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Use-wear and Residue Analysis of Selected Stone Points from Mudgegonga: Understanding Stone Tools and Archaeological Sites
Prehistory of Agriculture: Beyond Use-Wear Traces
Pottery Function
Starch Residue Analysis from Two High Altitude Village Locations This practical volume does not intend to replace a mentor, but acts as a readily accessible guide to the basic tools of lithic analysis. The book was awarded the 2005 SAA Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis. Some focuses of the manual include: history of stone tool research; procurement, manufacture and function; assemblage variability. It is an incomparable source for academic archaeologists, cultural resource and heritage management archaeologists, government heritage agencies, and upper-level undergraduate and graduate students of archaeology focused on the prehistoric period.

Archaeology at Graman Sites B1 and B4 These highly varied studies, spanning the world, demonstrate how much modern analyses of microscopic traces on artifacts are altering our perceptions of the past. Ranging from early humans to modern kings, from ancient Australian spears or Mayan pots to recent Maori cloaks, the contributions demonstrate how starches, raphides, hair, blood, feathers, resin and DNA have become essential elements in archaeology’s modern arsenal for reconstructing the daily, spiritual, and challenging aspects of ancient lives and for understanding human evolution. The book is a fitting tribute to Tom Loy, the pioneer of residue studies and gifted teacher who inspired and mentored these exciting projects.

Use Wear Analysis and Obsidian This volume investigates a technique for the functional analysis of obsidian tools and a small archaeological case study: the lunates from the Bronze Age Sardinian site of Ortu Comidu is examined using the technique and approach. It reviews the current state of flint use wear studies and applies the theories generated there to obsidian. The experimental programme shows the potential success of the technique, which can allow the use action and use material to be interpreted, and demonstrates the limitations. Residues play an important role as they are more easily seen on obsidian than flint. The discussion includes an assessment of wear formation theories and the role of functional information within archaeology. The technique and approach is brought to bear on a small archaeological case study: the lunates from the Bronze Age Sardinian site of Ortu Comidu.
Experimental Determination of Stone Tool Uses

Ground stone artefacts were widely used in food production in prehistory. However, the archaeological community has widely neglected the dataset of ground stone artefacts until now. 'New Approaches to Old Stones' offers a theoretical and methodological analysis of the archaeological data pertaining to ground stone tools. The essays draw on a range of case studies - from the Levant, Egypt, Crete, Anatolia, Mexico and North America - to examine ground stone technologies. From medieval Islamic stone cooking vessels and late Minoan stone vases, to the use of stone in ritual and as a symbol of luxury, 'New Approaches to Old Stones' offers a radical reassessment of the impact of ground-stone artefacts on technological change, production and exchange.

Hunter-Gatherers’ Tool-Kit

The book publishes the proceedings of the workshop held in Rome in March 2012 that was intended to bring together archaeologists, scientists and students involved in the study of use-wear traces on prehistoric stone tools and/or in the identification of micro residues that might be present in them in order to hypothesize their function. Use-wear analysis carried out with microscopic analysis at low or high magnification is, at present, a settled procedure. The individuation and identification of residues is attempted using morphological and chemical techniques, these latter divided between invasive and non-invasive. Each employed technique has its own advantages and limitations. Both traces and residues analysis require a comparison to useful replicas. Even with regard to the making of replicas, no shared protocol exists. The workshop underlined the necessity to outline the basis for developing a common protocol concerning both analysis procedures and replicas realization. The adoption of consistent methods will make it possible for data obtained by multiple researchers to become interchangeable.

New Approaches to Old Stones Annotation

A new series of reprints, monographs, and edited volumes on the anthropology and prehistory of Pacific North America. The series will include works from the coastal and riverine regions of Alaska to California.

