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**The Pithouses of Keatley Creek** - Brian Hayden - 1997
Brian Hayden's archaeological case study addresses the development of prehistoric and social and economic hierarchies. This archaeology project encompasses a fascinating range of topics making it an ideal case study for all students of archaeology. It also includes a vivid reconstruction of life in one of the largest and most complex Platean communities.

**People of the Middle Fraser Canyon** - Anna Marie Prentiss - 2012-05-15
The Middle Fraser Canyon contains some of the most important archaeological sites in British Columbia, including the remains of ancient villages that supported hundreds, if not thousands, of people. How and why did these villages come into being? Why were they abandoned? In search of answers to these questions, Prentiss and Kuijt take readers on a voyage of discovery into the ancient history of the St'at'imc, or Upper Lillooet, a people whose struggles and successes are brought to vivid life through photographs, artistic and fictionalized reconstructions of life in the villages, and discussions of evidence from archaeological surveys and excavations.

Secret societies in tribal societies turn out to be key to understanding the origins of social inequalities and state religions.

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**Artifact Distributions on Housepit Floors**
The purpose of this analysis is to identify, characterize, and explain patterns in the distributions of artifacts on the floors of three housepits at the Keatley Creek site. This site, located on the east side of the Fraser River, about 30km north of Lillooet, B.C., is one of the last large pithouse villages in British Columbia’s Interior Plateau region which has remained relatively undisturbed since its abandonment. Between 1986 and 1989, excavators working here uncovered most of the floors of three housepits which appear to have been last occupied just before the site was deserted about 1100 years ago. The data collected in the course of these excavations and the subsequent analysis is probably the largest, most complete, and most accurately recorded body of data ever amassed on material culture distributions within B.C. housepits. The patterned use of space on pithouse floors in the last occupation can be a major source of artifact patterning observed in archaeological floor deposits. Co-residential groups which were organized differently in social terms should also have organized their use of space differently, producing different patterns in the distribution of artifacts on the floors where they lived. Previous research has suggested that, during the Kamloops phase of the Plateau Pithouse Tradition (c.1200-200 B.P.), the largest pithouses at large pithouse village sites in the Mid-Fraser River region of British Columbia’s Interior Plateau may have been occupied by groups which were more hierarchical in their social organization than contemporary groups in smaller houses. Three housepits of varying sizes were excavated from this period at the Keatley Creek site in the Mid-Fraser River region. The distributions of lithic artifacts on the floors of these housepits, all which date to the Kamloops Phase, are examined in this analysis. Statistical analysis and visual inspection of the distributions of fire-cracked rock, debitage, and modified artifact types revealed clear patterns. Notably, three concentric zones divided into radial segments by the hearths were distinguished in the largest pithouse both by the distributions of several classes of artifacts and by the arrangement of features on the floor. In the two smaller houses, the clearest distinctions were between opposite sides of the floors. The possible contribution of a variety of cultural and non-

assemblages was considered. It was concluded that the observed patterns were best explained as the products of cultural processes related to the social organization of space during the periods when the houses were last occupied. Differences between areas of the floors in terms of the quantity and kinds of artifacts they contained were interpreted as evidence that different areas were used for different purposes. Some of the differences were attributed to sex specific activities, craft specialization, or status distinctions. The radial segments which cross-cut the concentric zones in the largest house were interpreted as evidence for the division of space among several somewhat independent domestic groups within a hierarchically-organized corporate group. The bilateral patterns on the smaller floors, could not be interpreted in this fashion.

**Artifact Distributions on Housepit Floors and Social Organization in Housepits at Keatley Creek [microform]** - James G. (James Gordon) Spafford - 1992

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Complex Hunter Gatherers - William C Prentiss - 2004-09-15
The Plateau region of the Pacific Northwest has witnessed the emergence, persistence, and decline of a diverse array of hunter-gatherer communities during the past several thousand years. Consequently, the region contains an archaeological record of groups who have lived at times in permanent villages, employed complex resource procurement and processing strategies, participated in wide-ranging trade networks, and maintained social organizations featuring high degrees of social inequality. Contributors seek to understand prehistoric social organization, subsistence practices, and lifeways of those living on the Plateau and to expand upon this foundation to assess the general evolution and organization of complex hunter-gatherers.

