

SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

[1] FORUM · ARCHAEOLOGY NOW: INTERSECTIONS OF THEORY, METHOD, AND PRACTICE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Traditional archaeological activity has been subdivided into discrete categories – that are only occasionally subject to synthetic discussion. This balkanization has several negative affects, including theory with little reference to data and methodological incantations that strip the past of nuance or relevance. Recent efforts to re-integrate the various aspects of research in creative ways, however, acknowledge the unity of archaeological practice. This symposium presents five different projects that engage these different “intersections: selected to represent different theoretical perspectives and research contexts, they collectively present a portrait of “archaeology now” that provides promise good and important things to come.

[2] SYMPOSIUM · STONE HOES AND BAYONETS IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM: THE BEGINNINGS OF MISSISSIPPIAN AND EARLY AMERICAN FRONTIER OCCUPATIONS IN GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS

The Alexander Jacob (11MS2288) and the Squire (11MS2244) sites, located in Granite City, Illinois, provide a better understanding of habitation in the American Bottom. The Alexander Jacob site was occupied at the beginning of the Mississippian Period. This planned community was laid out in a horseshoe shape with a large central plaza and an associated mound. The Squire site, occupied one thousand years later, utilized the mound as a family burial area. The farmstead had its own unique character possibly being used as trading factory as well as a gathering point for the local militia.

[3] FORUM · RAISING THE PROFILE III: INCREASING PROTECTION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL (SPONSORED BY GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE, PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

This forum concludes discussions held in Vancouver and Atlanta on finding effective ways to promote and strengthen protections for archaeological resources at the local level. The forum will address why local governments benefit from archaeological resource protection, how local programs become established, and what you as archaeologists and citizens can do to bring archaeological resource protection to your communities. As before, case studies will be presented to illustrate effective means of protecting the archaeological record and promoting appreciation of the past at the local level.

[4] SYMPOSIUM · RESIDUE ANALYSIS 1: THE TAPHONOMY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESIDUES (SPONSORED BY SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES)

One issue faced by residue analysts is the taphonomy archaeological residues undergo. One technique utilized to address the questions of how these residues form, of what substances are they are composed, and how they were handled post-excavation, is through experimental archaeology. This enables analysts to create controlled residues for a baseline of comparison. Lab-created residues also allow residue analysts to test different mixes of materials and substances. This session explores the analysis of positive and negative results for experimental residues to better refine and understand the analysis of archaeological residues and the effects post-excavation handling procedures may have on the outcome of results.

[5] GENERAL SESSION · AGRICULTURE, ANIMALS AND CLIMATE IN MAYA LOWLANDS**[6] GENERAL SESSION · CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY FROM THE EARLY HOLOCENE TO THE COLONIAL PERIOD****[7] SYMPOSIUM · NAGPRA IN 20/20 VISION: REVIEWING 20 YEARS OF REPATRIATION AND LOOKING AHEAD TO THE NEXT 20 (SPONSORED BY COMMITTEE ON NATIVE AMERICAN RELATIONS)**

The passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act twenty years ago changed the practice of archaeology. In spite of the many benefits of NAGPRA, serious deficiencies in the law and in its application weaken tribal authority in regard to cultural heritage, by reducing tribal control and reinforcing the power dynamics that existed prior to NAGPRA's passage. The perceived loss of authority over “specimens” has resulted in an imperialist nostalgia that hinders the development of a truly decolonized profession. Participants in this session will reflect on NAGPRA's consequences and discuss where improvements must be made.

[8] SYMPOSIUM · RESULTS OF NEW EXCAVATIONS AT THE MIDDLE PALEOLITHIC SITE OF ROC DE MARSAL

The Middle Paleolithic site of Roc de Marsal (southwest France) was originally excavated by an amateur archaeologist in the 1950s and 1960s. Although his work was largely unpublished, the site became famous because of his discovery of a nearly complete Neandertal child, whom many believe represents one of the few deliberate burials from this time. New excavations took place between 2004 and 2009. This symposium will present the results of this work including detailed discussions of the many hearths discovered there, discussion of the zooarchaeological and lithic studies, and presentation of new interpretations on the deposition of the child skeleton.

[9] SYMPOSIUM · THE EARLY FARMING IN DALMATIA PROJECT 2003-2009: NEW INSIGHTS ON THE SPREAD OF FARMING TO THE ADRIATIC

This case study of the spread of farming through the Mediterranean is a multidisciplinary investigation of the inception, development, and impact of an agricultural way of life in Dalmatia. Results of seven years of research at Pokrovnik and Danilo Bitinj indicate that a mature farming system based on numerous domestic plants and animals reached Dalmatia c. 8,000 CalBP. Farming flourished in this new environment, with the formation of large villages that dominated the landscape. The contributors will outline this new evidence and explore its significance for understanding the development of later prehistoric societies in southern Europe.

[10] FORUM · SCIENCE IN SUPPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGY: WHAT IS STATE-OF-THE-ART?**(SPONSORED BY PALEORESEARCH INSTITUTE)**

Interactive forum focusing on recommendations for field sampling to match research designs and obtain the most information from archaeobotanic and related scientific analyses. Understanding which analysis is most likely to yield evidence for interpreting the past environment or subsistence questions is the first step in designing an appropriate sampling strategy. Advances in analytical techniques have expanded our ability to ask and answer questions regarding how people lived -- if sampled appropriately. When are analyses complementary and synergistic in their ability to bring the past to life? Our interactive format not only shows what is possible, it encourages questions about specific applications.

[11] SYMPOSIUM · THE POWER OF ENVIRONMENT: APPROACHING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FROM A POLITICAL ECOLOGY FRAMEWORK

With a growing public concern for the environment and an increasing anthropological interest in human-environment interactions, archaeologists are well poised to contribute to critical scholarship on how power relations act on and through the environment. How can archaeology more effectively analyze the dialectical relationship of social and environmental (re)production? And how can the artifactual

record be deployed in understandings of the politics of ecology? This panel seeks to confront these issues and present research utilizing theoretical and methodological approaches that address the relations of power present in and part of the environment.

[12] FORUM · **ESTABLISHING TDAR: THE DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD**

Increasingly information about archaeological resources originates in digital formats. Reports are produced, transmitted and viewed in digital form. Digital records of artifacts, features, and other archaeological remains are maintained in databases and analyzed statistically. This situation presents both opportunities and challenges. Digital data are more easily accessed, searched, and shared than paper records, yet digital data are more fragile. Comparability across digital datasets sets must be assessed and addressed for integrative analyses to succeed. The forum describes a disciplinary effort to assemble a digital archive of archaeological reports and data and to provide tools to access and utilize these data.

[13] GENERAL SESSION · **ARCHAEOLOGY IN MEXICO**

[14] SYMPOSIUM · **WHITHER SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY?**

Archaeologists in southwestern North America have led numerous innovations in method and theory, including the New Archaeologies of the early 20th and mid-20th-century. Today very diverse approaches—phenomenological, "processual-plus," and inspired by CAS—compete to produce insight. Meanwhile everyday practice of archaeology changes rapidly as Native Americans increasingly conduct or control their own archaeologies, large databases are constructed, and research production continues to tilt towards CRM. In this symposium we analyze and critique the present and envision desirable futures for the theory, method, and practice of southwestern archaeology. Where would we like to see these centered in 10 years?

[15] SYMPOSIUM · **CAHOKIA 2010: SITUATING AN ANCIENT INDIGENOUS CITY IN THE WORLD**

The last decade of intensive and ongoing archaeological and historical research has led to a renewed appreciation that Cahokia, located a few miles east of St. Louis, was a Native American city with a unique historical trajectory. Its peoples' histories were defined by migration, pilgrimage, proselytizing, political-cultural innovation and, finally, diaspora. Participants situate the place, its people, and historical trajectory into continental and global perspective, highlighting the latest findings and multiple interpretations.

[16] SYMPOSIUM · **COMMON PROBLEMS, UNCOMMON SOLUTIONS? SPECIALIZATION, INTENSIFICATION AND DIVERSIFICATION IN MEDITERRANEAN-TYPE AND ADJACENT ENVIRONMENTS**

Increasingly, researchers have identified trends of resource specialization, intensification and diversification across the Mediterranean region throughout the late Pleistocene. Key explanations for these shifting strategies include the effects of increasing human populations and environmental change on subsistence efforts. Other regions of the world, though experiencing similar climatic regimes as the Mediterranean basin, have undergone different histories regarding subsistence shifts in response to environmental change and demographic pressure. This session aims to connect current zooarchaeological research in Mediterranean-type environments, with the intention of highlighting different methodologies and theories being applied to understanding subsistence change.

[17] SYMPOSIUM · **GENDERED LABOR IN SPECIALIZED ECONOMIES (SPONSORED BY WAIG)**

Current research on craft production suggests that increases in specialization can result in dramatic changes to the gendered division of labor. This session addresses how the manufacture of particular craft items impacted the organization of labor in other sectors of the economy, and/or how shifts in the organization of craft

production resulted from new task allocation in various economic activities. It examines changes to the gendered division of labor in a range of case studies that highlight redefined labor roles for men and women.

[18] SYMPOSIUM · **THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF HUACAS: EXPLORING THE MATERIALITY, MEANING, AND EFFICACY OF SACRED OBJECTS AND PLACES IN THE ANDES**

The Andean term huaca generally refers to a sacred thing, be it a place, idol, or image. Given the power huacas were attributed, they constitute an interesting point of intersection with respect to recent discussion concerning issues of materiality, agency, and personhood. The papers in this session approach the agency and efficacy of Andean huacas by focusing on arrangements, relationality, and referentiality between and among objects, contexts, and spaces construed as sacred. A consideration of the relationships between the concept and embodiment of power offers new insights into alternative ontologies and understandings of being in the world beyond the dominant paradigm of Cartesian dualism.

[19] SYMPOSIUM · **THE VILLAGE ECODYNAMICS PROJECT II**

The Village Ecodynamics Project seeks to understand long-term interactions between ancient Pueblo peoples and their socio-natural environments. The project is multi-disciplinary and collaborative, and combines empirical research with modeling efforts. Phase II of this project expands the study area in SW Colorado, develops a second study area in the Northern Rio Grande, refines and expands existing paleoenvironmental models, and adds new components to the agent-based simulation. This symposium provides an update on the VEP, introduces Phase II activities, considers the role of multi-disciplinary research in archaeology, and addresses the practical matters of running a large, multi-institutional research project.

[20] SYMPOSIUM · **ONE MORE TANGO AT MAYAPÁN: STUDIES OF URBAN LIFE AT A LATE MAYA POLITICAL CAPITAL**

Research at Mayapán over the past decade contributes new knowledge regarding the politics, economy, and social life of this Postclassic Maya political capital. Excavations of monumental buildings, dwellings and independent craft workshops enable comparisons of urban life in downtown Mayapán and the distant neighborhood of Itzmal Ch'en. A diverse array of field methods and analyses have generated new data useful for a complex, multi-dimensional view of the city - by revising estimates of the settlement size and regional context, identifying diversity in occupation, wealth and social identity, and reconstructing the production and consumption economies of domestic, administrative, and ritual features.

[21] GENERAL SESSION · **PALEOINDIAN STUDIES**

[22] SYMPOSIUM · **ROCK ART IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE: THEMES AND TECHNIQUES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SITE**

The session is intended to transcend geography in an attempt to achieve a richer and fuller interpretive perspective on rock art. An emphasis is placed on the archaeology of current research.

[23] SYMPOSIUM · **ACROSS BOUNDARIES: INTEGRATING ARCHEOLOGY & SCIENCE**

It is unquestionable that technological advances in Archaeometry have revolutionized the way in which we conceptualize Archaeology. This growing transfer of scientific methods of many kinds implies an interdisciplinarity that goes beyond simply working together and that involves collaboration between archaeologists and scientists before, during and after fieldwork. This integration between the sciences and archaeology also requires that the practitioners be broadly educated, well informed and have ample understanding of the archaeological project and the particular problems to be solved. In this symposium we are interested in presentations from projects that have had some success in this integration so we can understand which areas and attitudes promote effective interaction.

[24] ELECTRONIC SYMPOSIUM · PRACTICAL METHODS OF DATA PRODUCTION, DISSEMINATION, AND PRESERVATION

This symposium focuses on sharing methods and repercussions of archaeological digital data production, dissemination, and preservation in private sector, governmental, and educational settings. The themes address the scope of changes digital data practices are bringing about everywhere SAA members work, including: (1) relationships between formats, media, representations, models, and archaeological theory; (2) issues between security, career incentives and open access to scientific information; (3) processes of sustainability and preservation of data and the archaeological record; (4) emerging tools, content, standards, and modes of research in an diverse data ecosystem; (5) professional communities, stakeholders, and other 'publics' online.

[25] POSTER SESSION · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NORTHEASTERN U.S.**[26] POSTER SESSION · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SOUTHEASTERN U.S.****[27] POSTER SESSION · ARCTIC AND SUBARCTIC ARCHAEOLOGY****[28] POSTER SESSION · AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY MAKING A DIFFERENCE: WHO'S DONE IT AND WHO'S DOING IT- PART 1**
(SPONSORED BY THE COUNCIL OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES)

Since the beginning of American Archeology, amateurs, avocational, and collectors have played crucial roles in our discipline. They have been involved in locating and preserving sites, curating collections, lobbying for legislation, providing financial support for projects and institutions, and in so many other roles we are unable to list individually. It is fair to say that many avocational archeologist have been at the forefront of American Archeology and they continue to be so. In this session we present the past and continued contributions of avocational archeologists from every corner of the Americas. We hope to encourage the general public to become engaged in the past by highlighting the role they can play in our discipline in the future.

[29] POSTER SESSION · SITES AND LANDSCAPES IN THE GREAT LAKES AND MIDWEST**[30] POSTER SESSION · SUBSISTENCE, HEALTH, AND SOCIETY IN THE MIDWEST****[31] SYMPOSIUM · CHANNEL ISLANDS AND COASTAL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: RECENT RESEARCH AND COMPARISONS**

The Channel Islands off the southern California coast provide a unique opportunity to study prehistoric adaptations in an insular environment. Although the broad cultural historical outlines of the region have been examined for over a hundred years, new patterns are emerging from recent research based on more systematic investigations and better controlled samples. Data are presented in this symposium from San Nicolas Island and other areas in southern California, including the Palos Verdes Peninsula, which is sometimes referred to as the ninth Channel Island. Topics include settlement and subsistence patterns, environmental overexploitation, and genetic data on the ancient inhabitants.

[32] SYMPOSIUM · LOCAL AND GLOBAL CHANGE: LANDSCAPE, CLIMATE, SOCIO-POLITICAL INTERACTION, AND WORLD SYSTEMS ANALYSIS IN EURASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

This symposium addresses the issues of global variation regional and interaction in different regions of Eurasia, from the Mediterranean basin to the Central Asia steppes. Encompassing a wide swath of time, from the Bronze Age through the Medieval period, case studies will examine relationships between diverse factors such as climatic and ecological changes and socio-political interactions between local communities and confederacies, states, or empires. In exploring the relationship between global and local variation, this symposium seeks to expand upon new and developing

frameworks to re-address the dynamic nature of social responses to driving forces such as climate or socio-political change.

[33] SYMPOSIUM · UNWAVERING: CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS ALONG THE U.S. – MEXICO BORDER

On April 1, 2008, the Secretary of Homeland Security waived over 30 environmental laws and regulations allowing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to construct tactical infrastructure along the U.S. – Mexico border without the constraints of cultural resource legislation. However, CBP and the Secretary were committed to cultural resource stewardship. Assisted by consulting professionals and U.S. Army Corps, CBP developed an internal cultural resource compliance process and completed surveys and mitigation studies from San Diego, California to the Gulf of Mexico in Texas. Papers in this symposium present results from some of the investigations.

