55th Annual Meeting: Program

Through the Looking Glass:
Showcasing Contemporary Anthropology

Franklin Pierce University
Northeastern Anthropological Association

55th Annual Meeting: Program

March 27 & 28, 2015

Through the Looking Glass:
Showcasing Contemporary Anthropology

On the Campus of the Franklin Pierce University

College at Rindge, NH

Hosted by the Anthro Club
Friday, March 27, 2015 Events

Registration  1 pm onward at the front of Petrocelli Hall

3:00-5:00 pm    Atlatl Event


Interested Students and Others Meet at Petrocelli Hall

3:00-5:00 pm    NEAA Board Meeting at Petrocelli Hall

6:00 pm         Opening Reception with cash bar at Spagnuolo Hall

Welcome from FPU President Andrew Card & Dean Kerry McKeever

About 7 pm      Undergraduate Get-Together Hosted by FPU Anthro Club

Meet at Spagnuolo Hall
(Poster) Priscilla H. Montalto (Skidmore College) Archaeological Methods of Recovery at the Sucker Brook Site  priscillamontalto@gmail.com

(Poster) Jake DeNicola (Skidmore College) The Stigmatization of Postindustrial Urban Landscapes and Communities in Upstate, New York  jdenicol@skidmore.edu

(Poster) Rebecca Morofsky (Skidmore College) The Ecumenical Community of Taizé: Communitas, Ritualized Authenticity, and Gender Dynamics During Pilgrimage  rmorofsk@skidmore.edu

(Poster) Rachel Tirrell, Senior Author, (Franklin Pierce University), Courtney Cummings, Kelsey Devlin, Brian Kirn, Cooper Leatherwood, Rebecca Nystrom, Katherine Pontbriand, (all from Franklin Pierce University)  tirrellr12@live.franklinpierce.edu

(Poster) Ammie Mitchell (University at Buffalo) Ceramic Petrography and Color Symbolism in Northeastern Archaeology  afarrar@buffalo.edu

(Poster) Kate Pontbriand (Franklin Pierce University) The History of Tranquility Farm  pontbriandk12@live.franklinpierce.edu

(Poster) David W. Florence (Skidmore College) The New Tattoo: Body Art and Expressive Culture in a College Environment  dflorenc@skidmore.edu

(Poster) Sara K. Franke (Skidmore College) Qualifying Food Safety: Creating Social Relations and Trust at a Farmers’ Market in Upstate New York  sfranke1@skidmore.edu
Saturday Morning  9-12 Northeastern Archaeology

- Petrocelli Hall Room 114

Panel Chairs: Kelsey Devlin & Cory Atkinson

Grace Bello (Bridgewater State University) A Walk Through Time with the Boats Archaeological Site of Dighton Massachusetts

Cory Atkinson (SUNY Binghamton) A Preliminary Analysis of Paleoindian Spurred End Scrapers from the Corditaipe Site in Central New York  Catkins3@binghamton.edu

Kimberly H. Snow (Skidmore College) Ceramic Wall Thinning at Fish Creek-Saratoga Lake During the Late Woodland Period  ksnow@skidmore.edu


Gail R. Golec (Monadnock Archaeological Consulting, LLC.) Folklore versus Forensics: how the historical legend of one NH town held up to modern scientific scrutiny  grgolec@gmail.com

Robert G. Goodby (Franklin Pierce University) The Late Archaic in Southwestern New Hampshire  goodbyr@franklinpierce.edu

Kelsey Devlin (Franklin Pierce University) Just Below the Surface: Historic and Archaeological Analysis of Submerged Sites in Lake Winnipesaukee  Devlink11@live.franklinpierce.edu

John M. Fable, William A. Farley, and M. Gabriel Hrynick (University of Connecticut) Go North, Young Man: An Archaeological Exploration of Late 18th and Early 19th Century American Industry and Opportunity on the Contested Maine Frontier  john.fable_jr@uconn.edu
Saturday Morning  9 am -12 noon - Research in Medical Anthropology, Public Health, and The Body    - Petrocelli Hall Room 112

Panel Chair:  Anne M. Galvin (St. John’s University)

Tisa N. Loewen (SUNY New Paltz.) "Napalm all the Ticks": Lyme, Fear, and Control in the Hudson Valley  ms.loewen@hotmail.com

Eve Ross (Skidmore College) Changing the Face of Reproductive Rights: A Case Study of Family Planning Advocates of New York State  erross@skidmore.edu

Chinyere Ukaegbu. Continuing the Conversation: African Traditional Medicine and Western Biomedicine  ccukaegbu93@yahoo.com

Lynn B. Keating (The University of Vermont) Health, Spirituality, and Kinship: The Intercultural Beliefs in Belize lkeating@uvm.edu

Anne M. Galvin (St. John's University) The "Public" in "Public Health": Rockefeller Foundation Health and Hygiene Interventions in Jamaica. galvina@stjohns.edu

Eileen Nardoza (Skidmore College) The Culture and Rituals of Skincare and Spas in Saratoga Springs, New York  enardoza@skidmore.edu

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Saturday Morning 10:30 am -12:00 noon - Using Other People’s Research, Jottings, and Correspondence              – Petrocelli Hall Room 101

Chair:  Brian Kirn (Franklin Pierce University)

Kirk Endicott (Dartmouth College) Passing the Torch in Batek Studies: Making Fieldnotes Accessible to a New Generation of Researchers

Lauren Ainsworth (Green Mountain College) Journals and Journeys: Travelogues, Diaries, and Field Journals as Ethnography

Brian Kirn (Franklin Pierce University) The Journey to Archeological Professionalism in America: Through the Letterbox of Warren K Moorehead

Robert L. Welsch (Franklin Pierce Univeristy) Exploring the Early History of American Anthropology Through A Network Analysis of Early Correspondence
11 am-12 noon - Organizing Field Schools: A Symposium for Faculty
- Petrocelli Hall Room 117

Curtiss Hoffman, (Bridgewater State University) Designing an Archaeological Field School
c1hoffman@bridgew.edu

Diana Fox (Bridgewater State University) Creating an Anthropological Field School:
Vision, Process, Logistics, Skills

Lunch Hour Saturday 12:00-1:00 - Marcucella Hall Room 102
Pizza will be Provided for Undergraduates

Anne Galvin (St. John's University), Alan Hersker (SUNY Potsdam), and Jessica
Skolnikoff (Roger Williams University) Career Advice for Undergraduates
jskolnikoff@rwu.edu

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? Drawing on the work and wisdom of John Omohundro (SUNY Potsdam, emeritus), these and other questions will be addressed by three 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. [Career advice]

Chair’s Lunch (off campus) at J. P. Stevens 12:00-1:00
Directions available from the front of Petrocelli Hall
Saturday Afternoon  1:30-5:00  Negotiating Cultural Change

– Petrocelli Hall Room 112

Panel Chair: Peter S. Allen (Rhode Island College)

Olivia Schmidt. Objects and Identity: How Retirement Home Residents Construct a Home Space with Personal Possessions  schmidt.olivia@yahoo.com

Jasmyn Elise Story (Skidmore College) The Last Black Establishment: Ethnic Collective Action in the Wake of Gentrification  jstory@skidmore.edu

Neil Schuldiner (Brooklyn College) Preventing a "Ferguson" in Staten Island: The NAACP's Management of the Eric Garner Crisis  SN0432@bcmail.brooklyn.cuny.edu

Aaron Victor Harris (St. John's University) What is the Cost of Culture? Salvaging the Essence of the Gullah in the Midst of Gentrification  aaronvharris@gmail.com

Jeff McGraham (The Graduate Center, CUNY) Criminalizing Social Space: The Effort to Remove LGBT Youth of Color from Manhattan's West Village  jmcgraham@hotmail.com

Charlotte Klatt (SUNY Potsdam) The Amish as Neighbors: Culture contact in Holland Patent, NY  xcklatt@gmail.com

Benjamin W. Cohen (University of Vermont) The Habit of Resistance: Prospects of Social Justice in Vermont  bencohen92@gmail.com

Elizabeth A. Hopkins (Skidmore College) Sounds from the Streets: Liminality and Local Identity in Saratoga Springs, NY  ehopkins@skidmore.edu

