

**[82]**

Chair

Reuther, Joshua [82] see Doering, Briana  
 Reuther, Joshua [202] see Sattler, Robert

**Reyes, Omar (CEHA, Instituto de la Patagonia, UMAG), Carolina Belmar (Universidad de Chile), Augusto Tessone (INGEIS-CONICET), Manuel San Román (CEHA, Instituto de la Patagonia, UMAG) and Flavia Morello Repetto (CEHA, Instituto de la Patagonia, UMAG)**

**[61]**

*What Is Cooking in the Pots of the Chiloe Archipelago? A Multiproxy Approach to Determine the Presence of Horticultural Groups*  
 Marine hunter-gatherers groups have occupied the northern-Patagonian channels since ~6000 yrs cal BP. Isotopic analyses of human remains plus lithic and faunal studies show that they have a strong marine diet with small variations toward the late Holocene. In the last 300 years, post-European contact, there is a significant change in diet related to contact with other groups that carry pottery and domesticated species, that would have occurred ~ 1000 years cal BP, but with no direct archaeological evidence that refers to this important change in the cultural trajectories. To evaluate possible changes in the consumption of wild and domesticated species and marine resources due to acquisition of this new technology, we carried out residue analysis of the pottery sherds, to see what old and new ingredients are being prepared in the ceramic vessels. The sample comes from sites of the Chiloe archipelago, ascribed to the prehispanic traditions, some related to the late ceramic period and others to the historical period. We shall compare these results with stable isotope studies and faunal, botanical and lithic assemblages of sites prior to this moment of contact to understand changes and social interactions between different social and cultural systems. FONDECYT 1170726.

Reyes, Omar [177] see San Román, Manuel

**Reyes Parroquin, Maria**

**[227]**

*Large Symbols in Small Places: Depictions of El Tajín's South Ball Court in Non-Monumental Sculpture of the Gulf Coast*  
 El Tajín's South Ball Court has one of the most interesting reliefs in Mesoamerica, depicting the ball game ritual, and has been widely studied in recent years. It would be expected, given the importance of the city, to find similar iconographic elements in other parts of the Gulf Coast. It is rare, nevertheless, to come across such representations in non-monumental sculpture, especially figurines. Monumental sculpture was associated with the elite, the small sculpture was associated with the people. So why is it that we can find some of the iconographic elements depicted on the South Ball Court of El Tajin in non-monumental representations of south-central Veracruz? In this paper, we will discuss the recurrences of some symbols found in the monumental relief of the South Ball Court, their main iconographic interpretations and their presence in other small-scale traditions of Veracruz in order to shed some light to the dynamics of the Gulf Coast at the end of the Classic Period.

Rezes, Emily [268] see Muros, Vanessa

Rhode, David [170] see Des Lauriers, Matthew

**Rice, Sarah, D. Craig Young (Far Western Anthropological Research Group Inc.) and Daron Duke (Far Western Anthropological Research Group Inc.)**

**[8]**

*A Model for Site Formation in Dune Settings: A Case from Knolls Dunes, Western Utah*  
 Knolls Dunes is one of the largest coalesced dune fields in the Great Basin and a prominent landform in the Bonneville Basin of western Utah. Changes in dune landscapes over time, as eolian processes deposit and erode landforms, contributed to archaeological site formation within and around these dunes in ways fundamental to dune environments. To illustrate this, we present a simplified time-series schematic representative of major dune-building episodes at Knolls Dunes. The model is a simplified expression of cyclical and continuous depositional and erosional processes and how these processes yield sites of varying levels of integrity. We present six temporal phases of site formation from Late Pleistocene to modern times, and we associate the intervals with observed landforms and sedimentary units to illustrate that the sequence can operate at almost any timescale.

**Rich, Michelle (Dallas Museum of Art, Art of the Americas)**

**[109]**

Discussant

**Rich, Michelle (Dallas Museum of Art, Art of the Americas), Matthew Robb (Fowler Museum, UCLA) and David Freidel (Washington University, St. Louis)**

**[166]**

*Jade Faces: Heirlooms and Emulations in Olmec and Maya Art*

From the colossal heads of the Olmec to the severed head of the Maya Maize God in the Popol Vuh, the head and face have been body parts of singular importance in Mesoamerican art and thought. If the human body is an axis mundi, the head and face give that axis a physical manifestation of individuality. A nexus of thought and emotion, the head and face provide the bodily armature for

personal identification and royal regalia such as headdresses and diadem jewels. In this presentation, we follow in the rich tradition of Kent Reilly's examinations of Olmec iconography that link site planning, objects from archaeological contexts, and his bold conjectures connecting these into coherent models of royal power and performance. We draw on some of his myriad observations in order to construct a new narrative weaving together cosmograms, metaphorical links between heads and seeds, and the use of heirloom objects in ancient Mesoamerica.