International Conference on Use-Wear Analysis

This book introduces the
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hands-on analysis of North American stone tools and prehistoric stone tool technology. It considers the types of tools, the materials from which they were crafted, and the methods by which they were produced. One chapter is devoted to the stone tools cultural history of the northern plains. Included are numerous illustrations and examples from previous fieldwork. Kooyman teaches archeology at the University of Calgary. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

Lithic Use-wear Analysis Qesem Cave (Israel) acts here as a case study to explore two important topics from the Middle Pleistocene: the practice of recycling old discarded flakes for the production of new objects by means of recycling, and the production of flakes and tools of small dimensions—topics that have not gained sufficient attention from the scientific community.

Use-Wear and Residue Analysis in Archaeology The twenty eight contributors to this book show how experimental and ethnographic approaches are being used to shed new light on the process of domestication, and harvesting techniques, tools and technology in the period just before and just after the appearance of agriculture. The book takes an explicity comparative approach, with chapters on SW Asia, Europe, Australia and Africa.

Archives, Objects, Places and Landscapes Use wear and residue analysis of stone tools found in the Ottleys Creek Valley, in the Moree Inverell area; backed blades; eloueras; grindstones; hatchets; grinding grooves.

Archaeological Science Under a Microscope

Perspectives on the Archaeology of Pipes, Tobacco and other Smoke Plants in the Ancient Americas In 2008-9, a 14-in. natural gas liquids pipeline was constructed in Colorado and Wyoming. Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. was hired to survey the route; the major research themes presented here synthesize chronometric and spatial information, subsistence, prehistoric technology, small cultural features, and prehistoric architecture.
This document provides guidance for good practice in the recovery, analysis and publication of organic residues from archaeological sites. It has been written for a range of archaeological professionals, including local authority archaeology officers, archaeological units and consultants, project managers, museum curators, conservators and pottery specialists, with the aim of ensuring that approaches are suitable, cost-effective and informative. The objectives of the guidelines are to: 

* inform practicing archaeologists of the principles and potential applications of organic residue analysis (ORA) 
* provide clear and coherent guidance on organic residues recovery, sampling and analysis 
* demonstrate the research potential of the approach

The Supporting Information document contains further detail on terms and concepts used in ORA and analytical techniques used to identify organic residues, together with guidance on where future research themes involving ORA might usefully be targeted. A thematically organised bibliography and details of where to access literature relating to ORA is also included. It also incorporates a short section on reporting, publishing and digital archiving, and guidance for museum curators and conservators in archiving ceramics with potential to be used for ORA.

Mesolithic Settlement in the North Sea Basin Archaeology in Practice: A Student Guide to Archaeological Analyses offers students in archaeology laboratory courses a detailed and invaluable how-to manual of archaeological methods and provides insight into the breadth of modern archaeology. Written by specialists of material analyses, whose expertise represents a broad geographic range Includes numerous examples of applications of archaeological techniques Organized by material types, such as animal bones, ceramics, stone artifacts, and documentary sources, or by themes, such as dating, ethics, and report writing Written accessibly and amply referenced to provide readers with a guide to further resources on techniques and their applications Enlivened by a range of boxed case studies throughout the main text

Artefact Task Association and Function at Christmas Creek Rockshelter, S.E. Queensland Using original experimental methodologies and the best replica weapons to hand, five researchers set out to unlock Bronze Age combat. Their results of the first truly detailed and systematically
described combat experiments with replica Late Bronze Age swords, spears and shields are presented in this book.

Organic Residue Analysis and Archaeology The 1992 publication of Pottery Function brought together the ethnographic study of the Kalinga and developed a method and theory for how pottery was actually used. Since then, there have been considerable advances in understanding how pottery was actually used, particularly in the area of residue analysis, abrasion, and sooting/carbonization. At the 20th anniversary of the book, it is time to assess what has been done and learned. One of the concerns of those working in pottery analysis is that they are unsure how to “do” use-alteration analysis on their collection. Another common concern is understanding intended pottery function—the connections between technical choices and function. This book is designed to answer these questions using case studies from the author and his colleagues for applying use-alteration analysis to infer actual pottery function. The focus of Understanding Pottery Function is on how practicing archaeologists can infer function from their ceramic collection.

