

49th Annual Meeting of the
**NORTHEASTERN
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION
MEETING**

Friday March 13 & Saturday March 14, 2009
Rhode Island College, Providence, RI

The Challenges of Exploring Diversity

PROGRAMS AND ABSTRACTS

Hosted and Sponsored by
the Department of Anthropology
Rhode Island College

with additional support from



The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

The Feinstein College of Arts and Sciences at
Roger Williams University

and



Welcome to the 49th Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Anthropological Association

INVITATION:

The 2009 theme, **The Challenges of Exploring Diversity**, highlights anthropology's commitment to understanding the multiple histories, alternative languages, diverse cultures and varied biological expressions that now define us. Only 150 years ago Charles Darwin published *On the Origin of Species* (1859).

The Northeastern Anthropological Association has organized the following papers, symposia, poster sessions, open forums, workshops, luncheons, a banquet and invited Dr. Ken Miller as its keynote speaker to stimulate discussion. This program is intended to highlight ideas and discoveries, to cross disciplinary boundaries and to test conventional wisdom. The NEAA continues its long history as a regional conference for students and professionals. It continues to create accessible forums to meet or reconnect with acquaintances, near and far.

GUIDE TO PRESENTERS AND SESSION CHAIRS:

Sessions vary greatly in content and format. Some are organized as discussions and some are a series of formal papers built around a place or theme. All of the scheduled events are connected: We encourage session organizers and leaders to make sure that sessions begin and end promptly to allow attendees to move to a following session, to one of several informative Saturday luncheon panels or to the plenary session, *Challenges of Exploring Biocultural Diversity*, that will be led by NEAA President, Barrett Benton at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

We have placed each speaker in a fifteen minute time slot to accommodate listeners who wish to move between sessions or to listen to a particular presentation. Session leaders are urged to keep each session on track, to facilitate questions and answers within the session, and to promote continued discussions after the session is over. There are many scheduled opportunities for informal discussion at receptions on Friday and Saturday evening, at luncheons and at meetings organized by the NEAA. If you still want to organize a meeting contact one of the organizers; there are rooms set aside for those purposes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The organizers of the 49th Annual NEAA conference thank Rhode Island College President Nancy Carriuolo, Vice President of Academic Affairs Ron Pitt and Dean of Arts and Sciences Earl Simson. Because it takes a college to create a conference, we wish to acknowledge the contributions of the Faculty Development Fund, the Department of Anthropology, ANTHROPOS (the Anthropology Club), Audiovisual, Conferences and Special Events, Donovan Dining, Physical Plant and Student Center. Mary Baker is thanked for placing this conference on the worldwide web and Praveena Gullapalli for organizing this program.

The NEAA was greatly assisted by the contributions of the Public Archaeology Lab, Inc., a long time supporter of the NEAA. We also wish to thank the Feinstein College of Arts and Sciences at Roger Williams University and Gray and Pape, Inc. for their significant contributions to the 2009 conference.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:

E. Pierre Morenon, Peter Allen, Praveena Gullapalli and Mary Baker.



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Northeastern Anthropological Association
Friday March 13 & Saturday March 14, 2009
Rhode Island College

The Challenges of Exploring Diversity

Friday, March 13

Registration 10am-5pm

Gaige Hall Lobby

F1: Executive Meeting (11am-1pm)

Gaige 250

F2: Narrating Self and Society (Chris Marshall, chair) (1-2.30pm)

Gaige 254

1.00 Bisha, Tim (University of Western Ontario): *Banishing the dark: Building with metaphor in Uppermost Canada*

1.15 Marshall, Chris (Unity College): *Knowing their place: multiple narratives about a 19th century African-American settlement in rural Maine*

1.30 DiStefano, Douglas (Roger Williams University): *The manipulation of discourse: Perceptions of health and over-the-counter medications*

1.45 Zanni, Juliette (Rhode Island College): *Rape myths and their impact on the recovery of sexual assault victims*

2.00 Busbee, Elizabeth (Sereus LLC): *Metacommunicative competence in BDSM negotiations*

2.15 Merrihew, Andrea (Roger Williams University): *Identity and community: The importance of narrative within a homeless population*

F3: Workshop on Creating Access: Native Americans in Higher Education (E. Pierre Morenon, Rhode Island College, organizer and chair) (1-3pm)

Gaige 250

Panelists: Darrell Waldron (Rhode Island Indian Council), John Pagliarini (RIC), Maria Lawrence (RIC)

Discussions at Rhode Island College, extending over several years, have focused on ways to increase the access of Native American communities to higher education. This workshop will briefly summarize some of these past initiatives. Surprisingly, three percent of today's (2008/2009) freshman class at Rhode Island College has self-identified as Native American. We do not have an easy explanation for this impressive increase. We would like to have an open, frank discussion of current institutional approaches to serving under-represented communities. We want to solicit ideas from workshop participants that will build on changing local and national trends for Native American engagement and success in higher education.

F4: An Open Forum on Native Americans, Archaeologists, and Sacred Places (Alan Leveillee, Public Archaeology Lab, Inc., organizer and chair) (1-4pm) **Gaige 211**
Panelists: Bettina Washington (THPO), Cheryl Maltais- Andrews, John Brown (THPO), Doug Harris (DTHPO), Paul Robinson (RIHPHC), Ted Timerck, Nick Bellantoni (Connecticut State Archaeologist), Mitch Mulholand (UMASS), and Alan Leveillee (PAL)

The Turners Falls Sacred Ceremonial Hill Site has been determined National Register eligible. Theodore Timerck's film *The Great Falls* (formerly called *Hidden Landscapes*) is cited prominently in the site's Determination of Eligibility Notification. I propose to host a showing of Mr. Timerck's film at the NEAA, followed by a dialogue with the audience. A distinguished panel will join me to facilitate the dialogue. We have different perspectives and opinions on the topic of the film. My purpose in proposing that we all sit together and discuss the film and DOE (and the larger implications) is not to ignite debate- but to share a forum and engage in a dialogue. As individuals we may not have the same opinions or approaches, but we can come together and have a respectful dialogue.

F5: Anthropology and Education (Kreg Ettenger, chair) (3-4pm) **Gaige 256**
3.00 Dube, Jamie (U. New Hampshire, Roger Williams Univ): *Lens of achievement: A comparison of measurements of achievement in two elementary schools*
3.15 Magee, Amanda (Ithaca College): *Asian American cultural representation through childhood education*
3.30 Ettenger, Kreg (University of Southern Maine): *Not Like I Imagined: Experiencing Diversity Through Field Study*
3.45 Jacobson, Ken (UMass-Amherst): *Rethinking Deflation: Why a Collapse of the Global Economy Could be Beneficial to the Future of this Planet with Special Emphasis on American Children*

F6: The Revolutionary War in Southern Connecticut and the Experience of Others (Laurie Weinstein, organizer and chair) (3-4.30pm) **Gaige 254**
3.00 Weinstein, Laurie: *Overview of the Session and Archaeology of Middle Encampment*
3.15 Cruson, Daniel: *Incidents of regional variation in winter encampment hut construction: Huts and history at Redding Connecticut*
3.30 Morrison, Bethany (WCSU): *Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Middle Encampment, Redding, CT.*
3.45 Mauro, Samantha (WCSU) & Lora Proietti (WCSU): *Campfollowers in the Revolutionary War*
4.00 Palladino, Larry & Jason Weber: *Black Americans and Native Americans in the Revolutionary War*
4.15 Brenner, Kevin (WCSU) & Daniel Cruson: *Artifacts of the Revolutionary War*

Receptions 5pm

Faculty Center, Gaige Hall Lobby

Saturday, March 14

Registration 8am-5pm

Gaige Hall Lobby

S1 Posters (9-11.30am)

Gaige 203

- Achilles, Erin (UMass-Amherst): *Growing old in Ranomafana National Park: Locomotor proficiency in young and old Propithecus edwardsi*
- Betz, Jason (Southern Connecticut State University): *Diagnostic measurements of the earliest stone tools*
- Crandall, Jessica (SUNY-Potsdam) & Kalen Casey (SUNY-Potsdam): *The historical demography of the St. Lawrence County Almshouse*
- Dauria, Susan (Bloomsburg University): *Commemorating small town industrial labor*
- Fiorenzano, A. (CCRI), N. Felicetti (CCRI), K. Neill (CCRI), A. Geisler (CCRI): *How might a virtual museum of cultural artifacts help better understand public heritage in culturally diverse societies?*
- Keller, Kaela (CCRI): *Alternative Languages*
- Rusk, Katelyn (UMass-Amherst): *Quantifying Age-Related Morphological Changes in the Human Pubic Symphysis*
- Schrier, Judith (Brown University): *40-some years of primate cartoons*

S2 Geographies of Health (Kathryn Rhine, chair) (8.30-10am)

Gaige 211

- 8.30 Baker, Mary (Rhode Island College): *Challenges of Exploring Diversity: The Adaptive Benefit of Self-Medication in Animals*
- 8.45 Ross, Anamaria (Utica College): *Picturing Health: Anorexia and Tooth Loss as Evolutionary Leaps in a Postsocialist Healing Movement*
- 9.00 Rhine, Kathryn (Brown University): *Dilemmas of Diagnoses: HIV Testing in Northern Nigeria*
- 9.15 Fratkin, Elliot (Smith College): *When nomads settle: Social and health aspects of sedentism among Kenyan pastoralists*
- 9.30 Clarkin, Patrick (UMass-Boston): *War and growth of Hmong and Laotian adults*
- 9.45 Waldron, Carrie (Plymouth State University): *A tight fist: How Israel is keeping Palestine sick*

S3 Quantitative Analysis of Materials from the Middleborough Little League Site,

Middleborough, MA (Curtiss Hoffman, organizer and chair) (8.30-9.45am)

Gaige 256

- 8.30 Hoffman, Curtiss (Bridgewater State College): *The Middleborough Little League Site: 2008 Season Report*
- 8.45 Jacobucci, Susan A. (Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeology): *A Preliminary Low-Power Use-Wear Analysis on an Assemblage of Stone Artifacts Recovered from the Middleborough Little League Site*
- 9.00 Caerulus, Matthew (Bridgewater State College): *Fire-Cracked Rock Analysis from the Little League Site*
- 9.15 Burlingame, Rebecca (Bridgewater State College): *An Analysis of Quartz Debitage from the Middleborough Little League Site*
- 9.30 Miller, Luke (Bridgewater State College): *Evidence of Paleo-Indian Migration in Southeastern Massachusetts*

- S4 Issues in Archaeology** (Hadley Kruczek-Aaron, chair) (8.30-9.45am) **Gaige 254**
- 8.30 Bovy, Kristine (University of Rhode Island): *Examining archaeological bird remains to answer biogeographical questions*
 - 8.45 Faux, Jennifer (University of Buffalo): *The distribution of half-conical figurine assemblages at Teotihuacan*
 - 9.00 Mitchell, Ammie (University of Buffalo): *Early Ceramic Technology in Western New York*
 - 9.15 Kasper, Kimberly (UMass-Amherst) Kevin McBride (UMass-Amherst) & Margaret Morris (UMass-Amherst): *Dimensions of Native American Homesteads: Evaluating Mashantucket Pequot Settlement Patterns on a Changing Landscape*
 - 9.30 Kruczek-Aaron, Hadley (SUNY-Potsdam): *Pioneers in the wilderness: The historical archaeology of an African American farming settlement in the Adirondacks*
- S5 Engaging the Public with Archaeology** (Thomas Mailhot and Katharine Johnson organizers and chairs) (10am-11.15am) **Gaige 254**
- 10.00 Mailhot, Thomas (UMass-Boston): *"What should we say to visitors?" CRM work and the public at the Fiske Center*
 - 10.15 Florio, Raffaella (CCRI): *Holistic History and the Backyard Exotic*
 - 10.30 Johnson, Katharine (UMass-Boston): *Public archaeology at the Wilbor House in Little Compton, RI*
 - 10.45 Melendez, Amalia (St. John's University): *Indigenous Archaeology: Building Bridges between Archaeologists and Native Peoples*
 - 11.00 McMahan, Claire (SUNY-Potsdam): *A path for preserving Iosepa: Developing an interpretative plan for the recently excavated Polynesian town at Iosepa, Utah through oral history*
- S6 The Body** (Renee LaRocque, chair) (10.15am-11.30am) **Gaige 211**
- 10.15 LaRocque, Renee M. (Northern Illinois University): *Ontogeny of locomotion in Gorilla gorilla and the nature of terrestrial knuckle-walking adaptations in the African ape-human clade*
 - 10.30 Francis, Josephine (Rhode Island College): *Assessing ancestry from skeletal remains*
 - 10.45 Varlese, Erica (Drew University): *Birth junkies: Labor support and resistance in American birth*
 - 11.00 Zepp, Emily (Ithaca College): *Operation: Body imagery, body modification, and the feminine ideal*
 - 11.15 Whitney, Joannah: *Our Bodies, Our Selves: Anthropology and the creation of "Normalcy"*
- S7 Performance** (Stephen Mamula, chair) (10am-11am) **Gaige 256**
- 10.00 Phan, Nghi (Ithaca College): *Women in Shamanistic Traditions of East Asia*
 - 10.15 Szafran, Denice (University at Buffalo): *If You Cannot Whisper: The Performative Language of Magical Spells*
 - 10.30 Galvin, Anne (St. John's University): *Women in Labor: Modes of Femininity inside the Jamaican Dancehall Music Industry*

