Bottled Scrapers, Stone Scrapers: Analysis from 38 sites from SW Patagonia.

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Bottled Scrapers, Stone Scrapers: Analysis from 38 sites from SW Patagonia.

María José Saletta¹ and Mariana Sacchi²

This work discusses the distribution and frequency of glass and lithic scrapers 'assemblages from 38 sites from SW Patagonia (South of the Deseado River) published by several authors. Available since 1520, glass became a desirable raw material for scrapers manufacture -especially in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries- because of its knapping qualities and original format (bottles). However, between XVI and early XIX centuries, its availability was circumscribed to:

- Shipwrecks on the coast
- Trade with merchants
- Contact with cities (Pacific and Atlantic Coasts)

The establishment of cities (Punta Arenas -1848-, Piedrabuena -1859-) and "estancias" (1880) increased glass availability but only in the proximity of these places. Thus, while lithic scrapers have a uniform distribution and a lower frequencies (15 sites, N=113, max=36); glass scrapers are grouped near cities or "estancias" (13 sites, N=688, min=198). It's concluded that, when available, glass was more frequently selected than lithic raw material. This frequency might be related to the *Aonikenk* "quillanguería" (hide working) from late XIX century, as it is postulated by other authors.

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BOTTLED SCRAPERS, STONE SCRAPERS: ANALYSIS FROM 38 SITES FROM SOUTH PATAGONIA (ARGENTINA).

> MARÍA JOSÉ SALETTA MARIANA SACCHI





RESEARCH INQUIRIES

Why use glass when lithic raw material is available?
When and why did glass become a desirable raw material?
Was this Distribution Patterns related to:

- → CITY FOUNDATIONS ?
- → Estancias ?
- → SHIPWRECKS ?
- → OTHER RAW MATERIAL FLOW?

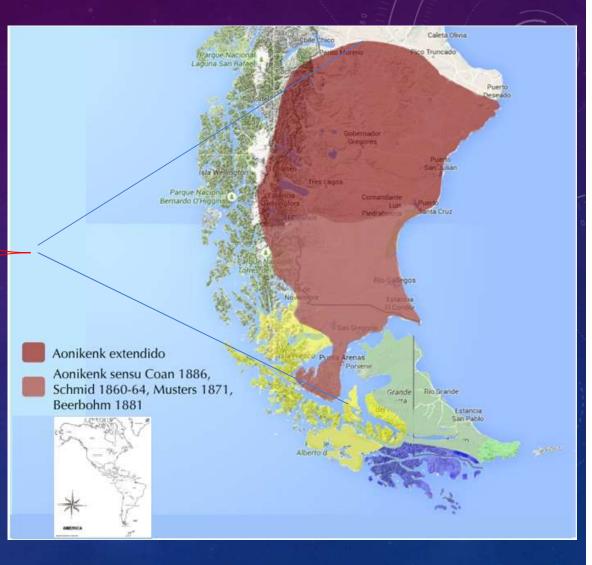
✓ PROBLEMS WITH DATA:

- Scarcity of dates: Of 12 Post-Contact sites with radiocarbon dates only has glass scrappers \rightarrow Investigation Bias.

- THERE ARE NOT AVAILABLE DATES FOR THE REST OF THE POST-CONTACT SITES WITH GLASS SCRAPERS (16 CASES). THEY ARE INTERPRETED TO BE FROM LATE XIX AND EARLY XX CENTURY

GOALS OF THIS PRESENTATION

Analysis of frequency and distribution of glass and lithic scrapers from 38 Post-Contact sites from South Patagonia (South of Deseado River)



METHOD: ANALISYS OF PUBLISHED PAPERS

160 PUBLISHED PAPERS SURVEYED

POST-CONTACT SITES FROM 1520 AD (400±50 BP): Journals (Magallania, Intersecciones, Relaciones, Arqueología, RUNA and Cuadernos del INAPL) Proceedings of Jornadas Arqueología Patagonia and Congreso Nacional de Arqueología Argentina

LIMITATION: not all POST-CONTACT sites are represented

SURVEY CRITERIA

VARIABLES

- Papers with dates from 1520 AD
- Artifacts associated with stratigraphy dating
- Surface artifacts related to a date and/or industrial raw materials and/or ties to Late Holocene (e.g pottery)
- Sites with dates but no assemblages analysis were not considered.
 - LIMITATION: Not all the Late holocene sites are represented.

