

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

SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

[1] Forum - PRESIDENT'S FORUM: CLIMATE CHANGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeologists know that climate change has affected human history in the past and that increased climate variability and sea level rise is affecting people and archaeological sites now. In this forum, climate scientists and archaeologists examine climate change from several perspectives. Speakers will survey models from climate science; past climate change effects on human societies; archaeological remains as proxy climate records; climate change and plant domestication; archaeological heritage management in times of climate change.

[2] Symposium - FORAGERS IN MIDDLE ATLANTIC PREHISTORY

The Middle Atlantic has one of the most fertile and complicated archaeological records of human foraging societies in the United States and is arguably in a position to contribute more globally to studies of foraging culture. Yet archaeologists in the region tend to reference external forager models that do not fit the circumstances of a region so ecologically and culturally diverse. This may be due to a dearth of what has historically been recognized as prerequisite: a strong ethnographic record, well-preserved features, and perishables, as well as the complex ecological zonation of the Middle Atlantic region. Nonetheless, there is a sustained history of research into foraging lifeways throughout the region that ranges from detailed synchronic site analysis to broad-scale environmental reconstructions and settlement pattern and landscape studies. This session proposes a regionally-informed frame of reference for studying foragers in prehistory. It emphasizes the unique, problem-focused approach of Middle Atlantic archaeologists to the study of foragers and highlights the wide range of evidence and approaches that regional archaeologists draw upon to address their questions.

[3] General Session - CONTACT, COLONIAL AND CONTEMPORARY CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[4] Symposium - COMPUTATIONAL APPROACHES IN THE PRACTICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

(SPONSORED BY DIGITAL DATA INTEREST GROUP)

Computational techniques including visibility and least-cost path analyses and agent-based modelling have rapidly grown in archaeological research. While fruitful, this research focuses on a narrow range of themes, overlooking variability in the practice of archaeology. Archaeologists are aware of variation in archaeological investigations in patterns that are seen on local and national scales, yet we have only a partial understanding of how and why these patterns evolved through time. This situation has obscured the impact of such variability on our understanding of the past. While current efforts including the building of cyber-infrastructure acknowledge variability in sources of geographically-referenced information, they underestimate the social context of archaeology and the intersection of knowledge, space, and power, a key factor in the practice of archaeology. Who are the archaeologists and archaeological teams that carried out field investigations, what were their aims, and which methods and tools and technologies did they employ? Where and when did field studies take place and what weight was attached to these places of interest? To begin addressing these questions, this session calls for computational research broadly defined, on social dimensions of the practice of archaeology in any local, national, and regional context, covering any period of time.

[5] Forum - ARCHAEOLOGIES OF INCLUSION: TOWARDS A POLITICS OF ENGAGEMENT

(SPONSORED BY QUEER ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

Racism, classism, homophobia, and similar "isms" continue to operate in archaeology, excluding not only people but the ideas, methods, and interpretations that comprise our discipline. This process reifies/even lauds the image (and practices) of an archaeology that is primarily white, heterosexual, upper-class, and male. Despite repeated calls from individuals, communities, and broader publics, archaeology continues to struggle to achieve what Anna Agbe-Davies (2010) calls "inclusive archaeology"—an archaeology that enables engagement with a diverse set of people and theoretical and social issues. Why have these calls not been embraced by archaeologists/archaeology more broadly? How are these 'isms' perpetuated systematically? Why do these calls for inclusion feel even more urgent in today's political and social climate? If we are to remain relevant as a discipline, then it falls upon us to embrace the radical dismantling of these oppressive systems to empower more voices in archaeology. This forum seeks to bring these conversations to the forefront and explore the ways to break down these structures, both past and present, as well as engage with broader publics. Participants will discuss successful inclusive efforts, barriers to inclusion, and posit ways to move archaeology toward a more engaged, inclusive community.

[6] Poster Session - SOUTHEAST

[7] Poster Session - ARCHEOLOGY OF THE SOUTHEAST I

[8] Poster Session - ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SOUTHEAST II

[9] Poster Session - METHODOLOGIES FOR INTEGRATING EASTERN ARCHAIC FAUNAL DATABASES USING THE DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD (TDAR)

As part of multi-scalar research on the use of aquatic animal resources by Archaic period hunter-gatherers in the interior Eastern Woodlands, zooarchaeologists from multiple institutions are exploring the integration of Archaic faunal datasets that have been collected and analyzed over the last half century. As a first step in this research these zooarchaeologists, who have formed the Eastern Archaic Faunal Working Group (EAFWG), have uploaded their faunal databases into the Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR), a digital repository for archaeological information maintained by Digital Antiquity. Initially these zooarchaeologists have been concentrating on uploading their datasets and making them usable in tDAR. This group also has been exploring database comparability with respect to taphonomy and context, and developing proxies for environmental and demographic change. Meanwhile, the computer scientists at tDAR have further streamlined the integration tools available through tDAR. The posters in this session present the capabilities of tDAR for database integration, the researchers various experiences in working with tDAR, and with the problems of database comparability as well as possible methodologies for modeling Archaic demographic change. Although there has been a definite learning curve, this work suggests that faunal database integration can be used to address important archaeological questions.

[10] Poster Session - HERITAGE VALUES IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

(SPONSORED BY SAA POSTER SUBMISSION TASK FORCE)

Heritage values have an important role to play in contemporary society in areas as diverse as economic development; indigenous claims and rights; political agendas and ideologies; armed conflict; poverty reduction; sustainable development and the law; and legal and legislative systems. However, incorporating heritage values into contemporary society requires applying legal, ethical, cultural, and scientific perspectives to meet cultural heritage concerns. It is critical that this is done in a manner that is accountable, sustainable, inclusive, and does not compromise the quality of life for future generations. This allows heritage values to compete with other agendas while at the same time allowing different ways of viewing the world, including the past, to coexist.

This thematic poster session consists of posters that draw upon heritage values on a worldwide scale in terms of defining heritage policies and issues and articulating the need for effective, sustainable, and responsive cultural heritage and economic policies that can help to effectively develop best practices; be responsive to crisis or conflict situations on a global scale; ensure adequate funding at both the local, national, and international levels; and create new models, tools, and partnerships to help protect, manage, and enjoy our collective cultural patrimony.

[11] Symposium - PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION: DEVELOPING HERITAGE STEWARDSHIP

The biggest ally and advocate for the preservation and protection of archaeological materials is an informed public. Educating young students about the importance of ancient cultures, maintaining a lifelong dialog between archaeologists and the general public, and involving people in their own histories are essential for developing a sense of heritage stewardship. Presenting accurate archaeological information through various hands-on experiences, easily accessible digital data, and continuous learning opportunities bring archaeology into the everyday lives of all learners where they can develop respect and passion for the discipline. Participants in this session will share effective approaches for educating and engaging non-specialists about the field of archaeology in order to foster a shared responsibility for preserving the world's collective heritage. Topics include discussions of K-12 curricula and service learning programs, approaches to teaching and developing undergraduate and graduate heritage studies, examining adult and senior enrichment programs as venues for archaeological education, and inspiring public awareness and action to protect heritage through the involvement of local residents, the use of curated materials, and the dissemination of digital data.

[12] Symposium - A NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL FRONTIER: URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND LANDSCAPES IN KURDISTAN, NORTHERN IRAQ

The past four years have seen a renaissance in the archaeology of Mesopotamia. Although fieldwork has been suspended in Syria, and most of Iraq continues to be unsafe, the autonomous Kurdistan Region of Iraq has become a welcome home for new research into some of the most important questions of early social complexity. This session brings together new scholarship that bears on questions of early urbanism, imperial power, settlement patterns, and landscape evolution.

[13] Symposium - TOWARDS A GLOBAL UNDERSTANDING OF OCHRE USE: METHODS, DEFINITIONS, AND APPLICATIONS

(SPONSORED BY THE SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES)

The term "ochre" is one of the most poorly defined categories of material culture. Broadly speaking, archaeologists tend to identify any iron-containing rock, mineral, or soil capable of producing a colored streak as ochre. This is at best an incomplete definition and at worst is so imprecise that it may hinder meaningful research. Ochre has been reported in many examples of early human symbolic behavior. The use of ochre, however, is a widespread phenomenon represented in cultural heritage from all inhabited continents and spanning hundreds of thousands of years through present day. Some of the best known roles of ochre include rock art pigments, cosmetics and skin protectants, animal hide preservatives, and grave goods.

The dramatic growth of the archaeological sciences in the last 20 years has resulted in unprecedented opportunities for studying ochre in a quantitative manner. However, effectively applying these increasingly accessible techniques requires standardization of terminology and better sharing of methodological advances across disciplinary and national borders. This session will represent a first step towards achieving these goals by fostering communication among researchers with a keen interest in this unique form of material culture and by providing an opportunity to discuss an anthropological definition of ochre.

[14] Symposium - NEW DATA FOR OLD PROBLEMS: RECENT APPROACHES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT

CARIBBEAN LOWLANDS

The region historically and geographically considered as Caribbean Lowlands encompasses a great diversity of terrestrial and aquatic environments and diverse socio-political processes as well, from the early agricultural societies until the occupation of Spanish colonial settlements. This symposium proposes to discuss the theoretical and methodological contributions made by lithic analysis, zooarchaeology, paleoethnobotany, archeometry, and historic archaeological studies, referring specifically to aspects such as paleoenvironmental reconstruction, subsistence economies, and human managing aquatic environments, among others. In this context, we aim to unite a group of presentations that project specific investigations, in search of comparative patterns of the use fauna, flora, and environment from the formative around 6000 years B.C. to eighteenth century. The ultimate goal of the symposium is to realize a balance that permits to identify strengths, weaknesses, and perspectives, in the archaeology of the Caribbean Lowlands. With this goal, we are trying to establish bases to build regional inventories of the sites where traces of human-environment interaction have been found, and to promote comparative studies.

[15] Symposium - MESOAMERICAN PAINTING: SOCIAL MEMORY ON VIRTUAL DISPLAY

Painting traditions in Mesoamerica provide an essential resource for understanding precolumbian culture and the interplay between audience and content. Murals on public display convey political and religious messages designed to inform the community and visitors from afar. Other forms of mural paintings are more private, conveying esoteric messages for elites. Similar content can be found in the ritual codices, especially the Maya codices and the Borgia Group manuscripts. These painted screenfolds suggest an interchange of elite knowledge about religion, natural history, and prognostications for daily life. Local rulers may have been the guardians of Mixtec codices recording information about history, religious rituals, royal lineages, and political events dating from precolumbian times through the sixteenth century. Colonial period codices of Central Mexico, recognized as a blend of Postconquest and precolumbian traditions, are a rich repository of information on historical events and religious beliefs designed for a restricted audience of priests and elites. As a broad tradition, Mesoamerican paintings can be seen as an important key to understanding how the message conveyed relates to the intended audience, and how the paintings themselves record the social memory of individual communities.

[16] Symposium - CROSSING FRONTIERS OF DISCIPLINES AND COUNTRIES. A SYMPOSIUM HONORING EILEEN JOHNSON

We propose to honor the career of Eileen Johnson, because we believe her to be a "complete scientist" who goes beyond pragmatic training and theoretical issues to include public awareness and issues of ethics. During the course of her career, she has integrated some disparate disciplines including archaeology, zoology, taphonomy, geology, and museum science. Her 45-year career has primarily been devoted to interdisciplinary research on human-environment interactions on the U.S. Great Plains, emphasizing human subsistence, vertebrate taphonomy, and the reconstruction of Quaternary paleoenvironments. She has also applied these perspectives across the country and across the Americas. She has spent her professional career at the Museum of Texas Tech University, where she built a regional interdisciplinary Quaternary research program based around the Lubbock Lake archaeological site. In the museum, she also worked as a research scientist, curator, professor, and even director. In addition to her meticulous research, she has been closely involved with the care of the anthropology collection at the museum, working with students and peers, and eager to share what she learns with the public. The aim of this symposium is to highlight the many contributions Eileen has made to Great Plains archaeology and to interdisciplinary research.

[17] Symposium - CHACO AND HOPEWELL: RETHINKING "INTERACTION SPHERES" THROUGH MULTISCALAR NETWORK ANALYSES

Chaco and Hopewell are two of the most well studied archaeological regions in North America. Although Chaco is often compared to Cahokia, comparison to Hopewell brings out important ways in which extensive regional connectivities were formed through the intersection of religious, political, and economic networks. Both societies show evidence of periodic, eventful monumental construction; spatial connectivity through roads/causeways; long-distance procurement of materials; production and deposition of large quantities of inalienable objects; spatially distinctive collective burials; and the replication of architectural units and spatial communities across large areas. Although they differ in many ways, the term "interaction sphere" has been applied to both regions but this term is amorphous and sidesteps the ways in which materials and practices were embedded within multiple kinds of networks and their historical relationships. Current relational approaches in archaeology, including formal network analyses, offer alternative ways of looking at social and spatial connectivities, especially when combined with theoretical approaches that foreground how religious ritual, ideology, territoriality, social diversity, and inequality intersect. The participants in this session address these connections to provide multiscalar interpretations of the Chaco and Hopewell worlds, their origins, and their transformations.

[18] Symposium - MEDIATING SPIRIT WORLDS IN NATIVE NORTH AMERICA

(SPONSORED BY ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION, AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

This session considers archaeological materialities from a variety of timescales in order to explore indigenous ontologies in North America. We are interested in how physical and spiritual worlds were embodied and constituted with material culture in particular historical moments and over longer periods of time. The focus is on the discursive relationship between lived and historicized ontologies. We seek to draw out the diversity of spiritual existences in the history of Native North America by interrogating how people, objects, and landscapes were inscribed with meaning, memory, and belief. We include studies from across the continent ranging in temporal focus from deeper eras of prehistory to colonial times. Some case studies explore how spiritual practices endured or transformed in the face of drastic historical ruptures such as cultural invasion and violent or otherwise forced religious proselytization. Others take a long-view perspective, asking how ontologies developed and transformed across wide expanses of time. The juxtaposition of timescales offers new insights on the nature of cultural continuity and change in Native North America, while the geographical breadth of the session allows comparison of diverse indigenous ontologies and the ways in which they framed, historicized, and related persons, spirits, animals, plants, and things.

[19] Symposium - ARCHAEOETHNOBOTANY AND HOUSEHOLD CONTEXTS

This session is broadly focused on archaeoethnobotanical remains associated with household contexts, including both microbotanical and macrobotanical datasets. The session also includes ethnographic work as a means of adding perspective to ethnobotanical research. Presenters discuss the actions and behaviors that led to the deposition of particular remains, and/or what these remains indicate about the state of the ancient environment and past subsistence strategies. Secondly, as this session is not focused on a particular geographic region, it is meant to facilitate an exchange of methods and interpretive frameworks between scholars working on datasets from different geographical regions.

[20] General Session - REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN MESOAMERICA**[21] Symposium - AFTER ANZICK: RECONCILING NEW GENOMIC DATA AND MODELS WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR PEOPLING OF THE AMERICAS**

The past two years have witnessed the publication of a series of ancient genomes that illuminate the peopling of the Americas: the Anzick infant, the Malt'a boy, and Kennewick Man. Along with similar data from later Holocene skeletal samples and extant Native American populations, these genomes show that a single small but diverse founder group, ancestral to all Native populations south of the Arctic, left Siberia after 23,000 cal B.P. and crossed Beringia about 15,000 cal B.P. Is it possible to reconcile the new genomic data with putative evidence of pre-Clovis or non-Clovis archaeological cultures south of the ice sheets before 14,500 cal B.P.? Can archaeological and genomic data be unified into a consistent model of the peopling process?

[22] Symposium - PARTING THE RED SEA: LATE PLEISTOCENE LITHIC VARIABILITY AND HUMAN DISPERSALS IN THE HORN OF AFRICA AND ARABIA

(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY OF AFRICANIST ARCHAEOLOGISTS)

The last two decades have witnessed the discovery of numerous archaeological sites in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti/Eritrea/Ethiopia/Somalia) and Arabia ranging in age from OIS 5-3, ~125-29,000 ka. Many are stratified cave, shelter, and open-air sites encompassing an impressive array of MSA-LSA/MP-UP flaked and groundstone artifacts, fauna, and more rarely fossilized remains of *Homo sapiens*. Against a backdrop of extreme fluctuations in paleoenvironments ranging from lofty glaciated peaks to scorching deserts, the sites reveal a high degree of spatio-temporal lithic technological diversity. Some sites on both sides of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden show clear signs of lithic technological connections, while others in Arabia show more affinity with the Eurasian Middle Paleolithic than to any Arabian or African tradition. Sites in the Horn indicate considerable intra-regional variability, including possible western Ethiopian connections with Sudan. Explanations for this lithic diversity are many, but include genetic evidence for hominin dispersals through and across Africa into Arabia, and back again. This symposium brings archaeologists working in the Horn and Arabia together for the first time to discuss how these new data provide important new insights into the Late Pleistocene evolution and global dispersal of *Homo sapiens* and "modern human behavior."

[23] Symposium - CERAMICS, IDENTITY AND REGIONAL INTERACTION IN THE LOWER AMAZON

The lower Amazon region has a diverse and complex precolonial history, with a number of cultures being identified by archaeological research mainly through study of different ceramic complexes. Some of them are among the oldest ceramics in the Americas, while others have emerged just before the European conquest. Some styles developed out of large and complex chiefdoms, such as Marajó and Santarém, while others are related to small, local settlements. Given these scenarios, recent research has been struggling to both understand the enormous diversity of ceramic styles and to differentiate local from regional and/or pan-Amazonian traits; ephemeral from persistent styles; and hybrid and flexible repertoires as both the result of and a vector for different types of interaction spheres (such as exchange networks, ethnic and political alignments, war alliances, competition for managed territories, migrations, etc.). This session will explore both technological and symbolic aspects of ceramic production, use, and discard to advance understanding of the role of ceramics in identity building and regional interaction dynamics.

[24] Symposium - THE BIOARCHAEOLOGY OF FRONTIER AND BORDERLANDS

This session aims to explore how people in the past might have maintained, created, or manipulated their identity, while living in a place of liminality, stuck in between worlds. The zones of "in-betweenness," of demarcation between two or more spheres of influence, is a very dynamic and potentially violent place. This session will look at how different groups stuck in these zones were affected, how they interacted with the different worlds, how they lived their lives on the "edge." The cases presented will address questions of how living on the frontier might have affected the health and disease of these groups, how conflict and violence might have been expressed, how social inequalities might have been manifested. How did these groups maintain their identity? What overall effect did the "frontier" have on the existence of those who called it home? The cases can address situations where the people involved might not have lived permanently in the borderland zone, but had extensively interacted with it, or were deeply marked by it. A frontier can be both physical and ideological, an end and a beginning; it means different things to different people and it can affect groups living on opposite sides differently.

[25] Symposium - ON THE MOVE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO CHILDREN AND CHILDHOOD

(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF CHILDHOOD IN THE PAST)

The archaeology of children and childhood has been a dynamic field of investigation since the late 1980s. Its practitioners recognize that the study of childhood is, in fact, the study of society as a whole. It is also an inherently interdisciplinary undertaking, as archaeologists are required to integrate into their analyses a diverse array of archaeological evidence—including material culture, funerary practices, human skeletal remains, built environments, and landscapes—informed, but not restricted, by the insights of a range of disciplines, including history, sociology, anthropology, and ethnography. This session explores children and childhood in the context of an array of social, institutional, bodily, and geographical transformations, such as

migration, political change, physical growth, progression through the lifecycle, and entry into working and institutional life. It will examine the ways in which social, political, and economic transformations impact on children, and how childhood experience, in turn, informs and is central to those broad processes. The session is organized into three interconnected strands which address, in turn, bioarchaeological approaches to children's identities and experiences; funerary evidence and biocultural approaches to childhood experiences; and the material culture of children's work, play, and learning environments.

[26] Symposium - NUTS AND BOLTS OF THE REAL "BUSINESS" OF ANCIENT MAYA EXCHANGE (PART 1)

Studies of ancient Maya political economy are now moving past decades of debate over broad and vague concepts of the "existence" of broadly defined markets, disembedded palace economies, unspecified modes of exchange, and state control versus autonomy or heterarchy. The evidence now emerging from excavations, technical analyses, epigraphy, and ethnohistorical analogy allows us to reexamine the building blocks underlying Maya political economies, including specific production activities, mechanisms of distribution (gifting, tribute, marketplace exchange, official bureaucracies), goods of low, middle, and high value, the social identities of producers, merchants, and officials, and variation in the location and function of economic features within sites or regions. Papers in this session illustrate ways in which the nuts and bolts of Maya economies contributed to an articulated and complex economy that bound together particular individuals and social groups across geopolitical units of varying scales. The session's papers emphasize sound empirical data and clear links to grounded research questions of the sort needed to reconstruct a nuanced model for dynamic precolumbian Maya economies.

