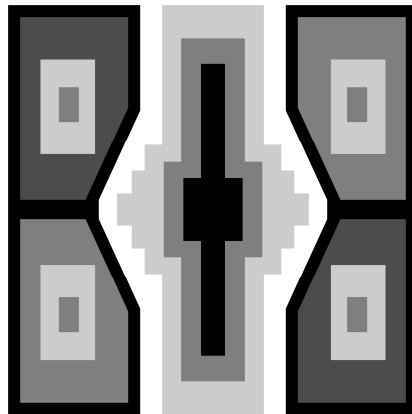


INSTITUTE
of
ANDEAN STUDIES

~ *Abstracts* ~



60th

Annual Meeting

JANUARY 10-11, 2020
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Friday, January 10th

ERIK MARSH, *Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina*; ANDREW RODDICK, *McMaster University*; ELIZABETH KLARICH, *Smith College*; CHRISTINE HASTORF, *University of California, Berkeley*

The incised and the slipped: Tracking the tempo of northern and southern Titicaca basin Formative ceramic styles

This paper proposes refinements to the chronology of Formative decorated ceramics in the Lake Titicaca basin. We summarize the results, currently in press, of Bayesian models from eight Late Formative centers in the southern Lake Titicaca basin. We extend this chronology with two new Bayesian models of Middle Formative ceramics from Chiripa in the south and four sites with Pukara ceramics in the north. The similar incised styles and closely aligned chronologies lead us to explore the possibility that decorating practices or even potting communities may have alternated between the north and south during the Formative.

LUIS A. FLORES, *University of California, Davis*

Goods to everyone: Obsidian during the Formative Period of the Titicaca basin

Previous research in the Lake Titicaca basin proposed that emergent social prestige and status in the Formative Period is indicated by differential access to obsidian by elite and non-elite members of the population. The model anticipates high proportions of obsidian in large ceremonial centers relative to residential centers. This study examines the distribution of obsidian among Middle and Late Formative period (1300 BC - 500 AD) settlements in the Ramis valley in the northern Lake Titicaca basin. The analysis reveals not only an abundance of obsidian projectile points in both site types, but also fails to find any relationship between site type and obsidian prevalence. Implications for social organization are considered and seem to point to a hierarchical order that is based more in economics than politics.

SARAH A. MASSEY, *Independent*

Tajahuana: New perspectives on a Paracas site in the Ica valley

Research was initiated in 2019 at the site of Tajahuana in the middle Ica valley for the purpose of gaining insight into regional interaction during the late Paracas period. Tajahuana was described by Menzel, Rowe, and Dawson as a single phase urban center. The presence of earthen walls and stone-lined terraces caused speculation on its defensive character during a time of possible inter-group conflict. However, all theories have been based on surface observations. The 2019 survey of the lower slopes and excavations conducted along the walls and at low mounds on the summit offer new evidence of Tajahuana's construction, organization and regional presence.

LISA DELEONARDIS, *Johns Hopkins University*

Narratives of place and space: Architectural form and motif at Casa Blanca

Innovation in artistic media is widely recognized for the Paracas (ca. 800-200 BCE) of south coastal Peru. Especially intriguing are new architectonic forms and their visual referents understood for the later phases. In this paper, I discuss a stepped pyramidal sculpture recently identified in the lower Ica valley as a starting point for examining the interplay between architectural form and motif on portable objects. I consider the sculpture's placement in relation to landscape features and its import to ritual practice. This research draws from broader questions about architecture and place-making, and informs the repertoire of architectonic elements that constitute Paracas ceremonial complexes.

D. RAMÓN TORREZ CRUZ, *Saberes Bolivianos Investigaciones Sociales y Culturales*

Complementariedad y conflicto en los sitios arqueológicos de altura en la montaña Sajama durante el Periodo Intermedio Tardío (1000–1450 d.C.)

La fijación del ser humano por las montañas, viene desde tiempos inmemoriales, a veces vistas como seres vivientes o deidades. En Bolivia la montaña Sajama, posee este elemento simbólico, una forma de comprobar esta mitificación fue registrando los sitios arqueológicos en su geografía, analizando su función, visibilidad, materialidad arqueológica y arquitectónica. Identificando 40 sitios, 28 en baja montaña, 11 en media montaña y 1 en alta montaña, de los 40 sitios el 90% son rituales, lo que comprueba su importancia y mitificación, una forma de interpretar esta ritualidad, está relacionada a conceptos de *tinku* y *taypi* que significan encuentro.

LORENA GRANA (IAS 2020 TRAVEL GRANTEE), *Instituto de Datación y Arqueometría, Centro de Desarrollo Tecnológico “Gral. Manuel Savio,” Universidad Nacional de Jujuy*; MARCOS QUESADA, *Centro de Investigaciones y Transferencia de Catamarca, Universidad Nacional de Catamarca*; VICTORIA ARÉVALOS, *Centro de Investigaciones y Transferencia de Catamarca*

Agricultural oasis at the southern puna: Ancient water management in Antofagasta de la Sierra (Argentina)

The objective of the presentation is to show how a number of simple hydrological technics enabled the irrigation of a vast area of Antofagasta de la Sierra (Puna-Argentina) during the Prehispanic period. Through a combination of multiscale methods (including satellite imagery analysis, ground-proofing survey, excavation, and diatom analysis of the features), we revealed five different irrigation networks with distinct designs and different scales of use. This allows us to figure out the complexity of knowledge about ancient water management, to better understand the capacities of societies to adapt to desert conditions, and to learn about the creation of agricultural oases.

Saturday, January 11th

ALINA APARICIO DE LA RIVA, *California Institute for Peruvian Studies (CIPS), Universidad Católica de Santa María (UCSM), and Museo Santuario Andino, Arequipa*

El tratamiento de los textiles en el campo

Textiles collected in the field through excavation or surface collection often wait for considerable time before being treated in the laboratory. These important repositories of valuable information deserve to be treated properly in a more timely manner. This presentation tells how to process the textiles beginning in the field by following a few simple steps that facilitate their laboratory treatment, analysis, and documentation as well as their preservation.

AMY OAKLAND, *California State University East Bay, Institute of Andean Studies*

Middle Horizon textiles from Site A on the Pyramid of the Sun, Moche valley

This paper discusses Max Uhle’s textile collection excavated in 1899 at Site A on the Pyramid of the Sun in the Moche valley that he sent to the University of California, Berkeley and his patron Phoebe Apperson Hearst. The textiles form a cohesive group and include double cloth, tapestry, basketry, spindles, and dyed yarn. Uhle (1913) discussed Tiahuanaco attributes and Dorothy Menzel (1977) determined early Middle Horizon dates. Peter Kaulicke (2019) published new data for Moche, including Site A textiles. The site is dramatic, but the textile characteristics compare directly with other Middle Horizon cemeteries along the Peruvian Pacific coast.