continue to grapple with the concept of domestication, especially with respect to human engagement. Does the term ‘domestication’ constrain or help our understanding of human-plant relations? Is there a process that may be called domestication? Can archaeobotanists define it in a way that is useful with our data? In studying this process, can we learn about both the plant and the people? Should we focus on the biological definition of morphological change, or focus on the genetic changes of these plants? What do we know about the social context of the process? Scholars of rice, millet, maize, wheat, and chenopodium will present their data and views on domestication from their specific plant’s perspective. Presentations will provide current data from two major orientations, genetics and morphology. Discussion on domestication and its productivity in archaeobotany will then be opened up to all at the forum.

[100] Forum · SURVEYING THE AMERICAS
Discovering the Archaeologists of the Americas is a planned project that intends to collect, analyze and share information about archaeological practice in North, South and Central America and the Caribbean. The project will gather demographic information and explore the relationship between training opportunities, employers’ needs, and working archaeologists’ qualifications. It will examine relationships between archaeologists of one state or country working in another and will look at how to build capacity within countries. The SAA Task Force on Discovering the Archaeologists of the Americas is planning a pilot project, in advance of a full-scale survey, to investigate these questions. In this session, we talk about previous efforts to survey the profession, and open up the floor to discuss key variables that need consideration, as we consider this ambitious project to examine how professional archaeology is structured and delivered across the Americas.

[101] Forum · USING TDAR (THE DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD) FOR MANAGEMENT, RESEARCH, AND EDUCATION—LESSONS LEARNED
(SPONSORED BY THE CENTER FOR DIGITAL ANTIQUITY)
Digital data present opportunities for data search and discovery, examination, synthesis, and integration not available with documents or data that exist only on paper. Digital data and documents also present challenges that must be overcome to ensure effective and efficient access and preservation. This forum gives participants the opportunity to speak briefly about important lessons they’ve learned in their innovative use of digital data and documents for resource management, research, teaching, and other kinds of public outreach. Our panel members’ include academic, agency, and CRM archaeologists with regional expertise in the US and abroad. Their experiences highlight the variety of ways in which the Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR), a repository of digital archaeological data, is used for comparative analyses and synthetic research, the management of archaeological information, access and preservation projects, and other activities.

[102] Poster Session · BIOARCHAEOLOGY IN THE OLD WORLD
[103] Poster Session · BIOARCHAEOLOGY IN MESOAMERICA AND SOUTH AMERICA

[104] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTH AMERICA

[105] Poster Session · ANDEAN MORTUARY PRACTICES

[106] Poster Session · NEW RESEARCH IN MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY
This symposium presents new and on-going research in medieval archaeology. The studies included draw from a variety of data sources and employ a diverse array of methods, including excavation, pedestrian survey, folklore, documentary/literary analysis, network analysis, and osteoarchaeology. Area foci include early medieval Ireland and medieval France.

[107] Symposium · DIGITAL MODELLING AND ANALYSIS IN ARCHAEOLOGY
The computer revolution is perhaps the most significant development in archaeological science since the advent of radiocarbon dating. Computational analyses are common to the point of ubiquity, in the form of complex statistical analyses, Geographic Information Systems, remote sensing and geophysics, etc. And yet, one of the most under-utilized opportunities in archaeological analysis is the digital reconstruction and representation of archaeological materials/sites and the analyses that these afford.

[108] Symposium · DYNAMICS OF TRADE AND SOCIOPOLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN WEST AFRICA
(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY OF AFRICANIST ARCHAEOLOGISTS)
The last millennium witnessed a series of dramatic sociopolitical transformations among societies across West Africa. Western historiography concerning these transformations was traditionally preoccupied with issues of European contact, trade (especially the slave trade) and political domination; some attention was paid to the histories of ‘medieval empires’, but the characteristics and dynamics of these political forms were not well understood. Over the last thirty years, archaeological research in both the Sudanic and forest zones of West Africa has complicated this narrative, highlighting the indigenous origins of urbanism and complex political systems in the region, and emphasizing the strategies used by African societies to deal with the opportunities and dangers of contacts from beyond the continent. Papers in this session continue this process of examining the dynamics of sociopolitical development during the last thousand years. They do so by highlighting the diversity and complexity of political systems and economic networks in space and time; by emphasizing the ways in which African communities creatively maintained identities at different scales before and after European contact; and by extending research into areas of West Africa hitherto little known. Papers include research from anglophone and francophone West Africa, and from significantly different cultural and political milieus.

[109] General Session · EARLY PREHISTORY IN AFRICA

[110] Symposium · SESSION: VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE OF THE PRECOLUMBIAN AMERICAS
At the heart of a study of vernacular architecture is an emphasis on ordinary people and their built environments. While often sidelined by interests in more monumental and elite architectural forms, an archaeology of vernacular architecture centers on the ways in which the everyday was pivotal in the making and meaning of social and cultural dynamics. Rather than mere containers for artifacts or passive backdrops for the on-goings of social life, people and their dwellings mutually influence each other as part of historically embedded practices. While the use of the term ‘vernacular architecture’ tends to be associated with the fields of historical archaeology, architectural theory, and cultural anthropology, this session explores vernacular evaluations from various complex societies throughout the Pre-Columbian Americas. A focus on the vernacular in Pre-Columbian America is a productive way of thinking about how the ordinary interfaces with and also defies ideas of monumental time, the state, environmental parameters, large-scale religious movements, and changing community formations.
[112] Symposium · DINÁMICAS DE INTERACCIÓN EN PUEBLA-TLAXCALA
El objetivo de este simposio es discutir las distintas dinámicas de interacción a nivel local y regional en poblaciones prehispánicas de la región de Puebla y Tlaxcala a través de los materiales arqueológicos. Durante la época prehispánica, el altiplano central de México se caracterizó por el desarrollo de importantes asentamientos humanos que mantuvieron distintos grados de interacción social y comercial. Aunque estas relaciones han sido abordadas anteriormente, en particular aquellas con regiones distantes o entre centros regionales de gran influencia pan-regional como Cholula y Cacaxtla, es claro que el flujo de bienes, ideas, y conceptos en relación con las fuerzas que lo producen en su lugar de origen han sido relativamente poco exploradas. En este simposio consideramos esencial discutir cómo se dieron las relaciones entre las distintas regiones para así lograr un mejor entendimiento de las dinámicas de interacción a nivel social, político, económico e ideológico a diferentes niveles dentro de las poblaciones de esta región clave de Mesoamérica.

[113] Symposium · ANIMALS IN ANCIENT NEW WORLD ECONOMY AND EXCHANGE
In comparison to other artifact classes (e.g., lithics and ceramics), the integration of animals and animal products into ancient New World economic and exchange networks is under-studied. Moreover, recent research shows that animal transport, management and exchange in the Americas may have been more common in the past than previously thought. This session therefore seeks to bring together researchers exploring the complex social and economic structures that were in place for the acquisition, husbandry, distribution, exchange, and movement of animals and animal products. More traditional zooarchaeological approaches will be presented alongside, and in conjunction with, innovative chemical and genetic analyses. This session will include presentations from a broad range of New World geographic and temporal contexts to generate discussion among researchers working in diverse cultural and geographic settings.

[114] Symposium · GEOARCHAEOLOGY'S CONTRIBUTION TO UNDERSTANDING THE PREHISTORY OF THE AMERICAS BEFORE CLOVIS
(SPONSORED BY GEOARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)
It is no exaggeration that geoarchaeologists have provided crucial data to understand the peopling of the Americas. Early 20th-century geoscientists had a direct hand in establishing a Pleistocene human occupation in North America when knowledge of Clovis, Folsom, and other Paleoindian traditions was still in its infancy. Interdisciplinary collaboration continued through the decades, and by the 1960s, geoarchaeologists were taking a lead role in making sense of hundreds of sites that were reportedly of Clovis age and older. Since then, an earlier-than-Clovis human presence in the Americas has been accepted with fair certainty by most archaeologists, but skeptics remain, and fundamental questions about dating, context, and site formation still exist. This session is devoted to the important contributions made by geoarchaeologists over the last few decades in unraveling the human presence in the Americas before Clovis. The group of papers offers a fresh look at how geoarchaeology has helped shape the history of arguably one of the most controversial topics in New World prehistory.

It has been 25 years since Grete Lillehammer wrote her seminal article, “A Child Is Born.” Since then, there has been much important research into the identification of artifacts produced by children in the archaeological record. While artifacts made by children have been identified from various materials, in this symposium we would like to focus papers on the presentation of current research involving manifestations of children’s artifacts, particularly those made by children from stone. This symposium will provide a venue for the presentation of papers addressing both theoretical and methodological perspectives involving child-produced artifacts. Papers addressing aspects of children’s artifacts along with gender, skill, craft learning, cognition, spatial analysis, socialization, community and cross-cultural research are encouraged.
Mesolithic prehistory has been one of the main topics of pre-historians. The reason is that it is a period of major economic, technological and social change, marking the end of the last hunter-gatherers of Western Europe. The case of the Portuguese Muge shellmidden (Tagus valley), and specifically the case of Cabeco da Amoreira, is one of the most interesting regions to study this transitional phase from hunter-gatherers to food producers and the rise of social inequality. It is said that the richness of the estuarine and marine resources made possible the long-term settlement in Muge. New data and reanalyses of old data suggest the presence of incipient social complexity based on diet, interspatial site organization and inter- and intra-burial organization. This highly productive environment made possible the consolidation of an economic and social system of complex hunter-gatherers with a tendency for sedentism, possibly year-around camping, followed by the reuse of the shellmiddens by Neolithic populations. The present symposium will present the new data including technology, fauna (mammals, fish, birds, mollusks, crustaceans), charcoal, isotopes, spatial, geophysics, physical anthropology, and burial practices coming from the last 5 years of excavation and analyses.

Geoarchaeology has long been integral for effective Cultural Resource Management (CRM). However, converging trends to applied archaeology, sustainability, and limited excavation leads regulators to rethink strategies that optimize information yield. Currently, scientific approaches from remote sensing to deep testing demonstrate that systematic exploration of buried landscapes is both legitimate and cost-effective for understanding settlement geography and preservation. In the present CRM climate, the transition from “open” to “imposed” research universes forces planners, CRM archaeologists, and geoarchaeologists to expand their interpretive skills as exploratory windows constrict. CRM challenges all contributors to communicate results to a variety of audiences. Our collective end product is explaining the systematics of archaeology to a public that funds our efforts and to regulators that direct the message of heritage preservation. In this program we view geoarchaeology as an overarching research and management tool that incorporates its methods for understanding the past (geomorphology, stratigraphy, site formation sequences), with those of related fields (geophysics and paleoecology). CRM archaeologists and earth scientists help synthesize the picture of changing landscapes and settlement geography. The goal of this session is to promote the dialog between cultural resource managers and geoarchaeologists in the age of slimmed down research territories but expanding research tools.

It is an understatement to observe that historical materialism has had a profound influence on the social sciences. Fundamental to such perspectives is the concept of a “mode of production” that seeks to describe how sociopolitical organization and ideology articulate with economic relations. Originally, Slavic, Asiatic, Germanic, and feudal modes were defined in ethnic/romanticist terms and contrasted with the, then emerging, capitalist mode. However, as Eric Wolf notes, the utility of mode of production analysis: “does not lie in classification but in its capacity to underline the strategic relationships involved in the development of social labor by organized human pluralities” (Europe and the People without History, p. 76). Modes of production provide a comparative framework through which archaeologists can explore how labor was organized to transform nature into culturally defined resources. It also provides a powerful analytical tool for studying change and reproduction in existing economic systems, social structures and ideologies. Papers in this session use archaeological data to explore modes of production. We do not try to generate conceptual uniformity but instead seek to explore variability in the ways that people organize their social relations to generate wealth and mediate contradictions within their societies.

Current archaeological research on Spanish missionization in western North America focuses largely on the varied ways that Native Americans negotiated the mission system. Yet theoretical and methodological challenges remain for the careful and non-dichotomous examination of indigenous experiences of missionization, including explorations of both continuity and change. The papers in this session speak broadly to the challenges of "seeing" native people in and around mission sites. Topics to be explored include: the interpretation of native use of “colonial” objects and space; the entanglement of
indigenous and colonial economies and foodways; the positionality and enactment of native identities in mission settings; understanding connections between missions and indigenous sites in the colonial hinterland; and recognizing challenges to the visibility of Native Americans in public and scholarly interpretations of mission history. The case studies span the Borderlands from Texas to California; an additional goal of the session is to stimulate conversation between archaeologists working at colonial sites across temporal and geographical divides.

[120] Symposium · PROCESSIONAL RITUALS IN THE AMERICAS
In the ancient Americas, ritual life was usually conducted in the open air, often as processions with movements guided by the design of the built environment as it was integrated into the natural landscape. This symposium will emphasize the identification, definition, and ritual use of space in action in Mesoamerica and South America, emphasizing how beliefs and behavior guided the movement of celebrants in ceremonial processions. Papers will bring together the nature of the belief system of culture-bearers at various sites with the interactive potential of the site’s architecture and art programs and the site's relationship to the landscape, exploring how the built environment drew attention to landscape features and how the senses were engaged to enhance processional experiences, considering the effects of seasonality, weather, temperature, and light.

[121] Symposium · PROVINCIAL USES OF INKA MATERIAL CULTURE
Inka-style objects made their way into the cultural repertoires of provincial people throughout the Andes. Although used under the purview of the state in official functions and rituals, these objects were also incorporated into cultural interactions in the local sphere. This began at the stage of manufacture, as most Inka-style goods were produced in the provinces by local craftspeople, and continued through the usage and final deposition of these objects. Although produced in the empire’s relatively standardized stylistic tradition, imperial-style artifacts had meanings and roles in cultural practice that were diverse and far from one-dimensional. In some cases, Inka-style goods were used to symbolize new identities and relationships within the imperial hierarchy. In others, local peoples found uses for imperial goods in political process of coalition building inside or between communities, or deployed them in ways that differed from or even contravened the original intentions of the imperial purveyors. In this symposium, we present papers that critically examine how provincial peoples made use of Inka material culture. Illuminating how Inka-style goods were mobilized for local social, political, and economic purposes demonstrates how incorporated communities were active recipients and manipulators of imperial material culture, and ultimately, co-creators of Inka rule.

[122] Symposium · THE EPHEMERAL, SENSED PAST: ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO SOUND AND HUMAN EXPERIENCE
The 2013 publication of "Making Senses of the Past: Toward a Sensory Archaeology" reveals renewed interest in an archaeology informed by experiential dynamics. Despite this, sound and human auditory perception remain underrepresented aspects of archaeological discussion. Material and methodological constraints are frequently cited as explanations for this absence, with arguments focused on the obstacles of accessing sound due to its ephemeral nature. Although such critiques pose practical concerns, myriad facets of the human past can be addressed through the examination of sonic evidence and its perceptual implications. Archaeoacoustic research examines ancient sound in terms of physical and experiential dynamics based on material evidence. Anthropological approaches to the auditory past leverage cross-disciplinary perspectives to investigate human interaction with others and the environment. Archaeo-musicological research applies iconographic interpretation, epigraphy, and ethnography to ancient musical instruments and performance practices. Explored from multiple angles, the study of ancient sound emphasizes the relational and temporal concerns inherent to all archaeological inquiry. Symposium participants are invited to consider the implications afforded by the temporal nature of sound, and its experiential entanglements. Research examples given here push the boundaries beyond methods for accessing past sound, to explore what sound can inform us about our past and present.

[123] Symposium · INVESTIGATIONS IN THE LAND OF CHOCOLATE AND HONEY: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON CETUMAL BAY
Situated on the border between Corozal District, Belize and Quintana Roo, Mexico, Chetumal Bay has been a nexus for international economic exchange for more than two millennia. According to ethnohistoric documents, it was a vibrant market economy in the Late Postclassic, known then as the Land of
Chocolate and Honey. Today is no exception; the Belizean border is a booming free trade zone. Several decades of excavations at sites ringing the bay reveal a landscape of shifting settlement patterns controlled by alternating capitals, all subject to the whims of weather, piracy and politics. This session highlights recent work on both sides of the modern border, developing a clearer view of regional settlement and interaction on the shifting sands of Chetumal Bay.

