

**WENNER-GREN FOUNDATION**  
**for Anthropological Research, Incorporated**

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**Report for 1998 and 1999**

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type, or class, of *kipus*. These artifacts are composed not of knotted strings, but rather of a variety of objects (e.g., drilled bones, beads, awls, seeds, and so on) suspended on strings. A research trip was also undertaken to the historical archives in the provincial capital of Chachapoyas where ethnohistorical research will be conducted in summer 2000.

KEVIN VAUGHN, while a student at the University of California, Santa Barbara, California, received an award in July 1996 to aid archaeological research on the domestic context of early Nasca society, Marcaya, Peru, supervised by Dr. Katharina Schreiber. Excavations were conducted at the prehistoric village of Marcaya during 1997 and 1998. Marcaya was a small prehistoric community composed of approximately eighteen households dating to the late-fourth century and early-fifth century A.D. The study involved mapping, an analysis of Nasca domestic architecture, excavations, identification and analysis of artifacts recovered in excavations, and laboratory analyses (radiocarbon dates and instrumental neutron activation analysis) of artifacts brought back to the United States. Excavations revealed an economically self-sufficient community involved in long-distance exchange and procurement, the manufacture of lithic tools, the spinning and weaving of raw camelid fiber, and the procurement and storage of subsistence items. The results of the fieldwork have broad implications for our understanding of Early Nasca society, especially Early Nasca village economy.

#### *NORTH AMERICA:*

DR. DAVID R. ABBOTT, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, was awarded a Richard Carley Hunt Fellowship in May 1996 to aid archaeological research and writing on the ceramic evidence for Hohokam social structure and irrigation management from the central Phoenix Basin, Arizona. The work to be published presents a ceramic methodology for studying prehistoric Hohokam social networks and community organization. The new methodology develops the ability to source utilitarian pottery to one of several small-scale production areas, and traces the pottery's exchange between neighboring populations. It is applied to evaluate the manner in which Hohokam social organization was articulated with the ancient irrigation economy. This research expands the methods for reconstructing prehistoric community membership and boundaries by using interaction data that complements the social interpretations derived from settlement-pattern analysis.

DR. CHRISTOPHER CARR, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, was granted an award in June 1996 to aid archaeological research on cosmology, art, and supralocal leadership of prehistoric Ohio Hopewell peoples, (50 B.C.-A.D. 350), Columbus and Chillicothe, Ohio. A detailed search of the archaeological collections of twelve major museums, universities, and private collectors in the eastern United States was made in order to bring to light unpublished ceremonial-mortuary artwork of prehistoric Hopewell peoples in Ohio and Indiana, dating between 50 B.C and A.D. 350. The survey revealed several thousand examples of six previously unrecorded classes of artwork: 1) copper plaques, headplates, celts, and ear ornaments with standardized images of humans in headdresses, animal impersonators, and animals, produced by painting and applied materials; 2) large mica mirrors formally cut into the same forms; 3) small mica circles painted with circling birds, humans, or animal impersonators; 4) conch shells stained, etched, sanded, incised and/or materially decorated with long- and short-beaked raptors, informally placed; 5) killed artifacts of shell, stone, copper, and mica broken informally into a diversity of animal species and humans; and 6) burials of disarticulated human bone, cremations, artifacts, and/or raw materials arranged repeatedly in the form of raptors, other birds, human bird

impersonators, and humans in headdress. The artwork represents a variety of religious beliefs, some known historically, some not. It displays the tight integration of Hopewellian leadership with religious concepts and ritual activities.

JELMER EERKENS, while a student at the University of California, Santa Barbara, California, received an award in December 1997 to aid archaeological research on climatic variability and prehistoric coping strategies in Owens Valley, California, supervised by Dr. Michael A. Jochim. This research concerned artifact analysis, including radiocarbon dating, obsidian hydration, Neutron Activation Analysis of pottery and obsidian artifacts, and analysis of macrofloral materials from archaeological sites in Owens Valley. The analyses were used to examine changes in mobility, exchange, diet breadth, and storage. To date, they demonstrate that Owens Valley inhabitants constricted residential mobility patterns around A.D. 700, and refocused their energies on increased exchange and, eventually, widened diet breadth. Pottery and obsidian provenance analyses suggest that exchange relations developed between areas environmentally and climatically uncorrelated. In addition, flotation studies show that diet breadth was constricted around A.D. 700, but was significantly diversified after approximately A.D. 1400. Additional analysis of the data should highlight more fine-grained changes and adaptations.

COLIN F. GRIER, while a student at Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, received an award in July 1998 to aid archaeological research on household organization during the Marpole phase (2500-1400 B.P.) on the central Northwest Coast, Galiano Island, Canada, supervised by Dr. Keith W. Kintigh. The remains of large plankhouses are a salient component of the Northwest Coast archaeological record. The appearance of large plankhouses in prehistory has been associated with the development of substantial social inequality. Yet, how (and whether) large households and inequality are related phenomena has not been fully addressed, in part because few archaeological data exist on the organization of prehistoric households on the Northwest Coast. In 1998 excavations were undertaken at the Marpole-Age (1800-1450 B.P.) Dionisio Point village site on Galiano Island, southwestern British Columbia, Canada. The Dionisio Point site contains the remains of five large houses, one of which was the subject of intensive excavations. Spatial data allowing the reconstruction of house architecture and internal spatial organization were recovered, along with a large quantity of artifact, faunal, and botanical materials. Data recovered from the Dionisio Point excavations are currently being used to reconstruct in detail the spatial and social organization of a prehistoric Northwest Coast household, and to relate this organization to broader dimensions of inequality in Northwest Coast and other small-scale societies.

DR. ALISON E. RAUTMAN, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, was granted an award in August 1994 to aid research on culture change and the definition of risk in a variable environment. Excavation and analyses of archaeological, faunal, and ethnobotanical material from Kite Pueblo (LA-199; Torrance County, New Mexico) reveal at least two occupational periods. An early adobe pueblo (ca. A.D. 1220) established the basic plan of four linear roomblocks surrounding a central square plaza, which included a cistern and square subterranean masonry room. At about A.D. 1300, limestone masonry rooms replaced the adobe structures. The location of some walls shifted, possibly to alter the size of the plaza. At this time the plaza structures filled with midden. During both occupations, the inhabitants cleared juniper trees and cultivated maize, beans, and squash/pumpkin. They also utilized a wide variety of local wild plants, including cactus. Animals utilized included a number of small species, as well as an antelope. The intact deposits at this extensively disturbed pueblo site confirm its temporal position, between and slightly contemporaneous with both the earlier pithouse and the later Glaze A pueblo period.