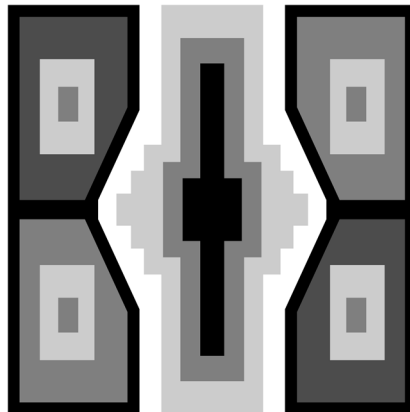


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KEVIN LANE (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), *CONICET-Universidad de Buenos Aires*

### **Sound and Fury: Dancing Platforms, Holy Mountains and Encroaching Empire in the Upper Ica Drainage, AD 1000-1615**

The Ica Highlands during the late Prehispanic Period and early Spanish Colony were a contested area between the Chocorvos, the Incas and the Spanish. The settlement site of Viejo Sangayaico and the sacred mountain-top (or apu) site of Huinchocruz encapsulates these dichotomies of conquest and colonisation, and how they played out in the wider landscape. Using soundscape, local memories, and ethnography we recreate possible patterns of pilgrimage that linked Viejo Sangayaico and Huinchocruz to its landscape. Finally, we also reflect on cultural hybridity, synchronicity, and substitution during the occupation, colonization and abandonment of the settlement at Viejo Sangayaico.

KATHERINE M MCALLEN, *University of Texas Rio Grande Valley*

### **Local Devotions in the Sacred Valley: Native Identities and Community Patronage in the Painting Program of San Martin in Huarocondo**

This proposal seeks to present new research related to localized art in the Sacred Valley. This paper will examine the church of San Martin de Tours in Huarocondo, Perú, to explore how indigenous patrons established their identity with paintings depicting Inca elites, who were owners of agricultural estates. These patrons commissioned paintings with hybrid iconographies and non-European subjects juxtaposed to Catholic saints in the Andes. These new pictorial images that changed to meet localized needs in the seventeenth century, created new subject matter that did not sever indigenous pasts from their colonial present, but rather created unique paintings that embodied powerful Andean identities.

ANDREW NELSON, *The University of Western Ontario*; LUCÍA C. WATSON, *Mummies as Microcosms Project*; JOCELYN S. WILLIAMS, *Trent University*; SUELLEN GAULD, *Santa Monica College*; JOANNA MOTLEY, LAUREN S. POETA, *The University of Western Ontario*; ELIZABETH GOMEZ, *Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos*; JHON BALDEO, *Oficina de las Naciones Unidas de Servicio para Proyecto Sarita Fuentes, Museo de Sitio Pachacamac*; DENISE POZZI-ESCOT, *Museo de Sitio Pachacamac*

### **Mummies as Microcosms: The Bioarcheological Assessment of Funerary Bundles from Outside of the Sanctuary of Pachacamac, Peru (1100AD-1470AD).**

In 2015, a cemetery containing 138 funerary contexts, including 78 mummy bundles, was excavated outside of the walls of the Sanctuary of Pachacamac. The bundles are quite diverse, they are not associated with rich offerings and they may represent a diverse collection of individuals. Thus, this context is quite different from the more elaborate funerary contexts from other parts of the site. In this paper we will present the non-destructive (using x-rays and CT scans) bioarchaeological analysis of the bundles to address the question of whether they are drawn from local or foreign populations.

CLARISA OTERO (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), *Instituto de Datación y Arqueometría-CONICET, Universidad Nacional de Jujuy, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Gobierno de Jujuy / Instituto Interdisciplinario Tilcara, Universidad de Buenos Aires*; MARIA LAURA FUCHS, *Instituto de Datación y Arqueometría-CONICET, Universidad Nacional de Jujuy, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Gobierno de Jujuy / Universidad Nacional de Jujuy*

### **El Rol de la Mujer Inca en una Provincia del Collasuyu**

Durante la dominación incaica, el Pucará de Tilcara funcionó como un centro de primera jerarquía en la Quebrada de Humahuaca (Provincia de Jujuy, Argentina), posicionándose como capital de la wamani de Omaguaca. Este trabajo se propone abordar, desde una perspectiva interdisciplinaria, el rol que tuvieron las mujeres en esta provincia, uno de los territorios más ricos y diversos del Collasuyu. A partir de los estudios contextuales y bioarqueológicos se lograron determinar marcadas diferencias en el estatus social,

según el rol que cumplieron al interior de la comunidad. Las prácticas funerarias detectadas en el Pucará de Tilcara fueron los principales indicadores para detectar estas diferencias.