[34] GENERAL SESSION · EUROPEAN IRON AGE AND MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY**[35] SYMPOSIUM · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CENTRAL NAMIB, WESTERN NAMIBIA**

This symposium explores the results of recent archaeological fieldwork in the central Namib Desert, Western Namibia. This research covers time periods from the earliest hominin occupations of the Pleistocene to the historical period of European contact. The main topics of this symposium include Middle Pleistocene adaptive strategies, modern human origins in the Middle Stone Age, and Later Stone Age forager and pastoralist lifeways. The central goal of this session is to build a better knowledge of the long-term prehistory of this region and generate frameworks for understanding human adaptations to this extreme environment.

[36] GENERAL SESSION · HOPEWELL CULTURE LANDSCAPES AND ITS EARLY WOODLAND ANTECEDENTS**[37] GENERAL SESSION · IDENTITY AND INTERACTION IN THE DESERT SOUTHWEST****[38] POSTER SESSION · AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY MAKING A DIFFERENCE: WHO'S DONE IT AND WHO'S DOING IT-PART 2**
(SPONSORED BY THE COUNCIL OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES)

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[39] POSTER SESSION · COMPLEX HUNTER-GATHERERS OF INTERIOR BRITISH COLUMBIA: NEW INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AT THE BRIDGE RIVER SITE

The Bridge River site is a complex hunter-gatherer village of approximately 80 large housepits located in south-central British Columbia and occupied between 200 and 2000 years ago. Interdisciplinary archaeological research at the site is currently addressing a wide range of questions emphasizing the development of village life, emergent status inequality, subsistence intensification, uses of domesticated dogs, and village abandonment processes. These posters integrate studies in zooarchaeology, paleoethnobotany, geoarchaeology, lithic technology, and applied geophysics to help create a comprehensive portrait of life in this ancient community. They offer new insights into processes of cultural change and continuity.

[40] POSTER SESSION · **KIVA: 75 YEARS OF SOUTHWESTERN ANTHROPOLOGY AND HISTORY**

On the occasion of the 75th birthday of *Kiva: The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*, posters in this session explore how the support of the avocational Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society and a dedicated group of editors created the Southwest's premier journal. We look at the people and institutions that have made *Kiva* what it is today. The methodological and theoretical contributions of students and eminent scholars have given *Kiva* a national and international reputation as one of the best places to explore the history and prehistory of the peoples of the Southwest United States and north Mexico.

[41] POSTER SESSION · **ON THE KNOWLEDGE FRONTIER: THE FIRST DECADE OF CULTURAL RESOURCES DISCOVERY AND MANAGEMENT ON THE VALLES CALDERA NATIONAL PRESERVE**

Immediately following the creation of this national preserve in 2000, archaeologists began the inventory and resource evaluation in the Valles Caldera National Preserve (VCNP). This 89,000-acre former private-ranch nestled inside a volcanic caldera in the Jemez Mountains of northern New Mexico was an enigma—a high plains Rocky Mountains setting nestled within the American Southwest. As we enter the tenth year of this public land management experiment, we take stock of what knowledge we have built and how our questions about this many-layered cultural landscape have gained momentum or changed direction entirely.

[42] POSTER SESSION · **TALES FROM THE BLACK RANGE**

Since 2008 the Gila Archaeological Project, comprising students from Howard University, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, New Mexico State University, and the Mescalero Apache Reservation, has been investigating life in the Black Range Mountains of New Mexico during the late 1800s. The focus has been on conflict and coexistence among Apaches, miners, soldiers, and other frontier denizens in and around Hermosa, a small mining community become ghost town. Archaeological, historical, and ethnohistorical research have helped reconstruct the interaction among the different groups. This poster session reflects the different approaches taken to make sense of this critical period in frontier life.

[43] POSTER SESSION · **THE FRANK CHURCH RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT: CONDUCTING CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN A WILDERNESS SETTING**

Archaeological fieldwork in the best of circumstances is full of logistical headaches. Adding a wilderness component to the mix can compound a relatively simple task into a complicated one. The Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Programmatic Agreement between the Idaho SHPO, the Advisory Council, and four National Forests (Bitterroot, Nez Perce, Payette, and Salmon-Challis) is an eight year agreement for managing cultural resources. The document sets up a number of targets to be met over the life of the agreement. This symposium explores the work conducted by each of the Forests in their attempt to meet these targets.

[44] POSTER SESSION · **HISTORY AND TRAJECTORY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT IN THE SOUTHERN SOUTHWEST**

In 1976 Emil Haury wrote "...Snaketown preserves traces of the oldest irrigation system in the United States and ... is the foremost example of the history of irrigation north of Mexico..." Snaketown's significance notwithstanding, recent research in the American Southwest has expanded our understanding of the developmental trajectory of irrigation technologies, now dated to at least 3500 years ago. This symposium presents current studies of water control in the Southwest from the Late Archaic to the thirteenth century A.D. Environmental, geomorphological, and social parameters are considered in temporal and geographical perspective, underscoring influences of cultural and natural forces on agricultural landscapes.

[45] GENERAL SESSION · **ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE INCA EMPIRE**

[46] GENERAL SESSION · **ARCHAIC THROUGH LATE WOODLAND CULTURAL DYNAMICS IN THE MIDWEST AND GREAT LAKES AREA**

[47] GENERAL SESSION · **ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTH AMERICA**

[48] SYMPOSIUM · **BEYOND THE BIOLOGICAL NEED TO EAT: ARCHAEOLOGIES OF FOOD AND FOODWAYS**

This session explores new and disparate archaeological approaches to food, which builds upon subsistence and identity-centered frameworks. Participants will interpret food in the archaeological record in theoretically and methodologically innovative ways and apply these perspectives to a variety of archaeological contexts. Topics include: the materiality of food and its role in the construction of identities and subjectivities, field and laboratory methods that facilitate data collection from food-related artifacts, medicinal and other non-subsistence uses of food, and cuisine. The session includes both theory driven explorations and case study-centered papers from a variety of prehistoric and historical contexts.

[49] ETHICS BOWL

[50] SYMPOSIUM · **MEDIA'S IMAGE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGIST THROUGH TIME— IS THE MEDIA THE MESSAGE**

(SPONSORED BY MEDIA RELATIONS COMMITTEE)

Newspapers are dying and the blogosphere is preeminent, but when newspapers and magazines ruled the news, how did they cover archaeology? How did television and the movies portray us? Through the decades archaeology changed, but are those changes apparent in the media. Is Indiana Jones the stereotype for today's archaeologist or are the bumbling B-movie archaeologists? How was archaeology portrayed when the polio vaccine became available, when men walked on the moon, when gopher was the internet and how will we be portrayed in the future. Media record our lives and our profession, but what is that record like.

[51] SYMPOSIUM · **CELEBRATING WOMEN IN ARCHAEOLOGY: A RICH AND COLORFUL HISTORY**

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

In the last few decades, women have become better represented within the discipline of archaeology. The contributions of women to the discipline have developed over many decades, however, and many of their impacts today are based on the steps that their predecessors took. This symposium seeks to honor the careers of some of the women who have contributed to the development of the discipline and at the same time encourage women to continue to pursue archaeology as a career. Rather than a traditional symposium format with discussants, the participants will participate in an open forum following the symposium.

[52] SYMPOSIUM · **JOARA AND FORT SAN JUAN: COLONIALISM AND HOUSEHOLD PRACTICE AT THE BERRY SITE, NORTH CAROLINA**

Archaeologists have discovered few sites that preserve the earliest footprints of European expansion through North America. In 1567, at the native town of Joara, Juan Pardo founded Fort San Juan and manned it with thirty soldiers. Destroyed after just eighteen months, it nevertheless witnessed one of the longest periods of colonial exchange between Europeans and the peoples of North America's interior until the late 1600's. The Berry site in North Carolina is the location of Joara and Fort San Juan. This symposium presents the results of work in the Spanish compound at Berry, focusing on household space and household practice.

[53] GENERAL SESSION · **AFRICA'S LATER PAST**

[54] GENERAL SESSION · **HOUSEHOLD AND SETTLEMENT ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MAYA LOWLANDS**

[55] SYMPOSIUM · **RESIDUE ANALYSIS 2: CURRENT APPLICATIONS OF RESIDUE ANALYSIS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUESTIONS**

(SPONSORED BY SAS (SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE))

It has become increasingly common for archaeologists to incorporate residue analysis into their regional research programs. The types of data provided from these various studies add new, better and often previously unknown information to the current research, which enables a more nuanced interpretation of the archaeological record. This session pulls together examples from all over the world demonstrating how residue analysis is being used by researchers today to improve the quality of information they uncover. New data derived from residue analyses and how they enhance, modify, or confirm previous site and/or regional models and interpretations are discussed.

[56] SYMPOSIUM · **FROM THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST TO CALIFORNIA AND BEYOND: PAPERS IN HONOR OF MICHAEL GLASSOW, PART 1**

In a career exceeding four decades, Dr. Michael Glassow has exerted a profound influence on the archaeology of California and the Southwest. He pioneered the application of processual analytical methods including ecological, demographic, and evolutionary approaches; promoted the development of cultural resource management; and has been a tireless advocate for the conservation of archaeological sites, quality archaeological research, and professional ethics. The contributions to this session report on the wide ranging results of his influence, encompassing topics from the Pacific Coast to New Mexico and reaching as far as the Kalahari Desert.

[57] SYMPOSIUM · **RECENT INVESTIGATIONS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NORTHWEST MEXICO**

Northwest Mexico occupies a key geographical space between Mesoamerica and the U.S. Southwest. For that reason, this area was previously studied only in terms of outside colonization, migration, and large scale economic systems. As research interest in the area grows are finding a much more complex archaeological record, in a wide range of spatial and temporal contexts, which needs to be understood in its own terms. This session presents current investigations in architecture and landscape studies, mortuary analysis, and interregional interaction through ceramic exchange from an array of projects in the modern states of Durango, Zacatecas and Sonora.

[58] SYMPOSIUM · **THE ROOTS OF THE MIDDLE PALEOLITHIC: AN UNIQUELY EURASIAN EVOLUTIONARY EXPERIMENT**

The Middle Paleolithic has long been treated as a monotonous interval on the road leading to the Upper Paleolithic and "modern human behavior". Recently, researchers have recognized that, like the hominins that produced it, the Middle Paleolithic represents a distinctive set of evolutionary experiments. Some of its characteristics parallel developments in Africa and some are unique to Eurasia. Likewise, some anticipate the Upper Paleolithic whereas others do not. Symposium participants consider the origins of specific features of Middle Paleolithic behavior, asking when they appeared and what sort of evolutionary processes might have led to their development, spread, and coalescence.

[59] SYMPOSIUM · **THE BIENNIAL GORDON WILLEY SYMPOSIUM ON THE HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY: SHOVEL READY: ARCHAEOLOGY & ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL FOR AMERICA**

(SPONSORED BY HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

SAA was founded 75 years ago during the Great Depression. That same year the newly created WPA—the major New Deal work relief program—funded the first of many significant excavations. Today, the US again faces major economic turmoil, and it is time to reconsider the legacy of New Deal archaeology. New Deal excavations continue to shape our understanding of the past as we invoke new technologies and new theoretical approaches to old collections. Archaeologists have also turned to excavating material remains of the New Deal itself. Join our exploration of the past, present, and future of New Deal archaeology.

[60] SYMPOSIUM · **THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF INTERACTIONS IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA**

Elaboration of ritual life, changes in subsistence strategies, and the emergence of social inequalities commonly occur in contexts of increased interactions. This symposium explores the roles of inter-societal contacts in the cultural trajectories and socio-political developments of prehistoric and protohistoric Eastern North America. Individual papers will reflect the variable nature of interactions as well as the need to adapt or combine various theoretical frameworks according to different contexts and scales of analysis. Topics include the role of exchange in the creation of socioeconomic inequalities, the relationship between pan-regional cults and interaction spheres, and the archaeological signatures of inter-societal contacts.

[61] SYMPOSIUM · **TRAJECTORIES TO COMPLEXITY IN WOODLAND ENVIRONMENTS: EASTERN NORTH AMERICA AND TEMPERATE EUROPE COMPARED**

The North American eastern woodlands and temperate Europe share a number of environmental and cultural historical similarities: both regions are covered by deciduous forests and over the Holocene both experienced cultural trajectories from simple to complex hunter-gatherers and simple to complex farming societies including technologies and domesticated species imported from other regions. Comparisons between the two regions have been surprisingly rare in recent decades. The session is intended to promote discussion about the methodological and theoretical approaches employed in each area, including debates on possible triggers for developmental dynamics such as socio-political, economic or environmental and climatic parameters.

[62] SYMPOSIUM · **A DARKER DISCIPLINE: EXPANDING THE FRONTIERS OF WORLD CAVE ARCHAEOLOGY**

For several decades, archaeologists in many regions have worked with professional speleologists and/or recreational cavers to bring new light to the emerging subdiscipline of cave archaeology. A 2009 symposium on world cave archaeology explored methodologies and interpretations in the study of prehistoric dark zone cave use. The 2010 session will showcase research that further refines our understanding of the archaeology of dark zone caves, with an emphasis on more detailed investigation into the range of prehistoric cave uses, the delineation of ceremonial cave assemblages and activities, and the varieties of data that cave environments can yield.

[63] FORUM · **A NEW AGE FOR THE SAA: INTERNATIONAL INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGY**

(SPONSORED BY NATIVE AMERICAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE)

Parker's election as the first SAA President was a good start toward involving Native Americans in archaeology. Yet, in 2009, there are still fewer than 30 Native American members. What would increase diversity and take SAA into a new age? Indigenous archaeology can bridge the divide between western science and Indigenous knowledge and provide an incentive for membership. The topic of Indigenous Archaeology will be presented by panelists from Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the U.S. Open discussion will explore Indigenous roles within the SAA and how the SAA might become more active in Indigenous Archaeology nationally and internationally.

[64] SYMPOSIUM · **ANIMALS AND INEQUALITY IN THE ANCIENT WORLD**

Wealth associated with animals is commonly derived from a complex combination of the prestige of mastering animals, the role of herds as property, the symbolic role of animals as metaphors for specific cultural values, and the production of meat, secondary products, and offspring. The processes of hunting, herding, slaughtering, butchering and consuming animals and their products are so vital to the practices of everyday life that they inevitably become invested with powerful and dense layers of meaning. Moreover, animal remains and iconography are archaeologically recoverable; the ways in which domestic and wild animals cross the boundaries of nature and culture can tell us a great deal about the ways people organized

concepts of order, inequality, and difference in past societies, from the divine were-jaguar of Mesoamerica to the bulls of Neolithic Anatolia. This session will explore the diverse ways that animals and their associated products, both material and ideological, constitute sources of wealth and status for hunters, pastoralists and sedentary farmers alike in a global context.

[65] SYMPOSIUM · EVERY PLACE IS A NODE: RETHINKING CENTERS, PERIPHERIES, AND PATRIMONY IN HONDURAS

Honduras is often described as a liminal place at the intersection of multiple cultures or margins of significant historical events. Under Dr. Darío Euraque, the I.H.A.H. has broadened definitions of cultural patrimony by advancing scholarship across Honduras, fostering national and international partnerships, and promoting community consultation, education, and information dissemination. Reevaluating what constitutes patrimony and its role in the construction of multiethnic identities has decentered narratives about cores, peripheries, and margins. When we reconceptualize every place as a node in multiple networks of sociopolitical relationships, we can consider how shifting practices, hierarchies, continuities, and conflicts define Honduras's past and present.