- Dated Layers
- ✤ Location Type
- Topographical and Geographical Location
- Artifacts: Scrapers
- Raw Material, Frequency and Presence.
- Whole and fragmented artifacts were not differenciated.

38 Post contact Sites



With Scrapers 29 7 007 06 08

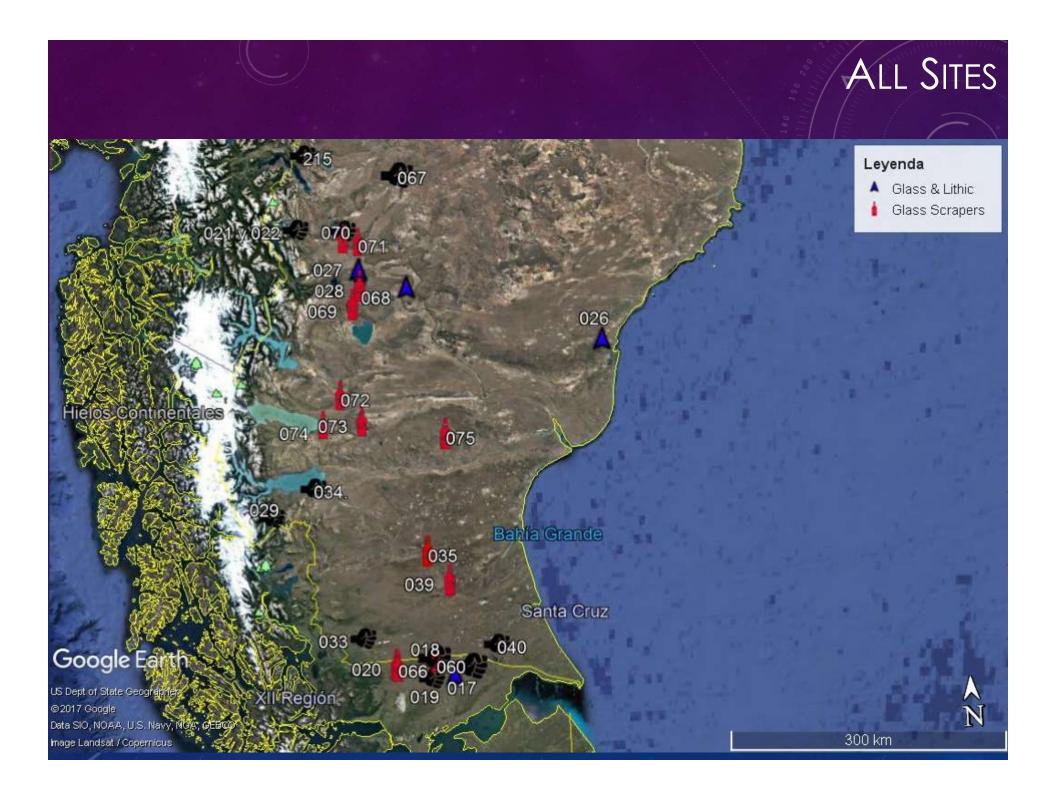
SAMPLE

- Meet the Survey Criteria
- Presence / absence of scrapers
- Raw Material and Frequency cited by authors

