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# Sr. Ciencia and El Mago: A Legacy of Archaeological Discovery and Lifelong Learning

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Seager-Boss, Fran [140] see Krasinski, Kathryn

**Searcy, Michael (Brigham Young University)**

[118]

*Sr. Ciencia and El Mago: A Legacy of Archaeological Discovery and Lifelong Learning*

As partners in the pursuit of archaeological discovery, Paul Minnis and Michael Whalen developed an enduring professional relationship that resulted in productive careers marked by multiple field projects and numerous scholarly publications. While engaged in academic archaeology, they also fostered a new generation of archaeologists along the way. An integral part of their pedagogy was carried out in the field where students worked alongside Mike and Paul, learning not only how to carry out an archaeological project from beginning to end, but also how to collaborate in a field of study that has become increasingly interdisciplinary. This paper presents my own experiences with these honored scholars and their lasting impact on me and future generations of archaeologists.

**Searcy, Michael (Brigham Young University)**

[118]

*Chair*

Searcy, Michael [176] see Jensen, Samuel

Searcy, Michael [14] see Snow, Meradeth

Searcy, Michael [111] see Summers-Wilson, Rachel

**Sebastian, Lynne (SRI Foundation)**

[219]

*Discussant*

**Sebastiani, Alessandro (University at Buffalo)**

[132]

*Exploring Glass Recycling in Etruria: Notes from the Ager Rusellanus (Grosseto, Italy)*

Between 2010 and 2016, major archaeological excavations in south Tuscany (Italy) revealed the existence of a large manufacturing district of Imperial period (first century CE–sixth century CE). Located along the last bend of the Ombrone River, and on the liminal southwestern edge of the ager Rusellanus, the complex focused on recycling glass and metal objects through the installation of several workshops; among these, two possible glass workshops were discovered where glass furnaces were in use between the late first and the mid-fourth century CE. A rich assemblage of collected glass wastes informs on production activities and recycling exercises that represent a unicum for the region. The manufacturing district worked simultaneously with a nearby building where the remains of a workshop dedicated to the production of Egyptian blue pigment was identified. Situated in a vital position across terrestrial, riverine, and maritime routes, these ateliers provide significant insight into the specific activities of glass recycling in Roman Etruria for which little was known in the Imperial period. The paper will detail their archaeological sequence, as well as trying to identify wider economic patterns with the capital city of Rome and the Mediterranean basin.

**Sedig, Jakob (Harvard University) and Meradeth Snow (University of Montana)**

[86]

*Biological Connections in the Southern Mogollon*

In this paper we review and explore the evidence of biological connections between southern Mogollon groups, particularly Mimbres and Paquimé. The renewed attention to the dynamic nature of interactions among the ancient people who inhabited the southern US Southwest / Mexican Northwest has revealed much evidence of extensive interaction within the broad cultural sphere. This evidence is largely based in examination of artifacts, architecture, and other aspects of material culture. Less well understood is the degree to which this interaction is reflected biologically. In other words, were the interactions that have been recently identified the result of diffusion, or were people moving and mixing with one another? Though limited, we examine morphological and genetic evidence of connections between north and south, and what implications those data have regarding significant transformations that occurred in the southern Mogollon, such as the movement of people from the Mimbres into Casas Grandes after the Mimbres Classic period. We also discuss the complex nature of conducting respectful research on ancient individuals, and what could potentially be learned from future analyses of molecular material such as ancient DNA and stable isotopes.

**Seetah, Krish (Stanford University)**

[80]

*Post-emancipation Lifeways of Laboring Peoples in Mauritius: Evidence from Former Enslaved and Indentured Communities in the Indian Ocean*

Mauritius served as a critical transitional hub along slave trading routes, as well as home to a significant number of enslaved people during the period of Dutch and French hegemony. Under the British, it staged the "Great Experiment" witnessing the arrival of over 400,000 indentured workers who filled a labor void following abolition in the trade in slaves. This presentation describes important findings from sites of work, i.e., plantations, as well as social salient spaces, to shed light on the lifeways of laboring peoples during the period of colonialism. The presentation discusses the relationships between this island, the wider region, and beyond, and concludes with a summary of the ways in which enslaved and indentured peoples contributed to the cultural uniqueness of modern Mauritius.