[27] General Session - COMMUNITIES NEIGHBORHOODS AND ARCHITECTURE IN MESOAMERICA

[28] Symposium - 2016 FRYXELL AWARD SYMPOSIUM: PAPERS IN HONOR OF ELIZABETH J. REITZ

(SPONSORED BY FRYXELL AWARD)

Elizabeth J. Reitz is the recipient of the 2016 Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research in Archaeology. The Fryxell Award is presented to a scientist in recognition for excellence in interdisciplinary research that significantly has contributed to American Archaeology. The 2016 Fryxell Award specifically recognizes a scholar who has made significant contributions in the application of the zoological sciences in archaeology. Dr. Reitz has a distinguished career as a zooarchaeologist. Her zooarchaeological research embodies interdisciplinary scholarship, bridging studies of human-environmental relationships in the past with topics of global concern in the modern world. Her pioneering work focuses on developing analytical methods that make zooarchaeological data compatible, accessible, and relevant across disciplines. Her research spans the terminal Pleistocene to postcolumbian era, from the United States to the Caribbean and South America, and has been featured in numerous books, monographs, journals, and zooarchaeological reports. This symposium, sponsored by the Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research, highlights Dr. Reitz's contribution to American Archaeology through her zooarchaeological research paradigm.

[29] Symposium - COMMUNITY MATTERS: ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT WITH TRIBAL COMMUNITIES, THE MANY ROLES OF TRIBAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

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

Throughout the United States, individuals working in tribal historic preservation maintain a variety of roles, allowing them to undertake countless projects aimed toward preserving cultural resources for their tribe. A wide range of projects encourage active involvement from the tribal community, whether it is through in-person interviews or tribal field schools, and community input is crucial to understanding what tribes deem significant and necessary to preserve. Each project varies between tribes and is specific to the needs and wants of each tribal community. This forum will bring together those working in tribal historic preservation across the country to discuss the various roles they perform and the different projects their tribe finds important. Sharing these endeavors will demonstrate the broad spectrum of cultural values that exist between tribes so that tribal expectations and involvement in heritage management is better understood.

[30] Symposium - NAGPRA APPLIED: STORIES FROM THE FIELD ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

(SPONSORED BY THE COMMITTEE ON REPATRIATION)

November 16, 2015, marked the 25th anniversary of the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The Society for American Archaeology's (SAA) involvement with NAGPRA precedes the law's passage. It helped build a coalition of scientific, museum, and Native American groups that supported NAGPRA's enactment and was one of the key organizations involved in drafting this groundbreaking legislation. For more than two decades, tribes, museums, and archaeologists have worked together to implement NAGPRA and repatriation is integral to the professional lives of a number of SAA members. This session will look back on SAA's pivotal role in NAGPRA's passage and continued involvement in its implementation. SAA members who work in range of settings—academia, government agencies, museums, the private sector, tribal governments—will describe their experiences working with this law, assess its impact after 25 years, and contemplate its future.

[31] Symposium - SOCIAL COMPLEXITY IN THE CENTRAL ANDEAN REGION: CURRENT RESEARCH ON THE INITIAL PERIOD AND EARLY HORIZON - PART 1

The Initial Period is often considered an outgrowth of trends that first appear in the late Pre-ceramic Period. However, archaeological research shows that the Initial Period was in fact a time of significant cultural dynamism, which included the first appearance of pottery, expansion of agricultural systems, and a proliferation of monumental public architecture. Meanwhile, Early Horizon studies have traditionally focused on the Chavin phenomenon, obscuring broader trends in cultural trajectories. This session is aimed at exploring the archaeology of the second and first millennia B.C., with a particular focus on recent research undertaken throughout coastal and highland Peru over the last 10 years. Topics that will be addressed in this session include

chronology, the emergence of pottery technology, domestic and village life, ritual and debates centered on sociopolitical organization.

[32] Symposium - AFTER THE VOLCANO ERUPTED: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DR. PAYSON SHEETS (PART 1)

The UNESCO World Heritage site of Cerén, El Salvador, has fueled the archaeological imagination for decades with its superb preservation of earthen architecture, agricultural fields, and in situ artifacts buried beneath multiple meters of volcanic ash. Payson Sheets has tirelessly led investigations of this Classic Period Maya community enhancing our understanding of ancient commoners, household archaeology, social and political organization, diet and subsistence, among other topics. The contributions of Sheets' work have wide-ranging methodological and theoretical impacts throughout archaeology. Honoring the work of Sheets, participants contribute presentations of their original research in areas influenced by Payson's work and highlight the extensive contributions of his research across the discipline. In Part 1 of this two-part symposium, participants emphasize Payson's contributions to archaeology through his extensive decades of archaeological exploration in El Salvador.

[33] Forum - "DESTRUCTION" AND THE RHETORIC OF ARCHITECTURAL EXCAVATION

Recent advances in 3D metric survey have revolutionized recording during excavation. SFM and laser scanning are now used to document simple and complex features with unprecedented levels of precision. The main impact of this has been the acceleration of field operations. The revolution in recording is allowing us to do the same things we have always done, but faster and in a slightly different order. Not much of a revolution!

The fundamentals of stratigraphic excavation were established a century ago. Reflecting contemporary practice, valuable portable objects were removed, and less convenient architectural elements left behind. The widespread custom of not removing features like walls and floors, even after their thorough documentation, persists. The implicit logic preservation in situ is that architecture is more significant and rich in un-captured information than soil deposits or cuts. New methodologies and current ethics and theory invite a critical re-examination of this de facto policy of architectural preservation in situ. Is it still justifiable to assign such absolute preference to the conservation of walls and floors and, if so, on what grounds? Is material preservation the only option? We bring together academic and CRM archaeologists, digital humanists, site managers, and designers to explore these themes.

[34] Symposium - HOPEWELL CEREMONIAL LANDSCAPES SEEN THROUGH THE LENS OF LARGE-SCALE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS: BIG DATA, BIG OPPORTUNITIES, BIG CHALLENGES

This symposium presents results from recent large-scale geomagnetic surveys of Hopewellian mound and earthwork complexes in Ohio, including several at Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, currently under consideration for inscription on the World Heritage List. Until now, these sites were best-known only from nineteenth century maps. Landscape-scale geophysical surveys are becoming increasingly cost-effective due to recent advances in instrumentation. The availability of multi-sensor arrays and real-time positioning systems permits us to widen our field of view and place individual features, sites, and monuments in landscape context. The recent surveys add rich texture and detail to earlier maps, and reveal many heretofore hidden features of these Hopewell ceremonial landscapes. These new datasets are fertile grounds for novel interpretations, and they harbor opportunities for greater public appreciation of, and engagement with this Native American contribution to World Heritage. At the same time, the large scale of these datasets presents new challenges for data processing, analysis, and management. This symposium will explore these issues with a view toward advancing archaeological theory and practice in step with advances in archaeo-geophysical instrumentation. Further, this symposium features an international team of participants, promising new perspectives and broader contexts for our understanding of Hopewell ceremonial landscapes.

[35] Symposium - STRATEGIC APPROACHES TO DIGITAL PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

(SPONSORED BY PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

Archaeologists have rallied around digital public archaeology and, while scholarship is growing in this area, a more critical approach is vital. The pervasiveness of digital technologies is clear: approximately 87 percent of American adults use the Internet, 64 percent own a smartphone, and 58 percent have a Facebook account (Pew Research Center). Such technologies are an important tool for archaeologists and the discipline's presence online is already enormous. However, an abundant presence does not equate success. We must do more than join the digital bandwagon; we need to take the ideas and goals that have been a part of public archaeology and embed them in digital platforms. Strategic use of digital technologies will have the greatest impact in supporting our larger interests. To produce measurable results, digital public archaeology projects require goals, strategy, intentionality, and assessment. We must apply the same academic rigor to public archaeology as we do in archaeological research so we understand what success in these projects actually looks like. Unfortunately, few resources exist to support these efforts. This session seeks to address that gap by sharing research and case studies on digital public archaeology projects and strategy from project inception through evaluation.

[36] Poster Session - MID-ATLANTIC

[37] Poster Session - TEACHING, HERITAGE, OUTREACH

[38] Poster Session - BIOARCHAEOLOGY, TAPHONOMY

[39] Poster Session - METHOD AND THEORY

[40] Poster Session - TEACHING ARCHAEOLOGY: HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CURRICULUM AND THE TEACHING ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP

(SPONSORED BY CURRICULUM COMMITTEE AND THE TEACHING ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

Archaeology is a subject that easily sparks interest among college students. However, it is often difficult to construct activities which teach methodological and theoretical concepts of archaeology within the four walls of a classroom. Archaeologists rarely get a chance to discuss effective classroom activities. This poster session seeks to provide a forum to do exactly that. The SAA Committee on Curriculum is working to provide a digital space for innovative classroom activities to be provided to educators. This session will serve as a platform to show the kinds of activities that will be made available on this new SAA webpage and foster awareness of the effort so that more activities will be submitted. Activity hand outs and all other materials will be made available during the session, along with recommendations for how many and for which students these activities are most appropriate.

[41] Poster Session - PEOPLE, POTTERY, AND PETROGRAPHY: RECENT RESEARCH IN CERAMIC PETROGRAPHY

Ceramic petrography has grown from an approach adapted from material scientists to a common method of analysis in archaeology. The combination of both qualitative and quantitative data in petrographic analysis allows it to be applied in a variety of studies, ranging from ceramic manufacturing techniques to the interpretation of social phenomenon, such as exchange, population dispersals, and emulation. The posters in this session are a selection of recent research centered on ceramic petrography from both small-scale and complex societies in the Americas, as well as the western Mediterranean. The wide geographic focus of this session highlights the potential for petrographic research to address complex social questions. In this session, ceramic petrography is used to investigate transitions in social formations within groups and the interactions between different groups, examine the physical properties of coarse crystalline rocks and other manufacturing techniques, and highlight additional sourcing techniques and tools currently used by researchers.

[42] Poster Session - SPECIALIZED ANALYSES OF CULTURAL MATERIALS AND FEATURES FROM PRE-CONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN SITES IN NEW ENGLAND

(SPONSORED BY THE PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY, INC. (PAL))

New data from protein residue, phytolith, and radiocarbon analyses have contributed to our understanding of pre-contact Native American subsistence procurement practices and settlement patterning in southern New England. Posters in this session illustrate recent cultural resource management (CRM) investigations conducted by The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL).

[43] Symposium - PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE GREATER TAOS REGION: WE'VE GOT A LOT TO LEARN

Archaeological research in the Greater Taos region has a long and illustrious history. The Northern Rio Grande and Chama valleys of New Mexico have seen extensive research for more than 140 years and much has been learned. Despite this long record of research, numerous gaps remain in archaeologists' understanding of important events and processes in the region. For example, how early was the region settled by Puebloan people? Was the huge expansion in regional population in the late 1200s a result of migration or local demography? In this symposium, we explore these gaps and offer suggestions into how they might be filled. Our main goal in this symposium is to provide a roadmap for archaeological inquiry in the Northern Rio Grande and Chama valleys for the next 10 years.

[44] General Session - ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE OLMEC**[45] Symposium - EVERYBODY ELSE: THE PREDECESSORS AND CONTEMPORARIES OF THE MOCHE ON THE NORTH COAST OF PERU**

Many research programs have added to the knowledge of Moche-ness, but relatively few have contributed to our understanding of what came before and alongside the Moche phenomenon in the north coast region of Peru. Papers in this session will focus on the predecessors and contemporaries of the Moche throughout the region. Rather than focus on specific theories or methodologies, papers will focus on a broad range of topics such as mobility, foodways, style and identity, and spatial analysis of settlement and artifact distributions.

[46] General Session - CERAMICS IN MESOAMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY**[47] Symposium - GESTURES ACROSS A CONTINENT: HANDS, COMMUNICATION AND MEANING IN THE ANCIENT AMERICAS**

Gestures constitute a fundamental part of human behaviour and are rich evidence of a culture's ideology, identity, beliefs, and practices. Although gestures are visually and materially evident in the archaeological record, an approach to gesture that considers different traces of bodily actions and which compares gestures across cultural regions in the Americas has been notably absent. This session addresses this concern by exploring the symbolism and significance of gestures in ancient and contemporary indigenous cultures of North, South, and Central America for the purposes of better understanding the role of hands in communication and meaning in both space and time. By emphasising cross-cultural and comparative perspectives, this session will be pivotal in facilitating a dialogue about gestures between research fields and disciplines, including archaeology, anthropology, art history, and linguistics. Topics will include representations of hands in art; embodied gestures and material culture; interpersonal behaviours (including gestures accompanying speech and Sign Languages); and the performance of

gestures in ritual practices. As a whole, this session highlights the importance of gestures for comprehending the symbolism and significance of communication and meaning in the ancient New World and contributes to wider discussions of bodily communication in societies, both past and present.

[48] Forum · THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY: ENGAGE THE VOTING PUBLIC OR KISS YOUR RESEARCH GOODBYE!

Recently, we have seen attacks on publicly-funding archaeology in the U.S. These attacks occurred at the state level, where governors and state legislatures tried to defund or outright eliminate state archaeological programs and institutions. At the federal level, we have seen archaeology showcased as a waste of public tax dollars, attempts to defund archaeological research, and legislation to move federal projects forward without consideration of impacts on archaeological resources. We expect these trends to continue in the future. In most cases, a vigilant network of historic preservation and archaeological organizations has thwarted these attacks. The public, however, largely remains an untapped ally. As a discipline, we have not built a strong public support network. We have not demonstrated the value of archaeology to the public, beyond a scattering of educational and informational programs. In addition, when asked to participate in a national effort to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act, we found that archaeologists have great difficulty conveying to the public the value and benefit of 50 years of federally-mandated archaeological research. A panel of archaeologists whose work focuses on public engagement will provide brief presentations addressing these issues, followed by an open discussion.

[49] Symposium · SHELL MIDDEN MICROARCHAEOLOGY UNRAVELED

Shell middens are complex anthropic constructions crossing many chronologies and territories. They are one of the most important contexts to interpret the formation of the archaeological record and have been associated with different human activities around the world. Therefore, for such complex deposits, micro-scale analyses are of the utmost importance to better understand site formation, site function, human behavior, paleogeography, and paleoenvironment.

The archaeological record goes beyond what is seen with the naked eye and is a more complex reality where the minutiae are important sources of information. This approach is increasingly interdisciplinary with contributions from biology, geology, chemistry, and even physics. One of the greatest obstacles has been the difficulty of integrating macro- and microscopic records, which has been alleviated by a new generation of archaeologists specializing in geoarchaeology (micromorphology, geochemistry), zooarchaeology (sclerochronology, isotopes), archaeobotany (charcoal, seed, fruit, pollen and phytoliths), residue analysis, and use-wear.

Site formation and function are universal questions to all shell middens, regardless of their different chronologies and locations. We aim to bring together different methodological approaches to the study of the archaeological record in order to illuminate the singular source of information that shell middens are.

[50] Symposium · RECENT RESEARCH AT THE CEREMONIAL CENTER OF TIBES, PONCE, PUERTO RICO

This symposium presents the latest results of analyses realized by the Proyecto Arqueológico del Centro Ceremonial de Tibes, Puerto Rico. Tibes is the earliest known civic-ceremonial center in the Greater Antilles and has been interpreted as one of the earliest political and economic centers in the Caribbean and first site of institutionalized stratification in the region. The main purpose of our research is the study of the social and cultural factors that led to the development of this center. The symposium includes presentations on recent excavations and findings of paleoethnobotanical, faunal, lithic, osteological, bioarchaeological, and regional analyses.

[51] Symposium · MULTI-DIRECTIONAL COLONIALISM: APPROACHES TO STUDYING GLOBAL INTERACTIONS

Colonial settings are marked by cultural exchange in many directions, yet studies of colonialism usually highlight the relationship between motherland and territory with a specific focus on the colonized. In this session, we explore colonial environments as settings for a multiplicity of cross-cultural interactions by presenting research on a range of geographical locations and periods. We aim to discuss the multi-directional nature of these social exchanges, in order to move beyond the static interpretive frame of colonizer and colonized. Participants will consider questions such as how changes in colonial territories rippled back to the motherland; the role of proximate, non-colonized cultures living on the edges of imperial activities; the multi-directional nature of material culture change; and how peoples connected to colonial exchanges developed new notions of heritage and identity. By discussing these themes from disparate eras and locations, we hope to add a new facet to the rich ongoing scholarship on colonial studies, and also demonstrate new modes of approaching the study of culture contact on a global scale.

[52] Symposium · "SKULL CULTS" AMONGST HUNTER-GATHERERS?

While some aspects of 'skull cults' appear to be similar in hunter-gatherers and small-scale horticultural and agricultural communities, the details of how they function in skull rituals and are integrated with other elements of human behavior vary. Small-scale farmers have long been known to exhibit an interest in the human head. Manifested as either trophy taking or ancestor worship, or both, the range of practices involving the human head have typically been understood in a context of maintaining or enhancing fertility, whether of crops, animals, or human populations themselves. Although the evidence is sparse, many of the same practices are found amongst hunter-gatherers, for whom such interests might appear less immediately relevant. Balance with the natural world is more often maintained by appropriate behaviour towards prey animals, and most anthropological discussions have been more concerned with how hunter-gatherers limit their reproductive potential, rather than seek to enhance it. Why, then, do we see a widespread interest in acts involving the human head amongst hunter-gatherers, ranging from trophy taking to various kinds of post-mortem manipulation? The papers in this session seek to document the range of these practices both archaeologically and ethnographically, and to discuss the possible underlying rationales.

[53] Symposium - AFTER THE VOLCANO ERUPTED: PAPERS IN HONOR OF PAYSON SHEETS (PART 2)

Payson Sheets has led research at the UNESCO World Heritage Maya site of Ceren, El Salvador, since its discovery in 1978, as well as a variety of projects throughout Meso- and Central America. The contributions of Sheets' work have wide-ranging methodological and theoretical impacts throughout archaeology. Symposium participants contribute presentations of their original research in areas influenced by Payson's work and highlight the extensive contributions of his research across the discipline. These papers tie together important aspects of reconstructing the past, such as the application of remote sensing to archaeology, the impacts of ancient natural disasters on human populations, the daily lives of commoners, advances in household archaeology, and progress in stone tool manufacture, production, and meanings. Holistic interpretations of the importance and contributions of all members of ancient societies, particularly commoners, have characterized Payson's influences on the field and will be reflected in the papers of this session. In Part 2 of this two-part symposium, participants emphasize Payson's contributions to the development of archaeological method and theory in Mesoamerica and beyond.

[54] Symposium - COMBATING INEQUALITY: ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PRODUCTION OF CAPITAL IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Americans are in the midst of an intense debate over inequality. As wealth and status become increasingly concentrated in the hands of a few, many are asking how this situation came to be. In a post Occupy Wall Street era, Thomas Piketty's economic treatise *Capital in the Twenty-First Century* has topped the *New York Times* nonfiction Best Seller List. Moviegoers have flocked to economic documentaries, such as Robert Reich's *Inequality for All*. And, television pundits refer frequently to the 1 percent and the 99 percent, a new shorthand for the haves and have-nots. Pierre Bourdieu has suggested that such inequity derives, in part, from the unequal distribution of capital, be it economic, cultural, or social. According to Bourdieu (1986: 83), capital is "a force inscribed in the objectivity of things so that everything is not equally possible or impossible." Participants in this session examine whether archaeology can combat some aspects of contemporary inequality by producing forms of capital that benefit the communities for which we work. By doing so, participants explore concrete ways practicing archaeology can promote public welfare and foster social change.

[55] Symposium - UNDERSTANDING THE NATURE AND TIMING OF HUMAN RESPONSES TO ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

Archaeology is well suited for understanding how prehistoric societies responded to environmental change. Examples of such change can include processes directly and indirectly related to climate, such as temperature, precipitation, and rising lake or sea level, as well as others such as volcanism. Many environmental records are very highly resolved, with some approaching annual sequencing. However, archaeological chronologies have historically lacked comparable degrees of sensitivity. Recent advances in building and working with archaeological chronologies has increased the precision of these models, and are presently helping researchers understand the capacity for rapid and often significant cultural change in response to changing environmental conditions. One important result of these developments are new, enhanced understandings of prehistoric culture history and how local and regional sequences changed in response to different environmental conditions. Another result is the occasional opportunity to chart different responses across multiple regions to the same general environmental change. This session presents multidisciplinary datasets and methodologies from North and Central America that illustrate these processes of response and adaptation.

[56] Symposium - SOCIAL COMPLEXITY IN THE CENTRAL ANDEAN REGION: CURRENT RESEARCH ON THE INITIAL PERIOD AND EARLY HORIZON PART 2

The Initial Period is often considered an outgrowth of trends that first appear in the late Pre-ceramic Period. However, archaeological research shows that the Initial Period was in fact a time of significant cultural dynamism, which included the first appearance of pottery, expansion of agricultural systems, and a proliferation of monumental public architecture. Meanwhile, Early Horizon studies have traditionally focused on the Chavin phenomenon, obscuring broader trends in cultural trajectories. This session is aimed at exploring the archaeology of the second and first millennia B.C., with a particular focus on recent research undertaken throughout coastal and highland Peru over the last 10 years. Topics that will be addressed in this session include chronology, the emergence of pottery technology, domestic and village life, ritual and debates centered on sociopolitical organization.

[57] Symposium - CERAMICS OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF SOUTH AMERICA: STUDIES OF PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE USING INAA

Indigenous ceramics from the continent of South America range from the common to the artistic with many types characterized by symbolic, religious imagery. In some areas, pottery was mass produced for the general population as well as the elite. Reliance on compositional data from instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) to study production and exchange practices of indigenous ceramics from the continent of South America has grown over the past two decades. In some instances, the data from other analytical methods have been integrated with data from INAA to extend the investigations toward more complex questions. In this symposium, several case studies will be presented, facilitating comparisons and contrasts between regions.

