

NOTES: When you are logged on to the annual meeting online website, you will be able to search for individual presentations by person's name in the Presenters tab or by finding the list of presentations in each session by searching from the Agenda tab for the Session Title that corresponds to the session number (e.g., [19]) as it appears in the Final Program and the Symposium Abstracts. Session Titles are only searchable by the day of the event, which you can discern from the Final Program.

Presentations and posters that were officially withdrawn by March 31, 2021, but after the online meeting site was launched, have been marked as [WITHDRAWN] in the Final Program and Individual Abstracts; however, these presentation/poster placeholders will still appear on the meeting website.

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Symposium Abstracts

[1] Poster Session • LITHIC ANALYSES AND RESEARCH

[2] Poster Session • CERAMIC ANALYSES FROM NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

[3] Poster Session • PRACTICES IN EXCAVATION TECHNIQUES AND MATERIAL ANALYSES

[4] Poster Session • SOCIAL ASPECTS OF IDENTITIES AND LANDSCAPES

[5] Poster Session • APPLICATIONS FOR ADVANCED COMPUTATIONAL ANALYSES

[6] Poster Session • CURRENT RESEARCH IN GEOARCHAEOLOGY

[7] Poster Session • ARCHAEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA AND THE GREAT BASIN

[8] Poster Session • PRESENT AND SIGNIFICANT MATTERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

[9] Poster Session • ADVANCES IN BIOARCHAEOLOGY AND SKELETAL ANALYSES

[10] Poster Session • TOPICS IN DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGY

[11] Poster Session • CURRENT TECHNIQUES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

[12] Poster Session • NORTH AMERICAN MIDWESTERN ARCHAEOLOGY

[13] Poster Session • ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSES FROM EUROPE AND NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

[14] Poster Session • CURRENT RESEARCH IN MORTUARY ARCHAEOLOGY

[15] Poster Session • ANDEAN ARCHAEOLOGY: THE FORMATIVE PERIOD

[16] Poster Session • ANDEAN ARCHAEOLOGY: MIDDLE HORIZON THROUGH LATE HORIZON

[17] Poster Session • CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

[18] Poster Session • CONTRIBUTIONS TO PACIFIC ISLANDS ARCHAEOLOGY

Yucatán, Mexico as an example, I argue that GPR can be an augmentative remote sensing lens to Lidar surveys. GPR survey and excavation revealed that Yaxuná's nearly 1 ha E Group plaza was set in a cleared expanse of naturally flat bedrock 2 m in depth lower than the surrounding landscape. Also, several large-scale architectural features, including architecture, causeways, and ritual features were detected and found to occur at distinct levels, showing the immense transformation of the site's urban core in over 500 years of development. While excavation was critical to confirming these features in Yaxuná, its extent and associated site transformation could not have been determined through excavation alone.

Coltman, Jeremy [154] see González López, Angel

Coltrain, Joan [39] see Wilson, Kurt

Combey, Andy (Université Grenoble Alpes), Laurence Audin (ISTerre, Université Grenoble Alpes), Carlos Benavente Escóbar (Instituto Geológico Minero y Metalúrgico), Miguel Ángel Rodríguez-Pascua (Instituto Geológico y Minero de España, Madrid) and José Bastante Abuhadba (Archaeological Park of Machu Picchu)

[89]

Inka Dry Ashlar Masonry, a Deliberate Seismic-Proof Architecture? Reassessment through an Archaeoseismological Approach in the Cuzco Area, Peru

For decades now, various scholars have assumed that the Inkas developed seismic-resistant construction techniques. While it is true that some architectural features are particularly well suited to face the seismic risk, no structural evidence can demonstrate with confidence the intentionality of the earthquake resistance.

As part of our research, we discuss and evaluate the Inkas' risk perception and management through an archaeoseismological-pioneering approach. Based on a field-tested methodology, our detailed survey intends to register architectural disorders caused by earthquakes on precolumbian sites of the Cuzco and Sacred Valley.

Crossed by numerous active faults, the Cusco region is subject to a strong seismic hazard. The dense human occupation for over 3,000 years makes thus archaeological remains valuable markers for paleo-seismicity characterization. Combined with other evidence of past seismic activity (fault trenching, lake coring, and ethnohistorical sources) we aim to date prehistorical earthquakes and assess their induced social effects.

In a similar manner to the 1650 and 1950 earthquakes that devastated the Cuzco city, our first results suggest the occurrence of an important seismic event during the Late Horizon (AD 1400–1533). By evidencing new paleo-events, our investigation is shedding a new light on the complex relation between Inkas and earthquakes.

Comeca Ramirez, Gianina (Université de Rennes / UNT / UNMSM), Gabriel Prieto (University of Florida) and Pilar Babot (National University of Tucuman)

[159]

Scraping the Pots: Residue Analysis of Salinar Ceramic Vessels Found in Domestic Contexts at Pampa la Cruz, Huanchaco, North Coast of Peru

In this paper, we present preliminary results of organic residues analysis taken from ceramic vessels found in domestic contexts at the site of Pampa la Cruz, north coast of Peru. This study emphasizes the importance of plant consumption among early fishermen populations against traditional assumptions that cultivated crops were of minor significant to these communities. More important, it opens the possibility of exploring the social and economic relationships between fishing and farming communities and even distant trade during the late early Horizon (cal BP) or after the Chavín sphere of interaction collapse. Our results show that the use of ceramic vessels was linked to the consumption of several fruits, tubers, and even *Theobroma* spp. "cacao," which to date is the earliest evidence of this species in the entire south Pacific coast. The identification of damage due to processing modes (grounding, boiling, roasting, and fermenting) in the starches of these taxa indicates that the stages reported by ethnographic literature for the making of sophisticated fermented beverages like chicha were carried out at the site. This shows the importance of activities associated with the production and consumption of fermented beverages among ancient fishing communities.

Comstock, Aaron [105] see Kooiman, Susan

Conard, Nicholas [151] see Bader, Gregor

Conard, Nicholas [72] see Wong, Gillian

Conesa, Francesc [123] see Bates, Jennifer

Conkey, Margaret (UC-Berkeley)

[126]

Discussant

Conkey, Margaret (UC-Berkeley)

[153]

Discussant