A View to a Kill "This important new methodologically-oriented work represents a major step forward in the expanding field of traceological studies. . . . The text is exceptionally well written and documented. Schematic artifacts line drawings . . . clearly indicate different use zones on edges and are preceded by a coded use-type key. The 280 x photomicrographs in section III are exceptional as is also the presentation of qualitative and quantitative data."--American Antiquity "Vaughan's monograph provides a thorough treatment of the high-power microscopic approach to lithic use-wear analysis and will contribute to the resolution of this issue. . . . An excellent introduction to the subject."--North American Archaeologist

An Integration of the Use-wear and Residue Analysis for the Identification of the Function of Archaeological Stone Tools Starch residue analysis, ground stone, and use-wear analysis on milling equipment from High Rise Village and the White Mountain Village sites reveals a subsistence system that included geophyte processing at high elevation. High altitude residential use is little understood in North
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America and has often been thought to relate to intensive pine nut exploitation. This research indicates that this is not the case, and that geophytes were a targeted resource at high elevation. A closer look at the archaeological record in the two regions reveals that root processing was a common occurrence in nearby lowland regions and that high altitude villages may fit into this broader regional pattern of geophyte processing, a fact that has been overlooked by archaeologists and ethnographers alike, and something starch residue analysis is well suited to demonstrate.

Prehistoric Technology A major problem confronting archeologists is how to determine the function of ancient stone tools. In this important work, Lawrence H. Keeley reports on his own highly successful course of research into the uses of British Paleolithic flint implements. His principal method of investigation, known as "microwear analysis," was the microscopic examination of traces of use left on flint implements in the form of polishes, striations, and breakage patterns. The most important discovery arising from Keeley's research was that, at magnifications of 100x to 400x, there was a high correlation between the detailed appearance of microwear polishes formed on tool edges and the general category of material worked by that edge. For example, different and distinctive types of microwear polish were formed during use on wood, bone, hide, meat, and soft plant material. These correlations between microwear polish and worked material were independent of the method of use (cutting, sawing, scraping, and so on). In combining evidence of polish type with other traces of use, Keeley was able to make precise reconstructions of tool functions. This book includes the results of a "blind test" of Keeley's functional interpretations which revealed remarkable agreement between the actual and inferred use of the tools tested. Keeley applied his method of microwear analysis to artifacts from three excavation sites in Britain—Clacton-on-the-sea, Swanscombe, and Hoxne. His research suggests new hypotheses concerning such Paleolithic problems as inter-assemblage variability, the function of Acheulean hand axes, sidescrapers, and chopper-cores and points the way to future research in Stone Age studies.

Use-wear and Residue Analysis of Birrigai Stone Artefacts This volume offers a detailed study of six exceptional rockshelter sites from the inland...
Pilbara Region of Western Australia. Consisting of 18 chapters, it is rich with colour photographs, illustrations, and figures, including high-resolution images of the rockshelter sites, excavations, stratigraphic sections, cultural features, and artefacts.

An Application of Use-wear and Residue Analysis to Wooden Digging Sticks This volume introduces a methodology, based on a systematic, in-depth study of prehension and hafting traces on experimental stone artifacts. The author proposes a number of distinctive macro- and microscopic wear traits for identifying handheld tools.