Emma Weitzenkorn (Skidmore College) English Language Learning in Madrid, Spain: Negotiating Nationalism to Global Identity  eweitzen@skidmore.edu

Sasha Abramowitz (Skidmore College) Taking and Giving: Sweatshirts in Sexual and Romantic Relationships at a Small Liberal Arts College
Saturday Afternoon 1:30 pm - 3:30 pm

Contemporary Archaeological Landscapes: From Recent to Ancient, Sacred to Profane in Coastal Rhode Island
- Petrocelli Hall Room 114

Organizer and chair: E. Pierre Morenon

Tim Ives (Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission) LiDAR and Landscape Analysis in Rhode Island

Alan Leveillee (Public Archaeology Lab, Inc. and Roger Williams University) Applied Anthropology, Archaeology, Stone & Ceremony in Northeastern North America

Christine Lachance (Rhode Island College) Archaeology as Public Engagement: Field Investigations at an Eighteenth-Century Friends Meeting

E. Pierre Morenon (Rhode Island College) The South Kingstown (RI) Friends Meeting House Fire of 1790: The Application of Archaeological Forensics

Joseph N. Waller, Jr. (Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.) Villages, Maize, and the Narragansett: The Formation of a Territory along the Rhode Island Coast

F. Daniel Russell, Jr. (Rhode Island College) A Timely View of a Small Undisturbed Tool Making Site in Coastal Rhode Island: Preliminary Results of Radiocarbon dating at RI 1898

Saturday 2:00 - 3:00

Roundtable for Young Professional Anthropologists
- Petrocelli Hall Room 115

Anne Galvin, Elliott Rousseau, and Grace Bello Organizers

Keeping Afloat: A Discussion of Teaching and Professional Options for Early Career Anthropologists

This roundtable brings together a selection of Departmental Chairs, recently tenured faculty, and anthropologists working in Resource Management Archaeology, Cultural Heritage Management, and non-academic settings to discuss strategies for navigating the current job market. Topics will include: the hiring and tenure process, contingent employment, and opportunities beyond academia for anthropologists. This session is geared toward graduate students and pre-tenure/early career anthropologists.
Saturday 3:00-5:00  Caribbean, Middle-Eastern, and Northern European Archaeology - Petrocelli Hall Room 101

Panel Chair: Kimberly R. Barthelemy (University at Buffalo)

Paige Brochu and John G. Crock (University of Vermont) Late Ceramic Age House Patterns at the Forest North Site, Anguilla, BWI  brochupaige@gmail.com

W. James Stemp (Keene State College) Jaime J. Awe (Northern Arizona University) Keith M. Prufer (University of New Mexico) Christophe G. B. Helmke (University of Copenhagen) The Functions of Preceramic Points from Belize  mayalithics@hotmail.com

Gabriela L. Perez-Dietz (Skidmore College) Goat Goat: Analyzing Goat Bones at al-Khayyran to Determine Animal Ecology  gperezdi@skidmore.edu

S. Isabel Cordero (Skidmore College) Hunting Pressure and Animal Resource Procurement: The Analysis of Faunal Remains at Pre-Pottery Neolithic B, Archaeological Site of al-Khayyran, Jordan  scordero@skidmore.edu

Julia Andryuk (SUNY Potsdam) Open Air Winter Cremation in the Northern Latitudes  andryujc197@potsdam.edu

Kimberly R. Barthelemy (University at Buffalo) Bringing the Past to Life: An Overview of Experimental Archaeology in Studying Danish Prehistory  barthelemyk11@live.franklinpierce.edu

Chelsea Stevens (SUNY Plattsburgh) Society and Osteoarthritis: A Comparative Analysis of a Medieval and Viking Age Cemetery  cstev011@plattsburgh.edu

Saturday Afternoon 3:40 pm - 5:00 pm - New Approaches to Anthropology Abroad - Petrocelli Hall Room 114

Panel Chair: Riker Pasterkiewicz (University of Vermont)

Riker Pasterkiewicz (University of Vermont) 100 Years of Socioeconomic Separation: The Subte of Buenos Aires as a Marker of Progress  rpasterk@uvm.edu

Lian Kariuki (Green Mountain College) Facebook Friends or Informants? Implications of Using Social Media in Ethnographic Research with Adolescent Girls Living in Kenyan Slums
Hannah Liisi Arnow (Tufts University) The Estonian Identity Project
hlarnow@gmail.com

Guy A. Mika (Brandeis University) Language and Liberation: Hebrew, Yiddish and the Fight for the Soul of European Jewry guym42@brandeis.edu

5:00-6:00 Business Meeting at 102 Marcucella Hall

6:00 pm Banquet at Spagnuolo Hall

Welcome by Jean Dawson, Social and Behavioral Science Division Chair

Cash Bar 6:00-6:30

Buffet Dinner

Announcements about Next Year’s NEAA

Announcement of Student Paper Prizes

Keynote Address:
Luis A. Vivanco (University of Vermont) Anthropology in the Here and Now
32ND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF DREAMS

THE DEPTHS OF DREAMS
JUNE 5 - 9, 2015
VIRGINIA BEACH RESORT HOTEL & CONFERENCE CENTER
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA USA

The Program is multidisciplinary with a little something for everyone, professionals as well as those simply interested in dreams. Sessions include: presentations; symposia; panels; workshops; special events; morning dream groups; and poster papers. Tracks include: Research and Theory; Arts and Humanities; Culture and History; Education; Religion; Spirituality and Philosophy; Clinical Approaches; Dreamwork Practices; Mental Imagery; Dreams and Health; and Extraordinary, PSI and Lucid Dreams.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS & FEATURED PRESENTERS

Dream Theatres of the Soul

Jean Raffa, PhD, is a Jungian psychologist and former college professor and teacher at the Winter Park Jung Center. She is an award-winning author of three books which explore the heroic journey to the unconscious depths of the human psyche, including Dream Theatres of the Soul, a practical guide for Jungian dreamwork.

Dreams, Memory, Trauma & Resilience: How Emotion Shapes Our Brains

Dawson Church, PhD, is an award-winning author whose books include the best seller, The Genie In Your Genes, linking emotions and genetics. He is the founder of the National Institute for Integrative Healthcare, editor of the journal Energy Psychology: Theory, Research & Treatment and manages the alternative medicine site EFT Universe.

Sleep, Stress, and Emotional Memory Consolidation

Dr. Jessica Payne is Associate Professor and Nancy O'Neill Collegiate Chair in Psychology at the University of Notre Dame, where she also directs the Sleep, Stress and Memory (SAM) Lab. Payne’s research focuses on how sleep and stress independently and interactively influence human memory, emotion, and mental health.

Continuing Education

The International Association for the Study of Dreams is approved by the American Psychological Association to sponsor continuing education for psychologists. The International Association for the Study of Dreams maintains responsibility for this program and its content.

For more information and online registration:
WWW.ASDREAMS.ORG/2015
Abstracts

Sasha Abramowitz (Skidmore College) Taking and Giving: Sweatshirts in Sexual and Romantic Relationships at a Small Liberal Arts College

Humans often exchange material objects to create social relationships. At Skidmore College, a small liberal arts school, students exchange sweatshirts in a variety of contexts. In sexual and romantic relationships, sweatshirts act as culturally dense objects that create, hold, and transmit meaning for all parties involved. Drawing from recorded open-ended interviews with heterosexual and homosexual male and female students, as well as photographs taken by participants of appropriate sweatshirts, this project examines the varying meanings that sweatshirt exchanges engage. There are two main, overlapping categories of sweatshirt exchange: identity embodiment and incentivized or forced bond creation. The study broadens understanding on how college students engage in object exchange to develop, extend, create, and sever social relationships. [Key words: gift exchange, material culture, reciprocity, gender, clothing, sex and romance]

Lauren Ainsworth (Green Mountain College) Journals and Journeys: Travelogues, Diaries, and Field Journals as Ethnography

What are the connections between travel journals, diaries, ethnology and ethnography in anthropology? Through literature review of well-known anthropologists and writers, as well as through content analysis and personal reflection, this research takes a critical look at how personal writing influences the professional ethnography of an anthropologist. Anthropologists have long written their own personal diaries in addition to producing published works for scholarship. Sometimes these personal reflections contradict what was written in their published ethnographic work, as was the case with anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski. By reflecting on personal travels and comparing them with previously published primary texts of anthropologists this research sheds light on the long standing conundrum of cultural anthropology concerning the intersection of personal, professional, trained and untrained, longitudinal ethnography and quickly comparative research. [anthropology, ethnography, travel, and journals.]