[124] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGIES OF LAND-USE: METHODOLOGICAL AND CONCEPTUAL ADVANCES
Archaeological investigations of humans’ relationships with their physical landscapes reveal novel insights into past social worlds. Beyond material studies of resource exploitation, economic relationships, and human impacts on the environment, studies of ancient land-use contribute to more complete understandings of the politics of place-making and social networking, the symbolic dimensions of spatial practice, the dynamics of labor and scheduling, and the role of human and non-human agents in trajectories of change. In this session, we contribute to this crucial field of archaeological inquiry by bringing together a series of papers surrounding the broad theme of land-use. The contributors to this session demonstrate the substantive implications of recent methodological advances in archaeometric, paleoecological, geoarchaeological, and GIS and remote sensing analyses, as well as develop theoretical perspectives that critically explore the significance of these approaches to a diverse array of research programs set across a variety of geographical and temporal settings.

[125] Symposium · NAVY ARCHAEOLOGY: RECENT RESEARCH AND CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES
Archaeology conducted by the U.S. Navy over the last several decades represents a broad array of environmental and cultural variation as well as application of method and theory. Navy archaeology has evolved from early permitting of academic research to established cultural resources management programs focused on Navy bases throughout the United States, in overseas territories and nations and on watercraft and aircraft wrecks in national and international waters. From Japan and Guam to southern California and the Chesapeake Bay, Navy archaeology is global in geographic scope. Archaeological and historic cultures range dramatically, to include Paleoindians and historic homesteaders of the desert, coastal prehistoric fishermen and foragers, World War II aircraft and Civil War shipwrecks, and Reconstruction era communities. Including discussants, this symposium will examine Navy archaeology from multiple perspectives. Highlights of recent research will illustrate the successes and challenges of current projects. Major achievements in long-term Navy archaeology programs, including scientific research, management strategies and research partnerships will be reviewed. Critical perspectives will be offered on the evolution and direction of Navy archaeology. Future directions for advancing and integrating archaeology into the military mission of warfare readiness will be explored.

[126] Symposium · THE EMBODIED POLITICS OF INEQUALITY AND PAIN: CASE STUDIES FROM BIOARCHAEOLOGY
A hallmark of modern bioarchaeology is its commitment to a holistic theoretical approach. The biocultural synthesis has indelibly shaped bioarchaeological research and has challenged scholars to reconsider the upstream causes of health disparities, and to situate trauma, violence, disease, mortality and morbidity data within broader social and political contexts. Social transformations that result in inequalities are reflected in both subtle and nuanced ways in human remains. Case studies draw on embodiment theory to clarify the politics and social processes that underlie pain and suffering for subgroups within societies. By integrating human skeletal remains, ecological data and contextual information regarding the social and political factors relevant to each case study, scholars in this session provide models for thinking about the ways that various political institutions become literally embodied in skeletal patterns of injury, disability, trauma and illness. These case studies advance discussions of how politically motivated inequality causes pain and suffering, and how this in turn can motivate various forms of resistance and agency or compliance and subordination.

[127] Symposium · STEPPING AWAY FROM GRAND NARRATIVES: QUOTIDIAN EVENTS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN
It has become a cliché in archaeology that our disciplinary strength lies in addressing the longue durée. True, archaeological data have unique temporal depth, but archaeologists often have access not to the longue durée, but the événement—the short-term event. This is true because human lives are short, and also because, to quote Hodder, "archaeological understanding of the long term is built up from traces of
the smallest and least significant of acts.” Archaeological contexts are residues of events of deposition and abandonment. Contexts for which the events of deposition are easiest to reconstruct are most desirable: destructions, total abandonments, short occupations, opportunistic reuse, etc. For archaeologists, the événement provides insight into the experience of ancient life. That moment tells us about the ordinary people who left their things behind, and this session will examine these people, rather than the grand political, social, or historical contexts they lived in. It is difficult to separate local studies from their larger contexts; our aim is not to decontextualize, but to personalize. We do not deny the role of deep historical structures in daily life, but rather explore how we can "see" these structures, and exceptions to them, through archaeologically visible événements.

[128] Symposium · BOUNDARIES, FRONTIERS, AND NETWORKS: SOCIOCULTURAL INTERACTION IN LOWLAND MAYA CIVILIZATION

Frontiers and boundaries have long interested archaeologists because they are essential to identifying past societies and describing the interactions that shaped their histories. Recent approaches in Maya archaeology have moved beyond traditional conceptions of “cores”, and “peripheries” to emphasize networks of interaction between groups and individuals within and across zones with differing practices and consequent contrasts in material culture. These studies often emphasized political and economic institutional arrangements, but the socio-cultural underpinnings of group identity and affiliation are equally important as these are the foundations of community, cross-cutting political hierarchy and economic class. It is easier to identify interaction between lowland Maya and members of distinct cultures and societies when they are separated by long distances, such as contact with Teotihuacan or Kaminaljuyu. It is more challenging to discern such dynamics when investigating borders of sub-regions within the Maya lowlands and close frontiers where the lowland Maya interacted with communities of distinct, but often related, societies. This symposium brings together researchers who have addressed these themes in the field, some for a generation and others more recently, and provides an opportunity to compare results and synthesize new directions in the study of borders and frontiers in ancient Maya civilization.

[129] General Session · BRAZIL AND AMAZONIA

[130] General Session · POLITICS, POWER, AND COSMOLOGY IN THE MESOAMERICAN LANDSCAPE

[131] General Session · ALASKA DURING THE PLEISTOCENE

[132] General Session · HUMAN BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY

[133] General Session · THE PALEOINDIAN PERIOD IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

[134] Forum · "CRM-OLOGY": TOWARD A RESEARCH DESIGN FOR IMPROVING THE DOMINANT FORM OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE

(SPONSORED BY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ISSUES IN CULTURAL HERITAGE PROJECT, SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY)

Cultural resources management (also cultural heritage management) is generally thought of as archaeology’s commercial branch. Archaeology has held center stage and archaeologists have played leading roles in the broader enterprise of carrying forward significant and useful elements of sociocultural heritage. As CRM emerges from four decades of growth and diversification, this enterprise stands at a critical juncture. Will CRM practitioners, most of whom were trained in anthropology departments, continue to operate in the shadow of academic archaeology and allocate rewards primarily on the basis of our understandings of the ancient past and of relations among human groups, material objects, and geographic localities? Or, will CRM follow trails blazed by geologists, foresters, fisheries biologists, etc. by allocating rewards primarily on the basis of contributions to corporate business performance? If “management” means the identification and pursuit of desired futures, what is the desired future for CRM? Will CRM continue to operate using the Lipe’s “Conservation Model” or give itself over more completely to the “extractive-consumptive paradigm” that dominates in biophysical resource
management? How can archaeologists leverage our experience in CRM and expertise in research to create and mobilize knowledge that will enhance and expand the benefits of CRM?

[135] Forum · COLLABORATION 101: PRACTICAL TIPS AND CAUTIONARY TALES IN COMMUNITY-BASED ARCHAEOLOGY  
(SPONSORED BY IPIG AND CNAR)  
Many archaeologists today work in collaboration with communities as well as various agencies, institutions and the general public. Every new collaborative venture has its own unique political landscape informed by the concerns and agendas of these multiple stakeholders. But what can we generalize about the process of developing a collaborative archaeological project? What makes successful, meaningful and long-lasting relationships and what are some tips for those thinking about beginning a collaborative project? What are some difficulties that seem to commonly occur when working with communities and agencies and what are some of the ways that we can productively and efficiently address these difficulties? What are some situations that are unsolvable and when and how is it appropriate or necessary for research partners to take a step back or back out of a project entirely? What are some of the issues that students in particular should consider when wishing to engage with their own or other communities and begin a community-based or collaborative project for their thesis or dissertation? In this forum, we will explore how collaborations happen and what we can learn about the process of collaboration from the experience of our panelists.

[136] Forum · CHARACTERIZING TRIBAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPES FOR RESOURCE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION  
Understanding locations and types of significant archaeological and cultural resources is essential to their preservation and consideration during ocean and coastal planning processes. The goal of this project is to develop a proactive approach to working with Native American communities to identify such areas of tribal significance. Information from this effort will facilitate decision-making practices that consider the importance of these locales, giving tribal communities a stronger voice during regional planning. This project is a collaborative effort among the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Tribal Facilitators, and the Tribal Historic Preservation Offices of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde in Oregon, Yurok Tribe in California, and Makah Tribe in Washington. This project uses a holistic cultural landscape approach that integrates science with historical, archaeological and traditional knowledge. The resulting tool describes methodologies and best practices for tribes to identify and communicate areas of significance; case studies from the three tribes will demonstrate how to use this tool. This effort will provide transferable, transparent and cost-effective methods for tribes to document places and resources, past and present, significant to their communities and outside agencies, thus enhancing their capability for consultation.

[137] Poster Session · MAYA ARCHITECTURE AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN BELIZE

[138] Poster Session · ANALYSES OF MAYA MATERIAL CULTURE FROM BELIZE

[139] Poster Session · THE CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICA

[140] Poster Session · MESOAMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[141] General Session · SOUTHWESTERN NORTH AMERICA

[142] Symposium · CURRENT RESEARCH FROM THE PIMU/CATALINA ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT  
The Channel Islands off the coast of Southern California continue to fascinate and provide evidence of life for over 10,000 years. Within the southern Channel Islands, Catalina Island has received the least amount of attention despite over fifty years of professional excavation. The Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project is a collaborative effort between the Gabrielino/Tongva community, archaeologists,
and Catalina Island Conservancy to synthesize and further explore the cultural history of this island. This session focuses on the current findings and research by the Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project specifically highlighting the latest field and museum research at SCAI-39 (Two Harbors) and SCAI-564 (Toyon Bay). More broadly the project continues to bring together threads of data covering several centuries from early archaeologists, explorers, treasure hunters, and tourists.

[143] Symposium · MASCULINITIES AND VIOLENCE IN PRECOLONIAL SOCIETIES OF THE NEW WORLD
(SPONSORED BY COSWA)
Both the role of conflict and expressions of social identity have been the focus of long-standing debate within the study of ancient New World societies, although their intersections are rarely explored. Within the social sciences, connections between masculinities and violence are investigated to understand the ways in which dominance is utilized to prop up hegemonic masculinity, to explain unequal patterns of gendered violence, and to identify practices by which gender is performed. This session aims to explore the articulation of a broad set of behaviors understood as violent, or centered in conflict, with masculinities, in order to rethink our understanding of the ways in which the social contract of gender evolves. Decades of research on the importance of gendered behaviors and social identities in the ancient cultures of the New World has shown that femaleness and maleness existed as salient social categories throughout the region. These conceptualizations of social difference evolved and intersected with other forms of identity. Gendered expectations were circulated through craft production, political structures, ritual performances, daily life, etc. We will explore the hypothesis that masculinities were a form of social negotiation about difference and belonging that relied, in part, on the use of aggression.

[144] Symposium · CURRENT RESEARCH WITHIN THE CASAS GRANDES WORLD
While completing summer fieldwork in the Casas Grandes region, we realized that given the current research that has been recently completed and or is nearing completion, now would be an appropriate time to organize a symposium specifically focusing on Paquime and its neighbors. Whereas Charles Di Peso’s work with the Joint Casas Grandes Project (JCGP) continues to be a seminal work in the area, in depth archaeological descriptions and analysis were highly focused on the ceramic and architectural assemblages. These detailed analyses were primarily limited to Paquime, as well, to the neglect of the many other archaeological sites that we now recognize in the region. Additionally, the JCGP is now nearing 45 years of age. Since its publication a great deal of archaeological work has been completed, or is nearing completion, within the area, leading to a more comprehensive view of the Casas Grandes region. The aim of this symposium is to present these new perspectives and examine the implications these data have for our ongoing understandings of social development within the Casas Grandes world.

[145] Symposium · THICKLY SETTLED: INVESTIGATING “URBAN” ISSUES IN TOWN AND VILLAGE COMMUNITIES
More than 60 years ago, Childe (1950) argued that ancient urbanism transformed human societies, fueling a reorganization of social, economic, political and ritual elements in urban and urbanizing communities. He outlined ten key characteristics of ancient cities, including population aggregation and density, craft specialization, redistribution and surplus of staple and prestige goods, elites and non-elites, civic administration and recording systems, and monumental or civic architectural spaces. In the following six decades, archaeologists across the globe have discovered that many of these issues find expression in communities that cannot be defined as cities: how do we understand the nature of complexity in these towns and villages that “fail” the urban litmus test? This session’s participants explore how archaeologists understand and investigate densely populated communities in a variety of case studies spanning prehistory and history, all located outside of the classic ancient urbanism centers of Mesopotamia, Mesoamerica, and the Indus Valley. In particular, we discuss diverse theoretical models and scales of analysis in order to better understand the nature of social, economic, and political complexity in these not-quite-urban communities.

[146] General Session · CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN COAST OF PERU

[147] Symposium · RECENT WORK AT NIXTUN-CH’ICH’ AND TAYASAL, PETÉN, GUATEMALA
The Petén lakes region of Petén, Guatemala has been investigated for 20 years by Proyecto Maya
Colonial and its successors. This symposium considers recent (2009-2013) fieldwork and laboratory analyses of materials from the sites of Nixtun-Ch’ich’ and Tayasal, which rest on the western end of Lake Petén Itzá. The portion the lake was occupied by a group called the Itza during the Contact (A.D. 1525-1697 and Colonial (A.D. 1697-1821) periods. Excavations have uncovered the Colonial period mission of San Bernabé and a Late Postclassic through Contact period community on the Tayasal peninsula. A number of burials were recovered from beneath the floor of the mission church and are revealing much about burial practices, human health, and genetics during the Colonial period. Work at Nixtun-Ch’ich’ has recovered Colonial remains, a Late Postclassic community, and early Middle Preclassic constructions. Laboratory studies have investigated human mitochondrial DNA, fauna, historic and prehistoric ceramics, organic residues on ceramics, and lithics. Materials are considered relative to other sites in the Petén Lakes region as well as the larger Maya area.

[148] Symposium · SEEKING SHELTER FROM THE SUN: RECENT CAVE AND ROCK SHELTER RESEARCH IN THE GREAT BASIN
Archaeological research in the Great Basin has long featured caves and rock shelters - locations where excellent preservation often provides clues about prehistoric lifeways generally not found in open-air settings. Sites like Gatecliff Shelter, Danger Cave, Hogup Cave, Fort Rock Cave, Lovelock Cave, and others formed the foundation of our understanding of chronology, subsistence, and organic technology in the Desert West. This symposium highlights recent research efforts at other caves and rock shelters from across the Great Basin including the Paisley Caves, Bonneville Estates Rockshelter, the Promontory Caves, North Creek Shelter, Last Supper Cave, Rimrock Draw Rockshelter, and Little Steamboat Point Rockshelter. Ongoing work at those sites continues the tradition of cave and rock shelter research in the region and features both traditional and cutting-edge approaches to addressing longstanding questions about the past.

[149] Symposium · CORRELATION IS NOT ENOUGH: BUILDING BETTER ARGUMENTS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS
Although archaeology has a long history of interest in human impacts on environments and environmental influences on humans, construction of detailed arguments about causality in such interactions remains a persistent challenge. Limitations in chronological resolution of archaeological data and paleoenvironmental archives pose a methodological problem, while equifinality remains an interpretative challenge. Establishing clear contemporaneity and correlation, and then moving beyond correlation to causation, remains as much a theoretical task as a methodological one.

The goal of articulating linkages between paleoenvironmental and cultural change remains a tantalizing one, as a means of better explicating cultural trajectories, a tool for examining human ecological footprints, and a strategy for untangling intertwined human and environmental histories in the long term. This session invites participants to explore theoretical and methodological approaches to human-environment interactions, addressing the key challenge of constructing arguments that can link the two in concrete and detailed ways. This may include ways of operationalizing theoretical frameworks, means of improving chronologies of human activity that are demonstrably linked to environmental conditions, exploration of paleoenvironmental proxies that can be concretely linked to human activity, or focus on particular times and places that lend themselves particularly well to exploring such issues.

