

have focused only on interregional interactions and overlooked the locality of each region. Therefore, in this presentation, we discuss the locality of each region based on frontier perspectives using our new data from the Jaén region in northern Peru, especially the sites of Inyatambo and Turuco, the Cañar region in southern Ecuador, and the sites of Cerro Narrío and Loma de Pinzhul.

Yamamoto, Atsushi [299] see Arias Espinoza, Oscar

Yang, Dongya [135] see Conlan, Christine

Yang, Laura [266] see Kress, Yakira

**Yanito, Keely (New Mexico State University [NMSU])**

[112]

*Chair*

**Yanito, Keely (New Mexico State University [NMSU])**

[112]

*Body Modifications within the Southwest through Rock Art and Ceramics.*

In the Jornada Mogollon cultural area, anthropomorphic representation in rock art and ceramics provides evidence for prehistoric body modification, specifically tattooing. This presentation will focus on the history of the Jumanos, Tompiro, and Mansos. When the Spanish arrived in El Paso in the fourteenth century, they encountered the Manso, Jumanos, and Tompiro peoples with tattooed faces. Hypothetically, these people all descended from the Jornada Mogollon. To begin exploring this hypothesis, I examine evidence of facial or body modification during the El Paso phase. I consider rock art imagery from Cottonwood, Hueco Tanks, and Three Rivers. Additionally, I'll document imagery on ceramic vessels including Villa Ahumada Polychrome, Ramos Polychrome, and Chupadero Black on White.

**Yann, Jessica (Michigan State University)**

[39]

*Discussant*

[73]

*Chair*

Yao, Alice [315] see Guo, Siyun

Yazedjian, Laura [236] see Tarrant, Damon

**Yebra, Lucía, Valeria Cortegoso (ICB-CONICET-UNCuyo), Erik Marsh (ICB-CONICET-UNCuyo), María Eugenia de Porras (IANIGLIA-CONICET) and Antonio Maldonado (Universidad de La Serena)**

[67]

*Human Strategy and Paleoclimate in the Andean: Variation in Intensity Occupation in the Laguna del Diamante (ca. 2000–500 years BP)*

Laguna del Diamante (34°S) is a high-altitude wetland (3,000 m asl) with resources that have been attractive to human societies for the last 2,000 years. This article evaluates the variable intensity of its occupation in five temporal segments between 2030 and 440 cal BP, according to a chronology modeled from 14 radiocarbon

dates excavated in stone enclosures at three sites. The variation in the density of proximal flakes is used as a proxy of human occupation intensity. We assess the correlation of more intense human occupation and environmental changes in temperature and humidity, as recorded at three high-altitude lakes: Aculeo, Chepical, and Maule (33°–35°S). These archives include proxies for vegetation cover, ice cover extent, and changes in precipitation derived from the Westerlies and the El Niño Southern Oscillation. There is a correlation between favorable conditions and more intense occupations at multiple times in the sequence. We discuss two periods of greater intensity: 1200–1280 cal BP (calibrated medians), when summer temperature and precipitation was higher, and 450–500 cal BP, when temperatures were lower and the Inca were in the area.

Yebra, Lucía [266] see Castro, Silvina

Yebra, Lucía, [306] see Marsh, Erik

Yellow Bird, Pemina [8] see Domeischel, Jenna

Yeomans, Lisa [12] see Codlin, Maria

Yopez Alvarez, Willy [175] see Bautista, Stefanie

**Yerka, Stephen (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, THPO), D. Shane Miller (Mississippi State University), Matthew Boulanger (Southern Methodist University) and Joshua Wells (Indiana University, South Bend)**

**[253]**

*The Paleoindian Database of the Americas: On Such a Full Sea Are We Now Afloat*

The Paleoindian Database of the Americas (PIDBA) freely shares primary and detailed attribute data on tens of thousands of ancient lithic tools spanning the Paleoindian and Early Archaic time periods. In its first iteration in 1990, David G. Anderson compiled descriptive datasets into a tool for investigating the distributions of certain technologies and how they can apply to questions at scale. PIDBA has become now a 30-something-year-old cottage industry of sorts with numerous researchers volunteering time and effort to sustain PIDBA and advance research. PIDBA from its inception has been inclusive and open for any interested researchers to join in, or for researchers to access separately and make use of the provided lithic survey data, maps, attribute data, and spatial information. This presentation will outline the future state of PIDBA and how it will connect with other digital infrastructures. Additionally, this is a lesson on community building fostered by PIDBA and other Anderson projects like DINAA: projects where young and less young scholars work together hand-in-hand, where ideas and innovation are welcomed and encouraged, thus rising a tide of collaboration, and we must take the current when it serves.

Yerka, Stephen [253] see Kansa, Eric

Yoneda, Minoru [51] see Lin, Kuei-chen

**Yoon, David (American Numismatic Society)**

**[170]**

*Distance and Power in Early Medieval Coinage in Spain*

Compared to most other archaeological artifacts, coins contain a large amount of information relating directly to political administration. Spatial patterns in this information should provide a way to see how processes of political power operated in practice. Using information on early medieval coin finds in the