[66] FORUM · THE LIFE OF A PROJECT: NEGOTIATING THE PRACTICITIES AND ETHICS OF COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH (SPONSORED BY INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS INTEREST GROUP)

Our professional training as archaeologists rarely addresses the nuts-and-bolts of how one builds collaborative relationships with communities or deals with the ethical dilemmas that are unique to community-based research. This forum draws upon the experience of participants to discuss the basic strategies used to negotiate access, build community partnerships, and deal with the unanticipated challenges of collaboration. Particular attention will be given to the ethics of collaboration and how researchers navigate issues such as reconciling archaeological narratives with community narratives, and balance their professional integrity with their responsibility to the members of a community.

[67] Symposium · Hunting Red Gold: Updates in the Prehistory of Spondylus in South America

The colorful bivalve *Spondylus* is widely recognized as playing an important role in many societies throughout prehistoric South America, but we, as archaeologists, have fallen behind. Many interpretations of *Spondylus* are based upon works presented in the 1970s, often taking into account relatively few recent finds, of which there have been hundreds, if not thousands. This session will update our knowledge of patterns and variability as well as our interpretations in the use of *Spondylus* throughout prehistoric South America.

[68] SYMPOSIUM · POLYNESIAN DIASPORA: PREHISTORIC CONTACTS WITH THE NEW WORLD

The possibility that Polynesian voyagers reached the shores of the New World before Europeans has been considered by scientists and non-scientists alike for nearly two centuries. In North America where the case for contact has focused on sewn-plank boat technology and fishhooks, the possibility was discussed regularly between the 1910s and 1950s. In South America the case for diffusion, based on an array of material and linguistic evidence, was considered as far back as the early 1800s. In the last five years scholars have started re-examining these cases, and in this session we will present recent archaeological, linguistic, and genetic research that confirms prehistoric cultural exchanges between Polynesia and the New World.

[69] FORUM · ESTABLISHING PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR FORENSIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Forensic Archaeology has made the transition from isolated individuals to an established discipline through a very organic process. As we seek recognition from the forensic community, should forensic archaeology establish a standard code of practise? Should forensic archaeologists be certified in some way, similar to

forensic anthropologists or fingerprint experts, in order to legitimately practise? How can we get the American Academy of Forensic Science and others to recognise forensic archaeology as distinct from forensic anthropology? This forum will discuss such issues and how the forensic archaeology community can continue to solidify itself and its position within the wider forensic community.

[70] SYMPOSIUM · FROM EFFIGY MOUNDS TO MIDDENS: CULTURAL CHANGE AND CONTINUITY AMONG LATE WOODLAND POPULATIONS IN WISCONSIN

Recent ceramic, osteological, and geo-spatial studies have brought to light significant new data about human behavior during the Late Woodland period (circa AD 300-1100) in Wisconsin. Syntheses of these data have required reappraisals of material culture relationships in this time period as well as to earlier and later time frames in Wisconsin. The papers in this session address previous interpretations of people and places, providing new insights to our understanding of how people used the landscape of Wisconsin during this time period.

[71] POSTER SESSION · EVIDENCING ANCIENT CARBOHYDRATE REVOLUTIONS IN SOUTH-CENTRAL NORTH AMERICA

Hot-rock cooking features, associated stone tools, plant microfossils, and charred plant foods in south-central North America—Texas and vicinity—attest to ancient carbohydrate revolutions 9,000-2,000 years ago, a timeframe consistent with patterns elsewhere on the continent. Posters explore temporal and functional relationships among geophyte and nut macrofossils and microfossils, as well as known and expected morphological variation in earth ovens and stone-boiling activities. The nature and distribution of cook stone features and the potential of wild plant food microfossils—starch grains, phytoliths, and plant fibers—are explored as reliable measures of dietary change and land-use intensification with bioanthropological ramifications.

[72] POSTER SESSION · GREAT PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARCHAEOLOGY

[73] POSTER SESSION · MAPPING, IMAGING, AND MODELING IN ARCHAEOLOGY

[74] POSTER SESSION · PALEODIETARY ANALYSES

[75] POSTER SESSION · SCIENCE, CHALLENGES, AND CONSERVATION: MANAGING HERITAGE RESOURCES IN THE 21ST CENTURY ON BLM'S NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM

With the creation of the National Landscape Conservation System in 2000, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) embarked on a new endeavor to manage 27 million acres of some of the West's most spectacular landscapes, including some created specifically for heritage values. Its challenge is to manage these special places within the framework of BLM's conservation mandate in the context of multiple use. These posters will illustrate an array of archaeological projects, management challenges, technological developments, and the critical roles of partners to create meaningful interpretation, education, and science about the System's Heritage Resources.

[76] SYMPOSIUM · KEY ISSUES IN DIGITAL CURATION (SPONSORED BY COMMITTEE ON MUSEUMS, COLLECTIONS, AND CURATION)

Technological advances have changed the way museums and repositories curate information and images as well as how they share data with professional archaeologists and an increasingly global general public. The nearly universal use of databases by archaeologists and collections managers and the rise of the World Wide Web and digital photography are improving how we document collections and how we serve the users of collections. Nonetheless, institutions all over the world are now wrestling with difficult issues related to digital curation. This symposium explores, mainly through case studies, how the profession is approaching issues of permanence, funding, standards, and access.

[77] SYMPOSIUM · **RECONSTRUCTING HISTORIES AND LAYERS OF MEANING: MATERIAL ANALYSES FROM EL PERÚ-WAKA' AND ENVIRONS**

The Maya city of Waka' and its hinterlands have been the subject of on-going field research and laboratory analysis since 2003. In conjunction with other data, material analyses are bringing interpretations of excavated contexts and reconstructions of social life into sharper focus. Project archaeologists report on the interplay of material and contextual data as they build syntheses that deepen our understanding of life in the kingdom during its 1300-year history.

[78] SYMPOSIUM · **PUSHING THE ENVELOPE IN CROSS-CULTURAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

Archaeologists are quick to champion cross cultural approaches but are generally slow at developing them. This session takes a look at various approaches to cross cultural work in archaeology, and asks where cross cultural archaeology might go. From various standpoints, the contributors discuss cross cultural approaches that focus on larger scale systemic cycling, world systems approaches, ideological approaches, social structural designs, and infrastructural commonalities. Discussion will focus on common problems and potentials in the field, as well as "pushing the envelope" on cross cultural approaches.

[79] GENERAL SESSION · **ARCTIC & SUBARCTIC ARCHAEOLOGY**

[80] SYMPOSIUM · **SHIPWRECKS AS PART OF OUR MARITIME CULTURAL HERITAGE**

The same principles of cultural heritage apply to shipwrecks as to terrestrial archaeology sites: both form an integral part of this country's past and should be protected. Just as different techniques apply to excavation and interpretation, different laws also apply. Before 1987, shipwrecks were governed by federal laws. Although the 1987 Abandoned Shipwreck Act gave each state title to shipwrecks in their borders, protection is still an issue. This session discusses what can happen when treasure hunters gain control of shipwrecks, how nautical archaeologists work within the present legal framework, and what more needs to be done to protect shipwrecks.

[81] SYMPOSIUM · **FROM THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST TO CALIFORNIA AND BEYOND: PAPERS IN HONOR OF MICHAEL GLASSOW, PART 2**

In a career exceeding four decades, Dr. Michael Glassow has exerted a profound influence on the archaeology of California and the Southwest. He pioneered the application of processual analytical methods including ecological, demographic, and evolutionary approaches; promoted the development of cultural resource management; and has been a tireless advocate for the conservation of archaeological sites, quality archaeological research, and professional ethics. The contributions to this session report on the wide ranging results of his influence, encompassing topics from the Pacific Coast to New Mexico and reaching as far as the Kalahari Desert.

[82] GENERAL SESSION · **GENERAL OLD WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

[83] SYMPOSIUM · **CURRENT RESEARCH ON THE COLLECTIONS FROM THE ORENDORF SITE, FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

Ongoing analysis of artifacts and ecofacts from the several Orendorf habitation sites and human remains, largely from the mortuary precinct, are adding to our understanding of the Spoon River Middle Mississippians of the Central Illinois River Valley. The contents of approximately 300 public and private buildings (many catastrophically burned), and 2500 storage/refuse pits and other features are yielding a richly detailed picture of 13th century life at this fortified temple town. The continuing analysis of the remains of ca 300 former Orendorf inhabitants is adding even more detail to our understanding of the population.

[84] SYMPOSIUM · **TURDS, TURKEYS, AND TICKS ON CEDAR MESA: NEW INSIGHTS FROM OLD COLLECTIONS**

Existing collections from 1970s fieldwork on Cedar Mesa, SE Utah are providing new information for current questions as well as stimulating additional research. Topics include DNA evidence of genetic relationships of both Basketmaker II human and turkey populations; evidence of early turkey domestication and diet; nutritional effects of stone-boiling maize with limestone; and Basketmaker II versus Archaic biface technology. Also reported are two possible Chacoan great houses and their relationships to other Cedar Mesa cultural complexes. Finally, tree-ring data and ceramic attributes (including rim ticks) clarify the timing, process, and regional relationships of 13th century Cedar Mesa depopulation.

[85] SYMPOSIUM · **ANTHROPOLOGICAL GEOPHYSICS: SCALE AND CONFIGURATION IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD**

While geophysical techniques are becoming widely used in archaeological settings, few attempts have been made to extrapolate this potential to exploring broader anthropological theoretical issues. Most current applications of archaeological geophysics relate to 1) the use of various techniques to determine more accurately material distributions at known sites, and 2) archaeological prospection to "find" sites. What are the questions that can be addressed, and how do geophysical techniques answer them? This symposium attempts to move beyond assessment of technique and calibration of machines to address questions of scale and configuration in the archaeological record, ranging from monumental architecture to ephemeral campsites.

[86] SYMPOSIUM · **ARPA AT 30: LESSONS LEARNED FOR THE FUTURE (SPONSORED BY GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)**

During ARPA's 30 year history, certain key developments and factors have affected the use of the statute to protect cultural resources. This symposium will analyze these important aspects of ARPA's history to consider the lessons learned from the first 30 years. The goal is to suggest ways that the act either can be used more effectively or changed to better achieve its purpose in the future. Specific ARPA topics to be dealt with are: criminal investigations involving prehistoric and historic resources; new investigative technology; undercover investigations; protection of submerged resources; restitution and civil penalties; and archaeological damage assessment.

[87] SYMPOSIUM · **DIVERSITY ON THE EDGE OF THE SOUTHWEST: LATE HUNTER-GATHERERS AND FARMERS OF THE JORNADA MOGOLLON**

Recent investigations in the Jornada Mogollon region of southeastern New Mexico and western Texas demonstrate that the area's late preceramic through Formative periods encompassed far greater geographical and chronological diversity in subsistence, settlement and technology than previously recognized. For example, intensive farming and storage began much earlier in parts of the region than once thought, diachronic changes in mobility and subsistence east of the Pecos look similar to those previously documented in Southern New Mexico, and substantial asynchrony exists in development of agricultural adaptations among various Jornada areas. The session explores these commonalities and contrasts across the Jornada Mogollon.

[88] GENERAL SESSION · **METHOD, THEORY AND PRACTICE IN ARCHAEOLOGY**

[89] SYMPOSIUM · **ARCHAEOASTRONOMY IN THE AMERICAS**

New finds of astronomical systems in North and South America resemble well-known Mesoamerican complexes. Solstice and other universal alignments contrast with planetary and constellation alignments unique to the Americas. Archaeological examples include hieroglyphs, light- and shadow-casting instruments, view and reference points, architectural orientations, and gaze. Astronomical systems were widespread in South America before 2,000 BC and persisted through historic times in both hemispheres. Alignments

were calendars and organizers of space; many were used to maintain fertility of the land through management of the sky. Agriculture, religion, political economy, and mythology explain the origin and rapid evolution of astronomical complexes.

[90] SYMPOSIUM · **IN THE EASTERN FLUTED POINT TRADITION**

This session presents new research in eastern Paleoindian archaeology. Participants report on the discovery of new sites and re-investigations of some classic sites in the region. New approaches and data provide an opportunity to re-evaluate Paleoindian adaptations during the late Pleistocene, highlighting the importance of eastern Paleoindian studies in understanding the early settlement of North America. Papers from this symposium cover a wide geographical region extending from the Southeast to the Canadian Maritimes.

[91] SYMPOSIUM · **NEW APPROACHES TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF BLUE CREEK AND NORTHWESTERN BELIZE**

After 18 years of field work, the Blue Creek Archaeological Project has redefined its research foci into a set of intertwined research domain. These include: Modeling Maya Cities and Their Political Economies, Collapse: The end of the World as they Knew It!, Wetlands and Dryland Agriculture, and Elite Behavior. While our work emphasizes the value of long-term field work, we also integrate innovative research designs.

[92] GENERAL SESSION · **RECENT RESEARCH IN EGYPT, THE NEAR EAST, AND THE GULF REGION**

[93] FORUM · **DIGGING UP THE FUTURE OF PUBLISHING: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AMERICAS DIGITAL MONOGRAPH INITIATIVE**

In March 2009, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation awarded a grant to six university presses seeking to enhance book-length monographs in the field of archaeology by incorporating more robust data sets that take advantage of technologies made available by digital publication. Key stakeholders of the Archaeology of the Americas Digital Monograph Initiative and related digital archaeology projects will discuss the complex dynamic of sustainability, standards and specifications, and technology platforms and tools in the effort to expand the range and impact of archaeological publications by providing greater access to important underlying data sets.

[94] SYMPOSIUM · **ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE VALLEYS OF COCHABAMBA: A SESSION IN MEMORY OF CRAIG MORRIS (SPONSORED BY COMMITTEE ON THE AMERICAS)**

The valleys of Cochabamba are an essential region in our understanding of the Andean cultural system. This exclusive session dedicated to the valleys will present research work of the last two decades dealing with the complete prehistoric sequence. This research has produced an important set of data that has allowed us to refine some important issues in the evolution of Andean local and expansionist societies. Craig Morris, to whom this session is dedicated, made important research on assessing the high value and tight control of the Inca Empire in Cochabamba. Similarly, important research on previous large-scale societies such as Tiwanaku has made important steps towards fine tuning our understanding of how Tiwanaku society embraces the local political societies.

[95] FORUM · **THE LIFE HISTORIES OF OBJECTS IN EAST ASIAN PREHISTORY AND HISTORY**

This forum focuses on the topic of shifts in the meaning and function of artifacts over time in East Asia. The participants recognize the need to incorporate into the study of past societies in East Asia varied theoretical and comparative approaches that have to date been mostly ignored by scholars of this large region. The forum therefore serves as an ideal setting for a discussion of the strengths and limitations of such approaches, as well as their applicability to each participant's research topic. It is planned that the forum will lead to an edited volume on the topic.

[96] SYMPOSIUM · **STOREROOMS, TOKENS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVICES IN EARLY COMPLEX SOCIETIES**

This will address the emergence of bureaucratic actions to block, control and record surplus goods and people; it will review the data on administrative devices in early complex societies in Mesoamerica, the Andean Region and the Near East. In the Near East there is increasing awareness of goods levied, their storage, and methods of control. In the Andean Region, we have an idea of how state-controlled storage facilities were disposed along the main roads of the Inca empire, but have yet to trace the evolution of storage facilities. In Mesoamerica very little has been done to trace administrative activity areas and technology.

[97] GENERAL SESSION · **NEW TECHNICAL APPLICATIONS TO CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

[98] GENERAL SESSION · **RECENT RESEARCH IN COASTAL PERU**

[99] GENERAL SESSION · **MAYA ICONOGRAPHY AND RITUAL**

[100] SYMPOSIUM · **ALLIANCE AND LANDSCAPE ON PERRY MESA, CENTRAL ARIZONA**

Compelling evidence for endemic warfare has been documented in many areas of the Southwest. Among them is the Verde Confederacy, described as a highly coordinated alliance that encompassed much of central Arizona. In the late 1200s, pueblos were built above the sheer cliffs of Perry Mesa and overlooking access routes onto the mesa top. Was this migration a strategic deployment to create an integrated "castle defense" atop the mesa and bolster the western flank of the confederacy? Or did climatic change attract migrants to a landscape with improved agricultural capacity? Multiple lines of evidence are mustered to evaluate these ideas.

