

Contents

List of Figures

vii

	List of Tables xi
	Preface: An Upside-Down View xiii Rafael Suárez and Ciprian F. Ardelean
1.	The Cave at the End of the World: Cueva del Medio and the Early Colonization of Southern South America 1 Fabiana M. Martin, Dominique Todisco, Joel Rodet, Francisco J. Prevosti, Manuel San Román, Flavia Morello, Charles Stern, and Luis A. Borrero
2.	Lithics and Early Human Occupations at the Southern End of the Deseado Massif (Patagonia, Argentina) Nora Viviana Franco and Lucas Vetrisano
3.	A Systematic Strategy for Assessing the Early Surface Archaeological Record of Continental Aisén, Central Western Patagonia César Méndez, Amalia Nuevo Delaunay, Omar Reyes, Antonio Maldonado, and Juan-Luis García
4.	Early Human Occupation in the Southeastern Plains of South America 52 Rafael Suárez
5.	Mobility and Human Dispersion during the Peopling of Northwest South America between the Late Pleistocene and the Early Holocene Francisco Javier Aceituno-Bocanegra and Antonio Uriarte
6.	The Clovis-Like and Fishtail Occupations of Southern Mexico and Central America: A Reappraisal 93 Guillermo Acosta-Ochoa, Patricia Pérez-Martínez, and Ximena Ulloa-Montemayor
7.	Mexican Prehistory and Chiquihuite Cave (Northern Zacatecas): Studying Pleistocene Human Occupation as an Exercise of Skepticism 108 Ciprian F. Ardelean, Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales, Jean-Luc Schwenninger, Juan I. Macías-Quintero, Jennifer Watling, and Mónica G. Ponce-González
8.	Stone Tool Technology at the Gault Site: Exploring Technology, Patterns, and the Early Human Occupation of North America 134 Thomas J. Williams, Nancy Velchoff, Michael B. Collins, and Bruce A. Bradley

9. The End of an Era? Early Holocene Paleoindian Caribou Hunting

in a Great Lakes Glacial Refugium 15
Ashley K. Lemke and John M. O'Shea

vi CONTENTS

10. Late Pleistocene Occupation(s) in North America 172

J.M. Adovasio and David R. Pedler

- 11. Midwestern Paleoindians, Stone Tools, and Proboscidean Extinctions ${\it Michael J. Shott}$
- Where Tides of Genes Perpetual Ebb and Flow:
 What DNA Evidence Tells Us about the Peopling of the Americas
 Theodore G. Schurr
- 13. Comments and Discussion 244

 Tom D. Dillehay

Contributors 257 Index 263

ARCHAEOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY

This edited volume, which emerged from a symposium organized at the 2014 SAA meeting in Austin, Texas, covers recent Paleoamerican research and site excavations from Patagonia to Canada. Contributors discuss the peopling of the Americas, early American assemblages, lifeways, and regional differences. Many of these scholars present current data previously unavailable in English. Chapters are organized south to north in an attempt to shake the usual north-centric focus of Pleistocene–Early Holocene archaeological studies and to bring to the forefront many fascinating discoveries being made in southern latitudes. The diversity of approaches over a large geographic expanse generates discussion that prompts a re-evaluation of predominant paradigms about how the expansion of *Homo sapiens* in the Western Hemisphere took place. Those who work in Paleoamerican studies will embrace this book for its new data and for its comparative look at the Americas.

"The 'Peopling of the Americas' is a perennial hot topic that tends to excite broad interest both in the discipline and from the public. I am not aware of any recent book on the topic with the spatial or topical breadth of this important volume, or with the same south to north orientation. People and Culture in Ice Age Americas should be on the shelf of everyone seriously interested in the earliest inhabitants of the New World."

—Daniel Sandweiss, professor of anthropology and quaternary and climate studies, University of Maine

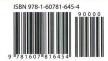
"My graduate students need to have a copy of this book. As a senior North American archaeologist who speaks little Spanish and reads none, I know far too little about the archaeology of South and Central America. This book adds another seven chapters to my education concerning invigorating new archaeological research in Spanish-speaking regions to the south of us."

