

INDIVIDUAL ABSTRACTS OF THE SAA 83RD ANNUAL MEETING

Monte Sierpe complex—which includes the Band of Holes, located just 1km down the valley from the main site—was a Late Horizon administrative center utilized by the elites of both polities to exert control over the valley's inhabitants. The data additionally suggest that the Inka incorporation of the Chincha kingdom into the Inka empire was not as peaceful as previously thought, as evidenced by the construction of defensive walls in various areas of the site.

Penfil, Rachael [240] see Weinberg, Camille

Peniche May, Nancy (Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán—Facultad de Arquitectura) and Lilia Fernandez Souza (Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán—Facultad de Cien)

[162] *The Ch'ulel of Architecture of Power: Preclassic Ritual Behavior in the Northern Maya Lowlands*

How does a building become architecture of power? How can this power be release or lost? There are many ways in which a building can be imbued with certain attributes that allow expressing and regulating unequal power relations. Along with the form and style of buildings, ritual is perhaps one of the most important means. Through ritual performance, actors imbue the building with the ch'ulel, ensouling and animating it; obliged the ch'ulel to leave the building, killing the animate construction, and make it possible for the ch'ulel to reborn, favoring it to become more powerful. In the lowlands, the performance of rituals that had as purpose to animate, kill or make reborn buildings is a long-standing tradition that dates back to the Middle Preclassic period. This paper focuses on Structure 1714-Asub of Xaman Susula, a public building interpreted as architecture of power, precursor of the Classic palaces that had administrative and ritual functions but lacked domestic functions of palaces. During the archaeological explorations, we found material remains of ritual behavior that indicates that Structure 1714-Asub was alive and powerful. This building was likely manipulated by actors to wield power over other members of their community.

Penny, Dan (The University of Sydney) and Tegan Hall (The University of Sydney)

[175] *Urban-Palaeoecology of Cambodia's 'Middle Period'*

The transition from the sprawling Angkor kingdom with its vast, low-density urban forms, to a constellation of smaller cities on the Mekong River was accompanied by profound changes to urban ecology and to landscapes—both in the failing low-density cities, and in the burgeoning trade-based centres that replaced them. Here, we present a paleo record of urban ecology that responds, in part, to changing population dynamics across Cambodia during the 15th to 19th centuries C.E. Implications for current models of 'urban diaspora' following profound social transformation will be discussed.

Pentney, Sandra (Atkins) and Stephen Bourne (Atkins)

[135] *Using the City Simulator Tool to Aid in Preservation during Resiliency Planning*

The SAA has held sessions on how climate change is affecting cultural resources for several years now. We began with characterizing the impacts and concerns on how to preserve or mitigate. We have discussed ongoing studies, and strategies to engage the public and local government in conservation and recordation initiatives. This year, Atkins will be presenting a newly developed tool to help planning organizations visualize physical impacts to built environment, traditional cultural properties, and archaeological resources. The 'City Simulator Tool' will be presented as a method to understand climate change impacts at the community level, with particular emphasis on looking at impacts to all forms of cultural resources. By using this tool, we can help agencies see the effects of different resiliency plans on historic planning efforts and help agencies evaluate which plans represent the least impact to resources.

Perales, Manuel

[273] *To walk in order to remember... and to dominate: Inca Roads and Hegemonic Processes in Jauja, Central Highlands of Peru*

Previous research on the Inca road system have generally developed functionalist perspectives on their associated characteristics and infrastructure, inherited in several cases from processualist approaches that focused primarily on their economic and military role. However, more recent studies on the nature of the Inca state have varied substantially, granting an outstanding importance to ideology and religion as mechanisms of domination. Based on these considerations, this paper presents an approach to the role that would have been played by the roads in the strategies of domination and hegemonic processes established by the Incas in the region of Jauja in the central highlands of Peru. Based on a set of data obtained by the Qhapaq Ñan Project in that territory, I propose that the road system was thought of as a kind of technology of power in the Foucauldian sense of the term.

Peralta, Eva (CONICET/IANIGLA-UTN FRSR, Argentina), Leandro Luna (CONICET/IMHICIHU. UBA. Buenos Aires, Argentina.), Claudia Aranda (Faculty of Odontology, University of Buenos Aires,) and Adolfo Gil (CONICET/IANIGLA-UTN FRSR, Argentina)

[105] *Human Demography and Ecosystems: Comparative Approach of Human Age-at-Death Profiles from Northpatagonia (Southern Mendoza, Argentina)*

The aim of this presentation is to provide information about human age-at-death profiles in order to understand the environmental/demographic dynamics of pre-Hispanic people from Southern Mendoza. Burials from 20 archaeological sites are included in age-at-death profiles, which are compared to discern regional particularities. This is a transitional area between hunter-gatherers groups and farming populations. The presentation evaluates if the introduction of domesticated resources in the diet and the new agricultural subsistence patterns altered the hunter-gatherer demographic dynamics, and specifically if human demography declined during the Little Ice Age (LIA).

Peraza Lope, Carlos [302] see Parrott, Nathan

Perdikaris, Sophia (Human Ecodynamics Research Center CUNY)

[237] *Discussant*

Pereira, Gregory [43] see Manin, Aurelie

Peres, Tanya (Florida State University)

[217] *Shell Heaps as Indicators of Resource Management*

The Neolithic Revolution of the 9th millennium BC marks the period when forager groups independently experimented with the management and, in some instances, the domestication of terrestrial plants and animals. However, global evidence for human consumption and management of gastropods predates the Neolithic Revolution, indicating that terrestrial and aquatic snails were an important resource for human societies during the Holocene. Abundant deposits of aquatic snails are reported from archaeological sites in Mesoamerica, Japan, and China, while the consumption of land snails is well-documented in the Iberian Peninsula, the circum-Mediterranean area, Africa, and North and South America. These studies show the temporal depth and spatial breadth of human's knowledge of, and interaction with, gastropods. Along the interior waterways of the American Southeast, accumulations of freshwater gastropods appear in archaeological sites during the pan-regional culture phase of the Shell Mound Archaic, from approximately 7000 to 1000 cal BC. Using data from zooarchaeology, geoarchaeology, invertebrate zoology, and taphonomy, we show that the