[101] GENERAL SESSION · **EXPLORING THE EUROPEAN BRONZE AGE**

[102] SYMPOSIUM · **THE LATE PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC COMPONENTS AT THE NEW LENOX SITE**

The New Lenox site is clearly important for understanding the transition from prehistoric to proto-historic lifeways in northern Illinois. Radiocarbon assays with corrected dates ranging from 1278 to 1666 have been obtained from the excavation of over 250 features (including a burial, hearths, processing, storage and trash pits). Several partial structures and three complete structures were uncovered; whole structures include an Oneota long house, a semi-subterranean Langford house, and a large enclosure of unknown function. The well preserved flora and fauna, lithics, ceramics and European trade goods seem to suggest only subtle changes during this early contact period.

[103] SYMPOSIUM · **OAXACA ARCHEOLOGY: RECENT RESEARCH ON PRE-HISPANIC SOCIETIES**

In recent years archaeologists have carried out research in the Valley of Oaxaca and the adjacent Mixteca Alta and Baja in Oaxaca, Mexico, which has yielded information about the pre-Hispanic Zapotec and Mixtec groups that inhabited these regions. This symposium will disseminate the results of recent interdisciplinary research, addressing topics such as iconography, religion, social hierarchy, settlement patterns, agricultural economics, health and nutrition, and spatial analysis. New proposals for managing cultural resources will also be discussed.

[104] SYMPOSIUM · **ARCHAEOLOGY WITH STYLE: CELEBRATING THE RESEARCH CAREER OF MARGARET W. CONKEY (SPONSORED BY ROCK ART INTEREST GROUP)**

Margaret W. Conkey has had a profound research impact in almost all areas of archaeology. Her contributions in the discipline have had global reach and resonate in research agendas from Australia to the Pyrenees. Meg Conkey has been one of the leading voices in the development of both the archaeology of gender and Indigenous

archaeology. The session celebrates and focuses specifically on her contribution to rock art research and her theoretical contributions to style, semiotics, aggregation, gender, and landscape. It recognizes that a major contribution of Conkey's work has been the contextualising of rock art in broader archaeological discourse.

[105] GENERAL SESSION · **OLD PROBLEMS AND NEW INSIGHTS INTO ONEONTA AND FORT ANCIENT SOCIETIES**

[106] GENERAL SESSION · **OLD WORLD POLITICS AND ARCHAEOLOGY: PAST AND PRESENT**

[107] SYMPOSIUM · **SEDUCED BY THE DARK SIDE, PART 1: EXPLORING CAVES IN MESOAMERICAN ICONOGRAPHY**

Following David Stuart's decipherment of a glyph for cave, it became apparent that the Maya were indeed writing about their subterranean world. The time is ripe to extend those insights to the larger realm of artistic endeavor. This is the first session dedicated exclusively to the interpretation of iconographic representations of caves, symbols and motifs associated with caves, and iconography found within caves. This session seeks to explore on the breath of representations related to caves to develop a deeper and more nuanced understanding of how Mesoamerican people viewed these important landscape features.

[108] GENERAL SESSION · **LITHIC AND LANDSCAPE STUDIES IN NORTHWESTERN NORTH AMERICA**

[109] GENERAL SESSION · **MAYA ARCHAEOLOGY IN YUCATAN**

[110] SYMPOSIUM · **TRIALS BY FIRE: ARCHAEOLOGIES OF BURNED SITES AND FEATURES**

Understanding site formation processes is central to archaeological interpretation. Burned structures, features, spaces, and entire sites occur across every time period and geographic area, yet archaeologists have rarely made a systematic effort to investigate and assess the natural and cultural factors contributing to the creation of burned sites and feature. A cross-cultural study of different cases of burned sites and structures will help archaeologists articulate and understand the varied cultural as well as the physical processes of fire and heat in their dual roles in destruction and preservation of the archaeological record.

[111] GENERAL SESSION · **ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS**

[112] GENERAL SESSION · **MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE IN THE MAYA LOWLANDS**

[113] SYMPOSIUM · **NEW APPROACHES IN REGIONAL NETWORK ANALYSIS**

Archaeological research on interregional interactions has been making increasing use of network analysis. Once confined to studies of island archipelagos, network methods are now seen across a wide range of contexts. The papers grouped together in this session represent this diversity, ranging from Neolithic to Medieval, and from Japan to the US Southwest. By juxtaposing such a range of case studies we hope to tease out some of the pros and cons of network analysis. We will also ask if a more standardized set of methods is desirable, and if so how this might be achieved.

[114] SYMPOSIUM · **ARCHAEOLOGIES OF INTRUSIVENESS**

Intrusions into the archaeological record are often considered irksome, destructive events with little heuristic value, and intrusiveness has received little conceptual framing in archaeology. Yet, intrusiveness pervades our inquiry, from past events to issues of cultural heritage and our own status as intruders on the past and its descendant communities. This session aims at exploring the various intertwined aspects of the archaeologies of intrusiveness and will help to understand intrusiveness in archaeology from why and how certain sites are used, abandoned, and re-used over time,

to the distribution of intrusive physical evidence, and methods to ethically deal with intrusive phenomena.

[115] SYMPOSIUM · **JAMES BROWN AND THE IMPACT OF CAHOKIA IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN SOUTHEAST**

Understanding the iconography of Mississippian artwork from across the Southeast has expanded recently with the linkage of the art styles to specific regions, and specifically Brown's work tying the Braden school to 13th century Cahokia. Classic Braden style artwork, seen on media of ceramics, shell, copper, and rock, was connected to ritual activities that took place at Cahokia and other Mississippian communities in the greater Southeast. Papers in this symposium explore connections across the Mississippian Southeast as objects made in one community were carried to distant locations, sometimes heirloomed, and brought together and deposited as part of new rituals.

[116] SYMPOSIUM · **RETHINKING PRECOLONIAL SOCIALITIES IN THE ANCIENT CARIBBEAN**

Recent approaches in archaeology of the ancient Caribbean have come to focus less on determinative models of social change and top down approaches to social organization. This is in part a result of the application of concepts derived from social, complexity and exchange theories for elucidating the constitution of ancient societies. This symposium presents a series of case studies from the ancient Caribbean influenced by these frameworks and offer alternatives to traditional conceptualizations to social organization and transformation in the region. These studies demonstrate the utility of social theory and related concepts and offer more nuanced view of community, identity, politics, power and migration in the shaping of complex socialities in the region.

[117] ELECTRONIC SYMPOSIUM · **THE CANVAS OF SPACE: METHOD AND THEORY OF SPATIAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

In the last two decades, the increasing adoption of spatial technologies has created a series of specialized methodological and theoretical approaches to interpret patterns of human behavior. Unfortunately, the lack of integration between these approaches inhibits our understanding of the creation, maintenance and transformations of space within the cultural landscape. The session highlights how important it is to explore, interpret and connect spatial methods, theories and interpretations utilized within and between these approaches. This will help to develop a more inclusive understanding of the cultural canvas associated with communities and individuals in the past and present.

[118] SYMPOSIUM · **SEEDS OF CHANGE: EARLY HOLOCENE SUBSISTENCE DIVERSIFICATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE ACROSS THE DESERT WEST**

Stimuli behind technological change and marked shifts in subsistence economy are central questions in archaeology whose explanations often appear linked. One example, the shift toward diverse and low ranked food resources, has been identified through changes in floral and faunal assemblages and increased numbers of grinding tools around 8-10,000 years ago. The goal of this symposium is to present new field and laboratory research concerning the advent of subsistence diversification and its relationship to corollary technological change in arid western North America. Particular attention is given to the adoption of small seed resources, whose intensive exploitation ultimately led to the domestication of cereals.

[119] SYMPOSIUM · **ARCHAEOLOGY IS ANTHROPOLOGY: CELEBRATING 50 YEARS WITH LEWIS R. BINFORD**

Lewis Binford is one of the most influential archaeologists in the world, whose intellectual explorations span most continents and human societies from the Pliocene to the 21st century. As the father of New Archaeology, he brought processualism, middle range theory, ethnoarchaeology, hunter-gatherer studies, and global scales of analysis center stage. His living legacy includes students and colleagues who have contributed cutting-edge research for five

decades. Session presenters will discuss the impact Lewis Binford had on their education and professional careers, and offer perspectives on the ways his work and mentorship have permanently transformed the science of archaeology.

[120] GENERAL SESSION · **ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES**

[121] POSTER SESSION · **ADVANCE IN EXCHANGE STUDIES THROUGH COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS**

The future of archaeology will rely increasingly on analytical techniques requiring the smallest quantities of material to gather the largest quantity of information to address questions related to the diffusion of goods, people and ideas. Over the past decade, the development of laser ablation – inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) has opened new avenues of research. LA-ICP-MS is able to determine in a fast and quasi-non-destructive manner the concentration of a large range of major, minor and trace elements within inorganic materials. In this session, advantages and limitations of LA-ICP-MS will be emphasized through the description of different successful archaeological applications.

[122] POSTER SESSION · **AN INTEGRATIVE VISION: PAPERS IN CELEBRATION OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF PHILLIP L. WALKER (1947-2009)**

Phillip Walker embodied the best of anthropological principles and practices, and as a prolific researcher was instrumental in interdisciplinary studies within bioarchaeology, producing contextualized skeletal biology and interpretations of human life integrating biological and archaeological data. He was involved in regional research such as collaborative works with the Chumash and co-directing the Mosfell Archaeological Project. Nevertheless, he also promoted truly comparative approaches as a co-director of the Global History of Health Project. The papers in this symposium celebrate the interdisciplinary and integrative work that Phil avidly nurtured by bringing together new ideas that speak to the spirit of his research.

[123] POSTER SESSION · **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE 2010: PART I (SPONSORED BY SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES)**

The astonishing growth in archaeological science during the past decade, driven in large part by advances in technology, has culminated in an increasingly interdisciplinary "type" of archaeology that has allowed archaeologists to address a wider range of questions than previously considered possible. Increasingly, these questions are focused on prehistoric social interactions, cultural exchanges, migrations, trade, and the dynamic nature of group identifications. This session highlights analytical approaches and case studies in which science-based interdisciplinary approaches are used to explore questions grounded in modern archaeological science, i.e., archaeobiology, bioarchaeology, and archaeometry (e.g., dating methods, provenance studies, and prospection).

[124] POSTER SESSION · **THE UWM MILWAUKEE COUNTY INSTITUTION GROUNDS CEMETERY RESEARCH INITIATIVE: PROGRESS AND PROSPECT**

Fieldwork in 1992 and 1993 on the grounds of the Milwaukee County Regional Medical Center resulted in recovery of some 1600 individuals originally buried in the institutional cemetery. In December of 2007, the Director of the Wisconsin Historical Society determined that materials associated with excavations, including human remains, be transferred to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) for final disposition. UWM has been involved in inventory and stabilization as well as identification of problems associated with the collection with the twofold goal of providing information to descendants and access to interested researchers. This session details the many aspects of that process.

[125] SYMPOSIUM · **HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MIDDLE AND UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY**

Around 1700, French colonists and enslaved African Americans

began establishing military forts, missions, and villages in this region, basing their economy on fur-trading, agriculture, lead-mining, and salt production. After France's defeat in 1763, and especially after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, British colonists, Anglo-Americans, and German immigrants settled among the French descendant communities in the region. By the 1820s, free people of color began settling in the region in greater numbers. The papers in this session address all of these groups, revealing a rich and varied history of occupation in the middle and upper Mississippi Valley from 1700 to 1900.

[126] FORUM · **QUIET CRISIS IN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

The often dysfunctional relationship between archaeology, anthropology and the natural sciences in North America will be discussed in light of the recent paper by David Killick and Paul Goldberg in the SAA archaeological Record on the growing gap between North America and Europe in innovations in archaeological science. Each discussant will give brief 5-10 minute opening comments in response to a number of practical and ethical issues that Killick and Goldberg have argued urgently need to be addressed, and the ideas they have put forward to remedy the current situation. This will be followed by a discussion with the audience.

[127] SYMPOSIUM · **PLACE AS POLITICAL: ARCHAEOLOGICAL VIEWS ON LANDSCAPE, RITUAL AND SPACE**

Humans often use and view space and landscape differently, their interactions with their surrounding environments being dynamic and flexible as they change through time. The use of space, whether a localized feature or a massive regional landscape, can be a medium in which to express social cohesion, political identity, power relations, and/or ritual ideology. In this session we employ diverse archaeological data sets from the Americas and the Pacific in a discussion of worldwide perspectives on landscapes, viewsheds, and politically and ritually charged spaces.

[128] SYMPOSIUM · **RITUAL DEDICATION AND TERMINATION OF ARCHITECTURE AND MATERIAL CULTURE IN THE PREHISPANIC SOUTHWEST**

Archaeologists are increasingly aware of ritual acts conducted during the construction and retirement of architectural structures and spaces. Such actions are often manifested in the archaeological record by burned features, ritual deposits, and dedication or termination objects. Papers in this session will present examples of ritual dedication and abandonment from several regions of the Southwest. The interplay between the mode and materiality of ritual abandonment, settlement mobility and migration, and regional ecological and demographic contexts provides an intriguing area of inquiry and offers new and innovative ways to interpret the archaeological remains of past settlements and societies of the Southwest.

[129] GENERAL SESSION · **PLEISTOCENE AND EARLY HOLOCENE IN AFRICA**

[130] FORUM · **FACING UP TO AVOIDANCE: A HARD LOOK AT FLAG-AND-AVOID ARCHAEOLOGY (SPONSORED BY NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION)**

A common method for avoiding adverse effects to cultural resources during Section 106 compliance is to "flag and avoid" archaeological sites and route development around them. While this may be appropriate on a small scale, its use for large, or large numbers of, undertakings in specific areas may lead to serious cumulative impacts to cultural landscapes. In addition, future site preservation is not guaranteed. Furthermore, flag and avoid yields little information that can further public knowledge and facilitate long-term site management. Panelists in this forum will discuss case studies and explore theoretical and methodological alternatives to flag and avoid archaeology.

[131] SYMPOSIUM · PUEBLO BONITO MOUNDS RESEARCH: FORMATION PROCESSES AND ARTIFACTS

The session reports ongoing analytical results from the re-investigation of archaeological trenches original excavated at Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon by the National Geographic Society in the 1920s. The contributions to this session focus on characterization of artifacts recovered from University of New Mexico excavations between 2005 and 2007 in two large earthen mounds, and the reconstructed formation history these features.

[132] FORUM · QUANTIFICATION AND PRESENTATION: EFFECTIVE MEANS OF PRESENTING PLANT EVIDENCE IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeobotany is being applied to an ever-expanding set of archaeological research questions beyond subsistence, including those surrounding farming strategies, crop choice, harvesting styles, ritual, identity, daily practices, movement across and meaning of landscape, semiosis, valuation, agency, object biography, modern-day conservation and ecology, and materiality. These questions are leading scholars into new ways of quantification and representation of the archaeobotanical data, as well as new ways to link multiple datasets, with more exploratory data analysis employed. This forum brings together a wide range of active, international archaeobotanical scholars to discuss the current situation, compare and contrast effective analyses and open up new ways of presenting botanical data. After brief presentations by the participants, this forum will open up the floor to all attending so that a wide range of scholars can participate in the discussion.

