communities, it is crucial to decenter the position of scholars and refocus on the desires of communities to engage in research or other activities. This refocusing is important even in cases where scholars share ancestry with and belong to the communities with whom they are working. In embarking on collaborative ventures, it can be very beneficial to explore what constitutes Indigenous ways of knowing and what differentiates these ways of knowing from others. How and what knowledge can be produced, knowable, and valued? What are the intersections between the value systems, goals, and methods of these ways of knowing that allow for productive discourse, collaboration, and outcomes based in the desires of specific Indigenous communities? I will discuss how I, as an enrolled citizen of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria and a professional archaeologist, have approached engagement with my tribe that has materialized in archaeological and non-archaeological ways while contributing to the ongoing social justice work currently underway within my tribe.

Nelson, Ricky [286] see Black, Valda

Neme, Gustavo [248] see Gil, Adolfo

Neme, Gustavo, Adolfo Gil (CONICET; UTN FRSR & UNCuyo), Laura Salgan (CONICET; UTN FRSR-ICES.), Miguel Giardina (CONICET; UTN FRSR) and Clara Otaola (CONICET; UTN FRSR)

[364] *A Biogeographic Approach to Hunter-Gatherer Dispersion Constraints in Northern Patagonia*

The Northwest Patagonia late Holocene human occupation was almost a “barrier” against farmer dispersion, at least during the last 1500 years BP. The causes for this remain unclear and are still debated, but environment, human demography, and resource stress are among the most accepted explanations. In this presentation, we use a biogeographic approach to discuss different ideas about how demography, environment, human subsistence, mobility, and procurement strategies could explain the persistence of hunter-gatherer strategies in northwest Patagonia. We use different lines of evidence that include zooarchaeology, stable isotope on human bone, radiocarbon trends, obsidian provenience, and pottery from the Monte and Patagonia deserts. Contrary to our expectations, significant differences in the record show a discrete range that do not clearly overlap human occupation in both deserts.

Nesbitt, Jason [288] see Johnson, Rachel

Netherly, Patricia (Vanderbilt University)

[306] *The Diverse Legacies of the Viru Project*

In 1946 a group of North American archaeologists with Andean experience, undertook a program of research in the Viru Valley, designed to supplement Rafael Larco Hoyle’s seriated sequence of ceramic styles based on vessels from graves and purchased collections. The Viru Project research program included systematic settlement survey, analysis of surface ceramic collections and stratigraphic excavation intended to create a cultural history from the advent of ceramics to the Inka occupation. Huaca Prieta, a large preceramic mound in the Chicama Valley was also excavated. The investigations of the Viru Project established the cultural and social background to Larco’s ceramic seriation with few exceptions. The results set a benchmark for future research utilizing multiple archaeological strategies. The close congruence perceived between the Viru results and Larco’s seriation for North Coast ceramics endured for the next 50 years. Revisions have come only in the past 15 years from site-specific investigations of chronology and sociopolitical complexity within the Viru Valley.

Neubauer, Fernanda (University of Wisconsin-Madison, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)

[318] *Pottery and Fire-Cracked Rock Use-Alteration: Assessing the Impact of James M. Skibo*

James M. Skibo’s pioneering work developing the methods and theory of ceramic use-alteration analysis has allowed archaeologists to make new range of inferences from one of the most broadly available classes of artifacts, utilitarian ceramics. His ethnoarchaeological and experimental work has brought about a new appreciation for the performance characteristics of artifacts and how their interactions with humans left physical traces behind. Use-alteration analysis is now commonplace and while most studies tend to focus on ceramics, Skibo’s use-alteration analysis is relevant to other classes of artifacts. We apply it to the investigation of rocks used as heating elements. In this paper, we describe a range of attributes with the goal of helping researchers identify use-alteration patterns on fire-cracked rocks from sites worldwide. Particularly, this paper discusses the impact of James Skibo in our own academic trajectory and how his pottery use-alteration studies have influenced our research of fire-cracked rocks from Late Archaic sites in the Great Lakes region,