10.45 Mamula, Stephen (Rhode Island College): *Recovering from a void: indigeneity and music in early 21st century Cambodia*

S8 Blurring Boundaries of Classroom Field: Examinations of Diverse Expressions of Power
(Diana Fox, Bridgewater State College, organizer and chair) (10.15-11am) **Gaige 250**

10.15 Celia, Nicole (Bridgewater State College): *Anthropology and History: A Holistic Approach to Understanding Race, Class and Gender*

10.30 McCarthy, Linda (Bridgewater State College): *Woman's Home and a Boys' "Lime": Observations of Life and Water in Caura Valley, Trinidad*

10.45 Colter, Tracy (Bridgewater State College): *Power in Native American Gaming*

S9 NEAA Newsletter Meeting (Jessica Skolnikoff) (8-10am) **Gaige 250**

S10 Meeting of Undergraduate NEAA Members (Matthew Trevett-Smith) (10.30-11.30am)
Donovan 307

S11 Lunch Panel: Career Advice for Anthropology BAs (John Omohundro, organizer and chair) (11.30am-1pm) **Donovan 307**

Panelists: Omohundro, J. (SUNY-Potsdam), Skolnikoff, J. (Roger Williams University)

Is anthropology a good preparation for a career? What are my options when I graduate with a B.A. in anthropology? How do I prepare while in university? How do I find an employer and convince him/her to hire me? Should I go to graduate school? Where? These and other questions will be addressed by two anthropologists who have been advising undergraduates and tracking their careers for over a quarter century. Other professional and avocational anthropologists are welcome to attend and put in their oar.

S12 Lunch Panel: Aging and the Aged (Caitrin Lynch, Olin College & Alan Hersker, SUNY-Potsdam, organizers and chairs) (11.30am-1pm) **Donovan President's Dining Room**

We invite scholars, students, researchers and all those interested in Aging and the Aged to join us for a brown-bag lunch. We hope to open a dialogue between members of the NEAA who are working with these issues in local, regional, and global contexts, both theoretical and applied. Other possible outcomes could include the creation of an Aging and the Aged interest group, collaboration on research and other endeavors, and mentoring. The agenda will be informal, but to facilitate our introductions, please consider sending 1-2 paragraphs with your name, affiliation, and a description of your work to Alan Hersker at herskeal@potsdam.edu by 7 March. We will compile that information and distribute it to the attendees at the brown-bag lunch. For planning purposes, RSVPs are requested but not required.

S13 Chairs Luncheon (11.30am-1pm) **Faculty Center South Dining Room**

S14 A Challenge of Diversity: Ethics and “others” (James Stemp, chair) (1.00-2.15pm)

Gaige 203

- 1.00 Stemp, James (Keene State College): *Reductio ad Absurdum: Nationalism, archaeology, epistemology and Nazi Germany's fictitious past*
- 1.15 Liazos, Alex: *The 1950s Mbuti: A critique of Colin Turnbull's The Forest People*
- 1.30 MacDougall, Pauleena (University of Maine): *Anthropologists and Native peoples in the Northeast: Early twentieth century ethnographic methods and practices examined*
- 1.45 Abiola, Rakibat (St. John's University): *Born to Run: Biocultural Challenges to Assumptions about Race and Athletic Performance*
- 2.00 Marczak, Agnieszka (Rhode Island College): *The importance of cultural relativism through the prism of the international debate over female circumcision*

S15 Southern New England CRM- Examples from PAL (Alan Leveillee, organizer and chair) (1.00-2.15pm)

Gaige 254

- 1.00 Doucette, Dianna (PAL) and Erin Flynn (PAL): *Continuing the Trend: New Discoveries at the J.T. Berry Site North Reading, MA*
- 1.15 Hubbard, Michael (PAL): *Bioarchaeological Observations of Individuals Interred in the State Institution Burial Grounds*
- 1.30 Waller, Joseph (PAL): *Mauchaúhom and Bay State mortuary archaeology: Recent examination of a Native American burial in Nemasket Indian Territory of southeastern Massachusetts.*
- 1.45 Leveillee, Alan (PAL): *Where Will the Last Battle of King Philip's War Be Fought?*
- 2.00 Elquist, Ora (PAL): *Archaeological Investigations at Big Creek 2: A Multicomponent Campsite in South-Central Pennsylvania*

S16 Creating Identity Across Borders, pt 1 (Sue-Je Gage, chair) (1.00-2.15pm) **Gaige 211**

- 1.00 Stam, Kathryn (SUNYIT): *Thai Cremation Volumes: A Unique Genre*
- 1.15 Connolly, Sean (Ithaca College): *Living across borders: An exploration of border policy versus reality in Ghana and Togo*
- 1.30 Bjelic, Alma (Franklin Pierce University): *What does it mean to Bosnian American youth to be Bosnian?*
- 1.45 Hardin, Jessica (Brandeis University): *Taro or hamburgers?: Meals, space, and fa'a Samoa (the Samoan way)*
- 2.00 Gage, Sue-Je (Ithaca College): *Politics and policies of recognition: "Diversity," "multiculturalism" and "mixed-race" Koreans in South Korea*

S17 Workshop: Today's Student as Homo cyber: Designing and implementing a course with an online virtual world fieldwork component (Matthew Trevett-Smith, St. Lawrence University and University of Buffalo, organizer and chair) (1.00-2.30pm) **Gaige 256**

This workshop will introduce you to the immersive, user-generated online world of Second Life and discuss the practical integration of virtual worlds in the development and implementation of a mixed-environment anthropology course combining a traditional seminar style with ethnographic fieldwork conducted online by students. We will discuss the pedagogical dynamics of planning such a course, as well as the social and pedagogical dynamic of course implementation, developing academic activities,

environmental discoveries and administrative lessons learned by the instructor. This workshop expects to conduct a hands-on component if the location is Second Life friendly.

S18 Accessing Diversity: Material Culture, Structures, and Historical Documents (Joyce Clements, Gray and Pape, Inc., organizer and chair) (2.30-3.45pm) **Gaige 254**

- 2.30 Augenstein, Alisa (Gray and Pape, Inc.): *The Sundry Dome: How and Why the Dome Has Become a Diverse Architectural Symbol*
- 2.45 Freedman, Jacob (Gray and Pape, Inc.): *Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Ceramics*
- 3.00 Rollo-Koster, Joelle (University of Rhode Island): *Diversity of Practice, Diversity of Tradition: The Looting of Papal Goods in the Middle Ages*
- 3.15 Pretola, John (Gray and Pape, Inc.): *Pelham Prase - A Local Connecticut Valley Lithic Resource*
- 3.30 Largy, Tonya (Independent Consultant): *Archaeofauna Recovered from Ellis Island: A Diversity of Species*

S19 Creating Identity Across Borders, pt 2 (Deborah Kaspin, chair) (2.30-3.30pm) **Gaige 211**

- 2.30 Krantz, Melendy (Ithaca College): *Birth as transformation: Asian women in America share their stories*
- 2.45 Brink-Danan, Marcy (Brown University): *Diversity's Dangers: Anti-Cosmopolitanism and its Everyday Effects*
- 3.00 Kaspin, Deborah (Rhode Island College): *Religious Fundamentalism on the Political Stage*
- 3.15 Tarrago, Alvaro (Rosemont College): *I, me, myself, and the other: Hidden identities and roles we play in the internet*

S20 Panel: Anthropology and National Security: Should I take this Job? (Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban, Rhode Island College, organizer and chair) (2.30-4pm) **Gaige 203**

Panelists: Laurie Rush (US Army Archaeologist), Christopher Jasperro (Naval War College), Richard Lobban (RIC, Naval War College), Peter Allen, discussant (RIC)

Since 2006 the AAA Commission on Anthropology's Engagement with US Security and Intelligence Communities (CEAUSSIC) has been considering the professional and ethical issues that arise when anthropologists are employed in a range of US Government national security organizations. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan are currently being waged less with the use of "kinetic" operations and more with "soft" approaches using applied cultural knowledge and concepts. The present moment is dynamic and no universal or monolithic understanding or application of the culture concept exists. The Human Terrain Systems (HTS) has attracted the greatest public attention and controversy, but this diverts attention from the multiple ways, through programs and personnel, that anthropologists are being employed and recruited for national security work. Sorting out the employment, professional, and ethical issues is vital for younger anthropology professionals seeking their first employment, and for other anthropologists for whom multiple term-contract opportunities exist. This panel features anthropologists employed in military education, archaeologists working for the US military engaged in domestic and foreign assignments, and anthropologists working in the academy who

have written about the ethical and conceptual issues confronting the discipline and the profession.

S21 NEAA Presidential Session: The Challenges of Exploring Biocultural Diversity (Barrett Brenton, St. John's University) (4-5pm) **Student Union Ballroom**

In the spirit of this year's meeting theme this session is meant to provide a forum for our community to discuss and reflect on anthropology's commitment to understanding biological and cultural diversity across all time and space. As we celebrate the 200th anniversary of Darwin's birth and 150th year of his publication *On the Origin of Species* we must recognize that as in the field of biology, evolution is a unifying principle for anthropology's understanding of how our species came to be. Yet from that point onward we have historically held widely divergent theoretical views and opinions on explaining who we are, what we have become, and where we are going. This Presidential Session will begin with a few biocultural lessons drawn from Darwin on the evolution of human diversity and then move to open the discussion by welcoming individuals from different subfields to share their varied experiences and thoughts on the future and relevance of our diverse academic and applied discipline.

S22 NEAA Business Meeting (5-6pm) **Student Union Ballroom**

Reception (6-6.30pm) **Faculty Center**

Banquet (6.30-7.30pm) **Faculty Center**

Keynote Address

Ken Miller: Is Evolution "Only a theory"? (7.30-8.30pm) **Faculty Center**

ABSTRACTS

S14 Abiola, Rakibat (St John's University) Born to Run: Biocultural Challenges to Assumptions about Race and Athletic Performance

This paper challenges assumptions and stereotypes that elite athletic talent is pocketed within certain ethnic or “racial” groups throughout the world, and that it is somehow linked to an underlying genetic component. Using an anthropological approach this paper will give a holistic and integrative explanation for the recent Kenyan dominance in elite distance running. My research has shown that the cultural traditions, and general lifestyle and training patterns of Kenyan runners play a profound role in their athletic success, far beyond any assumed genetic advantage. As a collegiate athlete and long distance runner myself, this work is part of a larger project that involves interviewing individuals from my own Cross Country team and other distance runners. I have been investigating their perceptions of endurance running and what they believe it takes to reach the highest levels of competition. A central research question is whether or not long distance runners foster stereotypes that athletic talent is “racially” distributed, often found in the media and among people within the larger sports community. Overall this paper seeks to dispel many myths about “race” and athletic performance, including ambiguous statements appearing on the American Anthropological Association’s website on Understanding Race.

S1 Achilles, Erin (UMass-Amherst) Growing old in Ranomafana National Park: Locomotor proficiency in young and old Propithecus edwardsi

Aging is a complex process which inevitably affects all humans. In order to further understand senescence, non-human primate models can be used. Studies have found that all types of senescence occur in primates—reproductive, cognitive, dental, and locomotor. However, most studies focus only on captive individuals and species studied are limited. In past years, an ongoing research project has been conducted at Ranomafana National Park on senescence in Propithecus edwardsi and Microcebus rufus. As this research has not specifically looked at the differential locomotor success in these species due to age, the present study looks at wild Milne Edwards’ sifakas (Propithecus edwardsi) in order to determine if there are changes in locomotor proficiency between young and old individuals. Results indicate that senescence may be affecting the locomotor patterns of these lemurs, in particular resting and travel time. However, other factors such as sex, site location, and group also affect locomotion. Though preliminary, this research adds to a growing body of knowledge on senescence which provides clues as to the evolution of aging in humans.