Archaeological Data Recovery in the Piceance and Wyoming Basins of Northwestern Colorado and Southwestern Wyoming The sophistication of Neanderthal behavioural strategies have been the subject of debate from the moment of their recognition as a separate species of hominin in 1856. This book presents a study on Neanderthal foraging prowess. Novel ethnographic and primatological insights, suggest that increasing dependence on high quality foods, such as meat, caused the brain to evolve to a large size and thus led to highly intelligent hominins. From this baseline, the author studies the Neanderthal archaeological record in order to gain insight into the knowledge-intensity of Neanderthal hunting behaviour. In this research, an optimal foraging perspective is applied to Pleistocene bone assemblages. According to this perspective, foraging success is an important factor in an individuals evolutionary fitness. Therefore foraging is organised as efficiently as possible. The prey species that were selected and hunted by Neanderthals are analysed. The author investigates economic considerations that influenced Neanderthal prey choice. These considerations are based on estimates of the population densities of the available prey species and on estimates of the relative difficulty of hunting those species. The results demonstrate that when Neanderthals operated within poor environments, their prey choice was constrained: they were not able to hunt species living in large herds. In these environments, solitary species were the preferred prey. It is striking that Neanderthals successfully focussed on the largest and most dangerous species in poor environments. However, in richer environments, these constraints were lifted and species living in herds were successfully exploited. In order to assess the accuracy of this approach, bone
assemblages formed by cave hyenas are also analysed. The combined results of the Neanderthal and hyena analyses show that an optimal foraging perspective provides a powerful tool to increase our understanding of Pleistocene ecology. The niches of two social carnivores of similar size, which were seemingly similar, are successfully distinguished. This result lends extra credence to the conclusions regarding Neanderthal foraging strategies. This book contributes to the debate surrounding Neanderthal competence and ability. It combines an up-to-date review of current knowledge on Neanderthal biology and archaeology, with novel approaches to the archaeological record. It is thus an important contribution to the current knowledge of this enigmatic species.

The Origins of a Pacific Coast Chiefdom This book is designed to act as a readily accessible guide to different methods and techniques of use-wear and residue analysis and therefore includes a wide range of different and complementary essential topics: experimental tests, observation and record methods and techniques and the interpretation of a diversity of tool types and worked raw materials. The onset of use-wear studies was marked by the development of theory, method and techniques in order to infer prehistoric tools functionality and, therefore, understand human technological, social and cultural behavior. The last decade of functional studies, use-wear and residue analysis have been aimed at the observation, recording and interpretation of different activities and worked materials found on archaeological tools made on different types of organic and non-organic materials. This international group of contributions will be fundamental for all researchers and students of the discipline.


Rockshelter Excavations in the East Hamersley Range, Pilbara Region, Western Australia Dissatisfaction has matured in Africa and elsewhere around the fact that often, the dominant frameworks for interpreting the continent’s past are not rooted on the continent’s value system and
philosophy. This creates knowledge that does not make sense especially to local communities. The big question therefore is can Africans develop theories that can contribute towards the interpretation of the African past, using their own experiences? Framed within a concept revision substrate, the collection of papers in this thought provoking volume argues for concept revision as a step towards decolonizing knowledge in the post-colony. The various papers powerfully expose that ‘cleansed’ knowledge is not only locally relevant: it is also locally accessible and globally understandable.

The Archaeology of Las Montanas (CA-SDI-10246) This volume presents the most recent archaeological, historical, and ethnographic research that challenges simplistic perceptions of Native smoking and explores a wide variety of questions regarding smoking plants and pipe forms from throughout North America and parts of South America. By broadening research questions, utilizing new analytical methods, and applying interdisciplinary interpretative frameworks, this volume offers new insights into a diverse array of perspectives on smoke plants and pipes.

Holocene Occupations of Northwestern Ontario This book brings together 30 papers by leading scholars in the field of usewear and residue analysis. This publication aims to revive the debate on the role of traceology (use-wear and residues) in multidisciplinary approaches that address archaeological questions. Many studies on technological aspects of material culture deal with specific material categories (e.g. flint, ceramics, bone), often in separate or isolated ways, and this division does not really reflect the integrated nature of technical systems in which different material categories are in dynamic interaction. Hence, exploring the interaction between different chaînes opératoires is crucial for a more global concept of the toolkit with all its components and it is a precondition for paleo-ethnographic reconstructions of technical systems and economies. Starting from a functional perspective, the papers in this book explore various topics such as apprenticeship, group dynamics, social status, economy, technological evolution, spatial organization, mobility patterns and territories, or adaptations to cultural and environmental changes. This collection of papers, presented at the AWRANA conference in 2018, constitutes a major sign of the dynamism,
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popularity and scientific importance of our discipline in current archaeological research. AWRANA 2018 was dedicated to the memory of H. Keeley.