[133] FORUM · SOUTHERN VERACRUZ CHRONOLOGY: ASSESSING THE IMPLICATIONS OF NEW EVIDENCE

Recent years have witnessed several new projects in the southern Veracruz Gulf lowlands that beg for a reassessment of existing chronological frameworks and a renewed dialogue that explores the implications for local and regional cultural change. This forum is an opportunity to begin discussing the new data from stratigraphic excavations, including radiocarbon dates and artifact technological styles, and regional surveys. We will compare the cross-correlation of new dates and artifact trends between sites and river drainages. Moreover, we will explore what new chronological evidence suggests about larger demographic transformations and consider some revisions of existing chronological and classificatory frameworks.

[134] GENERAL SESSION · CERAMIC AND LANDSCAPE STUDIES IN THE MAYA AREA**[135] POSTER SESSION · LEGACIES OF RESILIENCE: THE LAKE PATZCUARO BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT**

As the core of the Prehispanic Purépecha (Tarascan) Empire the Lake Pátzcuaro Basin, Michoacán, Mexico has long been recognized as a core Mesoamerican region. This session presents preliminary results from the on-going "Legacies of Resilience: The Lake Pátzcuaro Archaeological Project (LORE-LPB). Presentations focus on settlement patterns, ancient architecture, agricultural intensification, and socio-political development.

[136] POSTER SESSION · ARCHAEOLOGY OF MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA**[137] POSTER SESSION · FROM THE MIDDLE TO LATE HORIZON IN THE PERUVIAN ANDES****[138] POSTER SESSION · GENERAL SOUTH AMERICA****[139] POSTER SESSION · MAYA ARCHAEOLOGY****[140] SYMPOSIUM · THE MOOREHEAD MOMENT: THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF CAHOKIA'S 13TH CENTURY REORGANIZATION**

Much attention has been devoted to the early half of Cahokia's history with its rapid growth in the mid 11th and 12th centuries. Recent archaeological excavations at Cahokia directed our attention

to the social and cultural changes that transformed this ancient city around AD 1200 centered around a highly ritualized core. Careful delineation of the site's settlement history and of changes in its material record during the 13th century evidence a shift in historical development and reorganization. The papers in this symposium address various aspects pertaining to this cultural hinge in Cahokian history — the Moorehead Moment.

[141] FORUM · TIPS, TACTICS, AND TECHNIQUES: FACILITATING INTERACTIONS BETWEEN ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND THE MEDIA (SPONSORED BY MEDIA RELATIONS COMMITTEE)

Today's archaeologist can work with a variety of media in presenting information to the public. Most deal with the media intuitively, without a clear understanding of what various media need or want. Media professionals specializing in print media, documentary, public literature, proposal, and press release production, among other areas, will discuss how archaeologists can work with media specialists in getting their message out to the public. The forum will provide attending archaeologists with an opportunity to directly query the discussants as well as discuss media relations issues which they think are important to the SAA and the profession of archaeology.

[142] SYMPOSIUM · NEW FRONTIERS IN CENTRAL AMAZONIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Historically, the Central Amazon has been portrayed alternatively as central and peripheral to cultural development in pre-Columbian Northern South America. Over the last 20 years, methodologies developed and successfully applied within the Negro-Solimões confluence region, an important location within the Central Amazon, have prompted a revision of proposed occupational models. New data allow for a theoretical elasticity that goes beyond dichotomies erected by early models. Scholars are developing methodologies to deal with new kinds of data, deepening knowledge of site variability. Equally, this surge of theorizing has prompted scholars to expand research into adjacent geographical regions to evaluate new models.

[143] SYMPOSIUM · CROSSING THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS AND FIELDS WITHIN FEMINISM: AMERICAN/HISPANIC CONTEXTS OF THOUGHT

This session aims to present how different theoretical traditions (with especial emphasis on Latinamerican and Hispanic ones) and fields of research (archaeological and rock art studies) intersect within feminism, and have been integrated in it. Bringing together scholars from those different contexts, we intend to show how feminism has been developed in them, and what are the potential contributions for a general feminist practice in archaeology.

[144] GENERAL SESSION · FROM ANCIENT ROASTING PITS TO MODERN K-RATIONS: NEW STUDIES IN SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY**[145] SYMPOSIUM · INTERREGIONAL INTERACTION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN PERU FROM 550-1000 AD**

The period between 550-1000 AD was marked in many parts of Peru by rapid social change and increasing interregional interaction. Although these trends are commonly associated with the expansion, or lack thereof, of the Wari State, there has been insufficient attention given to both tracing the period's dynamic, complex long-distance relationships and demonstrating the different ways that these relations impacted local developments. In this session, scholars moved us past simplistic labels like 'Transitional' or 'Wari-related' by detailing the links during this period between interregional interaction and social change in different regions of Peru.

[146] SYMPOSIUM · NEW PERSPECTIVES ON KIMMSWICK, MODOC, AND THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION

The Kimmswick Clovis-Mastodon killsite and the Modoc Rockshelter are world-renowned sites located along the Mississippi Valley near St. Louis. While both sites were last investigated some 30 years ago, they continue to play a key role in interpretations of early lifeways in North America. In this symposium, these two sites are placed within a regional context by reviewing recent investigations at other early

sites in the Middle Mississippi Valley and adjacent uplands. These recent investigations not only provide new perspectives on these two important sites but also provide new perspectives on human-land interactions during the Pleistocene-Holocene transition.

[147] SYMPOSIUM · **FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS AN INTERNATIONAL INVENTORY OF PREHISTORIC MINES AND QUARRIES (SPONSORED BY PREHISTORIC MINES AND QUARRIES GROUP)**

Despite the widespread presence of prehistoric extraction sites in the historic environment, many are overlooked or their importance unrecognized, thus placing them at risk. Currently, catalogues are restricted to certain countries or particular stone types, but this is not universal. This session will build upon initial contributions in the construction of an international inventory of prehistoric quarry and mine sites to enlarge and broaden the database and work towards achieving a directory for those working in the field: contributions will provide an overview by country, region, or stone type, to begin to build an international inventory.

[148] SYMPOSIUM · **SEDUCED BY THE DARK SIDE, PART 2: NEW INVESTIGATIONS IN MESOAMERICAN CAVE ARCHAEOLOGY**

Mesoamerican cave archaeology is a relatively new and rapidly expanding area of investigation. Its vigor is reflected in the large number of ongoing field projects investigating diverse questions with a multitude of techniques and methods. Increasingly cave investigations are carried out as part of larger surface projects and there is an ever greater integration of the cave component into the larger project goals. Due to the field's youth, theory, methodology and focuses of interest in cave archaeology are developing and changing rapidly. This session brings together results of the most recent studies from across Mesoamerica.

[149] SYMPOSIUM · **TRAJECTORIES OF CONTACT IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN: SPECIALIZATION AND THE CHANGING SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF BRONZE AGE TRADE**

"Trajectories of contact" describe the influx of peoples, goods, and cultural connections associated with trade networks across the Carpathian Basin from the 3rd to 1st millennium BC. This session explores specialization and trade and their relationship to markets, labor organization, and social relationships during vast changes in the political economy. Research from multiple projects samples a spectrum of settlements - agrarian societies to polities - to examine variability in the Bronze Age experience. A strong understanding of specialization and the local and regional markets highlights interconnectivity as settlements aggregate, expand, specialize, and stratify, and continually negotiate individual and group identities.

[150] SYMPOSIUM · **ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ROCKIES EXPRESS PIPELINE PROJECT MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS**

Archaeological work was conducted for the Rockies Express Pipeline Project from 2006-2009. The project consisted of a 639-mile long corridor that crossed portions of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Data recovery excavations were conducted on 48 National Register eligible sites that could not be avoided by construction activities. The purpose of this session would be to provide information to the professional community regarding the results of these data recoveries, efforts to avoid eligible sites and overall project information concerning all Phases of the archaeological work focusing on Missouri and Illinois.

[151] SYMPOSIUM · **ISSUES AND METHODS IN ARCHAEOBOTANY**

Focusing on new methods of inquiry in archaeobotany, this symposium's case studies will highlight some of the methodological problems (and solutions) in current archaeobotanical research. Examples will be drawn from a variety of different regions and ecological zones that address problems of sampling, taphonomy, and identification, as well as issues concerning data dissemination.

[152] SYMPOSIUM · **THE LARGO-GALLINA: PREHISTORIC INHABITANTS OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST**

Extant literature generally has characterized the prehistoric Largo-

Gallina (ca. A.D. 1050 to 1300) of north central New Mexico as conservative, isolated and prone to violence. Although the Largo-Gallina have been classified as a branch of the Ancestral Puebloan culture, archaeologists have not researched it as extensively as other better-known branches, such as Chaco and Mesa Verde. As a result the Largo-Gallina have been relatively ignored or briefly mentioned in prehistoric American Southwestern literature. Current research and findings presented in this symposium are redefining existing perceptions of the Largo-Gallina and creating a better awareness of these distinctive prehistoric people.

[153] SYMPOSIUM · **TROPICAL FOREST LOW-DENSITY URBANISM IN THE SOUTHERN MAYA LOWLANDS AND SOUTHERN ASIA: PAST AND PRESENT SUSTAINABILITY (SPONSORED BY ARCHEOLOGY DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)**

Since the 1950s and 60s, comparisons have been made between agrarian-based 'low-density' urban centers of the Maya lowlands and those of Southern Asia. We explore how people have lived in tropical forests given the landscape, climate, and noticeable wet and dry seasons. We compare the impact of urbanism, land-clearing and the built environment on local ecology, and the role of climate change in the demise of political systems and the re-organization of people across the landscape. In doing so, we set the stage to appreciate how past and present strategies inform on future issues of sustainability.

[154] SYMPOSIUM · **ARE WE WHAT WE EAT? CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN FOOD DURING CULTURE CONTACT IN NORTH AMERICA**

Food preferences have always been strong elements of cultural identity and social interaction. English and Spanish colonies in North America had strong influences and sometimes deleterious effects on aboriginal populations. This symposium presents these influences and effects on Native populations as manifest in their subsistence practices. In doing so, the papers offer the unique insights from the colonial and aboriginal perspectives on consumption and adoption of foods. Together, these two arenas, Native and Colonial food practices, will offer insight into culture contact during times of strong culture change across North America between the 1500s and early 1800s.

[155] SYMPOSIUM · **CURRENT PROGRESS AND NEW RESULTS IN INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIVE FIELDWORK IN CHINA**

Twenty years ago, international archaeological collaborations became possible in China. Soon after, a number of collaborative projects began (Murowchick 1997), and these have had a positive impact on the development of archaeological methods and questions in Chinese archaeology. Recently, international collaborative projects have proliferated [see SAA Archaeological Record 9(3)] – from Xinjiang in the northwest to Liaoning in the northeast, Sichuan in the southwest to Fujian in the southeast. This panel brings together participants in such projects to present new data produced by these collaborative efforts. These projects represent the diversity of Chinese archaeology in the 21st Century.

[156] SYMPOSIUM · **MESOAMERICAN POLITICAL ECONOMY AND THE POLITICS OF PRODUCTION: PAPERS IN HONOR OF KENNETH G. HIRTH**

From his early studies of interregional exchange in Central Mexico to his groundbreaking analyses of lithics at the urban center of Xochicalco, for close to four decades Ken Hirth has been making important contributions to how archaeologists study political economy, craft production, households, and urbanism in Mesoamerica. The papers in this session highlight Hirth's many theoretical and methodological contributions to archaeology and also present new research that has been influenced by his impressive body of work. Presenters in this session include many of Hirth's longtime collaborators and colleagues, as well as past and present graduate students.

[157] SYMPOSIUM · **THE AURIGNACIAN OF THE SWABIAN JURA, SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY**

The caves of the Swabian Jura in southwestern Germany have long been regarded as key Paleolithic sites. The recent discovery of a female figurine and musical instruments in the basal Aurignacian deposits at Hohle Fels have drawn attention to the region's unique assemblages of symbolic artifacts and confirm southwestern Germany's importance in our understanding of the appearance and development of the Upper Paleolithic in western Eurasia. The current multidisciplinary research program focusing on fauna, genetics, technology, and paleoenvironments allows for the reconstruction and contextualization of Upper Paleolithic economic, subsistence and settlement systems within a broader European setting.

[158] SYMPOSIUM · **THE PERFORMANCE OF MORTUARY RITUAL IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST**

Mortuary rituals are performances that engage participants in physical dialogues about life and death. This session emphasizes the examination of full mortuary programs in interpreting the mortuary record of the pre-Hispanic American Southwest. Contributed papers address whole sets of ritual practices surrounding death in different times and places in the prehistoric Southwest. These case studies consider how mortuary practices created new identities for the deceased, and defined spaces and places for the dead. In addition, they begin to highlight the many relationships people in the prehistoric Southwest maintained with the dead.

[159] FORUM · **REFLECTING CRITICALLY ON THE GOALS AND METHODS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE**

Many archaeologists advocate community-based and indigenous archaeologies that embrace multivocality while others focus on archaeological responsibility to the past. Responding to increasing fissures over what constitutes good archaeological practice, this forum: (1) openly discusses tensions inherent to the archaeoscape; and (2) takes stock of collaborative methodologies. Why do some researchers embrace community-based models, while others distance themselves? Is the concept of "community" flawed or is increasing knowledge of human history the purpose of archaeology? Practitioners and non-practitioners of collaborative archaeologies will have the opportunity to present their investigatory experiences in the hopes of encouraging dialogue about future methods and goals.

[160] SYMPOSIUM · **THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF PERSPECTIVE (SPONSORED BY THE ICOMOS SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT (ICAHM))**

The role of perspective in constructing culture goes beyond the panopticon, but is suggested by it. Even before Foucault's work and the widespread use of aerial and satellite remote sensing and GIS, archaeologists acknowledged the importance of surveillance in determining location, movement, and changing condition of resources, knowledge could be used to harvest, nurture, or defend these assets. Today, models of archaeological landscapes at many places in the world suggest that such benefits can be enhanced or undercut by relationships among people that are shaped by where, when, and how they can see and be seen.

[161] POSTER SESSION · **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE 2010: PART II (SPONSORED BY SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES)**

The astonishing growth in archaeological science during the past decade, driven in large part by advances in technology, has culminated in an increasingly interdisciplinary "type" of archaeology that has allowed archaeologists to address a wider range of questions than previously considered possible. Increasingly, these questions are focused on prehistoric social interactions, cultural exchanges, migrations, trade, and the dynamic nature of group identifications. This session highlights analytical approaches and case studies in which science-based interdisciplinary approaches are used to explore questions grounded in modern archaeological science, i.e., archaeobiology, bioarchaeology, and archaeometry

(e.g., dating methods, provenance studies, and prospection).

[162] POSTER SESSION · **CAREER PATHS AND THE UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: HOW ARE WE PREPARING OUR STUDENTS IN THE SAA'S 75TH YEAR**

(SPONSORED BY SAA COMMITTEE ON CURRICULUM)

The presentations in this session provide snapshots of undergraduate programs and how they prepare archaeology students for future careers. Participants have been asked to provide information on the goals of their programs, the kinds of requirements in place, the sequencing of courses, the attention to building key archaeological skills sets and the inclusion of ethical topics as well as to consider data on the career outcomes for their graduates with bachelor's degrees emphasizing archaeology. These presentations are designed to further on-going discussion of the undergraduate curriculum among archaeologists especially in relation to career preparation for the next generation of archaeologists.

[163] POSTER SESSION · **CURATION, STEWARDSHIP, AND PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY**

[164] POSTER SESSION · **GOVERNMENT ARCHAEOLOGY - WORKING FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE RESOURCE**

(SPONSORED BY COMMITTEE FOR GOVERNMENT ARCHAEOLOGY)

The SAA Government Committee is sponsoring a poster session that offers examples of projects and programs currently being undertaken by government archaeologists. Projects range from working on archaeological preservation issues in the Middle East to establishing pro-active inventory and stewardship programs for tribal governments.

