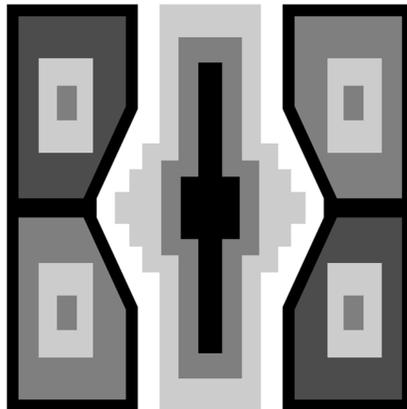


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PRESENTATIONS

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First authors participate in live moderated discussions with audience participation.

TOPICAL SECTION: AFRO-ANDEAN THEMES

CRISTIAN BAEZ LAZCANO (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), *Investigador Vivencial Afrodescendiente, Co-fundador ONG Lumbanga*; JUAN EDUARDO WOLF, *University of Oregon*

A Descolonizar la Cruz: Haciendo Visible la Participación de Afrodescendientes en un Ritual Andino

En el mundo andino, la cruz de mayo es un ritual católico conocido por ser un sincretismo de creencias europeas e indígenas, ya que hay casos en que estas cruces han sido elevadas sobre sitios de antiguas wakas. Sin embargo, en el valle de Azapa, en la frontera con Chile, Perú, y Bolivia, estos rituales también cuentan con una participación importante e histórica de afrodescendientes. En esta presentación, nosotros exploramos los diferentes papeles que los afrodescendientes han desempeñado en este ritual y cómo su presencia nos pide considerar interpretaciones alternativas del significado de este ritual en la zona andina.

DANIELA BALANZATEGUI, *University of Massachusetts, Boston*

Archaeology of Cimarronaje in the Andes of Ecuador: Revisiting the Garden of Memory Martina Carrillo

Based on an ongoing collaborative project to revitalize an 18th century Afro-Ecuadorian cemetery in the community of La Concepcion, Northern Andes of Ecuador, this presentation explores the archaeological heritage of cimarronaje as an active process for historical reparations. The cemetery named as the “Garden of Memory Martina Carrillo”, becomes the place to commemorate the cimarronas (maroon women), an action rooted on historical strategies of resistance and resilience. Grounded on the dialogs with women representatives of the National Coordinator of Black Women- Carchi, the project contributes to the reflexive understanding of material culture and the past of the African Diaspora in the Andes.

DAVID D. EARLE, *Antelope Valley College*

O del Inga o del Mandinga: Afroperuvians and the Population History of the Acarí and Yauca Valleys, Peru in the Colonial Era

After the Spanish conquest, the Acarí and Yauca Valleys- agriculturally circumscribed ‘linear oases’- underwent depopulation and repopulation with in-migration of highland native people and the introduction of African slaves. By circa 1800, successive censuses document a complex pattern of socio-economic participation and inter-ethnic marriage in the area, involving social fusion of Blacks, native Andeans, and other ethnic groups. The experience of both slave and non-slave Afroperuvians in this coastal linear oasis setting is also compared with that of colonial-era Blacks in southwestern Colombia, where a very different settlement landscape permitted Blacks escaping slavery to maintain communities in ‘regions of refuge’.

LEO J GAROFALO, *Connecticut College*

Blacks in the Inka's City: Residence, Work, and Escape in Cuzco, 1531-1690

The Spanish invasion of the Inka Empire went hand in hand with the arrival of the African Diaspora in the Andes, and the people of that diaspora became as common in Peru as Europeans. The coastal cities are known for the early and growing presence of black populations, but what can be said about blacks from the 1530 through the 1690s in former Inka capital and its productive hinterlands as residents, workers, and runaways? The paper offers some answers drawing evidence from Church, notarial, and royal court and tax documents, reports on agricultural and mining frontiers, and art work.

DAMIAN A. GONZALES ESCUDERO, *Max Planck Institute for European Legal History*

The Invention of an Inter-ethnic Landscape in the Early Colonial Peru (1560-1570)

Based on a land sale held by the cacique of the Collique ethnic group to a slave in the early 1560s, I argue that inter-ethnic relations, between Indians and Afro-descendants, produced transformations in the landscape of the lower valley of the Chillón River. Questioning the traditional readings of slavery, I discuss the capability of slaves, traditionally regarded as subjects without agency, and show that through their actions and negotiations, they established agreements that transformed the local landscape. Moreover, those agreements were recognised by early colonial authorities and landowners, and effectively contributed in the creation of a colonial inter-ethnic landscape.

