
Use wear patterns on lithic and bone artifacts: The case of the Horticulturalists groups from the Paraná Basin, Argentina.

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Abstract

The technological strategies of horticulturalists groups known as guaraníes that inhabited the Paraná Basin (Argentina), is poorly known in the archaeological literature. This is due to the orientation of archaeologists to center the debate in its pottery decoration and form, mainly as a way to discuss migration routes, but also to establish certain aspects of the domestic life of these groups, lacking a general view of their technology, and hence, their subsistence strategies. This situation has begun to change in recent years, with the realization of other components of the guarani archaeological record as a way to approach more general aspects of their behavior, such as their technological and subsistence strategies. Hence the focus of this paper is to discuss the technological strategies of horticulturalist groups known as guaraníes. In order to do this, we analyze the lithic and bone assemblages coming from archaeological sites of two different but linked areas: the low Paraná wetland, and the upper Paraná river, through use wear analysis. Results show that similarities on their technological solutions can be discerned, despite environmental variability.

Keywords: lithic and bone artifacts, traceology, Paraná Basin, Argentina, amazonian horticulturalists

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