

Centering South andean early village settlements: a political approach between community and domesticity.

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Cita:

Jordi A. López Lillio y Julián Salazar (Septiembre, 2015). *Centering South andean early village settlements: a political approach between community and domesticity*. 21st European Archaeology Association Conference. European Archaeology Association, Glasgow.

Dirección estable: <https://www.aacademica.org/eascc/53>

ARK: <https://n2t.net/ark:/13683/pzay/SDK>



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21ST ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE **EUROPEAN**
ASSOCIATION OF
ARCHAEOLOGISTS
GLASGOW 2015
2-5 SEPTEMBER

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ABSTRACTS

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THE PICTISH BEAST

At the centre of the logo of the Annual Meeting is a creature which is unique to the north-east of Scotland. The beast is one of a group of symbols found on stone sculpture of the Early Middle Ages. The meaning of the symbols remains one of the great unresolved puzzles of Scottish archaeology. Our beast is modelled on the Crow Stane, Aberdeenshire and is named Weegie, in reference to the affectionate term by which Glaswegians are commonly known to other Scots.

ANCIENT GATHERING TARTAN

To commemorate the 21st Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists in Scotland, we commissioned a tartan. We named the tartan *Ancient Gathering* to celebrate this international gathering of colleagues interested in all things ancient. The tartan was designed by Scott Ogilvie, Post Creative Ltd, and is registered with The Scottish Register of Tartans. We hope that it will serve as a long-lasting reminder of EAA Glasgow 2015 and invite the EAA to adopt Ancient Gathering as their official tartan. The blues, white and gold of the University of Glasgow emblem have been combined with the purple of heather, a colour seen throughout the Scottish Highlands. *Ancient Gathering* is integrated into our branding and we have had it woven to produce kilts and other items including ties and scarves which will be available for sale during the Annual Meeting.

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**ABSTRACTS OF THE
ORAL AND POSTER
PRESENTATIONS**

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

**21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS
2-5 SEPTEMBER 2015 UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND**

ABSTRACTS OF THE ORAL AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS

EDITOR

Dr Louisa Campbell
University of Glasgow

DESIGN

Post Creative
Glasgow

PRINTING

University of Glasgow
University Avenue
Glasgow
Scotland
G12 8QQ

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www.EAAGlasgow2015.com

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the two sides became colloquially known as the Roundheads and Cavaliers; epithets that have lasted to the present day. Whilst acknowledging that it may be impossible to distinguish the two sides through archaeological means alone, the paper will demonstrate how a combination of material remains and historical documentation can shed new light on social discourse during this period. In particular, it will explore how buildings and material culture were utilised by the Royalists during and after the conflict and how the term 'Cavalier', originally intended as an insult, was adopted and cultivated by a particular group to stand for a series of social values and traditions that epitomised everything they were fighting for.

RI29 LAGER WICK AND THE ARCHITECTURE OF FORCED LABOUR IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Gilly Carr

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The forced labour camp of Lager Wick in Jersey, built during the German occupation of the Channel Islands in 1942, is the first Nazi camp to be excavated on British soil. This paper presents the findings from the first two seasons of fieldwork (2014-15) whilst also asking why, in an island where all other aspects of the German occupation are proudly presented as heritage, forced and slave labour camps have been long since destroyed, neglected, or otherwise overgrown. This paper also explores the author's attempts to encourage the landowners to acknowledge and publicise the wartime use of the site, and their resulting sanitisation and minimisation of this dark heritage.

RI23 ELITE TERRITORIALITY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY MEDIEVAL STATES: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH TO IRELAND AND NW IBERIA

Alvaro Carvajal Castro

UCD SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The emergence of early medieval polities was linked to the development of different patterns of elite domination. Elite power could be materialized in a variety of ways, of which halls, hillforts, and enclosures, but also churches and monasteries are some of its most visible expression in both the archaeological and the written sources. These centres were important in as much as they represented the foci of different networks of relationships that could, in themselves, find other material expressions. Even though it was constrained by the conditions at the local level, the imposition of elite power and the dynamics it generated could affect the patterns of land management and the appropriation of natural resources, as well as the circulation of produce, the distribution of goods, the settlement patterns, and the configuration of local spaces of sociability, to mention but some. Thus, elite centres can be said to represent elite territoriality at large, that is, the particular way in which space was articulated as a result of the dialectical relationship between elite agency and the local spatial conditions and social, economic, and political micro-dynamics. The aim of this paper is to propose a comparative approach to the construction of elite territoriality in early medieval states. In order to do so, it will focus on two case studies, Ireland and NW Iberia.

RI35 CENTERING SOUTH ANDEAN EARLY VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS: A POLITICAL APPROACH BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND DOMESTICITY

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Even more than in other regions, there is a tendency to observe towards Andean Prehistory throughout a markedly evolutionistic paradigm. In those interpretations could be noticed a final spectre which attempts to foresee everywhere the ethos and social-political character of the 16th century core formations contacted by europeans –i. e. the *ayllu*-based chieftainships, and on a greater extent, the Inka State logic-. In addition, this aim also blocks any effort to bring forth social analysis in terms of the own political logic of the societies unearthed by Archaeology, ignoring or dismissing the agency of their individuals.

During the so-called Formative Period groups of food producers, characterized by a combined use of agriculture and camelid herding, settled at Tafi Valley as in its nearby zones (Tucuman Province, Argentina). By almost a millennium (250 BC-850 AD), they built and inhabited a landscape consisting of hundreds of isolated multicellular courtyard houses highly scattered all over the valley. The early discovery of a ceremonial mound associated with menhir-like carved stones at valley's bottom, in turn, allowed a traditional interpretation of the whole society as a kind of emerging ritualistic chieftainship, both symbolically and physically centered in such a spot. However, new discoveries as well as a reevaluation of the current data from the point of view of Clastrean and Poststructural Theories, point out a quite complex social scene. In this paper, those latest archaeological works concerning the political logic underlying Tafi 'centrifugal landscape' will be presented.

RI34 MEET THE PLOT DWELLERS. USE OF SPACE AND SENSE OF PLACE IN 8TH CENTURY RIBE.

Sarah Croix

SYDVESTJYSKE MUSEER / AARHUS UNIVERSITY

Despite often elusive traces in the archaeological record, the physical setting of the early medieval towns is one of the most original and defining aspects of this form of urbanism. In this paper I will discuss the use of space in 8th century Ribe, from the general layout of the market place to the internal organization of the plots. As eminent agents in the expression and