CLAIRE MAASS, *Stanford University*

Race, Representation, and the Struggle for Recognition: Collaborative Bioarchaeology and Afro-Peruvian Pasts in Central Peru

In 2009, the Peruvian government apologized to its citizens of African descent for the discrimination enacted against them from the colonial period to the present. However, Afro-Peruvians continue to face marginalization in contemporary society. The underrepresentation of African diaspora histories in Peru, and of slavery in particular, has contributed to these dynamics, reinforcing the exclusion of Afro-Peruvians from popular understandings of Peruvian history, heritage, and identity. This presentation examines how archaeology can address these dynamics. It ultimately argues that collaborative archaeology can serve as a powerful tool to achieve the empowerment and inclusion of Afro-Peruvian communities in contemporary discourse.

JEREMY MIKECZ, *Dartmouth College*

Shadowy Figures & Ghost Landscapes: Visualizing the Contributions of Indigenous and African Actors to the Spanish Invasion (1532 - 1537)

Applying lessons from data visualization and qualitative cartography this paper experiments with ways to visually reconstruct the contributions and agency of Indigenous and African actors to the Spanish invasion. Andean authors like Waldemar Espinoza Soriano, Edmundo Guillén Guillén, and others have uncovered many texts that document the role of such previously overlooked protagonists. This study, however, applies data visualization techniques to demonstrate the scope, magnitude, frequency, and ubiquity of their contributions.

GENERAL SECTION: THE ANDEAN PAST

KRISTEL ARANDA SCHOSTER (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), *Programa Arqueológico Ecodinámicas Tempranas de lo Valles de Chao y Santa*

A Human Offering to the Early Adobe Monumental Building of Los Morteros, Northern Peru

Los Morteros (5726-5041 cal.BP) is a pre-pottery archaeological site located in Chao valley, northern Peruvian coast. Excavations in 2016-17 recorded a context composed by stone hearths, marine fauna and remains of at least 9 human bodies some of them with fire exposure signs. This assemblage was found inside of an adobe-brick structure. The intentional burning of human remains, the prevalence of subadults younger than 5 years old and the differences between this context and other burials found at the site let us to interpret it as a closure offering to the adobe architecture that contributed to the sacralization of this site.

SHELLEY BURIAN, *Independent scholar*

From Capacocha to Revolutionary: The Identification and Cultural Significance of a Colonial Aymara Women's Mantle Style (Three-Part Isallu)

This paper will discuss a type of women's ceremonial mantle worn in Aymara-speaking communities during the colonial period (1532-1825 CE), currently mis-identified in the existing literature as a male garment. Based on archaeological evidence from the temple of Inti at Pachacamac and the garments of capacocha figurines, these mantles can be identified as a continuation of a style worn by elite non-Inka women in official positions within the Inka religious hierarchy. This connection to the past provides important evidence for studies of the role of indigenous women within Andean societies under the Inka and after the Spanish invasion.

DANIEL CONTRERAS, *University of Florida*; BENJAMIN VINING, *University of Arkansas*

Assembling the Archive: Integrating Legacy Data to Examine the Longue Durée in the Chicama Valley, Peru

Settlement pattern studies in the Central Andes have been a key archaeological tool for 75 years. Familiar challenges – chronologies, palimpsests, paleoenvironments – remain, and the loss of sites to expanding agriculture and peri-urban development presents a sobering reality. As a result, legacy data are an increasingly valuable means of examining diachronic settlement patterns, but pose their own difficulties. Using the example of the Chicama Valley, where over the last four decades multiple survey projects have documented nearly half of the valley, we explore how these invaluable legacy data can be integrated and form the basis for 'big data' analyses that explore human-environment interactions over the long term.

