

ABSTRACTS OF THE SAA 80TH ANNUAL MEETING

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society for American Archaeology provides a forum for the dissemination of knowledge and discussion. The views expressed at the sessions are solely those of the speakers and the society does not endorse, organizers, not the society.

SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

[1] Symposium · PRESIDENTIAL FORUM: ORDERLY ANARCHY IN PREHISTORIC CALIFORNIA
(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY)

In his recent book, *Orderly Anarchy: Sociopolitical Evolution in Aboriginal California* (U.C. Press 2014), Robert Bettinger develops a provocative new model to explain the emergence of the exceptionally small socio-political units observed in most of Native California at the time of contact. He proposes that the key development that promoted the evolution of California's unusually small polities was privatization of stored plant food, which incentivized the intensive use of abundant but costly plant foods (pinyon and acorn). Such privatization is argued to have resulted from the appearance of bow and arrow technology which permitted the formation of smaller, family-centered social units more inclined to invest in costly resource procurement because proceeds went directly to offspring and close relatives. Over time, these developments led to decreased opportunities for movement and inter-group alliance, encouraging instead extremely small-scale, family-size units that interacted via a system that Bettinger terms "orderly anarchy." In this session scholars from inside and outside California will discuss and evaluate Bettinger's case for socio-political evolution in indigenous California.

[2] General Session · SITES, SETTLEMENTS, AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS IN SOUTH AMERICA

[3] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS OF X-RAY FLUORESCENCE

[4] General Session · ADVANCES IN ARCHAEOLOGY TECHNOLOGY

[5] Forum · DIVERSE DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGIES - A CAA-NA & DDIG EVENT
(SPONSORED BY DDIG AND CAA-NA)

The Digital Archaeology community is growing. The methods, practices and research activities drawing on and contributing to the domain continue to expand, including everything from geophysical surveys to agent based modeling to text mining to ontology development to multimedia presentations of public heritage projects. This forum takes advantage of the diversity and breadth of interests of the digital archaeologists present at the SAA to exchange ideas and discuss key developments and new directions. In this forum discussants will briefly present their digital archaeology research and articulate how their work contributes to the broader domain. Presentations will be followed by a general discussion of the advantages and challenges of the diversity of digital archaeology, focusing on ways to bring together digital archaeologists working on different types of projects and promote communication. This forum aims to create the foundations for ongoing conversation between various specialists, interest groups and stakeholders within the SAA, CAA and the Digital Archaeology community at large.

[6] Poster Session · GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL AND SOURCING STUDIES IN THE AMERICAN WEST

[7] Poster Session · GIS MODELING AND GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS: STUDY OF LANDSCAPES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

[8] Poster Session · REMOTE SENSING AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

[9] Poster Session · XRF IN ARCHAEOLOGY

focuses on procurement strategies of local volcanic and metasedimentary cobbles and extra-local materials, production sequence of flake tools, and technological comparisons of the Bear Creek stemmed and concave-base points with Paleoarchaic technologies of Western North America including Clovis, Western-Stemmed, and Olcott traditions. Microwear and residue analysis of a portion of the assemblage suggest potential functions of the site occupants' toolkits.

Kornfeld, Marcel (PiRL - University of Wyoming) and George Frison (University of Wyoming)

[138] *Paleoindians and Rockshelters in the Middle Rocky Mountains*

Since at least the 1980s the University of Wyoming has conducted Paleoindian and rockshelter studies on BLM administered properties from northern Colorado to southern Montana. The cooperative and assistance agreements have benefited both the agency and the University. An enormous amount of research effort contributed by the faculty, and enhanced by volunteers and avocationalists, have produced results far beyond what could have been accomplished without the cooperation. The results include students training (many becoming federal archaeologists), student and faculty conference presentations, publications including MA and PhD thesis, and public education. We highlight some of our research results including excavations at Mill Iron, Upper Twin Mountain, Krmpotich, Two Moon Shelter, Last Canyon Cave, and others.

Kornfeld, Marcel [166] see Larson, Mary Lou

Korpisaari, Antti (University of Helsinki, Finland)

[184] *On the Absolute Chronology of Late Tiwanaku / Early Late Intermediate Period Ceramic Traditions: Case Studies from the Bolivian Altiplano and North Chile*

Although the timing of the Tiwanaku collapse is debated and probably varied somewhat from one region to another, this process probably took place in the 10th and 11th centuries A.D. In 1998-2006, I worked at two Tiwanaku heartland sites which produced long series of radiocarbon dates corresponding to this critical period. At the cemetery site of Tiraska, ceramic grave goods in a style closely resembling Tiwanaku V were present from the early 10th until the mid-13th century A.D. On the island of Pariti, our investigations uncovered the remains of a probable closing offering: huge quantities of "Classic" Tiwanaku pottery in two contexts securely dated to circa A.D. 1000. As for North Chile, many of the 16 radiocarbon dates I obtained in 2013-2014 for four "Middle Horizon" cemetery sites of the Azapa Valley are surprisingly late; this is especially true for the dates related to the Cabuza ceramic tradition, all of which post-date A.D. 1000. In light of the abovementioned case studies I shall discuss the use-life of the "Classic" and "Decadent" ceramic styles in the Tiwanaku heartland and the possibility that the spread of the Cabuza pottery into North Chile was largely related to the collapse of the Tiwanaku state.