MURIEL PAULINYI (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), *Universidad de Chile*; HELENA HORTA, *Universidad Católica del Norte, Instituto de Investigaciones Arqueológicas y Museo G. Le Paige*

### **Estudio Iconográfico de Tubos de Hueso Excavados en San Pedro de Atacama (Chile): Nuevos Atributos de Taruca o Ciervo Andino para El Sacrificador Tiawanaku**

Nuestra ponencia da a conocer la iconografía de un grupo de 14 tubos de hueso con figuras pintadas, provenientes de contextos funerarios de los oasis de San Pedro de Atacama, asignables al período Medio (ca. 400-1000 d. C.). El estudio de la especial iconografía de estos tubos permite: a) ampliar el círculo de las representaciones visuales del arte Tiawanaku, b) establecer una nueva variante (venado andino o taruca) para el ícono conocido como “El Sacrificador”, c) reafirmar el carácter foráneo de estas piezas importadas a Atacama, y d) proponer su asociación con la parafernalia alucinógena en base a similitudes iconográficas.

RUDDY PEREA CHÁVEZ (IAS 2021 PRESENTATION AWARDEE), *Universidad Católica de Santa María, Arequipa*

### **Investigaciones Arqueológicas Desde el Nevado Huarancante Hasta el Nevado Coropuna**

Esta investigación se efectuó para conocer el sitio ceremonial en el nevado Coropuna, y la relación de esta ceremonia con los cambios climáticos, siendo esta montaña una de las más sagradas por los Incas, debido a su altitud y hielos permanentes. Se encontró tres sitios ceremoniales importantes en el nevado, y restos de utilización de maderos para esta ceremonia en diferentes momentos, como narran los cronistas españoles e investigadores de finales del S.XIX, y principios del S.XX, que recorrieron la zona. Y finalmente, los problemas que ocasiona el calentamiento global.

ELENA PHIPPS, Independent Scholar/UCLA; CAROLINE SOLAZZO, *Conservation Science Lab, Smithsonian Institution*

### **Viscacha in Andean Textile Traditions: Culture, Use and Identification**

The soft hair of viscacha, a rodent of the Chinchilla family, according to Garcilaso de la Vega in his 1609 Royal Commentaries, was spun into yarns for garments of the nobility. This paper—resulting from over ten years of research in various phases—including the examination of historical texts, museum textiles and proteomic analysis--investigates the presence of viscacha in Andean textiles and culture. The viscacha is an elusive animal from the highland regions of Peru and Bolivia, whose silk-like fine mottled hairs were used as amulets, and have been depicted and used in textiles from Precolumbian and Colonial eras up to the present.

GABRIEL PRIETO, *University of Florida*; JOHN VERANO, *Tulane University*; FEREN CASTILLO, *Universidad Nacional de Trujillo*; KHRYSTYNE TSCHINKEL, RACHEL WITT, *Tulane University*; LUIS FLORES DE LA OLIVA, *Programa Arqueológico Huanchaco*; ALAN CHACHAPOYAS, *Universidad Nacional de Trujillo*

### **Pampa la Cruz: New Evidence of Child and Camelid Sacrifice during the Late Intermediate Period and Late Horizon on the North Coast of Peru**

In this paper, we report the results of recent excavations carried out at Pampa la Cruz (PLC), a new mass sacrifice site dating to between cal. AD 1100-1200 and cal. AD 1500-1520. PLC is the second mass sacrificial site found in the Huanchaco area, located approximately 2 km north of the Chimú capital of Chan Chan. In contrast to the previous discovery at the Huanchaquito-Las Llamas site that represents a single sacrificial event around cal. A.D.1400-1450, Pampa la Cruz documents at least four mass sacrificial events over a 400-year period. In this paper, we suggest that not all child and camelid sacrifices in the Huanchaco area were a response to climatic disruptions such as ENSO events, as was the hypothesized motivation at Huanchaquito-Las Llamas. Also, radiocarbon dates now indicate that