Investigating social change during cultural contact period using geometric morphometry of pottery shapes from Iron Age northeastern Taiwan

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Text of abstract

# Introduction

Ceramic production can reflect prehistoric socioeconomic patterns since it relates to not only economic base for households but also societies as a whole when specialized production was organized. Identifying the specialization in ceramic production will help to understand how complex societies form and further explore the underlying mechanism. One way to examine ceramic specialization is to identify whether ceramics present standardization in production, which based on the assumption that the specialized mass production will lead to uniformity of the product due to increased skills, routinization, and lower diversity of producers that enable us to interpret social organization or social relations such as type of production, and the presence of elite control (Arnold, 2000, p. 334; Costin, 1991; Stark, 1995).

Several variables have been proposed to measure ceramic standardization, including metric, compositional, and technological attributes (Blackman et al., 1993; Costin, 1991; Hirshman et al., 2010; Rice, 1991; Tite, 1999). However, traditional typological and linear measurements are limited because they can be insensitive to subtle variations resulting from changes in craft specialization. Taking a new approach to the measurement of craft specialization, we studied shape and standardization of locally made pottery to identify changes in pottery production at Kiwulan (1400-1900 AD), a large multi-component archaeological site in northeastern Taiwan. We apply geometric morphometric methods to study artifact shapes to investigate if there are any changes resulting from foreign contact of European and Chinese that might indicate social changes in the indigenous society.

Culture contact between indigenous people and colonizer with imperial power usually leads to profound changes in local indigenous societies. We explore the culture changes in indigenous societies in northeastern Taiwan that experienced foreign contacts with the Europeans and Chinese since 17th century by examining the local pottery production. We observed pottery production in northeastern Taiwan in the late Iron Age period and historical period (1400-1900 AD) presenting a high consistency in form and shape compared to other pottery found from other regions on this island that hints the emergence of pottery specialization. We asked the questions: Did foreign contact have an impact on indigenous pottery production in northeastern Taiwan that can be detected in the shape of the vessels? Did the pottery production become more standardized and homogeneous in shape after foreign contact? Did the contact with European cause more homogeneous shape than Chinese contact period because of large scale exchange network?

We find differences in shape and shape standardization of pottery that indicate changes in pottery production resulting from foreign contact, suggesting increasing craft specialization and changes in local social organization at Kiwulan. These results are important to understand the influence of culture contact on local indigenous societies and answer the anthropological question that concerns the the mechanisms for social changes. In addition, our case study, which includes an openly available research compendium of R code suitable for use with any other assemblage, will help to expand the use of shape-based quantitative methods to questions about craft specialization and standardization in prehistoric technologies.

# Geometric Morphometric approach: shape analysis for pottery specialization

Geometric morphometric methods (GMM) has been widely applied recently in archaeology for shape analysis, which explores morphological variability and similarity of archaeological materials to address the questions of anthropological interests. Different from linear measurement approaches that capture shapes by measuring length, width or ratios of objects, geometric morphometrics methods use Cartesian coordinates of morphological structures to define the shapes (Adams et al., 2004; Bookstein, 1997; Lawing and Polly, 2010; Slice, 2007). Landmarks, curves or outlines of objects can be represented by coordinates by their unique point location with respect to numerical values of coordinate axes. According to different focuses and nature of original shape data, there are two common morphometric methods used to capture and analyse the shapes, landmark approaches and outline approaches (Adams et al., 2004). Landmark approaches assign a set of landmarks or semilandmarks onto objects as reference points that can be specified on a coordinate system as x, y coordinates for two dimensions, or x, y, z coordinates for three dimensions. Based on distances between raw landmarks, objects are translated to a common centroid, rescaled into the same size, and rotated until the summed squared distances between corresponding landmarks are minimized using generalized Procrustes analysis (GPA) (Bookstein, 1991). GPA is a method that superimposes sets of landmark configurations into a common coordinate system, where superimposed landmark coordinates are used as shape variables for further multivariate statistics analyses(Slice, 2007). Landmark-based morphometrics are widely used for archaeological objects where morphological signature is obvious to identity which provides ideal locations for landmark placement, such as projectile point tips or biologically meaningful points indicating osteological features (Birch and Martinón-Torres, 2019; Buchanan et al., 2019; Cardillo, 2010; Haruda et al., 2019; Lycett and Cramon-Taubadel, 2013; Meloro et al., 2015).

