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## Low Frequency Temperature Variability and Native American Horticulture in the Northern Southwest and Eastern Great Basin

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**Alix, Claire [204]** *see* Mason, Owen K.

**Allard, Francis (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)**  
**[95]** *The Nanyue kingdom: Assimilation, acculturation, and inter-regional interaction*

Established in 204 BCE, the Nanyue kingdom occupied much of present-day Guangdong and Guangxi until its final defeat at the hands of the Han dynasty in 111 BCE. As revealed by research carried out over the past decades, Nanyue's artifacts and architecture reveal a complex blend of elements of local and distant origins, including metropolitan Han China (to Nanyue's north) and southeast Asia and beyond. This paper considers the nature and impact of these many instances of interaction, and in so doing comments on the different forms that interaction may take in the emergence and development of complex polities.

**Allen, Kathleen (University of Pittsburgh) and Samantha Sanft (University of Pittsburgh)**

**[40]** *Alternative economic activities at two sixteenth century Iroquoian sites: an analysis of lithic tools*

Two neighboring Iroquoian sites in central New York State have been interpreted as sequential villages, however, recent studies have suggested alternative settlement strategies at these sites. In this research, analysis of lithic tools is employed to better understand the types of economic activities present. Results show significant differences in the proportions of points, bifaces, types of retouched tools, and cores, which reinforce the interpretation that the sites served different purposes in the local political economy due to seasonal occupation, gendered activities, or changing political landscapes. These alternatives are discussed and implications for understanding Iroquoian settlement strategies are explored.

**Allen, Susan (University of Cincinnati) and Ilirjan Gjipali (Institute of Archaeology, Centre for Albanological Studies, Tirana)**

**[119]** *Wetlands and the Transition to Agriculture in Europe: The 2010 and 2011 Excavations of the Southern Albania Neolithic Archaeological Project (SANAP) at Vashtëmi, Albania*

The Southern Albania Neolithic Archaeological Project's (SANAP) 2010 and 2011 excavations at the site of Vashtëmi, Albania shed light on the transition to agriculture in southern Europe. In particular, this research contributes toward understanding the important role of wetlands in this transition and providing a chronological framework for linking the Albanian Neolithic in time and space with other known sequences in Europe. Radiocarbon dates from the site place its earliest occupation in the mid-seventh millennium B.C., contemporary with EN sites in Greece, to its south, and make it one of the earliest farming sites in Europe.

**Allentuck, Adam (University of Toronto)**

**[134]** *Reconciling social and economic strategies of animal consumption at an Early Bronze Age village in the southern Levant*

Social and economic strategies of animal consumption are conventionally represented as mutually incompatible. The former is typically conceptualized as expressive practice, with the latter rooted in practical reason. In

many respects, the zooarchaeological data from Early Bronze Age Horvat 'Illin Tahtit in the southern Levant conforms to an economizing model of livestock exploitation. However, the faunal evidence viewed through a different lens urges inferences of social strategies that are not necessarily antithetical to economic strategies. This leads to the conclusion that these two categories have analytical values, but may not bear a reality in the Early Bronze Age.

**Allison, James (Brigham Young University)**

**[51]** *Low-Frequency Temperature Variability and Native American Horticulture in the Northern Southwest and Eastern Great Basin*

Recent paleoclimatic studies reconstruct low-frequency variability in temperature that may have affected the success of Native American horticulture. Potential effects of this temperature variability include shifts in the range of elevations within which horticulture was viable, and changes in the northern limits of horticulture-based economies. This paper examines radiocarbon dates and other chronological data from Fremont and Puebloan sites in Utah, eastern Nevada, and northwestern Arizona, comparing the low-frequency temperature reconstructions with the timing of expansion and contraction in the northern frontier of maize horticulture and temporal shifts in the elevations of farming settlements.

**Allison, James [85]** *see* Wilshusen, Richard H.

**Alonso Lopez, Elisa [270]** *see* Whitbread, Ian K.

**Alonzi, Elise (University of Notre Dame)**

**[139]** *Dietary Variation on the Edge of History: Human Stable Isotopes and Maize Consumption at Protohistoric Caborn-Welborn Villages and the Angel Site in Southern Indiana*

The Caborn-Welborn phase was a protohistoric culture in southwestern Indiana composed of large villages, small villages, hamlets and farmsteads. In contrast, the neighboring Angel Site, which collapsed around A.D. 1400, was a heavily maize-dependent Middle Mississippian civic-ceremonial center. Comparisons between these two phases are used to determine the possibility of migration from Angel into the Caborn-Welborn sites during this transitional period. Using stable carbon-isotope ratios from human burials at the large village of Hovey Lake and the small village of Mann, inter-community and inter-individual dietary variations are compared to the patterns of dietary variation investigated at the Angel Site.

**Alonzi, Elise [244]** *see* Lash, Ryan P. **[85]** *see* Reese, Kelsey

**Alt, Susan (Indiana University Bloomington)**

**[198]** *The Invisible War: Structural Violence and Fear in the Cahokian World*

We usually consider violence as overt acts of physical harm, but violence persists in less visible ways. We are familiar with structural violence in the modern world, expressed as inequality, racism, sexism, hunger and poverty. S. Lekson has suggested that people in the Southwest were being socialized for fear. In this paper I review evidence of inequality, violent death, captive