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The Power of Feasts - Brian Hayden - 2014-09-29
In this book, Brian Hayden provides the first comprehensive, theoretical work on the history of feasting in pre-industrial societies. As an important barometer of cultural change, feasting is at the forefront of theoretical developments in archaeology. The Power of Feasts chronicles the evolution of the practice from its first perceptible prehistoric presence to modern industrial times. This study explores recurring patterns in the dynamics of feasts as well as linkages to other aspects of culture such as food, personhood, cognition, power, politics, and economics. Analyzing detailed ethnographic and archaeological observations from a wide variety of cultures, including Oceania and Southeast Asia, the Americas, and Eurasia, Hayden illuminates the role of feasts as an invaluable insight into the social and political structures of past societies.

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The Pithouses of Keatley Creek Complex: Hunter-Gatherers of the Northwest Plateau

The Last House at Bridge River

American aboriginal household

Prehistory of North America - Mark Sutton - 2015-12-22
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Shamans, Sorcerers, and Saints - Brian Hayden - 2018-12-26
Historians of art or religion and mythologists, such as Joseph Campbell and Mircea Eliade, have written extensively on prehistoric religion, but no one before has offered a comprehensive and uniquely archaeological perspective on the subject. Hayden opens his book with an examination of the difference between traditional religions, which are passed on through generations orally or experientially, and more modern “book” religions, which are based on some form of scripture that describes supernatural beings and a moral code, such as Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. He attempts to answer the question of why religion developed at all, arguing that basic religious behaviors of the past and present have been shaped by our innate emotional makeup, specifically our ability to enter into ecstatic states through a variety of techniques and to create binding relationships with other people, institutions, or ideals associated with those states.

Applied Soils and Micromorphology in Archaeology - Richard I. Macphail - 2017-12-21
This book uniquely focuses on all aspects of archaeological soil micromorphology, based upon
complex societies evolve? What caused them to studies.

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**Late Prehistoric Cultural Horizons on the Canadian Plateau** - Thomas H. Richards - 1987
In North American archaeological syntheses, the Canadian Plateau is often either ignored, characterized as identical to the Columbia Plateau, or included with the Columbia Plateau and Great Basin (e.g., "Basin/Plateau"). This situation exists primarily because there are no published archaeological syntheses of Canadian Plateau prehistory. It is hoped that the following culture-historical model for the last ca. 4000 years of Canadian Plateau prehistory will help to ameliorate this problem. We believe this synthetic summary will contribute to a better understanding of the late prehistoric period on the Canadian Plateau, and that it will be useful as a general guideline to structure future culture-historical sequences and provide some measure of chronological control for processual studies.

**Archaeology** - Brian Hayden - 1993
Hayden introduces general readers to the real work of this captivating science, describes basic concepts and tools, and answers the questions that archaeology seeks to resolve: how did change and collapse? What can our understanding of the past tell us about our society and its future? Illustrations.

**The Evolution of Social Institutions** - Dmitri M. Bondarenko - 2020-09-12
This book presents a novel and innovative approach to the study of social evolution using case studies from the Old and the New World, from prehistory to the present. This approach is based on examining social evolution through the evolution of social institutions. Evolution is defined as the process of structural change. Within this framework the society, or culture, is seen as a system composed of a vast number of social institutions that are constantly interacting and changing. As a result, the structure of society as a whole is also evolving and changing. The authors posit that the combination of evolving social institutions explains the nonlinear character of social evolution and that every society develops along its own pathway and pace. Within this framework, society should be seen as the result of the compound effect of the interactions of social institutions specific to it. Further, the transformation of social institutions and relations between them is taking place not only within individual societies but also globally, as institutions may be trans-societal, and even institutions that operate in one society can arise as a reaction to trans-societal trends and demands. The book argues that it may be more productive to look at institutions even within a given society as being parts of trans-societal systems of institutions since, despite their interconnectedness, societies still have boundaries, which their members usually know and respect. Accordingly, the book is a must-read for researchers and scholars in various disciplines who are interested in a better understanding of the origins, history, successes and failures of social institutions.
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Archaeology of Domestic Architecture and the Human Use of Space - Sharon R Steadman - 2016-06-16
This volume is the first text to focus specifically on the archaeology of domestic architecture. Covering major theoretical and methodological developments over recent decades in areas like social institutions, settlement types, gender, status, and power, this book addresses the developing understanding of where and how people in the past created and used domestic space. It will be a useful synthesis for scholars and an ideal text for advanced undergraduate and graduate courses in archaeology and architecture. The book covers the relationship of architectural decisions of ancient peoples with our understanding of social and cultural institutions; includes cases from every continent and all time periods-- from the Paleolithic of Europe to present-day African villages; is ideal for the growing number of courses on household archaeology, social archaeology, and historical and vernacular architecture.