Julia Andryuk (SUNY Potsdam) Open Air Winter Cremation in the Northern Latitudes andryujc197@potsdam.edu

People have used cremation as part of their mortuary practices for thousands of years. This study furthers our archaeological understanding of this complex sociocultural practice by focusing on the factors at play in open-air winter cremations in the northern latitudes, and how these factors might influence the outcome of cremation. Many prior experiments have used industrial crematory facilities rather than the open-air methods that characterize the bulk of prehistory. Those experimental studies that implement open-air methods often tested small sample sizes and
disarticulated anatomical fractions. This study seeks to overcome these shortfalls by analyzing the effect that the winter cremation process has on skeletal preservation and morphology using an ethnographically grounded funerary pyre experiment. The two pyres were constructed with a selection of foraged and seasoned firewood. This experiment utilized the whole carcasses of pigs, which, because of tissue similarity, have long been used in research as proxies for human bodies. The overall work of each fire was evaluated using witness cones. Analysis of the pig bones included recording and comparing the overall weight and number of fragments, and a more detailed comparison of the fragmentation of specific identifiable elements. These findings provide a better understanding of open-air pyres and the outcomes of different approaches to experimental replications. Ultimately, this research will help focus and strengthen future inquiries into cremation and mortuary practices in the past. [Experimental Archaeology, Cremation, Pyre, Skeletal Preservation]

**Hannah Liisi Arnow (Tufts University) The Estonian Identity Project
hlarnow@gmail.com**

Culture, identity, brand, and nation are four distinct terms that often are confused. Estonia’s identity has evolved throughout history as occupying nation after occupying nation arrived and shaped the Estonian political landscape. However, the heart of the Estonian people lies in their folk culture that developed through the centuries of occupation and maintained the cohesive Estonian identity. Since its independent sovereignty after the fall of the Soviet Union, Estonia has built a uniquely Estonian government that is both modern and based in their traditions as a people.

A major evolution in Estonia’s national identity is the importance of technology. Estonia gained their reputation on the international stage through technological innovation and cyber security expertise. Once Estonia announced its independence from the Soviet Union in 1988, the new government undertook the task of reestablishing Estonian statehood. Through the reformulation of their national brand, Estonia quickly reinvented itself as a member of NATO and the European Union. Faced with the challenge of making their name on the international stage, the Estonian people rose to the occasion through their mastery of information and communications technology (ICT) – a mastery that is underscored by NATO centering its cyber security division in Tallinn, Estonia. While Estonian culture and community identity is a complex phenomenon, made up of food, dance, songs, clothing, history, and more, in recent years ICT has risen to the core of the new e-Estonia brand. Estonia’s current national brand of e-Estonia represents an evolution in their identity. [labor of memory, identity, Estonia, culture]

**Cory Atkinson (SUNY Binghamton) A Preliminary Analysis of Paleoindian Spurred End Scrapers from the Corditaipe Site in Central New York Catkins3@binghamton.edu**

The spurred end scraper is a recognized functional type on Northeastern Paleoindian sites. Yet, this artifact type has not been carefully defined or rigorously analyzed. An uncritical use of
functional typologies can constrain interpretation through a sometimes artificial association of form and function. Thus, the true function of a tool may be misidentified based on the morphology of the final stage of its use life. The Paleoindian spurred end scraper is a good example. The presence of a slight protuberance on the corner of an end scraper’s working edge is often enough to classify that tool as a spurred end scraper. This designation assumes that the spur was purposefully created and used for a specific functional task. This paper critiques the category of spurred end scraper through an analysis of 28 artifacts from the Corditaipe Site in the Mohawk Valley of central New York. The Corditaipe Site is a small Paleoindian encampment with one of the largest assemblages of scrapers in the Northeast. The results of this research suggest that the spurs were the byproduct of the process of scraping rather than an intentionally created appendage.

Kimberly R. Barthelemy (University at Buffalo) Bringing the Past to Life: An Overview of Experimental Archaeology in Studying Danish Prehistory

barthelemyk11@live.franklinpierce.edu

Experimental archaeology is a subfield in archaeological research that is increasing in popularity in the academic community as it allows the investigators to recreate an element of the past as accurately as they can to investigate archaeological questions through creation and experience. This paper gives an in-depth look into what experimental archaeology is, as well as surveying several case studies into various parts of Denmark’s prehistory and the experimental archaeological projects done. This paper also asked about the representation of religion and ritual in experimental archaeology to few results with the hope that the future will allow more experimental work to be done in this area of social life. It was ultimately found that there are few “rules” to experimental archaeology, allowing freedom and artistry to come forward, as long as the tests remained based in the archaeological evidence and contexts and were as accurate and authentic as possible.

Grace Bello (Bridgewater State University) A Walk Through Time with the Boats Archaeological Site of Dighton Massachusetts

My topic for my Senior Honors Thesis is A Walk Through Time with the Boats Archaeological Site of Dighton Massachusetts. For my thesis I am doing research on an archaeological site in Dighton in southeastern Massachusetts; this site is in a location that is part of a cluster of 6 sites within a few miles of one another along the Taunton River. My research has consisted of the analysis of the collection of artifacts from the Boats site as well as analyzing the past archaeological records of the other sites in the area to gain a more well-rounded understanding of the culture of the people who had inhabited this area and created these artifacts. This past summer I was granted a student research ATP grant and was able to do an inventory of the collection from the Boats site and found that the collection has 5363 artifacts, but the artifacts just from the Boats site amounts to 3602. This research was done through the help of the Robbins Museum Staff, which is where I volunteer on Wednesdays and Saturdays and where I
do all of my research and gain most of the readings, maps, and analysis tools for the collection. This Fall I classified these artifacts into lithic (stone) types as well as determining the typology (artifacts are grouped into different subgroups called types which are described by the diagnostic attributes of each artifact class) for each artifact. Doing this told me more about the movement patterns of the cultures that made these artifacts and more about the concentration of different artifact types in different time periods when the site was occupied.

Paige Brochu and John G. Crock (University of Vermont) Late Ceramic Age House Patterns at the Forest North Site, Anguilla, BWI brochupaige@gmail.com

The small, limestone island of Anguilla is located in the Lesser Antilles, twelve kilometers north of St. Maarten, and contains a rich archaeological record of Amerindian settlement during the Late Ceramic Age, ca. AD 900-1200. Archaeological investigations at the Forest North site, a village from this period in Anguilla, include the excavation of test pits and test units, and have resulted in the identification of post molds representing the former location of structures. The surface layer of a small section of the site was mechanically stripped to expose additional post molds and reveal spatial patterns that potentially represent the location of Amerindian houses within the village. The sizes of these possible houses at the Forest North site are compared with others that have been identified in the region to evaluate household size and the density of posts per square meter at Forest North is compared to various sites across the Caribbean as a possible measure of duration of occupation.