The Archaeologist's Laboratory The biographies of flint objects reveal their various and changing roles in prehistoric life. Using raw material sourcing, technological analysis, experimental archaeology, microwear and residue studies the author tells the story of flint from the Early Neolithic to its virtual demise in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age, incorporating data from settlements, burials and hoards from the region of the present-day Netherlands. This richly illustrated book shows the way flint functioned in daily life, how simple domestic tools became ritualized, how flint was used to negotiate change and how the biography of flint objects was related to personhood.

Lithic Analysis

Bronze Age Combat This volume provides the reader with a multifaceted overview of the study of stone tools used by humans in the past. Including case studies from various geographic regions and different continents, and covering a wide range of chronologies, the contributions here are centred on the study of human communities based on a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. A number of essays in this volume focus on tool production and use, and address major paleoanthropological questions related to past human economic and social behaviour. The book also includes detailed and careful studies of human technology during Prehistory.

Understanding Lithic Recycling at the Late Lower Palaeolithic Qesem Cave, Israel This volume is the official report of the Las Montanas archaeological investigation that occurred in the late 1980s. The Las Montanas site is located near Jamul, California, and represents a small, Native American seasonal camp occupied approximately 2,500 years ago. Extensive backhoe trench excavation and soil chemical analyses were used to identify the subsurface deposit at the site. The research conducted at the site focused on examining Milling Stone Horizon activities, and studying the function of the ?scraper plane.? Pollen and floral remains analysis was conducted, with inconclusive results, although the deposits
were relatively undisturbed. Two surface and eleven subsurface features were investigated. The two surface features were "milling platforms," identified as bedrock outcrops with milling slicks. The subsurface features consisted of piles of rocks, mano clusters (3), and mixed artifact clusters. Artifact analysis included a consideration of stone tool reuse. Cobblestones were found that had been used as manos, hammers, or cooking stones, then were flaked or re-used. The analysis of "scraper planes" did not support their use for plant processing; evidence of use wear assumed to be related to processing yucca was absent. Blood residue analysis was done on selected ground stone artifacts. Both protein residue and plant residue were found on the ground stone artifacts, suggesting multifunctional use of these artifacts. No specialized activity areas were identified at the site, although one of the mano clusters was a stockpile, buried in a pit and marked by a rock cairn. These tools may have been cached by users pending their return during the next seasonal cycle. Elizabeth Lawlor and Robert Gutzler conducted analyses of plant phytoliths and pollen, respectively. Although their results were inconclusive, these studies are of interest as local archaeologists build a body of evidence for paleoclimate and site environment.

Use-wear Analysis of Flaked Stone Tools Microscopic analysis of 10 retouched points.

Understanding Pottery Function Includes papers by J. Kamminga which has been annotated separately.

Archaeology in Practice There are many ways to study pots or the sherds of pots. In this book James Skibo has focused on the surface wear and tear found on the resin-coated, low-fired cooking pots of the Kalinga people in north western Luzon. This detailed analysis is part of a much larger evaluation of Kalinga pottery production and use by the staff members and students at the University of Arizona that has been underway since 1972. Here he has analyzed the variants among the possible residual clues on pots that have endured the stresses of having been used for cooking meat and vegetables or rice; standing on supports in the hearth fire; wall scrapings while distributing the food; being transported to the water source for thorough washing and scrubbing; followed by storage until
needed again-a repetitive pattern of use. This well-controlled study made use of new pots provided for cooking purposes to one Kalinga household, as well as those pots carefully observed in other households-- 189 pots in all. Such an ethnoarchaeological approach is not unlike following the course of the firing of a kiln-load of pots in other cultures, and then purchasing the entire product of this firing for analysis. Other important aspects of this Kalinga study are the chemical analysis of extracts from the ware to deduce the nature of the food cooked in them, and the experimental study of soot deposited on cooking vessels when they are in use.