Delicious - Sherry Thomas - 2008
A rising political star, Stuart Somerset gets more than he had bargained for when he meets his talented new chef, Verity Durant, and finds himself attracted to more than just her cooking abilities. By the author of Private Arrangements. Original.

Ancient Pathways, Ancestral Knowledge - Nancy Turner - 2014-06-01
Volume 1: The History and Practice of Indigenous Plant Knowledge Volume 2: The Place and Meaning of Plants in Indigenous Cultures and Worldviews Nancy Turner has studied Indigenous peoples' knowledge of plants and
promote healthy cultures, environments, and over forty years. In Ancient Pathways, Ancestral Knowledge, she integrates her research into a two-volume ethnobotanical tour-de-force. Drawing on information shared by Indigenous botanists and collaborators, the ethnographic and historical record, and from linguistics, palaeobotany, archaeology, phytogeography, and other fields, Turner weaves together a complex understanding of the traditions of use and management of plant resources in this vast region. She follows Indigenous inhabitants over time and through space, showing how they actively participated in their environments, managed and cultivated valued plant resources, and maintained key habitats that supported their dynamic cultures for thousands of years, as well as how knowledge was passed on from generation to generation and from one community to another. To understand the values and perspectives that have guided Indigenous ethnobotanical knowledge and practices, Turner looks beyond the details of individual plant species and their uses to determine the overall patterns and processes of their development, application, and adaptation. Volume 1 presents a historical overview of ethnobotanical knowledge in the region before and after European contact. The ways in which Indigenous peoples used and interacted with plants - for nutrition, technologies, and medicine - are examined. Drawing connections between similarities across languages, Turner compares the names of over 250 plant species in more than fifty Indigenous languages and dialects to demonstrate the prominence of certain plants in various cultures and the sharing of goods and ideas between peoples. She also examines the effects that introduced species and colonialism had on the region's Indigenous peoples and their ecologies. Volume 2 provides a sweeping account of how Indigenous organizational systems developed to facilitate the harvesting, use, and cultivation of plants, to establish economic connections across linguistic and cultural borders, and to preserve and manage resources and habitats. Turner describes the worldviews and philosophies that emerged from the interactions between peoples and plants, and how these understandings are expressed through cultures' stories and narratives. Finally, she explores the ways in which botanical and ecological knowledge can be and are being maintained as living, adaptive systems that indigenous plant populations. Ancient Pathways, Ancestral Knowledge both challenges and contributes to existing knowledge of Indigenous peoples' land stewardship while preserving information that might otherwise have been lost. Providing new and captivating insights into the anthropogenic systems of northwestern North America, it will stand as an authoritative reference work and contribute to a fuller understanding of the interactions between cultures and ecological systems.

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This volume is the cumulative result of more than a decade of research focusing on household archaeology as a means to gain understanding of the evolution of social complexity, regardless of underlying economy.

Pathways to Power - T. Douglas Price - 2010-08-20
There are few questions more central to understanding the prehistory of our species than those regarding the institutionalization of social inequality. Social inequality is manifested in unequal access to goods, information, decision-making, and power. This structure is essential to higher orders of social organization and basic to the operation of more complex societies. An understanding of the transformation from relatively egalitarian societies to a hierarchical organization and socioeconomic stratification is fundamental to our knowledge about the human condition. In a follow-up to their 1995 book Foundations of Social Inequality, the Editors of this volume have compiled a new and comprehensive group of studies concerning these central questions. When and where does hierarchy appear in human society, and how does it operate? With numerous case studies from the Old and New World, spanning foraging societies to agricultural groups, and complex states, Pathways to Power provides key historical insights into current social and cultural questions.

Household Archaeology on the Northwest Coast - Elizabeth A. Sobel - 2016-07-01
Since the late 1970s, household archaeology has become a key theoretical and methodological framework for research on the development of permanent social inequality and complexity, as well as for understanding the social, political and economic organization of chiefdoms and states. This volume is the cumulative result of more than a decade of research focusing on household archaeology as a means to gain understanding of the evolution of social complexity, regardless of underlying economy.

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The Archaeology of Ancient North America - Timothy R. Pauketat - 2020-02-29
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The Rest of the Earth - William Haywood Henderson - 1998
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Hunter-Gatherer Archaeobotany - Sarah L.R. Mason - 2016-09-17
Hunter-Gatherer Archaeobotany shows how archaeobotanical investigations can broaden our understanding of the much wider range of plants that have been of use to people in the recent and more distant past. The book compromises sixteen papers covering aspects of the archaeobotany of wild plants ranging across the northern
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Human origin sites and the World Heritage convention in the Americas, Volume II - UNESCO Office Mexico - 2015-12-31

Tahltan Ethnoarchaeology - Sylvia L. Albright - 1984
Publication originally written as a Masters thesis. An ethnographic description of the Tahltan Athapaskans of northern British Columbia, a model of traditional Tahltan subsistence patterns useful for archeological interpretation in the Upper Stikine River area.