[184] *Chair*

Korstanje, Maria Alejandra (Universidad Nacional de Tucumán - CONICET), Marcos Quesada (Universidad Nacional de Catamarca - CONICET) and Mariana Maloberti (Universidad Nacional de Tucumán - CONICET)

[180] *Agriculture Roles in Landscapes and Taskscapes: An Interdisciplinary Approach from Northwestern Argentina*

Traditionally, the Agriculture of the Formative Period (1000 B.C.-100 A.D.), was conceived as technologically simple and spatially reduced. However, this simplicity is reconsidered when we take into account that these technologies made possible the practice of agriculture in desert environments with eroded and underdeveloped soils, during millennia. Our research in El Bolsón valley, which is a high basin in western Catamarca, allowed us to know in detail some peasant practice as the irrigation technologies, the field preparation and other agronomic techniques as well as how the agrarian landscapes were structured in the past. In this presentation we summarize the results obtained through multiple lines of work (including landscape archaeology, archaeobotany), that allowed us to discuss the idea of agriculture perpetuated from traditional models, and also rethink it from a perspective that considers the complexity of the relationship between plants, soil, water, agricultural knowledge and ways of labor organization. Thus, we have recognized a significant

variability of peasant practices through which agriculture was configured during the Formative period. We have also recognized the persistence of certain aspects of this agriculture during Regional Development Period (1000 - 1500 A.D.), for which it has been assumed a re-articulation of production and power structures.

[347] *Discussant*

Kosakowsky, Laura (University of Arizona)

[295] *Remembrances of Things Past: Peter D. Harrison and Maya Archaeology*

After Peter Harrison's forays at Tikal, Guatemala and in Quintana Roo, Mexico, he turned his attentions to archaeological research in Belize in the late 1970s. Thus began his multi-year project at Pulltrouser Swamp, with his colleague Billie Lee Turner, which resulted in a series of foundational publications on Prehispanic Maya agriculture. In this paper we reflect on Peter's contributions to Belize archaeology and to the discipline as a whole, as we celebrate his many interests in Maya settlement patterns, agriculture, architecture and hieroglyphs.

[295] *Chair*

Kosiba, Steve (University of Alabama)

[305] *Killing Time, Becoming Inca: Subject Creation and Monument Construction in Ancient Cuzco*

The Incas built the largest indigenous empire in the Americas, and though they lacked a written history, they were keen to tell Spanish scribes how they assembled their domain. Inca nobles explained that their ancestors vanquished anyone who dared challenge Inca claims to authority. Like the boasts of other conquerors, these stories cast only particular people as the subjects of history and the cultivators of "civilization." But they also conceal another side of Inca history: For, it was precisely during these violent encounters that the places and people of the Andes became Inca—essential members of an Inca polity.

This paper challenges Inca and archaeological tales of domination by focusing on the negotiated sites and violent practices that created Inca subjects and constructed official histories in Inca and Spanish Cuzco. It presents recent archaeological and ethnohistorical data to trace the social life of the Inca deity and shrine at Huanacauri, a contested monument that first served to support Inca absolute authority and later came to embody a generalized Andean identity. Over the past six centuries, Cuzco's people have built, revered, and demolished this monument, thereby collapsing Inca myth and history while giving rise to different understandings of the concept "Inca."

[305] *Chair*

Kosintsev, Pavel A. [74] see Van Kolfschoten, Thijs

Kotegawa, Hirokazu (Universidad Veracruzana)

[172] *An Olmec Cylinder Seal from Los Soldados*

In 2010, a young man from the Ejido Diaz Ordáz found a Prehispanic clay cylinder eroding out of a road cut in the Olmec site of Los Soldados. Although the exact archaeological provenience is not secure, we consider the object belonging to the Olmec culture through other data obtained by the Proyecto Arqueológico Arroyo Pesquero-Los Soldados. The artifact is of particular importance because of the unique images presented on this artifact, which appears to constitute a domestic scene. We know of no comparable Olmec or other Mesoamerican cylinder seals. In this study we develop an iconographic comparison between similar Mesoamerican images to clarify unique and common characteristics. And we argue that the scene represented on this clay cylinder seal has much to do with the activities engaged by the residents of the site. We consider the potential that this archaeological piece has in helping to reconstruct the daily life of the Ancient Olmec.

Kott, Isabela [52] see Pratt, Jordan