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Exchanging Identities

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this paper, I will explore the necessary conjunction of simulation and scientific visualization in service of archaeological inference and explanation.

Aldenderfer, Mark S. (University of California, Santa Barbara) [118] *Discussant*

Alex, Lynn (University of Iowa)

[96] *Time Capsules from the Past: Meskwaki History and Culture*

The Office of the State Archaeologist-University of Iowa has created an educational series entitled "Time Capsules from the Past" consisting of five different traveling resource boxes. Each "capsule" tells the Native American story in Iowa from ancient times to the present. Contents include artifacts, replicas, videos, DVDs, CDRoms, and other resources that focus on the culture and history of native peoples. "Meskwaki History and Culture," the most recent, highlights the Meskwaki from the Contact Period to the present. Collaboration with the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa presented particularly interesting challenges in the development of this resource.

Allen, Catherine (George Washington University)

[99] *Renewal and Rectification in Andean Understandings of Death*

Contemporary Andean understandings of death may illuminate aspects of the precolumbian record. The self is not unitary but exists as an interactive complex of relationships of domination, subservience and interdependence, an equilibrium lost during the gradual transition from life to death. In the soul's liminal journey relationships of dominance and dependency are reversed, a moral state of "equal and opposite reaction," necessary before the soul can attain a 'dry' state of seminal neutrality. I relate this to Urton's discussion of Quechua mathematics as an 'art of rectification,' and to Inka abstraction as a kind of 'moral geometry.'

Allen, Kathleen M. Sydoriak (University of Pittsburgh)

[135] *Ceramic Variability and Social Identity: Applying Insights from Ethnoarchaeology to Iroquoian Pottery*

Ethnoarchaeological research has provided many insights into understanding the causes of ceramic variability in the archaeological record. Among these are those that focus on technical choices and manufacturing processes in relation to social boundaries. The ability to examine what was formerly termed function and style in a more unified way through a consideration of technological style provides new insight into the ways variability in ceramics relate to social and group identities and the process of marking social boundaries (whether intentional or not). Analysis of ceramics from two contemporary Seneca village sites provides a database within which to apply results from these ethnoarchaeological studies. Patterns of technological variability as evidenced in vessel morphology, construction, and decorative techniques are analyzed for evidence of the use of material culture as an expression of social boundaries. While insights into Iroquoian ceramic variability and its causes are gained, problems in identifying appropriate interpretations remain and are discussed.

Allen, Mitch (AltaMira Press)

[59] *Charlie Brown in the Classroom: Publishing Comics and Other Incendiary Devices for Teaching Archaeology*

In an age of expensive, overweight, and indistinguishable textbooks and students less equipped or willing to read them, instructors are continually searching for something to convey the excitement of archaeology in the classroom. Publishers occasionally help by providing non-traditional educational materials that mimic the entertainment media- simulations, virtual tours, pedagogical fiction, and comic books. Having developed a variety of these products, I can report successes and failures in this area. This presentation addresses challenges to the development, publication, and marketing of archaeology comics and similar media. It offers a set of principles on how they can be made more effective.

Allgood, Jessica L. [2] *see Martin, Andrew V.*

Allison, James (Brigham Young University)

[97] *Exchanging Identities*

In many societies, economic activities are an important means through which individuals create their social identity. This is particularly evident in, for example, some Melanesian societies where successful participation in exchange systems is an important determinant of an individual's social status. These processes are difficult to see in the ethnographic or prehistoric Southwest, where status differences are understated, but some principles apply cross-culturally. This paper focuses

on ethnographic examples showing how differential participation in institutionalized, inter-community exchange systems affects the negotiation of identity within communities. Examples from the prehistoric Puebloan Southwest are then examined in light of the ethnographic insights.
Allison, James R. [23] *see* *Castro-Reino, Sergio F.*

Alt, Susan (University of Illinois Urbana Champaign)

[153] *Explanation and Archaeology: The Hidden Costs of Science*
 The study of complex societies differs between and within the North American Southeast and Southwest. Researchers in both regions fiercely disagree over how to identify and define complexity. At the heart of these disagreements lay conceptual schisms founded in an uncritical application of supposed scientific tenets, such as Occam's Razor. I reexamine the appropriateness of such tests for interpreting past human actions, motivations, and historical events, and reconsider their implications for archaeological thought.

Altaha, Mark (WMAT - Historical Preservation Office), Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh (Center for Desert Archaeology) and John R. Welch (WMAT - Historical Preservation Office)

[94] *Retracing the Battle of Cibecue: Western Apache and Archaeological Interpretations*
 On August 30, 1881, United States military commanders ordered the arrest of noch ay del Klinne, a medicine man fallaciously accused of exciting unrest among Apaches residing around Cibecue. A violent battle ensued, resulting in the death of Apaches and Calvary soldiers, and the only recorded attack on Fort Apache itself. This poster will report on a recent ethnohistoric project conducted in collaboration with Western Apache communities to re-examine the events with new archaeological, documentary and ethnographic research.

Altaha, Mark [98] *see* *Welch, John*

Altschul, Jeffrey (Statistical Research, Inc.) [115] *Discussant*; [37] *Discussant*

Alvarez, Marco [50] *see* *Bair, Danie*; [50] *see* *Wright, David*

Alvitre, Cindi [33] *see* *Teeter, Wendy Giddens*

Alzola Romero, Aarón (University of Oxford)

[64] *Inter-contextuality and Ethnic Identity in the Ebro Valley, Spain*
 This paper considers ethnic groups in the Ebro Valley, Spain, during the Iron Age using Inter-contextuality, an approach to Identity based on the notion of material culture as a carrier of agency on one hand and the eminently discursive and contextual nature of identity on the other hand. The results of this study are then compared to those obtained by more traditional approaches. Inter-contextuality may lead to a reassessment of which ethnic groups were 'predominant' and 'minority' in the Ebro Valley, since present knowledge of ethnic groups is heavily influenced by Roman accounts, which stress Roman administrative and military interests.

Amartuvshin, Chunag [125] *see* *Honeychurch, William*

Ambrose, Stanley (University of Illinois) and Rui Wang (University of Illinois)

[14] *Chinese Neolithic Human and Animal Diet Reconstruction with Stable Carbon and Nitrogen Isotope Ratios of Bone Collagen and Apatite*
 Neolithic human subsistence in the Middle Yellow River Valley (Xian, China) was based, in part, on Foxtail (*Setaria italica*) and Broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) agriculture. High carbon and low nitrogen isotope ratios of these C4 crops permit reconstruction of their proportions in human and animal diets. Pigs and humans had similar carbon isotope ratios but different nitrogen isotope ratios. Pigs were thus probably provisioned with millet fodder. Baijia humans had higher collagen nitrogen and lower carbon isotope ratios, and higher apatite-collagen ¹³C spacings, than those of Jiang Zhai people, indicating diets with more fish and C4 grains, and less pork.

Ambrose, Stanley [130] *see* *Balasse, Marie*; [46] *see* *Beehr, Dana*

Ames, Shelley [71] *see* *Tews, Amber*

Anders, Selena [24] *see* *Lurie, Abbie*

Andersen, Soren [46] *see* *Forster, Marcus*

Anderson, Atholl (Australian National University) [120] *Discussant*