Benjamin W. Cohen (University of Vermont) The Habit of Resistance: Prospects of Social Justice in Vermont bencohen92@gmail.com

Contemporary anthropology has seen the growth of studies of the history, development, and dynamics of globalized capitalist societies. Such work has necessitated ethnographic study of subjects in widely varied positions within these contexts. This paper draws on this work to look at these issues from the perspectives of those who actively organize themselves and others on an anti-capitalist basis. Based on research conducted at the Vermont Workers Center, issues of sovereignty, identity, interdependence, and structure and agency within capitalism are considered in the experiences of those working on the Center's campaign for universal, publicly-funded health care in Vermont. This research seeks to demonstrate how ambitious principles of social justice and human rights are grounded in the pragmatic strategies and compromises of everyday life.
S. Isabel Cordero (Skidmore College) Hunting Pressure and Animal Resource Procurement: The Analysis of Faunal Remains at Pre-Pottery Neolithic B, Archaeological Site of al-Khayran, Jordan  
scordero@skidmore.edu

Previous studies have argued that the inhabitants of Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (PPNB) settlements in the Middle East experienced high levels of subsistence stress. This supposed pressure has been argued to spur the domestication of animals in the region about 10,000 years ago. This study investigates whether the inhabitants of al-Khayran, a Middle PPNB site in west-central Jordan, were intensifying the extraction of animal resources. I examine two different potential indicators of subsistence resource pressure using the faunal remains from al-Khayran: (1) the extraction of marrow and/or bone grease, which suggests the experience of resource pressure by producers; and (2) an increased acquisition of lower ranking faunal species, which is seen as evidence of hunting pressure on the local animal ecology. While results were variable in their significance, no evidence of hunting pressure or resource stress was identified. This suggests that the level of resource stress faced by PPNB producers was not consistent between settlements.  [Archaeology, Animal Ecology, Subsistence, Goats, PPNB, Faunal Remains, Bones]

(Poster) Jake DeNicola (Skidmore College) The Stigmatization of Postindustrial Urban Landscapes and Communities in Upstate, New York  
jdenicol@skidmore.edu

Post-industrial urban spaces are undergoing tremendous social and cultural changes, yet the latest anthropological research on the stigmatization of post-industrial urban landscapes in the United States have focused on large cities. Using documentary video and ethnographic interviews, this project focuses on local conceptions of social stigmas regarding the postindustrial transformations of the smaller cities of Saratoga Springs and Schenectady, located in Upstate, New York. Using an interpretive and collaborative visual approach, the study reports on the themes of geographic position and industrial dependence as key factors in why local residents believe these two cities have developed differently. Furthermore, many people are hopeful for revitalization of their postindustrial urban landscapes. This project examines why certain social stigmas develop over time, how individuals react to them, and how anthropologists provide a better understanding to the challenges to social stigma. [Upstate New York, General Electric, Revitalization, Documentary, Urban, Landscape, Urban Space, Stigma]

Kelsey Devlin (Franklin Pierce University) Just Below the Surface: Historic and Archaeological Analysis of Submerged Sites in Lake Winnipesaukee  
Devlink11@live.franklinpierce.edu

This presentation focuses on submerged archaeological sites in Lake Winnipesaukee. Twelve underwater sites, originally documented by, local diver, Hans Hug Jr. were used in this study. These include eleven shipwrecks of various sizes and one structure of unknown origin. Research questions include: What are the resources? What is their age and cultural affiliation? What is
their archaeological potential? What is their scientific value? The purpose of this research is to recover the maritime history of Lake Winnipesaukee lost over the course of a century and to document these rare and poorly known archaeological sites. This study, conducted in cooperation with the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, includes historical research, analysis of photographs and locational data, and preparation of archaeological inventory forms. The results of this research demonstrate the potential for further excavation on each site, will help guide any future excavations, and will assist in their protection and preservation.

Kirk Endicott (Dartmouth College) Passing the Torch in Batek Studies: Making Fieldnotes Accessible to a New Generation of Researchers

This presentation considers the excitement and challenges of helping younger scholars use one’s own field notes and observations from the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s to expand on the research begun many years ago. Highlights include continuing contact with Batek informants in the Malaysian rainforest whom Karen Endicott and first met many years ago. Old data can be turned to new questions that we never asked. But younger scholars can pursue questions we raised but had too short a time horizon to fully answer.

John M. Fable, William A. Farley, and M. Gabriel Hrynick (University of Connecticut) Go North, Young Man: An Archaeological Exploration of Late 18th and Early 19th Century American Industry and Opportunity on the Contested Maine Frontier

The first permanent Euro-American settlers of Downeast Maine’s Quoddy Region arrived just prior to the 18th century. Their ideas and philosophy were influenced by the greater culture of the time, yet the region in which they chose to forge their livelihood was at the border of the United States and Canada, which held opposing political and ideological views. Within the boundaries of the town of Calais stands Devil’s Head, a prominent hill along the bucolic shore of the St. Croix River. At the turn of the 18th century, Devil’s Head and its environs were rapidly becoming a bustling and diverse landscape. The area was home to a wide range of people with distinct backgrounds, including entrepreneurs, British loyalists, Christian families, and murderous counterfeiters. Although they differed widely in their virtues, these people shared a similar adventurous spirit and the desire to forge an identity in a region that offered ample opportunity. This paper will analyze historical documents and archaeological evidence in order to reconstruct lifeways and quotidian activities that occurred at Devil’s Head during the last quarter of the 18th and first quarter of the 19th centuries. If successful, this paper will serve as a framework for future historical research in the region. [Historical Archaeology, Borderlands, Frontier Studies, Ceramics]
In the past twenty years, tattoos have become more popular among the middle and upper class, permeating new social contexts. Doctors, lawyers and CEO’s participate in the tattoo culture, a community that was previously reserved for lower class groups, such as bikers and sailors. Among college students with professional aspirations, tattoos and body art have much less stigma. Based on interviews with sixteen students at Skidmore College, eight men and eight women, all of whom have two or more tattoos, this study examines how tattoos have permeated the college environment as a new form of expressive culture. Interview data reveals the symbolic meaning of tattoos for college students, the individual process of negotiating personal and societal values in tattooing, and the cultural significance of tattoos in college. This study explores cultural issues related to an emerging tattoo culture among college students in America. [tattoos, students, Skidmore, symbols, community]

Diana Fox (Bridgewater State University) Creating an Anthropological Field School: Vision, Process, Logistics, Skills

Over the last decade, field schools have become not only a standard but necessary component of undergraduate anthropological training, preparing students both for graduate work in anthropology and for positions in a wide array of applied anthropological professions. The ultimate objectives of a field school are for students to gain experiences in acquiring many of the intellectual and practical skills of the “anthropological toolkit”. Such skills enable them to think through the causes and develop solutions, to human problems—those which are common to humanity as well as site specific. In this paper, I will discuss the vision, process and logistics that have been a part of my efforts over the last six months to establish an interdisciplinary, multi-subfield anthropological field school in the village of Fondes Amandes, Trinidad. Fondes Amandes is a sustainable agroforestry community located in the foothills of the Northern Range, founded by Rastafarian Afro-Trinidadians. The community offers students a wide range of opportunities for research and service work, and thus the development and honing of their skills. I will discuss these as well as the stages of my proposal for the establishment of the field school; the challenges I’ve encountered, and the support I’ve received from various departments at Bridgewater State University, members of the Fondes Amandes community itself, and the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine branch in Trinidad and Tobago, a project collaborator. [field school, cultural anthropology, agroforestry, Caribbean]
(Poster) Sara K. Franke (Skidmore College) Qualifying Food Safety: Creating Social Relations and Trust at a Farmers’ Market in Upstate New York

sfranke1@skidmore.edu

Farmers’ markets have become increasingly popular alternative spaces for the exchange of local food within large-scale capitalist structures. This ethnographic study focuses on the social relations that are formed between consumers and producers and how these relationships affect the meaning of the food. This research was conducted through interviews with farmers, volunteers, and employees of the Saratoga Farmers’ Market as well as observations and photography. In this setting, food acquires meaning based on the ways people interact with the space created for exchanging food. At the Saratoga Farmers’ Market, producers and consumers create a sense of trust that they use to qualify and judge the safety of the food. This anthropological perspective on the increase in the emergence of local food movements demonstrates the way meaning and culture are created around food. [local food, farmers’ market, trust]

(Roundtable) Anne Galvin, Elliott Rousseau, and Grace Bello. Keeping Afloat: A Discussion of Teaching and Professional Options for Early Career Anthropologists

This roundtable brings together a selection of Departmental Chairs, recently tenured faculty, and anthropologists working in Resource Management Archaeology, Cultural Heritage Management, and non-academic settings to discuss strategies for navigating the current job market. Topics will include: the hiring and tenure process, contingent employment, and opportunities beyond academia for anthropologists. This session is geared toward graduate students and pre-tenure/early career anthropologists.