[58] Symposium - EXHIBITING MESOAMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE EARLY 21ST CENTURY

In the first decade and a half of the twenty-first century, Mesoamerican archaeology remains in the Museum spotlight—most conspicuously in a proliferation of highly-touted traveling exhibits, but also featured in permanent galleries. This popularity suggests that the museum-going public has not yet satisfied its great curiosity and interest in the history and culture of Mesoamerica. For archaeologists, this presents a uniquely valuable opportunity to communicate new discoveries and understandings directly with the public through a dynamic medium. Yet assembling high quality exhibits continues to be challenging for a host of reasons. In particular, many cash-strapped museums are unable to fund the development of large exhibits and are employing fewer and fewer curators. In fact, many of today's "blockbuster" exhibits are put together by for-profit entities. This symposium assembles a group of researchers who will share their experiences curating recent traveling and permanent exhibits featuring Mesoamerican archaeology. Presenters will touch on a number of issues, including the business-

side of mounting exhibitions, strategies in communicating research effectively, ethical considerations, the politics of representation, collaboration with native communities, how exhibits may create new knowledge and spur the development of new research trajectories, and the future of exhibiting Mesoamerica.

[59] Symposium - NUTS AND BOLTS OF THE REAL "BUSINESS" OF ANCIENT MAYA EXCHANGE (PART 2)

It is time for scholars to work together to model the basic framework of Maya economies across time and space. This session moves beyond simple descriptions of broadly characterized "exchange" between "centers" or "states" by tracking the specific activities and features that bound economies together at different levels of the social hierarchy. A more relativistic approach highlights local variation and sidesteps the pitfalls of artificial dichotomies, ideal types, or presence/absence queries regarding key economic institutions. Papers in this session draw on diverse interdisciplinary categories of evidence essential for reconstructing a more accurate model of a range of specific economic activities that were potentially articulated with one another into complex and dynamic systems. We focus on specific evidence for agents, facilities, transport mechanisms, webs of debt, constraints and freedoms, strategies for and challenges to stability, and commodities that were made and exchanged according to gradations of value. These factors, among others to be evaluated, were the nuts and bolts that held society and economy together through the longue durée of Maya society. Important variation on the local level revealed by symposium papers will provide the dimensions that are necessary in moving toward a new synthesis.

[60] Symposium - HISTORICAL ECOLOGY, HETERARCHY AND MULTITEMPORAL DYNAMICS: PAPERS IN HONOR OF CAROLE CRUMLEY

In an ongoing career, so far spanning more than four decades, Carole Crumley has consistently delivered original frameworks for understanding the dialectic of human-environmental relations and her work has embodied the holism of anthropology. Documenting long-term interactions between historical and environmental circumstance and the social, political, and economic elements of land use practice, her research in Burgundy fostered new ways of seeing landscapes, the imperative of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary study, the significance of historic climate change, and the value of multitemporal and multiscale approaches. In collaboration with her research partners, Crumley advanced the interdisciplinary theory and method of Historical Ecology. Her key concept of "heterarchy" is now applied to studies of societal and environmental resilience. Critiquing default presumptions of hierarchy allows scholars to better perceive social structural alternatives in the past that were successfully responsive to environmental constraints, and to imagine them for the future. Following her retirement from teaching at UNC-Chapel Hill, Crumley's work continues as director of the 'Integrated History and Future of People on Earth' (IHOPE) initiative, a global network of researchers based at Sweden's Uppsala University and uniting biophysical and social sciences.

[61] Symposium - EXPLORING 12,000 YEARS OF OCCUPATION, LAND USE, AND CONFLICT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH SPONSORED BY THE MASHANTUCKET AND EASTERN PEQUOT TRIBES

The Mashantucket and Eastern Pequot Reservations in southeastern Connecticut have an extraordinarily rich culture history that together span over 12,000 years. Over the last 30 years, both tribes have generously supported a wide range of archaeological and historical research on Colonial and Native (Pequot) lifeways on and off the Reservations. This research has focused primarily on precontact occupations, documenting the richness and continuity of the Pequot presence on the reservations, the Pequot's contact, conflict, and interactions with European colonists, and the Pequot's continued survivance throughout the colonial era. These investigations have led to a better understanding of Native American experiences in southern New England and provided new opportunities for public education through scholarship, exhibits, and educational programs. This session highlights recent and ongoing research with papers focused on periods ranging from the Paleo-Indian to the Historic.

[62] Symposium - THE ROLE OF HIGH ALTITUDE LANDSCAPES IN THE PEOPLING OF THE NEW WORLD

Discussions of the "Peopling of the Americas" only rarely mention the high-altitude landscapes of the South American Andes, North American Rocky Mountains, or other mountainous regions of the western hemisphere. This needs to change, because recent research shows that First Americans used even exceptionally high altitudes as early as the terminal Pleistocene (i.e., nearly as early as they penetrated every other region of the Americas). This symposium showcases some of the earliest sites of high-altitude North and South America, in the process revealing the wide-ranging economic and spiritual importance of high mountains for First Americans. The session also includes papers exploring bioarchaeological and genetic data that illuminate and explain early migration patterns and physical challenges that First Americans overcame to utilize the very high altitudes they so clearly valued from the earliest moments of their arrival in the New World.

[63] Symposium - EXCAVATING THE MUSEUM: NEW RESEARCH ON OLD COLLECTIONS

(SPONSORED BY FIBER PERISHABLES INTEREST GROUP)

Most anthropology or natural history museums have hidden treasures in their collections, materials collected but not published or inadequately published. Many of these collections have never been completely analyzed or described or been used to address in-depth research questions. These overlooked artifacts, many of which date to the early years of our profession, warrant reexamination using current theoretical approaches and research methods. In this symposium, presenters working with older archaeological research collections of textiles, baskets, footwear, cordage, and other perishable artifacts, as well as more durable materials, discuss their new findings and interpretations of these long-forgotten resources.

[64] Poster Session - FROM CROPS TO STONES IN SOUTHWESTERN ARCHAEOLOGY

[65] Poster Session - SOUTHWESTERN ARCHAEOLOGY

[66] Poster Session - SOUTHWESN ARCHAEOLOGY II**[67] Poster Session - GENERAL SOUTHWEST II****[68] Poster Session - ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE VIRGIN BRANCH PUEBLOAN CULTURE**

Since 2006, archaeologists with the University of Nevada Las Vegas and the National Park Service have collaborated to explore the Virgin Branch prehistory of northwestern Arizona and southeastern Nevada. Posters in this session highlight recent findings from this ongoing project.

[69] Symposium - FROM DIRT TO BEHAVIOR: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DAVID B. MADSEN

The diverse contributions of David B. Madsen to archaeology and virtually all of its subfields are remarkable. In over 150 publications he has greatly enhanced our understanding of prehistoric peoples and the environments in which they lived. Among others, he has investigated the peopling of North America, Quaternary paleoecology, Pleistocene extinctions, the evolution of desert environments in western North America and western China, forager and farmer adaptive strategies and migration, and prehistoric insect procurement and use. Incorporating ceramics, pollen, fauna, lithics, and/or dirt, his interdisciplinary and theoretically-driven approaches have shaped how we investigate and interpret prehistoric biotic communities, climate change, and archaeological records, especially the human behaviors that created them. This symposium presents a similarly diverse collection of papers in honor of the significant and ongoing contributions of David B. Madsen.

[70] Symposium - BREAKING BOUNDARIES: EXPLORING COLONIALISM IN THE MODERN WORLD AND BEYOND

Over the last three decades, the archaeology of colonialism has reached a period of maturity under the direction of a generation of established scholars. The resulting knowledge and discussions have impacted the theoretical, political, and methodological landscape of archaeological practices and have opened up new avenues for comparative work within the field. However, much of this work has remained focused on discrete contexts associated with the “modern” world or with a particular set of “settler colonialist” encounters. This session seeks to explore whether the impacts of “colonialism” as a lens for archaeological analysis holds utility beyond such contexts. Specifically, we invite speakers to explore the potential applicability of the framework within diverse geographical, temporal, and social contexts that fall outside the traditionally delineated boundaries of colonial relations. The goal is not to propose a unified and unproblematic method of analysis; rather, it is an attempt to recover an intra-disciplinary dialogue, among at times disparate sections of the archaeological endeavor, centered on a common conceptual framework. In so doing we hope to highlight both the potential and limitations of applying the lens of colonialism to the archaeological record, but more importantly, the common ground that creates archaeology with a “capital A.”

[71] Symposium - ASSESSING OUTCOMES IN PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY: IMPERATIVES, PERILS, AND FRAMEWORKS

(SPONSORED BY PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

Public archaeology is an important means of advocacy and ethical practice for many archaeologists. In planning and seeking funding for such work, scholars consider the specific sociopolitical circumstances of their research area, including how they can assess the outcomes of their projects. Because public outreach and community-engaged practice is so context-specific, evaluation of public archaeology has not been a major topic of discussion. How and when is it appropriate to “evaluate”? And how is evaluation entangled with theoretical and ethical concerns about the role of archaeologists in society?

This session is dedicated to drawing together ideas and proposals surrounding evaluation in public archaeology. Topics in this session include: examples of outcome assessment within and between public projects, the ethical dimensions of assessment, theory and practice-driven discussions of how assessment functions within public archaeology projects and public outreach efforts, and proposed tools for assessing the broader impact of engaging non-archaeologists in archaeological work.

[72] Symposium - HUMAN-ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

As a center of agricultural invention and a major route for the spread of early agriculture, the Mediterranean Basin has long been an area of research for those interested in the modification of the landscape by humans. Yet even before the arrival of agriculture, humans played an active role in transforming the Mediterranean Basin for millennia. Recent research challenges the notion of pristine, balanced, or stable social-ecological systems in the past by investigating: 1) recursive relationships between humans and ecosystems, 2) humans as actors in complex, non-equilibrium systems influenced by a variety of human and non-human drivers, and 3) long-term social and ecological change. Because the Mediterranean Basin represents a diverse range of cultures, adaptations, and interactions, it serves as a useful laboratory for a wide range of techniques and regionally centered research. This session showcases multiple perspectives used to tease apart the impacts and repercussions that occur within the dialectic relationship between humans and their surroundings. Our efforts will focus upon new computation methods, including agent-based simulation, geographical information systems (GIS), network analysis, climate modeling, and the integration of these techniques to address questions centered in the Mediterranean Basin.

[73] Forum - MARS FORUM - ADAPTING TO THE FUTURE: THE CHANGING ROLE OF CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE MILITARY

(SPONSORED BY MILITARY ARCHAEOLOGY RESOURCES SUB GROUP)

The MARS sub group of the SAA was created in 2011 to support efforts to network and support archaeologists working in some aspect connected with the military. This ranged from professionals working for the U.S. Military at installations and training centers to professionals studying military archaeology and to those archaeologists working in disciplines or regions impacted by either combat or humanitarian operations. The goal of this 3rd official MARS forum is to discuss how cultural resource professionals are developing preservation strategies to integrate into a variety of military operational environments. A focus of the discussion is to address how military CRM personnel can share effective tools for management and expand their capability to educate and prepare soldiers for cultural heritage scenarios encountered outside their training environment.

[74] Symposium - "LET'S TALK ABOUT [COLLAPSE], BABY": EXPLORATIONS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOCIETAL COLLAPSE

Societal collapse has long been a topic of archaeological discourse, and as a concept it continues to have contemporary relevance. We see it evidenced in discussions of climate change, in contemporary 'failed state' rhetoric, and in our fears about the future. But what does it mean to say a society has collapsed, and what are its material effects? What happens in the aftermath of collapse, and how is societal collapse similar across time and space?

This session explores the archaeology of collapse and its aftermath by bringing together a range of geographical, theoretical, and methodological approaches in order to facilitate a new discussion about collapse. Examples include studying how collapse operates at both local and regional levels; using small sites to talk about more overarching patterns; combining multiple datasets, methods, and/or theoretical approaches; and scaling up from specific data in order to develop theoretical models of collapse. Our goal is to consider collapse both in terms of specific historical trajectories—what does collapse look like at specific points in time and space?—and as a concept—how might we think about collapse in more general terms?

[75] Symposium - BIG ROLES FOR SMALLHOLDERS IN COMPLEX SOCIETIES

Archaeology provides the unique opportunity to investigate historically silenced groups, such as the non-elite members of complex societies. With increasing emphasis on household assemblages in the past several decades, the artifactual remains of smallholders (or "peasants") make up a growing portion of archaeological data from early complex societies. It remains unclear, however, what types of roles smallholders played. Building on a spate of archaeological research into smallholders in the 1970s and 80s that provides the empirical background on how smallholders practice agriculture, the goal of this session is to tie their range of social practices, including participation in market economies, self-sufficiency, and household division of labor, to long-standing research questions related to the formation of complex societies. How did the role of smallholders vary between emergent complex societies in terms of the creation and maintenance of inequality? Did they facilitate, resist, and respond to large-scale social change in a uniform manner that we can use to generate a general theory of smallholders? This session addresses these questions from Old and New World perspectives. In seeking a broader theoretical framework for understanding smallholders, this session aims to generate unifying ideas of interest to anthropologists of both the ancient and modern world.

[76] General Session - CHILEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[77] General Session - MAYA RITUAL

[78] General Session - HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTHWEST

[79] General Session - CROSSROADS: CONNECTIONS AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF ANATOLIA

[80] General Session - EUROPEAN ZOOARCHAEOLOGY

[81] General Session - ARCHAOMETRY AND ARTIFACT ANALYSIS IN EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[82] General Session - WESTERN US HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

[83] General Session - SHIPWRECKS AND MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

[84] General Session - METHODS IN ZOOARCHAEOLOGY

[85] General Session - MOBILITY, TECHNOLOGY, AND ENVIRONMENT IN PREHISTORIC NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICA

[86] General Session - MORTUARY STUDIES IN THE MESOAMERICAN WORLD

[87] General Session - CAUCASUS ARCHAEOLOGY**[88] General Session - ANCIENT MAYA POLITICAL ORGANIZATION****[89] Forum - ACROSS THE ATLANTIC: PROFESSIONALISM IN ARCHAEOLOGY OVER HERE AND OVER THERE**

This session aims to compare regulatory procedures and the role of professional standards and professional accreditation in the U.S.A. and the U.K. Both have a strong tradition of self-regulation across professional disciplines, and both have now well-established professional organizations in the form of the Register of Professional Archaeologists and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

What are the regulatory structures and procurement practices governing the way the historic environment/cultural heritage is investigated archaeologically, when occasioned by development on a commercial or quasi-commercial basis? What is the role of professional standards and professional accreditation/registers, and of the professional bodies that own them? And what would we like that role to be? How can we get there?

By looking at the range of structures and systems across the States and the U.K. administrations of the U.K., can we identify what's good, what's bad, and what we're planning to do to improve the situation? More importantly, how can we learn from each other? It is hoped that this discussion might help RPA and ClfA—both of which seek to recruit members from around the globe, explore how they could cooperate, and ensure that they don't compete unhealthily.

[90] Poster Session - NORTH AMERICA - NORTHEAST**[91] Poster Session - CERAMICS OF THE INDIGENOUS CULTURES IN SOUTH AMERICA: STUDIES OF PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE USING INAA**

Indigenous peoples of South America produced a diverse assortment of ceramics ranging from the common to the artistic with many types characterized by symbolic, religious imagery. In some areas, pottery was mass produced for the general population as well as the elite. Reliance on compositional data from instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) to study production and exchange practices of indigenous ceramics from the continent of South America has grown over the past two decades. In some instances, the data from other analytical methods have been integrated with data from INAA to extend the investigations toward more complex questions. In this poster symposium, several case studies will be presented facilitating comparisons and contrasts between regions.

[92] Poster Session - TEXTILE TECHNOLOGIES OF PREHISPANIC MESOAMERICA AND THE ANDES

The social, political, and economic role of cloth in Mesoamerica and the Andes has been well documented in ethnographic and ethnohistoric literature. While archaeologists working in these regions are aware of the significance cloth had within the communities they study, textile production receives relatively little attention compared to other technologies documented in the archaeological record. Researchers from the Andes are fortunate to have a large sample of prehispanic textiles to work from, whereas textiles in much of Mesoamerica leave little material trace, except for the artifacts used for creating them. Spindle whorls are especially well documented, but other weaving implements are occasionally found in elite funerary contexts.

This session examines these technologies, with an emphasis on the textiles themselves from the Andean region and on spindle whorls and other weaving implements recovered from Mesoamerican contexts. When Andean textiles are studied, they are often examined through an art historical lens, with researchers focusing on patterns in overall structure and design. Our focus lies instead in documenting the technical attributes of textiles and the materials used to create them in order to develop a better understanding of the communities that produced them.

[93] Poster Session - RECENT ADVANCES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE THREE RIVERS REGION OF THE CENTRAL MAYA LOWLANDS

The Three Rivers Region of the Central Maya Lowlands includes the northeastern portion of the Department of Peten, Guatemala, and the adjoining northwestern portion of Belize. It is defined as the area within the Rio Azul, Rio Bravo, and Booth's River which converge to form the Rio Hondo. The area includes such well known sites as Rio Azul, Kinal, La Milpa, and Blue Creek. The region has been intensively investigated by a number of researchers since being defined more than two decades ago. This poster session attempts to bring together a cross-section of the most recent work.

[94] Poster Session - ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS USING BINFORD'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC FRAMES OF REFERENCE

Binford (2001) constructed environmental and ethnographic data sets specifically for archaeologists to use as tools to leverage learning about the past. While researchers from several other fields ranging from cross-cultural analysis and epidemiology to macroecology have taken advantage of these data, relatively few archaeologists have pursued the kinds of learning strategies Binford imagined. The posters in this session showcase some of the archaeological work that is being done using Binford's frames of reference and related analytical strategies. Examples span a wide range of geographic and temporal scales, explore ecological components of observed adaptations, and test expectations for what hunter-gatherers might be like against archaeological observation.

[95] Symposium - 'CALIBRATING' PALAEOCLIMATOLOGY-INFORMED RESEARCH IN OLD WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY: DATA, METHODS AND THEORIES

After two decades of increasing and often deterministic palaeoclimatology-informed archaeological research, there is a need to scrutinize, calibrate, and improve our approaches to climate change in the past and present. Simple cause-and-effect correlations, often on the basis of coarsely resolved time series, are gradually being supplemented by multi-scalar models of non-linear dynamics, including concepts such as adaptive cycles or critical transitions. Furthermore, mathematical modeling of culture-environment/climate interaction is increasingly applied to single out parameters or to search for alternative explanations. Palaeoclimatic time series have become more precise, as have archaeological chronologies, and with the increase in temporal resolution previous interpretations of climate-culture interconnections on a continental or global scale are beginning to be challenged and to be replaced by more fine grained locally and regionally scaled research projects. This session will present case studies of such multi-scalar palaeoclimatology-informed archaeology from the Old World, and will discuss the data, methods, and theories as well as outline future directions for palaeo-climatic research in archaeology.

[96] Symposium - RECONSTRUCTING RESOURCE AVAILABILITY, USE, AND MANAGEMENT AT NAACHTUN (GUATEMALA), A REGIONAL MAYA CENTER OF THE CLASSIC PERIOD

One of the objectives of the Naachtun Archaeological Project is to conduct a multidisciplinary study of the resources used by the site's ancient Maya inhabitants, as well as the evolution of its economy through time, in order to better understand the social and political history of this city. We propose to discuss two issues related to the availability and management of various resources, focusing on the supply strategies and the technical system associated to their use. How did the Maya of Naachtun manage the soils, water, and forests and positively construct their surrounding landscape to sustain a large population during roughly a millennium of prosperity? Do the variations observed in the availability and management of these resources reflect phases of environmental and/or economic stress? To what extent did human activities and climate changes impact the local environment and what were the consequent adaptive strategies? Combining paleoenvironmental and material culture studies, these questions are broached via a diachronic approach to evidence the temporal variability of human responses to environmental variations. This perspective would highlight the importance of resources management strategies in the socio-cultural cycles and population dynamics we observe within the history of Lowland Maya cities.

[97] Symposium - THE RISE, SPREAD, AND DOMINION OF HUMAN INSTITUTIONS

Populations organize into complex systems to resolve the myriad of problems they come across in their daily life. These include resolving basic subsistence concerns, maintaining a stable decision-making apparatus, defending against foreign aggressors, resolving existential issues associated with their place in the cosmos, etc. New Institutional Economics (North 1991, 2009) proposes that these organizational principles result in a number of social institutions that once formed have the structural autonomy to preserve themselves, perpetuate their agendas, and in some cases, expand aggressively. Under this approach, social scientists increasingly study present-day institutions to clarify the mechanisms by which they develop and evolve. To this aim, archaeology provides us with an unparalleled appreciation for institutional change because it allows us to reconstruct how and why specific institutions developed in different populations with various social conditions and through very long sequences of time. This symposium will take advantage of the comparative potential intrinsic to the study of prehistoric societies to clarify why specific institutions appeared at particular moments in the developmental history of some populations, what functional purpose they served, how they created ethos that cemented their place within the broader social zeitgeist, and why some expanded aggressively within and across populations.

[98] General Session - SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY**[99] Symposium - ANDEAN ONTOLOGIES: NEW PERSPECTIVES FROM ARCHAEOLOGY, ETHNOHISTORY AND BIOARCHAEOLOGY**

The goal of this symposium is to reflect and discuss the ways in which the Andean worldview contributes to the humanities and social sciences. The main objective is to analyze deeply imbedded Andean concepts such as pacha, runa, camaq, huaca, minka, ayni, ayllu, hannan, hurin, etc., through archaeological, ethnohistorical, and bioarchaeological lenses. By doing this, we intend to identify aspects of the indigenous view point, most likely hybrid perceptions, and thus offer emic interpretations of the Andean world. By no means do we hope to reproduce immutable and common definitions of these concepts but rather offer interpretations that complement pre-existing Western perceptions.

