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[28]

Bone Modification Pattern Produced by the South American Carnivore Lesser Grison (Galictis cuja)

This study is part of an actualistic taphonomic project designed to characterize the bone modification patterns generated by native South American carnivores. We present the results of the bone modifications (skeletal representation, breakage, and tooth marks) produced by a captive lesser grison (Mustelidae: *Galictis cuja*) that was fed 10 wild guinea pigs (*Cavia aperea*) at a local zoo. Here, we present the results of the non-ingested bones. This assemblage corresponds to 560 specimens; 64.6% are identifiable elements and 35.4% are undetermined bone fragments. A high percentage of the remains (77%) are fractured, and 42% showed some type of carnivore mark, including pits (25.4%), crenulated edges (21.1%), punctures (9.3%), scores (8.9%), and notches (1.8%). The more frequent elements are cranium, teeth, and autopodial bones. Results suggest that the lesser grison produces a highly modified bone assemblage. The information contributes to understanding the bone modifications produced by this small-sized carnivore and provides a frame of reference for a more comprehensive understanding of the accumulations produced by small-sized predators in the South American archaeological record.

Guzman Piedrasanta, Melvin Rodrigo (University of Central Florida)

[56]

Discussant

Haas, Jennifer (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

[114]

Woodland Tradition Plant Use and Foodways in the Western Great Lakes: A View from Southeastern Wisconsin

This paper implements a multiproxy approach to Woodland foodways, integrating plant macrobotanical studies, faunal analyses, ceramic morphological and use-wear analyses, and absorbed residue analyses. Datasets from southeastern Wisconsin and the surrounding region highlight diachronic trends of wild resource procurement, processing, and consumption. In southeastern Wisconsin, foodway data suggest that Early and Middle Woodland populations were seasonally mobile foragers reliant on a variety of wild plants and animals with limited use of domestic cultigens. Late Woodland contexts have yielded evidence of domestic and tropical cultigens, as well as nuts and wild seeds. Recent analysis of Finch site (47JE0902) data has yielded a wealth of information regarding Woodland Tradition foodways owing to the recovery of well-preserved plant macrobotanical and animal remains, as well as associated ceramics. The foodway data from the Finch site demonstrate a shift in foodways from the Early to Middle Woodland period involving an intensification of hickory nut harvesting, an increased emphasis on gardening, and development of innovative food processing technologies. Maize does not appear to be present prior to the late tenth century but becomes ubiquitous in Late Woodland times.

Habicht-Mauche, Judith (UC-Santa Cruz)

[125]

Discussant

Hackenberger, Steven (Central Washington University), Tom Marceau (Independent), John Davis (Independent) and David Babchanik (Central Washington University)

[39]

Radiocarbon Datasets, Population Proxies, and Climate Proxies: The Hanford Reach and the Yakima Fold Belt, Columbia Plateau

A review of progress in radiocarbon dating for riverine and upland sites identifies data gaps and issues that are relevant for understanding archaeological landscapes. A total of 183 radiocarbon dates have been obtained from the Hanford Reach and adjacent lands; 108 of these date cultural materials. Occupations appear to grow steadily; however, after 1700 BP use of the Reach may have declined compared to other areas of the plateau. Radiocarbon dates for the Yakima Upland define occupation phases and several cycles of stream cutting and filling. Fifty-six dates were associated with cultural features. The one significant gap in dates from landforms is between 2000 and 3000 BP. No cultural dates have been obtained from 6670–8090 cal BP. The dataset suggests a shift to upland use by 2000 BP. It is obvious that more and better radiocarbon dating for sites is necessary to address basic questions about the effects of air-fall and redeposited tephra, slope stability and soil formation, stream habitats and shellfish use, introduction of formal ground-stone tools, root processing, and equilibrium in small and large mammal hunting.

[39]

Chair

Hackenberger, Steven [39] see Brown, James

Hadden, Carla (Center for Applied Isotope Studies, UGA) and Margo Schwadron (National Park Service)

[130]

Shell Works of the Ten Thousand Islands, Florida: A Preliminary Settlement Model

The Ten Thousand Islands region of the southwest Florida coast contains extensive prehistoric shell-matrix sites, ranging from small, single rings to large, complex, multi-mound "Shell Works" sites, composed of oyster shell predominantly. Few have ventured to explore this unique archaeological landscape due to the extreme remoteness of the region. In recent years, a reconnaissance program aimed at documenting and describing the region's shell works sites yielded a database of hundreds of radiocarbon dates. However, questions regarding the timing and tempo of shell work construction remain poorly resolved due to limitations of the radiocarbon dataset: (1) it is skewed in favor of near-surface deposits, with very few dates from basal or sub-mound contexts; and