The Archaeology of Food This second edition of the classic textbook, The Archaeologist’s Laboratory, is a substantially revised work that offers updated information on the archaeological work that follows fieldwork, such as the processing and analysis of artifacts and other evidence. An overarching theme of this edition is the quality and validity of archaeological arguments and the data we use to support them. The book introduces many of the laboratory activities that archaeologists carry out and the ways we can present research results, including graphs and artifact illustrations. Part I introduces general topics concerning measurement error, data quality, research design, typology, probability and databases. It also includes data presentation, basic artifact conservation, and laboratory safety. Part II offers brief surveys of the analysis of lithics and ground stone, pottery, metal artifacts, bone and shell artifacts, animal and plant remains, and sediments, as well as dating by stratigraphy, seriation and chronometric methods. It concludes with a chapter on archaeological illustration and publication. A new feature of the book is illustration of concepts through case studies from around the world and from the Palaeolithic to historical archaeology. The text is appropriate for senior undergraduate students and will also serve as a useful reference for graduate students and professional archaeologists.

Use-wear and Residue Analysis of Selected Stone Points from Mudgegonga The significance of use-wear studies in archaeological research plays an important role as a proxy to prehistoric techno-cultural reconstruction. The present volume, divided into five thematic sections, includes chapters discussing various different research methods,
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techniques, chronologies and regions. As such, this volume will be of interest to both archaeologists and anthropologists.

Understanding Stone Tools and Archaeological Sites Surveys the archaeology of food: its methods and its themes (economics, politics, status, identity, gender, ethnicity, ritual, religion).

Prehistory of Agriculture The archaeological remains at Howick consist of a Mesolithic hut site and an Early Bronze Age cist cemetery located on a modern cliff edge overlooking a small estuary. This volume is devoted solely to the reporting and interpretation of the Mesolithic remains. Three huts had been constructed on the Howick site, all on the same footprint, with no evidence to indicate a gap between these occupations, and the remains inside the hut were all consistent with its use as a habitation site. The lithic material from Howick is the most accurately dated assemblage from any British Mesolithic site and is a classic example of a narrow-blade industry. Typically for Britain these sites date from around 7500 cal BC but the Howick dates indicate an earlier start for this type of industry. The chipped stone assemblage from Howick is all made from locally occurring beach pebble flint which fits into the wider pattern of localised raw material acquisition by groups elsewhere in North-East England. A wide variety of tool types were found within the hut reflecting the diverse activities that appear to have taken place there. With such a wide range of resources on offer on a year-round basis, the site is interpreted as a base camp settlement that was used by the same group and their descendants over a period of several generations lasting for somewhere in the region of 200 years. The size of the hut indicates its use by a family-sized group. The Howick excavations have forced a rethink of the scale and nature of Mesolithic settlement in North-East England, as well as the relationship between this and other regions around the North Sea Basin. It is hoped that this work will help encourage further research into the Mesolithic of the region and its interactions with adjacent areas of upland, other North Sea Basin communities, as well as groups occupying the lands further north and south.

Beyond Use-Wear Traces This thesis presents the results of a micro-analytical analysis, specifically use-wear and residue analyses, on
unifacial lithic artifacts from the Electric Woodpecker II (DdJf-12) Early Holocene site, located approximately 25 kilometers east of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The Electric Woodpecker II assemblage consists of a multitude of debitage and artifacts including formal, informal, and expedient tool types with varied morphological attributes. The use of multiple analytical techniques has allowed for the investigation of organic or perishable technologies, the documentation of which is not otherwise possible at most Lakehead Complex sites. The primary goal of this thesis is to determine the function of selected unifacial artifacts from a morphologically diverse lithic assemblage at the Electric Woodpecker II site, and to characterize and identify the presence of organic residues. The podzolic soil conditions of the Thunder Bay region contribute to the poor preservation of organic remains, limiting the available material evidence in the analysis of lithic artifacts. The interpretations that are possible through macromorphic lithic and spatial analyses can be expanded significantly through the inclusion of micro-analytical techniques. This thesis demonstrates that implementing these techniques within the Thunder Bay region allows for increased documentation of both technological and subsistence complexities. Within this research, use-wear analysis was used to examine the functional uses of a selection of unifacially flaked lithics dating to the Early Holocene period. Use-wear analysis and combinations of residue analysis (microscopic, biochemical, and spectrographic analysis) were used to more fully characterize the proposed residue sources.

Pottery Function

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