[100] Symposium - THE ENVIRONMENTAL LEGACIES OF COLONIALISM IN THE NEOTROPICS

(SPONSORED BY GEOARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

The arrival and settlement of Europeans throughout the Americas led to unprecedented demographic and environmental transformations. The voluntary and forced migration of peoples from Europe, Africa, and Asia, and the simultaneous introduction of new forms of production, along with exotic biota and diseases, contributed to the emergence of novel social, economic, and ecological systems. Through analysis of soils, plants, animals, and other proxies, archaeologists are uniquely situated to investigate the localized manifestations of these processes. Yet, while environmental research on prehistoric sites in the Americas has burgeoned in recent years, the direct archaeological examination of the ecological effects of European colonial expansion is still a developing field. This session responds by considering environmental archaeological research on the period after Europeans began to settle throughout the Western Hemisphere, with an emphasis on understanding how this historical process has differently structured current socio-ecological landscapes in the Neotropics—a biogeographical region sharing many plant and animal groups. We also seek to identify the implications of these changes for contemporary communities and

ecosystems, as the legacies of colonialism continue to shape modern social and environmental challenges.

[101] Symposium · CONNECTIONS AND COMPLEXITY: SHIFTING PERSPECTIVES AND CURRENT RESEARCH IN WESTERN MESOAMERICA

Fifty years ago, Ignacio Bernal famously stated that western Mesoamerica lacked “civilization.” Since the west had not received “Olmec” influence, Bernal reasoned, the region was a uniquely isolated area in which complex societies and “high culture” failed to develop and flourish. Since then, much archaeological research in west Mexico has attempted to demonstrate the fallacy of this reasoning. Ironically, however, many treatments have been based on the same outmoded neo-evolutionary frameworks and static typologies that underpin Bernal’s vision, thereby reinforcing the original perception and losing sight of the richness of the archaeological data itself. In contrast, this symposium highlights current archaeological research in western Mesoamerica to provoke and engage debate surrounding these and other issues. Through the presentation of original data and interpretations, contributions seek to advance understanding of both regional complexity and diversity, as well as the role of the west in broader, pan-Mesoamerican sociocultural processes. The symposium thus illustrates the ways in which research and areal data from western Mesoamerica can meaningfully contribute to the construction of theoretical models applicable in multiple contexts and capable of enhancing archaeological descriptions and explanations of the dynamic diversity characteristic of all Mesoamerican societies.

[102] Symposium · CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN THE PERUVIAN NORTH HIGHLANDS: CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE CAJAMARCA REGION

The pioneering work of Henri and Paule Reichlen in 1947 highlighted the importance of the Cajamarca region in the Andean cultural landscape, from the Archaic and Formative periods to the Inca occupation. Since then, archaeologists and ethnohistorians have added considerably to our understanding of cultural development in Cajamarca and regional interactions between Cajamarca and neighboring areas. This symposium focuses on recent investigations and ongoing projects in an effort to bring together and flesh out the current state of the archaeology of the Cajamarca region, including both the Cajamarca Tradition and its antecedents. It also seeks to look at Cajamarca archaeology both within the northern highlands and in regions with which Cajamarca was in contact. Recent investigations and themes may include, but are not limited to, the development of new models of social organization and development in the northern highlands, issues of ethnicity and social identity, local and interregional interaction, cuisine and class, mortuary patterns, artistic expression and identity, and production and consumption within and between Cajamarca communities.

[103] General Session · EUROPEAN BIOARCHAEOLOGY

[104] Symposium · WHAT WAS “FREMONT”? ADVANCES IN THE EXPLANATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE FREMONT REGIONAL SYSTEM

In the far northern southwest, many advances within Fremont archaeology have recently occurred. Focusing on Fremont as interconnected groups of people who were influenced by agriculture and may have shared ideas concerning how artifacts, structures, and their social world should be, this symposium presents a series of papers in which authors tackle both large scale and site specific problems to discuss what being “Fremont” meant and how this identity influenced the behavior of those who participated in the Fremont Regional System. These papers address questions concerning pan-Fremont traits and the origins of Fremont social life along with questions of community organization and activities, how both farming and foraging fit into Fremont life, the positioning of high status individuals within the Fremont social world, and how Fremont people situated themselves in relation to the larger southwestern interaction sphere.

[105] Symposium · POWERFUL PLACES IN THE ANCIENT ANDES

In the contemporary Andes, the world is animated by a circulating life force, sometimes called *sami*, which connects all living things. This force courses through rocks, springs, plants, animals, ancestors—such that the boundary between “living”/“dead,” “natural”/“cultural,” and “past”/“present” are, at best, fuzzy and malleable. The distribution of *sami*, however, is not equal. The life force can pool in certain places and drain out of others. The idea of an animate, interconnected world was documented for the Inca, and archaeological research suggests that this belief has deep roots in the Andes. Power among the ancient societies of the region was thus conceived in part through varied ritual strategies of mimesis, alterity, and communion that created, channeled, and redistributed vital forces, a process that effectively merged, or at times separated, social, ontological, and cosmic realms. The desire, in many cases, was to create a place charged with power. This session brings together a group of well-established and up-and-coming scholars to investigate how power-filled places were constructed, maintained, and occasionally destroyed in the Ancient Andes from 3000 B.C. to the end of the early Spanish colonial era in the eighteenth century A.D.

[106] Symposium · GUAVA CAT ARCHAEOLOGY: PAPERS IN MEMORY OF PROF. POCHAN CHEN

This symposium brings together students, classmates, collaborators, and teachers of Prof. Pochan Chen, of National Taiwan University, who died unexpectedly at the age of 41 in June of 2015. Prof. Chen worked extensively on issues related to culture contact and trade, primarily in China. His work spanned research on salt production and exchange, the construction of social identity in burial contexts, and regional processes related to economic activity and the formation of identity, including World Systems Theory, Trade Diasporas, Ethnogenesis, and Gender. In addition, he stimulated an entire generation of scholars in Taiwan interested in historical archaeology in contexts beyond mainland China, including Taiwan, the Philippines, and elsewhere.

[107] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NIGHT

As twilight settled in the ancient world, a host of activities ensued, some of which were significantly different from what people did during the daytime. Some artifacts, features, and buildings associated with these activities were particular to the dark, while other material culture was transformed in meaning as the sun set. Night offers refuge from the heat and demands of the day but can also bring with it nightmares, night raids, and other dark doings. Sleep, sex, socializing, stargazing, storytelling, ceremony, work, play—so much of our economic, social, and ritual lives take place at night—yet relatively little archaeological research focuses specifically on nightly quotidian practices. This symposium examines the archaeology, mythology, iconography, and epigraphy of nocturnal doings, and in the process will challenge our familiar reconstructions of ancient life. Topics include the liminal periods of dusk and dawn, the cultural diversity of sleep patterns, the practical and psychological effects of artificial light, and the origins of the ‘nightshift.’ Contributors explore the concept of the nighttime within a comparative anthropological framework in order to provide the broadest possible interpretation of individual case studies drawn from a wide range of ancient and prehistoric cultures from diverse areas of the globe.

[108] Electronic Symposium · DYNAMIC WORLDS, SHIFTING PARADIGMS: RELATIONAL ONTOLOGIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Relational ontology, as a theoretical movement, is characterized by differing perspectives, applications, and interpretations of archaeological materials, places, and persons as they constitute multiple social worlds. A current reading of theoretical archaeological literature reveals diverse relational perspectives applied to varying contexts and materials. This moving definition may seem difficult to nail down, and we ask: are differing definitions of relationality problematic, or is the concept—like social relationships themselves—contextually and culturally contingent? In this session, we interrogate and discuss the multiple natures of relational ontologies as ever-changing, fluid, and diverse ways of understanding how people, past and present, relate to the world with which they engage. The bulk of the session will focus on discourse rather than presentation. This session examines shifting understandings of relational theory through case studies from North and South America. We will explore cultural relativism, physical and conceptual boundaries of social relationships, humanity and personhood for other-than-human persons, and finally Indigenous thought and theory. As archaeologists who predominately study non-western and pre-industrial peoples, we ask participants to reconsider our role in creating historical narratives, because what is archaeology if not a rigorous means to re-tell the past.

[109] Forum · EXPLORING THE UNNAMED ERA: PRE-MAMOM POTTERY IN THE MAYA LOWLANDS OF YUCATAN, PETEN AND BELIZE

Pottery production and the dissemination of pots and potters' ideas have been the basis for chronological comparison in the lowland Maya region since Edith Ricketson first seriated the Uaxactun pottery in the 1930s. R.E. Smith named the phases and published the Uaxactun ceramics monograph in 1955, providing a baseline for general ceramic sphere correlation. Today, we are so dependent on the Uaxactun ceramic sphere names that we still refer to early Middle Preclassic pottery as “Pre-Mamom” because these materials antedate the earliest ceramics described from Uaxactun, termed Mamom Phase. Although our process has relied on precedent thus far, the Uaxactun preclassic sequence does little to help us describe the diverse ceramic landscape of the first pottery producers in Yucatan, Peten, and Belize.

This forum is designed to provide visual comparison of these small dispersed early Middle preclassic data sets, annotated by panel discussion on the characteristics of materials so far excavated. Participants will provide a range of images and possibly type collections for the group to discuss and compare. Besides considering each region topically, panel members will discuss the larger question of how accurately the Pre-Mamom to Mamom transition can be depicted using the current paradigm.

[110] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA**[111] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MIDWEST II****[112] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA - MIDWEST****[113] Poster Session · GREAT BASIN, BASIN PLATEAU****[114] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA - GREAT BASIN****[115] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA - PLAINS****[116] Symposium · BURIED, BURNED, BUNDLED AND BROKEN: APPROACHES TO CO-OCCURRENCE OF MULTIPLE METHODS, TREATMENTS AND STYLES OF BURIALS WITHIN PAST SOCIETIES**

Bioarchaeology and mortuary archaeology have historically relied on complete inhumations as the source of data based on human remains. However, not all cemeteries have only inhumed burials—cremation, secondary burial, and other methods can co-occur at these sites. Despite this, the cremated or commingled remains have often deteriorated in museums, been relegated to appendices, or ignored due to their interpretive difficulty. Over the past two decades, the value of cremated, commingled, and fragmentary remains has been recognized, and recent publications have shown that cremated, disarticulated, and commingled remains can provide important information on past people and their behavior that isn't always apparent with complete inhumations. These conversations often address a specific type of body treatment, and there is little discussion occurring

between them. Increased conversation is needed about the presence of multiple burial treatments within single sites, and how different forms of body treatment compare. While each treatment is unique and requires specific contextual analysis, when multiple forms of body treatment co-occur at the same site, complete discussion is required. This session brings together archaeologists studying co-occurrence of multiple forms of burial in order to generate discussion, and promote the study of alternative types of treatments alongside complete inhumations.

[117] Symposium · HUMAN SACRIFICE IN ANCIENT MESOAMERICA: NEW EVIDENCES AND THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

The topic of sacrifice and human sacrifice in ancient Mesoamerica needs to be revisited in light of new evidence, theoretical models, and interdisciplinary and comparative approaches. The central question that scholars attempt to grapple with when it comes to bloodletting rituals, sacrifice of animals, or humans, is why? Why do humans collectively hurt themselves and/or kill innocent animals and other human beings? Past theoretical approaches have immortalized and universalized cosmological principles and applied these uniformly to multifarious cultures in diverse time periods and in different regions of Mesoamerica. These outdated models have neglected unique interpretations, independent articulation, and sometimes wholesale reworking of inherited or imported sacrificial ideologies. These same models do not track permutations in ritual practices and concomitant artistic representations of these practices. This symposium addresses ritual sacrifices from new perspectives that include economic, political, and military motivations as well as agricultural, calendrical, and astronomical influences. A consideration of sacrificial ritual practices at all levels of social stratum (shamanism on elite and commoner levels) offers a more holistic perspective. This symposium will be interdisciplinary and will include site-specific, as well as comparative, approaches and will be based on new iconographic, epigraphic, and archaeological evidences.

[118] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NORTHERN PERUVIAN COAST

[119] Symposium · ARCHITECTURAL ENERGETICS

Since Elliot Abrams' seminal 1994 book "How the Maya Built their World: Energetics and Ancient Architecture," many archaeological scholars have explored architectural energetics as a methodology and lens through which to understand cultural change, political economy, construction processes, and architectural features. The scholars presenting in this session apply architectural energetics in diverse regions and support many contextual arguments that highlight both the diversity of the ancient past and commonalities of construction. In light of these distinct contextual applications, we explore energetics investigations 20 years on from Abrams' important synthesis. Further, we explore what insights these diverse studies offer for our understanding of how and why people engaged in constructing large architectural features through time and space.

[120] Symposium · STUDENT CONTRIBUTIONS IN GEOARCHAEOLOGY

(SPONSORED BY GEOARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

One predictor of a discipline's directions is student research. This organized session showcases papers led by current graduate and undergraduate students pursuing geoarchaeological research. Other than these two common threads, contributions span time and space, are single- and co-authored, and utilize a variety of methods to understand aspects of the landscape context of the archaeological record. The session's goal is to offer student authors a forum to disseminate their recent work to a broad audience of peers and professionals.

[121] General Session · ADVANCES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODS

[122] Symposium · FOOD AND CULTURE IN THE ANDES

Food is one of the most integral aspects of human existence. It is, on the one hand, a biological imperative fueled by nutritional need—we must, after all, eat to live. The food that we eat, however, is made up of much more than calories. It can have a "two-fold value": nutrition and signification (Barthes 1979: 25). While there has been a heavy emphasis on subsistence in archaeology, the social aspects of food have been largely ignored. The Andes, in particular, is an ideal area to investigate the social dimensions of food with a strong tradition of foundational research in agricultural production, environment, and objects associated with the consumption of food. The growing use of various methodological approaches (e.g., archaeobotanical, zooarchaeological, and bioarchaeological) has resulted in a more holistic and intimate picture of the constant articulation and negotiation of social relations through food.

[123] General Session · PLAINS AND BASIN ARCHAEOLOGY

[124] General Session · COOL ARCHAEOLOGY: ALASKA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE NORTHWEST COAST

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

People tend to recurrently use specific areas of their living space, producing an accumulation of evidences (chemical and/or physical) that represent the result of the activity performed. The possibility to identify and connect these evidences to the activity that generated the record is pivotal to our understanding of past human behaviour. Ethnoarchaeology and experimental archaeology drive the inferential reasoning that creates the models connecting the distribution/concentration of proxies with specific activities. We define these models as 'anthropic activity markers' and propose a transdisciplinary approach to reduce

problems of equifinality whereby the same pattern might be caused by several activities. In particular, the analysis of the spatial distribution of the fingerprints under study is considered fundamental for the definition of anthropic activity markers. This session aims to gather contributions from scholars in different fields, willing to challenge this issue from different points of view and at different scales (landscape and domestic or productive structures), going from a macro to a micro scale, from "space," to "place." We invite contributions that include different approaches, such as remote sensing, archaeological prospection, botanical analyses, chemical analyses, archaeozoology, microdebitage, and micromorphology. Archaeological and ethnoarchaeological contexts will be welcome to show the potentiality of the approach.

[126] Symposium · BUILT ENVIRONMENTS OF ENSLAVED EXPERIENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN

This symposium examines the varied living environments of the enslaved in the colonial Caribbean. Archaeological investigations of domestic architecture and artifacts illuminate the nature of household organization, fundamental changes in settlement patterns, and the manner in which power was invariably linked with the material arrangements of space among the enslaved at a variety of sites throughout the region, including plantations, fortifications, and urban contexts. While research in the region has provided a considerable amount of data at the household-level, much of this work is biased towards artifact analysis, resulting in unfamiliarity with the considerations that went into constructing and inhabiting households. Papers within this symposium will provide detailed reconstruction of the living environments of the enslaved and will take into account the cultural behaviors and social arrangements that shaped these spaces. It brings together case studies of Caribbean slave settlements as a means of exposing the diversity of people and practices in these settings.

[127] Symposium · THE BOLONCHÉN REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT: SIXTEEN YEARS OF INVESTIGATING MAYA SOCIETY IN THE EASTERN PUUC REGION FROM THE PRECLASSIC THROUGH THE HISTORICAL PERIOD

The Puuc Region of the Northern Yucatán Peninsula has long been identified as a distinctive cultural sub-region of the greater Ancient Maya area along architectural, environmental, and demographic lines. Since 2000, the Bolonchén Regional Archaeological Project (BRAP) has investigated the formation of regionalism and the Ancient Maya community in the eastern Puuc centering on the sites of Kiuic, Huntichmul, Labná, and Yaxhom. Taking a holistic approach that includes extensive inter-site survey work, systematic excavations, archaeometric analyses, and experimental archaeology, BRAP is continuing to shed light on the unique local trajectory of the Bolonchén District. Sub-foci of the project include such wide-ranging topics as: the evolution of public architecture and spaces; the settlement and exploitation of the hinterlands between the larger site centers; the development and organization of an elite suburban complex; the identification of some of the earliest permanent settlements in the region; Ancient Maya foodways; site abandonment processes; and, the continued occupation of the region in recent centuries, among others. As a result of these ongoing studies, BRAP is contributing to a more detailed understanding of the development and functioning of Maya society in the region from the Middle preclassic, all the way up through the Historical Period.

[128] Symposium · WHY SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY MATTERS

We currently find ourselves on the cusp of significant change, as tensions related to race, ethnicity, religion, and gender are currently at the forefront of today's social struggles. Archaeology, specifically social archaeology, has the opportunity to inform and enrich current social movements. The goal of this session is to emphasize the contributions of archaeologists to understanding the social processes of the present. AAA president Leith Mullings (2015) recently outlined her vision of "why anthropology matters" by emphasizing anthropology's relationship to recent social movements—we argue that archaeology has an important role to play in this conversation. Human agency is widely regarded as an important generative force of cultural change and archaeological research on gender, identity, class, power, religion, and ethnicity has exploded in the past two decades. In an effort to make archaeology relevant to the broader public, archaeologists have successfully emphasized the ecological implications for the study of archaeology, however, we have largely ignored the profound insights that archaeology can provide into understanding the role of human agency and social forces in generating wide-scale change. As a consequence, we may be missing opportunities to make archaeology relevant to events that are currently playing out in the modern world.

[129] Symposium · THE RISE AND DECLINE OF TEOTIHUACAN: URBANISM, DAILY LIFE, AND REGIONAL RELATIONS THROUGH TIME

This session assembles current research on urbanism and daily life in the city of Teotihuacan and neighboring communities in the Basin of Mexico during the Classic and Epiclassic periods (ca. 1–800 C.E.). The evolution of Teotihuacan society through time is emphasized, including transformations in the urban landscape, the lives of commoners, and the relations of the capital city to surrounding settlements and resources. Papers include the results of new research on the Tlajinga district, a lower status group of neighborhoods in the south of the city, which illustrates the attractions and detractions of urban life for commoners and the processes by which the city grew southward. The creation of the first LiDAR map of the city; results of an initial season at the Plaza of the Columns; and new investigations at the Moon Plaza, are also presented. Outside of the city, papers examine exploitation of the Sierra de Las Navajas obsidian mine and the growth of Epiclassic communities such as Chicoloapan, in the southern Basin, amidst the demographic decline of the city, and the erosion of its central political institutions.

[130] Symposium · "CHANGES IN LATITUDES, CHANGES IN ATTITUDES": TRANSITIONS AND THRESHOLDS THROUGHOUT CENTRAL AMERICA AND BEYOND

The archaeological record presents both opportunities and challenges to archaeologists studying societal and environmental change in Mesoamerica and globally. This session explores multidisciplinary techniques to better understand the complexities of societal transitions in the ancient Maya world and beyond. Environmental and societal transitions are a complex but vital aspect of archaeology. Shifts in environmental patterns, social behaviors, and changes in land use provide multiple datasets for analyzing resource extraction and human resilience. We consider case studies on diachronic change from archaeological investigations throughout Mesoamerica and neighboring regions. Patterns of change can include the shift from hunting and gathering to long term sedentism, the regional climate and soils, historical changes in trade, and shifts in political and economic power. This session will examine how we can search for and detect connections between environmental and societal changes throughout the

archaeological record.

[131] Symposium · ROCK ART: METHODOLOGY AND INTERPRETATION IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SITE

(SPONSORED BY ROCK ART INTEREST GROUP)

The cultural manifestation we label rock art has the potential of being identified and recorded from wherever humanity has traveled. In the pursuit of innovative instrumental technique, enhanced interpretive insight, and successful approaches to preservation, this Rock Art Interest Group sponsored symposium is intended to provide a context within which recent archaeologically informed rock art research can be shared.

[132] Symposium · TERRAFORMING AND MONUMENTALITY IN HUNTER-GATHERER-FISHER LANDSCAPES

Monumental constructions, whether economic, political, or symbolic in their origin and use, are integral to how hunter-gatherer-fisher (HGF) peoples have constructed and shaped their worlds over much of the Holocene. For this symposium, we bring together studies from various areas of the globe to theorize about these practices, and to account for the complex and varied ways in which large-scale features were constructed and terraforming was practiced in HGF societies. While monumentality has been well-studied in early agricultural and later contexts, the record of HGF monuments is clearly extensive, and attests to a more complex engagement with material production, the construction of place, of identity, and of history than is recognized in the broader discipline. We seek to provide a set of theoretical and methodological tools to address this record.