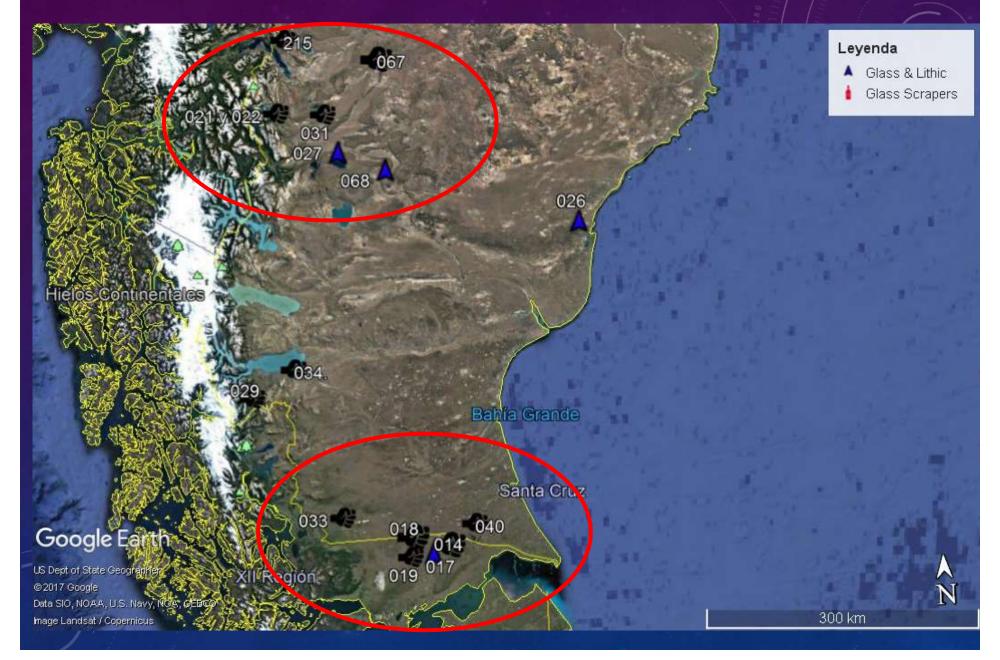
SITES WITH LITHIC AND GLASS SCRAPERS

Name	0 8	Dates	Nº Site	Lithic	Glass-Stoneware	Total
Dinamarquero	post	contacto	1	36	131	167
Pali Aike 2	220 ± 45		2	34		34
Juni Aike 1	s/f post contacto		3	1		1
Thomas Gould 1	250 ± 150		4	Precence		0
El Mulato	s/f post contacto		5		91	91
ADO	390 ± 110		6	11		11
AGV	200 AP		7	5		5
Floridablanca	s/f post contacto		8	Precence	2	2
Puesto Yatel		s XX	9	4	72	76
Puesto Quintillán		s XX	10		21	21
Lago Roca 3		170 ± 30	11	1		1
Cueva Don Ariel		00 ± 100 300 ± 50	12	Precence		0
Cerro Pampa 2A parap 4	170 ±	40 (240)	13	6		6
Laguna Cóndor Norte	220 ± 41	187 ± 41	14	1		1
CP Concentración de pilas	0	260	15	1		1
Yac Campo indio Sitio A 1002	s/f post	contacto	16		204	204
Cañadón Baile	≤ 200		17	1	6	6
Markatch Aike 4		154 ± 42	18	Presence		0
Juni Aike 3	s/f post contacto		19		21	21
Cuarto Chorrillo	post	contacto	20		138	138
Bajo de la Laguna 2		162 AP	21	16		16
Cañadón León 1		XIX-XX	22	5	1	6
Ea. San Lorenzo	post	contacto	23		1	1
Mala Muerte		XX	24		1	1
El delfín		XX	25	0	11	11
Rancho de Zapa	~	XX	26		52	52
Vega Piaget		XX	27	0	37	37
Hotel Punta del Lago	XX		28		2	2
Mercerat 1	XX		29	0	2	2
Total RP				122	793	914