S18 Augenstein, Alisa (Gray and Pape, Inc.) The Sundry Dome: How and Why the Dome Has Become a Diverse Architectural Symbol

This paper will demonstrate that domed architecture is a diversified symbol used on religious, governmental and commercial buildings in Europe, the Middle East and North America, depending upon time and location. The two main aspects to consider when looking at a domed construction are its interior space vs its exterior shape. The architects of early domed architecture focused on the interior as a religious space. Entering a centralized area such as the Pantheon, forced the eyes upwards to the apex or oculus, which signified the heavens. Eventually the introduction of domed buildings to the United States allowed our forefathers to use their external shape as symbols of power and unity. The higher or more ornate the dome, the easier it was to perceive as an authoritative and inclusive symbol, used in both governmental and commercial architecture.

S2 Baker, Mary (Rhode Island College) Challenges of Exploring Diversity: The Adaptive Benefit of Self-Medication in Animals

It is known that animals make contact with and benefit from medicinal substances that are used by humans for treating a variety of maladies. Among some species, medicinal substances are ingested, some animals apply them topically and others weave them into nesting materials. A common feature of these substances are pungency, bitter taste and/or some form of kinesic stimulation. While it is not known for certain in animals intend to self-medicate— indeed it seems clear in some cases they do not— there is evidence for the adaptive benefit of these behaviors, suggesting an evolutionary link in the attraction to such substances. In this paper I will present a variety of examples of animals that make use of medicinal substances in ways that parallel uses by humans.

S1 Betz, Jason (Southern Connecticut State University) Diagnostic measurements of the earliest stone tools

This poster is a presentation of research conducted at the National Museum of Ethiopia in November 2008. Artifacts from the oldest collection of stone tools in the world from the Gona Paleoanthropological Project were measured and compared in regards to how efficiently they were produced. The 2.6 million year old Oldowan whole flake collection is compared to the 1.6 million year old Acheulian whole flake collection in order to test whether there are significant differences in flake manufacture, as one would expect. Additionally, different methods for trying to understand what flake efficiency is and how it is measured (e.g. digital imaging techniques vs. traditional metrics) are examined.

F2 Bisha, Tim (University of Western Ontario) Banishing the dark: Building with metaphor in Uppermost Canada

In 1792, Josiah Cutten, a black slave in Upper Canada, was executed for grand larceny. By various eyewitness accounts and his own admission, Cutten had broken into a private dwelling and tried to make off with a quantity of smoked skins, rum and pelts. Given that the total value of these goods exceeded 20 schillings, the charge of grand larceny was simple. For criminal cases, British law was in effect in Upper Canada, and the sentence for grand larceny was death. But there is more than meets the eye in the Cutten case. In his declarations during the sentencing, Judge Powell's metaphors about darkness and baseness delineated not just the time of a deed and its immoral character, but also the shadowy edges of a society being carved from darkness beyond, a world where wild animals and burglars at night ranked the same. It was a statement about the very emergence and survival of settler society. Using the Cutten case as an entry point, this paper explores the disciplining force of metaphor in the construction of early Upper Canadian society.

S16 Bjelic, Alma (Franklin Pierce University) What does it mean to Bosnian American youth to be Bosnian?

After the 1990 Yugoslavian civil war it was estimated that 1.2 million people were driven out of Bosnia and out of that 450,000 have settled in the US and Canada. As Bosnian Americans assimilated to American language and culture, being accepted back home became more difficult due to economic differences. Through their struggle of becoming multi-cultured, Bosnia has also felt the affect of thousands of Bosnian Americans making their yearly migrations back home for a few months. Language and pop culture were two of the main areas showing American influence in Bosnia. Paradoxically while native Bosnians build barriers between Bosnian Americans and Native Bosnians, they also desire what Bosnian Americans have and seek to be like them.

S4 Bovy, Kristine (University of Rhode Island) Examining archaeological bird remains to answer biogeographical questions

The potential for investigating faunal remains from shell midden sites to better understand the past distributions and abundances of animals, as well as human and environmental interactions, has long been recognized. Archaeology can provide a critical long-term temporal dimension, one that is typically absent from studies of modern animal populations or historical breeding censuses. Such information is needed for waterbirds in the Pacific Northwest, which have faced numerous challenges in recent decades, as well as significant changes in both the population sizes and distributions of many species. Zooarchaeological research is able to provide baseline data on these birds and help biologists better understand the factors contributing to these historically documented changes. However, although birds, especially waterfowl, are often discussed in the ethnographic literature of the Northwest Coast, they tend to comprise a fairly small percentage of the faunal assemblages in the region and are often left unanalyzed. Therefore, I have recently analyzed large assemblages of bird bones (NISP>11,000) from two coastal sites in Washington State, and will discuss the archaeological and biogeographical implications of these data. This study documents how much can be learned by analyzing such faunal assemblages in detail.

F6 Brenner, Kevin (Western Connecticut State University) & Daniel Cruson Artifacts of the Revolutionary War

Artifacts of War looks at the Environmental and Cultural Processes in Redding, Ct and its affects on the found Archaeological Record. An overview of Found Features and Artifacts and their contextual analysis will be discussed as well as what can be determined from such finds and how they either support or bring the documented historical record into question.

S21 Brenton, Barrett (St John's University) NEAA Presidential Session: The Challenges of Exploring Biocultural Diversity

In the spirit of this year's meeting theme this session is meant to provide a forum for our community to discuss and reflect on anthropology's commitment to understanding biological and cultural diversity across all time and space. As we celebrate the 200th anniversary of Darwin's birth and 150th year of his publication *On the Origin of Species* we must recognize that as in the field of biology, evolution is a unifying principle for anthropology's understanding of how our species came to be. Yet from that point onward we have historically held widely divergent theoretical views and opinions on explaining who we are, what we have become, and where we are going. This Presidential Session will begin with a few biocultural lessons drawn from Darwin on the evolution of human diversity and then move to open the discussion by welcoming individuals from different subfields to share their varied experiences and thoughts on the future and relevance of our diverse academic and applied discipline.

S19 Brink-Danan, Marcy (Brown University) Diversity's Dangers: Anti-Cosmopolitanism and its Everyday Effects

I argue, through the ethnographic example of Jews in Istanbul, that without a fundamental examination of the production and interpretation of knowledge of difference, a reckoning of lived cosmopolitanism is incomplete. I thus consider the issue of knowledge not as one of the missing pieces which would allow us to define cosmopolitanism, but, rather, as a prerequisite for understanding the phenomenon altogether. Being a Jewish cosmopolitan means knowing about different ways of being and, perhaps more importantly, in which contexts one should (and should not) perform difference. This article thus portrays the dangers involved in claiming a cosmopolitan identity and the contexts in which this claim might be censored. In this light, I consider the conditions in which people might consider themselves "reluctant cosmopolitans" (Swetschinski 2000; Mandel 2008).

S3 Burlingame, Rebecca (Bridgewater State College) An Analysis of Quartz Debitage from the Middleborough Little League Site (paper to be read by Luke Miller)

Questions have developed about the lithic reduction sequence at the Middleborough Little League site due to the preponderance of potentially sacred artifacts vs. the dearth of tool artifacts. Quartz debitage collected in the 2006 and 2007 dig seasons at the Middleborough Little League site were analyzed and a number of physical attributes were recorded. From the data collected on each flake, the hope was to tease out the possible reduction sequence of the items that were worked at this site. Statistical sampling of various attributes is revealing a distinct 'preference' of attribute types over others. These attribute 'preferences' and other statistical anomalies will be detailed in this study. This study has the potential to expand far beyond the relatively limited one done here.

F2 Busbee, Elizabeth (Sereus LLC) Metacommunicative competence in BDSM negotiations

BDSM is a condensed version of three acronyms: B/D for bondage and discipline, D/S for dominance and submission, and S/M for sadism and masochism. Metacommunicative competence is a speaker's ability to analyze conversation, or to talk about talk. Metacommunication is reflexive, operating above and beyond interactional proficiency, involving an individual's ability to construct effective discourse about verbal interaction. Practitioners of BDSM often demonstrate advanced awareness of language use. Following definitions of key terms related to BDSM and communication, I explain how metacommunicative competence operates within contexts relevant to BDSM. Metacommunicative competence affects scene negotiation and discussions of risk, verbal play activities, and relationship compatibility awareness. BDSM requires negotiation of risk levels, which must be mutually agreed upon by all participants, whether the interaction is limited to a brief activity or a long-term relationship dynamic. Risk acceptance is personal, relative, and contextual, requiring partners to establish compatibility based on shared or similar levels of perceived danger, which I refer to as risk footing. Drawing on two years of ethnographic fieldwork in a BDSM community in the southeastern United States, this presentation explores the role of metacommunication in the elaborate discourse of BDSM activities and relationships.

S3 Caerulus, Matthew (Bridgewater State College) Fire-Cracked Rock Analysis from the Little League Site

This Presentation is focusing on the fire-cracked rock analysis of samples collected from the Middleboro Little League Site. The purpose of this analysis was to observe microcracks within these samples; and by doing this try to determine if the samples had been cultural fire-altered. This was based on the likelihood of cultural alteration, relevant to the relative age of the fire-shocking events present within the samples.

S8 Celia, Nicole (Bridgewater State College) Anthropology and History: A Holistic Approach to Understanding Race, Class and Gender.

A study of power and stratification within social, political, and economic contexts is largely dependent upon materialistic ideology, with regards to the distribution of and access to resources, and is typically contingent upon cultural beliefs and attitudes surrounding race, class, and gender. Drawing from anthropology's commitment to interdisciplinarity, this paper analyzes the feminist historical and anthropological thought, to identify the methodologies and theoretical understandings that historians and anthropologists have developed, to understand the ways in which gender, race and class intersect. This study also examines the quandary of cross-discipline studies, by exploring the debate of those in favor and those opposed to 'integrating' the two fields. Finally, this study hopes to produce an insight onto the so-called field of "historical anthropology" by highlighting the ways in which a blending of analysis from two disciplines can inform, enhance, and produce a holistic understanding of power stratification.

S2 Clarkin, Patrick (UMass-Boston) War and growth of Hmong and Laotian adults

In the last century, high-intensity armed conflict has been linked with reductions in childhood stature in various countries. Few studies have examined whether disruptions to economic and ecological conditions caused by the Second Indochina War (1958-75) led to insults to childhood growth, or whether the effect of those insults was permanent. Using retrospective life histories collected from interviews, the current research examined whether refugee experiences were correlated with reduced adult stature in a sample of 378 ethnic Lao and Hmong adults residing in the United States (New England and the Midwest), as well as French Guiana. These two ethnic groups originate in Laos, where war disrupted food acquisition for much of the rural population. Results reveal that many individuals were forced to leave their homes multiple times due to the conflict, which is consistent with the historical record. For both sexes, the number of times a person was displaced by military conflict, either within Laos or across an international border, was inversely correlated with final stature, sitting height, and leg length. Thus, it appears that armed conflict has had a permanent, negative effect on the physical growth of Hmong and Lao refugees. The implications of these findings will be discussed.

S8 Colter, Tracy (Bridgewater State College) Power in Native American Gaming.

The focus of this paper is on how contemporary Native Americans are working to combat the negative effects of Western Imperial hegemonic forces on their livelihood and well-being. Specifically, Native Americans are exercising their sovereignty as nations to implement gaming facilities to make improvements in their communities and reservations in general. Despite some controversy and having a bad reputation, gaming institutions - although varying in degrees of success and wealth-distribution - have been overtly positive and beneficial to Native American tribes who have elected to establish them. Among the changes made through gaming revenues, general economic development and vast improvement to on-reservation educational programs are most prominent. Implementing such facilities in and of itself is an act of sovereignty and self-governance, and aids Native Americans in the constant power struggle they endure with the local, state and federal governments of the United States. Research was gathered from textual sources, Native American web sites and on-line interviews, bringing fieldwork to the classroom setting.