Secwépemc People, Land, and Laws - Marianne Ignace - 2017-10-31
Secwépemc People, Land, and Laws is a journey through the 10,000-year history of the Interior Plateau nation in British Columbia. Told through the lens of past and present Indigenous storytellers, this volume detail how a homeland has shaped Secwépemc existence while the Secwépemc have in turn shaped their homeland. Marianne Ignace and Ronald Ignace, with contributions from ethnobotanist Nancy Turner, archaeologist Mike Rousseau, and geographer Ken Favrholdt, compellingly weave together Secwépemc narratives about ancestors’ deeds. They demonstrate how these stories are the manifestation of Indigenous laws (stsq’ey’) for social and moral conduct among humans and all sentient beings on the land, and for social and political relations within the nation and with outsiders. Breathing new life into stories about past transformations, the authors place these narratives in dialogue with written historical sources and knowledge from archaeology, ethnography, linguistics, earth science, and ethnobiology. In addition to a wealth of detail about Secwépemc land stewardship, the social and political order, and spiritual concepts and relations embedded in the Indigenous language, the book shows how between the mid-1800s and 1920s the Secwépemc people resisted devastating oppression and the theft of their land, and fought to retain political autonomy while tenaciously maintaining a connection with their homeland, ancestors, and laws. An exemplary work in collaboration, Secwépemc People, Land, and Laws points to the ways in which Indigenous laws and traditions can guide present and future social and political process among the Secwépemc and with settler society.

Iron Technology in East Africa - Peter Ridgway Schmidt - 1997
The purpose of this study is to recuperate the history of African iron technology. Through a cross-cultural and comparative approach, it reveals both changes and significant continuities in the symbolism that conferred meaning to iron smelting over two thousand years in East and Central Africa.

The Cultural Landscapes of Port au Choix - M. A. P. Renouf - 2011-03-28
Newfoundland lies at the intersection of arctic and more temperate regions and, commensurate with this geography, populations of two Amerindian and two Paleoeskimo cultural traditions occupied Port au Choix, in northern Newfoundland, Canada, for centuries and millennia. Over the past two decades The Port au
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An Introduction to Archaeological Chemistry - T. Douglas Price - 2010-10-17
Archaeological chemistry is a subject of great importance to the study and methodology of archaeology. This comprehensive text covers the subject with a full range of case studies, materials, and research methods. With twenty years of experience teaching the subject, the authors offer straightforward coverage of archaeological chemistry, a subject that can be intimidating for many archaeologists who do not already have a background in the hard sciences. With clear explanations and informative illustrations, the authors have created a highly approachable text, which will help readers overcome that intimidation. Topics covered included: Materials (rock, pottery, bone, charcoal, soils, metals, and others), Instruments (microscopes, NAA, spectrometers, mass spectrometers, GC/MS, XRF & XRD, Case Studies (Provenience, Sediments, Diet Reconstruction, Past Human Movement, Organic Residues). The detailed coverage and clear language will make this useful as an introduction to the study of archaeological chemistry, as well as a useful resource for years after that introduction.

Agent of Change - Barbara Roth - 2021-03-01
Ash is an important and yet understudied aspect of ritual deposition in the archaeological record of North America. Ash has been found in a wide variety of contexts across many regions and often it is associated with rare or unusual objects or in contexts that suggest its use in the transition or transformation of houses and ritual features. Drawn from across the U.S. and Mesoamerica,
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**Agent of Change** - Barbara Roth - 2021-03-01

People and plants in ancient western North America - Paul E. Minnis -

"The environmental diversity of western North America is astounding: from the wind-scoured tundra of the high mountains to the seemingly desolate lowland deserts. No less remarkable is the record of plant usage by the various indigenous peoples who have been living there for more than twelve millennia. For the vast majority of this time, their livelihood, food, shelter, fuel, and medicine depended on their knowledge and use of the plants that surrounded them. The most comprehensive overview in more than half a century on the interconnectedness of people and plants, this book and its companion volume, People and Plants in Ancient Eastern North America, present the latest information on three major topics: the uses of native plants, the history of crops and their uses, and the impact of humans on their environment. They not only contribute to our understanding of the lives of prehistoric people but also serve as guides for designing sustainable living today."--NHBS Environment Bookstore.