LOUISE DEGLIN, *University of California, Los Angeles*; DONNA NASH, *University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

Imperial Production at the Border: A Study of Wari Decorated Ceramics at Cerro Baúl

Cerro Baúl, a site perched on a ridge-top mountain in the Moquegua Valley (Peru), is well known as the southernmost outpost of the Wari Empire (600-1000 C.E.). Over the last decades, the Proyecto Arqueológico Cerro Baúl has brought to light nearly seventy Wari decorated ceramics, ranging from tumblers to figurines. INAA analyses have shown that most of these were produced locally. What do Wari decorated ceramics at Cerro Baúl look like, and how do they differ from heartland production? In this paper, we provide an overview of the Wari decorated ceramics recovered at the site to gain insights into the life of these objects and the role of pottery in Wari imperial strategy.

JULIA E. EARLE, *University of Texas at Austin*; JHON P. CRUZ QUIÑONES, *Independent scholar*

Building Power: On the Organization of Construction Technologies in the Sacred Valley, Peru (ca. 1000 – 1400 CE)

As early as the 7th Inka Yawar Waqay, the Inka initiated construction operations in the Sacred Valley, where they encountered a political landscape populated by diverse communities and architectonic traditions. This paper will present results of 2019 fieldwork involving the reconnaissance of architecture, infrastructure, and quarries in the Sacred Valley, in order to evaluate the development of Inka statecraft during the Killke and Inka Periods. Taking a diachronic and regional perspective, herein we compare local and early Inka construction technologies to assess changes in the organization of building activity as the Inka increasingly sought to appropriate local lands and resources.

MIŁOSZ GIERSZ, PATRYCJA PRZĄDKA-GIERSZ, WIESŁAW WIĘCKOWSKI, *University of Warsaw*

Being a Coolie in Republican Peru: The Curious Case of the Solitary Burial of a Chinese Laborer from Castillo de Huarmey Archaeological Site, North Coast of Peru

In 2017 an intriguing, sub-modern burial was discovered at the site of Castillo de Huarmey, Peru. The individual buried in the area of pre-Columbian huaca was of Chinese origin and came to Peru as a part of a big immigration wave from between 1849 and 1874. Over 100.000 Chinese workers were brought over that timeframe, to replace freed slaves in many branches of Peruvian economy. The individual's skeleton showed multiple-level bilateral spondylolysis in lumbar vertebrae. Careful analysis of the burial context and the musculoskeletal stress markers, as well as of the historical sources, reveal difficult life of coolie laborers from China during late XIX and early XX century.

RANDALL HAAS, *University of California, Davis*; JAMES WATSON, *University of Arizona*; TAMMY BUONASERA, *University of California, Davis*; JOHN SOUTHON, *University of California, Irvine*; JENNIFER C. CHEN, *Pennsylvania State University*; SARAH NOE, *University of California, Santa Barbara*; KEVIN SMITH, *University of California, Davis*; CARLOS VIVIANO LLAVE, *Independent scholar*; JELMER EERKENS, GLENDON PARKER, *University of California, Davis*

Wilamaya Patjxa and Female Hunters of the Early Americas

"Men were hunters, women were gatherers" is common knowledge that reinforces gendered labor structures in contemporary society. Recent discovery of a female hunter burial in the high Andes, 9 ka, causes us to question this model. We show that the burial is the oldest secure hunter burial in the Americas and one of at least ten other Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene female burials associated with big-game hunting tools. The evidence suggests that females in the early Americas were big-game hunters, challenging man-the-hunter models of sexual division of labor models in human societies.

CORRIE HYLAND, *University of Oxford, Trent University*; JEAN-FRANÇOIS MILLAIRE, *Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières*; PAUL SZPAK, *Trent University*

Highlander on the Coast: Multi-tissue Stable Isotope Analysis of a Late Middle Horizon Ritual Killing Event, Virú Valley, Peru

Multi-tissue (bone collagen, tooth enamel, hair) stable isotope analysis (carbon, nitrogen, strontium) on six individuals from the lower Virú Valley identified a mixture of local and non-local isotope signatures. One individual, had a stable isotope signature unlike any previously found on the north coast of Peru, indicating large contributions of C3-terrestrial resources to their diet and an 87Sr/86Sr value suggestive of highland residence during childhood. This research provides the first strong stable isotope evidence of a highland individual within a coastal burial in northern Peru and new insight into the Late Middle Horizon ritual killing event at Huaca Santa Clara.