S16 Connolly, Sean (Ithaca College) Living across borders: An exploration of border policy versus reality in Ghana and Togo

In this paper I will give a snapshot into life in the Ghana-Togo borderlands, specifically in the Likpe villages of eastern Ghana and the Danyi villages of western Togo. In examining the day-to-day practicalities of life on the border, I found that the border's meaning can change completely depending upon which side you find yourself on, regardless of how closely linked the neighboring communities may be. This perspective applies to the spheres of politics, ethnicity, economics and history, and the relative advantages and disadvantages each group is found to possess. Also included is an examination of Ghanaian border enforcement and policy as it relates to the lives of those who find themselves in its shadow.

S1 Crandall, Jessica & Kalen Casey (SUNY-Potsdam) The historical demography of the St. Lawrence County Almshouse

The St. Lawrence County Almshouse in Canton, New York was established in 1869 and had inhabitants until it was closed in the 1960's. Census data from 1860 through 1910 and two surviving books containing burial records (Late 1800's -1919) were entered into a database. The data provides the opportunity to look at demography by comparing cemetery populations and living populations of the almshouse to see how representative the cemetery is of the living population. Population pyramids from

the cemetery and census records will be compared. Additionally population history will be analyzed by tracking individuals in the census and mortuary records.

F6 Cruson, Daniel Incidents of regional variation in winter encampment hut construction: Huts and history at Redding Connecticut

Excavation at two enlisted men's huts in Putnam Memorial State Park, Redding Connecticut has revealed substantial differences in hut site preparation. This park commemorates the Revolutionary War winger encampment of 1778-79 where regiments of the New Hampshire line and Canadian volunteers spent the winter months between December and April. These huts were located in an area that we suspected marked the boundary between the New Hampshire and Canadian regiment. The differences that we discovered tend to confirm this supposition. Further, these differences strongly suggest regional variation in the approach to hut construction. This leads to the question of consistency vs. hut variation as the winter camps evolved over the course of the war and indicates areas that need further attention as Revolutionary War archeology proceeds.

S1 Dauria, Susan (Bloomsburg University) Commemorating small town industrial labor

The rejuvenation of a small, dilapidated museum in Amsterdam, New York is the story of one community's attempt to memorialize the life history of working class culture and factory laborers. It is a poignant story, but one that can apply to many deindustrialized towns across the United States. For this community, the only thing left from the era of backbreaking hard work and gradual economic success (however short lived) is a museum exhibit entitled "A Complicated Weave: Factory Work in Amsterdam, New York." This poster will display the process of creating the unique exhibit dedicated to the laborers that made their living in an industrial economy. It is an economy that slowly disappeared from this community, and which has been romanticized by the local inhabitants. Just as the agricultural past in America has been idealized and memorialized, so too is its industrial history. "The passing of time needs a rite of passage: old industrial activities are turned into scientific curios worthy of a final discourse." (Debary 2004:122)

F2 DiStefano, Douglas (Roger Williams University) The manipulation of discourse: Perceptions of health and over-the-counter medications

In western culture, there are certain constructions and discourses that determine one's behavior and perceptions when managing one's health. By comparing allopathic and natural medications, I will examine the cultural forces, social dynamics and underlying structures that guide consumers in their decision-making process. I conducted a small-scale ethnography at a natural health food store and commercial drug store in a town in the northeastern United States. Through qualitative techniques, I gained insights into the way individuals perceive health and over-the-counter medications. Manufacturers of over-the-counter medications carefully incorporate the use of symbols, metaphors and images to promote and sell their products. In U.S culture, the medical experience centralizes around the notion of time, productivity, fast-relief and convenience. My data also shows an overlapping of ingredients and forms of preparations regarding both natural and allopathic over-the-counter medications. Moreover, the natural health movement is gaining momentum, regardless of the politics and dominant discourse of allopathic medicine.

S15 Doucette, Dianna & Erin Flynn (Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.) Continuing the Trend: New Discoveries at the J.T. Berry Site North Reading, MA

Recent archaeological investigations at the J.T. Berry Site built upon the work and conclusions drawn by Ripley Bullen over 50 years ago, as noted in his 1949 publication Excavations in Northeastern

Massachusetts. New data was collected on Middle and Late Archaic settlement and subsistence patterns and lithic technology within the Upper Ipswich and Shawsheen River drainages by populations of hunter-gatherers to help establish the current model of pre-contact land use systems.

F5 Dube, Jamie (University of New Hampshire, Roger Williams University) Lens of achievement: A comparison of measurements of achievement in two elementary schools

In Spring 2004 I conducted participant observation at an elementary school located in the southeastern Massachusetts city of New Bedford. Throughout the months, these broad observations gained a narrower focus. After observing the culture of the classroom, I focused on the school's and classroom's lenses of achievement. These lenses can be defined as how a person or group perceived a situation. Through observations I explored and compared how administrators such as the principal, teachers, and students measured achievement through an objective and subjective lens. Years later I began participant observation at a kindergarten located in seacoast Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Like the elementary school in New Bedford, this school measured achievement through a subjective and objective lens. A tension between these two lenses existed at both schools. This presentation will explore why this tension may exist in two dramatically different schools.

S15 Elquist, Ora (Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.) Archaeological Investigations at Big Creek 2: A Multicomponent Campsite in South-Central Pennsylvania

Big Creek 2 is a multicomponent campsite located within the Ridge and Valley Province in Bedford County, south-central Pennsylvania. Investigations revealed that the site consists of numerous overlapping deposits representing short-term campsite occupations spanning 9,000 to 10,000 years. Short-term campsites in the area typically consist of low density artifact scatters, but its ridge gap location likely made it a favored area resulting in focused artifact deposition. Site occupants likely used the area to exploit resources on surrounding ridgetops, and from more than one valley system accessible from the gap.

F5 Ettenger, Kreg (University of Southern Maine) Not Like I Imagined: Experiencing Diversity Through Field Study

This paper explores the potential and challenges of teaching about cultural diversity in the context of an applied anthropology field course. The course, at the University of Southern Maine, involves taking undergraduate students from Maine to several Cree communities in northern Quebec, where they learn about indigenous tourism, economic development and related issues. The field course is part of a long-term collaborative project between the author and the Cree Outfitting and Tourism Association (COTA). While providing students with direct experience in conducting applied fieldwork, it also gives them the chance to experience Cree culture and lifestyles (both in modern communities and out on the land), the boreal environment, and Quebec culture and history. The challenges are many, from rustic camping conditions to dietary and health concerns. But the greatest challenge may be helping students who have learned about cultural diversity in the classroom to set aside their preconceptions and experience modern Cree culture for what it is, with all its problems, complexities, and modern accoutrements.

S4 Faux, Jennifer (University of Buffalo) The distribution of half-conical figurine assemblages at Teotihuacan

The figurine assemblages of Teotihuacan have been intensively studied by archaeologists in the past, yet little is known regarding the Half-Conical figurine assemblages. These figurine assemblages have not been meticulously examined since the 1970's. Moreover the research conducted on the Half-Conical figurines in the 1970's did not offer comprehensive interpretations based on their distribution, nor their

function in Teotihuacan. This paper will address the distribution of the Half-Conical figurine assemblages at Teotihuacan in hopes of understanding their role in Teotihuacanos' everyday lives. An intensive survey of the figurine's distribution was addressed by mapping the figurine's dispersal on at Teotihuacan. Based on the results of the maps, the paper determined the number of Half-Conicals pertaining to the structural interpretations of specific architectural features of Teotihuacan. In doing so, the focus of the study is to understand whether there is a particular number of figurines associated with a specific region of Teotihuacan based on the location of workshops, apartment compounds, plazas, burials, etc. Thus, the paper asserts the role of the figurines relating to the religion/ritual, politics, and social organization of Teotihuacan.

S1 Fiorenzano, Alana, Nicholas Felicetti, Kayla Neill, Audrey Geisler (Community College of Rhode Island) How might a virtual museum of cultural artifacts help better understand public heritage in culturally diverse societies?

Public heritage is the combination of the written record, material artifacts, and cultural memory using public archaeology and public history. Public Archaeology is everything that relates to the wider society and their cultural resources. Public history is history that is seen, heard, read, and interpreted by a society. Public historians expand on the methods of academic history by emphasizing non-traditional evidence and presentation formats, reframing questions, and in the process creating a distinctive historical practice. As historians we have a responsibility to the public to educate them thoroughly, about their heritage and why we are so diverse. On a dig site for the long forgotten Cowesett tribe; you come across strange artifacts that look like pipe stems. There are a few dozen, when are they from, how could they be cross referenced easily? What is the significance of so many together? I ask these questions because as historians our methods for discovery are still lingering in the 20th century. Our cultures and societies have been melted together for hundreds of thousands of years, we need a way to categorize and look up information in a way that suites our time. So I propose a virtual data base for all artifacts and their stories. That way a vital piece of some ones heritage is not forgotten in a dusty old drawer.

S5 Florio, Raffaele (Community College of Rhode Island) Holistic History and the Backyard Exotic

In the most general terms, this talk will discuss the methodologies of ethnohistory and how they relate to the field of public history. The presentation will open with my approach to ethnohistory, a methodology I call "Holistic History." The second piece will discuss ways of integrating this methodology into public history especially within the college curriculum. Also embedded in this will ideas regarding the role of local teaching colleges and universities and their responsibilities to the communities which they call home. In short, I'd like to propose ways scholars might find the "exotic" within their own backyards, allowing students to participate in meaningful, satisfying anthropological and historical research. I will close with a brief outline of current projects with which my students are currently engaged.

S20 Fluehr-Lobban, Carolyn (Rhode Island College) Anthropology and National Security: Should I take this Job?

Panelists: Laurie Rush (US Army Archaeologist), Christopher Jasperro (US Naval War College), Richard Lobban (RIC, Naval War College), Peter Allen (RIC)

Since 2006 the AAA Commission on Anthropology's Engagement with US Security and Intelligence Communities (CEAUSSIC) has been considering the professional and ethical issues that arise when anthropologists are employed in a range of US Government national security organizations. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan are currently being waged less with the use of "kinetic" operations and more with "soft" approaches using applied cultural knowledge and concepts. The present moment is dynamic and no universal or monolithic understanding or application of the culture concept exists. The Human Terrain

Systems (HTS) has attracted the greatest public attention and controversy, but this diverts attention from the multiple ways, through programs and personnel, that anthropologists are being employed and recruited for national security work. Sorting out the employment, professional, and ethical issues is vital for younger anthropology professionals seeking their first employment, and for other anthropologists for whom multiple term-contract opportunities exist. This panel features anthropologists employed in military education, archaeologists working for the US military engaged in domestic and foreign assignments, and anthropologists working in the academy who have written about the ethical and conceptual issues confronting the discipline and the profession.

S8 Fox, Diana (Bridgewater State College) Blurring Boundaries of Classroom Field: Examinations of Diverse Expressions of Power

This panel brings together two students from my "Political Anthropology" course taught in the Fall 2008, as well as one student who travelled with me to Trinidad to live with a family and pursue participant observation, as my research assistant. In the classroom setting, students wrote final papers that they will present here. One paper (Colter) addresses the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of gaming for contemporary Native Nations, particularly in New England, drawing both from textual analyses and e-mail and telephone interviews -- part of what Appadurai refers to as the globalization of anthropological methods. A second paper from the course (Celia) explored the intersecting and divergent approaches of the disciplines of Anthropology and History toward theorizing power dynamics, similarly drawing from textual analyses and interviews with Anthropology and History faculty at Bridgewater State College. The third paper on the panel draws primarily from fieldwork in the village of Caura, Trinidad, where McCarthy resided for six weeks in the summer of 2007. Her insights into village life, particularly around issues of water conservation and management and how these are gendered is informed both by local narratives and by undergraduate anthropology coursework. In this sense, the data and conclusions students convey represent a blend of "the field" and "the classroom" -- the classroom itself informed by multiple anthropological field experiences including the panel organizer (Fox). Articulating the relationship between the two demonstrates a challenge to Anthropology to disentangle these heuristic domains to avoid reification of both--an ongoing internal struggle as the discipline continues to assess itself in the post-"crisis" period.

S6 Francis, Josephine (Rhode Island College) Assessing ancestry from skeletal remains

As apprentice forensic anthropologists, Angela Lapworth and I were responsible for estimating the ancestry of a potential Native American skull with a view to repatriation via NAGPRA. Using a variety of reference materials our assessment revealed it is of probable Native American origin and possibly includes African ancestry. This report discusses the relationship between the abstract nature of the reference materials and the reality of human variation, including a commentary on the futility of identifying skeletal remains of mixed heritage using guides that divide humans into three discrete subdivisions. Moreover, although FORDISC 3.0 (computer software) is able to identify individuals of mixed ancestry it is only as good as its database and it is not immune to errors. The skull that we analysed was accompanied by a sparse history which restricted our examination and compromised our conclusion. Individual identity is multifaceted and includes personal attributes, such as ancestry, but the physical and cultural context of the skeletal remains is also important in the assessment process. Ultimately, the role of a forensic anthropologist is to identify the human remains and to view ancestry in the context of the individual.