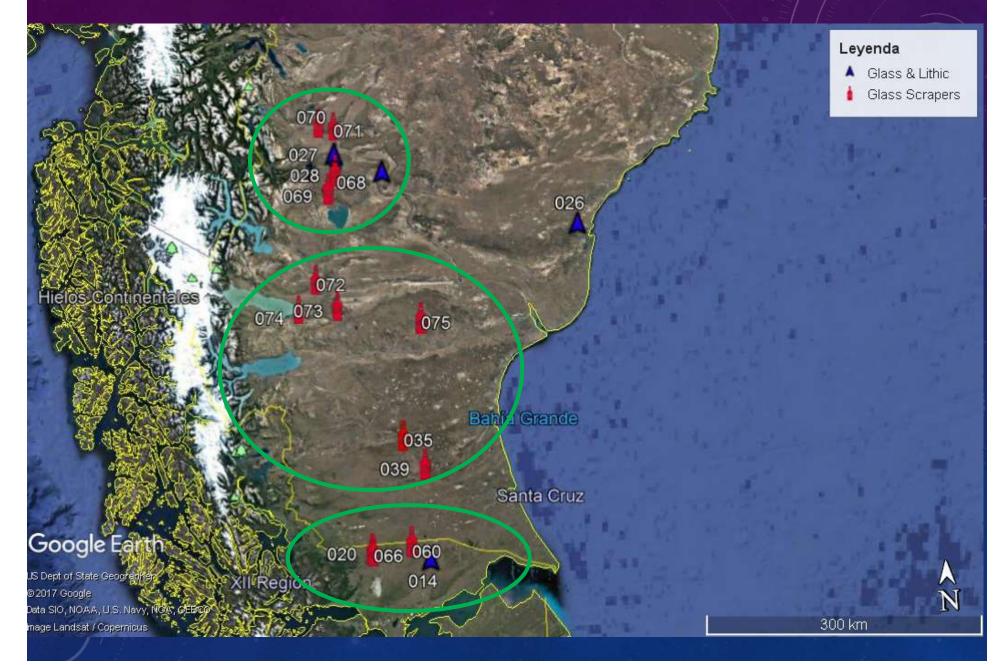




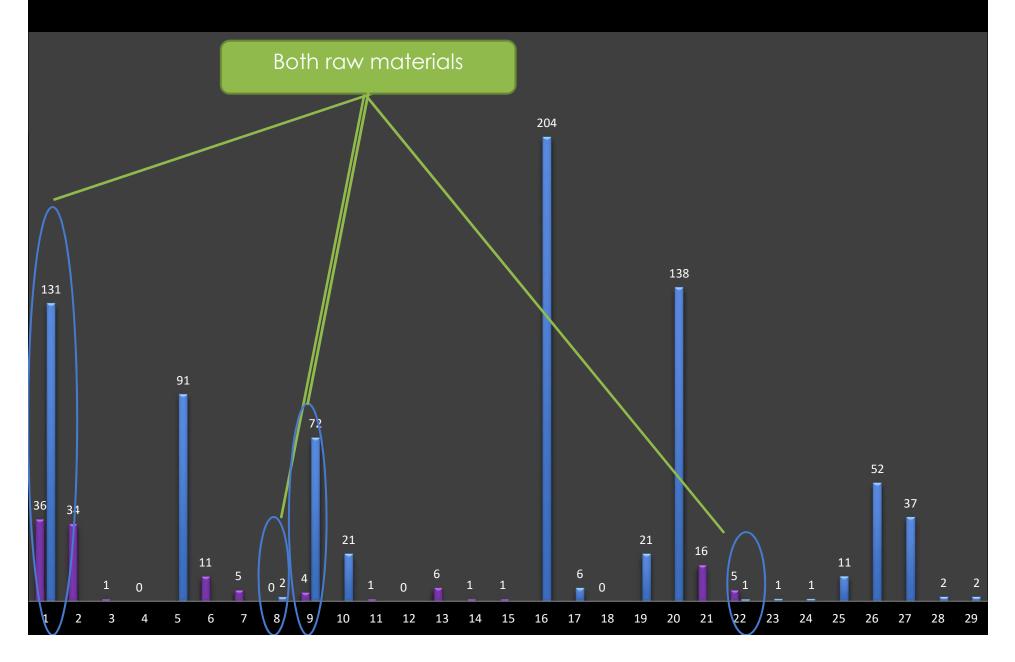
SITES WITH LITHIC SCRAPERS



SITES WITH GLASS SCRAPERS



Glass and lithic scrapers frecuencies in South Patagonian Post -Contact Sites Glass-Stoneware 👅 lit