[133] Symposium · RECENT CONSIDERATIONS OF COASTAL SUBSISTENCE PRACTICES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN USA

The American southeast boasts thousands of miles of crenulated shoreline that has been home to coastal dwellers for millennia. As such, the rich traditions of maritime adaptations and lifeways have been the focus of archaeological research in the southeast for decades. Specifically, subsistence research in the region has revealed the antiquity and diversity of southeastern coastal subsistence strategies and contributed to global understandings of resource seasonality, habitat use, and human mobility and settlement. This symposium builds on these foundations by focusing on the recursive relationships inherent to human-environment practices, including resource procurement, subsistence strategies, and sociocultural interactions.

The diversification of method and theory in the past few decades has inspired researchers to engage a broad range of topics of anthropological interest. Issues of labor, technology, knowledge, tradition, place, identity, gender, religion, and ritual are being addressed with subsistence data. The papers in this symposium focus on these research themes in a turn from strictly ecological interpretations of subsistence data. This session aims to highlight the diversity and complexity of southeastern subsistence practices in order to encourage discussion both across and outside the region.

[134] Symposium · APPLICATIONS OF ISOTOPE RESEARCH IN ZOOARCHAEOLOGY

Recent advances in stable isotopic analysis have enabled zooarchaeologists to explore previously unanswerable questions regarding past human and animal relationships. Stable isotope investigations using ancient bone and shell remains have the potential to assess a number of diverse social and biological topics, including diet and foodway practices, status and differential provisioning, exchange patterns, animal rearing and hunting techniques, biological consequences of domestication, and short and long term environmental changes. This session examines several applications of animal isotopic analysis from across the globe and from both prehistoric and historic eras.

[135] Symposium · E PUR SI MUOVE: EXPLORING MOBILITIES IN LATIN AMERICA

Throughout history, Latin America has been the scene of a remarkable mobility of people, animals, things, ideas, languages, and even entire communities. Mobility, however, is an elusive research topic that is “as much about meaning as it is about mappable and calculable movement” (Cresswell 2011:551). Mobilities shape physical and cultural landscapes, and at the same time they are bound up with the production and negotiation of power relationships. As such, when attempting to reconstruct the dynamics of movement in the past, not one single discipline can fully untangle the complex interplay between motion, situation, context, and meaning. This session will therefore explore archaeological approaches that integrate historical, ethnographic, biological, geographical, linguistic, and other methodologies to reconstruct the social and economic dimensions of mobility politics in Latin America.

[136] Symposium · PLURALIDAD EN LOS ESTUDIOS MESOAMERICANOS: REGIONES Y PERSPECTIVAS TEÓRICO METODOLÓGICAS

Desde que Paul Kirchhoff propuso el término de Mesoamérica, éste ha sido usado por múltiples investigadores como herramienta conceptual para amalgamar y entender las similitudes en las evidencias arqueológicas halladas en una vasta extensión geográfica que abarca gran parte del territorio mexicano y algunos países en Centroamérica. El reconocimiento de las similitudes lleva por ende la aceptación de diferencias que han permitido definir regiones culturales con características propias y que nos ayudan a comprender el dinamismo con el que las antiguas sociedades se desarrollaron a lo largo del tiempo y el espacio. Ese ejercicio se ha dado gracias a la creación de espacios de discusión y difusión de los nuevos hallazgos arqueológicos realizados por distintos grupos de investigadores cuyo interés es coadyuvar al entendimiento de las antiguas sociedades mesoamericanas y su complejidad. Bajo esa perspectiva es que se propone en este simposio fomentar ese espacio de discusión entre las distintas investigaciones realizadas en diferentes regiones culturales de Mesoamérica y efectuadas por jóvenes investigadores para que se puedan dar a conocer los resultados obtenidos y, al ser expuestas las posturas teóricas-metodológicas de trabajo, reforzar o conocer nuevas propuestas de aproximación a los estudios mesoamericanos.

[137] Symposium · RECONSIDERING MISSISSIPPIAN HOUSEHOLDS AND COMMUNITIES

This year marks the twentieth anniversary of *Mississippian Communities and Households* (Rogers and Smith 1995). The landmark volume can be credited with making "household" a popularly employed concept in Mississippian archaeology. Indeed, the ubiquity of the household is matched by the diverse ways that this concept has been employed. However, contributors in the volume did not explicitly address communities and instead operationalized them as archaeological sites and settlements composed of aggregations of houses, pits, and people. In the two decades since the volume's publication, researchers have approached communities and households from many different methodological and theoretical directions. In this symposium, we challenge participants from the various temporal and geographic subdivisions of the Mississippian southeast and midwest to engage with Mississippian communities and households as situated within entangled networks of peoples, places, practices, and things. This can include linking "classic" household archaeology approaches to broader theoretical issues, as well as moving beyond traditional spatial and coresidential definitions of community. Further, we encourage contributors to consider the social construction of Mississippian communities and households via the varied and often complex processes of multiscale group identity formation and maintenance.

[138] Symposium · THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF VERNON SCARBOROUGH IN WATER MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY, PART 1: GLOBAL AND COMPARATIVE

Working in the Maya area and on water and sustainability issues during the last several decades almost certainly includes reading the works of Vernon Scarborough. We are fortunate to gather in this session and comment on Scarborough's body of research. His work on anything having to do with water management and sustainability has set the stage for some of the most innovative research on these topics. Vern has taken these skill sets to another level, one that is having global implications because of his initiative and ability to accomplish what anthropologists ideally are meant to do—apply our knowledge to global concerns. Vern accomplishes this feat with aplomb via various international and national organizations, including IHOPE Maya, UNESCO, and others. He has been able to reach scholars from other fields, as well as governmental bodies. This relationship is critical as we address living in an increasingly complex world where climate instability continues to increase and people are beginning to look to anthropologists to cull lessons from the past on addressing not only sustainability but climate change. In this session, contributors focus on Vern's contributions to global aspects of water management and sustainability and how they have impacted their own research.

[139] Symposium · MOBILITY AND USE OF SPACE IN LATE PLEISTOCENE SOUTH AMERICA: IS IT POSSIBLE TO DISCUSS EARLY HUMAN REGIONAL RANKING?

Over the past decades, significant advances have been achieved in the study of the initial peopling of South America. New sites have been discovered at both known and novel study areas and chronological data has been systematically gathered. However, once we recognize the distribution of sites throughout a landscape, the artifact assemblages, and the remains of the subsistence, we must start to inquire what those contexts mean in a regional framework. What does resource selectivity tell us about the economical preferences of the first settlers? When did the earliest patterned movements start? Is it possible to discuss spatial redundancy as opposed to places devoid of human presence? In sum, is it possible to discuss the organization of use of space and mobility for the initial stages of exploration of South American landscapes? The aim of this symposium is to bring together researchers working in different regions of South America to discuss use of space for the initial peopling of the continent. Among the main issues to be discussed are settlement models, site or region redundancy and/or avoidance, dispersal routes, procurement of raw materials as pointers of spatial organization, resource choices as indicative of environmental selection, spatial demarcation, and symbolic aspects.

[140] General Session · TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN ARCHAEOLOGY**[141] Symposium · CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS: HISTORY, MUSEUMS, AND POLITICS**

This symposium aims to bring together scholars working on the histories and movements of Caribbean archaeological objects and collections currently housed in museums. We are interested in tracing the multiple trajectories as well as the changing meanings and values ascribed to archaeological objects when 'found' outside the context of excavations. What can contemporary Caribbean archaeology learn from historical and recent museum collections? How can objects without proper documentation or context contribute to our understanding of the history of the discipline? How are they socially and politically relevant today? How do recent technological innovations change the ways we look at and into objects? What is the future of archaeological collections from the Caribbean from a legal standpoint? The papers in this panel look chiefly but not exclusively at collections that are presently located in museums outside the Caribbean—mainly in Europe and the United States. Finally, the symposium aims to discuss the legal issues and the possibilities regarding the ownership and display of Caribbean archaeological objects within the framework of the claims for repatriation and reparations.

[142] Symposium · BRITISH COLONIAL LANDSCAPES OF THE OUTER CARIBBEAN

Shifting political fortunes in the Americas repeatedly forced the British Crown to implement strategies for managing its subject populations. These strategies pushed colonization to ever widening peripheries, transforming natural and cultural landscapes in novel ways. New settlements were established for the purposes of extracting resources, commanding trade, and expanding military authority. These ventures involved the negotiation of power relations between and among colonizers, indigenous societies, and enslaved Africans. Recent archaeological studies examine plantations, outposts, and other built environments of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that were peripheral, both geographically and economically, to the more profitable sugar colonies of the Greater and Lesser Antilles. These studies highlight the importance of the material record to understanding social dynamics and globalizing processes within the wider sphere of the Caribbean under British control.

[143] General Session · EURASIA - WEST ASIA

[144] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF IROQUOIA

[145] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF EUROPE

[146] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF EUROPE II

[147] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF EUROPE III

[148] Poster Session · CANADA, ALASKA

[149] Poster Session · STUDYING THE PAST WITH FRAGMENTS FROM THE FIRE: STUDENT RESEARCH ON AN NSF-REU FIELD SCHOOL

Significant population increases, the intensification of craft production, and new forms of agricultural output characterize the eighteenth and seventeenth century B.C. on the Great Hungarian Plain. Many archaeologists consider these changes hallmarks of an emerging social class. Yet research from different parts of eastern Europe suggests that societies were organized in a variety of ways during this regional florescence. This session describes ongoing investigations by the Bronze Age Körös Off-Tell Archaeology (BAKOTA) project into a Middle Bronze Age community buried at the cemetery of Békés Jégvermi-kert (Békés 103) in eastern Hungary. For the first time, research at this site includes an international team of undergraduate students funded by the National Science Foundation Research Experience for Undergraduates Program and the Central European Institute at Quinnipiac University. During the 2015 summer field season, a team of 15 students conducted independent research projects on a range of datasets from the cemetery and surrounding area. In this session, the students present their findings on the site, reporting on how the cemetery population fit into the trade, population movement, and new identities emerging in Bronze Age Europe.

[150] General Session · CENTRAL ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[151] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SOUTHERN PERUVIAN COAST

[152] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ISLES: BRITIAN AND IRELAND

[153] General Session · MID-ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGY

[154] Symposium · CERÁMICAS CEREMONIALES DE MESOAMÉRICA: FENÓMENOS DE CORTA DURACIÓN

Una de las características de la historia precolombina de Mesoamérica es que, en momentos críticos de la civilización asociados con los cambios en la organización social, aparecieron cerámicas que plasmaron en sus particularidades las transformaciones culturales de las clases políticas del México antiguo. Sin importar su ubicación geográfica o su dimensión temporal muestran elementos en común, principalmente el hecho de ser manifestaciones inequívocas de fuertes cambios políticos y culturales. Dichas peculiaridades las han hecho fenómenos llamativos, pero a veces poco comprendidos. Así, para tener un acercamiento reflexivo y crítico hacia estas cerámicas, se organiza este simposio, que busca analizar el contexto social e histórico que tuvieron. Se pretende examinar varios de estos casos, respetando su dimensión temporal e incidencia regional, con una perspectiva comparativa y diacrónica que permita explicar el papel que tuvieron en la relación de las élites, entre sí y con los pueblos que las sostuvieron. Al mismo tiempo, explicar también los procesos culturales que promovieron su rápido desarrollo y caída. En ese sentido, el estudio compartido de los distintos tipos cerámicos, de sus formas, de sus vinculaciones culturales y particular iconografía, permitirá alcanzar un mejor conocimiento de estos complejos fenómenos alfareros de corta duración.

[155] General Session · PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AMERICAN WEST

[156] General Session · ARCHAIC AND CERAMIC AGE CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[157] Electronic Symposium · HUMAN-ENVIRONMENTAL DYNAMICS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST OF NORTH AMERICA

The shorelines and estuaries of North America's Atlantic coast have undergone significant environmental and cultural changes since the Last Glacial Maximum, including the inundation of thousands of square kilometers of land, major shifts in plant and animal distributions, the arrival of humans, and the proliferation and diversification of indigenous peoples. Subsequently, the

arrival of Europeans and widespread urbanization and industrialization have caused significant environmental changes, as well. With millions of people living along the Atlantic coast today, and many coastal ecosystems in states of crisis, archaeology provides a perspective spanning millennia of interactions between climate change, coastal ecosystems, and human societies. This symposium brings together scholars focused on the prehistoric Atlantic Coast and the Native American peoples who called it home for thousands of years. Ranging from the Canadian Maritime Provinces to the Florida Keys, the papers in this electronic symposium will focus on a range of issues significant to coastal archaeologists, including: sea level fluctuations and landscape change, the interaction between human culture/society and environment, the relevance of coastal archaeology to modern ecological issues, and future directions. These synthetic papers for each region will serve as a platform for discussion in the session at the meeting.

[158] Forum - PRESENTING THE ANCIENT MAYA IN 3D

The increased use of 3D technology provides opportunities to record, study, and communicate data about Maya sites, artifacts, as well as landscapes in new and sometimes uncharted ways. In this forum, participants will make brief 5-minute presentations, with an open discussion following. The participants bring expertise in various kinds of 3D technology including airborne and stationary LiDAR; surface imaging of artifacts, skeletal material, and monuments using photogrammetry or laser scanning; 3D printing, and manipulation of 3D data. Some researchers collaborate on data acquisition, whereas others do the 3D data collection. Data are used for research, education, archiving, as well as communicating to the public on various platforms. Topics also include ethical issues of data access, issues of data storage, and issues of communicating and publishing big data sets. The forum provides an occasion to discuss the current use and future directions of 3D technology in Maya archaeology.

[159] General Session - EARLY HUMAN ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN US

[160] Symposium - PRIMER OF THE ANCIENT MARINER: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON ADNA RESEARCH AND THE PREHISTORIC COLONIZATION OF ISLANDS

The extraction and amplification of ancient DNA (aDNA) is a relatively new technique that is being increasingly utilized in archaeological research. Not only can aDNA provide a wealth of important information related to the presence and dispersal of ancient humans, animals, and plants, but also disease transmission, domestication of various biota, and long-term ecological relationships on multiple geographic scales. Islands are a particularly interesting setting for aDNA research as their colonization required a number of cultural, technological, and biological developments involving seafaring, exchange systems, and adaptations to new environments. Additionally, the development and use of commensal models using faunal aDNA as a proxy for human movement has proven especially useful in island contexts for exploring questions related to initial colonization and population movements. This session will explore the myriad ways in which human, animal, and plant aDNA is being used to explore such topics in island regions across the globe, as well as how newer sequencing technologies are expanding the range of research questions that geneticists, archaeologists, and other scientists can use to examine the origins and dispersal of modern humans in the ancient past.

[161] Symposium - NORTH AND SOUTH: NEW DIRECTIONS IN MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

This session provides a forum for promoting advances in medieval archaeology, particularly relating to inter-disciplinary and inter-regional approaches, new theoretical frameworks, methodologies, and research agendas. The session is split between southern and northern Europe (in the broadest geographic sense, including frontiers, seascapes, and neighbouring regions), recognizing the artificiality of sub-divisions within the timeframe of the "Middle Ages," whilst acknowledging modern geographic research parities. Recent developments within the field have contributed to a step-change in the discipline. These have included multiple applications of scientific techniques, sophisticated theoretical paradigms, and inter-regional research frameworks moving beyond particularism, whilst recognizing the importance of local context. This has been partly driven by increasingly international research networks facilitating more supra-regional communication, moving beyond out-dated nationalistic modes of thought. Alternative material histories have prompted the reconsideration of traditional narratives embodied in the perception of the European medieval past. This has brought northern and southern European scholars, as well as those archaeologists working internationally, towards a common nexus, although significant barriers still remain to be overcome. The aim of the session is to contribute to this process on the highest international level, capturing these new directions and promoting them with participants from both Europe and North America.

[162] Symposium - THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF VERNON SCARBOROUGH IN WATER MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY, PART 2: THE CLASSIC MAYA

Working in Maya during the last three decades almost certainly includes reading the works of Dr. Vernon Scarborough. We are fortunate to gather in this session and comment on Scarborough's body of research. His work on anything having to do with water management and sustainability has set the stage for some of the most innovative research on these topics. Vern has taken these skill sets to another level, one that is having global implications because of his initiative and ability to accomplish what anthropologists ideally are meant to do—apply our knowledge to global concerns. Vern accomplishes this feat with aplomb via various international and national organizations, including IHOPE Maya, UNESCO, and others. He has been able to reach scholars from other fields, as well as governmental bodies. This relationship is critical as we address living in an increasingly complex world where climate instability continues to increase and people are beginning to look to anthropologists to cull lessons from the past on addressing not only sustainability but climate change. In this session, contributors focus on Vern's contributions to water management and sustainability in the Maya area and how they have impacted their own research.

[163] Symposium - CERÁMICA SIN FRONTERAS: DEFINING CULTURAL PHENOMENA AT THE INTERSECTION OF HONDURAS, EL SALVADOR, AND NICARAGUA

This session brings together archaeologists from three Central American nations, the United States, and Canada to present new data and review the evidence for regional and interregional interaction in the southeast Mesoamerican periphery and northern

Central America. Themes include defining a new ceramic sphere or a cultural sub-region in the southern Mesoamerican periphery, possibly around the Gulf of Chorotega (Fonseca); interregional interactions as seen in ceramics and other artifact classes; ethnic groups, migration, and boundaries in this cultural mosaic.

[164] General Session · FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY

[165] Symposium · CELEBRATING NHPA 50TH THE US FOREST SERVICE WAY - IT'S ALL ABOUT PARTNERSHIPS!

(SPONSORED BY US FOREST SERVICE)

The U.S. Forest Service is divided into nine regions, each with a Heritage Program Leader responsible for overseeing the Heritage programs on the U.S. Forests and National Grasslands throughout the United States and its territories. This symposium highlights the celebration of 50 years of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementation on Forest Service managed lands. Each regional presentation showcases success stories about caring for the heritage resources under their watch, the innovative approaches used, while focusing on the many partnerships that without them, the monumental task to meet the direction of the NHPA (Sections 106 and 110) could not have been fulfilled. It really is all about "Partnerships!"

[166] Symposium · LONG-TERM SETTLEMENT DYNAMICS AND LAND USE ON THE MANI PENINSULA OF SOUTHERN GREECE

This session presents the results of recent multidisciplinary research conducted in the Mani Peninsula in southern Lakonia, Greece. The papers in this forum discuss the evolution of settlement and land use on the peninsula during the later Holocene, focusing on case studies from the Neolithic through the Ottoman periods, ca. 6,000 B.C.E.–1900 C.E. Much of the research presented in this session is related to investigations conducted under the auspices of The Diros Project, which was established by a team of international researchers in 2010 to catalog and publish the Neolithic material from ongoing excavations in Alepotrypa Cave and to survey the surrounding Diros Bay in an attempt to place the cave site into a regional context. Several subsequent projects have been undertaken as offshoots of the work in Diros Bay, the results of which contribute to the overall understanding of settlement dynamics in the broader region.

[167] General Session · BRAZILIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOARCHAEOLOGY

[168] General Session · NEW APPROACHES IN SOUTHWESTERN ARCHAEOLOGY

[169] Symposium · THE CERRO JAZMÍN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT 2008-2015: DISCUSSING EARLY URBANISM AND CITY LIFE IN LATE AND TERMINAL FORMATIVE MIXTECA ALTA, MEXICO

The Cerro Jazmín Archaeological Project investigated from 2008 to 2015 an early urban center in the Mixteca Alta, a highland region of Oaxaca, Mexico. Researchers involved in the project gather in this bilingual session to discuss their work, which spans from regional studies, to intra-site spatial analyses, archaeological excavation and artifact analysis, physical anthropology, faunal and paleobotanical studies, and chemical analyses on human bone, lithic, and ceramic artifacts. Recent research finds will be presented, providing new information on urban households and their mortuary practices, economic, and ritual activities. The information presented also speak to the specialized function of this Late/Terminal Formative and postclassic highland city and its regional sociopolitical context and environmental impact. Project results will be discussed in relation to existing case studies on contemporary Late Formative Mesoamerican urban centers. The emerging results contribute to the growing body of knowledge and theoretical discussions on urbanism worldwide.

[170] Symposium · PAPERS IN HONOR OF LAWRENCE GUY STRAUS

This symposium honors Lawrence Guy Straus's four decades of research in Paleolithic archaeology and 20 years' service as the editor of the *Journal of Anthropological Research*. Straus is best known for his long-term research in the Vasco-Cantabrian Upper Paleolithic, though his 40-year career has seen projects in Belgium, Portugal, and France as well as Spain. His research syntheses have advanced the understanding of long-term behavioral change in Paleolithic societies and influenced two generations of Paleolithic archaeologists. In this session, we invite fellow archaeologists to reflect upon the intellectual and personal influence Lawrence's work has had on our lives and research. The invited papers presented in this session trace Lawrence's long career and highlight his contributions to Paleolithic research and researchers.