[150] Symposium · BEYOND THE HORIZONS: EXPLORING SOCIAL INTEGRATION DURING PERIODS OF POLITICAL DIVERSITY IN THE ANCIENT ANDES
Horizons, or periods of broad regional integration, have traditionally received greater scholarly attention than the “intermediate” periods that precede or follow them. Chronological or theoretical frameworks that oscillate between horizontal integration and political disunity effectively define diverse political landscapes in oppositional terms—state vs. non-state, regional integration vs. regional fragmentation, or cultural florescence vs. cultural decadence—to the exclusion of more nuanced understandings of social, ideological and economic inter-connectedness during periods of political diversity. This session examines the core model of cultural development in the Andes, and asks: How well do chronological models of alternating horizontal integration accommodate the archaeological evidence of political diversity and inter-regional interaction during the Early Intermediate Period and Late Intermediate Period? What cultural continuities and innovations in subsistence, exchange, settlement organization, and mortuary practices are overlooked when intermediary polities are placed in a neo-evolutionary framework? This session explores the alternative modes of social integration, coordination and cooperation that arose in the absence of an integrative state apparatus or religious network in order to reevaluate characterizations of
Important events in 1974 make this year a milestone in the early development of cultural resource management (CRM) in the US. Since then, archaeological theory, method, technique, and interpretations have been influenced by work conducted as part of CRM. The 40th anniversary of the events of 1974 provides a stage upon which to review the historic developments, current challenges, and future opportunities of CRM in the US. Participants in the session, include leaders in the development and practice of CRM historically and during the four decades since 1974. Among our speakers are representatives of the generation of archaeologists that developed the administrative framework, methods, and techniques of this aspect of US archaeology. Also included are archaeologists who have conducted or directed thousands of CRM investigations and managed CRM programs at local, state, tribal, and national levels. Participants will describe their perspectives, interpretations, and opinions about the development of CRM, current issues, ongoing challenges, and future opportunities.

(SPONSORED BY SAA PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE)
Co-creation in public archaeology is a means to engage and empower citizens to become stakeholders of the archaeological record. In museum contexts Simon (2010:278) writes that the purpose of co-creative community projects is “to give voice and be responsive to the needs and interests of local community members; to provide a place for community engagement and dialogue; and to help participants develop skills that will support their own individual and community goals.” The papers in this session discuss a variety of recent archaeological projects that implement the co-creative model. The contributions demonstrate how co-creation moves beyond “hands-on” educational experiences or typical volunteer programs because participants are invited to play an active role in designing and constructing the final products to address their needs and interests. Co-creation aligns with current emphases on informal, life-long, and free-choice learning models that foster public engagement in the preservation of cultural heritage resources. The papers in this session also explore the benefits and challenges of using this method and provide examples of best practices for implementation. Finally, these papers speak to the impact of co-creation on the discipline and how the process increases the ability of archaeology to contribute to debates on contemporary issues.

[153] Symposium · RECENT RESEARCH IN NICARAGUA
Nicaragua has experienced an upsurge in archaeological research in recent years. This has included both international researchers from Canada, the Netherlands, Costa Rica, and the United States as well as the professionalization of Nicaraguan archaeologists through graduate training and collaboration with large projects. This symposium brings together scholars from diverse backgrounds to discuss recent research results and new interpretations. Discussants will then comment on longer-term trajectories and lead discussion of future directions.

[154] Symposium · 3D TOOLS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE ANCIENT AMERICAS
This symposium brings together researchers applying or developing 3D tools for research on ancient civilizations of the Americas. 3D technologies for data acquisition and visualization (e.g., photogrammetry, laser scanning, procedural modeling, and virtual reality) of archaeological artifacts, sites and landscapes are increasingly commonplace, and yet 3D data are often limited in their research uses. The symposium will address issues revolving around two central questions: How do 3D technologies help us to do archaeological research in the Ancient Americas? How can these technologies and tools help us to more efficiently answer traditional questions, and also formulate new questions, methods, and research strategies? Scholars working in the Americas on 3D applications for archaeology will share their research, demonstrate their tools and compare and discuss their results and needs in terms of 3D documentation, visualization and analysis.

[155] Symposium · FORGETTING AND REMEMBERING: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF HISTORIC CEMETERIES.
Archaeologists have long used mortuary data to understand patterns of cultural behavior, spiritual beliefs,
social identity, and even public health and demographics. The manner by which communities inter their
dead reflect not just belief systems, but also circumstances and events affecting social life. Although most
Americans consider cemeteries to be consecrated spaces, cemeteries are lost or destroyed with alarming
frequency. From above-ground to below, this session examines not just what the physical remains of
cemeteries tell us about historical communities and their attitudes toward death, but also the varied social
forces that create archaeological sites from these cultural spaces. Papers will explore archaeological
approaches to the above-ground aspects of cemeteries, including issues stemming from vandalism, the
passage of time, and loss of historical memory. Increasingly, archaeologists also find themselves
exhuming mortuary remains, particularly those in unmarked cemeteries in advance of new land uses. The
below ground aspects of cemeteries and the multitude of data they offer will be addressed though
archaeological and bioarchaeological analyses of historic mortuary remains.

[156] Symposium · 2014 FRYXELL AWARD SYMPOSIUM: PAPERS IN HONOR OF MARVIN W.
ROWE
(SPONSORED BY FRYXELL AWARD COMMITTEE)
For his contributions to the field of archaeological chemistry, Marvin W. Rowe is the recipient of the 2014
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 2014 Fryxell Award recognizes the area of physical
sciences. Rowe's laboratory developed a method called plasma-chemical extraction, which permits the
radiocarbon dating of rock paintings as well as the non-destructive dating of organic materials. For the
past 20 years, he has given his time and his dating method, often without cost, to rock art researchers
throughout the world. Rowe's plasma method is unquestionably the most successful way to establish a
numerical age for rock paintings. Due to his efforts, rock art is being integrated into the rest of the
archaeological record.

[157] Symposium · NOT JUST FOR SPECIALISTS: APPLYING GEOPHYSICS IN ARCHAEOLOGY
(SPONSORED BY INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROSPECTION)
Archaeological geophysics has moved from the domain of the specialist to a familiar and basic tool that
archaeologists routinely use to investigate sites. The papers in this session provide examples of how
gephysical surveys are currently being incorporated into archaeological projects. They illustrate the
range of geophysical methods that archaeologists are now using to investigate sites throughout the world.
They also show how geophysical methods are firmly integrated into standard archaeological practice at
all types of sites, from small to large, and from many different time periods, in many different
environmental and geological settings. This symposium is sponsored by the International Society for
Archaeological Prospection to foster international dialogue about geophysics and archaeology.

[158] Symposium · CLIMATE CHANGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY IN MESOAMERICA: A MIRROR FOR
THE ANTHROPOCENE
(SPONSORED BY ANTHROPOCENE, ELSEVIER JOURNAL)
There are now books and many other publications about Mesoamerican climate changes but there is too
little research and understanding about the climatology and climatic trends of this region and how human-
climate interactions presage or push back the start of the Anthropocene. This session will integrate
climatology and regional archaeology along several lines with papers on the historical climatology of the
region derived from archives and a wide range of proxy reconstructions including microfossils,
geochemistry, speleothems, and tree rings. We will also consider the volcanic record and its influences
on climates and cultures in Mesoamerica and around the world. This session will host both new studies
and new syntheses from across Mesoamerica and studies of how climates and cultures correlate and
interact over time and how they push the boundaries of the Anthropocene.

[159] Symposium · THE CONVERGENCE OF HISTORY AND SPACE: HISTORICALLY-CHARGED
PLACES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD OF NORTH AMERICA
Archaeologists have long been interested in the interaction of people and their surroundings as this
discursive relation has a dramatic effect on the character of human societies. In the last three decades,
archaeologists have increasingly focused on the complicated ways in which people and landscapes socially constitute one another. An important aspect of the relationship between people and landscape is the practice of “place-making” which consists of a diverse set of practices through which locales are set apart from the surrounding landscape. This session focuses on the ways in which history and space intersect in a particular manner to create places where human attention can linger and connections be formed. Events, both real and imagined, are often inscribed into the landscape through acts of deposition, excavation or other meaningful practices that are often visible within the archaeological record, creating “marked” space. These actions draw together different temporal moments and actors to create historically charged places which can become powerful social actors in their own right. This session asks archaeologists to reflect on the social power of historically charged places and the acts of place-making within their research, and how this reflection may offer deeper insights into the past.

[160] General Session · NORTHWESTERN NORTH AMERICA

[161] Symposium · NEW DEFINITIONS OF SOUTHEASTERN MESOAMERICA: INDIGENOUS INTERACTION, RESILIENCE AND CHANGE - PART 1

The traditional characterization of Southeastern Mesoamerica, an area made up of modern day western Honduras, El Salvador and parts of Guatemala, as the Southeast Maya periphery has been thoroughly critiqued by scholars over the last 20 years, who point out that the area was neither peripheral nor exclusively Maya. Recent research in this region has highlighted the diversity and dynamism of the indigenous groups that inhabited and continue to inhabit its borders. Alongside continuity in cultural, linguistic, social, and political processes, sweeping changes that have shaped the broad history of the region have also been identified. Research has also highlighted the interconnectedness of and communication between these groups, through networks of interaction, the migration of new peoples, shifts in political structure, and variation in art styles.

This multi-disciplinary session brings together researchers in order to highlight the diversity, dynamism, and ultimately resilience of the indigenous peoples of Southeastern Mesoamerica from the first Paleoindian populations until the present day. The goal of this session is to foster communication across time and space, in order to identify connections among the subregions within this area, and arrive at a more inclusive, updated, and ultimately more complex characterization of this area.

[162] Symposium · "FOR ONE PLEASURE, A HUNDRED PAINS": THE ROYAL HUNT IN THE ANCIENT WORLD

A Portuguese proverb cautions: “in war, hunting, and love, for one pleasure, a hundred pains.” The saying rang true in antiquity, when both war and love meshed with the significance, symbolism, ritual, display, and hierarchy of the hunt. Ancient hunting touches upon beliefs about the battle between people and nature; the triumph of civilization over savagery; male initiation rites; preparations for warfare, sexuality and dominance; heroes and myths; celebrations through text, image, and song; rituals and feasts; and morality, cosmology, and philosophy. This session explores these themes by focusing on the royal or noble hunt in its many manifestations: the open-air performances through which elite status was marked and maintained, armies trained, authority asserted, and the wild world tamed. Participants draw upon archaeological vestiges, artistic depictions, and literary descriptions to discuss and compare the meanings and motivations of royal or noble hunting in ancient societies.

[163] General Session · CALIFORNIA

[164] General Session · IDENTITY, MEANING, AND MATERIALITY IN THE MAYA WORLD

[165] General Session · CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

[166] General Session · THE PALEOINDIAN PERIOD IN WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

[167] General Session · LATE CLASSIC AND POSTCLASSIC MAYA
[168] Symposium · UNEARTHING NEW SPAIN: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTHWEST

A product of the coming-together of indigenous, Spanish, and American peoples over the past several centuries, the American Southwest offers unique research opportunities for historical archaeologists. These papers illuminate topics and debates of interest to historical archaeologists, anthropologists, and related disciplines throughout the country such as public outreach, gender, commodity flows, and westward expansion. The geographic range covered, from Arkansas to New Mexico, Texas, and Nevada, shows the historically situated nature of the concept of the Southwest, and emphasizes links between the region’s margins and heartland.

[169] General Session · HISTORIC TEXAS

[170] General Session · PALEOETHNOBOTANY

[171] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF AFRICA

[172] Poster Session · EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

[173] Poster Session · ALASKA AND THE NORTHWEST COAST

[174] Poster Session · MAPPING RELATIONSHIPS

Archaeologists look to landscapes as a means to analyze the past. These types of analyses include road functionalism and symbolism, hominin site spatial relationships, mortuary symbolism, living space arrangements, and societal spatial relationships, among others. Mapping these relationships, with technology for spatial analysis, can provide a means to better analyze and display these relationships. The group effort in this poster session of visually displaying data through various mapping techniques demonstrates the usefulness of this approach. For example, while fossil discoveries are limited, utilizing geographical information systems (GIS) can help in creating maps highlighting potential fossil sites based on known shared attributes, thus allowing one to better predict where to find fossils. Or, where the examination of function and meaning of roadways is largely theoretical, mapping them allows us to better examine their spatial relationships to nearby sites as well as other pathways. Finally, combining preliminary results from survey work with older corpus data are expected to show more accurate pictures of how site utilization and distribution change over time.

[175] Poster Session · STUDENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO PLATEAU ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTHWESTERN NORTH AMERICA

Students provide a large body of research in archaeology, at both undergraduate and graduate level, working to further their archaeological understanding, both theoretical and methodological. New minds and fresh insights give us an opportunity to view archaeology from their perspective and gain insight into the future of the discipline. This poster session is organized to give students an opportunity to present their work to a broader audience, gain professional experience, and discover their place within the discipline by providing a student-only session with a focus on the Northwest interior plateau.

[176] General Session · HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

[177] General Session · SALT IN THE MAYA WORLD

[178] General Session · OLMEC

[179] General Session · MESOAMERICAN FIGURINES
In archaeological settings, indirect indicators of conflict are often used to demonstrate that warfare occurred. The papers in this session will focus on the question of why some groups in North America devoted a significant investment in defensive construction and posturing without comparable evidence of inter-social violence. Much of the archaeology of warfare relies on indirect indicators such as settlement locations and warfare-related imagery. Therefore, it is essential to examine the relationship between proposed conflict and evidence of violence. Presenters will provide insights from context where some form of warfare likely occurred, but direct evidence of violence does not exist.

According to program officers at the National Science Foundation (NSF) Archaeology Program and the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, the number of grant proposals submitted by "senior" (i.e., post-Ph.D.) women lags behind the number submitted by men. These program officers also noted that dissertation improvement grant submissions are roughly equal between men and women, and that once they apply, "senior" women are funded at the same rates as "senior" men. To further understand why senior women are not applying at equal rates as men the Society for American Archaeology created the Task Force on Gender and Rates of Research Grant Submissions in spring of 2013. This forum has been organized to provide a venue for informal discussion of why women are not submitting proposals at rates equal to men as principal investigators to the NSF and Wenner-Gren. The discussants, all members of the SAA Task Force, will provide updates on their study and elicit from the audience possible factors in disparities in submission rates.

This is the first part of a forum designed to pair current undergraduate and graduate students with a panel of experts on academic advising. Student attendees will have the opportunity to address panelists in an "open mic" format with questions about course load, grant writing, curricula, service, publishing, and making the most of your academic life. The format is designed to be informal, informative, and fun!

Holocene archaeological research in the Turkana Basin has long focused on the transition to food production: namely the appearance of cattle and sheep/goats ca. 4500 cal B.P. in an area previously occupied by hunter/gatherer/fisher communities. Current research is clarifying the social processes behind this transition (migration vs. diffusion) and relationships between early herding and the construction of extraordinary megalithic “pillar” sites around the lake. This session will highlight new results from excavations and ethnoarchaeological fieldwork in the region, bringing together various specialists to discuss the dynamics of population change, subsistence, monumentality, and material culture.

The session will present recent research from a cultural evolution perspective on patterns of long-term social, cultural and economic change associated with the arrival of farming in Europe and its subsequent development. It will focus in particular on the relations between demographic patterns at both regional and sub-continental scales, and stability and change in these different domains, following recent work by Shennan and colleagues showing that population booms and busts followed the introduction of farming
in most regions of Europe. Papers will cover the following topics: theoretical background and introduction (Shennan); constructing a diachronic population surface (Timpson); long-term patterns in the agricultural system on the basis of archaeobotanical (Colledge) and faunal (Manning) evidence; modeling cultural descent and interaction in ceramics and ornaments (Crema) and lithic armatures (Edinborough); modeling selection and drift processes in ceramic decorative attributes (Kandler); changing scales of lithic production and metallurgical innovation (Kerig).

[188] General Session · HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA

[189] Symposium · RE-CONNECTING MUSEUM-BASED AND FIELD RESEARCH ON THE WEST MEXICAN SHAFT TOMB FIGURES
The finely made figures and dioramas of western Mexico have long attracted the interest of archaeologists, art historians, and museum curators, tempered by the sad fact that most of these objects were looted from shaft and chamber tombs and sold on the wider art market. Productive anthropological research on these unique artifacts faltered in the 1960s and 1970s as the visual analysis of decontextualized figures became increasingly distanced from field research. This symposium brings together recent archaeological fieldwork with collections based studies to re-connect these different fields. The session begins with recent archaeological research on discovery locations. A second set of papers will consider the use-contexts of the figures, and their significance for display or as offerings. The final focus of the session will be upon the enormous number of figures scattered across museum collections. Ethical debates exist over the use of donated museum collections, and must be weighed against the costs of ignoring literally thousands of figures. This symposium aims to expose current researchers to the productive lines of study currently taking place in the field and the museum, and to increase awareness of the potential that exists for integrative and collaborative research.