KEVIN LANE (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), *CONICET-Universidad de Buenos Aires*

Sound and Fury: Dancing Platforms, Holy Mountains and Encroaching Empire in the Upper Ica Drainage, AD 1000-1615

The Ica Highlands during the late Prehispanic Period and early Spanish Colony were a contested area between the Chocorvos, the Incas and the Spanish. The settlement site of Viejo Sangayaico and the sacred mountain-top (or apu) site of Huinchocruz encapsulates these dichotomies of conquest and colonisation, and how they played out in the wider landscape. Using soundscape, local memories, and ethnography we recreate possible patterns of pilgrimage that linked Viejo Sangayaico and Huinchocruz to its landscape. Finally, we also reflect on cultural hybridity, synchronicity, and substitution during the occupation, colonization and abandonment of the settlement at Viejo Sangayaico.

KATHERINE M MCALLEN, *University of Texas Rio Grande Valley*

Local Devotions in the Sacred Valley: Native Identities and Community Patronage in the Painting Program of San Martin in Huarocondo

This proposal seeks to present new research related to localized art in the Sacred Valley. This paper will examine the church of San Martin de Tours in Huarocondo, Perú, to explore how indigenous patrons established their identity with paintings depicting Inca elites, who were owners of agricultural estates. These patrons commissioned paintings with hybrid iconographies and non-European subjects juxtaposed to Catholic saints in the Andes. These new pictorial images that changed to meet localized needs in the seventeenth century, created new subject matter that did not sever indigenous pasts from their colonial present, but rather created unique paintings that embodied powerful Andean identities.

ANDREW NELSON, *The University of Western Ontario*; LUCÍA C. WATSON, *Mummies as Microcosms Project*; JOCELYN S. WILLIAMS, *Trent University*; SUELLEN GAULD, *Santa Monica College*; JOANNA MOTLEY, LAUREN S. POETA, *The University of Western Ontario*; ELIZABETH GOMEZ, *Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos*; JHON BALDEO, *Oficina de las Naciones Unidas de Servicio para Proyecto Sarita Fuentes, Museo de Sitio Pachacamac*; DENISE POZZI-ESCOT, *Museo de Sitio Pachacamac*

Mummies as Microcosms: The Bioarcheological Assessment of Funerary Bundles from Outside of the Sanctuary of Pachacamac, Peru (1100AD-1470AD).

In 2015, a cemetery containing 138 funerary contexts, including 78 mummy bundles, was excavated outside of the walls of the Sanctuary of Pachacamac. The bundles are quite diverse, they are not associated with rich offerings and they may represent a diverse collection of individuals. Thus, this context is quite different from the more elaborate funerary contexts from other parts of the site. In this paper we will present the non-destructive (using x-rays and CT scans) bioarchaeological analysis of the bundles to address the question of whether they are drawn from local or foreign populations.

CLARISA OTERO (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), *Instituto de Datación y Arqueometría-CONICET, Universidad Nacional de Jujuy, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Gobierno de Jujuy / Instituto Interdisciplinario Tilcara, Universidad de Buenos Aires*; MARIA LAURA FUCHS, *Instituto de Datación y Arqueometría-CONICET, Universidad Nacional de Jujuy, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Gobierno de Jujuy / Universidad Nacional de Jujuy*

El Rol de la Mujer Inca en una Provincia del Collasuyu

Durante la dominación incaica, el Pucará de Tilcara funcionó como un centro de primera jerarquía en la Quebrada de Humahuaca (Provincia de Jujuy, Argentina), posicionándose como capital de la wamani de Omaguaca. Este trabajo se propone abordar, desde una perspectiva interdisciplinaria, el rol que tuvieron las mujeres en esta provincia, uno de los territorios más ricos y diversos del Collasuyu. A partir de los estudios contextuales y bioarqueológicos se lograron determinar marcadas diferencias en el estatus social,

según el rol que cumplieron al interior de la comunidad. Las prácticas funerarias detectadas en el Pucará de Tilcara fueron los principales indicadores para detectar estas diferencias.