[171] Symposium · INEQUALITY FROM THE BOTTOM UP: MEASURING AND EXPLAINING HOUSEHOLD INEQUALITY IN ANTIQUITY

Archaeologists have traditionally approached social evolutionary questions from the top of the mound (pyramid, Great House, ziggurat). But what was going on down below was at least as important for the political structure and long-term prospects of society. In this session, we present new, unpublished data on degree of inequality in prehistory in a number of times and places, measured using Gini indices or closely related measures of concentration in a distribution. We are particularly interested in wealth disparities measured at the level of the household, based on attributes such as floor area, storage area, etc. We also grapple with methodological issues arising from such endeavors; for example, what is the association between measures of inequality in burial assemblages and those based on household-based data? How do we gain a complete picture of the structure of inequality in a complex society? The papers also review and summarize suites of such measures to make arguments for or against models for variability in inequality through time or across societies.

[172] Symposium · COLOR, STRUCTURE AND MEANING IN ANCIENT ANDEAN FIBER ARTS

Color is among the most notable visual features of the material world of every society, from manufactured objects (e.g., textiles, ceramics, paintings, etc.) to the landscape. This symposium focuses attention on color as a meaningful element in the material world of the precolumbian Andes. The central problem will be to address the modes of production, uses, and the meanings of color in fiber arts (textiles, khipus, wrapped sticks, etc.) and other media. This symposium aims to develop a broad understanding of how color differences and color patterning may have constituted a domain of signs and symbols that were drawn on and manipulated by crafts persons from the archaic through the early colonial period in the Andes. Ultimately, the goal of this symposium is to take interpretations and conclusions outside the narrow field of textile studies where they can be of importance for the understanding of social organization and structure, ritual, and other social practices.

[173] General Session · CHINA AND JAPAN**[174] Symposium · METHODOLOGICAL TOOL OR PARADIGM SHIFTER? ASSESSING THE STATUS OF GIS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

Over the past few decades, geospatial technologies have cemented themselves as critical tools for analyzing and synthesizing archaeological data. The number of geospatial techniques currently used in archaeology is numerous and wide ranging in their functionality, varying in theoretical underpinnings, data harnessed, mathematical and spatial formulae implemented, hardware and software required, output produced and—not least—in the questions examined about past human behavior. But to what degree are we using geospatial techniques to actually answer the hypotheses we set out for them? What kinds of insights about past social, economic, and ideological processes have been realized via these means? Do these geospatial tools have the potential to shift theoretical paradigms, fundamentally altering how we think about the past and/or the ways that archaeological research is conducted? If so, when can we expect such changes to transpire and what might these changes look like? For this session, we invite papers that identify where archaeology currently stands as a GIS-using discipline; explain how these technologies have served us well and how they could be improved; and define a new geospatially-driven research paradigm, one involving enhanced GIS inquiry and more nuanced examination of socio-natural processes and transformations in the past.

[175] Symposium · ROCK ART AND SACRED SPACES: RECENT APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF RITUAL LANDSCAPES

Landscape features can have varying degrees of sacredness. Both prehistoric and historic peoples lived, as many nonwestern still do today, within ritual landscapes in which natural features such as caves, springs, and isolated cliffs often represented sacred places imbued with spiritual power. Sacredness also resided in the built environment with rock art sites and burial places created by earlier peoples incorporated within the cosmologies of later peoples. Networks of natural and constructed places gave human lives meaning by linking them to present and past activities across the landscape. These two aspects were not separate but intertwined with rock art sites, for example, serving as tangible links to the world of the ancestors to later peoples. The researchers in this symposia use in depth regional studies as well as innovative methodologies such as GIS and LIDAR to examine the relationship of rock art to other natural and constructed sacred landforms within a global landscape perspective.

[176] Symposium · NEW METHODS IN ZOOARCHAEOLOGY

(SPONSORED BY ZOOARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

Conventional zooarchaeological methods are critical and serve as a fundamental baseline towards generating robust data, yet these frameworks may not always be applicable to various datasets. Furthermore, zooarchaeologists are continuously developing new techniques and procedures to further enhance our understanding of faunal assemblages through time and across space. This session serves to present recent and new approaches and methodologies. The session ultimately aims to synthesize dynamic discussions among the zooarchaeology community.

[177] Symposium · FIRE, FOOD, FARMS, AND FORTIFICATIONS: RECENT ADVANCES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF AFRICA

(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY OF AFRICANIST ARCHAEOLOGISTS)

In this session, we present results of new and emerging work focusing on the African continent. Papers represent the wide range of periods and diversity of research topics in Africanist archaeology. Major themes include early fire and tool use; the beginnings of food production; and socioeconomic and settlement shifts during the Atlantic era. Regions covered span the continent, including Egypt and the Horn, as well as north, east, west, and southern Africa.

[178] Symposium · OLMEC, CHAVIN, AND THINGS IN BETWEEN: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH TO EMERGENT COMPLEX SOCIETIES

The goal of this session is to revisit the Formative Americas as an integrated field of study, and consider its role in nomothetic interpretations of emergent social complexity. Over the last two decades, our refined understanding of early precolumbian cultures has given us new tools to enable these cross-cultural analyses. Integrating this growing dataset with new approaches such as hybridity, neo-diffusionism, and cognitive anthropology, facilitates the exploration of the independent, yet related, social organizations of North and South America. As a first step toward exploring these opportunities, this session asks a diverse set of participants to interpret their scholarship on emergent complexity through an explicitly comparative lens. These objectives extend beyond particularist approaches to cultural horizons like Olmec and Chavin, and enable a meaningful consideration of heterogeneity in emergent precolumbian social structures. By comparing Mesoamerica and the Andes as test beds of emergent social complexity, this session aims to interrogate universalist explanations, and guide continuing research on these phenomena worldwide.

[179] General Session · CRAFT PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE IN MESOAMERICA

[180] Poster Session · EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

[181] Poster Session · AFRICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[182] Poster Session · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF OCEANIA

[183] Poster Session · CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[184] Poster Session · EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, CAUCASUS, NEAR EAST

[185] Poster Session · WESTERN CANADA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, NORTHWEST COAST

[186] Forum · ADDRESSING SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND ASSAULT IN ARCHAEOLOGY

(SPONSORED BY WOMEN IN ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

Recent studies show there is a sexual harassment and assault problem in the field sciences, including archaeology. The SAA Board of Directors, Ethics Committee, and RPA are drafting a principle advocating for respectful and ethical conduct between colleagues. The new principle is an important first step in changing the professional climate in our field. This forum invites the archaeology community to engage in conversation and create avenues for implementing the principle of respect. A panel of archaeologists from across the discipline will bring their experience and perspective to the discussion of these issues. The development of educational programs, a support system for survivors, and a large scale survey specific to archaeology are some ideas for further discussion.

[187] Symposium · FORENSIC ARCHAEOLOGY

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

[188] General Session · LANDSCAPE, SETTLEMENT PATTERNS, AND ARCHITECTURE IN EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[189] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

[190] General Session · CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[191] Symposium · HERITAGE TOOLS FOR TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE

Heritage managers everywhere increasingly observe climate-change related impacts to the resources of which they are stewards. Such observations provide notice that we must begin to manage cultural resources in new ways—to adapt to continuous change that we do not yet fully understand.

Climate change brings with it a diverse set of threats, huge and hydra-like in their complexity and ferocity. We may not fully understand the changes that the world is about to undergo, but the severity and immediacy of the many problems posed by those changes compels us to act. The disciplines associated with the management of cultural heritage have much to offer climate change response and adaptation planning. Heritage sites serve both as a source of information past humans' adaptation to changing climate, and as tangible links between contemporary people, their cultural identities, communities, and important places. This session presents an array of tools for managing cultural resources in the face of climate change so they may be shared and valued well into the future. The tools include identification of the diversity of potential impacts of climate change on resources, modeling of threats in GIS, crowdsourcing monitoring, and planning approaches to manage and address risk.

[192] Symposium · CAPTIVITY AND SLAVERY IN VIKING AGE SCANDINAVIA

Perceptions of Viking raiding have often considered these activities to have been primarily motivated by the acquisition of portable wealth and plunder. However, explicit accounts in historical sources and sagas demonstrate that many Viking groups sought not only material wealth but also to abduct large numbers of captives. While some captives were quickly ransomed or killed, there is also evidence attesting to the long-distance trafficking, employment, and exploitation of slaves across a geographical area that would encompass much of the Viking world, ranging from southern Spain to the lands of the Rūs in the east.

In recent years, the evidence for captivity and slavery has become better conceptualised within theoretical and methodological frameworks. Recent novel and innovative analyses of archaeological material have similarly allowed light to be shed on the nuances of slavery among Scandinavian societies. This session will provide a multidisciplinary forum for the presentation of both new and continuing research on captivity and slavery during the Viking Age, in addition to the discussion of these practices within their wider contexts.

[193] General Session · HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MIDWEST**[194] General Session · CHACO ARCHAEOLOGY****[195] General Session · MORTUARY PRACTICES IN THE ANCIENT SOUTHWEST****[196] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LATE INTERMEDIATE PERIOD AND INKA OCCUPATION****[197] General Session · LANDSCAPE STUDIES****[198] Symposium · FRAMING THE LOCAL WITHIN THE REGIONAL: CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE CUSCO REGION, PERU**

Cusco, Peru, is best known as the navel of the Inca universe, but it was also home to postglacial high altitude hunter-gatherers, a network of Formative villages, Wari imperial colonies, rivals to early Inca elites, and a major locus of Spanish colonial rule. Coming out of a prolific phase of regional survey programs, the Cusco region has seen an explosion of problem-based excavations and analytical laboratory-based research that cuts across disciplinary lines. These projects are refining our understandings of biological, economic, and sociopolitical development in the region from the Archaic to Colonial periods. This symposium brings together scholars from diverse sociocultural and biological perspectives to explore patterns of change over the short term and *longue durée*. Papers approach themes such as migration, ties connecting Cusco to the outside world, the development of multiple and changing political agendas, and how local populations navigated all of the above.

[199] General Session · LEVANT ARCHAEOLOGY**[200] General Session · PLAINS LITHIC ANALYSIS****[201] Debate · THE SOUTHWEST IN THE WORLD: A DISCUSSION OF TIME, DISTANCE, POLITICS, SCIENCE AND HISTORY IN SOUTHWESTERN PREHISTORY**

Steve Lekson recently offered a narrative history of the ancient southwest, and now he proposes to use that history scientifically, in a book titled "Southwest in the World." The project has many pitfalls: how to write history for prehistory, how to recognize and control bias inherent in the field, how to choose appropriate questions, and how to address those questions. The methodological issues are as challenging as the substantive product. In the new SAA debate format, Lekson will present his most-recent thoughts on the Greater Southwest—its history and the potential uses of that history—to a panel of distinguished discussants. They will respond and question, followed by open-format debate/discussion.

[202] Forum · FOR THE RECORD: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

(SPONSORED BY COMMITTEE FOR MUSEUMS, COLLECTIONS, AND CURATION)

Whether in the writing or researching phase of a project, accessioning/deaccessioning a collection, researching the history of archaeology, or reviewing a NAGPRA case, archives play an important role. The earliest archives in the United States can be traced back to the eighteenth century—well before modern archival standards existed. Since the professionalization of archaeology, museology, and archival science, archives have grown to astounding levels—a trend unlikely to change. Although this has led to some archives becoming inaccessible or highly restricted, other archives are quickly being digitized and available to anyone from anywhere. This does open up new possibilities and concerns about access, as many archives contain important yet sensitive information about cultural heritage and the history of the discipline.

Regardless of the age of, content within, or structure of an archive, they are important links that connect many pasts (both ancient and recent) to an always-unfurling present. This forum seeks to explore the ways in which archives can "speak" to archaeologists and other stakeholders interested in the past and the power struggles that ensue. While discussants will focus on a particular archive's management, creation, and/or utilization, this forum seeks to consider the practical and theoretical challenges and benefits of archival work.

[203] Forum - TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES: KEY ISSUES AND DIALOGUES*(SPONSORED BY INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS INTEREST GROUP; COMMITTEE ON NATIVE AMERICAN RELATIONS)*

In the United States, federally recognized tribal communities can apply under Section 101(d)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act for status as a Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO). Obtaining THPO status is a significant achievement in regards to the goals of tribal self-governance and self-determination, enabling a tribal nation to assume authority over the care for and protection of tribal heritage. This forum is part of an ongoing dialogue at the Society for American Archaeology annual meetings that brings together Tribal Historic Preservation departments from across the United States to discuss the unique issues of tribal heritage management. Panelists will address how their offices balance the unique requirements of local, state, and federal heritage preservation regulations with the specific needs and cultural values of the communities that they represent. The goal of these discussions is to generate connections and support between THPOs, archaeologists, and heritage managers.

[204] Poster Session - SOUTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY II**[205] Poster Session - SOUTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY III****[206] Poster Session - SOUTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY IV****[207] Poster Session - SOUTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY I****[208] Symposium - PUBLIC AGENCIES AND UNIVERSITIES: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE PAST**

Federal, state, tribal, and even municipal agencies have formed partnerships with Anthropology and Archaeological programs at a number of American universities. These partnerships have been mutually beneficial in many ways. The agencies get cost-effective access to faculty expertise, a role in the development of young professionals, and the latest in research technologies and approaches. Universities benefit from new funding streams, practical and challenging research projects, and growth opportunities for both students and faculty. This session will highlight the programs, accomplishments, challenges, and lessons learned from six agency-university partnerships and propose ways they can be improved and expanded.

[209] Symposium - UNDERSTANDING VISUAL CULTURE WITHOUT TEXTUAL SOURCES: WHAT ARE THE POSSIBILITIES FOR ANALYSIS?

This symposium addresses challenges for scholars who are committed to working directly with precolumbian materials. Today historical texts are scrutinized for epistemological, interpretative, and rhetorical import, but they may not be directly relevant to "pre" columbian culture due to disjunction and gaps between the dates of sources and visual culture. Recent publications and panels have addressed a general crisis in art history and, more specifically, the future of precolumbian art history. In many ways archaeology is a closer intellectual and temporal ally of precolumbian art history than are contact- and colonial-period art history; indeed, the fields share temporal frames and material objects, and seek to understand how societies operated at specific points in time. Archaeologists and art historians will discuss Native North America, Mesoamerica, and South America, and address analytical strategies that turn away from textual documentation and focus on theories of the object; ocular, auditory, and kinesthetic aspects of visual culture; the Spatial Turn; the broad reach of the Digital Humanities; and other avenues. Papers also address how developments in archaeology and art history speak back to larger debates about method and theory and what the two disciplines have to share around the joint problem of objects without texts.

[210] Symposium - GLOBAL CHANGE THREATS TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEOECOLOGICAL RECORD

Archaeological sites with good organic preservation are increasingly recognized both as sources of data on past human behavior and cultural organization, and as valuable resources for paleoenvironmental reconstruction, with potential similar to other paleoenvironmental proxy records. They hold valuable information needed to place human ecodynamics in the broad spatial and temporal perspective essential to developing a meaningful and actionable understanding of sociocultural systems, often without the ambiguities of correlating between archaeological deposits and distant natural proxies.

Yet, just as new methods increase our ability to retrieve and study this information, global climate change poses a dire threat, both to the wealth of organic data in such sites, and to many of the sites themselves. Global change-related threats include: increased coastal erosion (due to sea level rise, increases in number and/or strength of storms, and diminished sea ice in Polar regions), increased riverine erosion (due to increases in precipitation amount or intensity and increases in glacial melting), drying of waterlogged sites and bogs (due to hydrological changes), changes in land use (due to changes in agriculture or displacement of populations). In high-latitude areas, the thawing of permafrost is a major and imminent threat to the archaeological and paleoecological record.

[211] Symposium - GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE IMPACT OF DRASTIC ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES IN HUNTER-GATHERER TECHNOLOGIES

Researchers have long debated the impact of climate change on human culture and particularly in hunter-gatherer societies. Climate drifts, particularly abrupt ones, have been continually seen as major prompts for rapid technological and cultural innovation.

Recent advances in paleoclimatic reconstructions and ongoing developments in the quality and chronological resolution of archaeological data have allowed a better understanding of the extent to which patterns of specific environmental changes triggered modifications in the technological systems of hunter-gatherers.

This session intends to bring together contributions addressing strategic changes in the organization of hunter-gatherer technologies as a response to drastic environmental shifts. Discussed topics will include climate-driven alterations in lithic, organic tools and ceramic production, pyrotechnology, hunting strategies techniques, pigment processing, use of plants and adornments, from all chronologies and geographical contexts.

We aim to contribute to the continuing debate over cause and effect in the interplay between humans and climate and to a better understanding of the role and magnitude of environmental determinism in the archaeology of hunter-gatherers.

[212] Symposium · THE COPAN KINGDOM AND ITS POLITICAL INTERACTIONS ALONG THE SOUTHEASTERN MAYA FRONTIER

The Copan kingdom sat on the edge of the Maya lands well away from the competitive tightly-spaced kingdoms of the Peten. Its political alliances reached both across the Maya world and over the frontier into non-Maya regions to the south and east. Both current excavations, and re-analysis of artifacts from older projects, are bringing new definition to the web of relationships Copan held with its neighbors and trading partners along this frontier, demonstrating strong ties previously unknown with some communities, such as Tazumal in El Salvador, and refining interactions with others in the areas of Cucuyagua, Sensenti, and Rio Amarillo. In this session, scholars use a range of data from flakes of chert and obsidian to finely carved macaw markers, to hieroglyphic inscriptions, copador ceramics, representations of K'inich Yax K'uk' Mo', differences in cuisine, and GIS modeling, to trace these relationships. Some of the papers explore not only how Copan's intercession changed communities, but also what happened once that intercession was gone.

[213] General Session · HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTHEAST

[214] Symposium · EXPLORING THE MICROSCALE: ADVANCES AND NOVEL APPLICATIONS OF MICROSCOPY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Archaeologists employ a wide range of microscopy techniques to understand subtle traces of past behaviors in the archaeological record. This session explores innovative methods of analyzing archaeological traces at the microscale, whether it is through new developments in microscopy or novel applications of established techniques. These methods are not limited to a specific type of material culture and thus this session explores microscopy for the study of lithics, bones, metals, residues, and other materials. Furthermore, analytical techniques using microscopy draw on numerous disciplines including physics, engineering, and chemistry, encompassing a wide range of techniques to visualize and record microscopic traces. By bringing together research on different materials with diverse approaches, this session aims to develop new collaborations to explore archaeological materials at the microscale. Reaching out beyond the archaeological realm into interdisciplinary pursuits, we gain new insights into the past.

[215] Symposium · THE POETICS OF PROCESSING: MEMORY FORMATION, COSMOLOGY AND THE HANDLING OF THE DEAD

Throughout time, the human body has acted as a canvas for survivors. Processing of the body varies in time and space and is contingent upon the relationship between the living and the dead. Body processing acts as a mechanism for the recreation of cosmological events and is important for memory creation. The creation of processed bodies has the capacity to transform space, ritually open and close spaces, and to reinforce relationships between the living and the dead. This session will focus on how the processing of the body, in any way that occurs, impacts and is impacted by the use of the body as a social tool.

By including both old and new world case studies, general patterns of human behavior can be compared and contrasted. Through a large-scale analysis, we can examine common threads of the use of the body as a social tool that builds a relationship between the living and the dead, memory creation, and the use of space for both the living and the dead.

[216] Symposium · IMPACTS, ARTICULATIONS AND INNOVATIONS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE MESOAMERICAN GULF COAST: SPATIO-TEMPORAL, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION / INCIDENCIA, ARTICULACIÓN E INNOVACIÓN DEL CONOCIMIENTO ARQUEOLÓGICO EN LA COSTA DEL GOLFO MESOAMERICANO: ORGANIZACIÓN ESPACIO-TEMPORAL, ECONÓMICA

Through this symposium we are establishing a dialog among specialists in the prehispanic societies of the Mesoamerican Gulf Coast. The objective is to evaluate the impact and articulation of archaeological and iconographical knowledge that has been documented throughout the region. This session is focused primarily on the critical review of advances and methods in systematic investigations of demographic transformations, chronology-building, and economic relationships that serve as important building blocks to better understand the social organization of prehispanic sites throughout the Gulf lowlands.

En este simposio se establecerá un diálogo entre especialistas de sociedades prehispánicas de la Costa del Golfo Mesoamericano. El objetivo es evaluar la incidencia y articulación del conocimiento arqueológico e iconográfico que se tiene actualmente en la región. Esta sesión está enfocada principalmente en la revisión crítica de avances y métodos de investigación sistemática, así como de elementos demográficos, cronológicos y económicos, que constituyeron los fundamentos de organización social de los habitantes de algunos sitios prehispánicos de la Costa del Golfo.

[217] Symposium · ENVISIONING AND RE-ENVISIONING ARCTIC ARCHAEOLOGY: THE ENDURING LEGACIES OF J. LOUIS GIDDINGS (1909-1964)

J. Louis Giddings (1909–1964) undertook pioneering archaeological research in the Arctic that integrated natural science perspectives with archaeological investigations—at site-specific, regional, and trans-continental scales; ethnographic and folkloric research; collaborations with indigenous communities at all levels of research; and experimentation with cutting-edge methods. He introduced dendrochronology and dendroclimatology to Arctic archaeology, developed the concept of "beach ridge

archaeology"—using the formation of maritime beach ridges to date sequences of archaeological sites upon them; discovered the Denbigh Flint complex—paving the way for understanding ASTt connections from eastern Siberia to Greenland; established the western Arctic's Holocene archaeological sequence through research at Cape Krusenstern and Onion Portage—the first deeply stratified interior archaeological site investigated in Alaska; and brought his findings to scientific and public attention through scientific articles, popular books, and Brown University's Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology. Since Giddings' death in 1964, his perspectives, students, and collections have guided or influenced northern research. In this symposium, scholars working on sites, collections, ideas, approaches, and problems linked to Giddings' work reassess his legacy and explore what remains to be done with the collections, sites, and concepts on which his research was based as we set new priorities for northern research.