Gail R. Golec (Monadnock Archaeological Consulting, LLC.) Folklore versus Forensics: how the historical legend of one NH town held up to modern scientific scrutiny

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In 1888, a set of human skeletal remains were unearthed in Walpole, NH. Since then, a detailed account of their discovery has followed the remains, as well as a story that supposedly linked them to events from the town's Colonial past. The validity of these stories had never been investigated until recently. This paper presents a biological profile and extensive documentary evidence that tested the long-held beliefs as to who these remains actually represent and what events brought them to the town so long ago. [skeletal remains, Contact Period,]
Robert G. Goodby (Franklin Pierce University) The Late Archaic in Southwestern New Hampshire

Late Archaic sites dominate the archaeological record of southwestern New Hampshire. Fifteen years of fieldwork by Franklin Pierce University has documented the ubiquity of these sites, which include evidence for the construction of stone dams for harvesting anadromous fish and the hunting of timber rattlesnakes. Despite these unusual activities, Late Archaic settlement patterns are part of long-term patterns of land use that span the entirety of the pre-Contact period. Artifacts from all of the Late Archaic cultural traditions are comingled on these sites, reflecting temporal, seasonal or functional differences in artifact assemblages rather than the existence of distinct cultural groups occupying the same landscape for over two millennia.

Aaron Victor Harris (St. John's University) What is the Cost of Culture? Salvaging the Essence of the Gullah in the Midst of Gentrification aaronvharris@gmail.com

The purpose of this research is to illuminate the current cultural positioning of the Gullah in the midst of gentrification and the urbanization of the Sea Islands off the coast of South Carolina. The research will integrate the linguistic and cultural theory of Lorenzo Dow Turner and Salikoko S. Mufwene with participant observation and extensive use of ethnography while visiting the Gullah in April 2015. Through direct cultural contact coupled with the theory of Turner and Mufwene, this research will highlight the Gullah's cultural idiosyncrasies and the affects of development on this unique group of people. [gentrification, urbanization, cultural salvation, development]

Curtiss Hoffman, (Bridgewater State University) Designing an Archaeological Field School c1hoffman@bridgew.edu

Archaeologists have relied on student field schools for the better part of the last 60 years to provide cheap labor for their research, as well as to train future generations of archaeologists. With the passage in 1966 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the profession of Cultural Resource Management (CRM) became one of the most attractive employment opportunities for young archaeologists, and this has spawned a host of undergraduate programs which include fieldwork as a major requirement. While some of the older generation of archaeologists were concerned that involving undergraduate students in fieldwork might distract from their academic studies (one senior researcher warned me about contracting “dig fever” when I was an undergraduate), modern archaeological field schools take care to integrate the techniques of excavation and laboratory work with solid anthropological training. In this presentation, I will discuss some of the logistics involved in setting up a field school program, and also explain how such a program is fitted into the Public Archaeology Concentration at Bridgewater State University as part of a rigorous academic program which prepares students for careers in CRM as well as in other aspects of the anthropological endeavor. [field school, archaeology]
Elizabeth A. Hopkins (Skidmore College) Sounds from the Streets: Liminality and Local Identity in Saratoga Springs, NY  
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Street performance has faced legal challenges throughout the twentieth century as urban planners and city governments have tried through legislative efforts to create the ideal modern urban space. This project examines Saratoga Springs, New York as a popular tourist destination, where sanctioned street music transforms the downtown environment into a vibrant cultural scene. Through participant observation and guided interviews with police department officials, musicians, festival organizers, and farmer’s market organizers, this study examines the role of festival music and independent performance in creating a unique cultural atmosphere. The project explores how street musicians and festivals enliven the city’s main drag during the summer horse racing season but manage to continue throughout the year, including the coldest winter months. This ethnographic perspective considers how street music transforms city streets into a more inclusive space of sociality, in which participants emerge out of normative roles and take on a collective identity. [Street music, festival, liminality, spatiality, sociality, New York]

Tim Ives (Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission) LiDAR and Landscape Analysis in Rhode Island

This paper discusses a range of applications for LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) in historic preservation. This publically available, remote sensing technology can penetrate forest cover, allowing researchers to discern the locations and arrangement of long-forgotten farmsteads and mill complexes. It is also useful for evaluating the integrity of historic landscapes and archaeological sites. [LiDAR, remote sensing, farmsteads, mill complexes, historic landscapes]

Lian Kariuki (Green Mountain College) Facebook Friends or Informants? Implications of Using Social Media in Ethnographic Research with Adolescent Girls Living in Kenyan Slums

What are the implications of becoming Facebook Friends with research subjects in Nairobi, Kenya, and continuing to learn about them through their Facebook posts? Sadly, slums are increasing every year, and the deplorable living conditions in the slums are worsening. Unfortunately, numerous adolescent girls are forced to transition to adulthood in this environment, exposing them not just to harsh living conditions, but also to a violent atmosphere. My original research question was to explore insider perspectives on major life challenges that were facing these young women residing in slums in developing nations. Due to initial geographic limitations, the first phase of research was conducted in Fall 2013 using contemporary methods of communication such as Skype, Facebook and Whatsapp (an international mobile application) to interview a male informant who worked closely with the girls, and three young women in the slums. Further investigation in the months after this
interview stage involved participant observation and follow-up interviews in December 2013-January 2014. The findings of this research verified that lack of proper education, few job opportunities, harsh living conditions in the slums, and early childbearing were all present in these women’s lives, but complexly interrelated in their life stories. This paper will also explore the implications and unanticipated consequences of using the internet and social media as part of ethnographic research, which in this case has led to continuing relationships between the researcher and the informants via social media, as well as other practical advantages that directly benefited the young women participants. [social media, women and development, ethnography]

Lynn B. Keating (The University of Vermont) Health, Spirituality, and Kinship: The Intercultural Beliefs in Belize lkeating@uvm.edu

This paper will explicate the culturally diverse assortment of Belize peoples, emphasizing the observances of the direct contact with the Garifuna, Mayan, and Mennonite peoples. This paper will share personal experiences within these cultures derived from my direct interactions, which then will illuminate certain peoples’ approaches to life’s adversities. Outlets of religion, family, and health assist a personal, overall well-being. The paper will expand through examples of how support networks help people persevere through life, undertaking different formalities for current-day life. Contemporary Americans’ individualistic society in this paper will contrast to the dependence on families in Belize. [Belize, Spirituality, Mennonites, Garifuna, Mayan, Family]

Brian Kirn (Franklin Pierce University) The Journey to Archeological Professionalism in America: Through the Letterbox of Warren K Moorehead

This paper involves research done in July of 2014 at the Ohio Historical Society Archives. The research involved analyzing incoming documents to the often controversial figure of Warren K. Moorhead, who before becoming “the Dean of Archaeology” was simply a prominent figure in relation to Ohio mound Archaeology. In the late 1880s to mid-1890s Moorehead had attracted the attention and correspondence of some of the biggest names in early American archaeology. These included, Frederick W. Putnam, George A. Dorsey, Gerard Fowke, and Thomas Wilson. Moorehead is at the nexus of the birth of professional American archaeology, especially as it emerged around the Ohio Mounds. Through his correspondence, key developments and the major players involved have been brought into focus and shed light on a little known and even less discussed chapter in American Archaeology

Charlotte Klatt (SUNY Potsdam) The Amish as Neighbors: Culture contact in Holland Patent, NY  xcklatt@gmail.com

This research explores the dynamics of the relationships and interactions among the non-Amish community and Amish community in the Holland Patent area of central New York. Drawing on ethnographic interviews and a survey, I discuss and analyze some of the positive and negative opinions held in each of these two communities. These opinions range from the claim that the
Amish take advantage of the non-Amish community to the belief that the Amish are hard working, dependable, and caring neighbors.


William Hoyt Huse was a renowned, progressive geography teacher who spent 28 years as a grammar school principal in Manchester, N.H. during the late 19\textsuperscript{th} and early 20\textsuperscript{th} centuries. The current owner of the Huse House purchased a substantial amount of memorabilia from his descendants, including five copy books containing 3000 letters, school and farm records, plant and mineral collections, photographs, and a set of glass stereopticon slides used for teaching geography. The five copy books are currently being transcribed and edited for publication.