MURIEL PAULINYI (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), *Universidad de Chile*; HELENA HORTA, *Universidad Católica del Norte, Instituto de Investigaciones Arqueológicas y Museo G. Le Paige*

Estudio Iconográfico de Tubos de Hueso Excavados en San Pedro de Atacama (Chile): Nuevos Atributos de Taruca o Ciervo Andino para El Sacrificador Tiawanaku

Nuestra ponencia da a conocer la iconografía de un grupo de 14 tubos de hueso con figuras pintadas, provenientes de contextos funerarios de los oasis de San Pedro de Atacama, asignables al período Medio (ca. 400-1000 d. C.). El estudio de la especial iconografía de estos tubos permite: a) ampliar el círculo de las representaciones visuales del arte Tiawanaku, b) establecer una nueva variante (venado andino o taruca) para el ícono conocido como “El Sacrificador”, c) reafirmar el carácter foráneo de estas piezas importadas a Atacama, y d) proponer su asociación con la parafernalia alucinógena en base a similitudes iconográficas.

RUDDY PEREA CHÁVEZ (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), *Universidad Católica de Santa María, Arequipa*

Investigaciones Arqueológicas Desde el Nevado Huarancante Hasta el Nevado Coropuna

Esta investigación se efectuó para conocer el sitio ceremonial en el nevado Coropuna, y la relación de esta ceremonia con los cambios climáticos, siendo esta montaña una de las más sagradas por los Incas, debido a su altitud y hielos permanentes. Se encontró tres sitios ceremoniales importantes en el nevado, y restos de utilización de maderos para esta ceremonia en diferentes momentos, como narran los cronistas españoles e investigadores de finales del S.XIX, y principios del S.XX, que recorrieron la zona. Y finalmente, los problemas que ocasiona el calentamiento global.

ELENA PHIPPS, Independent Scholar/UCLA; CAROLINE SOLAZZO, *Conservation Science Lab, Smithsonian Institution*

Viscacha in Andean Textile Traditions: Culture, Use and Identification

The soft hair of viscacha, a rodent of the Chinchilla family, according to Garcilaso de la Vega in his 1609 Royal Commentaries, was spun into yarns for garments of the nobility. This paper—resulting from over ten years of research in various phases—including the examination of historical texts, museum textiles and proteomic analysis--investigates the presence of viscacha in Andean textiles and culture. The viscacha is an elusive animal from the highland regions of Peru and Bolivia, whose silk-like fine mottled hairs were used as amulets, and have been depicted and used in textiles from Precolumbian and Colonial eras up to the present.

GABRIEL PRIETO, *University of Florida*; JOHN VERANO, *Tulane University*; FEREN CASTILLO, *Universidad Nacional de Trujillo*; KHRYSTYNE TSCHINKEL, RACHEL WITT, *Tulane University*; LUIS FLORES DE LA OLIVA, *Programa Arqueológico Huanchaco*; ALAN CHACHAPOYAS, *Universidad Nacional de Trujillo*

Pampa la Cruz: New Evidence of Child and Camelid Sacrifice during the Late Intermediate Period and Late Horizon on the North Coast of Peru

In this paper, we report the results of recent excavations carried out at Pampa la Cruz (PLC), a new mass sacrifice site dating to between cal. AD 1100-1200 and cal. AD 1500-1520. PLC is the second mass sacrificial site found in the Huanchaco area, located approximately 2 km north of the Chimú capital of Chan Chan. In contrast to the previous discovery at the Huanchaquito-Las Llamas site that represents a single sacrificial event around cal. A.D.1400-1450, Pampa la Cruz documents at least four mass sacrificial events over a 400-year period. In this paper, we suggest that not all child and camelid sacrifices in the Huanchaco area were a response to climatic disruptions such as ENSO events, as was the hypothesized motivation at Huanchaquito-Las Llamas. Also, radiocarbon dates now indicate that

sacrifices continued to be practiced at Pampa la Cruz following the Inca conquest of the north coast. Were child sacrifices during the Late Horizon a local variant of provincial Capa Cocha, or did the Inca Empire adopt child sacrifice from the Chimú? The diversity of body disposals, associated offerings, and fancy clothing found with some victims reveals a more diverse and complex program of ritual sacrifice than previously recognized, and suggests that child sacrifices played an important role in Chimú religion and political strategies rather than a singular response to environmental crisis.