29 SITES WITH SCRAPERS POST 1520

N total	914
N Max	204
N Min	1
Media	31,52
Es Dev.5	53,64

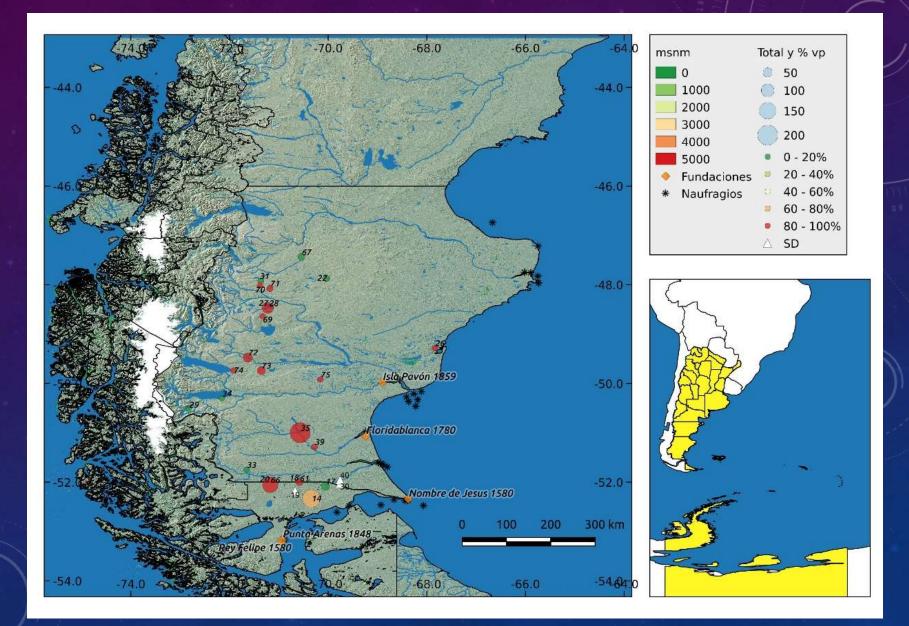
17 Sites with Glass Scrapers

16 Sites with Lithic Scrapers

N total	793	
N Max	204	
N Min	1	
Media	46,65	
Es Dev.	60,94	

121	
36	
1	
10,08	
12,49	
	36 1 10,08

FREQUENCY AND DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS AND LITHIC SCRAPERS



SUMMARY

- High amount of scrapers during Post-Contact
- Scarcity of dates assigned to XIX or XX Century
- Increased frequency of glass scrapers (Nuevo Delauney et al. 2017)
- Availability of glass is not related to city foundations or shipwrecks. (exception: Floridablanca)
- Most of the sites are located in the west central region
 - A few outliers show dates from at least 100 years BP and no assemblages with industrial raw material.

Future Inquiries

- Possible explanations for the presence of glass material (scrapers) mostly in the west related to research bias.
- Identification and dating of new sites.
- Review of private and museum's collections.
- Research possible connections with:
 - → Circulation of other raw materials such as obsidian
 - → Settlement of estancias (white/european settlements)
 - → Presence of "boliches" / general stores and "carreros"
- Need for radiocarbon dating of post-contact sites with and without presence of glass
- Experimentation with glass and lithic scrapers to determined usefulness on leather and wood of these different raw materials.

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WE WOULD LIKE TO DEDICATE THIS WORK TO OUR FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE MARIANA DE NIGRIS.

