PAIRED RADIOCARBON DATING ON HUMAN SAMPLES AND CAMELID FIBERS AND TEXTILES FROM NORTHERN CHILE: THE CASE OF PICA 8 (TARAPACA)

Por: Santana-Sagredo, F (Santana-Sagredo, Francisca)¹; Schulting, R (Schulting, Rick)¹; Lee-Thorp, J (Lee-Thorp, Julia)¹; Aguero, C (Aguero, Carolina)²; Uribe, M (Uribe, Mauricio)³; Lemp, C (Lemp, Cecilia)³

Ver ResearcherID y ORCID

RADIOCARBON
Volumen: 59
Número: 4
Páginas: 1195-1213
DOI: 10.1017/RDC.2017.36
Fecha de publicación: AUG 2017
Tipo de documento: Article

Ver impacto de la revista

Resumen

Pica 8 is a Late Intermediate Period (AD 900-1450) cemetery located in the Atacama Desert. Burials at the site present unexpectedly high variability in delta C-13 (-8 parts per thousand to -16 parts per thousand) and delta N-15 (10 parts per thousand to 24 parts per thousand) values in their skeletal tissues, implying highly diverse diets. There are two possible explanations for this variability: the first is diachronic change in diet while the second involves synchronic sociocultural distinctions. To distinguish between them a radiocarbon (C-14) dating program (n=23) was initiated. The presumed importance of marine foods adds the complication of a marine reservoir effect. To address this problem, paired C-14 dates were obtained on human bone and camelid textiles from nine graves. The results fall into two groups, one showing an average offset of 117 +/- 9 C-14 yr, and the other no statistically significant offsets. We conclude that the contribution of marine foods to bone collagen at Pica 8 was less than previously supposed. Other factors must be invoked to account for the unusually high human N-15 values at the site. Manuring crops with sea-bird guano emerges as a probable explanation. No relationship with chronology is seen implying the presence of considerable diversity in diets and hence lifeways within the Pica 8 community.

Palabras clave

Palabras clave de autor: Atacama Desert; marine reservoir effect; stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes

KeyWords Plus: NITROGEN ISOTOPIC COMPOSITION; RESERVOIR AGE; ATACAMA DESERT; MARINE; COAST; HOLOCENE; REGION; CARBON; PERU; BC

Información del autor
Dirección para petición de copias: Santana-Sagredo, F (autor para petición de copias)

Univ Oxford, Res Lab Archaeol & Hist Art, Dyson Perrins Bldg, South Pk Rd, Oxford OX1 3Q1, England.

Direcciones:

[ 1 ] Univ Oxford, Res Lab Archaeol & Hist Art, Dyson Perrins Bldg, South Pk Rd, Oxford OX1 3Q1, England
[ 3 ] Univ Chile, Fac Ciencias Soci, Dept Anthropol, Ignacio Carrera Pinto 1045, Santiago 7800284, Chile

Direcciones de correo electrónico: francisca.santanasagredo@rlaha.ox.ac.uk

Financiación

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entidad financiadora</th>
<th>Número de concesión</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NERC Radiocarbon Facility</td>
<td>NR/2015/1/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FONDECYT</td>
<td>1130279</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ver texto de financiación

Editorial

UNIV ARIZONA DEPT GEOSCIENCES, RADIOCARBON 4717 E FORT LOWELL RD, TUCSON, AZ 85712 USA

Información de la revista

- Impact Factor: Journal Citation Reports

Categorías / Clasificación

Áreas de investigación: Geochemistry & Geophysics

Categorías de Web of Science: Geochemistry & Geophysics