S2 Fratkin, Elliot (Smith College) When nomads settle: Social and health aspects of sedentism among Kenyan pastoralists

The settling of pastoralists in farms, towns, and refugee camps has occurred in varying rates throughout Africa's arid regions. While the settling of livestock keeping nomads has been advocated by international development agencies and national governments as a way of providing social services and integrating nomads into the national economy, the health and social benefits of settling have been partial or incomplete. This paper investigates social and health consequences of voluntary settlement among pastoral groups of Kenya including Samburu, Rendille, and Maasai. This paper points to both benefits and costs of sedentism including the creation of new economic opportunities, improved access to formal education and health care, and greater physical security. But sedentism is also associated with a decline in women and children's nutrition and health, and to changes in cultural values including a decline in the 'moral economy' of kinship-based redistribution. Given the large attention by international development agencies to this issue, it is recommended that development policies aim at maintaining local livestock production while improving food security and health care for both nomadic and recently settled populations.

S18 Freedman, Jacob (Gray and Pape, Inc.) Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Ceramics

One of the issues central to understanding a culture is the manner in which people organize themselves on a regional landscape. Diversity in regional material culture often provides archaeological evidence for a culture or society's organizational patterns. Patterns themselves which show great diversity from region to region and through time. In Northern New England archaeological correlates of social organization remain an open empirical question. This study investigates whether a particular element of material culture, ceramics, can be used to test competing organizational hypotheses at a scale smaller than the overarching late ceramic (1350-650 B.P.) culture area already well defined in the literature (including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and bordering areas of New Brunswick, and Quebec). One hypothesis is that people organized into groups that exploited the coast and the interior. The second hypothesis is that people organized into groups to exploit river drainages. These hypotheses are compared to the ethnohistoric record left by the first European explorers to visit the area. Ethnohistoric evidence is interpreted as consistent with a native social world that was divided by the regions major river drainages.

S16 Gage, Sue-Je (Ithaca College) Politics and policies of recognition: "Diversity," "multiculturalism" and "mixed-race" Koreans in South Korea

"Amerasians" or "mixed-blood" Koreans with US American descent challenge ideas of purity, citizenship and national claims to culture in their day to day lives in an era of globalization within the historically ethnonationalist Korean terrain. While words such as "diversity" and "multiculturalism" are newly part of the government's lexicon and new policies, the politics of getting recognized as part of the accepted "diversity" within these campaigns is entirely different matter. Who gets chosen and who gets left out of this movement towards "multiculturalism" is an interesting debate. Also, the impacts of these campaigns are just now starting to show some highly debatable "results." This presentation addresses "cultural citizenship" and the politics of gaining recognition in South Korea. It specifically asks how the Korean government is defining "diversity" and "multiculturalism" and how these policy campaigns get played out among the various populations that have been excluded from a Korean identity.

S7 Galvin, Anne (St. John's University) Women in Labor: Modes of Femininity inside the Jamaican Dancehall Music Industry

Jamaican dancehall music has been understood as a markedly masculine genre which largely expresses urban working class male subjectivities. The content of the music has explicitly sexual overtones, and the

fantasy of the “dancehall queen” is one of working class black female empowerment through sexuality. However, this image is not an unproblematic one given the widespread stereotyping of working class v.s. elite femininities. Despite the many obstacles to female participation in dancehall, there are numerous successful female performers who have elected to navigate this deeply male dominant context. By interviewing women active in the dancehall industry, and observing the social space of a prominent Kingston based dancehall music production company, I attempt to understand the differently performed gender roles available to female employees of the dancehall industry and the ways in which the female dancehall persona requires the negotiation of class-specific gender norms in a highly economically stratified society.

S16 Hardin, Jessica (Brandeis University) Taro or hamburgers?: Meals, space, and fa’a Samoa (the Samoan way)

McDonalds, the mundane representation of high tech food, monotony, and “value” for many white middle class Americans is simultaneously a space of globalness, transgression, and prestige for my informants in Hawaii. Based on fieldwork conducted in the summer of 2008 in a Samoan community in Hawaii I will examine how Samoan families are using McDonalds as a way to articulate a new sense of family in the context of local power dynamics. By examining the ways that Samoan people in Hawaii experience McDonalds it is possible to see the mundane, everyday practices that people use in order to create spaces for cultural play. McDonalds is being incorporated into the moral and political landscape of this Samoan community as a performative space for the creation and negotiation of status and prestige while also challenging normative notions of family, gender, and time. This argument extrapolates on the ways in which Samoaness and its counterpart palagi-ness (whiteness) are juxtaposed and reified through the use of food and space.

S12 Hersker, Alan (SUNY Potsdam) & Caitrin Lynch (Olin College) Aging and the Aged

We invite scholars, students, researchers and all those interested in Aging and the Aged to join us for a brown-bag lunch. We hope to open a dialogue between members of the NEAA who are working with these issues in local, regional, and global contexts, both theoretical and applied. Other possible outcomes could include the creation of an Aging and the Aged interest group, collaboration on research and other endeavors, and mentoring. The agenda will be informal, but to facilitate our introductions, please consider sending 1-2 paragraphs with your name, affiliation, and a description of your work to Alan Hersker at herskeal@potsdam.edu by 7 March. We will compile that information and distribute it to the attendees at the brown-bag lunch. For planning purposes, RSVPs are requested but not required.

S3 Hoffman, Curtiss M. (Bridgewater State College) The Middleborough Little League Site: 2008 Season Report

Work at the Middleborough Little League Site continued through the end of the summer of 2008. This year’s work concentrated on the delineation of the eastern and western edges of the site, and the exploration of some of the features discovered in previous seasons. This presentation will summarize the results of the 2006-08 seasons in terms of artifact and feature distributions, and will also introduce some of the analytical studies of the site undertaken during 2007-09 by current and former Bridgewater State College Public Archaeology students.

S15 Hubbard, Michael (Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.) Bioarchaeological Observations of Individuals Interred in the State Institution Burial Grounds

S3 Jacobucci, Susan A. (Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research) A Preliminary Low-Power Use-Wear Analysis on an Assemblage of Stone Artifacts Recovered from the Middleborough Little League Site

The analysis of stone edge artifacts recovered from the Middleborough Little League site, a multi-component Native American site composed of various occupations dated from the Early Archaic through Middle Woodland periods, gives an opportunity to examine human behavior or practice and choice. Archaeologists have utilized lithic analysis on stone artifacts to determine use-wear and function. This study couples a low-power microwear analysis and experimental archaeology to analyze stone edge artifacts recovered over several seasons and from various occupations associated with the Middleborough Little League site to address questions regarding lithic material choice and activities associated with the site. Even though these results are preliminary, this examination may assist us in understanding prehistoric lifeways and cultural practices in southern New England.

F5 Jacobson, Ken (UMass-Amherst): Rethinking Deflation: Why a Collapse of the Global Economy Could be Beneficial to the Future of this Planet with Special Emphasis on American Children

In this paper I explore both the conditions leading to and the ramifications of the current world wide recession. Expanding on the formalist/substantivist debate of the 1930's through the 1970's; and citing media reports and research data on children's behavior I argue that all economic transactions are so embedded in social/cultural belief systems as to make teasing them out a futile exercise. I further argue that the global economy has far too many negative economic, political, environmental, and social/cultural impacts to be sustainable in the long run. I then consider potential positive ramifications of world-wide deflation. Along those lines, a hypothesis is introduced that in coming generations human life spans will far exceed today's; and I speculate as to what kinds of societies are engendered by both the inherent flaws in the global economy and the prospect of healthy humans living well into their 100's. I conclude by suggesting it may be serendipitous that the global economic Humpty Dumpty may be impossible to be put back together.

S5 Johnson, Katharine (UMass-Boston) Public archaeology at the Wilbor House in Little Compton, RI

The Wilbor House, in Little Compton, Rhode Island, has been the home of the Little Compton Historical Society for over fifty years. The house itself was built in the 1690s and inhabited by the Wilbor family until about 1900, when it was sold out of the family and then occupied by various tenants until it was given to the Historical Society in 1955. Since then it has been in operation as a house museum with guided tours of not only that building, but other outbuildings on the premises. Recent archaeological excavations on the property have been undertaken as part of my Master's degree from UMass Boston. Throughout the excavations, it remained a goal of ours to include the public in the archaeological process of discovery and final interpretations. This included tours of the site during excavations to interested visitors, and an archaeology day as part of the Historical Society's "Hands on History" series. It will also include the eventual incorporation of the results into the guided tour and docent manual, as well as an exhibit with artifacts and explanations of the archaeological process. This paper deals with how the archaeological process at the Wilbor House has been and will be conveyed to members of the general public.

S4 Kasper, Kimberly, Kevin McBride and Margaret Morris (UMass-Amherst) Dimensions of Native American Homesteads: Evaluating Mashantucket Pequot Settlement Patterns on a Changing Landscape

This analysis focuses on the approximately thirty seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth century domestic homestead sites on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation in southeastern Connecticut. We will explore the spatial, temporal and social dimensions of homesteads at various scales to understand the relationship between domestic sites and the social and physical environment. The scale of resolution for this analysis is unique in comparison to other settlement analyses as we are able to evaluate homesteads “shifting” on the landscape in 10-30 year intervals. This investigation will help clarify: 1) if movements correlate with physical attributes of the landscape such as soils, wetlands, aspect and proximity to clusters of natural resources; and 2) how often domestic sites were constructed, reused and/or abandoned. In summary, defining the spatial components of homesteads at the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation will be informative about the adaptive strategies and underlying social organization of communities on a negotiated landscape.

S19 Kaspin, Deborah (Rhode Island College) Religious Fundamentalism on the Political Stage

The rise of religious fundamentalism around the world has commanded the attention of scholars, journalists, and statespeople, because of the leverage small groups of zealots can exert over large populations. News and entertainment media portray these groups as either evildoers or oddities, while scholars analyze them as social movements, adopting approaches that range from the narrowly particular to the broadly comparative. But most studies neglect a crucial dimension of analysis, namely, the conditions that give rise to religious fundamentalism and that either diffuse or intensify these movements. To address this omission, I focus on an important element of those conditions, namely, the role of the state in creating and directing religiously motivated opposition. I focus specifically on the American state which has far-reaching powers over its citizens, but is required by the Bill of Rights to protect their religious practices. This all but guarantees that religion will be the preferred idiom for American social movements and activism, both to defend the status quo and to oppose it. At the same time, the state channels organized opposition into the political process itself where the potential for collective violence is diffused. These twin attributes of the American polity contrast starkly with the political foundations of those countries where homegrown fundamentalist movements are far more lethal.

S1 Keller, Kaela (Community College of Rhode Island) Alternative Languages

Oral history and the tradition of narratives fill in the blanks of the historical written records. One of the most interesting and most vital parts of oral history are dialects. The way language is contrived tells the story, the history, of the people that the language is spoken by. The study of dialect can uncover a large portion of history that is lost by only studying the traditional written history of people. The focus of my research is on dialects in Southern Italy that are slowly being lost in our time.

S19 Krantz, Melendy (Ithaca College) Birth as transformation: Asian women in America share their stories

United States has an institutionalized system of maternity care that attempts to homogenize and generalize women’s experience giving birth. The structure of the hospital-based system allows women a certain amount of freedom depending on individual factors. From this study, I found that South and East Asian women living in America seemed to find personal space in the homogenizing system, possibly due to factors of voluntary displacement from their home countries, often isolated and therefore in a situation where self-expression was crucial to their existence as an individual. Through interviews and experiences of working as a doula, I attempt to better understand Asian women’s birth experiences as being

expressions of self in a small college town. I argue that as a result of the lack family support, access to social mobility and acceptance of the biomedical model as a legitimate form of care, the Asian women part of this study demonstrate personal transformations through birthing their children, finding ways to express themselves as individuals within the institution that surrounds them.