[165] POSTER SESSION · **ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL: INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS TO CLIENT PROBLEMS**

Cultural resource professionals confront unique challenges forcing them to develop practical solutions to meet the interrelated requirements of the various Federal, state, and local regulations. State and Federal agencies have standard procedures; however, these cliché methods do not always meet project needs or provide the best solutions. Creative project solutions and alternative mitigation techniques are gaining acceptance throughout the industry. This symposium presents creative solutions that have been implemented and show the strength and weakness of these new approaches.

[166] POSTER SESSION · **SITE STRUCTURE AND CONSUMPTION: EXPLORING SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL VARIATION AT MONTICELLO PLANTATION**

This series of posters uses artifact distributions and assemblage compositions to examine the differences between socio-economic groups: enslaved African Americans, non-elite Euro-American workers, and Euro-American elites. The analytical methods employed here are all ways of understanding site structure and assemblage variation that mark patterns of artifact acquisition, use and discard, as well as identifying specialized and general activity areas on various sites. The methods include frequency seriation, correspondence analysis, and mean ceramic dates for chronological control, abundance indexes of consumer goods, and distributions of artifact frequencies and sizes.

[167] SYMPOSIUM · **THE BATTLE OF BLAIR MOUNTAIN AND THE LUDLOW MASSACRE: LABOR, ACTIVISM, AND HERITAGE IN THE WEST VIRGINIA AND COLORADO COALFIELDS**

This symposium discusses two major sites of class warfare in the early twentieth century. Research on these conflicts intersects labor concerns, social activism, and heritage preservation. Both sites deserve recognition and preservation. While Ludlow is a relatively well-known labor heritage site, Blair Mountain remains obscure. Worse, the mountain where the largest labor war in US history was fought in 1921 is currently threatened by mountaintop removal coalmining. Comparative analysis of the two sites elucidates class/labor issues, activism in archaeology, and Appalachian socio-

economic inequalities. Collaboration between researchers at both sites is creating new avenues for future political action at Blair Mountain.

[168] SYMPOSIUM · **FORENSIC ARCHAEOLOGY: RECENT CASES, CURRENT RESEARCH**

As forensic archaeology continues to be utilised more frequently by crime scene investigators and law enforcement officials, case studies are of great use to those engaged in forensic work. This session aims to highlight recent projects from those active in the field. In addition, those involved in postgraduate study have the opportunity to address areas untouched by current practitioners. This session also features research projects that will be of benefit to forensic work and criminal justice.

[169] GENERAL SESSION · **CERAMIC ANALYSES AND FIGURINE STUDIES IN MEXICO**

[170] SYMPOSIUM · **NEIGHBORHOOD ARCHAEOLOGY: VOLUNTEERS, COMMUNITIES, AND LOCAL POLITICS**

The expanding discussions of public archaeology have propelled consideration of the roles for descendant communities, both genealogical descendants and those with social ties to the peoples whose lives are being studied. Consideration of local communities has included the economic potential of heritage tourism and the dynamics of civic engagements. This session seeks to extend consideration of public archaeology as civic engagements within urban neighborhoods. The integration of volunteers, the significance of archaeological sites and historic structures for communities, and the local politics involved in historic preservation focus the papers in this session.

[171] SYMPOSIUM · **COMBAT IN THE GRASS: DIVERSE PLANS OF ATTACK FOR WARFARE STUDIES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GREAT PLAINS, PART 1**

Research on warfare has a long-standing tradition in the Great Plains, with topics as diverse as the region itself. Recent archaeological studies of armed conflict during the precontact and early contact periods have focused on such diverse data as fortification systems, demographics, human skeletal remains, rock art, and resource availability. Challenging the dueling stereotype of the Plains Indian as ruthless warrior and peaceable ecologist, papers in this symposium reveal a complex mix of ritual warfare, territorial disputes, plunder, and taking of captives for trade and to rebuild local populations following epidemics.

[172] SYMPOSIUM · **THE AVENUE OF THE SAINTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT IN NORTHEAST MISSOURI**

A multidisciplinary team conducted archaeological investigations at 55 sites in conjunction with the Avenue of the Saints highway project in Lewis and Clark Counties, Missouri. Extensive data recovery investigations were conducted at eight of these sites. The excavations ranged from plow zone stripping/feature excavation to hand excavated blocks within deeply buried alluvial or colluvial deposits. Early Archaic through Late Woodland and historic components were investigated. The analyses included paleolandscape and paleoenvironmental reconstruction along with more traditional archaeological analyses. The papers in this symposium provide an overview of the major sites excavated and analyses conducted of the recovered materials.

[173] SYMPOSIUM · **THE CENTER FOR AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY (CAA): IMPACTS BEYOND KAMPSVILLE**

For more than 50 years the CAA and collaborating institutions have conducted archaeological education, outreach, research and stewardship in west-central Illinois, serving as an entry point for hundreds of future archaeological educators, museum professionals, and archaeological researchers now distributed globally. In parallel, thousands of students of all ages have enjoyed the "Kampsville experience" and thus developed a greater appreciation of past peoples and their environments. This symposium highlights the

CAA's contributions to archaeological method and theory, especially interdisciplinary archaeology, including paleoethnobotany, zooarchaeology, geoarchaeology, and bioarchaeology. Other significant contributions include public outreach and the impact of Koster site research.

[174] FORUM · **GENDERED SELVES: EXPERIENCES IN AND OUT OF THE CLASSROOM**

(SPONSORED BY WOMEN IN ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

Whether explicitly teaching about gendered topics or not, as social scientists we know that our intersecting identities -- of gender, race, sexual orientation, nationality, age, ability and other facets -- impact our classroom practices. These differences inform our presentations, influence our interactions with students (with their own intersecting identities), and affect the ways in which students interpret and assess the materials we present. This panel brings together archaeologists with a variety of experiences to discuss how gender and its intersections with other aspects of identity have positively, negatively and/or uniquely impacted experiences with students in and out of the classroom.

[175] SYMPOSIUM · **SOCIAL ARCHAEOOMETRY: PROMISE AND PROSPECTS IN THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Due to anthropology's historical ambivalence toward the natural and physical sciences, archaeologists trained in North American universities usually receive a rather narrow education in the scientific method. This unfortunate predisposition often results in researchers unable to identify the potentials and limits of theoretically-driven archaeometric methods and techniques, unequipped to utilize them in formulating testable archaeological hypotheses and ill-prepared to anticipate novel research questions and opportunities. This symposium reclaims the relevance of archaeological science to anthropological archaeology, demonstrating how international researchers are innovatively applying natural and physical science method and theory in formulating a new Social Archaeometry for the 21st century.

[176] SYMPOSIUM · **UNDERSTANDING OHIO HOPEWELL EARTHEN ENCLOSURES**

Earthworks occur throughout Eastern North America, but are densely concentrated in southern Ohio. Ohio Hopewell earthen enclosures have been recorded in a wide range of shapes and sizes. Although largely overlooked by early archaeological studies focused on mounds and mortuary remains, recent scholars recognize the significance of these ancient monuments and the massive amount of labor invested in their construction. Papers will address a wide range of topics relating to when the enclosures were built, the methods of wall construction employed, the purpose or uses of these enclosures, and the role the enclosures played in Ohio Hopewell society.

[177] SYMPOSIUM · **HUMAN RESPONSES TO YOUNGER DRYAS IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE: THE OLD WORLD**

(SPONSORED BY INQUA (INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR QUATERNARY RESEARCH))

Although its causes are currently under debate, the Younger Dryas (c. 11-10.2 kya uncal) event was a sudden and regionally often severe return to glacial conditions, after the marked warming of the Last Glacial Interstadial. Whether, to what extent and in which specific ways YD may have affected human population densities and distributions, mobility, subsistence, technology, social organization and other cultural behaviors throughout Eurasia, from south to north and from west to east, will be explored by this symposium, with an emphasis on broad, comparative regional syntheses and stressing the possibility of significant variability in human responses (if any). Participants are specialists who work in Europe, Siberia, East and SW Asia.

[178] SYMPOSIUM · **THE ANCIENT MAYA OF YUCATAN: PAPERS IN HONOR OF E. WYLLYS ANDREWS V, PART I**

E. Wyllys Andrews V has made lasting contributions to our

understanding of the ancient Maya of Yucatan. The Middle American Research Institute Dzibilchaltun Project, of which Will was the last director, provided the first long duration archaeological sequence for the northern lowlands. Will's work at Komchen revealed Middle Preclassic occupation in Yucatan. His writings contributed to our understanding of the rise of Chichen Itza and the end of Classic Maya civilization in the northern lowlands. We honor Will in this session by presenting our recent research concerning the emergence of complexity in Yucatan, the rise of Terminal Classic states, and reorganization during the Postclassic and early historical periods.

[179] SYMPOSIUM · **ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ROCKIES EXPRESS PIPELINE PROJECT INDIANA AND OHIO**

Archaeological work was conducted for the Rockies Express Pipeline Project from 2006-2009. The project consisted of a 639-mile long corridor that crossed portions of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Data recovery excavations were conducted on 48 National Register eligible sites that could not be avoided by construction activities. The purpose of this session would be to provide information to the professional community regarding the results of these data recoveries, efforts to avoid eligible sites and overall project information concerning all Phases of the archaeological work focusing on Indiana and Ohio.

[180] SYMPOSIUM · **BEYOND THE BROCHURE 2.0: PUBLIC OUTREACH IN CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (SPONSORED BY PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE; CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE)**

Public outreach and education in cultural resource management (CRM) moved beyond the brochure years ago yet many outside of the industry remain unaware of the range of approaches CRM uses to increase the public benefit of projects. This symposium will highlight current strategies, review what the industry has been doing, and explore new perspectives and innovations to engage the public.

[181] SYMPOSIUM · **HOW ARCHAEOLOGY MAKES ITS SUBJECT(S): GROUPS, THINGS AND EPISTEMIC (IN)JUSTICES**

Archaeologists have used objects as defining characteristics of what they suppose are bounded social groups, people presumably connected through a shared material culture. Such characterization tends to reduce inquiry into the dynamics of how social and cultural entities develop and engage with their social worlds because an "identity" is already pre-determined. In the contemporary world, such labels can lead to troubling 'epistemic injustices' of static identities and a resulting discrimination. This session addresses impacts of archaeological and epistemological practice on the control and construction of modern identity and how this affects descendant groups and their political, social, and economic access.

[182] POSTER SESSION · **ASPECTS OF AFRICA ARCHAEOLOGY**

[183] POSTER SESSION · **EAST, WEST, AND SOUTH ASIA**

[184] POSTER SESSION · **EUROPE BETWEEN PALEOLITHIC AND MODERNITY**

[185] POSTER SESSION · **NEW PERSPECTIVES ON LAND, SPACE, AND IDENTITY ALONG COASTAL IRELAND**

Drawing upon archaeological research, oral histories and historical records, researchers from the Cultural Landscapes of the Irish Coast project seek to develop a multi-faceted understanding of the changing social and economic context of coastal life through time. Presenters utilize comparative perspectives to draw attention to local understandings of the land and the use of coastal areas, from the prehistoric through historical periods, and shed new light upon the dynamics of cyclical abandonment and habitation of coastal Ireland. This research demonstrate the potential for developing nuanced interpretations for changing concepts about space, place and social and geographic landscapes in coastal Ireland.

[186] GENERAL SESSION · **FROM THE MID PALEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE IN THE NEAR EAST**

[187] SYMPOSIUM · **FROM MOUNDS TO BRICKS: ARCHAEOLOGY OF 19TH-CENTURY ST. LOUIS**

Known as the Gateway to the West, St. Louis was one of the fastest growing urban centers during the mid-1800s. The city's contributions to the development of American commerce and industry reached its pinnacle during the late-19th century, at which time St. Louis boasted perhaps the most modern infrastructure of any American city. In contrast to this rich history, historical archaeological research has largely overlooked the city and its people. This oversight has slowly been corrected over the past 15 years, but more work remains to be done. This session was organized to highlight recent work in and around the City of St. Louis, and to provide direction for future research. The papers in this session address a wide range of topics including the pre-industrial development of brass manufacturing, the archaeology of a Civil War-era hospital, the usefulness of geophysical survey on urban sites, and the material culture of working- and middle-class households.

[188] SYMPOSIUM · **RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN SOUTHERN PERU: THE COLLESUYO REGION OF AREQUIPA**

Archaeological research in southern Peru has emphasized Moquegua and Puno. Meanwhile, the neighboring region of Arequipa has received less attention over the past few decades. Recent work by archaeologists in the upper, middle and coastal sections of Arequipa, offer unique and complimentary interpretations of the interaction between different cultural traditions. This research encompasses sites ranging from the formative to the colonial period, with a special emphasis on the relationship between Wari and Tiwanaku. This session will review research from this area that challenges previous models regarding altiplano imperial expansion and local interaction in the southern Andes.

[189] GENERAL SESSION · **RECENT RESEARCH IN SOUTH AND EAST ASIA**

[190] GENERAL SESSION · **ARTIFACT STUDIES: MODELING AND EXPERIMENTATION**

[191] ELECTRONIC SYMPOSIUM · **LOOKING BACK, LOOKING FORWARD: SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN PACIFIC CENTRAL AMERICA**

Seventy-five years ago archaeologists working in Pacific Central America were engaged in fundamental research aided by historical accounts of Mesoamerican relations in the region. Today many of the same issues persist, and while archaeological methods are greatly refined some of the same questions guide research. This symposium brings together scholars engaged in investigations in El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica that are specifically interested in regional interaction. Specific topics for discussion include the definition of archaeological 'cultures,' exchange interactions, political organization, settlement patterns, and external influences from the north and south. This is intended as an electronic symposium, in which participants will submit papers in advance and be prepared to discuss them in relation to specific themes.

[192] SYMPOSIUM · **THE MIMBRES REGION IN THE U.S. SOUTHWEST AFTER A.D. 1130**

The post-A.D. 1130 period in the Mimbres region of the U.S. Southwest is one of great diversity in a formerly relatively homogeneous area. Recent research has focused on a number of subareas defined by varied sets of geographic, ceramic, and temporal characteristics. This session brings together the disparate research on this area and time period to improve our understanding of both how traditions in these areas differ, and what similar attributes they share. Papers discuss where local traditions fall temporally within the Postclassic time period, and the nature of their connections to previous traditions and to contemporaneous and later developments.

[193] SYMPOSIUM · VECINO ARCHAEOLOGY AD 1780-PRESENT

What's in a name? Sustained scholarly interest in Hispanic communities of the northern Rio Grande, from the Bourbon reforms through New Mexican statehood, demonstrates that a name can have far reaching implications. Vecino is ethnically descriptive and action-oriented; it conceptualizes intellectual exchange and downplays unproductive debates. This session, dedicated to Frances Leon Swadesh Quintana, celebrates 75 years of the SAA. It assembles papers that establish Vecino Archaeology as a dynamic field of anthropological and historical inquiry. Current research transcends theoretical significance by contributing to grass roots initiatives, land and water legislation, and education, while engaging the traditional values of paramount concern to descendant communities.

[194] SYMPOSIUM · CONSTRUCTING AND ASSESSING EXPLANATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Much of what archaeologists do is concerned with explaining and interpreting cultural events and phenomena. The explanations they give mainly focus on how things were in the past and why, as well as how we know. The goal of this session is to investigate how archaeologists actively construct and assess explanation in their work. We will engage with historical or contemporary examples to understand the history of the discipline and suggest future directions in archaeological explanation and interpretation.

