Site Structure and Hearth Centric Activities of the Late Prehistoric Shoshoni
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Abstract
Prehistoric sites recorded by the GRSL project capture changes in spatiotemporal scales. The research presented focuses on artifact assemblages around Contact period hearths in northwest Wyoming. Examination of Site 060-07 has yielded many diagnostic items: lithics, amorphous metal pieces, metal projectile points, glass trade beads, hammer stones, and calcined bone scatters. Studying these artifact assemblages allows observation of division of labor in procurement of food. Diverse activities (tool working, weaving, food processing) with specific locations indicate specialized roles and marked social differentiation between genders.

-What patterns of hearth use are seen at site 060-07?

-By examining ethnographic material in addition to patterns of hearth use, what can be said about gendered use of space on 060-07?

Methods
The site was originally discovered through non-systematic surveys and the artifacts found were also recorded through non-systematic survey. The GRSL project promotes a non-collection archaeological process so the artifacts found were not discovered on the exposed surface and no excavation was done. The artifacts and features of the site were recorded using an EOD, and their recorded for accuracy have 2nm accuracy. The data was mapped using GIS to allow observation of spatial patterning, and cluster analysis of artifact assemblages at each hearth. Artifacts within 2m of the center of the hearth were considered part of the hearth assemblage. As the site is a contact period site, it provides researchers with a unique opportunity to examine the archaeological record alongside the ethnographic record. Using ethnographic material concerning gender activities of the Late Prehistoric Shoshoni a gendered use of space within the site can be examined.

Discussion
Feature 16 shows evidence of tool-making as the only activity taking place around the hearth. Hammerstones and tool working activities were generally undertaken by men (Lepak, 2006). The site 060-07 hearth had a wide variety of artifacts associated with it, including bone or animal points, glass trade beads, hammerstones, metal, and lithics. Feature 5 has a wide variety of glass trade beads around the hearth, and evidence of tool working as well as hide working. The bead working activities were likely being performed either as a part of clothing production, or as jewelry making. Feature 5 and 7 have evidence of toolworking as well as lithic debitage. Both sites were habitable places with men, as was evidenced by hammerstones, glass trade beads, and calcined bone.

Conclusions
The hearths at features 1, 3, and 4 have artifact assemblages that are widely varied, consisting of many different types of artifacts as well as varying in size. The site 060-07 hearth sites show that the location of hearths and types of tasks were taking place including food processing, bead working, and tool working. Without the use of non-systematic surveys, this information would be lost. The gender roles of women and men can be seen through the number of women's gathering places within the site. Feature 16 demonstrates the rate of change in the spectrum, as the artifact assemblage is made up entirely of lithic debitage produced during the tool making of the site. Feature 16 was an area used mainly by women.