[190] Symposium · NEW DEFINITIONS OF SOUTHEASTERN MESOAMERICA: INDIGENOUS INTERACTION, RESILIENCE AND CHANGE - PART 2
The traditional characterization of Southeastern Mesoamerica, an area made up of modern day western Honduras, El Salvador and parts of Guatemala, as the Southeast Maya periphery has been thoroughly critiqued by scholars over the last 20 years, who point out that the area was neither peripheral nor exclusively Maya. Recent research in this region has highlighted the diversity and dynamism of the indigenous groups that inhabited and continue to inhabit its borders. Alongside continuity in cultural, linguistic, social, and political processes, sweeping changes that have shaped the broad history of the region have also been identified. Research has also highlighted the interconnectedness of and communication between these groups, through networks of interaction, the migration of new peoples, shifts in political structure, and variation in art styles.

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[191] Symposium · IDENTITY ALONG THE FRONTIERS OF THE MAYA AREA: CULTURAL INTERACTIONS AND EXPRESSIONS FROM THE EARLY CLASSIC TO THE COLONIAL PERIOD
In this session participants will discuss the expression of identity in communities located along the periphery of the Maya Area, encompassing sites in Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. Identity is mutable and the artifacts or ecofacts used to express it, polysemic. While participants may perceive their identity as static, it is never stable and instead fluid and continually reconstructed and negotiated. Many archaeological sites reflect these multiple and sometimes conflicting identities within their confines, and over time their populations, or specific groups within the population, may embrace one identity more strongly than another. This is particularly clear in the case of those on the margins of the Maya cultural zone. The Maya area is bordered by distinctly different cultures, with some far more complex and powerful than others. These cultures were at times trading partners with the Maya and at other times competitors, conquerors, or the conquered. Tracing cultural reactions to these relationships is complicated. The most public forms of expression such as sculpture and architecture may reflect an identity belied by household contexts. Tracing changes in identity can provide important information concerning how cultures react to conquest, political changes, and natural disasters.
[192] Symposium · FISH AND FISHING IN THE PRE-COLUMBIAN AMERICAS
Recent archaeological and ethnohistoric studies have revealed that fish and fishing were highly important in organized societies of the ancient Americas, not only for sustenance but also for ritual significance. Fish and other aquatic resources such as shellfish and turtles have been identified as important sources of protein as well as sources of ritual implements including stingray spines, seashells, and carapaces; fish and fishing imagery also appears in murals, in codices, and on important monuments as elite ornament, as elements of ritual dress, and incorporated into pictographs and hieroglyphs. While important research on these topics has been conducted, the great potential for further investigation is yet to be fully exploited. This interdisciplinary symposium explores many different aspects of fish and fishing in pre-Columbian cultures, including fishing practices; fishing as an alternate foodway; fishing-related paraphernalia such as canoes, hooks, sinkers, floats, nets, and net weights; and the visual imagery of fish, fishing, and related paraphernalia and its import in civic and religious symbolism and ritual.

[193] Symposium · CURRENT RESEARCH IN EVOLUTIONARY ARCHAEOLOGY
Over the last decade the scope of evolutionary archaeology has expanded greatly and it now addresses a diverse range of questions in widely different time periods and places. The diversity of archaeological problems addressed by evolutionary archaeologists highlights the strength of this research program. This symposium brings together leading exponents of the evolutionary approach to archaeology to share their recent results and to identify potential areas of cross-pollination and collaboration.

[194] Symposium · TOO MUCH IS NOT ENOUGH: ABUNDANCE AS AN ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE
The papers in this session will evaluate a variety of global case studies in which individual and household engagements with material culture were conditioned by the quest for and attainment of abundance. Counterbalancing the prevailing emphasis on scarcity as the primary operative premise of ancient economies, the papers draw upon new economic theorizing to consider the social, political, and ideological implications of engagement with mass quantities of physical objects. Humans are certainly not the only species to preferentially gravitate towards plenitude as a criterion for landscape selection. Humans are distinct, however, in their propensity to create and augment conditions of abundance through the crafting of objects. People are particularly adept at taking natural resources such as clay, stone, and shell and adding labor value to produce items used for a variety of tasks such as trade, display, commemoration, and ritual deposition. In both simple and complex societies, archaeological data indicates the active solicitation of mass quantities that would have provided visual and tactile affirmations of self, identity, ritual cohesion, and economic well-being.

[195] Symposium · RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN THE PUUC REGION OF YUCATÁN
The Puuc region is a triangular wedge of rough, hilly terrain that rises from the flat, limestone bed of Mexico’s Yucatán peninsula. Bordering the Serrita de Ticul to the north and the Bolonchen Hills to the south, organized exploration of this area first began in the mid-nineteenth century with the arrival of Stephens and Catherwood. Throughout the twentieth century archaeologists and architects continued to work in the region, documenting sites, surveying, and excavating. More recently, a push toward interdisciplinary research has further advanced our understanding not only of the archaeological history of the area, but its place within the greater sphere of Mesoamerican studies. This symposium brings together researchers working throughout the Puuc region to share new data on topics such as architecture, ceramics, hieroglyphic writing, the natural environment, and oral history. The intersection of these investigations continues to redefine research questions and increase our knowledge of the Puuc region and its periphery.

[196] Symposium · GEOPHYSICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CEMETERIES AND HUMAN BURIALS
Cemeteries and human burials are frequently the focus of archaeological inquiry in the United States. Common issues include the need to identify unmarked graves, confirm marked graves, and define boundaries, particularly in situations where records are incomplete or non-existent. Cemeteries also present unique research opportunities, as they are rich in demographic data. Because geophysical methods are non-invasive, they are particularly well suited for cemetery applications. This session is dedicated to bringing experienced practitioners together to discuss the use of geophysical survey methods, techniques, and instruments to address a range of research issues that are directly related to
cemeteries and human burials. It seeks to include case studies of historic and prehistoric cemeteries, instrument selection and methods, data processing, regional diversity, different environmental zones, and institutional, government, and tribal perspectives on management. The ultimate goal is to discuss the ways in which geophysics can be used to address specific problems that all archaeologists face with these resources.

[197] Symposium · EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMPLEX SOCIETIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA: CONDITIONS FOR PRECOLUMBIAN SOCIAL CHANGE
Cuarenta años atrás en "The Archaeology of Lower Central America", editado por Frederick W. Lange y Doris Z. Stone, se presentó una perspectiva evolutiva sociocultural general de esa región a partir del poblamiento inicial, y se comparó con los desarrollos mesoamericanos y del noroeste colombiano, explorando la relevancia de la interacción entre esas áreas. En los últimos años investigaciones orientadas por perspectivas teóricas y metodológicas diferentes, han abordado desde múltiples dimensiones el cambio social conducente a sociedades complejas. Aquí buscamos hacer un balance de las investigaciones actuales que consideren las dimensiones culturales, políticas y económicas de esos procesos sociales en el Istmo Centroamericano, así como las posibles relaciones con regiones donde hubieron organizaciones sociopolítica analógicas, con el norte de América del Sur y el sur de Mesoamérica. Considerando que es necesario analizar la diversidad de formas de organización sociopolítica precolombina y sus trayectorias, los objetivos específicos son la exposición de resultados recientes de investigaciones afines al tema de la diversidad en el desarrollo de las sociedades complejas, junto con sus cronologías. Asimismo, intentamos la comparación de preguntas y escalas de análisis, sobre temas como configuración regional y local de asentamientos, organización política e ideológica, incluyendo la configuración de identidades.

[198] Symposium · LIFE AT THE MARGINS OF THE STATE: COMPARATIVE LANDSCAPES FROM THE OLD AND NEW WORLDS
This session brings together scholars whose research focuses on populations living in politically marginal landscapes. While the sociopolitical development of frontier or peripheral societies was no doubt closely interwoven with that of ancient state societies, their history, identity, and social organization was often forged independently of, or contrary to, the state. Societies "against" the state employed a number of strategies to maintain varying levels of autonomy, which are reflected in their ecological, linguistic, cultural, and ideological connections to the landscape. To examine these politically marginal landscapes, papers in this session will address the following questions: What is the nature of social complexity (or simplicity) in marginal landscapes? How did local histories support alternative pathways to power and modes of social organization? What was the relationship between landscape, local history, and identity? What strategies were employed to maintain autonomy? How did the physical landscape affect encounters between expansionary states and self-governed peoples? Methodologically, how can this be identified in the archaeological and historical record? By comparing approaches to these questions from diverse areas of the Old and New Worlds, papers in this session will contribute to a better understanding of self-governed peoples living at the margins of states.

[199] Symposium · LOWER PECOS CANYONLANDS ARCHAEOLOGY
The Lower Pecos Canyonlands of southwest Texas has a 13,000-year record of hunter-gatherers housed in dry rockshelters with extraordinarily well-preserved rock art and occupational deposits, as well as in open sites. The region is experiencing a renewed period of archaeological field research: survey, testing, mapping, excavation, rock art recording, and photogrammetry. This symposium highlights recent and ongoing field and analytical investigations in two research domains that are usually seen as separate worlds: rock art archaeology and dirt archaeology. Yet these two archaeological domains face common challenges and share methodologies, conceptual frameworks, and research rubrics to investigate, document, and interpret the archaeological record. After all, the same native groups that baked lechuguilla, trapped rats, discarded stone tools, and “deposited” coprolites also conducted rituals and painted elaborate murals, often in the same locales. This symposium highlights current archaeological research in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands.

[200] Symposium · RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN NORTH AND WEST MEXICO
Archaeological research in North and West Mexico has historically been overshadowed by discoveries and popular interest in adjacent regions, such as the U.S. Southwest and Central Mexico. For that
reason, North and West Mexico have predominantly received attention through research related to external colonization, migration, and large-scale economic systems. Despite the historically understudied nature of these areas and the societal roadblocks that have limited research in recent years, this session illustrates the diversity and depth of research that is currently being undertaken in these study areas. Paper topics range from hunter-gatherer lithic technology in Coahuila to the legitimization of authority through domestic ceramic production in Postclassic Michoacán. Other research themes in the session include material culture studies, new insights and methodological advances in the application of dating techniques (i.e., radiocarbon, thermoluminescence, dendrochronology and ceramic metatypologies), ethnoarchaeology, landscape and interaction studies from an array of projects in Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Jalisco, and Aguascalientes.

[201] Symposium · THE FRISON INSTITUTE SYMPOSIUM: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY (SPONSORED BY THE FRISON INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING)
The Frison Institute Symposia aim to bring together international contributions on topics of broad interest to the discipline. The 2014 session covers climate change and archaeology. This session contains papers drawn from several world areas and a variety of time periods and examines the evidence for climate change and its impact on human subsistence, mobility, demography, society, and/or political organization. The papers examine the relationship between climate change and human society from a variety of temporal scales. In place of a discussant, there will be time for questions and discussion.

[202] Symposium · A GIFT FOR PASSION AND DETAIL: LINDA CORDELL, ARCHAEOLOGY, AND BEYOND
Linda Cordell influenced archaeologists and others through her enthusiasm and insight. Over her career, she shifted paradigms and approaches with her thoughtful analyses, was the intellectual matron of entire fields of study, directed a world-class museum, and was a role model for many. Beyond her scientific and methodological advances, Linda nurtured a generation of archaeologists through her kindness, support, energy, and encouragement. Her influence, however, extended beyond archaeology. She collaborated with artists, other scientists, and Native Americans on a wide variety of projects. This symposium honors her legacy by presenting some of the diverse projects she inspired.

[203] Symposium · INTEGRATING RECENT ADVANCES IN THE MORTUARY AND BIO-ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MIDDLE HORIZON PERIOD (A.D.500-1000) IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL ANDES
The Middle Horizon (ca. A.D. 500-1000) witnessed the emergence, expansion and ultimate demise of the two states that dominated large areas of the south central Andes, Tiwanaku and Wari. Excavations and analyses of mortuary contexts in recent decades have made significant contributions to understanding Wari and Tiwanaku social identity and organization, diet and health, ritual and politics. Our goal is to take the next step forward, by moving beyond traditional approaches to burials and society and creating a multidisciplinary dialogue about death in the Middle Horizon. This symposium will not only bridge the cultural divide between the Tiwanaku and Wari states by incorporating the centers and peripheries of each polity. It will also include a diverse range of temporal, geographical, theoretical and methodological foci, including but not limited to studies of mortuary practices and bio-archaeology.

[204] Symposium · STONES IN MESOAMERICA'S GULF COAST: STUDYING SIGNIFICANCE THROUGH TECHNOLOGIES, FUNCTIONS, AND IDEOLOGIES
Cultural studies stressing materiality have gained increasing attention over the past decades as a result of the interdisciplinary recognition that individuals and objects are intimately intertwined in a complex network of relations. The material from which an object is made has the power to carry a host of intended and unintended consequences for the social history of that object. Studies of the Mesoamerican Gulf Coast have consistently brought attention to the remarkable and sometimes unique place of stone in the material production and ideologies of the region’s pre-Columbian peoples, from the ritual to the quotidian, the aesthetic to the pragmatic. The place of stone has often been elevated above that of other materials because it contains two antagonistic, yet complementary dimensions: the desire to transcend time and the desire to register it. This panel will address the uses, technologies, and ideologies of stone among the cultures of the Gulf Coast from the Preclassic to the Postclassic, combining perspectives from art history and archaeology to create a cross-disciplinary discourse about stone as a material affecting a wide range of social and cultural practices.
[205] Symposium · SMALL SITES, BIG IMPACTS: THE LOCAL LANDSCAPES OF COMPLEX SOCIETIES
This session brings together case studies that conceptualize complex societies as negotiated landscapes where regional dynamics of autonomous groups play significant roles. Complex societies are landscapes of human, animal, and environmental relationships that involve a multiplicity of actors within shifting cultural boundaries. Dependency of regional centers on small, hinterland sites may mean that small sites have greater autonomy than has been realized. A focus on small sites reminds us that these societal mosaics, of sites large and small, involve power strategies and resistance, negotiation, and compromise. At times, small sites may influence a polity's trajectory or may limit the consolidation of class-based power. Incorporating hinterlands into debates about emerging complexity encourages us to reconsider causal models of dominance by major centers and regional elites. The consideration of social and political dimensions of economic relationships is a common thread in the papers in this symposium, which demonstrate that external factors and elite strategies are not the only sources of complexity in past societies and polities. Complexity may also emerge from local actors and out of localized contexts: from small sites with big impacts.

[206] Poster Session · PEOPLE AND ANIMALS

[207] Poster Session · PEOPLE AND PLANTS

[208] Poster Session · ETHNOARCHAEOLOGY, REPLICATIVE STUDIES, AND SITE FORMATION PROCESSES

[209] Poster Session · HUMAN EVOLUTION

[210] Poster Session · MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD SUBSISTENCE AND SETTLEMENT IN THE WESTERN PHOENIX BASIN, ARIZONA: THE LUKE AIR FORCE BASE SOLAR-POWER-ARRAY ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY PROJECT.
From 2010–2013, Statistical Research, Inc., (SRI) completed phased mitigation on Luke Air Force Base near Glendale, AZ, for the construction of a proposed 17-megawatt, 107-acre solar-power-array. Excavations encompassed 44 contiguous acres of a larger archaeological site, which contained over 3,000 buried and shallowly stratified features preserved in a lower-bajada environment. Project results include the most substantial evidence of Middle and Late Archaic land use in the Phoenix Basin and southern Arizona. Based on the archaeological and geoarchaeological analysis, the site functioned as a seasonal habitation or resource procurement, processing, and staging locale intermittently occupied between 7000 cal. B.C.–cal. A.D. 1200. Occupational intensity was greatest during the Middle and Late Archaic Periods, and especially between ca. 3300 and 2400 cal B.C. Evidence from these Archaic occupations reflects the activities of mobile foraging groups processing wild plant resources. Virtually no evidence of maize was recovered, suggesting the site occupants were not engaged in early agriculture, unlike contemporaneous groups along the middle Santa Cruz River near Tucson. This symposium presents the results of ongoing analysis that are increasing our understanding of the Middle and Late Archaic periods in southern Arizona and the greater U.S. Southwest.