[195] SYMPOSIUM · INVESTIGACIONES ARQUEOLÓGICAS ACTUALES EN MÉXICO

En esta ocasión queremos presentar algunos resultados de las investigaciones más recientes de nuestro pasado prehispánico. En la actualidad sabemos de la existencia de numerosas regiones culturales disímboles y, en muchos territorios, se están realizando diversos y complejos estudios que dan lugar a que este simposio presente un panorama general de la arqueología que actualmente se realiza en México. Debido a lo numeroso de las investigaciones que se están realizando sólo podremos abarcar una reducida muestra de algunos de los lugares donde se desarrollaron las antiguas culturas de la República Mexicana.

[196] SYMPOSIUM · SHIFTING FROM OBJECT-CENTERED RESEARCH TO PEOPLE-FOCUSED APPLICATION: CURRENT APPROACHES TO PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - PART I (SPONSORED BY SAA PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE)

This symposium presents some of the different philosophies and approaches towards a public and applied archaeology as implemented in current programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. Throughout these regions, several projects have begun moving archaeology from an object-centered, academic subdiscipline to a people-focused, holistic endeavor. These projects involve working intimately with local peoples to address such issues as community development, heritage education, constructing community museums, and archaeotourism. As the significance of these projects becomes increasingly recognized, it is imperative that project members share their experiences – both best practices and challenges. We hope that this symposium will provide such a forum.

[197] SYMPOSIUM · MODELING CONTINUOUS AND DISCONTINUOUS INTENSIFICATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGE

The concept of intensification figures prominently in most explanations of socioeconomic change on archaeological time scales, hunter-gatherers through complex civilization. Following Boserup, the concept of intensification has become nearly synonymous with gradual, continuous socioeconomic change. However, evidence can be found in the archaeological record for discontinuous, or abrupt socioeconomic transformation. Participants in this symposium review the role of intensification in commonly used models of continuous change, and present a series of different models that can account for discontinuous adaptive shifts. The models come from behavioral ecology and other recent developments in the evolutionary sciences. We include a discussion

of the implications of these models for the rate and character of cultural evolution, and for the means by which we identify such processes archaeologically.

[198] SYMPOSIUM · PERSPECTIVES ON THE ETHICAL ENGAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE (SPONSORED BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES INTEREST GROUP)

There are many cooperative and collaborative work efforts between tribes and universities that address the relevance of archaeology to Indigenous peoples and the perceived lack of Indigenous voices in the telling of the history of their own ancestral places. Archaeologists in the private sector also grapple with balancing the requirements of the ethical inclusion of Indigenous perspectives and communities in archaeological work and the constraints imposed by a profit-driven enterprise. Tribal archaeology programs and archaeologists working in the federal sector contend with ethical issues that arise in the practice of inter-tribal consultation that may be hampered by historical conflicts between tribes. We invite participants in this session to reflect upon their own experiences and identify ethical issues in their practice of Indigenous archaeology and/or their work with and for Indigenous groups for discussion.

[199] SYMPOSIUM · RITUAL, RELIGION, AND IDEOLOGY OF THE AZTATLÁN TRADITION OF ANCIENT WEST MEXICO

Widely acknowledged as representing the northernmost expansion of Mesoamerican culture, the Aztatlán tradition recently has received renewed recognition as a significant prehispanic cultural development and an important link between cultures of Mesoamerica and the US Southwest. The papers in this session detail recent insights on the nature of religious beliefs during the Postclassic Period (AD 900-1521) in West Mexico. Research explores questions of how beliefs and ritual practices are variously manifested in mortuary practices, architecture, art, and symbolism, and necessarily includes discussions about how religion is inextricably intertwined with economic and political organization and interregional interaction in Aztatlán tradition societies.

[200] POSTER SESSION · CLAY, ROCKS, AND MINERALS: CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST**[201] POSTER SESSION · NEW PERSPECTIVES IN CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY****[202] POSTER SESSION · NICARAGUAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

Many diverse groups of peoples inhabited precolumbian Nicaragua. This session primarily focuses on the areas of Granada/Managua and the site of La Flor, in the department of Rivas. These posters illustrate the many distinct faces of these prehistoric peoples.

[203] POSTER SESSION · RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN NORTHWESTERN NORTH AMERICA**[204] POSTER SESSION · THE USE, ABUSE, AND LACK OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN HERITAGE TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE BAY ISLANDS OF HONDURAS**

The Bay Islands of Honduras have a long history of economic development and ethnic conflict, stretching back to the 1600s when English, Spanish, and Dutch settlers variably tried to establish settlements on Roatán Island alongside indigenous communities that had occupied the region since at least the sixth century AD. This poster symposium brings together past and current archaeological research in the Bay Islands to consider the role of archaeology in shaping and representing the island's identity for residents and visitors. The posters also address the consequences of modern development taking place on the islands and the effects of the growing heritage tourism industry.

[205] GENERAL SESSION · EUROPEAN PALEOLITHIC INVESTIGATIONS**[206] GENERAL SESSION · RECENT RESEARCH IN OCEANIA**

[207] GENERAL SESSION · **SETTLEMENT, SUBSISTENCE, AND SOCIAL CONTEXTS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST**

[208] FORUM · **CRITIQUING MICHAEL B. SCHIFFER AND HIS BEHAVIORAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

Over three decades ago (Schiffer 1972), Behavioral Archaeology was proposed to address the deficiencies of Processual Archaeology and thus complete the Kuhn-like paradigm shift in archaeology. Such a shift to Behavioral Archaeology, or any type of archaeology, never transpired as planned. Instead, Behavioral Archaeology has become but one of a number of players in an ever expanding theoretical landscape. What then has been the contribution of Behavioral Archaeology? A group of distinguished scholars, none of them self-identified Behavioral Archaeologists, have been assembled to assess the role of Michael B. Schiffer and his Behavioral Archaeology in the history of archaeological theory.

[209] FORUM · **FOOTPRINTS OF THE ANCESTORS: INTERGENERATIONAL LEARNING OF HOPI HISTORY AND CULTURE**

Archaeological sites and the oral history surrounding them cultivate an understanding of past cultural traditions that are linked to today's Hopi people. Hopi youth, elders, and archaeologists participate in cultural activities at ancestral sites sharing knowledge and stories about these places. Hopi youth produce a "Digital Hopi Youth Guide" for each site in the form of DVDs and websites. Service projects also help Hopi youth take responsibility and give back to their communities. This forum discussion among Hopi youth, elders, archaeologists, and multimedia developers presents our intergenerational collaboration that assists Hopi communities in preserving and perpetuating Hopi culture.

[210] SYMPOSIUM · **CLOVIS CACHES: WINDOWS INTO EARLY PALEOINDIAN TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AND LAND USE**

First recognized 45 years ago as a distinctive component of Clovis, caches of flaked stone and bone artifacts continue to be found and to fascinate archaeologists. While it is likely that caches reflect multiple behaviors ranging from ritual to mundane, they are united by offering glimpses of artifacts set aside at early stages in their histories of use. These papers focus on both recently discovered caches and current research on more familiar caches, offering new insights into Clovis lithic technological organization, mobility and land use patterns, and the colonization of late Pleistocene North America.

[211] SYMPOSIUM · **NEW DISCUSSIONS ON SOUTHERN NEVADA ARCHAEOLOGY**

The session brings together archaeologists who study the prehistory and history of southern Nevada and nearby regions. Information about on-going research, recent discoveries, and innovative approaches set the stage for discussions, promote interest in the region, and help to frame future investigations. Following the presentations, our discussant will lead an open forum in which participants may join in.

[212] SYMPOSIUM · **SHIFTING FROM OBJECT-CENTERED RESEARCH TO PEOPLE-FOCUSED APPLICATION: CURRENT APPROACHES TO PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - PART II**

Despite the countless advancements in our scholarly understandings of prehispanic cultures and societies, this knowledge is not often actively shared with or presented to the local peoples, with whom archaeologists work in the field to obtain the data on which our interpretations are based. Certainly this is not always the case, as attested to by the growing awareness that is manifested in the projects and programs that exist, whose primary aims are to include and integrate local people in the process of creating and applying archaeological knowledge.

[213] GENERAL SESSION · **SUBSISTENCE, RITUAL, AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN THE DESERT SOUTHWEST**

[214] SYMPOSIUM · **CURRENT RESEARCH ON ISOTOPIC ANALYSES IN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ZOOARCHAEOLOGY**

Isotopic Analyses continue to provide insights into past human behavior. Archaeologists use isotopic data from both human and non-human animals to address a wide range of questions including how humans interact with their environment, changes in subsistence, climate change and adaptation, seasonality and astral mobility, and social and political organization.

[215] SYMPOSIUM · **THE CENTER FOR AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY (CAA): CURRENT RESEARCH AND EDUCATION**

Grounded in a rich history of cutting edge research and education, programs at the CAA continue to inspire generations of students and scholars. This symposium highlights a suite of ongoing CAA programs including fieldwork at the Woodland Period Mound House site and the historic African-American community of Rocky Fork, macrobotanical and starch analyses of Archaic material from the multi-component Koster site, geomorphology of Koster landscapes and related landforms, constructing a baseline for current lead pollution studies, a historic images database project directed toward environmental research, and award winning programs in archaeological and environmental education for students of all ages.

[216] SYMPOSIUM · **UNDERSTANDING THE USES OF GROUND STONE TOOLS: NEW DIRECTIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS**

This symposium brings together the results of new research aimed at improving our understanding of ground stone tool use. Ground stone is one of the major components of the archaeological record worldwide. Four main strands of investigation are considered including experimental, ethnoarchaeological, use-wear, and organic residue studies. These strands are contextualized within an overview of the significance and current status of ground stone studies in Old and New World archaeology. Initiatives to improve web-based digital data sharing among ground stone researchers are also discussed.

[217] GENERAL SESSION · **WOODLAND AND MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHEASTERN US**

[218] SYMPOSIUM · **AMONG THE MAYA AND THEIR NEIGHBORS: PAPERS IN HONOR OF E. WYLLYS ANDREWS V, PART II**

Links from the Maya heartland extend in all directions. In this session, the Maya experience is reexamined by present and former students of E. Wyllys Andrews, V. A range of theoretical vantage points are presented, focusing on recent advances in ceramic analysis, household and landscape archaeology. The dialogue about Maya political organization continues with the development of complex society under scrutiny. Models and data come from excavation, survey, ethnohistory and personal reminiscence at Copan, sites in Belize, El Salvador and even further afield.

[219] GENERAL SESSION · **ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HISTORIC PERIOD: NORTHEAST, SOUTHEAST AND MIDWEST**

[220] SYMPOSIUM · **COMBAT IN THE GRASS: DIVERSE PLANS OF ATTACK FOR WARFARE STUDIES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GREAT PLAINS, PART 2**

Research on warfare has a long-standing tradition in the Great Plains, with topics as diverse as the region itself. Recent archaeological studies of armed conflict during the precontact and early contact periods have focused on such diverse data as fortification systems, demographics, human skeletal remains, rock art, and resource availability. Challenging the dueling stereotype of the Plains Indian as ruthless warrior and peaceable ecologist, papers in this symposium reveal a complex mix of ritual warfare, territorial disputes, plunder, and taking of captives for trade and to rebuild local populations following epidemics.

[221] SYMPOSIUM · **OBSIDIAN REFLECTIONS: EXAMINING THE SYMBOLIC AND RITUAL DIMENSIONS OF OBSIDIAN FOR INTERPRETING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD OF ANCIENT MESOAMERICA**

Over the past 20 years, Mesoamerican scholars have begun to more

deeply explore the meaningful associations of obsidian in terms of ideology, world view, religion, and social life. Nonetheless, much of this work has remained largely divorced from interpretations of archaeological patterns of obsidian procurement, distribution and consumption. In this symposium, participants will assess the degree to which obsidian's symbolic and religious connotations may have affected decision making in the selection, trade and utilization of obsidian in Mesoamerica.

[222] SYMPOSIUM · **CARAVANNING ACROSS THE AMERICAS: RESEARCH INSPIRED BY THE WORK AND MENTORSHIP OF DAVID L. BROWMAN**

This session is dedicated to the archaeology and ideas of David L. Browman. Browman has conducted archaeological research in North and South America since 1963 and has mentored many PhD, Master's, and undergraduate students during his nearly 40-year tenure at Washington University in St. Louis. This collection of papers represents: 1) current research building upon themes he advanced in the Andean region of South America (camelid pastoralism, iconography, Formative and Tiwanaku periods) and 2) research throughout the Americas that was inspired by his academic mentorship (craft production, paleoethnobotany, historical ecology, and peopling of the Americas).

[223] SYMPOSIUM · **CELEBRATING A DECADE OF DISCOVERY, ARCHAEOLOGY, HERITAGE EDUCATION, AND OUTREACH ON THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT'S NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM**

In the ten years since the creation of the National Landscape Conservation System, the Bureau of Land Management, its partners, and researchers have created a body of work that has contributed to the science of archaeology and a better understanding of BLM resources; BLM has been a leader in Native American involvement in planning, research, and outreach; and broadened the field of heritage education. This symposium explores the strides that have been made and the steps for the future.

[224] SYMPOSIUM · **HUMAN RESPONSES TO YOUNGER DRYAS IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE: THE NEW WORLD (SPONSORED BY INTERNATIONAL QUATERNARY ASSOCIATION (INQUA))**

Whatever its causes, the abrupt, sharp Younger Dryas climatic event (ca. 11-10.2 kya uncal.) was a major reversal of the warming trend that had been underway since the beginning of the Late Glacial Interstadial, with all the consequences this had for regional habitability, vegetation and fauna. This symposium will explore whether, to what extent and how specifically humans may have responded to environmental and resources changes in terms of their distributions, mobility patterns, subsistence strategies, technologies, social relations and even belief systems in North America. Speakers will present specific case studies and syntheses from particularly well-studied regions of the continent.

[225] SYMPOSIUM · **MEMORY, MATERIALITY, AND ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE INDIGENOUS AMERICAS**

Objects, bodies, places, and landscapes have increasingly become important in archaeological research in regards to the time transcendent role they have in social memory. Serving as points of active social engagement in processes of re/creation, re/appropriation, and conflict/resolution the significance of these material expressions allows archaeologists to develop deeper understandings of the processes in which continuities, transformations and discontinuities occur. Yet these processes are not simply an issue for past understandings but may also inform present interactions. Focusing on Indigenous communities in the Americas, this session explore these processes and their significance to both past understandings and contemporary archaeological practice.

[226] GENERAL SESSION · **MORTUARY ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AMERICAS**

[227] FORUM · **ETHICAL ISSUES IN GLOBAL ARCHAEOLOGY (SPONSORED BY COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND THE REGISTER OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS)**

The Forum's goal is to expand discussion of ethical issues in archaeology from a global perspective. Archaeologists grapple with issues including relationships with descendent communities, commercialization of archaeology, and looting and vandalism, among others. How do these issues affect practice outside the US? Which issues matter most to those working or educated in other countries? How do the relationships between archaeologists and descendent/local communities differ globally? How do ethical issues of commercialization vary? In an increasingly globalized world, in archaeology and in life, it is valuable to gain a broader understanding of ethical issues that arise in different archaeological contexts.

[228] SYMPOSIUM · **ENGINEERING MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPES: AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOCIAL INVESTMENT**

Since the early Holocene, humans have occupied mountain environments and relied on mountain resources throughout the North American continent. We explore the archaeology of mountain dwellers and habitual users of high-elevation resources as representative of "social investment." Social investment, or the intergenerational commitment of individuals and groups to particular landscape uses, left material imprints that are archaeologically visible in unique ways, from anthropogenic fires to vision quest sites. However subtle or definitive, heartlands or hinterlands, engineered landscapes found in remote locales and seemingly inaccessible mountains, in principle, should reflect both the fully intended and unintended consequences of social investment.