JULIÁN SALAZAR (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), FRANCISCO FRANCO, *Centro de Estudios Históricos-CONICET*; JUAN MONTEGÚ, *Universidad Nacional de San Luis-CONICET*; ROCÍO MOLAR, *Centro de Estudios Históricos-CONICET*

Learning to be Domestic? The Earliest Houses in the Eastern Slopes of the South-central Andes (Anfama, Argentina)

Around 2300-2000 BP durable residential structures were constructed for the first time in Anfama (Tucumán, Argentina), a humid valley of the scarcely analyzed eastern slopes of the south-central Andes. The emergence of built environments implied the development of an unprecedented social universe within which people, houses, plants, animals, wankas, artifacts, and regional exchange networks were articulated, which has traditionally been known as the regional formative period. We present a case study discussing the diverse relations between productive economies, mobility strategies and social complexity. Upon multiple material analysis in three dated residential compounds we discuss the archaeological expectations of precedent narratives.

EMILY A. SCHACH, *University of California, Santa Cruz*; JANE E. BUIKSTRA, *Arizona State University*

The Gendered Elderly at Chiribaya Alta: An Intersectional Approach Combining Mortuary Analysis and Age-at-Death Estimation Using Transition Analysis

Studies of social identities in the Andes have become increasingly common, but there has been limited analysis focusing on older individuals. This study presents newly generated age-at-death estimations using transition analysis combined with mortuary analyses to explore the manner in which gender and age intersect for older individuals at Chiribaya Alta. The results indicate that there is an elderly identity present amongst individuals at Chiribaya Alta and that gender and age intersect to impact the lives of older men and women differently. These results illustrate the utility of an intersectional approach to past social identities.

LISL SCHOEPFLIN, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Making Inca History: Alcalde Mayor y Gobernador Don Luis Chalco Yupanqui and the Early Modern Andean Chronicle Compiled by Martín de Murúa

This paper considers the background and interests of the Inca descendant, don Luis Chalco Yupanqui and his participation in the 1590 manuscript version of an illustrated chronicle, *Historia General del Perú* (1616), on Inca history and the Spanish invasion compiled by the Basque Mercedarian friar, Martín de Murúa. Archival records demonstrate that don Chalco Yupanqui was an established Inca leader and intellectual in early colonial Cuzco society. His participation in Murúa's chronicle project was part of various interrelated legal and cultural strategies to reformulate and perpetuate Inca memory in defense and promotion of Inca noble status.

MICHAEL SCHREFFLER, *University of Notre Dame*

Words and Things in the Andes, c. 1533

Reports composed in the 1530s describe instances of communication between Andeans and the Spaniards who lead the invasion the Inca Empire. Much of that communication relied on the mediation of translators and the offering of symbolic materials and objects such as cloth, foodstuffs, and things crafted

from metal and stone. Descriptions of those communicative acts animate the narratives of the Spaniards' movement through the Andes but they also provide insight into the ontological clashes that accompanied armed conflict in the early 1530s. This paper explores those clashes, focusing on representations of intercultural communication in the relación of Francisco de Xerez.

MOISÉS TUFINIO (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), CARLOS RENGIFO, *Universidad Nacional de Trujillo*

Huaca del Sol, Valle de Moche, Perú: Un Caso de Monumentalización de una Residencia de Elite Mochica

La Huaca del Sol del valle de Moche es uno de los edificios prehispánicos icónicos de la región. Forma parte del Complejo Arqueológico Huacas de Moche, que es, a su vez, uno de los asentamientos más importantes de la cultura Mochica (c. 100-850 d. C.). No obstante, durante mucho tiempo, sus rasgos arquitectónicos, contenido e historia cultural han sido mayormente asumidos, y no constatados arqueológicamente. El presente trabajo expone los más recientes resultados de excavaciones sistemáticas en Huaca del Sol, realizadas por el Proyecto Huacas de Moche, que revelan una compleja composición constructiva asociada a una larga historia cultural.

ERIKA VALDIVIESO, *Princeton University*

Dissecting the Authenticity of Exsul Immeritus

This presentation shows that Exsul Immeritus Blas Valera, which is dated to 1618, was written in the twentieth century. Since its discovery in 1988 there has been no consensus about its authenticity; consequently it has been used as a source for Andean history. The Latin, however, leaves no room for equivocation. Grammatical analysis and source criticism show that Exsul Immeritus was written with recourse to modern editions of ancient, medieval, and Renaissance texts. Recognition of this fact has important implications for Andean Studies, not least of which is the rehabilitation of Guaman Poma de Ayala and the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega.