**Richards, John (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee), Sean McConel (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee) and Ned Farley (Wisconsin Lutheran College)**

[78]

*Geophysical Survey at the Aztalan Site: Lessons from Two Near-Surface Remote Sensing Surveys*

In 2017, the Aztalan site (47JE0001) in southeast Wisconsin was surveyed using a fluxgate gradiometer. Aztalan is a Late Woodland/Mississippian mound-and-village center related to the late Lohmann and Stirling phases of the American Bottom and was occupied from the late tenth to the mid-thirteenth century. The geomagnetic survey collected subsurface data from 26.7 acres of the site including most of the area inside the 22-acre, palisaded portion of the settlement. Results identified 367 anomalies that represent both recent and pre-contact disturbances including pits, structures, hearths and palisade lines. In 2019, a less extensive GPR survey collected data from approximately 2.8 acres coincident with portions of the geomagnetic coverage. The survey targeted areas adjacent to the Southwest Mound and portions of the residential sector of the site. Coverage was obtained also of an area centered around an asphalt parking lot that was magnetically noisy due to the presence of iron rebar. The UWM Archaeological Field School assisted the GPR surveyors and chose two anomalies identified by both surveys to ground-truth. Results suggest that: (1) the two methods can return complementary information; and (2) a large-scale, systematic testing program will be necessary to confidently interpret results of either geophysical dataset.

Richards, Nathan [221] see Bush, Dominic

**Richards, Patricia (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee)**

[167]

*Discussant*

**Richards-Rissetto, Heather (University of Nebraska, Lincoln), Kristy Primeau (SUNY Albany) and David (SUNY Buffalo)**

[25]

*Incorporating Vegetation Reconstruction in Computational Landscape Archaeoacoustics: An Ancient Maya Case Study*

The Ancient Maya perceived settlements as *kahkab*, or "populated earth"; that is, urban agrarian places where residences intermixed with gardens and orchards. In previous work, we simulated the late eighth and early ninth-century landscape of the ancient Maya city of Copán to investigate multi-sensory experience. Building on this work, we now refine the landscape reconstruction to explore the impacts of vegetation on what was seen and heard through the incorporation of paleoenvironmental data, ethnobotanical data, and remote sensing. Using the Variable Cover Type Soundshed Analysis tool in the Archaeoacoustics GIS toolbox, we perform computational analysis to generate soundsheds and a digital surface model to generate viewsheds for several of Copán's valley stelae, exploring how vegetation may have impacted the experience of rituals conducted at these locations.

**Richards-Rissetto, Heather (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)**

[155]

*Discussant*

**Richissin, Caleigh**

[178]

*Investigating a Classic Maya Market at Say Kah, Belize*

The intended goal of research carried out in 2019 at Say Kah, Belize was to identify and calculate the statistical significance of geochemical traces of particular elements including but not limited to: zinc, phosphorus, and iron at the sites 43 x 33 m plaza. This research is the first phase in understanding the use of Say Kah's paved plaza as a potential marketplace during the Classic Period (ca. 250–900). Research on Classic Maya markets has been on the rise although difficult in the past, due to the level of perishability and consumption of subsistence goods and the removal of goods from a physical market post-acquisition. More recently, new developments in soil geochemistry have made material evidence of marketplaces more visible and accessible. Such methods were employed during the 2019 season at Say Kah in order to identify specific activities which have occurred repeatedly and help to indicate patterns of behavior in areas of food preparation, consumption, trade, and waste. In a larger sense, the analysis carried out in Say Kah's central plaza also aids in the identification of the types of relationships between Say Kah and other major sites in the region that would have been necessary to sustain an active marketplace.

Richter, Jürgen [162] see Chu, Wei

**Richter, Kim (Getty Research Institute)**

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*Discussant*