[218] Symposium · HUMAN ADAPTATIONS TO LATEGLACIAL AND EARLY HOLOCENE CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES: TOWARDS A TRANS-ATLANTIC PERSPECTIVE (PART 1)

Increasing resolution of paleoenvironmental records are beginning to show the spatiotemporal dynamics of ecosystem responses to different climate changes during the Lateglacial and early Holocene. A primary cause of many of these climate changes were glacier meltwater outbursts from the Laurentide Ice Sheet into the North Atlantic. At present, there has been more consideration of the impacts of these different abrupt climate change events on European than North American human populations. This session sets the foundations for bridging this gap and connecting researchers investigating these questions in Europe with researchers investigating these questions in North America. The session seeks to know what particular periods of climate and environmental change impacted both North American and European populations, as well as the periods when there were no such impacts, and where these impacts or non-impacts occurred. Presentations will focus on questions of: 1) paleoenvironmental and archaeological data quality and amenability for integration and tests of correlation, 2) temporal leads and lags in local or regional ecosystem and/or human responses to climate change events, and 3) the specific adaptive strategies employed in these human responses (e.g., population collapse, mobility, social networks, raw materials, lithic technology).

[219] Symposium · COLONIAL ENCOUNTERS IN THE PREHISPANIC ANDES

Over the past three decades, research on colonial processes in the south Central Andes has advanced substantially. This session explores the social, political, economic, and ideological transformations in the Andean past through a millennia of colonization in southern Peru. We examine the roots of social inequality in colonial settings through a diverse set of archaeological data, with a special focus on the Wari, Tiwanaku, Inca, and Colonial Spanish enterprises. This work, built upon the Programa Contisuyo's three decades of research, draws now on the work of the next generation of scholars working in the region under the rubric of the Programa Colesuyo, a multi-year, interdisciplinary research program that unites three excavation projects and a set of museographic studies to highlight patterns in the process of colonization over the past 1,500 years.

[220] Symposium · NEW INSIGHTS INTO THE ARCHAIC OF THE CIRCUM-CARIBBEAN

With the development of new trends in long-term perspectives on human ecodynamics, multidimensional approaches to biocultural evolution, and synergies between modellers and palaeoecologists, research on the early peoples of the circum-Caribbean became increasingly interdisciplinary and informed by the realization that humans are not passive adaptors to their environment but creatively shape and re-shape it as a landscape, while being simultaneously molded through dynamic biological, sociocultural, and environmental feedbacks. Concomitantly with these theoretical shifts, aided by increasingly sophisticated techniques, the approaches aimed at disclosing the origin of the Archaic Age populations, their mobility and exchange, modes of life, and transitions to horticulture have also been transformed. No longer are these phenomena perceived as caused by single 'revolutionary' events, but as multistranded trajectories depending on combinations of economic, social, and ideological processes, liberated from the dependency on propitious environmental conditions, and from the previously inseparable co-phenomena of sedentarism, domestication, and pottery making. The approaches have also been changed by the denial of any clear-cut distinction between foragers and farmers' modes of living and world viewing. We aim to discuss new theoretical, methodological, and analytical approaches that are used to understand the origins and dynamics of the Archaic Age in the Circum-Caribbean.

[221] Symposium · ENGENDERED ARCHAEOLOGIES: INTERSUBJECTIVITY IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PRACTICE AND INTERPRETATION

(SPONSORED BY WOMEN IN ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP (WAIG))

Heritage work, including archaeology and related disciplines, has been recognized as an intersubjective endeavor but theoretical examinations largely sidestep gender as a framework for analysis. However, critical approaches to participatory models of heritage practice necessitate a theoretical and action-oriented engagement with gender. This session aims to bring together two currently disparate contributions to archaeology— stakeholder-focused archaeological heritage work and an analysis of gender in the archaeological record. We hope to examine the complex entanglements that arise when working with stakeholders and interpreting and representing archaeological remains. Explorations may include feminist, queer, postcolonial, indigenous, and other theoretical frameworks as well as considerations of aspects of selfhood including race, class, religion, age, etc. These may also draw on methodologies like community-based, collaborative, activist, participatory, ethical, action-oriented, and public approaches. How are collaborative archaeology projects and heritage work more broadly engendered? How do participants in archaeological and heritage projects perform and enact gender? How do discourses of masculinity, femininity, and queer identities influence all phases of research: from conception through public engagement, fieldwork, analysis, presentation, publication, and preservation? At the heart of these questions lies an exploration of practice, power, memory, and narrative production that will enhance efforts at preserving and understanding heritage.

[222] Symposium · CARIBBEAN ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN ECODYNAMICS AND SOCIAL RELATIONS

(SPONSORED BY ISLAND AND COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

Worldwide, archaeological research increasingly demonstrates the complexity of interactions between human groups and the

environment. In the Caribbean, this complexity is underscored by environmental archaeology studies that reveal how past landscapes and seascapes have been shaped at multiple scales by interlinked cultural and ecological systems. The analytic methods of zooarchaeology, archaeobotany, geoarchaeology, and biochemistry have become powerful tools to understand these dimensions of connectivity. This session will examine human social and ecological relations across space and time in the Caribbean based on various environmental and biogeochemical proxy records. Session themes include, but are not limited to, human mobility and interaction, animal translocation, anthropogenic environmental impacts, cultural responses to ecological change, ecosystem and human social resilience, insular adaptation, and cultural diversity across space. The session will highlight the many dynamic lines of inquiry in environmental and biogeochemical archaeology under investigation in the Caribbean, situate Caribbean-based research within broader topics of environmental archaeology and human ecodynamics, and foster dialogue with researchers pursuing related studies in regions elsewhere.

[223] Symposium · BIOLOGICAL EXCHANGE IN THE ANTHROPOCENE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GENETIC PERSPECTIVES

Human trade, travel, and transport have led to the movement of a vast number of plants, animals, and pathogens, and the creation of cosmopolitan assemblages of organisms across all continents. Perhaps the best-known example of large-scale human-mediated translocation is the Columbian Exchange, which famously led to the exchange of a diverse array of domesticates, weeds, and diseases between the Old and New Worlds in the decades after 1492. Archaeological and genetic research have nonetheless begun to reveal the earlier roots of biological exchange in various global contexts. This session will adopt a multidisciplinary perspective, exploring biological exchange in the Anthropocene using the latest techniques in archaeology and genetics.

[224] General Session · CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE MAGREB, EGYPT AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

[225] General Session · MISSISSIPPIAN BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND DAILY PRACTICES

[226] General Session · COLLABORATIVE AND COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIES

[227] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF OCEANIA

[228] Symposium · FROM THE BOTTOM UP: HILLTOP USE AND SIGNIFICANCE IN ANTIQUITY

Archaeologists have interpreted hilltop sites as spaces serving heterogeneous purposes, ranging from functional explanations as defensive outposts to symbolic interpretations as ceremonial places. In this session, we seek to move beyond such a dichotomy to understand how hilltop settlements, fortifications, shrines, or pilgrimage areas were integrated into the larger political system, recognizing that the exercising of political authority often relies more on ideology than force to establish security. The prominence of these high points in the landscape, along with the resulting viewsheds they offered, shaped people's understanding of the landscape. Hilltops, therefore, can be interpreted as a crucial locale to a central authority with the intent to control the landscape, as well as a source of power to people attempting to flee a state's influence. If such environments can be at different times peripheral or central to the political and religious agenda of a state authority, archaeologists can track changes in socio-political processes by examining settlement histories at these elevated spaces. Do hilltops indeed represent a refuge from state authority, and if so what cultural processes drive people to seek out such areas? Alternatively, are hilltops crucial to state control of the landscape and integrated into surrounding settlement structure?

[229] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 1916-2016

In 2016, the National Park Service (NPS) celebrates two anniversaries: 100 years of managing archaeological resources for the public's benefit and 50 years of the Southeast Archeological Center. As we look to the next century, the history of NPS archaeology is something to celebrate for its contributions to the nation and to the world. Archaeology was a primary motivator for preserving lands under federal management and it continues to drive cultural resources work as well as interpretation and education. It underlies the most significant issues facing the NPS today and into the future: climate change, relevance to all peoples, population shifts to urban areas, economic benefits of parks, the importance of grants, and site evaluation programs to communities nationwide. Presenters in this session will present on a range of topics looking to the past and to the future of NPS archeology.

[230] Symposium · CAVE ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY AT OXTOTITLÁN, GUERRERO

Oxtotitlán Cave, renowned for a corpus of Formative polychrome murals, is the focus of recent NGS and NEH-funded collaborative research involving scholars from several U.S. institutions, the National Autonomous University of Mexico, and representatives of the archaeological committee from the modern community of Acatlán, Guerrero, where the site is located. The cave, one element of a large Early to Late Formative settlement encompassing nearby terraced hillslopes and surrounding settlement zones, is a primary focal point of recent investigations. Research unites the high resolution photographic, computational, photogrammetric documentation, and technical drawings of the art with the archaeological study of the cave and larger site. Our current research builds on earlier work undertaken by David Grove, Paul Schmidt, Sandra Cruz Flores, and other UNAM and INAH-affiliated archaeologists and conservators. In this session, we discuss the on-going results of the mural documentation project, a program to date the art employing micro sample AMS radiocarbon dating, excavations both in association with the art and elsewhere at the site, and the drone-based photogrammetric survey of the entire complex within its geographical setting.

[231] Symposium · INTERACCIONES SOCIALES, MANEJO Y GESTIÓN EN LA ARQUEOLOGÍA MEXICANA

La investigación arqueológica, especialmente en los espacios donde confluyen sitios y vestigios con poblaciones vivas, no podría ser posible sin un adecuado proceso de gestión y trabajo conjunto entre los habitantes de estos lugares con las instituciones especializadas en su estudio. Así también la conservación y protección del patrimonio cultural son un reflejo de un adecuado trabajo de colaboración entre todas las partes involucradas en los trabajos realizados en estos.

El simposio presentado ofrece una serie de experiencias exitosas llevadas a cabo por investigadores que han realizado trabajos arqueológicos en México, país en el cual estos procesos de colaboración entre diversos actores tanto institucionales, de investigación y de la sociedad civil han hecho posible la consolidación de proyectos de gran envergadura, desde proyectos de larga duración hasta la puesta en valor de sitios ahora patrimonio cultural de la humanidad por la UNESCO, estos procesos son una muestra para los diversos proyectos arqueológicos que se piensan efectuar con la colaboración de los habitantes actuales de estas áreas, de la conformación de un marco de trabajo ético y responsable hacia los herederos de este patrimonio intangible.

[232] General Session · LITHICS IN ANCIENT NORTH AMERICA**[233] General Session · INKA ARCHAEOLOGY****[234] Poster Session · CENTRAL AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY****[235] Poster Session · MESOAMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY I****[236] Poster Session · MESOAMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY II****[237] Poster Session · MESOAMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY III****[238] Poster Session · BEYOND THE SHORE: THE UNDERWATER MAYA PROJECT, PAYNES CREEK NATIONAL PARK, BELIZE**

A series of posters will illustrate recent work on the Paynes Creek Salt Works from the Underwater Maya Project, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University. This research is part of the larger long-term project in southern coastal Belize to further the understanding of how the coastal participated in the larger Classic and Postclassic Maya cultural sphere. The Classic period (A.D. 300–900) salt works were submerged by a sea-level rise that occurred after the Late Classic (A.D. 700–900). The salt works are associated with large-scale workshop production using the technique of evaporating brine in pots over fires, resulting briquetage—the broken salt-making pottery. Remnants of wooden structures used for production and storage of salt, were preserved in the anaerobic red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) peat below the sea floor. The posters will include an overview of the project and new directions for future research, dietary implications from a shell midden located at the Eleanor Betty Site, a comparison of the workshops between the Paynes Creek and Placencia Salt Works, and an overview of the stratigraphy of two earthen mounds.

[239] General Session · ZOOARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTHWEST**[240] General Session · MISSISSIPPIAN RITUALS****[241] General Session · MESOAMERICAN ICONOGRAPHY AND EPIGRAPHY****[242] Symposium · HUMAN ADAPTATIONS TO LATEGLACIAL AND EARLY HOLOCENE CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES: TOWARDS A TRANS-ATLANTIC PERSPECTIVE (PART 2)**

Increasing resolution of paleoenvironmental records are beginning to show the spatiotemporal dynamics of ecosystem responses to different climate changes during the Lateglacial and early Holocene. A primary cause of many of these climate changes were glacier meltwater outbursts from the Laurentide Ice Sheet into the North Atlantic. At present, there has been more consideration of the impacts of these different abrupt climate change events on European than North American human populations. This session sets the foundations for bridging this gap and connecting researchers investigating these questions in Europe with researchers investigating these questions in North America. The session seeks to know what particular periods of climate and environmental change impacted both North American and European populations, as well as the periods when there were no such impacts, and where these impacts or non-impacts occurred. Presentations will focus on questions of: 1) paleoenvironmental and archaeological data quality and amenability for integration and tests of correlation, 2) temporal leads and lags in local or regional ecosystem and/or human responses to climate change events, and 3) the specific adaptive strategies employed in these human responses (e.g., population collapse, mobility, social networks, raw materials, lithic technology).

[243] Symposium · REALITIES ON THE GROUND: PASTS, PRESENTS, AND FUTURES OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Fifty years after implementation, the National Historic Preservation Act shapes the majority of archaeological research and employment in the United States, including the Cultural Resource Management industry. The consultation process of Section 106 of the NHPA has resulted in the identification and preservation of a broad range of historic properties. However, the lack of regulatory mechanisms has resulted in the unmitigated destruction of many resources, including historic properties. Increasing engagement with Native American groups at various levels, most notably the development and growth of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, has added layers of complexity to the Section 106 process, with varied results. In the twenty-first century, "Section 106 compliance" has created byzantine webs of relationships between archaeologists in the public and private sectors dependent on clients and governmental agencies for necessary resources such as funding, eligibility determinations, or staffing. Client pressures, inter-agency structures, and broader political realities create varied demands on those charged with identifying, researching, evaluating, and/or managing cultural resources in the United States. Authors in this session examine, analyze, and critique the growth of CRM over the last 50 years and explore possibilities for growth and change over the next 50 years.

[244] Symposium · TRASH RULES: INTRASITE ZOOARCHAEOLOGY

Faunal remains are an important type of trash for archaeologists interested in everything from subsistence strategies to the social negotiations of feasting to animals as symbols. Zooarchaeologists increasingly grapple with how contexts—be they residential areas, ritual spaces, or dedicated trash dumps—impact interpretations. Over the years, certain 'trash rules' have been suggested, linked to variables such as site function, specific activities, and physical and climatic parameters. This session revisits some of these and explores a few more, looking at diverse cultural and ecological settings and applying a range of analytic methods. What is gained when zooarchaeological analyses look more closely at intrasite spatial variations? What analytic approaches are productive in recognizing how the trash gets to where we find it, and what human choices were at play?

[245] General Session · CALIFORNIAN ARCHAEOLOGY**[246] Symposium · THE BELLE GLADE CULTURE REVISITED**

The Belle Glade culture is one of the least understood prehistoric cultures. The culture area is confined to the bounds of the Kissimmee River Valley and Lake Okeechobee Basin and terminates somewhere in the northern Everglades. Early investigations lacked the opportunities that methods and theories afford today. Many of the early conclusions regarding this culture were drawn from other regions and applied without the benefit of data-driven testing of these hypotheses. The lectures presented in this symposium will discuss the results and inferences made from recent investigations using modern methodologies in the Belle Glade region.

[247] General Session · THEORETICAL APPROACHES IN ARCHAEOLOGY**[248] Forum · ARCHAEOLOGICAL "ART": ART, MATERIAL CULTURE, VISUAL CULTURE, OR SOMETHING ELSE?**

Archaeologists and anthropologists agree that the modern, Western concept of "art" is misleading when applied to objects from other cultural contexts. Yet simply abolishing "art" and treating objects such as pictures, sculptures, and music as "material culture" may obscure how they interact affectively with people using them. A third, recent position reclaims "art" as a kind of material culture with specific aesthetic or social powers, sometimes linked into cosmological, sexual, racial, or social hierarchies. As a fourth approach, if "art" is our category of objects with special affective powers, do other peoples have equivalent—or radically different—categories? Can archaeologists investigate how ancient people understood the ontological nature, power, value, and danger of special things, how they affected people, and how people interacted with them?

This forum—sponsored by the Cambridge Archaeological Journal—poses several questions:

- Is the term "art" actually useful? If so, how? If not, what conceptual vocabulary fits the problem?
- Do critiques in anthropology, archaeology, art history, and visual culture provide helpful ways forward?
- How can we theorise cultures of seeing and hearing? Can we generalise about them?
- Are there analytical strategies for accessing them in material objects?

[249] Forum · ISSUES IN SUBMERGED PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AMERICAS

Over the past 40 years, archaeologists have conclusively demonstrated the ability to identify and sample archaeological sites of great antiquity that are preserved in submerged contexts. It is no longer a matter of arguing for the potential of submerged sites, or needing to demonstrate the validity of the basic methodologies. While the submerged archaeological record offers unique opportunities for investigating time periods, cultures, and adaptations that are only poorly known on land, underwater research to date has focused on chance discoveries and isolated finds, and rarely produces the systematic coverage of space and material culture that is needed to conduct anthropologically relevant research. Given the growing number of researchers actively engaged in this type of work, questions abound concerning future directions for submerged prehistoric archaeological research. The panelists for this session include academic, regulatory, and CRM professionals, with experience across the Americas. Topics of discussion will include, but are not limited to, how to operationalize regional approaches, the integration of terrestrial and submerged sites research, and the roles of funding and development in underwater research.

[250] Forum · WHO OWNS THE PAST? A DISCUSSION BETWEEN NAT GEO'S DIGGERS AND PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

(SPONSORED BY MEDIA RELATIONS COMMITTEE)

This panel will consist of a friendly exchange between the personalities of National Geographic's *Diggers*, their staff archaeologist, and archaeologists from both the academy and cultural resource management firms. The topic of the discussion will be "Who owns the past?" and will focus on how shows like *Diggers*, and other media, can bring together metal detectors and professional archaeologists to preserve the past, and encourage the public to engage with their cultural heritage. Tensions between the television program, other media, and metal detectors in general, and professional archaeologists will be addressed, with an objective of uncovering how the groups can work together in the future.

[251] Symposium - "UNLESS WE REMEMBER WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND": ARCHAEOLOGICAL INQUIRIES INTO THE ACT OF REMEMBERING

This session aims to provide a variety of perspectives on the relationship between archaeological inquiry and memory. Along with asking how the act of archaeological research contributes to memorialization and commemoration, we aim to disentangle definitions of memory for different stakeholder communities by shedding light on various scales of memory (individual, societal, etc.). Further, this session will consider how memory work can shape or challenge current interpretations of the past, and how memory from documents, ethnography, and other sources interlace with archaeological research. What types of memory are typically addressed in archaeology and are certain types privileged over others? This session seeks to examine which people or events get remembered through archaeology, what privileges we take in our memory work, and how, why, and for whom we practice archaeological research.

[252] General Session - SOUTH ASIA

[253] Symposium - ADVENTURES IN ARCHAEOLOGY: A SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF WM. JERALD KENNEDY

For over three decades, Wm. Jerald Kennedy mentored undergraduate and graduate students at Florida Atlantic University. Students interested in archaeology at the growing Boca Raton campus were welcomed by Jerry's affable nature and inquisitive personality. He mastered the art of connecting students with the right projects and field opportunities, often providing subtle direction, sometimes in ways that those students only understood years or decades later. Jerry received his Ph.D. from Tulane in 1968, based on pioneering research conducted in Costa Rica, but his work over the next 40 years reached from Central America to Florida, and from Ireland to Ecuador. He frequently deployed science and technology applications in archaeology, and pioneered the use of GIS in Florida field surveys, along with proton magnetometer remote sensing, PIXE analysis, thin-sectioning, and more. Jerry's work was always student-centered and he encouraged us to follow our interests and passions. Through his example, we learned public archaeology and the value of community-based research. This symposium brings together some of Jerry's colleagues and students who share their research in tribute to their mentor and friend. Jerry was named Professor Emeritus in 2003.

[254] General Session - WORLDWIDE PRESERVATION AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT: ADVANCES AND CHALLENGES

[255] General Session - PREHISPANIC ANDEAN TECHNOLOGIES

[256] Symposium - UNDERSTANDING CLASSIC MAYA HEGEMONIC NETWORKS THROUGH TEXTUAL-MATERIAL SYNERGIES: THE CASE OF THE "SNAKE" KINGDOM

Over the past two decades, it has become increasingly clear that the ancient Maya political landscape was permeated by asymmetrical power relations. The hegemonic networks these created fluctuated through time, but the steady presence of a few especially dominant polities shows that they were a persistent feature with very real socio-political effects. Yet, much about these regional systems remains unexplained. Their developmental history, systems of maintenance, coercive mechanisms, degree of cultural assimilation, and impact on their respective patron and client economies are all issues in play. In this symposium, we propose to combine archaeological and epigraphic approaches in order to unravel deeper layers of what are in some cases entrenched, at others ephemeral, connections. Focusing on the impact of the Kaanul "Snake" kingdom seated at Calakmul, Campeche, Mexico, scholars will collaborate to synergize textual and material data from different polities to help define and delineate the nature of the most pervasive and successful hegemonic network of the Late Classic Maya.