[211] Symposium · QUARRIES AND EARLY MINES: BREAKING BOUNDARIES
(SPONSORED BY PREHISTORIC QUARRY AND EARLY MINES INTEREST GROUP)
This symposium examines quarries and early mines from a variety of perspectives beyond traditional discussions relative to extractive activities and geochemical analyses. Quarries and early mines occupy an important – if not unique - place in cultural landscapes. Pathways and trails associated with quarries, linking specialized sites, provide evidence of the organization of quarrying activities and the raw material transport. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping provides new techniques for regional analysis at varying scales, leading to a deeper understanding of the ways in which communities inhabited a meaningful social landscape. We discuss how the specific qualities of raw material and place also played a role in the construction of memory and past ritual practice.
Forum · STUDENT FUTURES PART 2: CAREER TRACKS FOR STUDENTS IN CRM, ACADEMIA, GOVERNMENT, MUSEUMS (AND MORE!)  
(SPONSORED BY STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)  
This is the second part of a forum designed to pair current undergraduate and graduate students with a panel of experts with distinguished careers in a myriad of archaeological contexts. Student attendees will have the opportunity to address panelists in an "open mic" format with questions about starting (and succeeding) in archaeological careers in museums, government service, academia, and CRM. The format is designed to be informal, informative and fun!

Symposium · RE-THINKING THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF DIASPORA, DISPLACEMENT, AND POPULATION MOVEMENT  
How do archaeologists view issues of population movement? Traditionally, archaeologists borrowed migration concepts from late 19th and early 20th-century geographers, and took diaspora concepts from historians. Diaspora and migration are commonly used terms, but what a “diaspora” or a “migration” is, as a theoretical construct and as a social and historical phenomenon, is not adequately discussed in archaeology. It is time to re-think classical diaspora and migration models. What are the material and social impacts on people and groups who are disrupted and displaced because of war, disaster, or economic development? How do issues of identity, continuity, and change intersect with diasporas, displacements, and migrations? How do archaeologists approach coalescence and dispersal? This symposium highlights different archaeological approaches and interpretations of displacement environments. The goal of this session is to transcend geographic boundaries and historic/prehistoric dichotomies and discuss diverse approaches to various phenomena of population movement and its associated material and social impacts.

General Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEORY

General Session · HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

General Session · SOUTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICA

General Session · LITHIC ANALYSIS

General Session · EARLY PREHISTORY IN NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICA

General Session · NORTH COASTAL PERU

General Session · SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL GREAT PLAINS

General Session · HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

Symposium · STUDYING SOCIAL VARIATION AT THE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL LEVELS FOR THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE ON THE GREAT HUNGARIAN PLAIN  
The transition from the Early to Middle Bronze Age (2000-1500 B.C.) on the Great Hungarian Plain was accompanied by significant population increases, the intensification of craft production and new forms of agricultural output. Masterfully executed spiral decorations and other symbols are found on axes, whip handles, and ceramics here and across large areas of Europe. These symbols are often considered to be the calling cards of a new elite social class. Yet research from different parts of the Great Hungarian Plain suggests that societies were organized in several different ways during this regional florescence. This session is largely dedicated to new investigations into the Middle Bronze Age community at the cemetery of Békés Jégvermi-kert in Eastern Hungary. The aim of research here by the Bronze Age Körös Off-Tell Archaeology (BAKOTA) project is to provide a richly contextualized case study, while improving methods for the recovery of social and biological information in cemeteries where cremation is the dominant practice. In this session we describe our methods, the local mortuary landscape, the demographic profile...
and community customs practices here, and how different people in the cemetery fit into the regional patterns of trade, population movement, and conspicuous consumption.

[223] General Session · OLD WORLD PALEOLITHIC

[224] General Session · ABANDONMENT IN THE MAYA WORLD

[225] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE

[226] Symposium · STATE FORMATION IN EARLY JAPAN
This session presents results of current research into the state formation process in Japan. The temporal coverage is from ca. third century B.C. to the eighth century A.D. During this time period, regional societies evolved from a simple chiefdom to complex chiefdom and eventually unified into a centralize state in the eighth century. A noteworthy aspect is the widespread distribution of keyhole-shaped tumuli or burial mounds all over the Japanese islands from the middle third to early seventh centuries, except Hokkaido and the Ryukyu Islands. Although most regions of Japan at that time seem to be unified under the standardized mortuary practices, strong regional differences existed. This session emphasizes relatively autonomous role that regional societies played in the process of state formation.

[227] General Session · PRECLASSIC AND CLASSIC MAYA

[228] General Session · TEACHING ARCHAEOLOGY

[229] Forum · ERROR, SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS, AND UNCERTAINTY IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPUTATIONAL MODELING
Computer modeling of past landscapes and human behavior have become common components of archaeological research. These models are expanding our ability to test inferences through desktop driven predictive modeling and exploration of individual and group-level decision making; however, there is a lack of post-processing analysis regarding the sensitivities of our models and in determining the location(s) of uncertainty. Such post hoc evaluation is a routine component of modeling in the earth and geosciences. The paucity of such sensitivity analyses in archaeology affects our model outcomes and application confidence, as model flexibility and reliability go unchecked. Without systematic development and incorporation of post-processing procedures in the archaeological sector, the validity of our models will continue to be viewed as subpar by members of the associated sciences from which we borrow methods and with whom we interact. These issues of analytic credibility and model robusticity are especially important to archaeologists working to forge interdisciplinary connections with researchers in related fields. This forum aims to facilitate open communication about the need for such sensitivity testing of our model analyses, as well as to collectively explore new directions for developing robust methods of sensitivity analysis for archaeological models of spatial behavior.

[230] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MODERN WORLD

[231] Poster Session · CULTURE CONTACT AND COLONIALISM

[232] Poster Session · HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

[233] Poster Session · HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICA

[234] Poster Session · MUSEUMS

[235] General Session · EAST ASIA
[236] Symposium · LATE PLEISTOCENE LANDSCAPE STRATEGIES IN THE LEVANT: SOCIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND ECONOMIC INNOVATIONS IN OPEN SPACES
During the late Pleistocene, the eastern Levant was characterized primarily by steppic and, to a lesser extent, open parkland ecologies. It also contained a number of paludal systems in the form of Pleistocene lakes, ponds, and marshes. In these respects, it differed considerably from the western Levant, where more closed Mediterranean oak forest was typical of areas north of the Negev and permanent bodies of fresh water, such as the Sea of Galilee, were present. Settlement systems and behavioral strategies in the more open landscapes of the eastern Levant likely encouraged social networks that may have been analogous to those of the contemporaneous open landscapes of Upper Paleolithic Europe during the advance, peak, and retreat of the Last Glacial Maximum. While many eastern Levantine Early and Middle Epipaleolithic sites are aerially small, they represent persistent places in the landscape. Additionally, there is evidence for larger aggregation locales. In this symposium, we examine Early and Middle Epipaleolithic hunter-gatherer strategies in the eastern Levant.

[237] Symposium · MASTER TEACHER, MASTER CRAFTSMAN, JACK OF ALL TRADES: A SESSION IN HONOR OF JAMES A. NEELY
The career of James Neely has spanned a broad range of field research from the Deh Luran Plain to Oaxaca and the American Southwest. He was also a world class archer before he began his university studies in archaeology. He has collaborated with Scotty MacNeish, Kent Flannery, Henry Wright, Frank Hole, and Bill Doolittle among others, and has mentored a generation or two of younger scholars through his teaching at the University of Texas at Austin and the W.S. Ranch Project. Neely is a pioneer of multi-disciplinary archaeology, especially in the areas of hydraulic and hydrological investigations such as at Hierve el Agua in Mitla, Oaxaca, at Purron Dam in Tehuacan, and at the Safford Valley of Arizona. This session is devoted to honoring his significant contributions to Americanist Archaeology and to his many students whose careers he nurtured.

[238] Symposium · ARQUITECTURA PREHISPÁNICA EN OAXACA; INVESTIGACIONES RECIENTES EN DIFERENTES ESTUDIOS DE CASO
Durante los últimos años el INAH ha realizado trabajos importantes de investigación y conservación en numerosos sitios arqueológicos del estado de Oaxaca. Esta mesa tiene por objetivo mostrar los últimos descubrimientos, análisis y discusiones que han generado estas importantes investigaciones en paralelo con los proyectos en curso del centro INAH Oaxaca.

Seventy years ago Congress passed the Flood Control Act of 1944. This act created the arguably most extensive public works program ever in the United States as it authorized the construction of dams, irrigation projects, hydroelectric and flood control devices throughout most of the United States. The Act also resulted in one of the most massive salvage archaeology projects yet in this country: the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys and the National Park Service's Interagency Archeological Salvage Program. These programs marked the onset of the modern era of cultural resource management and contributed to the passage of the major cultural resource legislation that still guides federal agencies and the federal preservation program. As such, the activities River Basin Surveys and the Interagency Archeological Salvage Program and the results of those activities continue to influence American archaeology today.

[240] Symposium · NEW DIRECTIONS IN FEMINIST ARCHAEOLOGY: PEDAGOGY AND PRACTICE (SPONSORED BY COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ARCHAEOLOGY)
This symposium discusses the ways feminist practices have become increasingly incorporated into archaeology. By addressing the ways archaeologists develop research designs, execute projects, enact classroom training, and frame teaching philosophies, this symposium focuses on the inclusion of new meanings and trajectories of feminisms to reach wider communities and underrepresented descendant groups, approach new research directions, and engage with diverse needs of students and stake-holders. Working in various temporal and geographical areas, the participants define and understand feminism differently, allowing a conversation around what can be considered feminist tenets, as well as illustrating
various constraints on practices. Some participants discuss the difficulty in mediating theory versus practice in the classroom, strategies they have employed, and how current mentorship will affect the field in the future. Other participants explore how expectations, stigmas, and privilege affect how we define ourselves as archaeologists and how we interact with communities. As a whole, this symposium links where feminism in archaeology has been to where it is going and the many paths to get there.

[241] General Session · BIOARCHAEOLOGY

[242] Symposium · RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN OCEANIA
There are a myriad of archaeological research programs throughout the islands of the Pacific. Recent research in the region includes, but is not limited to, colonization studies, paleodietary isotopic analyses, chronometric hygiene, investigations of landscape utilization and modification, remote sensing, and elemental analysis of stone artifacts and sources. This session will present the diversity of themes and techniques in the archaeological investigation of Oceanic prehistory.

[243] Symposium · LEARNING & DOING: COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE IN SCALAR PERSPECTIVE
Lave and Wenger’s (1991) Situated Learning: Legitimate Peripheral Participation drew attention to the essential role of learning in daily activity and the material “arena” in which it occurs, one that involves relations among persons, activity and world. Their volume has inspired studies of apprenticeship, enskilment and embodied material practice, particularly in relation to craft production and formation of communities of practice. But less fully explored have been the scalar dimensions of these communities—through generations and across geographic distances—and their configuration in relation to variable dimensions of power. Contributors to this session explore how past learning communities relate to the socio-material units of varying scale that shape archaeological archives, asking how these were conditioned by power relations and differential knowledge transfer; how we conceptualize the situated apprentice in relation to both the longue durée and the broader socio-political economy in times of both ‘stability’ and ‘change’ and in relation to conservative and improvisational practice; and how we can surmount a focus on singular dimensions of learning (e.g., of a particular craft) to apprehend relationships of knowledge across domains and in relation to the role of non-human actants in the production and reproduction of social networks.

[244] Symposium · BARROW ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT (2013-2015), WESTERN AUSTRALIA: YEAR 1
The Barrow Island Archaeology Project (BIAP 2013-2015) is an Australian Research Council (ARC) funded project to study the exceptional record of deep-time Indigenous occupation on one of the largest islands off northwest Australia. The island and sites on it are optimally located to register first coastal occupations greater than 45,000 years ago; peoples’ responses to major changes in sea level, climate and eventual isolation from critical resources on the mainland, with predicted abandonment 7,400 years ago. Important climate and ecological records are being reconstructed from the contents of caves and from surface archaeological sites reflecting ancient cultural landscapes. The labor history of Indigenous people and pearling is accessed through the study of historical sites. This session profiles results of the fieldwork in 2013, covering (1) the excavation of a stratified Pleistocene-early Holocene cave deposit, describing preliminary dates, faunal and lithic remains, climatic and environmental signatures, and hunter-gatherer mobility; (2) the survey of surface sites from and relationships to the lithic assemblage from the cave deposits; and (3) historical uses of the island resulting from survey and excavation of 19th century sites including Aboriginal glass, shell and stone tool technologies in their island and greater Western Australian context.

[245] Symposium · NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS AND ECONOMIC INTERACTIONS OF ANDEAN MARITIME COMMUNITIES
The study of maritime settlements of the Andean Pacific coast is of vital importance for understanding the emergence of social complexity. However, only recently have Andean researchers been extensively excavating these sites with a multidisciplinary perspective. Instead of focusing attention simply on subsistence patterns or material culture, recent research is using a multiscalar perspective in order to understand the role of these settlements. This symposium will evaluate, using a broad anthropological perspective, the importance of Andean maritime communities, from the Middle Preceramic (5000 B.C.) to
the Colonial Period (A.D. 1532), to the study of social dynamics and economic interactions.

[246] Symposium · HUMANS IN THEIR LANDSCAPES: PAPERS IN HONOR OF MICHAEL A. JOCHIM, PART 1
This is the first of two sessions that celebrate the career of Michael A. Jochim. Mike is a key figure in hunter-gatherer archaeology throughout the world. His research in hunter-gatherer land use and human ecology has led to the development of a major theme in archaeological thought. His innovative approaches to regional survey and site discovery, coupled with his long-term program of meticulous excavation, have transformed archaeological understanding of his region of study-southwestern Germany-and provide a model of how to design regional archaeology in general. Over four decades of work at the University of California, Santa Barbara, Mike's influence as a scholar and mentor has extended far beyond hunters and gatherers, and participants in this session underscore the breadth of his scholarship and impact. This session considers Mike's contributions to the field, focusing on complex hunter-gathers and on studies of hunter-gatherer and horticulturalist landscapes in North America, South America, and Europe. Mike's fundamental insight that human thought and action have to be understood in a regional context unifies this diversity and highlights his most significant contribution to our field.

[247] Symposium · SOUTHWESTERN BIOARCHAEOLOGY 2014: SYNTHESIS, REVISION, CURRENT TRENDS
This session brings together bioarchaeologists working in academic, CRM, and museum contexts to highlight ongoing work and update regional colleagues on the status of projects addressing significant topics in Southwestern bioarchaeology. These include the challenges and benefits of working on NAGPRA compliance projects, studies of biodistance and social and economic relationships across the Greater Southwest and at a smaller scale in the post-Chacoan Northern San Juan Basin, major revision and reinterpretation of Late Classic Hohokam demography, new studies of mortuary ritual and cultural variation among the Hohokam, Ancestral Puebloans and Basketmakers, synthetic studies of cancer and scurvy, and considerations of embodied identity and the role of violence in shaping the history of places and social memory. The breadth of topics addressed in this session and the range of contexts in which bioarchaeologists are working attest to the vibrancy of this small subfield and the significant contribution of well-crafted bioarchaeological studies to the understanding of life and death in the past.

[248] Symposium · TECHNIQUE AND INTERPRETATION IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ROCK ART
(SPONSORED BY ROCK ART INTEREST GROUP)
Wherever people have been, the cultural manifestation of rock art has the potential of being archaeologically identified and recorded. In the pursuit of enhanced interpretive insight and innovative instrumental technique, this Rock Art Interest Group sponsored symposium is intended to provide a context within which recent archaeologically informed rock art research can be shared. The geographic framework is global and there is no temporal restraint.

