

**SAA 82nd Annual Meeting**  
**Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada**  
**March 29 - April 2, 2017**

**UConn Faculty & Graduate Student Participation**

<b>Tuesday March 28<sup>th</sup> Paleoanthropology Meeting</b> (notice, one day prior to the SAA)
<b>DATE/TIME:</b> Tuesday March 28 <sup>th</sup> , 4:00 – 6:00pm, Plaza Ballroom, <u>Poster session</u> . <b>Alison Mant-Malville</b> et al.: “A Late Middle Stone Age lithic landscape in the Eastern Lake Victoria Basin”
<b>Thursday March 30<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>DATE/TIME:</b> Thursday March 30 <sup>th</sup> , 8:15 AM, East Exhibit Hall A VCC. <u>Paper presentation</u> . <b>Alexia Smith</b> and <b>Lucas Proctor</b> : <i>Dung through the Microscope: A Close-Up View of Sample Origin</i> .
<b>DATE/TIME:</b> Thursday March 30 <sup>th</sup> , 3:15 PM, East Meeting Room 17 VCC. <u>Paper presentation</u> . Leore Grosman and <b>Natalie Munro</b> : “Ashes to ashes, dust to dust”— <i>Natufian Cemeteries and Human Perceptions of Nature</i> .
<b>DATE/TIME:</b> Thursday March 30 <sup>th</sup> , 7:45 PM, East Meeting Room 12 VCC. <u>Paper presentation</u> . <b>William A. Farley</b> : <i>An Analysis of Calluna Hill (59-73): Pequot Cultural Entanglement and Complex Consumption During the Pequot War</i> . Abstract: This paper includes an overview of the Calluna Hill site (59-73) in Mystic, Connecticut, a 1637 Pequot village burned down immediately after the English siege of Mystic Fort. The site offers the opportunity to explore important methodological and theoretical questions. Here I focus on the village as the location of intense intercultural exchange and cultural entanglement. Calluna Hill offers insights into the complex ways that the Pequot consumed European-made goods and participated in capitalist markets. It also evidences a significant amount of Pequot agency, as European-made objects are intermixed with traditionally native goods and object-forms. Of note are the ways that the Pequot people indigenized European-made materials, refashioning them into forms exclusively useful to them. Often these new objects took the form of traditionally native tools and objects. Pequots at Calluna Hill labored to transform the goods gained from Atlantic capital markets for intensely local purposes including the pursuit of subsistence, intercontinental trade, and warfare. Geospatial analysis and multivariate statistics are used to analyze multiple lines of inference relying on artifactual, spatial, archaeobotanical, and zooarchaeological datasets.
<b>Friday March 31</b>
<b>DATE/TIME:</b> Friday March 31, 8:00–10:00 AM, East Exhibit Hall B VCC. <u>Poster Session</u> . Jennifer Ramsay and <b>Geoffrey Hedges-Knyrim</b> : <i>Evidence of Destruction at the End of the Early Bronze Age III Period at Khirbet Iskander, Jordan: An Archaeobotanical Perspective</i> .
<b>DATE/TIME:</b> Friday March 31, 3:45 PM, East Meeting Room 9 VCC. <u>Paper presentation</u> . <b>Siavash Samei</b> , Deborah Olszewski, <b>Natalie Munro</b> : <i>Zooarchaeological Investigation of Late Pleistocene Subsistence Adaptations in Iran</i> . Abstract: Economic decisions of Late Pleistocene foragers bore heavily on the nature, timing, and intensity of the adoption of agriculture in different parts of Eurasia. Decades of intensive research in the Levant and Anatolia have made significant contributions to our understanding of Late Pleistocene economic strategies

in the western parts of the Near East. A recent surge of interest by Iranian researchers and internationally collaborative teams in Paleolithic archaeology of Iran has renewed attention on the more eastern parts of Near East. This has significant implications for Late Pleistocene research in other parts of the region, and warrants an in-depth examination of the current state of knowledge in Iran. Here, we synthesize the existing faunal record from Late Upper Paleolithic and Epipaleolithic deposits and sites from environmentally diverse habitats—Northern, Central, and Southern Zagros Mountains, Caspian littoral, and the Iranian Plateau. The faunal record is a sensitive indicator of the effect of climatic and ecological factors on subsistence adaptations. We combine our observations with other archaeological lines of evidence to provide a more holistic reconstruction of forager economic strategies during the pivotal time period between the Last Glacial Maximum and the beginning of the Neolithic period.