These letters provide a unique look at the operation of a public school over a century ago, and includes detail on maintenance, teaching methods, decoration, health concerns, discipline, finances, and politics. In addition, the books contain letters relating to the operation of William’s family farm, his tenure as a founding member of the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences, and his interests in nature study and genealogy. This paper examines these letters as a means to expound upon their significance to the history of education as well as their value to local historians and genealogists, but also uses them to place the individual in context with the local community.

Christine Lachance (Rhode Island College) Archaeology as Public Engagement: Field Investigations at an Eighteenth-Century Friends Meeting

Better than a PowerPoint, this YouTube production documents archaeological procedures used in 2013 to locate and interpret the South Kingstown Friends cemetery and meeting house. Completed for the Pettaquamscutt Historical Society, videography is a tool for public engagement. [videography, mapping, excavation, laboratory analysis, public engagement]

Alan Leveillee (Public Archaeology Lab, Inc. and Roger Williams University) Applied Anthropology, Archaeology, Stone & Ceremony in Northeastern North America

The presentation addresses the complex topic of Ceremonial Stone Features and Landscapes as well as ongoing dialogues among archaeologists and Native Americans in the Cultural Resources Management arena. [inter-cultural dialogues, ceremonial landscapes, stone features, management]
Tisa N. Loewen (SUNY New Paltz.) "Napalm all the Ticks": Lyme, Fear, and Control in the Hudson Valley  ms.loewen@hotmail.com

What is a long term resident of the Hudson Valley, NY to do about the “serious” risk of endemic Lyme disease, “napalm all the ticks?” Utilizing a conceptual diagram on risk assessment as the framework for appraisal, coupled with psychological models of coping in understanding survey, interview, and freelist data, it would seem that some residents re-frame their social identity to gain control over the physical and social threat Lyme disease poses. Appraisal takes into account social evaluation and stigmatized behavior when placing risk. Ways of coping are in turn altered by that perceived level of risk. Demonstrating lack of power, sickness, or feeding into the proliferation of fear harms the social body because it threatens the public identity of health. Reclaiming or re-framing personal control then allows an individual to navigate social identities that are created by responding to the disease risk. Assessment of risk affects how individuals cope, which in turn affects their social narrative. Conversely, social narrative affects assessment of risk and ultimately how individuals cope. Understanding these concepts can guide how anthropologists recognize the way individuals in a cultural community see themselves and others when faced with personal disease risk and when observing other’s disease risk performances. [Lyme disease, Hudson Valley, New York, risk, social narrative, coping, appraisal, identity, assessment, control, fear, psychology]

Jeff McGraham (The Graduate Center, CUNY) Criminalizing Social Space: The Effort to Remove LGBT Youth of Color from Manhattan's West Village jmcmgraham@hotmail.com

Ethnographic research documenting police abuse is typically centered in poor black communities, but this study examines police oppression of LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender) youth of color in the predominately-white Christopher Street area of Manhattan’s West Greenwich Village. Youth subjugation is exacerbated through the intersectionality of racism, classism, and homophobia expressed by residents during local community-police meetings. These articulations project a negative discourse of collective “delinquency” onto LGBT youth of color which promotes an environment that encourages heightened surveillance as well as oppressive police tactics. In seeking to control and limit the use of public space, police deny LGBT youth equal protection under the law, and thus facilitate civil liberty violations which relate to larger racist state polices. This ethnographic study explains how discriminatory state police power is exercised and its relationship to the conflict over the meaning and use of public space. [Ethnography, Race, LGBT, Space]

Guy A. Mika (Brandeis University) Language and Liberation: Hebrew, Yiddish and the Fight for the Soul of European Jewry guym42@brandeis.edu

The late 19th century and early twentieth century saw massive transformation within Jewish communities in Eastern Europe with the rise of Zionism and Bundism as major political forces. In this paper I will explore these two movements and their relationship to Yiddish as the main
spoken language among European Jews and the newly revived Hebrew language. I will use the works of Judith T. Irvin and Susan Gal (2000) for a linguistic anthropological perspective and the work of Naomi Seidman (1997) for a gender perspective of the Yiddish and Hebrew language ideologies and their respective relationships to the Jewish Labor Bund and to the Zionist movement. I will look at Hebrew within the context of the Zionist project and its desire to create a Jewish state as opposed to Yiddish’s relation to the Jewish Labor Bund and their desire to maintain Jewish identity within an international context. [Yiddish, Hebrew, European Jews, Language Ideologies, Zionism, The Jewish Labor Bund, Linguistic Anthropology, Historical Anthropology]

(Poster) Ammie Mitchell (University at Buffalo) Ceramic Petrography and Color Symbolism in Northeastern Archaeology afarrar@buffalo.edu

This poster presents a new classification system for early pottery in New York based on Native American color symbolism and standardized fabric attributes. This typology replaces the existing and problematic descriptive system currently in use (Ritchie and MacNeish 1949). The petrographic method proposed by this study allows archaeologists to gather more social information from previously and newly excavated ceramic material than traditional methods. This poster describes petrographic point counting, its history, and its pros and cons as a means of archaeological analysis. The foundation of proposed typology is based on what archaeologists currently understand about Native American color symbolism, standardized, reproducible petrographic attributes, and basic geologic definitions of rock categories. This project’s contribution to Northeastern archaeology includes the demonstrated effectiveness of a practical, reproducible method for fabric analysis and the development of a flexible, holistic typology based on Native American symbolism and standardized fabric attributes.

(Poster) Priscilla H. Montalto (Skidmore College) Archaeological Methods of Recovery at the Sucker Brook Site priscillamontalto@gmail.com

The Sucker Brook Site in Saratoga Springs, NY has been the focus of archaeological interest for the past century. This study investigates how different methods of recovering artifacts produce different kinds of data. It tests the hypothesis that the Sucker Brook Site was a seasonally occupied Late Archaic fishing camp. Two artifact assemblages were collected from the site using two different methods of recovery. The first assemblage was obtained through surface collection by a skilled amateur. The second collection was obtained through surface collection, shovel test pits, and a small-scale exploratory excavation unit conducted by Skidmore College students in a field methods course. The results of this study show how different recovery methods allow or prevent different questions of anthropological interest from being tested. Ultimately, this study highlights how appropriate methods shape the ability of archaeologists to answer questions about
human behavior in the past. [Late Archaic, seasonal occupation, fishing camp, archaeological methods, Saratoga Springs]

E. Pierre Morenon (Rhode Island College) The South Kingstown (RI) Friends Meeting House Fire of 1790: The Application of Archaeological Forensics

We know from written records that a South Kingstown Friends Meeting house “took fire and burnt down.” Today the Pettaquamscutt Historical Society maintains a Friends Cemetery in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, but in 2008 PHS was not sure whether an Eighteenth-Century meeting house was part of the property it protects. Here the material record from archaeological field mapping and testing in 2008, 2009 and 2013 are used to reconstruct physical characteristics of that missing building and landscape, the social activities of members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and the fire that altered those activities on January 15, 1790. [sacred landscapes, historic Quaker meeting, glass, forensic archaeology]

(Poster) Rebecca Morofsky (Skidmore College) The Ecumenical Community of Taizé: Communitas, Ritualized Authenticity, and Gender Dynamics During Pilgrimage
rmorofsk@skidmore.edu

Pilgrimage is an activity that permeates through centuries and across all major religions. With the rise of secularization and globalization, pilgrimage remains a ubiquitous and transformative human experience. The Ecumenical Community of Taizé in Burgundy, France, reflects the popularity of pilgrimage today: every year, thousands of people embark on pilgrimage to Taizé and abolish international, interfaith, and class tensions. Through eight weeks of participant-observation and sixty interviews with pilgrims, this paper explores communitas and the search for authenticity that occurs at Taizé through daily, ritualized music and meditation, intergroup dialogue in Taizé workshops, and through the intimacy of Taizé’s space. This study concludes that communitas and the search for authenticity render Taizé a place of reconciliation and liberal, social consciousness. Conversely, as a pilgrimage affirmed by the Catholic Church, Taizé still maintains traditional attitudes about gender and sexuality, demonstrating that on pilgrimage, identities can be both affirmed and challenged. [pilgrimage; communitas; authenticity; ritual; gender/sexuality]