[249] Symposium · THE GOLD ANNIVERSARY OF OBSIDIAN SOURCING: 50 YEARS OF RESEARCH AROUND THE WORLD. PART I
(SPONSORED BY INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR OBSIDIAN STUDIES, AND SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES)
It is now 50 years since the seminal publication by J.R. Cann and Colin Renfrew in the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society (1964, vol. 30, pp. 111-133) on the characterization of obsidian in the Mediterranean, showing that elemental analysis could assign artifacts to specific geological sources. Since then, many studies have been done around the world, identifying and characterizing obsidian sources, and analyzing artifacts to address issues about trade and exchange. A wide range of scientific methods have been used successfully, not only for elemental analysis (e.g. XRF, INAA, PIXE, LA-ICP-MS, SEM, microprobe), but also isotope analysis, fission-track dating, and magnetic properties. More importantly, obsidian studies also are done on the technology of production, wear patterns and residues on artifacts representing their usage, their chronology using hydration dating, geospatial distribution patterns, and fall-off curves from the source area to peripheries. The papers in this session will include syntheses of what has been accomplished in certain areas, the latest on analytical methods, new results, and on the interpretation and integration of obsidian studies with the social, economic, and ritual aspects of ancient societies. The discussants will assess the past, present, and future of obsidian studies in archaeology.
Symposium · WORLD ETHNOBIOLOGY: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DEBORAH M. PEARSCALL
(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY OF ETHNOBIOLOGY)
Tremendous advances in ethnobiological studies have been made over the last three decades. Through varied datasets and interpretive frameworks, ethnobiological investigations have produced novel insights into and greater understanding of a wide range of cultural dimensions, including dietary practices, subsistence strategies, social and political inequalities, gender, ritual and ideology, household and community spatial organization, among others. Deborah M. Pearsall has been a leading figure in the field of ethnobiology, particularly in the development and furthering of phytolith and starch-residue analyses. In addition, she has been at the forefront in promoting methodological rigor in paleoethnobotanical studies. While recognizing the importance of specialization in the maturation of ethnobiology, Pearsall has not been seduced by the allure of minutiae and steadfastly maintains a clear vision and perspective on big issues. In this session, colleagues with whom she has collaborated and former students will present papers honoring the contributions of Deborah M. Pearsall.

Symposium · VISIONS OF OTHER WORLDS: IDEOGRAPHICAL AND RITUAL FUNCTIONS OF MISSISSIPPIAN SYMBOLS
A series of iconographic studies, based on multidisciplinary approaches, have yielded dynamic insights into the ideological visions of Mississippian societies and religion in the prehistoric southeastern United States. The papers presented in this symposium will cover topics such as the points of origin and movement of cults, the functions of symbols carried by specific cult objects within the larger stylistic geography of eastern North America, and the role of warfare within the broader category of cult manifestations. These presentations will also present new hypotheses about the functions of Mississippian symbols as instruments of social and religious communication.

Symposium · RECENT TRENDS IN PLAZA INVESTIGATIONS IN THE MAYA LOWLANDS
It is well known that plazas were integral elements of ancient Maya site design. Plazas, however, are often viewed as empty spaces bounded by architecture. Although, scholars have interpreted plazas as locations for public gatherings and other activities, extensive plaza investigations have been limited in the Maya lowlands. In this session, we examine the various ways in which archaeologists recently have begun to investigate plazas and the significance of their findings. This includes broad scale exploration of single occupation periods for evidence of plaza activities such as marketplaces and ceremonial activities, as well as penetrating excavations to investigate earlier occupation, oftentimes dating to the Preclassic. Innovative methods, such as remote sensing, soil chemistry, and micro-artifact analysis, have proven useful in shedding light on plaza activities, as well as changes in function of plaza spaces through time. The papers in this session illustrate the important contributions that plaza investigations are making to a holistic understanding of how the ancient Maya created and utilized the open spaces within their sites.

Symposium · NEW RESEARCHES AND TECHNIQUES ON LAPIDARY OBJECTS FROM MESOAMERICA: PROVENANCE, CIRCULATION AND MANUFACTURE
The detailed and systematic study of lapidary pieces has been increased in the last years with the development of new techniques of analysis, the revision of well-known assemblages, and the discovery of fabulous contexts with this kind of materials. The purpose of this symposium is to show, compare and discuss the different researches about diverse aspects of the lapidary objects made on different stones, related with provenance, mining complexes, organization of production, tools and manufacturing techniques, workshops, technological styles, exchange, distribution, and consumption of them in Mesoamerica. Beside these main topics, the presence of certain minerals, tools, and manufacturing techniques in different regions and cultures could link them by formal and informal trade networks and stimulated or developed regional and long-distance relationships. Also, some new discoveries will be presented in the symposium, with the register, analysis, and restoration of the pieces. Finally, with the new data and the current researches, it is possible to review, confirm or refuse, pioneer and classic lapidary exchange models and proposals of manufacturing techniques on this objects.

Symposium · CITY, CRAFT, AND RESIDENCE IN MESOAMERICA: RESEARCH PAPERS PRESENTED IN HONOR OF DAN M. HEALAN
Dan Healan’s career in Mesoamerican archaeology represents a diverse contribution to the field both
thematically and geographically. Through his personal research, collaboration with colleagues, and mentoring of students, he has significantly impacted the studies of residential archaeology, quantitative analysis, craft production, and urbanism in areas as varied as West Mexico, Central Mexico, Oaxaca, the Gulf Coast, Northern Yucatan, and the Southeastern United States. An early advocate of statistics, multivariate quantitative analysis, and computer data entry, Healan’s approach to data analysis has left an indelible mark on generations of colleagues and students. His meticulous excavations in residential contexts at the Postclassic urban center of Tula, Hidalgo, Mexico, helped establish household archaeology as a major focus in Mesoamerican research. Moreover, Healan’s investigations of obsidian procurement, artifact production, and distribution at Tula and in Michoacan stand as seminal contributions to economic archaeology. This symposium celebrates Dan Healan’s achievements and influence that highlight recent research conducted by his students and close colleagues.

[255] Symposium · EXPLORING VARIABILITY IN BIPOLAR TECHNOLOGY
The differences and similarities between Homo sapiens, non-human primates, and their ancestors are key questions in anthropological research. Studies of the ubiquitous lithic material record have played an important, but debated role in such investigations. Variability in lithic assemblages and the limited use of these technologies in non-human primate societies results in problematic analogies. Bipolar technology, the use of hammers and anvils to produce tools and process materials, is found across the Stone Age and in non-human primate societies. This technology is highly variable and serves many purposes, depending on the goals of the action and its context. By focusing on this simple, but not simplistic, technology, researchers can build powerful analogies for broader behavioral and evolutionary relationships amongst human and non-human primates.

The session brings together a wide variety of researchers working on bipolar technology in human and non-human primate contexts. We will focus on the archaeological traces of bipolar technology, its use in a variety of contexts, as well as middle range research on the topic. The session will provide a platform for research groups usually separated by time period, region and species specialization to share perspectives and data on the most ubiquitous of lithic technologies.

[256] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE PRODUCTION OF POWER IN THE COLONIAL ANDES
Recently, colonial-period archaeologists in the Andean region have addressed a broad spectrum of indigenous positions relative to Hispanic colonialism—from active collaboration, selective accommodation/incorporation, passive resistance, and active, violent resistance. Spanish colonial interests were similarly divided among diverse state, religious and merchant institutions, producing locally structured and often fragmented landscapes of power. Archaeology is ideally suited for an inquiry into colonial power, not only through investigations into the material correlates of these behaviors, but also how materials themselves, including texts, artifacts, and spaces, provided avenues for the simultaneous production and destabilization of social power amidst competing colonial interests. In this session, we ask participants to address how their research examines the production of social power throughout colonial encounters, encouraging the exploration of transconquest or comparative perspectives with earlier Andean colonial programs. We seek papers that examine how the production of power was mutually constitutive and relational among Hispanic, indigenous, and mestizaje interests, linking analyses of colonial identity, gender, and class formation with anthropological inquiries into the ambiguities and ambivalence of social power.

[257] General Session · NEAR EAST

[258] Symposium · BLOGGING ARCHAEOLOGY, AGAIN
Blogging and social media have become indispensable tools for archaeologists in recent years. Academic and cultural resource management projects are utilizing blogging and social media for outreach and in classroom settings. The sharing of archaeology news and information by archaeologists and journals is a primary source of up to the minute information for many. A number of blogs are aimed at providing the public with information on either a single topic or a range of related topics. With all the benefits to blogging and the use of social media in archaeology there are still issues to overcome. The problem of relating site and project information to the public while maintaining anonymity of the parties involved and keeping site locations confidential is something that every archaeologist struggles with. In this session we will examine the ways archaeologists use social media and blogging and how problems related to the use
of social media can be overcome.

[259] Symposium · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE IRISH FAMINE: EXPLORING LASTING EFFECTS ON LOCAL, REGIONAL, AND TRANSATLANTIC SCALES
The Irish Great Famine is traditionally understood as a mid-19th century event that triggered depopulation through disease and massive immigration. Widely considered a watershed moment in Irish history, the repercussions lasted decades and affected millions of citizens. However, its victims are largely nameless, with limited documentary and material evidence available. While the economic situation that contributed to the Famine is often explored, the long-reaching social changes before and after created a context of rapid and dramatic social restructuring. The papers in this session explore the Famine as a much longer event than the traditional concept of the years of starvation. With archaeological data, the different kinds of experiences, adjustments, and alterations span decades and serve as one of the cornerstones of the development of modern Irish society. By examining the effects of the Famine at the scale of household, village and global city, this research suggests that the Famine is not only a physical event, but a mental one as well. The mentality of mass starvation continued without relief for thousands of Irish for decades. Rather than considering the events post-Famine as particularly derived consequences, the archaeology of the islands suggests the Famine was an ongoing experience lasting generations.

[260] General Session · MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

[261] General Session · NEW WORLD CERAMICS

[262] General Session · LATER PREHISTORY IN THE GREAT BASIN

[263] Poster Session · MIDWEST AND SOUTHEAST

[264] Poster Session · GEOARCHAEOLOGY

[265] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICAN PLAINS

[266] Poster Session · MOUNDS IN THE MIDCONTINENT

[267] Poster Session · CONTEMPORARY INVESTIGATIONS OF A CLASSIC SITE: THE LATEST RESEARCH AT THE BLACKWATER DRAW SITE, NM.
Blackwater Draw Locality 1, the Clovis site, played an important role in establishing the Pleistocene antiquity of the humans in the Americas, and was seminal in the development of the cultural and environmental frameworks we use to understand the prehistory of Western North America. Despite years of destructive gravel mining, intact deposits ranging in age from Pleistocene to recent remain preserved at the site and it continues to be central to active research being carried out by a number of institutions. The posters in this session bring together researchers from a variety of backgrounds, fields, and institutions to present the most current research on archaeology, paleoecology, and geomorphology at several localities at the Blackwater Draw site.

[268] General Session · METHODOLOGY IN SOUTHWESTERN ARCHAEOLOGY

[269] General Session · CARIBBEAN

[270] General Session · HISTORIC CEMETERIES

[271] General Session · OCEANIA
[272] General Session · MORTUARY PRACTICES IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

[273] Symposium · TRAFFICKING CULTURAL OBJECTS
The papers in this session focus on the illicit trade in cultural objects, which continues to harm cultural heritage worldwide. They build upon a strong base of scholarship that has already exposed the nature and scale of the damage caused by the trade to archaeological and other cultural sites, but broaden the scope of engagement by examining the economic and criminological contexts of the trade, which have in the past been somewhat overlooked. By so doing, it is hoped to develop an inter-disciplinary and comparative approach to the problem that will allow a more in-depth and nuanced understanding of the issues involved, and which will in turn feed into debates over appropriate forms of normative and legal regulation. The emphasis of the session is on market analysis, due to a belief that the trade will only be constrained by policies aimed at demand reduction.

[274] Forum · THE ENGAGED CLASSROOM: DEVELOPING ACTIVITIES FOR ARCHAEOLOGY COURSES
(SPONSORED BY SAA PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE)
Archaeology courses offer ample opportunity to engage students in creative learning. Our discipline is one of infinite curiosity and discovery, which translates well to hands-on and/or critical thinking exercises. However, designing and implementing appropriate activities can be a challenge, particularly for new instructors. It takes time to develop an activity, supplies may not be readily available, planned activities may not live up to expectations, or student interaction may be difficult to facilitate. This forum is designed to offer archaeology instructors the opportunity to discuss, brainstorm, and share classroom activities. Our goal is for attendees to leave with examples of activities that could be implemented in a variety of archaeology courses. Each discussant will present a successful activity, including sharing tips and techniques to replicate the activity. Forum attendees will then collaboratively outline activities to teach common archaeological concepts in an engaged manner, allowing participants to learn from the successes and challenges others have experienced.

[275] Symposium · TULA OF THE TOLTECS AND CENTRAL MEXICAN ARCHAEOLOGY: RESEARCH PAPERS PRESENTED IN HONOR OF DAN M. HEALAN
Dan Healan’s dissertation work at Tula marked the beginning of a long career with significant contributions to our understanding of residential organization at that emblematic Postclassic central Mexican urban center. While his career has expanded both geographically and temporally since then, his work there caused central Mexican archaeology to adjust focus and consider new variables in the cultural development of archaeological sites throughout central Mexico, not just at Tula. Helping to widen the scope of investigation in order to provide a more complete picture of the daily life of ancient Mesoamericans, Dan Healan has, through his work, led us to incorporate into our studies expanded data sets, including residential architecture, household economies, quantitative methods, and resource utilization to reconstruct the Mesoamerican past. This is the second of two sessions honoring the work of Dan Healan through essays by his students and close colleagues working in Tula and elsewhere in central Mexico, who have been greatly influenced by Healan’s work.

[276] Symposium · THE DESTINY OF THEIR MANIFESTS: MODELING SIXTEENTH-CENTURY ENTRADA ASSEMBLAGES IN NORTH AMERICA
Recent work by archaeologists, historians, and ethnohistorians, has begun to reveal a wealth of evidence concerning the widely variable, inter-ethnic relationships that characterized Native and European interactions throughout the sixteenth-century in North America. Although the breadth and depth of our data has expanded significantly, models of the complex, dynamic relationships between Native communities, Africans, and Europeans, continue to be underdeveloped. In particular, we have yet to create frameworks for evaluating, synthesizing, and comparing entrada assemblages and connecting the dotted path between object-oriented and site-focused analyses, and the wider patterns of world system dynamics. Contributions to this session focus on the integration of data from different sources and scales to characterize the nature of Spanish-led entradas, their activities, their consequences, and their inter-ethnic dynamics across sixteenth-century North America – from high deserts of Tierra Nueva to the coastal lowlands of La Florida. Our goals are to better understand what some of our earliest historic sites and materials represent, and to begin developing a framework for more broadly-based comparisons of entrada-related activities and materials.
[277] Symposium · THE LIGHT AND DARK SIDES OF LAS CUEVAS, BELIZE

Las Cuevas is a medium-sized Maya administrative/ceremonial center located on the east side of the Maya mountains only 14km from the mammoth site of Caracol. It was briefly investigated in 1958 during a brief seven-week field season by British archaeologist Adrian Digby and then Commissioner of the Belize Department of Archaeology A. H. Anderson, but no subsequent work was carried out. The site is of particular interest because of its somewhat unusual layout. Architectural features surround a dry sinkhole and a large cave system runs directly beneath the main plaza- hence our session title. The massive cave entrance sits at the base of the sinkhole directly below the eastern pyramid. The cave entrance is cathedral-like and architecturally modified with formal platforms and stairways that are stepped upward creating an amphitheatre-like space, which suggests that the cave was used for large and well-organized ceremonies. In 2010 the Las Cuevas Archaeological Reconnaissance renewed investigations at the site with the goal of understanding its significance in the changing Late Classic political environment, its relationship to other sites, and its role as a religious center. In this session we present work from the past three field seasons and offer preliminary results.

[278] General Session · PALEOLITHIC EUROPE

[279] Symposium · THE EARLY MESOAMERICAN CITY: URBANISM AND URBANIZATION IN THE FORMATIVE PERIOD

Not too long ago the term “Formative Period Urbanism” would have struck many Mesoamerican archaeologists as an oxymoron. Yet, research over the past 20 years has demonstrated that the Formative Period was not a mere prelude to the Classic Period (A.D. 300-900), but that in many regions it exceeded the Classic; not only were there true cities in the Formative period, but they were as large or larger than those of the Classic. The latter part of the Formative period saw the climax of a 1500-year-long trend of increasing complexity; cities were widespread throughout Mesoamerica, supported by systems of intensive agriculture, with elites who shared a pan-Mesoamerican tradition of high culture that included art, writing, religion, and engineering. Key issues addressed in this symposium include the following. What was the nature of Formative period urbanism in Mesoamerica? How do the processes of initial urbanization in Mesoamerica compare to those elsewhere in the world? How did Formative Period urbanism differ from that of later times in Mesoamerica? What role did the emergence of an elite intelligentsia play in the development of Formative Period urbanism?