—Dennis Jenkins, senior research associate and director, Northern Great Basin Archaeological Field School, Museum of Natural and Cultural History, University of Oregon

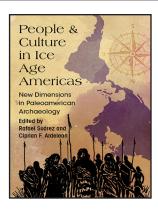
Rafael Suárez is professor of archaeology at the Universidad de la República in Montevideo, Uruguay, and a researcher within the Sistema Nacional de Investigadores (SNI).

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OPEN ACCESS: MCJA Book Reviews Volume 46, 2021



People & Culture in Ice Age Americas: New Dimensions in Paleoamerican Archaeology

Edited by Rafael Suarez and Ciprian F. Ardelean. 2019. <u>The University of Utah Press.</u> Salt Lake City. 268 pp. \$60.00 (Hardback), \$48.00 (eBook).

Metin I. Eren, Department of Anthropology, Kent State University

For this reviewer, *People & Culture in Ice Age Americas* was a somewhat difficult book to review. Stemming from a 2014

conference symposium, the volume was not published until 2019. In the nearly eight years between the volume's conception to today so much research has been published on late Pleistocene New World archaeology that I found it difficult to assess much of the volume's contents as "new" research on its own merits. Indeed, many of the topics covered in the volume have been recently featured in prominent debates, although the omission of those post-dating 2019 are no fault of the authors. Regardless, some of the work stands outdated.

For example, Ardelean et al.'s (Chapter 7) nascent description of Chiquihuite Cave, Mexico was interesting given that the site has since been treated to more extensive excavations, the latter receiving both wide public notoriety (Ardelean et al. 2020) and intense scientific scrutiny (Chatters et al. 2021). The validity of underwater archaeological sites in the North American Great Lakes—which Lemke and O'Shea (Chapter 9) assert demonstrates Early Holocene caribou hunting—has been extensively questioned (compare White 2021 with Lemke 2021). This reviewer did a double take upon reading Adovasio and Pedler's (Chapter 10) comment that the Solutrean hypothesis could "not be absolutely ruled out," until I remembered that in 2014 the discipline was still in the midst of that debate. And the occasional referral to "Clovis-first" in the volume—even a tired straw-man argument in 2014 as correctly noted by Dillehay (Chapter 13)—is certainly a dead straw-man argument today (Meltzer 2021; Potter et al. 2021). Yet, while the volume may not be entirely up to date, the discussion above illustrates that *People and Culture*'s contents is still highly relevant both scientifically and historically. Furthermore, for this reviewer the volume put an exclamation point on the pace of change in Paleoindian studies.

Other chapters, however, were more easily read without any chronicled baggage. The first five chapters of the volume focused upon site- or regional-level reporting from different locations across South America. I found these papers to be interesting and uniformly strong, regardless of whether they were reappraisals of sites, like Martin and colleagues (Chapter 1) excellent reassessment of Cueva del Medio, Argentina, or least-cost GIS models, like Aceituno-Bocangra and Uriarte's examination of mobility routes across Columbia. Two chapters by Acosta-Ochoa and colleagues (Chapter 6) and Williams and colleagues (Chapter 8) describe Earlier-than-Clovis, Clovis, or Clovis-Era, stone technologies. Descriptions of technological patterns are useful and important, but of course should only serve as a starting point for, or complement to, future formal quantitative assessments. Schurr (Chapter 12) provides a summary of DNA evidence for the Peopling of the Americas, that

along with Willerslev and Meltzer's (2021) recent synthesis, would make excellent reading for both professionals (especially non-geneticists like this reviewer) and students. Finally, Shott (Chapter 11) provides what this reviewer considered to be the strongest paper in the volume: a discussion of proboscidean extinctions as viewed from evidence in North America's Midwest region. Shott's measured and thorough approach to an otherwise contentious topic exemplified his concluding remark that "we must address the question dispassionately."

Overall, the volume is well-edited and well-produced. All the figures are clean and crisp, the tables are easy to read, and the references for each chapter are appropriately placed at each chapter's end, rather than lumped together at the end of the book. Archaeologists specializing in Paleoindian archaeology will want to possess of copy of this volume, both for the data and evidence it presents as well as for the context it provides for current and future debates.

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