CECILIA JOSEFINA VÁSQUEZ (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), *Universidad San Francisco de Quito*

Puruwá, Inka, and Spanish toponyms in Colta Lake Valley (Chimborazo, Ecuador)

The toponyms study in cartographic documents can show the impact of colonialism through immaterial footprints in space and time. Between 1412 and 1822, Colta constituted an example of cartography and toponymy as praxis of colonialism because of the sequential colonization in which linguistic interaction produced pluricultural differentiation, syncretism, hybridity, and inkanization. Based on historical maps and archaeological survey, a toponyms study using GIS-mapping explores the trends in the relationships between Puruwá, Inka, and Spanish. Complex environmental interaction through agroecology, pastoralism, settlement patterns, land appropriation, and patriarchy could represent the mechanism of naming environmental features from one colonialism to another.

ANTHONY VILLAR QUINTANA (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), *Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos*

Shoymal: Un Sitio del Periodo Formativo en la Cuenca Media del Utcubamba, Amazonas

Shoymal, corresponde a un sitio ubicado en la Alta Amazonia del nororiente peruano, donde hasta el momento identificamos una construcción elaborada con grandes rocas talladas, algunas con grabados que exhiben imágenes similares a las observadas en Huaca Prieta, La Galgada, Jaiva, Huaca Ventarrón, Buena Vista y Santa Ana-La Florida. Estas representaciones se asocian a una ocupación durante el Formativo Inicial (Precerámico Tardío o Arcaico Tardío), entre los 3000 y 1500 a.C., periodo en el cual Shoymal habría formado parte de una amplia red de interacción entre las zonas costera, andina y amazónica.

MICHELLE YOUNG, *National Museum of the American Indian*; SADIE L. WEBER, *Harvard University*

What's Yours is Mine(d): Early Strategies of Verticality in the South-Central Peruvian Highlands

We present several lines of evidence from Atalla and other sites in Huancavelica, Peru, to explore the utility of Murra's model of vertical control for the late Initial Period (1200-800 BC). We argue that several coeval sites located in the vicinity of the Santa Barbara mine represent primary and satellite communities from distinct ethnic groups that were engaged in exchange across ecological tiers. Our findings underscore the agency of coastal and pastoral groups in these interactions, the importance of non-comestible goods (such as cinnabar) for the location of these multiethnic "archipelagos," and the legacies created by this socially inscribed landscape.

VERÓNICA ZUCCARELLI FREIRE (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), *Centro de Investigaciones y Transferencia de Catamarca / Universidad Nacional de Catamarca*

Agricultural Landscapes in Eastern Northwest Argentina: The Anthropized Forests and Grasslands at the Sierra El Alto Ancasti During the First Millennium A.D.

Agricultural landscapes in South America have a complex and diverse history and encompass a wide range of contexts, from the high plateaus and arid mountains of the Andes to the eastern Amazonian forests and beyond. We address here the evidence gathered at the Sierra El Alto-Ancasti mountain range (Catamarca, Argentina) in the eastern limits of the Andean area of Northwest Argentina. We applied archeobotany and geoarchaeology to document an intense pre-Hispanic modification of landscapes through terraces, soil fertility and erosion management and agroforestry practices. We argue that the indigenous practices were designed to manage the biodiversity of this subtropical ecosystem, composed of mountainous grasslands and seasonal dry forests during the first millenia A.D.

POSTERS

Any poster may be viewed at any time during the meeting. Space for written comments and discussion is available for each. Authors participate in live breakout rooms for open discussion with meeting participants.

TOPICAL SECTION: AFRO-ANDEAN THEMES

IBIS MERY, *Independiente*

Ecologías Políticas en las Haciendas Coloniales de los Andes Septentrionales del Ecuador desde una Visión Zooarqueológica

Este proyecto es un trabajo en progreso que intenta comparar la evidencia fúunica de contextos arqueológicos en haciendas de época colonial en los Andes septentrionales del Ecuador. Las haciendas se diferencian en términos de fuerza de trabajo, temporalidad y tipo de propiedad, sin embargo, están conectadas por sus similitudes ecológicas y la explotación racializada de población afrodescendiente e indígena. La construcción del paisaje domesticado como espacio de conquista, demuestra una presencia mayoritaria de animales introducidos en convivencia a las especies locales. La estructura de la hacienda establece racionalidad sobre el inventario fúunico andino, desde las posibilidades ecológicas que provee los Andes ecuatorianos.