This volume explores 15,000 years of indigenous human history on the North American continent, drawing on the latest archaeological theories, time-honored methodologies, and rich datasets. From the Arctic south to the Mexican border and east to the Atlantic Ocean, all of the major cultural developments are covered in 53 chapters, with certain periods, places, and historical problems receiving special focus by the volume's authors. Questions like who first peopled the continent, what did it mean to have been a hunter-gatherer in the Great Basin versus the California coast, how significant were cultural exchanges between Native North Americans and Mesoamericans, and why do major historical changes seem to correspond to shifts in religion, politics, demography, and economy are brought into focus. The practice of archaeology itself is discussed as contributors wrestle with modern-day concerns with the implications of doing archaeology and its relevance for understanding ourselves today. In the end, the chapters in this book show us that the principal questions answered about human history through the archaeology of North America are central to any larger understanding of the relationships between people, cultural identities, landscapes, and the living of everyday life.


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Reconstructing Archaeological Sites
Panagiotis Karkanas - 2018-08-20
A guide to the systematic understanding of the
geoarchaeological matrix Reconstructing
Archaeological Sites offers an important text that
puts the focus on basic theoretical and practical
aspects of depositional processes in an
archaeological site. It contains an in-depth
discussion on the role of stratigraphy that helps
determine how deposits are organised in time
and space. The authors — two experts in the field
— include the information needed to help
recognise depositional systems, processes and
stratigraphic units that aid in the interpreting the
stratigraphy and deposits of a site in the field.
The book is filled with practical tools, numerous
illustrative examples, drawings and photos as
well as compelling descriptions that help
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Reconstructing Archaeological Sites
Panagiotis Karkanas - 2018-08-20
A guide to the systematic understanding of the
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— include the information needed to help
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The Archive of Place - William Turkel - 2011-11-01
The Archive of Place weaves together a series of narratives about environmental history in a particular location ♦ British Columbia’s Chilcotin Plateau. In the mid-1990s, the Chilcotin was at the centre of three territorial conflicts. Opposing groups, in their struggle to control the fate of the region and its resources, invoked different understandings of its past ♦ and different types of evidence ♦ to justify their actions. These controversies serve as case studies, as William Turkel examines how people interpret material traces to reconstruct past events, the conditions under which such interpretation takes place, and the role that this interpretation plays in historical consciousness and social memory. It is a wide-ranging and original study that extends the span of conventional historical research.

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The Middle Fraser Canyon contains some of the most important archaeological sites in British Columbia, including the remains of ancient villages that supported hundreds, if not thousands, of people. How and why did these villages come into being? Why were they abandoned? In search of answers to these questions, Prentiss and Kuijt take readers on a voyage of discovery into the ancient history of the St’át’imc, or Upper Lillooet, a people whose struggles and successes are brought to vivid life through photographs, artistic and fictionalized reconstructions of life in the villages, and discussions of evidence from archaeological surveys and excavations.

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In this authoritative volume, leading researchers offer diverse theoretical perspectives and a wide-range of information on the beginnings and nature of social inequality in past human societies. Their illuminating work investigates the role of status differentiation in traditional archaeological debates and major societal transitions. This volume features numerous case studies from the Old and New World spanning foraging societies to agricultural groups and complex states. Diachronic in view and archaeological in focus, this book will be of significant interest to archaeologists, anthropologists, and students.

Archaeology of Households, Kinship, and Social Change - Lacey B. Carpenter - 2021-11-16
Archaeology of Households, Kinship, and Social Change offers new perspectives on the processes of social change from the standpoint of household archaeology. This volume develops new theoretical and methodological approaches to the archaeology of households pursuing three critical themes: household diversity in human residential communities with and without archaeologically identifiable houses, interactions within and between households that explicitly considers impacts of kin and non-kin relationships and lastly change as a process that involves the choices made by members of households in the context of larger societal constraints. Encompassing these themes, authors explore the role of social ties and their material manifestations (within the house, dwelling or other constructed space), how the household relates to other social units, how households consolidate power and control over resources, and how these changes manifest at multiple scales. The case studies presented in this volume have broader implications for understanding the drivers of change, the ways households create the contexts for change, and how households serve as spaces for invention, reaction, and/or transitions. This volume features numerous case studies from the Old and New World spanning foraging societies to agricultural groups and complex states. Diachronic in view and archaeological in focus, this book will be of significant interest to archaeologists, anthropologists, and students.
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