Eileen Nardoza (Skidmore College) The Culture and Rituals of Skincare and Spas in Saratoga Springs, New York enardoza@skidmore.edu

Human skin acts as a canvas for different cultural representations and expressions, such as cosmetics, piercings, and face paint. Few anthropological studies focus on the skin itself as a representation of health and well-being. This ethnographic study explores the skin treatments practiced in the day spas of Saratoga Springs, New York, a small city known for its historically
popular mineral spring water and baths. Through interviews with the spa managers, observations in spas and the mineral springs throughout Saratoga, the project explores the significant connection of skin and skin care to environment, life-style, healing, rituals, and personal experiences, both physical and mental. Spas become places not only for luxury or relaxation but also for hygienic rituals of maintaining one’s health through skincare treatments. This research contributes to the anthropological understandings of the maintenance of the self in relation to treatment rituals that cater to specific skin methods. [skin, body, ritual, healing]

Riker Pasterkiewicz (University of Vermont) 100 Years of Socioeconomic Separation: The Subte of Buenos Aires as a Marker of Progress  rpasterk@uvm.edu

This research project focuses on socioeconomic disparities found in public transportation of Buenos Aires, Argentina. It will use the Subte, the subway or metro system, as a case study to consider historical issues and future challenges. The city has a recognized problem with socioeconomic stratification between the wealthier north and comparatively less wealthy south. The Subte has been constructed in such a manner that the vast majority of lines extend east to west from the “microcenter.” This area is home to many of the country’s most important political institutions and corporate headquarters. The high degree of centralization in this area, in part, has helped to cause greater north-south stratification. In recent years the Legislature of the City approved a new plan to extend existing lines and add many new lines. This research analyzes flaws and benefits of the present and planned Subte network focusing on its potential to become a marker of progress for north-south socioeconomic integration. [public transportation, urban development, socioeconomic disparities, Argentina, Buenos Aires, Subway, Metro, rapid transit]

Gabriela L. Perez-Dietz (Skidmore College) Goat Goat: Analyzing Goat Bones at al-Khayran to Determine Animal Ecology  gperezdi@skidmore.edu

During the Pre Pottery Neolithic B period (PPNB) of the Southern Levant, humans were transitioning from nomadic living to fixed settlement practices. With this move came a slow transition from hunting to herding animals, as well as domestication practices. This archaeological study will investigate if the inhabitants of al-Khayran were procuring animal resources via regularized patterns as part of minimal time expenditure hunting practices. Through a literature review and data analysis this paper will test time budgeting practices and discuss local animal ecology and hunting strategies, to determine the hunting practices at al-Khayran. While a small sample size created challenges for producing significant results for a number of tests those that were found to be significant did not disprove time minimization behavior in animal procurement practices. [animal ecology, goats, Jordan, al-Khayran, hunting, herding, archaeology, budgeting practices]

(Poster) Kate Pontbriand (Franklin Pierce University) The History of Tranquility Farm pontbriandk12@live.franklinpierce.edu
Tranquility Farm is a pre-Contact Native American archaeological site located on the coast of Gouldsboro, Maine. This coastal shell midden has provided a wealth of stone and bone tools, burned plant remains, and house floors dating back 1200 years. Excavations have been conducted on this site since the 1930s, but most recently it has been the location of the Abbe Museum’s annual summer field schools. This poster will summarize the history of work on this site and review plans for future excavations. [archaeology, Maine]

Eve Ross (Skidmore College) Changing the Face of Reproductive Rights: A Case Study of Family Planning Advocates of New York State  eross@skidmore.edu

When women cannot access affordable reproductive health services, unintended pregnancies occur, which necessarily change the course of a woman’s life and further inhibit her ability to realize full socioeconomic equality with men. Through an ethnographic case study of Family Planning Advocates (FPA), the lobbying organization for reproductive rights in New York, this project examines the relationship between cultural perceptions of women and current policies surrounding reproductive healthcare, including abortion laws. Engaging in participant observation through an internship with FPA, the study draws from 15 observations at their office, 4 semi-structured interviews, and 1 unstructured interview with FPA staff members. The study reveals how FPA uses particular language and imagery to voice and share their positions with the legislative body and the public. The conclusions explore how all kinds of advocates can employ carefully constructed language and imagery to influence the way that policymakers recognize and address reproductive rights. [reproduction, reproductive rights, feminism, applied anthropology, New York]

F. Daniel Russell, Jr. (Rhode Island College) A Timely View of a Small Undisturbed Tool Making Site in Coastal Rhode Island: Preliminary Results of Radiocarbon dating at RI 1898

This paper presents the preliminary results of C-14 dating in July 2014 of a sequence of six small charcoal samples taken at 5 cm intervals from the soil of a 50 x 50 cm excavation unit associated with an apparently in situ cluster of artifacts. The six C-14 dates ranged from 890 yrs. BP to 7470 yrs. BP with the three youngest dates in the upper half of the excavation, postdating this well preserved small tool making site dating typologically from 3000 - 3500 years ago. All six samples pre-date European presence in this coastal zone and provide an opportunity to study indigenous land clearing and agriculture from this time period. [lithics, charcoal, Carbon-14, changing landscapes, coastal Rhode Island]
Olivia Schmidt. Objects and Identity: how retirement home residents construct a home space with personal possessions schmidt.olivia@yahoo.com

When moving from one place to another humans often bring certain belongings with them. Our possessions, collected throughout our lives, relate to our identity through the meaning we attribute to them. The elderly who move to a retirement home face the task of sorting through their possessions and choosing which belongings they wish to bring with them to their new home. Through seven interviews with residents of a retirement home, I found that the belongings one chooses to bring with them creates a “home space” in their new apartment at the retirement home; the unfamiliar and generic apartment space is transformed into one of familiarity and comfort through the personal possessions placed in the space. This “home space” helps one to feel comfortable in a retirement home and maintain a sense of who they are as individuals in a new place. [Objects, Identity, Retirement Home, Transition, Home, Home Space]

Neil Schuldiner (Brooklyn College) Preventing a "Ferguson" in Staten Island: The NAACP's Management of the Eric Garner Crisis SN0432@bcmail.brooklyn.cuny.edu

This study focuses on the strategies and tactics employed by the Staten Island NAACP in its management and regulation of the community response to the killing of Eric Garner by the NYPD. This research is based on an ongoing "complete-member" participant observer ethnography of SI-NAACP meetings, events and public forums from Summer 2014 to the present, in addition to informal, unstructured interviews with community members and leaders of the SI-NAACP. My research indicates that SI-NAACP leadership, in collusion with New York State NAACP officials, fashioned a discourse of Black criminality, which it cast upon Black youth of color in the Tompkinsville, St. George, Park Hill and other neighborhoods of color on Staten Island. In administering their meetings, the SI-NAACP leadership constrained the discourse of politically acceptable tactics by precluding discussion of organizing young men of color, in deference to politicizing "responsible," older community members. In addition, by constraining their institutional goal towards "supporting the Garner family" – coded language for prosecuting NYPD officers – the leadership subjugated discussion on political disobedience or seizure of public space and circumvented dialogue surrounding the NYPD's Broken Windows policies in particular, and institutional and structural racism in general. [ethnography,race, social movements]

Kimberly H. Snow (Skidmore College) Ceramic Wall Thinning at Fish Creek-Saratoga Lake During the Late Woodland Period ksnow@skidmore.edu

Recent research has addressed the connection between ceramics and changing subsistence patterns, suggesting that reduced relative thickness of ceramic walls during the Middle-Late Woodland was due to increased processing of corn by boiling. This study utilizes ceramic sherds
recovered from a series of sites along the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Drainage to test if vessel wall thickness can be associated with coinciding evidence of intensified maize agriculture. Additionally, alternative hypotheses for the causes of pottery wall thinning previously proposed in the literature were tested, including starchy seed processing and increased sedentism. By comparing wall thickness trends through time to the published literature on the local intensification of corn production, the introduction of starchy seed cultivation, and increasing sedentism, this study attempts to identify if any of the suggested causes of pottery wall thinning can be correlated to behavioral patterns. The results of this study have important implications for the relationship between pottery technological development, subsistence change, and settlement systems. [ceramics, subsistence patterns, maize production, Fish Creek-Saratoga Lake]