S4 Kruczek-Aaron, Hadley (SUNY Potsdam) Pioneers in the wilderness: The historical archaeology of an African American farming settlement in the Adirondacks

In this paper, I will introduce my research on one lesser-known episode in Adirondack history, in this case a mid-nineteenth-century land reform experiment that brought African American New Yorkers to the region as part of a settlement that participants nicknamed "Timbucto." I will describe the impetus for the experiment, which was the brainchild of wealthy abolitionist and land reformer Gerrit Smith (1797-1874), and I will examine how a range of nineteenth-century observers described the settlement. Though Smith and other commentators have almost universally derided the experiment as a failure, I will show how other documents and a spatial analysis of the settlement reveal a more complex Timbucto experience that will be further clarified via archaeological investigation beginning summer 2009.

S18 Largy, Tonya (Independent Consultant) Archaeofauna Recovered from Ellis Island: A Diversity of Species

A shell midden was discovered beneath the main building on Ellis Island during excavation for elevator footings prior to construction. Mitigation excavations were carried out between 1985 and 1987. The site contained a variety of artifacts and archaeobiological materials dating from the Late Archaic through Woodland Period. The midden yielded more than 5000 items catalogued as "bones, teeth/ivory, and fish scales." The bone assemblage was analyzed by the author at the Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Peabody Museum, Harvard University. The recovery method involved water-screening of all soils through 1/16th inch screens. This mesh size greatly increased the recovery of fish bones and the smaller bones of birds and small mammals which are present in this assemblage but which otherwise may have been lost. Very few organic remains were lost with this recovery method. Identified taxa include mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, and some human bone fragments.

S6 LaRocque, Renee M. (Northern Illinois University) Ontogeny of locomotion in Gorilla gorilla and the nature of terrestrial knuckle-walking adaptations in the African ape-human clade

Locomotor features associated with terrestrial knuckle-walking are fundamental to our understanding of the origin and evolution of hominid bipedalism. This study presents a detailed analysis of Gorilla gorilla positional behavior throughout ontogeny and in a variety of behavioral contexts. One hundred and seventy-four hours of positional, social, and maintenance behaviors were collected with a camcorder at the Bronx (NY), Brookfield (IL), and Lincoln Park (IL) zoos. Behaviors were recorded in The Observer XT using continuous focal-animal sampling. Western lowland gorilla locomotor development differs from mountain gorillas and chimpanzees. The rate and timing of locomotor events is delayed in Gorilla gorilla relative to Gorilla beringei. During mid- to late infancy, the ontogeny of locomotion in Gorilla gorilla and Pan overlaps. These findings have implications to our understanding of hominoid evolutionary history and the nature of terrestrial knuckle-walking adaptations in the African ape-human clade. Results suggest the transition from ancestral arboreal ape to descendent terrestrial biped can be explained as a terrestrial transition from knuckle-walking to upright bipedalism, and a symmetrical knuckle-walking gait represents a good mechanical model for the pre-bipedal stage of hominoid locomotor evolution.

S15 Leveillee, Alan (Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.) Where Will the Last Battle of King Philip's War Be Fought?

F4 Leveillee, Alan (Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.) An Open Forum on Native Americans, Archaeologists, and Sacred Places

Panelists: Bettina Washington (THPO), Cheryl Maltais- Andrews, John Brown (THPO), Doug Harris (DTHPO), Paul Robinson (RIHPHC), Ted Timerck, Nick Bellantoni (Connecticut State Archaeologist), Mitch Mulholand (UMASS), and Alan Leveillee (PAL)

The Turners Falls Sacred Ceremonial Hill Site has been determined National Register eligible. Theodore Timerck's film *The Great Falls* (formerly called *Hidden Landscapes*) is cited prominently in the site's Determination of Eligibility Notification. I propose to host a showing of Mr. Timerck's film at the NEAA, followed by a dialogue with the audience. A distinguished panel will join me to facilitate the dialogue. We have different perspectives and opinions on the topic of the film. My purpose in proposing that we all sit together and discuss the film and DOE (and the larger implications) is not to ignite debate- but to share a forum and engage in a dialogue. As individuals we may not have the same opinions or approaches, but we can come together and have a respectful dialogue.

S14 Liazos, Alex The 1950s Mbuti: A critique of Colin Turnbull's *The Forest People*

Colin Turnbull's *The Forest People* has been a beloved and influential book. It shows the hunting and gathering Mbuti living in harmony with their environment, leading a life of equality, sharing, cooperation, and carefree living. But the field notes for *The Forest People* show that the idyllic and egalitarian Mbuti of the book exist only in part. Some examples: There is the persecution of Sau, an old woman accused of being a witch. She is harassed, beaten, and shunned, until she finally leaves the group. Turnbull claims that the Mbuti are a gathering and hunting people. They are not. They rely on grown food. *The Forest People* takes place mostly in forest hunting camps, but the Mbuti live as long or longer in villages next to the forest. In *The Forest People* Turnbull says that there is gender equality, but the field notes include some serious violence against women. On the other hand, the notes do report frequent dancing, singing, fun, and living in the forest. *The Forest People* may best be seen as a work of art, not a realistic description of the 1950s Mbuti. Turnbull may be imagining how the Mbuti may have lived when they were gatherers and hunters.

S14 MacDougall, Pauleena (University of Maine) Anthropologists and Native peoples in the Northeast: Early twentieth century ethnographic methods and practices examined

This paper is a preliminary study in anticipation of a book on the topic of the history of ethics in fieldwork relating to Native American communities in the Northeast. As someone who has been employed by Native Americans and by an anthropology department in a university, I have noted the broad schism between the ways the two groups see one another. With the aid of an American Philosophical Society Phillips Fund grant, I have studied the fieldwork notes of Frank G. Speck and other anthropologists who worked in the Northeast. Speck worked with many Native American communities in the Northeast and elsewhere, and published numerous papers and books that have since been used by scholars of anthropology and Native scholars. The paper examines several questions. What were the ethical guidelines used by Frank G. Speck and his colleagues? How have Native communities either been helped or harmed by his work? How do the scholars of Native Studies and anthropology view these early ethnographies? What changes have taken place in terms of ethical guidelines and fieldwork methods? How can (and should) non-Native anthropologists continue to work with Native Americans in ways that enhance and support the effort of Native Studies scholars?

F5 Magee, Amanda (Ithaca College): Asian American cultural representation through childhood education

The objective for this paper was to research the representation of Asian-American communities within a small college town through the books available to the children on the topics of Asian and Asian-American culture and identity. The focus of the research was to how the available children's literature represented Asian and Asian Americans. Did they emphasize stereotypes of Asian-Americans as the "orient" or "model-minority." Are Asian communities depicted as having one combined culture? Are ethnicities given separate identities and histories? I challenge the notion that multiculturalism works to promote an appropriate representation of Asian Americans. Most of the accessible books attempt to promote an idea of "multiculturalism," but in effect actually work to against other definitions of "multiculturalism" by depicting marked "differences" between cultures and race. This was especially true when authors and illustrators tried representing a culture of which they were not apart. The importance of this study lies in the accessibility of these books to children who may readily absorb the material they are exposed to and how these negative notions of diversity will affect their perspective of multiculturalism in the future.

S5 Mailhot, Thomas (UMass-Boston) "What should we say to visitors?" CRM work and the public at the Fiske Center

Typically, archaeologists are discouraged from engaging the public during CRM projects. Clients often want as little as possible said about the job during the pre-construction phase. However after the project is finished, they have no problem discussing the archaeology. These clients often agree requests for giving public presentations about the excavation, as well as turning collections over to local museums/historical societies. The problem lies with when and how this archaeological information is presented to the public. Since all of the public interaction occurs after the archaeological excavations and construction have been completed, it appears that the archaeology is used more for public relations tool, rather than to engage them with its practices. In 2007, the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at UMass Boston was contracted to conduct excavations at the Barrett Farmstead in Concord, MA. Much to my surprise, we were encouraged to speak with anyone and everyone about the archaeology that was being done on the site. This paper discusses not only why this project was different then other CRM jobs, but when it is prudent to engage the public with archaeology.

S7 Mamula, Stephen (Rhode Island College) Recovering from a void: indigeneity and music in early 21st century Cambodia

This study investigates the regeneration of music culture in Cambodia following the Khmer Rouge genocide of 1975 to 1979. During that period over two million people, including *ninety percent* of the country's musicians, perished from starvation, torture, and executions. I examine how diverse institutional forces such as tourism, non-governmental organizations, and mass media, interface with music to reconnect or "re indigenize" Cambodia's people to their homeland. These forces are investigated within the rubric of the nation's current social and political challenges that include extreme poverty, governmental corruption, and mass trauma. Fundamentally, the paper attempts to address several interrelated questions: How is a nation's traditional music practice, decimated by warfare and genocide, (re) constructed in the early 21st century? Do such conditions produce a cultural "tabula rasa," a clean slate upon which new economic and national policy (manipulated by capitalist priorities and widespread governmental corruption) is imposed on surviving peoples, *and their musical expression*, with little resistance? What strands of pre-genocidal, music culture do Cambodians experience today and how is it experienced? Additionally, to what extent have the contexts, demographics and identifying *values* of Cambodian music been altered as a result of the country's recent past?

F2 Marshall, Chris (Unity College) Knowing their place: multiple narratives about a 19th century African-American settlement in rural Maine.

A thriving settlement of African-Americans flourished in a rural Maine township in the 1800s and then vanished, it is said. Interviews, observed natural discourse, archaeology and documentary research reveal that this is only one of multiple local narratives about the presence of African-Americans. This paper describes those narratives and the issues of pragmatics (meanings, contexts, and intentions) that mediate their performance. It also reaches conclusions about what happened to the African-American community.

S14 Marczak, Agnieszka (Rhode Island College) The importance of cultural relativism through the prism of the international debate over female circumcision

Within human rights, feminist, and political discourses, the axiomatic anthropological concept of cultural relativism has been confused with moral relativism and deemed outdated and useless because of its critique of universalism. Cultural relativists have been accused of denying the existence of universal human rights and therefore contributing to the suffering of those whose rights have been denied. Cultural relativism is portrayed as the idea that “anything goes” and that it means that all values systems are equally valid, making equal judgments on other’s behavior and cultural impossible, even when those behaviors are morally repugnant to those framing the debate. Using the controversy surrounding female circumcision, this paper attempts to show why the concept of cultural relativism is not only important, but essential for an understanding of the wider contexts within which certain practices are situated as well as why some of these practices are so morally problematic for those engaged in human rights and feminist discourses and how anthropologists can avoid the traps that feminist opponents of female circumcision have fallen into while remaining engaged in moral and ethical considerations.

F6 Mauro, Samantha & Lora Proietti (Western Connecticut State University): Campfollowers in the Revolutionary War

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the presence of female camp followers in the American Revolution, specifically those who joined General Putnam’s Division in Redding, CT during the winter of 1778-1779. The women in the Revolutionary Era left little evidence of their presence, either in written form, or in material culture. However, despite these confines, valid conjecture can be made describing their experiences. Comparative data about the lives and roles of women during the war was initially collected and served as a basic rubric to describe those specifically encamped in Redding. These females fulfilled stereotypical roles as housewives during the harsh New England winter. They cooked, cleaned, mended and washed uniforms, aided ill soldiers, and looked after their children. With these general guidelines established, more appropriate and site-specific research was then carried out to support the findings for those accompanying Putnam's troops. Our research entailed looking at primary and secondary sources including journals, town meeting minutes, provision lists, and letters. Finding information about women camp followers during this time is difficult, it is almost as if they never existed. However, although we might never know exactly who these people were, we can still attempt to tell their story.

S8 McCarthy, Linda (Bridgewater State College) Woman's Home and a Boys' "Lime": Observations of Life and Water in Caura Valley, Trinidad

In May-June, 2007, I travelled to Trinidad as a research assistant in association with the Centre for Gender and Development Studies, University of the West Indies. I took up residence in Caura River Valley, a rural area in northern Trinidad. My assignment was to become acquainted with local life and to document behaviors related to gender and recreational water usage. Recently graduated with a BA in Cultural Anthropology, I had the particular responsibility to approach local dynamics holistically, providing cultural context to enrich and elucidate my data. In addition to immersion in Caura life, I

conducted a series of questionnaires, surveys, and interviews for Caura residents, local leaders, and visitors. I also documented, in photographs and sketches, the physical layout of major areas, determining which areas were serviced by piped dam water, pumped river water, or neither. My research findings paint a picture of a region in flux, caught between its rural roots and an as yet unknown future. Development and tourism offer promise, dangers, and challenges to residents, particularly regarding access to clean water. While as anticipated, water concerns and behaviors frequently differed by gender, other factors including ethnicity, religion, economic status, location of residence, and local and national politics combined to form a complex image of life. Moreover, I found that my previous classroom experiences, theoretical, topical, and methodological, provided unique preparation for my work as a research assistant, and that in turn, my experiences in the field enriched and reinforced the knowledge garnered in the classroom.