JOHN THOMAS III, *University of Chicago*

The Politics of Black Inclusion in Peru and Ecuador

This paper studies Black social movements in Peru and Ecuador have impacted the political landscape of their states. I assess impact using the following indicators: 1) public policies targeted towards the Black population; 2) state institutions established specifically to aid the Black population; 3) constitutional and legal reforms advocated by activists. The presence (or absence) of these indicators helps to understand if these movements achieved their goals and the overall change in the political landscape of their state. Additionally, I am concerned with how Black activists have engaged with their states and the new arrangements of power that arise from their demands for inclusion.

GENERAL SECTION: THE ANDEAN PAST

CALEB CHEN, LUIS FLORES BLANCO, RANDALL HAAS, *University of California, Davis*

Projectile Point Enlargement in the High Andean Archaic: An Experimental Atlatl Study

Archaic projectile points from the Andean Altiplano exhibit a curious trend of increasing size over time in contrast to a size reduction commonly observed throughout North America. We hypothesized that the increase compensated for decreasing dart momentum or accuracy resulting from shortening of atlatl parts as wood became increasingly scarce. Counter to expectation, our atlatl ballistic trials show that point enlargement significantly reduces penetration depth. However, we are unable to refute the accuracy hypothesis, leading us to suggest that Archaic point enlargement may have compensated for accuracy losses due to resource depletion on the Altiplano.

ELIZABETH K. CRUZADO CARRANZA, *Louisiana State University*

Past and Current Cultural Heritage Practices in Rural Peru: Lessons from Nivín, Casma

This poster explores the past, present, and future efforts and challenges of educational archaeology in Peru using as a case study my involvement with the Nivín community in Casma. Since 2011, collaborative efforts of teachers and students at the school and its museum have led to the creation of a safe space to engage with the local past by establishing connections between archaeologists, local educators, and community members. Teachers and archaeologists have created a series of lesson plans that use the

ancient cultural materials and practices in multidisciplinary learning activities that engage the community with the local past.

ALEX GARCIA-PUTNAM, *University of Wyoming*; MARIA SMITH, *Syracuse University*; MELISSA S. MURPHY, TODD SUROVELL, *University of Wyoming*

Modeling the Spread of Smallpox During Spanish Conquest in the Coast and Highlands of Colonial Peru

Archaeology has a limited ability to observe the direct effects of infectious diseases. Historic sources often lack quantifiable measures of disease impacts; furthermore, many diseases are skeletally invisible, making interpretation difficult. Here, we use archival census data from colonial-era Peru and the epidemiological characteristics of smallpox, to create a computer simulation to model the effects of smallpox's spread between Ayacucho and the Obraje de Chincheros (highlands), and between Trujillo and the reducción of Magdalena de Cao Viejo (coastal). In comparing the coast to the highlands this model illustrates how different communities in colonial Peru may have experienced an epidemic.

TESSA GROGAN, *Trent University*; DANIELA VALENZUELA, *Universidad de Tarapacá*; PAUL SZPAK, *Trent University*

Investigating Trade and Early Camelid Herding through Stable Isotope Analysis of Pre-Hispanic Textiles from the Atacama Desert, Chile

We evaluated the likely geographic origin of camelid fiber used in the manufacture of pre-Hispanic textiles found in the coastal regions of the northern Atacama Desert, Chile. To achieve this, stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis was employed on 189 archaeological fiber samples to determine whether early occupants of the Atacama were sourcing fiber from local herds or whether it was imported from the highlands. Textiles sampled originated from archaeological sites in the Lluta and Azapa valleys, and the southern coast of Arica. Samples date from the Formative Period to the Late Intermediate Period (ca. 3700–545 cal. BP).

**SATURDAY EVENING (4:00 - 5:30 pm, Pacific Time)
AFRO-ANDEAN KEYNOTE TALK**

RACHEL O'TOOLE, *University of California, Irvine*

Erasures, Revisions, and Histories in Andean Studies