W. James Stemp (Keene State College) Jaime J. Awe (Northern Arizona University) Keith M. Prufer (University of New Mexico) Christophe G. B. Helmke (University of Copenhagen) The Functions of Preceramic Points from Belize mayalithics@hotmail.com

Although various functions have been proposed for preceramic points from Belize, most suggestions have been based on general observations of qualitative criteria. In this paper, we analyze metric data (length, width, neck width, and tip cross-sectional area) and design features (barbing, alternate beveling) from fifty-three Lowe points and twenty-one Sawmill points to determine the likely uses for these points. Our point data are compared to those from other archaeological, ethnological, and ethnographic collections. Our results suggest that Lowe points were affixed to throwing and possibly thrusting spears, and also served as knives, whereas the Sawmill points were used as spear-thrower dart points, as well as knives. These functions are also evaluated in terms of the concerns of mobile hunter-gatherers, specifically tool resharpening and repair, availability of lithic raw material, portability, and hunting tactics. [preceramic, lithic, points, Lowe, Sawmill, Belize]

Chelsea Stevens (SUNY Plattsburgh) Society and Osteoarthritis: A Comparative Analysis of a Medieval and Viking Age Cemetery cstev011@plattsburgh.edu

This research examines the ways that social realities affect the manifestation of osteoarthritis (OA) in urban medieval and rural Viking Age populations. It explores the frequency and patterns of osteoarthritis in the medieval cemeteries of the Dominican Friary, in Gloucester, and the Viking age cemetery Stengade II, in Denmark. The focus of this research was the different demographic profiles and the relationships between age, sex, co-morbidity, and osteoarthritis. The sample examined was comprised of 53 individuals from Gloucester and 45 individuals from Stengade II. The analysis was based on the field notes and pathological analysis of Dr. Gillian Crane-Kramer. As expected, the results of the study revealed a strong positive correlation of the manifestation of osteoarthritis with age in both populations. Interestingly the Gloucester population revealed a link between OA and sex, with females exhibiting higher frequencies. However this relationship was not indicated in the Stengade II sample. The overall frequency of
osteoarthritis was higher in the Gloucester sample and there were more articular sites affected; unlike the Stengade II site where the manifestation of OA was restricted to the spine. Examination of the data shows that society and demography are influential factors in the varied frequencies and patterns of OA among Viking Age and medieval societies. The different manifestations between these two skeletal populations indicate that OA has a complex and multifactorial etiology, yet is inextricable linked to their social circumstances.

Jasmyn Elise Story (Skidmore College) The Last Black Establishment: Ethnic Collective Action in the Wake of Gentrification jstory@skidmore.edu

This study examines the role ethnic collective action played in the preservation of an ethnic fraternal organization during the process of both commercial and non-commercial gentrification. Based on four months of participant observation and 12 open-ended interviews at the Frederick Allen Lodge, a chapter of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elk’s of the World, this study explores the role the “Black Elks” lodge has and continues to play in the community of Saratoga Springs, New York. It is the lodge’s legacy of collective action and community contribution became a vital part in the lodge’s survival through the city’s urban renewal process.. This case study highlights the importance of ethnic fraternal organizations as sources of collective action to shape urban revitalization efforts. [Gentrification, Collective Action, Black Americans, African Americans, Diaspora]

(Poster) Rachel Tirrell, Senior Author, (Franklin Pierce University), Courtney Cummings, Kelsey Devlin, Brian Kirn, Cooper Leatherwood, Rebecca Nystrom, Katherine Pontbriand, (all from Franklin Pierce University) tirrellr12@live.franklinpierce.edu

During the fall of 2014, students from Franklin Pierce University conducted an archaeological excavation at the pre-Contact Native American Green Site in Walpole, New Hampshire. Students established several research questions focusing on the site's size, age, and use. The site was systematically excavated and mapped and the artifacts recovered were cleaned and cataloged. Excavations revealed that the Green Site is one of the largest Native American sites in New Hampshire. Artifacts recovered at the site included features such as fire hearths, and stone tools stylistically dated to the Late Archaic period, dating between 3,000 and 5000 years before present. Debris from stone tool manufacture reflected the use of locally obtained quartz cobbles, and the use of an exotic, high quality stone previously undiscovered in New Hampshire or Vermont. Further excavations and surface collections will continue this spring to establish a firmer site boundary and pin point areas of high artifact density. [New Hampshire, Archaeology]

Chinyere Ukaegbu. Continuing the Conversation: African Traditional Medicine and Western Biomedicine cukaegbu93@yahoo.com

Western misperceptions of African traditional medicine create certain barriers to the collaboration of Western biomedicine and African traditional medicine practitioners. This
research focuses on traditional medicine in Ghana, West Africa, drawing upon fieldwork done in Ghana on a medical service mission. Entering Ghana as a healthcare volunteer, I took that journey as an opportunity to research traditional medicine and its relationship to Western biomedicine by conducting interviews. The contact of western biomedicine to rural locations like those in Central Region, Ghana has a tremendous impact on the local communities’ existing systems of health as it pertains to traditional medicine. The goal of this research is to challenge western perceptions of African traditional medicine and to demonstrate that African traditional medicine should not only be respected (on the level of Western biomedicine), but also incorporated into practices of western biomedicine in these local communities in order to improve outcomes. Furthermore, this research seeks to promote this model of integrating traditional medicine into practices of biomedicine across the globe. While recognizing that this integration is a current trend in healthcare, this research also suggests that cultural factors play a role in western perceptions of African traditional medicine as inferior to western biomedicine though this bias is frequently justified as a question of efficacy. [traditional medicine, biomedicine, Ghana, West Africa, healthcare, global healthcare]

Joseph N. Waller, Jr. (Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.) *Villages, Maize, and the Narragansett: The Formation of a Territory along the Rhode Island Coast*

The chief and mighty Narragansett Indian people influenced early Native American-Anglican colonial policy immediately following first permanent European settlement of southern New England. Ongoing archaeological study of Native American site RI 110, located in the town of Narragansett, Rhode Island, is providing new insight into late pre-contact subsistence strategies, maize horticulture, and concentrated village settlement. This presentation will summarize site’s material content, feature record, and radiocarbon record and discuss their implications concerning the formation of the traditional Narragansett Indian tribal territory. [Narragansett, subsistence, maize, village, Carbon-14, coastal Rhode Island]

Emma Weitzenkorn (Skidmore College) *English Language Learning in Madrid, Spain: Negotiating Nationalism to Global Identity*

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Anthropological studies of language learning challenge the assumption that national identity acts as a barrier to learning other languages. The purpose of this study is to examine the trend of English language learning in the Madrid community, particularly for youth whose parents speak Spanish. Based on open-ended, semi-structured interviews with 20 people living in Madrid, the study reports their perspectives about learning English and national identity. One major theme emerging from interviews is that English is a popular option for parents who had difficulties learning English and who elect for their children to learn from a young age, including preschool. Interviewees discussed ways that English language learning allows the new generation of Spaniards to become more international citizens in the modern, globalized world. The research
shows how a sense of national identity can accommodate learning languages to use across national boundaries. [Language, Education, Globalization, Identity]

Robert L. Welsch (Franklin Pierce University) Exploring the Early History of American Anthropology Through A Network Analysis of Early Correspondence

My sabbatical research focused on the role that interpersonal social or professional networks have played in creating a common vision of American anthropology as field that embraced archaeology and biological anthropology along with cultural anthropology and linguistic anthropology. My methodology was to identify developing professional networks in the correspondence files of archaeologist William C. Mills, curator of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society in Columbus, Ohio. Mills’s role as curator allowed him to monitor all archaeological work in the state, and he seems to have been rather narrowly focused on archaeology, which he taught regularly at Ohio State University. But his correspondence documents the growth of his professional social network from 1898 onward as he established and built a professional identity for himself and for archaeology in Ohio as a feature of American anthropology. Despite his professional interest almost exclusively in Ohio mounds, he had developed a rich network of colleagues that included cultural anthropologists, biological anthropologists, biologists, zoologists, and geologists, as well as archaeologists, helping to insure that archaeology remained part of American anthropology.