[257] General Session - EUROPEAN BRONZE AGE

[258] Symposium - COLLABORATIONS AND COMPETITION BETWEEN PROFESSIONALS AND NONPROFESSIONALS IN THE PRODUCTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE IN THE AMERICAS

(SPONSORED BY HAIG BIENNIAL GORDON R. WILLEY SYMPOSIUM ON THE HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY)

The archaeological record has always intrigued a wide variety of people with different interests, aesthetics, and aspirations, only some of whom became recognized as professionals—and they, too, are a diverse group, as the succession of "new archaeology" movements attests. How Americanist archaeological institutions emerged and grew from the interactions of such "founders," how professional identities were forged—both by excluding and embracing collectors, antiquarians, amateurs, or avocationalists in complex social networks—and how the creation of new knowledge depended on the patterns of those interactions, are intriguing and enduring questions in the history of Americanist archaeology. A Gordon R. Willey symposium focused on the relationships of avocationalists (who lack professional credentials but aspire to contribute comparably to professionals) or amateurs, antiquarians, and collectors (who often had/have their own independent goals) with professionals opens up a wide field of inquiry aimed at better understanding the meaning and means of professionalization and its alternative conceptions, as well as the contingencies

of knowledge production.

[259] Symposium · RETHINKING THE INKA: THE VIEW FROM THE SOUTH

Historically, the majority of archaeological research on Inka provincial rule has been done in the Collasuyu, the quarter of the empire that falls within what is today far southern Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, and Chile. More recently (since 2010, based on Thomson-Reuters Web of Knowledge), there are twice the number of articles on Collasuyu than on the rest of the empire combined. Yet, within the English-language literature on the Inka, this vast body of research (published primarily by Latin American archaeologists in Spanish) is infrequently acknowledged or cited. The findings of recent and long-term projects on the Inka in Collasuyu require us to rethink Inka provincial expansion and administration and the dynamics of Inka-local relations. Papers in this session highlight research on landscape and memory, political economy, ideology and materiality, and identity and authority, and as such contribute not only to Andean studies but to a general understanding of ancient empires.

[260] Symposium · MY BEST (AND WORST) DAY AT FPAN: CELEBRATING 10 YEARS OF FLORIDA PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY NETWORK PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND CONTINUING CHALLENGES

The Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) began operations in 2005 and since that time has experienced a range of public archaeology highs and lows. Papers in this session will be delivered by current and past staff asked to consider their best program and greatest challenge. Some of the highlights will include the Submerged Sites Education and Archaeological Stewardship (SSEAS), Cemetery Resource Protection Training (CRPT), Archaeology Works, Teacher in-service, local government assistance, and partnered programs with Florida's Division of Historical Resources. Challenges include assessment, measuring impact, large population centers, rural outreach, turnover rate of partners, and navigating economic trends.

[261] Symposium · WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "DIGITAL CURATION?"

Archaeology is all about information. Increasingly, this information is derived from data that exists in digital formats. Archaeological investigations both create and utilize substantial amounts of digital data. Just as the physical objects recovered from archaeological field studies require proper curation, digital data generated by investigations need to be cared for so they can be accessed and re-studied in the future. The curation of digital archaeological data involves interrelated activities that may occur at different scales, e.g., for individual projects, for a single organization, or in a broadly-utilized repository. The overall goals of digital curation are to maintain, preserve, and add to the value of digital data (e.g., Lord, et al. 2004; Digital Curation Centre 2010; Choudhury et al. 2013). The presentations in this session will address one or more of these goals by describing organizations that provide overall digital curation services and projects that are compiling, publishing, and using digital data in various ways that add to the value of the digital data and related information.

[262] Symposium · COMPARATIVE APPROACHES TO COMPLEXITY IN THE TROPICS

Tropical environments around the world have been the foundation upon which many complex societies have risen, peaked, and ultimately collapsed. Exploring the complexities found within the environment, agricultural strategies, water management practices, urbanism, as well as social and political organizations, provide avenues to understanding why these classical state societies followed similar or divergent trajectories. Over years of discourse, a wealth of information has accumulated on these tropical societies, but only occasionally, have scholars collectively assessed and compared their research questions, methods, and results. This symposium provides an arena to discuss the importance of comparative approaches to understanding the complexities exhibited by tropical societies.

[263] Symposium · MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO AMAZONIAN LANDSCAPES

The symposium will explore the environmental and anthropogenic factors that have created a distinctive Amazonian landscape over the past millennia. Unlike the Andes and Mesoamerica, the Amazon region was long believed to be a pristine land, a place where the environment constrained the formation of complex social formations. However, it is now known that prior to European colonization, larger groups of people with hierarchical socio-political organization and extensive networks of communication inhabited this region. Archaeological and ethnohistorical data demonstrated that the natives in the Amazon actively modified the landscape to meet economic, political, and social needs. Thus, this distinctively anthropogenic landscape provides one of the most important database for understanding routinized social practices and their role in historical transformation. The presentations in this session will discuss theories of landscapes as culturally meaningful places and as products of the interaction between human and non-human entities. Case studies from diverse areas will demonstrate how the study of the Amazon landscape enriched our understanding of past social organization, religious organization, and historical change.

[264] Symposium · INCIDENCIA, ARTICULACIÓN E INNOVACIÓN DEL CONOCIMIENTO ARQUEOLÓGICO EN LA COSTA DEL GOLFO MESOAMERICANO: ORGANIZACIÓN IDEOLÓGICA, POLÍTICA Y RITUAL. / IMPACTS, ARTICULATIONS AND INNOVATIONS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE MESOAMERICAN GULF COAST: IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL Y RITUAL ORGANIZATION

En este Simposio se establecerá un diálogo entre especialistas de sociedades prehispanicas de la Costa del Golfo Mesoamericano. El objetivo es evaluar la incidencia y articulación del conocimiento arqueológico e iconográfico que se tiene actualmente en la región. Esta sesión (1) está enfocada principalmente en la revisión de elementos ideológicos, políticos y rituales que constituyeron los fundamentos de organización social de los habitantes de algunos sitios prehispanicos de la Costa del Golfo.

In this symposium, we are establishing a dialog between specialists in the prehispanic societies of the Mesoamerican Gulf Coast. The goal is to evaluate the impacts and articulation of archaeological and iconographical knowledge that exists for the region. This session (1) is focused primarily on the review of ideological, political, and ritual components that constructed the foundations of social organization of the inhabitants of various prehispanic settlements in the Gulf Coast.

[265] Poster Session · MUSEUM MEET AND GREET

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

Many museums' and repositories' archaeological collections are filled to the brim with artifacts. These collections offer countless research projects that are all too often under-utilized. This poster session offers archaeologists an opportunity to get to know what types of collections museums and repositories have to offer and how they can go about accessing these collections for research. Come learn about aspects of collections that are under researched and be inspired to start a research project. Become informed about the current projects underway at various institutions that involve community outreach and collaborative projects with Native groups, and how you can assist with these efforts. This session will also allow for inquires about what archaeologists can do to improve the documentation of collections from the initial repository process all the way through to long term curation and future research.

[266] Poster Session · NAGPRA AND BEYOND: SUCCESSES AND SHARED BENEFITS OF COLLABORATION

(SPONSORED BY INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS INTEREST GROUP)

This invited poster symposium will serve as a venue to continue building on the dialogue concerning the implementation of NAGPRA, collaboration and its many shared benefits, and the history of NAGPRA and laws leading up to its passage. Participants will present a wide variety of case studies from across the U.S. and represent the successes that have come from collaboration among Native American communities, museums, colleges/universities, archaeologists, and other stakeholders. Presentations will focus on the relationships that were built as a result of required consultations and repatriation events, but will also focus on collaborations and relationships that existed before the passage of NAGPRA and the laws that set precedence for national legislation. Poster topics will also extend beyond the scope of NAGPRA to highlight the successes of public education and outreach events and instances where upcoming generations have been educated about the importance of maintaining the ties that have been made or strengthened in the process.

[267] Poster Session · CELEBRATING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF A COMMUNITY OF PRESERVATION: FOREST SERVICE PARTNERS AND VOLUNTEERS

(SPONSORED BY USDA FOREST SERVICE)

National forests contain special places of historic and cultural importance to local communities, Native American tribes, and humanity. We rely on partners and volunteers to help us be stewards of these special places. This year we are honoring the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The NHPA helps us maintain our connection to the land learning more about our past while managing for use into the future. This symposium will celebrate the research, interpretive programs, and stewardship efforts developed by the Forest Service together with partners and volunteers. These programs help unite a diverse community, including academics and interested citizens, towards common goals which further understanding, preservation, protection, access, and appreciation of our cultural resources.

[268] Poster Session · RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK

Petrified Forest National Park has been the subject of archaeological research for well over 100 years. In 2004, Congress authorized a boundary expansion, effectively doubling the protected land in Petrified Forest National Park. As these lands are slowly being purchased and added to the park, a three-year project began in 2013 to inventory cultural resources. This session presents the preliminary results of the survey project which have recorded a stunning density and diversity of archaeological remains. Archaeological sites spanning the last 10,000 years of human occupation have been identified and recorded, including most notably extensive preceramic sites and lithic landscapes, large Basketmaker villages, and a densely settled Puebloan landscape. The National Park Service has taken this opportunity to use the boundary expansion project as a teaching laboratory and platform for future investigation, incorporating student interns and researchers into the project. This session presents an update of the recent archaeology completed in Petrified Forest, and highlights some of the independent student research projects.

[269] General Session · CURRENT RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICA**[270] General Session · SUBSISTENCE AND AGRICULTURAL STRATEGIES IN MESOAMERICA****[271] General Session · GREEK AND ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY****[272] Electronic Symposium · EVOLUTIONARY ARCHAEOLOGIES: NEW APPROACHES, METHODS, AND EMPIRICAL SUFFICIENCY**

Over the past decade, methodological advances and the expansion of the application of evolutionary frameworks have led to critical insights into a host of anthropological and archaeological problems. Enduring topics in evolutionary archaeology such as cultural transmission and population dynamics are benefiting from these new methodologies. Concurrently, expanding evolutionary models seek to explain specific human interactions and historic processes through the study of material culture. The papers in this symposium display the breadth of current archaeological research that engages with a range of evolutionary models, from the influence of cognitive biases in social learning and the impacts of population dynamics on cultural diversity to how optimal foraging and signaling models can help archaeologists tease apart the historical dynamics behind social practices. Our papers demonstrate how different evolutionary models are aiding archaeologists in teasing apart the dynamics behind

assemblages in diverse contexts, ranging from the Classic Maya to enslaved plantation workers.

[273] General Session - MAYAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[274] General Session - PALEOINDIAN SETTLEMENT AND PORTABLE ART

[275] Symposium - CURRENT BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE CASAS GRANDES REGION

Bioarchaeological research has played an important role in archaeological investigations of the Casas Grandes region, including interpretations of population growth, long-distance social interaction, and patterns of violence and sacrifices. There has been a steady increase of bioarchaeological analyses over the past several years that have built upon initial studies. The goal of this session is to provide a synthesis of current studies utilizing the large skeletal assemblage recovered from Paquimé, Convento, and surrounding sites. While the participants employ a range of bioarchaeological techniques, including genetic, isotopic, osteological, and paleobotanical analyses, their research converges on key issues in southwest/northwest prehistory, namely migration, subsistence, and social organization. By exploring population interaction and changes in subsistence practices over time, the results of these analyses can contribute significantly to the ongoing debate concerning the development of Medio period complexity, as well as the eventual collapse of Paquimé.

[276] General Session - BIOANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

[277] General Session - HUMAN-COASTAL INTERACTIONS IN THE PAST

[278] General Session - EUROPEAN PALEOLITHIC AGE

[279] General Session - ARCHAEOLOGY OF NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA: ECUADOR, COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA

[280] General Session - ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CAROLINAS

[281] General Session - COLONIAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE ANDES

[282] Symposium - MORE THAN A LABEL: SOCIAL COMPLEXITY, VARIABILITY AND SOCIAL DIVERSITY IN THE ORINOCO AND AMAZON BASINS

The variability of the social organization of precolumbian and colonial societies constitutes one of the most critical aspects to the archaeological debate in the Orinoco and Amazon basins. Since the seminal works of Lathrap, Meggers, Roosevelt, and Whitehead, the question about the nature of the sociopolitical, leadership on the societies from both the Orinoquian and Amazonia has been at the core of the archaeological and ethnohistorical research. The study of agricultural production, settlement patterns, and exchange among others, resulted central to understand the great diversity of social organization of the human groups in this area. This session proposes the discussion about the social political dynamics of the societies from the Orinoco and Amazon Basin. An important focus of the session's discussion will rest on the methodological issues as well as the critics on the use of concepts as such as chiefdom, chiefs, chieftancy, and complex societies to understand the area's cultural development.

[283] Symposium - CONSUMPTION PATTERNS AND FUNERARY RITUALS AT THE SITE OF PANQUILMA, LURIN VALLEY, PERUVIAN CENTRAL COAST

(SPONSORED BY INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS PERUANOS)

According to ethnohistoric sources, during the Late Intermediate and Late Horizon periods, social landscape in the Lurin Valley was dominated by the coastal religious center of Pachacamac. This session will discuss the role of Panquilma, a rural community located 20 km up valley from Pachacamac, in the social organization of the Lurin Valley during these periods. Special emphasis will be placed in addressing the nature of the relationship between Panquilma and the religious center. To this end, papers in this session will present the results of the analyses of different types of materials such as botanic remains, animal bones, ceramics, and textiles, excavated during the 2015 field season at the site. Based on this information, we will propose the existence of well-defined intra site consumption patterns and activities, including the profuse performance of funerary rituals.

[284] General Session - HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MID-ATLANTIC

[285] General Session - EASTERN WOODLANDS

[286] General Session · EASTERN US BIOARCHAEOLOGY**[287] General Session · PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY****[288] Symposium · EXPLORING TWO THOUSAND YEARS OF HUMAN HABITATION IN THE BELIZE VALLEY: SITUATING CAHAL PECH IN LOWLAND MAYA PREHISTORY**

The Belize Valley has traditionally been considered a peripheral region of the southern Maya Lowlands. Twenty-eight years of research by the Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance project at Cahal Pech have, however, demonstrated that the medium-sized polities of the Belize Valley actively participated in the socioeconomic and political processes that unfolded in the central Maya Lowlands. Research in the Belize Valley has also provided critical information for understanding the rise of cultural complexity in the Middle Preclassic Period, and the subsequent growth, florescence, and decline of Classic Period Maya civilization in this sub-region of the Maya Lowlands. Besides elucidating 2,000 years (ca. 1100/1000 B.C.–A.D. 1000) of prehistory at this major Belize Valley site, this session will also serve to demonstrate that Cahal Pech, and other Belize Valley sites were important participants in the events occurring in the Maya world from the Middle Preclassic to the Terminal Classic periods. It is expected that participants of the session employ a broad range of methodologies (e.g., settlement patterns, architectural analysis, mortuary analysis, ceramic studies, etc.) to accomplish the purpose of the session.

[289] General Session · CONNECTIONS IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST**[290] Symposium · THE ARCHAEOLOGY, ART, AND ICONOGRAPHY OF FLORIDA'S WATERY LANDSCAPES**

(SPONSORED BY TOOMEY FOUNDATION)

Frank Hamilton Cushing's 1896 excavations at Key Marco revealed astonishing carved and painted objects of wood rarely seen by archaeologists. Those following in Cushing's footsteps have assembled a corpus of aesthetic objects from Florida, often in perishable materials. These range from an embarrassing number of dugout canoes, to the elaborate paddle-stamped pottery of Swift Creek, and from the wooden animal carvings of Fort Center's mortuary pond to the owl totem of Hontoon Island. Connections to neighboring areas have been sought with some success; in general, however, the diversity of imagery often makes comparison a challenge. The papers in this symposium explore new discoveries and revisit existing museum collections, asking new questions or employing innovative analytical techniques. Cushing concluded his slim Key Marco report with the surmise that the boundless life of the sea provided the energetic impulse behind the artworks that he uncovered. While we might reach a different conclusion today, it's clear that ancient Florida is difficult to comfortably place within the southeast or Caribbean and that much of that difficulty arises from the iconography born of Florida's watery landscapes.

[291] Symposium · PRECLASSIC TO COLONIAL: CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS IN THE PETÉN LAKES REGION, GUATEMALA

This session focuses on current archaeological research performed in the Petén lakes region, Guatemala. Speakers will present results from excavations and/or laboratory analyses from several Maya centers dating to different temporal periods from the Preclassic to Colonial Period. Recent research has highlighted the diversity of occupation in the region, and papers include in-depth discussions of ceramic, mortuary, and lithic analysis. The objective of this session is to facilitate information exchange among scholars in order to obtain a broader regional perspective on the cultural continuity and change in this area.

[292] Symposium · RECENT APPLICATIONS OF LUMINESCENCE DATING IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Luminescence dating is a well-established dating technique applicable to materials exposed to either heat or light in the past, including ceramics, fired lithics, and sediments. One advantage of luminescence dating, especially for ceramics, is that it directly dates the manufacture or last use of the pottery, rather than inferring a date from association of pottery with 14C-dated organic materials. In the past two decades, the application of luminescence dating has gradually increased in archaeological studies in the U.S. Several studies using luminescence dating for ceramics and sediments have been published recently. Recognizing that luminescence dating may now be "coming of age" in archaeology, we present in this session several recent applications of luminescence dating in archaeology. The papers include studies from the American southwest, Central and South America, Mexico and eastern and mid-continental United States. The goal of the session is to illustrate some of the potential of luminescence dating to answer research questions in archaeology.

[293] Symposium · BEYOND THE ETHNICITY DEBATE: EXAMINING THE MANY CONTEXTS OF COLONOWARE

Colonoware refers to handbuilt, low-fired earthenware likely produced by both Native Americans and enslaved Africans between the mid-seventeenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries in the United States. Traditionally, researchers have debated the ethnicity of colono producers by formulating arguments around specific vessel attributes that might be considered "Native American" or "African." While these debates provide important insights, a focus on ethnicity obscures research avenues that can address critical questions about social and economic networks. The papers in this session move beyond the ethnicity debate to interrogate colonoware and its contexts, using attribute-based analyses and incorporating new analytical techniques, such as Geographic Information Systems and compositional analysis. The papers examine colonoware from a variety of perspectives to explore processes such as production, use, exchange, and interaction, and the ware's role in local and regional economies. The studies cover a wide geographic distribution and demonstrate that this pottery tradition—while exhibiting general similarities in material traits—is also highly variable and based on the particular social and economic contexts of its users and producers.

[294] Symposium · NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN MESOAMERICAN SUBTERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Subterranean archaeology is an outgrowth of Mesoamerican cave archaeology, as the latter has encountered new features, often human constructions, which fall outside of what are normally considered to be caves. The features require the specialized field methodologies first developed by cave archaeology and, thus far, all are considered landmarks in the ancient sacred landscape. As such, their importance derives from their association with the Maya concept of a sacred animate earth. The shift to the term subterranean archaeology serves to emphasize that a great deal more appears to have been occurring below the ground level in ancient times than archaeologists have heretofore appreciated. The expansion of the discipline's field of vision is in its infancy so it is expected the types of subterranean features will continue to multiply in the future.

[295] Symposium · FORESTS OF PLENTY: ETHNOGRAPHIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RAINFORESTS AS HOTSPOTS OF HUMAN ACTIVITY

In popular discourse, rainforests are synonymous with 'nature' and 'wilderness,' battlegrounds between apparently pristine floral, faunal, and human communities, and the unrelenting industrial and urban powers of the modern world. Indeed, in the 1980s, anthropologists and human ecologists argued that tropical rainforests were unattractive environments for long-term human navigation, subsistence, and occupation. However, archaeological and anthropological research over the last two decades has increasingly demonstrated that the tropical rainforests of the Americas, Africa, and Asia have been persistent 'hotspots' of human subsistence and activity across prehistoric, historical, and ethnographic periods. This symposium aims to connect and compare the regional and temporal diversity of these rainforest ecologies, and their associated records of human occupation, in order to understand their desirability for our species and its close relatives. In doing so, this symposium explores the developing methodologies that are increasing the resolution with which we can study human rainforest demographies, adaptations, and practices, as well as the ecological resilience of different rainforest habitats to both anthropogenic and climatic pressures.

[296] Symposium · MODEL ENVIRONMENTS: HUMAN ECODYNAMICS ON ISLANDS

(SPONSORED BY THE JOURNAL OF ISLAND AND COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGY)

Although island archaeology has moved beyond the simplistic "islands as laboratories" view, islands continue to be used as models for coupled human and natural systems, or human ecodynamics. Island environments have the potential to serve as useful case studies for a range of important topics in world prehistory, especially when approached comparatively. This session will address a range of issues implied by human ecodynamics on islands, such as historical ecology, migration and interaction, subsistence change, conflict and territoriality, impacts on native biota, monumentality, and sociocultural evolution. Papers will address theoretical and substantive topics from islands and archipelagos across the globe. Those taking a comparative approach are especially welcome.