[280] Symposium · CALF CREEK: A MIDDLE HOLOCENE HORIZON ON THE SOUTHERN PLAINS

The Calf Creek horizon, defined almost 20 years ago, covers most of the Southern Plains and is a significant temporal marker where it has been documented. This symposium presents recent research on this important period, dating to approximately 6000 years ago. Regional case studies define the geographic extent of this horizon and provide important information about subsistence, settlement mobility, and technological behavior. New findings document strategies for producing the elaborate toolkit that characterizes this period, including complex heat treatments to produce high quality toolstone as well as distinctive basal notching that defines diagnostic dart points associated with this horizon. High precision chronometric and environmental data contextualize some local Calf Creek manifestations. This period was important not only for hunter-gatherer adaptations, but also for the evolution from Bison antiquus to Bison bison. Calf Creek adaptations were part of well-established Archaic traditions, but are noteworthy for a series of highly elaborated behaviors that appear to have been focused on the successful hunting and exploitation of bison. The seemingly rapid spread of this horizon raises important questions about hunter-gatherer social organizations in the early-Middle Holocene.

[281] Symposium · REASSEMBLING THE SACRED BUNDLE: MULTIFACETED APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING THE PAST.

This symposium brings together investigators sharing a significant common denominator: they find solutions to archaeological problems in the overlaps among multiple lines of evidence. Theoretical approaches are disparate, but each participant addresses a particular issue in New World societal development using an array of perspectives and ideas drawn from anthropology and allied disciplines, rather than interpreting the past solely through the lens of an autonomous archaeology. The authors of these papers recruit ideas and evidence from ethnography, oral tradition, historical linguistics, and biological population studies, along with archaeology sensu stricto, in order to build richer, more nuanced, and more reliable culture histories. Desacralizing the sacred bundle of four-field anthropology may have been premature.
[282] Symposium · LONESOME LANDSCAPES: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF REMOTENESS AND ISOLATION
When one reflects on some of the most compelling archaeological discoveries, they all share a distinct aura of remoteness and isolation, either perceived or real. These terms are used by scholars and writers across and beyond our discipline, yet seldom is there a concerted effort to critically examine them. This session seeks to explore these concepts from a variety of perspectives and draw some useful generalizations. It is not our goal to agree upon rigid definitions, but to freely engage these concepts from the particular perspectives and data sets brought by each of the participants. The relative remoteness and isolation of a place can be the result of many factors and can have a variety of consequences for its inhabitants. Why do people choose to live in these places? Or do they avoid them? What vulnerabilities are unique or inherent to such contexts? How does this affect short-term planning and long-term adaptation? Achieving a better understanding of these tightly linked ideas will enhance our ability to comprehend the historical processes and past decisions that created the material record, for both evolutionary approaches, as well as perspectives more focused on social dynamics.

[283] Symposium · FORENSIC ARCHAEOLOGY: PAST CASES, CURRENT RESEARCH
As forensic archaeology continues to grow as a discipline and is utilized with increasing frequency by law enforcement officials, case studies are of great use to those engaged in forensic work. This session aims to highlight recent projects from those active in the field. In addition, this session also features research projects that will be of benefit to future forensic work and criminal justice. Those involved in research have the opportunity to address areas untouched by current practitioners. Research is essential to strengthening the theoretical foundations of forensic archaeology.

[284] Symposium · HUMANS ON THE LANDSCAPE: PAPERS IN HONOR OF MICHAEL JOCHIM, PART 2
This is the second of two sessions that celebrate the career of Michael A. Jochim. Mike is a key figure in hunter-gatherer archaeology throughout the world. His research in hunter-gatherer land use, evolution, and ecology has led to the development of a major theme in archaeological thought. His innovative approaches to regional survey and site discovery, coupled with his long-term program of meticulous excavation, have transformed archaeological understanding of his region of study-southwestern Germany -and provide a model of how to design regional archaeology in general. Over four decades of work at the University of California, Santa Barbara, Mike's influence as a scholar and mentor has extended far beyond hunters and gatherers. Participants in this session underscore the breadth of his scholarship and impact. We include papers on hunters and gatherers technology, land use, settlement and subsistence throughout the world, as well discussions of Mike Jochim's contribution to archaeology as a field. We consider societies ranging from simple mobile groups to settled farmers and states. Mike's fundamental insight that human thought and action have to be understood in a regional context unifies this diversity and highlights his most significant contribution to our field.

[285] Symposium · RECENT ADVANCES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF PACHACAMAC, PANQUILMA AND THE LURÍN VALLEY IN THE PERUVIAN CENTRAL COAST (SPONSORED BY INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS PERUANOS (IEP))
During the last two years, the Institute of Peruvian Studies (IEP) has been conducting research at the Late Intermediate Period site of Panquilma, located in the Lurin valley, 21 km from the religious center of Pachacamac. The main objective of this program is to investigate the role played by Pachacamac in the social organization of the Lurin valley during the Late Intermediate and Late Horizon Periods. Traditionally, research about this matter has been centered solely on the study of Pachacamac. We argue that in order to better understand this problem we need to focus also on the rural communities that, like Panquilma, developed under the influence of this important religious center.

Data collected from Panquilma's public, residential, and funerary sectors is revealing the different ways in which the religious ascendance of Pachacamac influenced the development of local political and economic processes. Papers presented in this session will discuss different aspects of Panquilma’s life and social identities, analyzing both the public and household levels, with a special emphasis in the relationship between these practices and the religious center of Pachacamac.

[286] Symposium · CURRENT ISSUES IN ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLING AND
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METHODOLOGY
(SPONSORED BY SAA ZOOARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

Zooarchaeologists have long recognized that field and analytic methods can significantly impact results and interpretation. Recent renewed calls for quality control and assurance in zooarchaeology reflect how methodological issues persist in the discipline. Sample representativeness, for instance, remains problematic, exacerbated by inadequate methodological reporting and inattention to the effect of varying sampling protocols. To this are added emerging methodological concerns, as newer analytic techniques, such as ancient DNA and stable isotope studies, become common investigative tools in zooarchaeology. Attention to these issues is critical, as they can impact analytic conclusions and broader archaeological interpretation, as well as hinder comparative approaches and cross-regional syntheses.

This symposium will explore current and emerging issues in zooarchaeological sampling, analytical approaches, and methodology. Topics are diverse, encompassing a range of issues from the trowel's edge to data dissemination. The session will provide a forum to identify and clarify methodological problems and advance their solution through awareness and discourse. Best practices will be considered, although standardized, one-size-fits-all approaches will not necessarily be advocated. The session will also include methodological concerns relating to isotope and aDNA applications in faunal analysis, integrating these into a holistic treatment of current issues in zooarchaeological methodology.

[287] Symposium · THE GOLD ANNIVERSARY OF OBSIDIAN SOURCING: 50 YEARS OF RESEARCH AROUND THE WORLD. PART II
(SPONSORED BY INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OBSIDIAN STUDIES (IAOS) AND SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE (SAS))

It is now 50 years since the seminal publication by J.R. Cann and Colin Renfrew in the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society (1964, vol. 30, pp. 111-133) on the characterization of obsidian in the Mediterranean, showing that elemental analysis could assign artifacts to specific geological sources. Since then, many studies have been done around the world, identifying and characterizing obsidian sources, and analyzing artifacts to address issues about trade and exchange. A wide range of scientific methods have been used successfully, not only for elemental analysis (e.g. XRF, INAA, PIXE, LA-ICP-MS, SEM, microprobe), but also isotope analysis, fission-track dating, and magnetic properties. More importantly, obsidian studies also are done on the technology of production, wear patterns and residues on artifacts representing their usage, their chronology using hydration dating, geospatial distribution patterns, and fall-off curves from the source area to peripheries. The papers in this session will include syntheses of what has been accomplished in certain areas, the latest on analytical methods, new results, and on the interpretation and integration of obsidian studies with the social, economic, and ritual aspects of ancient societies. The discussants will assess the past, present, and future of obsidian studies in archaeology.

[288] Symposium · FEAST, FAMINE, OR FIGHTING? MULTIPLE PATHWAYS TO SOCIAL COMPLEXITY
This session will explore the multiple pathways that may have given rise to social complexity from a variety of micro-historical, comparative, and theoretical frameworks. This interdisciplinary undertaking will employ a variety of perspectives and methodologies that encompass both materialistic and non-materialistic approaches. Factors to be considered include, but are not limited to, feasts (manipulation of surpluses), famines (shortfalls), fighting (intra- and inter-group conflict), environmental factors (climate change), demographic shifts (population increase/decrease) along with rituals and ceremonies (ideological propaganda). Findings from European, Asian, African, Oceanian, and North and South American locations will be put forth by an international cadre of archaeologists, cultural anthropologists, sociologists, and ethnohistorians.

[289] Symposium · COUPLED REGIONS, COUPLED SYSTEMS: DYNAMICS OF PREHISPANIC FARMING SOCIETIES IN THE NORTHERN SAN JUAN AND THE NORTHERN RIO GRANDE
The northern San Juan and the northern Rio Grande constituted the two major population centers of the Pueblo world during most of the prehispanic farming period. Here we address a wide range of questions concerning the social and environmental aspects of prehistoric Pueblo life in these two regions to produce a holistic view of their social and physical landscapes between A.D. 600 and 1760. Reconstructions of paleoproductivity, paleodemography, and violence across the northern Southwest; the nature of the community and community centers through time and space; models for migration; the development of political complexity; and the development of the economies in these two regions are
major foci of the presentations. We discuss the coupling between the socio-natural systems within each region, assess the degree to which these two regions were demographically coupled, and consider the role of these regions in the wider narrative of the prehistory of the American Southwest. This session is sponsored by the Village Ecodynamics Project, a multi-year, multi-institutional NSF-funded collaboration that explores the prehistory of the Pueblo Southwest using both the empirical archaeological record and computational modeling, and by GHEA, the Global Human Ecodynamics Alliance.

[290] Symposium · ADVANCING THEORY AND INTERPRETATION IN A 21ST CENTURY PACIFIC NORTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

The Pacific Northwest (PNW) region of North America is best known in anthropology for its complex fisher-forager societies. Ethnographers have had a profound impact on how archaeologists interpret the archaeological record in this region. However, the strength of the ethnographic record may also have played a critical role in limiting theoretical advances in the PNW as compared to other regions. Theoretical archaeology in the PNW region has generally emphasized explanations for the patterns of socio-economic and political organization described in the ethnographies. While this is important research, it has rarely led scholars to question the utility of the ethnographic record as the primary guide to the nature of more ancient societies known from archaeological research in the region. This symposium challenges scholars to move beyond uncritical reliance on ethnographic analogy in order to advance theory and interpretation in the Pacific Northwest region by exploring demography, socio-economy, political systems, gender, and colonial engagements. Drawing from multiple theoretical paradigms, presenters in the session address these themes while considering wider implications of their research for advancing Pacific Northwest archaeology in the 21st century.

[291] Symposium · BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO KINSHIP: BRIDGING BIOLOGY, SOCIAL RELATEDNESS, AND THEORY

Recent bioarchaeological approaches have placed emphasis upon individuals, communities, or populations as units of analysis, leaving mid-scale collective identities, including kinship, largely underexplored. A resurgence of ethnographic kinship studies has generated new, more flexible conceptions of “family”, while advances in multivariate statistical methods used in biodistance analyses and the increased resolution provided by molecular genetic approaches are contributing more reliable means of identifying biological kin in mortuary contexts. As a synthetic approach, bioarchaeology is well positioned to incorporate novel conceptions of kinship and use diverse datasets to reconstruct ancient kin relations. However, with few exceptions, bioarchaeology has yet to bridge the intellectual traditions of archaeology and biological anthropology in its treatment of “relatedness”. This session will emphasize bioarchaeological research employing complex conceptions of kinship to bridge biologically based and socially-constructed notions of relatedness. The goal is to move beyond the archaeological identification of biological kin to assessing social organization by exploring the interconnectivity of individual, kin-level, and population-level social identities. This research extends the multiscalar and deep-time perspectives on social organization that bioarchaeology strives to provide. Participants will discuss the challenges of applying these concepts to (bio)archaeological data and developing holistic approaches to kinship that incorporate both biological and social relatedness.


Leslie Shaw was one of those rare archaeologists able to conceptualize and work on a problem at different scales. In her research in Belize, New England, Wyoming, and on Easter Island, she looked at communities and their environments from multiple perspectives, believing that to understand the local, you must know the regional, and to understand the regional, you must know the local. While we all recognize that this approach is ideal for answering questions about the past, we tend to work exclusively from one perspective at a time, considering the others almost as afterthoughts. Yet the interplay of the interregional, regional, and local is as important to understanding behavior in the past as it is today. This is especially true when investigating topics such as Maya economic organization, a primary research focus of Shaw. In her work on resource use, site economies, and markets, she consistently employed a multiscalar approach, moving seamlessly between levels. This session’s papers reflect Shaw’s commitment to a holistic perspective and her particular research interests by contextualizing the economic life of prehispanic Maya communities at multiple scales. Examining how household, community, and region were linked enhances our understanding of all three and helps honor her legacy.

[293] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY BEYOND BORDERS: CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS BY
MEXICAN AND AMERICAN RESEARCHERS
The goal of this symposium is to present current archaeological investigations from throughout Mesoamerica and to provide an opportunity for both Mexican and American scholars to present their research in a common space. While transnational scholarship is increasing, this session aims to encourage further academic discourse between researchers that might not already be in communication. Collaborative projects between scholars in the country of research and international scholars create opportunities for investigations of previously excavated collections, training for local researchers in new methodological techniques, and financially investing in local economies by carrying out specialized analyses in the country of research. Thus, we hope that this symposium will serve to publicize current research endeavors by local and international scholars and initiate conversations that could lead to new perspectives and future collaborative research.

[294] Symposium · LAND USE AND SOCIAL HISTORY IN THE SOUTHERN CHUSKA VALLEY, NEW MEXICO.
The southern Chuska Valley lies at the interface between the Chuska Mountains and the San Juan Basin. The area is characterized by a rich and diverse archaeological record ranging from Archaic campsites to multi-storied masonry Great Houses. This symposium explores the long-term pattern of land use and the social history reflected in a series of recently excavated sites. Various topics are explored that aid in unraveling the dynamic and fluid nature that the past inhabitants coped with in an ever changing natural and social environment, with themes relating to household organization, early village formation and community development, as well as regional interaction and exchange.

[295] Symposium · RECENT APPLICATIONS AND INNOVATION IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMOTE SENSING
While remote sensing and GIS are now standard data modeling and research tools in archaeology, they are applied in widely varying ways. This session is dedicated to research employing remotely sensed data to address archaeological inquiries in diverse geographies, as well as facilitating discourse over the development of discipline-wide standards for technical data processing. The goal is to develop a discussion about the efficacy of certain techniques in disparate project types and geomorphological conditions through the presentation of real world case studies.

[296] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY SHOULD BE [ADJECTIVE/NOUN/PHRASE]: A COHORT’S PERSPECTIVE ON PARTICIPATION, PUBLICS, AND PARADIGMS
In common, session participants have had four-field anthropological training that attends to the applied and political dimensions of practitioners’ work. It is also no coincidence that participants are close in institutional cohort; our interactions have long made for productive, intellectual discussions. We now reflect on the present and future state of archaeology based on our subsequent experiences within and beyond the academy. To this end, and with the following queries in mind, participants insert in the title’s blank as they see fit. How do contemporary socio-politics impact research designs and practice/praxis? How might longstanding research questions, which have the ring of the commonsensical in need of interrogation, be reframed? What might be emergent areas of investigation—theoretical perspectives and methodological innovations—that require nurturing? What will archaeology’s relationship to anthropology be in light of ongoing disciplinary fragmentation, a fragmentation that we find particularly disquieting? How will the sub-field remain relevant given competing publics who interpret, consume, commodify the past? How can archaeologists participate in other humanistic and social scientific fields, to significantly impact discussions about materialism, complexity, power, and identity? Is it time for a paradigm shift? If so, what collective vision can we put forth to nudge this shift along?