S5 McMahon, Claire (SUNY-Potsdam) A path for preserving Iosepa: Developing an interpretative plan for the recently excavated Polynesian town at Iosepa, Utah through oral history

In the 1880s a group of Mormon converts from Hawaii emigrated to Salt Lake City, Utah to be close to the main body of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. By 1889, the group resettled to Skull Valley, Utah because of widespread discomfort from cultural differences in the community. A new town was formed named Iosepa, which was abandoned after 28 years and now exists only as an archaeological site. A local historical group, which includes direct descendants of the original Iosepa residents, is enthusiastic about developing the site as a living history center for Polynesian cultures. The current landowner is in favor of a more passive, non-invasive approach to interpreting the site. While all the involved parties agree that preserving the Polynesian culture and history associated with the town is necessary, a specific plan for Iosepa is still under speculation. In collecting narratives from the various stake holders, an inclusive plan for Iosepa may be developed which will reflect the community's input as to how the archaeological site should be interpreted, and will be available for the current landowner to incorporate into the future designs of the site.

S5 Melendez, Amalia (St. John's University) Indigenous Archaeology: Building Bridges between Archaeologists and Native Peoples

There has long been a tension between indigenous people and archaeologists. Indigenous archaeology serves to unite archaeologists and indigenous people in interpreting the past by valuing both points of view through active engagement. Yet indigenous archaeology, though it has many benefits, is not a standard practice in the discipline. This paper will review summer research with the Mohegan Field School in Uncasville, Connecticut. It was a unique ethnographic opportunity to witness indigenous archaeology first-hand. For 14 years members of the Mohegan tribe have been active participants, whether by excavating in the field school or as consultants offering informative insights on Mohegan history and traditions. This paper will reflect how this experience provides a working model for indigenous archaeology that can influence the practice of future archaeologists and anthropology in general. Most suspicions/misunderstandings can be resolved by working together towards a common goal. By assessing the experience, I will offer critical insights that I hope will help indigenous archaeology to construct the bridge between archaeologists and native peoples.

F2 Merrihew, Andrea (Roger Williams University) Identity and community: The importance of narrative within a homeless population

Narratives are a strategy that the homeless use to create meaning out of the chaotic events in their life experiences. The ideas of identity and community are strongly tied into the notion of agency and structure. This connection leads me to believe that both agency and identity, and structure and community work together. This is what creates the uniqueness of each individual narrative. My thesis was based on qualitative and ethnographic research including unobtrusive observations, in-depth interviews and Internet analysis. I conducted my research at an outreach center in a city in New England. This research is based on my two major themes of identity and community in correlation to Anthony Giddens' notion of agency and structure. This research is significant in understanding narratives to gain insight into the individuals going through their homeless experience. I feel it is important that more research be conducted on understanding narratives that evoke a sense of how shelter life has affected these individuals during their homeless experience and what the future could hold for other shelter programs and experiences.

S3 Miller, Luke (Bridgewater State College) Evidence of Paleo-Indian Migration in Southeastern Massachusetts

Recent excavation at the Little League Site in Middleborough, Massachusetts has uncovered two Paleo-Indian scrapers. Previously, the site had been demonstrated to have had considerable Archaic habitation as both a subsistence residence and production center of sacred objects. These scrapers, both of exotic cherts unknown in Massachusetts, show evidence of wide-ranging Paleo-Indian migration and trade.

S4 Mitchell, Ammie (University of Buffalo) Early Ceramic Technology in Western New York

The purpose of this study was to test the traditional assumption that Vinette 1 ceramics represent an adaptive strategy adopted by the Meadowood culture. Ritchie believed that the earliest ceramic vessels in New York were designed to utilize mast-forest resources. Overtime, these resources allowed the Meadowood and Middlesex cultures to sustain higher populations and to remain stationary for longer periods of time. This study hypothesized that if in fact Vinette 1 represents an adaptive strategy adopted by a single cultural group, such as the Meadowood culture, then one would expect Vinette 1 vessels to be similar within and between sites. Results of this study show that the outward appearance of early ceramic vessels is very diverse, usually with no two pots appearing alike. Additionally, different types of vessels with similar techno-functional properties were consistently found at each site. These results suggest that the traditionally defined Vinette 1 type ceramics are actually a well-developed ceramic system and that this early ceramic technology appears to be better developed, more widespread, and earlier than previously believed.

F3 Morenon, E. Pierre (Rhode Island College) Workshop on Creating Access: Native Americans in Higher Education

Panelists: Darrell Waldron (Rhode Island Indian Council), John Pagliarini (Rhode Island College), Maria Lawrence (Rhode Island College)

Discussions at Rhode Island College, extending over several years, have focused on ways to increase the access of Native American communities to higher education. This workshop will briefly summarize some of these past initiatives. Surprisingly, three percent of today's (2008/2009) freshman class at Rhode Island College has self-identified as Native American. We do not have an easy explanation for this impressive increase. We would like to have an open, frank discussion of current institutional approaches to serving under-represented communities. We want to solicit ideas from workshop participants that will build on changing local and national trends for Native American engagement and success in higher education.

F6 Morrison, Bethany (Western Connecticut State University) Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Middle Encampment, Redding, CT.

In June 2007, Western Connecticut State University's field school in archaeology conducted a reconnaissance survey of Middle Encampment, located in Redding, CT. Long-term goals for Middle Encampment include nomination as a State Archaeological Preserve, public education opportunities, and research regarding issues such as Native American and Black solidiers, as well as camp followers, including women. As a first step toward these goals, in 2007 we conducted a 100% pedestrian survey of the encampment property. Students reported significantly more surface features than were anticipated in a variety of forms, including the expected chimney remains, as well as various foundation shapes and sizes. Test excavations in 2009 will help confirm the identification and chronology of new features discovered during the survey. Preliminary data suggest that Middle Encampment was much more varied and complex than previous excavations at Putnam Park or even General Washington's very orders would suggest. This variation, and the preservation of more ephemeral features than remain at Putnam Park, may provide insight regarding the unofficial occupants of the three encampments, as well as adaptations made by the troops and their followers to the conditions, physical and social, specific to Middle Encampment.

**S11 Omohundro, John (SUNY Potsdam) Career Advice for Anthropology BAs
Panelists: Omohundro, J. (SUNY Potsdam), Skolnikoff, J. (Roger Williams University)**

Is anthropology a good preparation for a career? What are my options when I graduate with a B.A. in anthropology? How do I prepare while in university? How do I find an employer and convince him/her to hire me? Should I go to graduate school? Where? These and other questions will be addressed by two anthropologists who have been advising undergraduates and tracking their careers for over a quarter century. Other professional and avocational anthropologists are welcome to attend and put in their oar.

F6 Palladino, Larry & Jason Weber (Western Connecticut State University): Black Americans and Native Americans in the Revolutionary War

This paper is about the participation of blacks and indians in the American Revolution. In this paper we will explore the ways in which blacks and indians participated in the war. In addition to that we will determine what sides the indians and blacks fought on and what compelled them to make the choices that they did. We will explain our methods of research and how we arrived at the conclusions that we.

S7 Phan, Nghi (Ithaca College) Women in Shamanistic Traditions of East Asia

In the examination of East Asian religious traditions, it is typically assumed that an overarching blanket of Confucian influence on the establishment of patriarchy and distinct gender roles has kept women in the periphery of such traditions. However, evidence from pre-Confucian times as well as in present-day East Asia suggest that women have and still do play a prominent role in shamanistic folk religious traditions in parts of East Asian societies. Such traditions vary in terms of the perceived relationship between gender and spiritual access as well in terms of the social power held by women shamans, which depends on both the acceptance of supernatural phenomena and the perception of women in the wider society in which that tradition is situated. There exist traditions wherein the role of shaman is shared by both men and women, and those in which this role is exclusive to women, as well as those in which these shamanesses and priestesses are revered within society, in contrast to those wherein they are misunderstood, feared and vilified. The diversity and transformation of the roles of and perceptions toward shamanesses in East Asia is defined by both the mythologies and beliefs in which such traditions are rooted as well as the cultural changes East Asia has undergone. These changes have not only affected the social function of shamanesses, which include mediation with spirits, healing, and ritual for the well-being and good fortune of clients, they also determine the continued survival of these roles.

S18 Pretola, John (Gray and Pape, Inc.) Pelham Prase - A Local Connecticut Valley Lithic Resource

In western New England, prehistoric sites reveal a diversity of local and non-local lithic raw materials. Our emphasis on trade has often obscured the importance of local lithic resources and the roles that they may have played in the resource base. Over time did prehistoric peoples ignore, or carefully conserved local sources as a hedge against trade breakdowns? Were local materials sought out of convenience when sites were located within easy distance of their sources? The synchronic and diachronic roles of local materials need more examination. This paper documents a local chert from the Quinnetuck Narrows Site, Gill, Massachusetts.

S2 Rhine, Kathryn (Brown University) Dilemmas of Diagnoses: HIV Testing in Northern Nigeria

Without a test to confirm the presence of the virus, HIV represents an elusive threat. It is hidden physiologically for an unknown duration in a patient's body. Diagnostic testing, consequently, is at the center of interventions that seek to render the threat of HIV into defined, quantified, and manageable risks. This paper draws upon an extended ethnographic study of men and women living with HIV in the northern Nigerian cities of Jos and Kano. In it, I ask why it is that ordinary Nigerians would opt to receive a test and why might individuals not want to know? The virtues and fears embedded in the act of taking an HIV test, I suggest, are inextricably intertwined with questions of how families and relationships might be reconfigured in light of a positive test result. Evaluations of benefits, harms, and risks – the core of human rights-based analyses – must be understood through the lens of the social expectations of kinship in efforts to promote testing and protect health, and the ways in which kinship is enacted in the decisions surrounding tests and their results.

S18 Rollo-Koster, Joelle (University of Rhode Island) Diversity of Practice, Diversity of Tradition: The Looting of Papal Goods in the Middle Ages

This paper will start by offering evidence spanning several centuries demonstrating that ecclesiastical property was often raided and looted when it fell vacant, usually after the death of a priest, a bishop, an abbot, and most specially the pope. Even though I will have no time to detail, I will explain that this chronological approach suggests that 1274, the date of the creation of the first conclave (as we know it today), was pivotal in the evolution of the practice. Before the initial conclave, the crowd looted the goods of the dead popes. After the creation of the conclave in 1274 the crowd looted the goods of the newly elected pope and often of his cardinals (the residence of the newly elected pope as well as the goods found in the conclave). Why such a shift? I would like to suggest, in anthropological fashion, that the custom responded to a change in condition. By looking at the motivation of the looters we will be able to see that the perpetrators framed pillaging and violence around the orchestration of what Catherine Bell identifies as "complex relationships of power, in this case the relationship was between the pope or Catholic leadership and the Christian people. Before 1274, when the electoral system allowed the voice of the people in the nomination of a religious leader, looters were permitted to negotiate with the "new" authority. After 1274, when the election of the pope was reserved solely to the college of cardinals in conclave, groups of looters gained recognition and the political identity they had lost, in their actions.

S2 Ross, Anamaria (Utica College) Picturing Health: Anorexia and Tooth Loss as Evolutionary Leaps in a Postsocialist Healing Movement

ELTA Universitate is a millennial healing movement native to Romania, which emerged as a call to physical, social and spiritual awakening in the wake of communism. While critiquing modern consumption practices, ELTA promotes a raw, lacto-vegetarian, locally grown diet, believed to be essential for spiritual growth, social healing, and the evolution of humanity. Echoing Marx's critiques of capitalism and religion, ELTA affirms that people are sickened and anesthetized by contemporary life and its participants believe their regimen cures cancer and diabetes, enhancing sexuality and longevity. Because ELTA denounces pasteurization of milk as morbidity-inducing, its views on living healthfully conflict with the public health guidelines of the EU. The group produces and sells uncooked dry bread denoted as 'mana' – yet the most advanced stage of their diet is liquid, using un-pasteurized milk and local honey. Through their website, ELTA's life-giving bread and message can reach internationally. As it denounces mainstream views on health maintenance and promotion, ELTA reinterprets Darwin's evolutionary theory in surprising ways, marking tooth loss and extreme slenderness as signs of physical and spiritual evolution. I will attempt to unpack some key symbolic and sociopolitical ramifications of ELTA's ways of picturing health.