**DATE/TIME:** Friday March 31, 4:00 PM, East Meeting Room 3 VCC. Paper Presentation.

**David Leslie and Kevin McBride:** *Warm or Cold Season of Capture? Oyster Middens from Block Island, Rhode Island*

### Saturday April 1

**DATE/TIME:** Saturday April 1, 8:00-10:00 AM, East Exhibit Hall B Poster Entrance VCC. Poster Session.

**Zachary Singer, Peter Leach, Heather Rockwell, Tiziana Matarazzo, Krista Dotzel, Roger Moeller:** *Intra-Site Spatial Patterning and the Paleoindian Record of Eastern North America*

Abstract: The Paleoindian occupation at Templeton is reconsidered based on research conducted since the site's initial study by Dr. Roger Moeller in the late 1970s. This poster describes the intra-site spatial patterning at Templeton gleaned from the 2016 excavations at the site and the reanalysis of the Paleoindian materials recovered by Moeller. Aspects of intra-site spatial patterning ascertained via ground penetrating radar surveys of the landform, lithic microwear analyses, micromorphological sediment analyses, and analyses of phytoliths recovered from sediments also will be reported.

**DATE/TIME:** Saturday April 1, 8:00-10:00 AM, East Exhibit Hall B Poster Entrance VCC. Poster Session.

**Elic Weitzel, Daniel Plekhov:** *Contact-Period Settlement Changes in Eastern North America: A Test of the Ideal Free and Ideal Despotic Distribution Models.*

Abstract: Archaeological and historic data suggest that prior to European Contact, Eastern North America was heavily populated. However, within a century of Contact, the indigenous population was decimated. To explore one of many behavioral changes brought about by this demographic collapse, we model indigenous settlement in Eastern North America pre- and post-Contact as a function of environmental productivity. We hypothesize that if post-Contact settlement differed from pre-Contact, two scenarios are possible: settlement changes may conform to an ideal free distribution (IFD) if the average net primary productivity (NPP) of site locations improves post-Contact, or an ideal despotic distribution (IDD) if average site NPP declines. Using data from the Canadian Archaeological Radiocarbon Database, we find that overall, the NPP of the average site increases after Contact suggesting settlement according to an IFD at this time. Reductions in population allowed consolidation of people in higher quality habitats. However, geographically weighted regression indicates regional variability in this trend and possibly the opposite pattern, a decline in NPP conforming to an IDD, in some locations of Eastern North America. Therefore, while the overall trend is one of movement towards high-quality locations, Europeans appear to be forcing indigenous peoples into more marginal habitats in certain places.

**DATE/TIME:** Saturday April 1, 8:45 AM, West Meeting Room 208 VCC. Paper presentation.

**Madelynn von Baeyer:** *The People Who Harvest Together, Live Together. Ethnoarchaeological considerations on a Late Chalcolithic archaeobotanical assemblage from Çadır Höyük, Turkey*

**Abstract:** This paper presents archaeobotanical data from the Late Chalcolithic (LC) archaeobotanical assemblage at Çadır Höyük, a mounded site on the north central Anatolian plateau with almost continuous occupation from the Middle Chalcolithic through the Byzantine period. The analysis will focus on both descriptive and quantitative data from samples dating to around 3600 B.C.E. from a communal cooking area at Çadır. It will examine how archaeobotanical analysis can be used as a line of evidence to determine storage patterns at sites, labor organization, and fuel choice using models of plant use developed from ethnographic work. The paper will also discuss how other lines of evidence, like architectural analysis, can inform or can be informed by the archaeobotanical remains.

**DATE/TIME:** Saturday April 1, 9:00 AM, East Meeting Room 17 VCC. Paper presentation.

**Megan Willison:** *Two-Spirits or Changing Gender Roles? An Investigation of Mortuary Remains in Southern New England*

**Abstract:** Funerary objects from three seventeenth century burial grounds were statistically associated with biological sex categories to discern what, if any, burial items were related to the sex of an individual. A handful of material objects proved to be almost exclusively associated with either sex; what also appeared from this analysis, however, was the discovery of two burial assemblages that possessed a mixture of what are believed to be solely male or female burial goods. Utilizing archaeological and linguistic data, this paper suggests that one explanation for these two burial contexts is the occurrence of nonbinary gender systems in seventeenth century southern New England. If not being representative of two-spirits, this paper argues that these burial assemblages may instead reflect changes in gender roles resultant from European cultural contact and acculturation. This research has implications for broadening the scope of known non-binary gender structures in North America and discerning further evidence of indigenous cultural change and perseverance in the seventeenth century.

**DATE/TIME:** Saturday April 1, 1:15 PM, West Meeting Room 205 VCC. Paper presentation.

**Natalie Munro, Jacqueline Meier and Lidar Sapir-Hen:** *Early Human Control over Ungulate Taxa in the Southern Levant.*