[297] Poster Session · SOUTH AND EAST ASIA

[298] Poster Session · AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

[299] Poster Session · PALEOLITHIC, MESOLITHIC, AND NEOLITHIC EUROPE

[300] Poster Session · PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC EUROPE
Bioarchaeologists are in a unique position to combine social theory, archaeological context, and biological data. This symposium highlights researchers who creatively employ scientific methodologies in a reflexive, humanistic manner that makes an effort to address the complexity of the human experience. When informed by social theory, technical methods utilizing human remains such as isotopic studies, ancient DNA, histology, back-scattered electrons--scanning electron microscopy, and computed tomography/3-D analysis are effectively used to explore the mortuary landscape. Derived from specialized methods, these data can inform intangible cultural ideas like identity, gender, status, and other anthropological inquiries at multiple scales of analysis. As techniques are implemented from other disciplines, particularly those in the chemical and biomedical fields, we must be cognizant that scientific methods have relevance to our field only if they are applied in association with social theory. Researchers in this symposium have united concepts of biology and culture to demonstrate the utility of scientific methods in anthropological studies.

The generation of practitioners who invented modern CRM archaeology in the 70s and 80s is retiring. A new generation of professionals now faces a variety of challenges and opportunities, some of which are as old as CRM itself and some of which are unprecedented. This symposium will highlight a variety of innovative approaches to training and mentoring young CRM archaeologists at universities, federal and state agencies, and consulting firms. It will also explore the both changing and familiar ground they'll cover as they take over the care and management of the past.

At some point between the 1st and 5th centuries A.D., workers built an 18-km-long causeway connecting Ucí, located in the Northern Maya Lowlands, to a series of smaller settlements to the east, ending at Cansahcab. The causeway, which required hundreds of laborers to build, attests to an episode of micro-regional integration. Over the course of five field seasons, the Ucí-Cansahcab Regional Integration Project has researched the process of integration, how it affected people living on and near the causeway, and how these people shaped and conditioned the process of integration. The project approaches these questions from multi-scalar and multidisciplinary perspectives, including regional survey, systematic mapping of sites at all levels of the settlement hierarchy, excavations of both households and monumental contexts, soil chemistry, hydrology, paleoecology, and remote sensing. The papers in this session explore both the integration represented by construction of the causeway as well as other processes, such as the decline of centralized power in the Late Classic period and the daily lives of Postclassic inhabitants.
Historically, academic-based archaeological research in Mongolia has focused on the Altai, and western and northern parts of the country. The recent growth of mining-permit-driven CRM archaeology in the Gobi has brought to light the need for a synthetic approach that covers the country as a whole, both regionally and chronologically. The purpose of this forum is to promote dialog between researchers in an effort to "fit together the pieces" that exist now and are currently being discovered. An important aspect of this endeavor is to identify and incorporate data being generated in parts of the country about which little is known. In essence, this forum seeks to identify what we presently know, and what we need to know to complete the picture.

Should archaeologists even write fictional accounts about their subjects or research? Anthropologists know that cultural knowledge is traditionally passed on through stories, and that a good story entertains, transmits information, and often contains a moral, or cultural lesson. A small number of anthropologists and archaeologists have successfully used fiction to illuminate the lives of their subjects or their work. A much greater number of non-anthropologist writers have somewhat carelessly used the past as a setting for their fanciful writing. We explore the impact of both good and poor archaeological fiction upon the discipline and public. Participants will present short statements and read briefly from their work before engaging in a discussion of the inherent difficulties encountered in writing archaeological fiction. The second hour will be devoted to strategies for writing good, accurate, and engaging fiction. Additionally we will discuss current perils and pitfalls in publishing commercially, through the regional and academic press, and on-line. Audience participation will be encouraged.

Range Creek Canyon is a mid-elevation canyon located in the remote and rugged West Tavaputs Plateau of central Utah. The canyon encompasses 50,000 acres that exhibit high topographic relief, remaining a relatively inaccessible and remote location even today. The high density (ca. 450 sites) and virtually pristine nature of prehistoric Fremont archaeological sites offer a rare opportunity to researchers and have been hailed as a national treasure. In 2009 the Range Creek Field Station was established. The archaeological research in Range Creek is designed to accomplish three main goals. The first is to study and preserve the surface and subsurface archaeological remains present within the main canyon, as well as numerous side canyons within this drainage system. The second goal is to achieve a better understanding of the ecology of this arid environment through the reconstruction of paleoenvironmental changes through time. The third goal is to train students in archaeological survey, excavation, and analytical techniques. This poster session will detail the current and future direction of research in Range Creek Canyon. Poster topics include: Field stations, experimental corn farming, genetic variation in ancient maize, experiments in wild plant collection and use, excavation and micro-refuse analysis, strontium isotope studies, and paleoecological proxies.

Two principal phases of interdisciplinary investigations at Gault have documented long usage of the locality by hunters-gatherers. The first, 1999-2002, focused on Clovis and Late Paleoindian occupations
but also encountered hints of human presence prior to Clovis. The second, 2007-2013, focused on documenting the Older-than-Clovis cultural evidence and evaluating its contextual integrity and dating. In aggregate, substantial archaeological, geological, pedogenic, and chronometric data point to repeated habitations from well before Clovis, Clovis and Folsom, Late Paleoindian, and multiple Archaic intervals by people who followed a remarkably consistent life way of hunting, gathering and foraging in an environment well suited to these activities. This symposium highlights these investigations, the nature of the site, and the cultural and environmental data generated.

[319] General Session · MESOAMERICA

[320] General Session · ZOOARCHAEOLOGY

[321] General Session · POTTERY IN THE SOUTHWEST

[322] General Session · DIGITAL ARCHAEAOLOGY

[323] General Session · CULTURE CONTACT IN THE NEW WORLD

[324] General Session · GREAT BASIN ARCHAEAOLOGY

[325] Symposium · BACK FOR MORE: NEW INVESTIGATIONS AND PERSPECTIVES IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

The coasts, islands, and near interior regions of the Atlantic Ocean north of the 45th parallel have been the setting for dynamic cultural change, invention, and elaboration. The archaeology of these processes has provided key data concerning human migration and interaction, long distance exchange, technological innovation, and the development of varying degrees of social complexity and organization. Because of the diversity of societies operating within a range of environmental and cultural contexts, the potential for research in the North Atlantic to address broader anthropological questions is undeniable. This session presents a subset of that research with an aim to highlight some of that potential. It will include the discussion of recent field and collections research examining new sites, as well as returning to some old ones with new perspectives and questions, utilizing a variety of theoretical viewpoints and innovative methodologies.

[326] General Session · PUBLIC ARCHAEAOLOGY

[327] General Session · MISSISSIPPAN SOUTHEAST

[328] General Session · THE RECENT PAST

[329] Symposium · TRADE AND CERAMICS IN THE URUK EXPANSION: RECENT INSIGHTS FROM ARCHAEOMETRIC ANALYSES

In the centuries after the formation of the earliest Mesopotamian cities and states (ca. 3700-3100 B.C.), the material culture of southern Mesopotamian cities and states was made and used at sites over 1000 km to the north and east. In recognizing this “Uruk expansion”, Guillermo Algaze proposed that one or more southern states had extended political control into peripheral areas in order to secure valued raw materials including timber, stone, and metals from the Zagros and Taurus Mountain regions. In the 25 years since his first presentation of the Uruk expansion, archaeologists have proposed numerous alternative models ranging from the implantation of colonies to exploit agricultural land to emigration of refugees from political struggles in the cities of Sumer. Yet there has been little available evidence to evaluate the role of trade and contacts in the Middle and Late Uruk period. This symposium brings together recent research based on archaeometric data. Trace-element analyses of Uruk-period pottery and seals from the Mesopotamian heartland and from far-flung sites in Syria and Iran are presented and evaluated in the context of current models of interaction in the Uruk world.
[330] Symposium · THE VALUE OF THINGS: COMMODITIES IN THE MAYA REGION FROM PREHISTORIC TO CONTEMPORARY

While archaeologists and other scholars have written about the roles of trade of commodities and elite goods from the prehistoric to contemporary Maya, this session is oriented to provide a new, dynamic temporal view of these roles. We examine the “value” of commodities – how the value of commodities went up or down, based on perceived need, rarity or over-production, quality – or the context. In addition, this session will examine prehistoric commodities on both the local and case study level and the macro-regional level. Presenters will examine the domestic labor side of commodities and view the laborers behind the commodity; i.e., the farmer, the henequero, the salt producer, etc., as well as the industrial side of commodities—the process of producing the commodity—the collection of raw materials, the tools of the trade. We also examine the role of innovation and imitation in the production of commodities—how do commodities reflect identity, ideology, ethnic markers, economic trends, and practical needs?

[331] Symposium · APPLIED ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH: ACTION, ASSESSMENT, AND THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF PRACTICES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

This symposium seeks to motivate discourse and demonstrate approaches that reach beyond the oft used but rarely defined term collaboration. Case studies are offered from four continents and from various fields within archaeology to include historic archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, heritage studies, salvage archaeology, bioarchaeology, and community archaeology projects. Each participant offers new insights that may serve holistically to further render a more pertinent working definition for applied archaeology, an archaeology that adds value to well-being, employs feedback mechanisms, assesses social and environmental impacts, incorporates reflexivity, and marries policy, planning and project goals across the many diverse publics interested in the practices and outcomes of archaeological research.

[332] General Session · MEDITERRANEAN

[333] Symposium · INTEGRATION AND DISINTEGRATION: THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE IN THE PREHISPANIC AMERICAN SOUTHWEST

How did public architecture serve to mediate social integration and disintegration in the prehispanic Southwest? The papers in this session analyze various forms of public architecture found in the archaeological record—including great kivas, roads, D-shaped structures, shrines, and great houses—to shed light on how these constructs were socially mediated to create and maintain social structure, social identity, and intraregional community integration. Public architecture—or extradomestic structures and features constructed and used by more than one household or social group—are an important architectural element for creating and maintaining social relationships. The form of public architecture dictates the number of people who can participate in events, the kinds of activities that can be performed within a space, the seasonality of the activity, as well as the ideological and physical boundaries between sacred and domestic space. This symposium also addresses how public architecture was mediated during times of disintegration—periods when social order, social integration, and competing factions were present in the overarching environment. Can public architecture, and the activities that took place there, be used to determine episodes of dissolution? Presenters in this symposium are challenged with signifying the role of public architecture amidst integrative and disintegrative social environments.

[334] Symposium · RARE, INTRIGUING, AND POORLY UNDERSTOOD: INCISED STONES FROM THE WESTERN UNITED STATES

Stones with incised designs have been found consistently—if not frequently—at sites in the American West. The sites range in age from Clovis through at least the Fremont era, and perhaps later. Their geographic range appears to center upon, but is not limited to, the Great Basin. Design elements vary, as do the stone types used for the engravings and the shape and size of the stones. Some even resemble incised bone assemblages (themselves rare), including a Basketmaker collection of bone gaming pieces reported in this session as a comparative case.

Most archaeologists who have encountered assemblages of incised stones have found themselves at a loss to contextualize them, because although objects of this sort have been reported in the published literature, the reports are overwhelmingly descriptive. This session brings together case studies in an effort to assess the "state of the (incised stone) art" and ideally jump-start our collective ability to understand and interpret these compelling artifacts in the various contexts in which they occur in the
Western United States.

[335] Symposium · MULTI-SCALAR APPROACHES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION
Archaeologists rely on a variety of techniques to analyze and reconstruct artifact, site, and landscape usage at many scales, ranging from microscopic surface wear to regional settlement studies. This symposium examines both traditional and emerging approaches to study significant information found on surfaces both large and small and how these approaches are used in archaeological interpretation at locations around the world. Emphasis is on what can be said about material culture, site and landscape usage based on the scale at which they are analyzed and how the scales of analysis can affect the interpretation of the behavior of past peoples.

[336] Symposium · LEARNING FROM DESTRUCTION: PATTERNS OF DECAY, PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES, AND EVIDENCE FOR USE OF FIBER ARTIFACTS
(SPONSORED BY FIBER PERISHABLES INTEREST GROUP)
The fragility of fiber and textile artifacts limits the contexts in which they are preserved and complicates their archaeological analysis. Because of their roles in personal adornment, wealth accumulation, toolkits and rituals, these artifacts remain a rich source of information. Perishable materials are sensitive indicators of their own physical and chemical history; patterns of damage and decay may provide data on production, use, treatment and arrangement in the deposition context. Dye techniques, use wear, spatial arrangement, ritual destruction, imprints of other objects, libations, and exposure are a few examples of cultural practices that modify fiber artifacts and can contribute to their subsequent transformation. Careful field techniques improve recovery of both organic artifacts and spatial evidence for their presence, providing better context for those fragments that reach the laboratory. Advances in conservation practices and imaging techniques expand our research options while reducing loss in artifact analysis and storage. Wherever they are preserved, textiles provide an abundance of data that should be fully explored. This symposium will gather powerful examples of the analytic potential of differential preservation, to demonstrate how their very patterns of destruction turn fiber artifacts into a privileged source for information on ancient practices.

[337] Symposium · THE USE OF LIDAR IN MESOAMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY: NEW APPROACHES TO SETTLEMENT AND RESEARCH
LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) has revitalized the field of settlement archaeology in tropical areas. Before the application of this laser-based technology, archaeology was operating within a largely unknown universe; researchers were never quite sure of how representative their archaeological samples were in terms of the larger landscape, thus complicating the interpretation of spatial relationships. The use of LiDAR effectively provides both horizontal and vertical control of vegetation-enshrouded environments that were extremely difficult to survey and enables researchers to more fully understand the human-nature interface of ancient societies in tropical regions of the world. This session brings together researchers that produce LiDAR with archaeological projects that have successfully utilized this technology for analyzing archaeological sites in Mesoamerica. The session emphasizes that the use of this important research tool does not obviate the need for on-the-ground confirmation of what is being interpreted; it also emphasizes how the collection of LiDAR point-clouds also enriches other academic fields, such as biology and, thus, represents the possibility of a truly conjunctive approach for archaeology.

[338] Symposium · INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND FOREIGN THINGS: ARCHAEOLOGIES OF CONSUMPTION IN THE AMERICAS
(SPONSORED BY AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGY ASSOCIATION ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION)
Long overdue in the archaeology of the Americas, this symposium focuses on indigenous consumption patterns, defined broadly as the acquisition and socialization of “foreign” things. Unified in their use of more nuanced approaches to human agency, cross-cultural interaction, and cultural reproduction, case studies in this session span a wide temporal and geographical breadth. Particular attention is paid to “consumer” choice, the redefinition of material goods in their new contexts, and the practical outcomes of consumption. Though certainly not limited to the study of once-European things recovered from Native American contexts, many case studies take this theme as their central focus. Building upon previous commentaries, these papers consider foreign things as much more than diagnostic temporal markers or straightforward indicators of Native American cultural loss. Other papers in the session explore deeper histories of indigenous consumption, providing new grounds for comparison and synthesis across long-
standing temporal divides in the discipline. Case studies target archaeological epistemologies while exemplifying the ways in which indigenous consumption patterns speak to issues of colonial entanglement, the sacred versus the secular, social dynamics, and the perpetuation and transformation of “traditions.”

[339] Symposium · REASSESSING THE AZTATLÁN WORLD: CULTURAL DYNAMICS IN POSTCLASSIC NORTHWEST MESOAMERICA (A.D. 900-1450)
The resurgence of archaeological research in northwest Mesoamerica during the past decade has revitalized the debate over the nature of interaction and integration of Mesoamerican and Southwestern cultures. In antiquity, as in the present day, the far northwest region of Mexico formed an integral geographical landscape for regional and interregional trade and interactions, migrations, political actions and the exploits of culture heroes, warfare, religion and ritual practice, origin stories, and ancestor worship. Though under-researched and largely overlooked in discussions of Mesoamerican prehistory, it has become increasingly clear that the Aztatlán culture of West Mexico was central to profound social transformations during the Postclassic period, both locally and in the macro-region. Situated in the modern states of Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Durango, Zacatecas, and Michoacán, Aztatlán socioeconomic networks intersected with broader interaction spheres stretching northward to northern Mexico and the American Southwest, eastward to the Huasteca along the Gulf Coast, and southward to the Mixtec region of Oaxaca and Puebla. In an effort to bring the Aztatlán culture to the forefront of Mesoamerican studies, this session aims to illuminate recent Aztatlán scholarship in order to formulate new conceptualizations on the significance of Postclassic West Mexico in the ancient Mesoamerican world.

[340] General Session · MIDWEST U.S.

[341] General Session · PEOPLE AND ENVIRONMENTS IN MESOAMERICA

[342] General Session · LATER PREHISTORY IN NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICA

[343] General Session · NORTHERN AND WESTERN GREAT PLAINS

[344] General Session · NORTHERN SOUTHWEST