S1 Rusk, Katelyn (UMass-Amherst) Quantifying Age-Related Morphological Changes in the Human Pubic Symphysis

Aging the human skeleton is an integral part of identifying the biological profile of skeletal materials in bioarchaeological or forensic contexts. Historically, the most widely used methods for aging the human skeleton have been qualitative in nature, based on the presence, absence, or degree of expression of certain osteological characteristics. Because these methods involve visual evaluation of traits, the process can be very subjective and prone to error within and between researchers. Therefore, a method based on quantitative measurements would greatly improve the reliability of estimating age from the human skeleton. In an effort to identify such a method, I have applied a new procedure, originally developed to quantify dental "complexity," to the pubic symphysis. Based on Evans et al. (2007), this method measures the Orientation Patch Count (OPC) of a given surface to quantify complexity (i.e., the number of differently oriented surfaces). Since the morphology of the pubic symphyseal surface changes throughout ontogeny, this measure of surface complexity can quantify those changes in a similar manner

to dental complexity. In addition, I have measured a number of other surface characteristics to identify the most beneficial set of variables for the quantitative prediction of age using the pubic symphysis.

S1 Schrier, Judith (Brown University) 40-some years of primate cartoons

In the nearly 48-year history of the Laboratory Primate Newsletter, Judith Schrier, first as Editor's assistant, then as Associate Editor, and finally, after Allan's untimely death, as Editor, has filled empty pages and parts of pages with crude but (hopefully) amusing drawings, coupled with outrageous puns.

S16 Stam, Kathryn (SUNYIT) Thai Cremation Volumes: A Unique Genre

Cremation volumes are books printed about the deceased and given out as gifts at or soon after a funeral. The genre is about one century old and probably unique to Thailand. The volumes are difficult to collect because they are ephemeral, printed in small batches, and often outside of the Thai book trade. Although there are already considerably large collections of the volumes within Thailand and abroad, the volumes tend to have been published in Bangkok and other urban areas, with the rural and poor provinces underrepresented. The contents of the volumes include a wide variety of topics that illuminate local and family history, including biographies, photographs, song lyrics, religious material, herbal medicine information, favorite recipes, and reprints of poems or out-of-print literature. As an initial step to learning more about this important cultural resource, I have reviewed and analyzed a small collection of these volumes from the Northeast and plan to report what I found.

S14 Stemp, James (Keene State College) Reductio ad Absurdum: Nationalism, archaeology, epistemology and Nazi Germany's fictitious past

The use of archaeology to trace the origins of a people and to explain their customs and rituals are typical goals of the discipline. However, when influenced by strongly nationalistic ideology, archaeology can be used to promote political agendas and to formant contempt and hatred of certain social, cultural and religious groups. This can be accomplished through creative interpretation, deliberate falsification, or simple omission of information derived from the past to generate propaganda and doctrine of use in the present. Over time, such manipulation of the past has been implemented by many states around the world. Undoubtedly, the most insidious and calculated use of nationalism to promote an agenda of hatred, racism, and eventually genocide was perpetrated by Nazi Germany before and during the Second World War. This paper explores the role of Himmler's Ahnenebe, a special branch of the Security Service (SS), in creating a mythical Aryan ancestry for Germans and justifying the purification of the Nordic Race. Critical to this discussion is the role of the epistemology or archaeology; specifically, the justification of reconstructions of the past and the reciprocal relationship between evidence and theory.

S7 Szafran, Denice (University at Buffalo) If You Cannot Whisper: The Performative Language of Magical Spells

Meaning is not primarily what a word has, it is something a word does. The basis of much Slavic folk wisdom is a belief in the inherent power of words: some utterances are taboo, others sacred. Still more words are the province of magic, a culturally contextual conceptual system within which spells, curses, and oaths are the primary vehicles utilized by a practitioner seeking to affect the world around him/her. An analysis of Austin's and Searle's theories of the performative aspects of linguistic utterances can provide an explanation of how folkloric practitioners empowered their spells with conjoined magical words and performative ritual actions to shape and alter reality through whispered spells. Magical words in Slavic practice are not merely tools by which they express meaning; they are the means by which spell-casters make manifest that meaning.

S19 Tarrago, Alvaro (Rosemont College) I, me, myself, and the other: Hidden identities and roles we play in the internet

For a growing number of users the Internet has become a significant channel of social life. The web's inherent democratic tendencies, given the possibility of anonymity, have leveled traditional distinctions of social status and have permitted Internauts to pursue new interests and develop intrinsic or new personalities without the fear of discrimination or repression. In this paper, the author seeks to better understand the roles individuals pursue to play and play in the Internet and how these new social experiences help men and women to achieve a more complete social experience; often, though, at the cost of alienation from the "real" world.

S17 Trevett-Smith, Matthew (St. Lawrence University and University of Buffalo) Today's Student as *Homo cyber*: Designing and implementing a course with an online virtual world fieldwork component

This is a workshop proposal. Estimated time is 90 mins total (60 min talk w/ 30 mins for hands-on assuming the space is Second Life friendly and has the available technology.) This workshop will introduce you to the immersive, user-generated online world of Second Life and discuss the practical integration of virtual worlds in the development and implementation of a mixed-environment anthropology course combining a traditional seminar style with ethnographic fieldwork conducted online by students. We will discuss the pedagogical dynamics of planning such a course, as well as the social and pedagogical dynamic of course implementation, developing academic activities, environmental discoveries and administrative lessons learned by the instructor. (I am also willing to conduct a hands-on component of this workshop if possible. One constriction to keep in mind however is that the location will have to be Second Life friendly.)

S6 Varlese, Erica (Drew University) Birth junkies: Labor support and resistance in American birth

In less than a century, American birth has shifted from the community-based homebirth of the early 1900s to the highly technocratic hospital birth that reached its epitome in the 1950s. The current cesarean rate for the nation averages at 31.1 percent, more than twice the WHO recommended 10 to 15 percent. In the late 1990s, a new figure appeared in the American delivery room: the doula. A doula is a non-medical professional who offers emotional, physical, and psychological support to a laboring woman. In interviewing 25 doulas in the New Jersey area, I explore the new role of the doula in her relation to biomedical childbirth. Often, doulas vocally oppose the highly-interventive American birth process, while passively accepting predominant hierarchies in the delivery room. However, upon deeper examination, doulas find more covert means of resistance in which they subvert or undermine the cultural authority of biomedicine. It is this resistance that I focus on in Birth Junkies and its relation to power through local knowledge bases, reclamation of traumatic birth experiences, and women's empowerment through body-knowledge. As such, it will add to the limited amount of research on childbirth and understanding of power/resistance dichotomies in Western, medical systems.

S2 Waldron, Carrie (Plymouth State University) A tight fist: How Israel is keeping Palestine sick

Scholars, health care providers, and international organizations agree that Palestinians do not have access to enough quality emergency, primary, or mental health care. Internationally-imposed sanctions and severe border-control laws are largely to blame for the shortages in medicine, disposable medical supplies, ambulances, electricity, clean water, and food that severely limit health care providers' ability to care for the Palestinian people. While local and international organizations provide funds, personnel, training, and supplies to help alleviate the health care crisis in the occupied territories, changes in border-control policy and the alleviation of strict economic sanctions are necessary for the complete recovery of the region's health care system.

S15 Waller, Joseph (Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.) Mauchaúhom and Bay State mortuary archaeology: Recent examination of a Native American burial in Nemasket Indian Territory of southeastern Massachusetts

The documentation of a ca. 1100 A.D. Native American burial in southeastern Massachusetts has provided a rare glimpse into Late Woodland mortuary practices in Nemasket Indian territory during the centuries leading up to European Contact. The process for the archaeological exhumation, while fully compliant with present-day Massachusetts state legislation, illuminated an extant cultural dichotomy vis a vie satisfying the requirements of the law while adequately addressing the concerns of the descendant Native communities whose ancestor was the subject of the archaeological study. This presentation will discuss the burial relocation project, report on its findings, and highlight some instances of how state burial ordinances primarily formulated on the basis Western concepts of death, dying, burial, and cemeteries is sometimes at odds with southern New England Native American mortuary concepts or cultural tradition.

F6 Weinstein, Laurie (Western Connecticut State University) Overview of the Session and Archaeology of Middle Encampment

This paper will give an overview of WestConn's archaeological and ethnohistorical research about the Revolutionary War in southern Connecticut. Specifically, we will discuss the winter of 1778-79 when General Israel Putnam's Division camped in Redding, Connecticut. The remains of two of the three camps still exist today. One is a state park--Putnam Park--that is on the state and national registers. The other camp, called Middle Encampment has been the focal point of WestConn's summer field school and associated documentary research for five years. We will discuss how WestConn became involved in this project, the history of Middle Encampment and the problems of locating "others," namely the Black Americans, Native Americans and women who abbetted the efforts of our troops. Lastly, we will discuss our field strategy to survey the 66 acre site and test and excavate portions of it.

S6 Whitney, Joannah Our Bodies, Our Selves: Anthropology and the creation of "Normalcy"

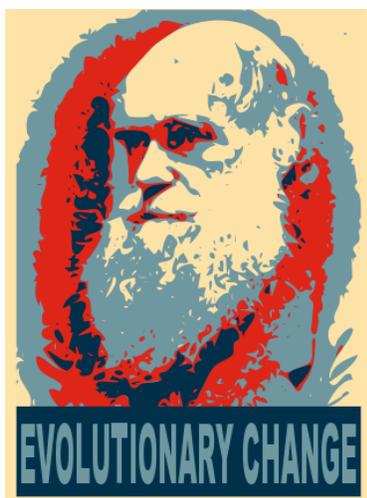
Since the publication of *The Origin of Species*, a number of human categories have been radically redefined. Race, gender and ethnicity have each been challenged as "biological" justifications for social inequalities. Most recently, in the past 50+ years, disability rights activists and disability studies scholars have challenged us to acknowledge the dynamics that have created contemporary imaginings of disability and the consequences of maintaining the category "disabled" as the "other". Anthropologists have participated in the shifting cultural dynamics that surround embodied experiences of race, sex and class, it has much to contribute to the critical examination of social disablement as well.

F2 Zanni, Juliette (Rhode Island College) Rape myths and their impact on the recovery of sexual assault victims

This paper will examine the relationships among societal and cultural perceptions of rape, as disseminated through rape myths and media images, and the ability of rape victims to recover from their attacks and subsequent psychological injuries. How do our thoughts about rape affect the recovery of rape victims? What problems arise through this treatment of rape, and how can they be solved or avoided? Our culture teaches us to expect certain expressions of trauma in the behavior and psychological state of a rape victim. These expectations are propagated by rape myths contained in both factual and fictional media representations of rape. If a victim's response to her rape diverges from the model suggested by rape myths, she may not be taken seriously or may not be considered to have suffered psychologically. If a victim responds in the culturally "appropriate" way, recovery may be hindered or even prevented. This paper will argue that rape trauma can be aggravated by culturally dictated responses and that rape trauma can therefore be considered a culturally encouraged psychopathology.

S6 Zepp, Emily (Ithaca College) Operation: Body imagery, body modification, and the feminine ideal

The standards of beauty in the United States have become so embedded in our minds that people will go to extremes like cosmetic surgery to conform to them. These standards such as extreme thinness, youthfulness, 'targeted voluptuousness' and the appearance of seemingly flawless skin, although not solely created by the media are constantly present in our daily lives. Elective plastic surgery is one of the fastest growing medical specialties in the United States as well as around the globe. In 2007, nearly 11.7 million procedures were performed in the US. So why is it that women feel compelled to go under the knife and drastically alter their bodies to fit the western ideal of feminine beauty? The images we see in TV shows, magazines, movies, greatly influence our perceptions of the ideal body and lead many women to alter and remake their bodies to fit the ideal. The pressure to conform to the ideal of feminine beauty is perhaps most pervasive in Western cultures, partially due to the plethora of images surrounding us, constantly telling us we don't measure up. I suggest that cosmetic surgery has become an acceptable solution to the crisis in body imagery in Western cultures today.



49th Annual Meeting of the
**NORTHEASTERN
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
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MEETING**

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The Challenges of Exploring Diversity

PROGRAMS AND ABSTRACTS

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