[229] SYMPOSIUM · **VALLEYS OF STONE, RIVERS OF JADE: NEW INVESTIGATIONS ALONG THE ANCIENT MAYA WESTERN EXCHANGE ROUTES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR POLITICAL ECONOMY AND TRADE**

The northern Verapaz and southern Pasión valley and river system formed a principal exchange route for the ancient Maya world, connecting highlands and lowlands, linking the valleys to the Pasión and Chixoy lowland river highways and intersecting with the east-west Caribbean-to-Mexico "transversal". These routes transported to Maya cities not only obsidian and salt, but their most precious sacred goods, including Pacific shell, pyrite, quetzal plumage and, above all, jade. Yet this critical region has remained virtually unstudied. Now recent international projects and findings, described here, are changing our understandings of ancient Maya production, exchange, and political economy.

[230] SYMPOSIUM · **THREE DIMENSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MODELING: NEW DIRECTIONS IN RESEARCH, METHODOLOGY AND THEORY**

Three dimensional site/artifact modeling draws much attention in the field of archaeology. Advances in technology are opening this field up in new and exciting ways. The benefits of these models for presentation to a general audience are apparent, however, how these new and evolving technologies are being used to enhance academic research is less so? Moving beyond aesthetic modeling this session looks at how 3D models are creating testable interfaces. Papers will present various uses of three dimensional models to answer research questions; as well as comment on the methodological and theoretical developments that come with these developing analytical techniques.

[231] SYMPOSIUM · **CURRENT INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO NORTH-CENTRAL TEXAS PREHISTORY**

Recent interdisciplinary investigations along the upper Trinity River within north-central Texas have shed new light on geoarchaeology, subsistence patterns, paleoenvironment and chronology for the region.

[232] POSTER SESSION · **ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES**

[233] POSTER SESSION · GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Undergraduate and graduate students from Indiana University of Pennsylvania have conducted research during this past year on historic and prehistoric sites in western Pennsylvania using a variety of geophysical instruments. Through this research we have gained new insights into the regional archaeology as well as much experience in the use of the instruments. This session provides examples of our research and results.

[234] POSTER SESSION · LARGE GAME PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES**[235] POSTER SESSION · WHAT'S NEW IN SOUTHWESTERN ARCHAEOLOGY?****[236] GENERAL SESSION · PALEOINDIAN, ARCHAIC & LITHIC STUDIES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN US****[237] SYMPOSIUM · MODALITIES OF VALUE(S): EXPRESSIONS OF HERITAGE IN CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIALOGUE (SPONSORED BY HERITAGE VALUES INTEREST GROUP)**

The language used to describe, label, and conceive of (in) tangible archaeological heritage fluctuates with changing modalities of value. This session confronts issues of "value" that are increasingly significant in the representation of past material objects, landscapes, and cultures. It offers perspective on the ascription of value: How is heritage value attributed, recognized, and/or officially endorsed? By whom? What occurs when values do not cohere? Session participants pose these and other questions in addressing why an understanding of heritage—and of how value is ascribed—within differing cultural contexts is fundamental to current archaeological dialogue.

[238] FORUM · SAVING THE PLANET . . . AND ARCHAEOLOGY! (SPONSORED BY PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE)

More than a decade ago, adult natural resource education and volunteer service programs began with the Texas Master Naturalists. Since then, thousands of participants in 35 states began volunteering in similar programs. Panelists in this forum will describe how they incorporate archaeology into natural resource programs. Along with teaching the volunteers, we need to work with professional managers, some of who view archaeological site preservation as an impediment to restoration efforts. This session will involve panelists and the audience in discussing approaches to working with local to national-level environmental stewards, an audience that is vital for the future of public archaeology.

[239] GENERAL SESSION · NEW PERSPECTIVES ON MISSISSIPPIAN IN THE GREATER CAHOKIA SPHERE**[240] SYMPOSIUM · SEARCHING FOR STRUCTURE IN CERAMIC ANALYSIS: APPLYING MULTI-SCALAR FRAMEWORKS AND TECHNIQUES TO THE INVESTIGATION OF POTTERY PRODUCTION**

This session is intended to provoke thinking about ceramic structure—specifically, the analytical relevance of structure to the study of production and the necessary instrumentation for such investigation. By re-examining pottery structure from micro-, meso-, and macro-scales, the participants support the idea that the analysis of formation techniques, firing procedures, and decorative technologies can significantly contribute to the holistic analysis of past ceramic economies. When coupled with innovative instrumental techniques, this approach generates detailed ceramic production data that serve as a full and rich partner to the exchange dynamics illuminated by various forms of compositional analysis.

[241] SYMPOSIUM · PALEODEMOGRAPHY: ADVANCES AND NEW TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL POPULATION IN MESOAMERICA

As a demographic subdiscipline, paleodemography includes a variety of phenomenon of concern to archaeology, physical anthropology, ethnohistory, and human ecology. This session reconnects the archaeological phenomenon of population with its demographic baggage, at the same time encouraging uses of

paleodemographic information from different disciplines for a better comprehension of agricultural populations of the past in Mesoamerica. Through this perspective, papers deal with topics such as the size and distribution of ancient populations, as well as their origins, migration patterns, and resource use. They also compare the results of different sampling techniques or methods of demographic analysis within the study of agricultural populations in Mesoamerica.

[242] SYMPOSIUM · LANDSCAPE LANDMARKS AS SOCIAL AGENTS

Most of the time the landscape has been understood as a space, with a symbolic content. This does no more than reproduce the Cartesian division between object and subject. It is necessary to look toward traditional societies where a defined separation of it doesn't exist. Animals, plants, rocks or mountains can be understood as part of the social world. So the landscape is the thing that structures the human action and at the same time is structured by it. This session will present works of theoretical reflections on landscape, identity and agency, as well as practical applications.

[243] SYMPOSIUM · NEW APPROACHES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MEDIEVAL EUROPE

This session highlights contemporary research projects being conducted on the archaeology of medieval Europe (c. AD 500-1500). Medieval archaeology is experiencing a renaissance of innovative, sophisticated theoretical and methodological approaches, thanks to a new generation of scholars who are drawing on a variety of models from the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities. The overall goal of this session is to bring medieval archaeologists into greater communion with the wider American archaeological/anthropological community, by showcasing the groundbreaking work being done in the Middle Ages by scholars from both the US and Europe.

[244] SYMPOSIUM · PAPERS IN HONOR OF WILLIAM S. DANCEY

The papers in this session are presented in honor of Dr. William S. Dancey, who recently retired after a distinguished career of over 30 years in the Department of Anthropology at The Ohio State University. The session participants represent a selection of Dancey's Ph.D. students. The papers reflect the theoretical, methodological, and empirical influence which Dancey imparted upon us as archaeology students at OSU. Dancey concludes the session with comments and a discussion of how he sees it all "fitting together".

[245] SYMPOSIUM · RECENT ADVANCES IN THE ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LAKE TITICACA BASIN

The waters and surrounding high plains of the Lake Titicaca Basin have recently become the geographic focus for a number of zooarchaeological specialists. Data derived by these researchers contribute to a diachronic understanding of human-animal interaction from the Archaic Period to the Late Horizon. Papers in this session will explore various modes of primary and secondary resource extraction for subsistence and ritual activities. This symposium provides unique opportunities to discuss the role of terrestrial, aquatic, and avian species in the development of social complexity within a discrete region.

[246] SYMPOSIUM · SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF VIKING AGE ICELAND: THE METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE SKAGAFJORDUR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTLEMENT SURVEY

The Skagafjördur Archaeological Settlement Survey (SASS) has developed and refined methods to complete a survey of Viking Age and Medieval farmsteads over a small area of Northern Iceland. The subsurface survey employed coring, electromagnetics, and test pits to identify, date, and assess the settlements. Several farmsteads were selected for resistivity, GPR, and excavation. In this symposium we will outline the methods and results. We find that the end of the Viking Age in Iceland is marked by a change from widely spaced self-sufficient farms to a mosaic of manors and dependent farmsteads, suggestive of the transition from chieftdom to state.

[247] GENERAL SESSION · **ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES**

[248] SYMPOSIUM · **BEING OR BECOMING? LATE HOLOCENE RESEARCH ON FORAGERS AND EARLY FARMERS IN THE DESERT WEST**

The US Southwest and Great Basin share environmental characteristics, including aridity, topographic variability, and widely distributed resources. At a broad scale, much of their archaeological record is similar, too; featuring long periods of mobile foraging and an uneven incorporation of farming into the suite of subsistence strategies. Despite these commonalities, regional archaeologists often employ different approaches to examine prehistoric lifeways. The papers in this session emphasize new theoretical perspectives and methods to examine Late Holocene foragers and early farmers across the arid West, with the hope of stimulating dialogue among western archaeologists.

[249] SYMPOSIUM · **BEYOND THE MINIMUM, CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARCHEOLOGY**

Many archeologists work for the government or as private contractors. They provide a specific service as part of their job, often this does not require much in original research; however, many exceed their job requirements. They provide useful cultural resource research, going beyond the minimum required by their job. This symposium illustrates and recognizes their work.

[250] SYMPOSIUM · **COASTAL SEASONALITY: METHODOLOGIES AND SUBSTANTIVE APPLICATIONS**

Archaeologists working in coastal settings typically recover multiple biological proxies for human seasonal behavior. Questions of archaeological seasonality are uniquely linked to settlement patterns, resource availability, environmental relationships, landscapes, and social complexity, such as: Why is seasonality important to the study of human behavior? What does this knowledge tell us about life in dynamic estuarine systems? What methodologies are available to address fundamental questions? Papers in this symposium will discuss methodologies appropriate for assessing seasonality in common biological proxies and substantive applications with particular reference to the archaeology of St. Catherines Island and the Georgia Bight (USA).

[251] SYMPOSIUM · **CURRENT RESEARCH ON THE POVERTY POINT CULTURE**

In the last few years archaeologists have conducted a wide range of new field and laboratory research on the Poverty Point culture. This includes excavations at the Poverty Point site and Jaketown, remote sensing of plaza and ridge features at Poverty Point, and a variety of analyses of lithics, ceramics, poverty point objects, and other artifacts. This symposium will present the results of these studies and discuss their implications for new understandings of one of the most important and renowned archaeological complexes in North America.

[252] Symposium · **Lessons Learned and Advances Made: Looking Back Over the New York State Millennium Pipeline Project, 1997-2009**

At inception, the Millennium Pipeline required one of the largest corridor surveys ever completed in the northeast. Millennium understands the value of these studies and reaches out to the professional community with the results of over a decade of work encompassing the prehistory and history of New York's southern tier. This session is diachronic, beginning with the methods and models employed in the archaeological survey, progressing to detailed information gained from the project about historical development, cultural landscapes, and the environment, and culminating in the management and dissemination of public information at project's end.

[253] SYMPOSIUM · **ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ARIZONA STRIP**

Archaeological evidence indicates that the Arizona Strip was heavily

utilized in prehistoric times, most notably by farmers associated with the Virgin and Kayenta puebloan traditions. Despite its rich archaeological heritage, the area remains one of the most understudied areas in U.S. Southwestern archaeology. This situation is beginning to change, largely as a result of several field schools and other large-scale projects during the last a few years. Using information obtained from these projects, this symposium explores such questions as, interaction of the Arizona Strip occupants with adjacent populations, the role of long-distance exchange in the area, and the subsistence strategies.

[254] SYMPOSIUM · **REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE MEXICAN GULF COAST**

The Mexican Gulf Coast possesses a rich, diverse cultural heritage. The cultural traditions and historical trajectories of the area provide important information concerning regional and interregional socioeconomic trends across Mesoamerica. This symposium covers a broad geographic range from the Northern Huasteca to the Southern Gulf Lowlands, spanning the Formative period to the Early Colonial period. Recent projects contribute new insights into Classic period political organization, Postclassic period economic development, and Colonial period interregional interaction. These studies add to our broader understanding of state formation, diverse regional political forms, and local impacts of social and technological changes.

[255] SYMPOSIUM · **TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATIONS ON THE COLONIAL FRONTIER: NEW WORLD CONTACT AND EARLY HISTORIC PERIOD TECHNOLOGIES OF INDIGENOUS AND HISTORIC POPULATIONS**

New World Colonial exploration and expansion generated new cultural interactions within and between Native Americans and Europeans. The transference and transformation of technologies was an important component of these interactions. European goods (metals, glass, high-fired ceramics, etc.) were introduced to native populations, and these native groups modified new materials for specific purposes and often attempted to learn and adapt new transformative technologies (e.g., smelting and metalworking). Symposium participants will present new data illuminating and contextualizing the technological, social and economic conditions of the use, adoption, adaptation and spread of new materials and their associated technologies in the New World.

[256] SYMPOSIUM · **RECOGNIZING SKILL-LEVEL ARCHAEOLOGICALLY AND WHAT IT REVEALS CULTURALLY**

The recognition of how skillfully material culture is manipulated has tremendous implications for how we interpret the archaeological record. Are two objects two distinct types, or the same type produced by a master and novice? Do broad technological changes through time reflect an increased ability to skillfully manipulate material mediums? Can archaeological skill-level recognition lead to broader inquiries such as the identification of individuals and their age, socio-economic status, or social grouping? These are just a few of the questions the contributors in this symposium will examine, while also attempting to formulate how to recognize skill in different material mediums.

[257] SYMPOSIUM · **IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF GLENN BLACK: NEW RESEARCH AT THE ANGEL SITE**

The Angel site (12VG1), a Mississippian town on the Ohio River near Evansville, Indiana, is best known through the important work of Glenn Black, published posthumously in 1967. New research undertaken during the past few decades has greatly expanded our understanding of the site. This research includes studies of ceramic seriation and technology, geophysical mapping of buildings and the interior of mounds, an enhanced and more detailed site occupation history based on AMS dating of structures and earthworks, isotopic and DNA studies of the Angel people and, finally, several years of excavation of structures that spanned occupation at the site.

[258] SYMPOSIUM · **ON THE VALLEY FLOOR: REGIONAL VARIATION AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCE IN SOUTHEAST MESOAMERICA**

The Uluá, Chamelecon, and Motagua rivers carve out extensive valleys where ancient Southeast Mesoamerican cultures flourished. While their inhabitants share elements of construction techniques, architectural forms, and artifact assemblages, there is considerable variation: sites with Copan-style Maya characteristics alongside centers with local architectural canons; settlement sizes ranging from 15 to over 450 structures; and widespread ceramic systems where design elements are re-worked to suit local ideals. This session explores these contrasts, comparing landscape use, ceramic production, storage, architecture, and intra- and inter-site planning patterns during the Late and Terminal Classic periods with an eye to their implications for socio-political practice.

[259] SYMPOSIUM · **GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH**
(SPONSORED BY GEOARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

The interface between the earth sciences and archaeology encompasses a plethora of research avenues, the pursuit of which has enriched both fields. This session is intended as a forum for researchers in all aspects of geoarchaeology (geochronology, soil science, materials science, sourcing, taphonomy, geomorphology, etc.) working in any region or any time period to share results and methodologies.

[260] SYMPOSIUM · **COSTUME, DRESS, AND ORNAMENT IN FORMATIVE PERIOD MESOAMERICA AND THE ISTHMO-COLOMBIAN ZONE**

This session considers aspects of dress, adornment, and ritual costume among the Formative period cultures of ancient Mesoamerica and adjacent areas. It was during this period that many of the costuming practices of this region originated; however, this topic has not yet been addressed synthetically in Precolumbian archaeology or art history. The papers in this session consider a variety of issues relating to this topic including the reconstruction of clothing and non-fabric ornamentation practices, their symbolic dimensions, and aesthetics. These topics are interrogated through case studies that focus on particular sub-regions, sites, monuments, or individuals known through the archaeological record.