However, one limitation of landmark-based morphometrics is that landmark data may not be able to capture the shape differences of a morphological structure where the curving outlines between landmarks convey important information. In addition, obvious and reliable landmark points may be unavailable for some complex, rounded or globular shaped structures. In those cases, outline approaches are more suitable to study shape by focusing on the overall shape of a morphological structure. One of the outline approaches is semi-landmarks method, which assigns points along an outline curve at defined intervals between two landmarks to capture the variations of the outlines (Bookstein, 1997; Lawing and Polly, 2010). Another approach is elliptic Fourier Analysis (EFA) commonly used for two-dimensional closed shape which turns coordinates into coefficients (Kuhl and Giardina, 1982). EFA uses periodic functions to capture geometric information, where an outline is decomposed into a series of ellipses described by trigonometric functions, called harmonic coefficients (**???**; Bonhomme et al., 2014; Claude, 2008). The number of harmonics determines the quality and precision of the geometry of an object. The harmonic power, a cumulated sum of squared harmonic coefficient, provides a robust rule for desired number of harmonics (Bonhomme et al., 2014). The application of EFA in archaeology is mostly used for bone morphology to understand the biological variation and recently more for stone artefacts to explore stone tool technology (Fox, 2015; Hoggard et al., 2019; Ioviţă, 2010). Outline approach based on EFA is suitable for shapes lacking obvious landmarks or curves convey more important information indicating the meaningful variations, for example, ceramics. Wilczek et al. (2014) evaluate the concordance between outline-based approaches, the EFA and the Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT), and traditional typology by studying 154 complete ceramic vessels with varied shapes from the Bibracte oppidum in France. They found that the variation in ceramic shapes analysed by EFA and DCT matches traditional ceramic typology, which supports that outline-based approaches can be efficiently used for studying variations in ceramic shapes. In addition, the results of shape variation by EFA helps to understand the level of production standardisation over time across that region.

In this paper, we use EFA for pottery shape analysis to evaluate the level of standardization of pottery from an Iron Age site in northeastern Taiwan in relation to the European presence in the 17th century that might hint the emergence of craft specialization for pottery production. Craft specialization can provide further evidence about the type of production organization which is closely related to economic or political aspects of society (Arnold, 2000; Blackman et al., 1993; Costin, 1991; Hirshman et al., 2010; Stark, 1995). The emergence of craft specialization can also be an indicator of social inequality that hints the possibility of the presence of production groups worked for specific individuals. The presence of craft specialization is commonly studied by measuring the standardization of ceramics based on the assumption that the specialized mass production will lead to uniformity or homogeneity of the product due to increased skills, routinization, and lower diversity of producers (Arnold, 2000). To test the prediction of a shift in the level of social inequality in this case study in northeastern Taiwan influenced by the colonial European presence, we use standardization of pottery in shapes as an index for craft specialization to identify the presence of a few individuals controlling large scale pottery production (**???**; Hirshman et al., 2010) using outline-based geometric morphometrics couples with traditional metric measurements to compare and evaluate the use of outline approaches for pottery with high consistency in shapes.

* CV is hard to test, we apply some statistics testing for it

# Hypotheses and expectations

My hypothesis is that if foreign contacts including European and Chinese had impact on the emergence of social inequality in local indigenous society due to the monopolies for trade between a small number of indigenous people, then I expect to see the changes in social organization from a more corporate to a more network organization that can be reflected by pottery production at Kiwulan. The emergence of craft specialization, here pottery specialization, are usually related to the presence of elite control. In this case, if the competitions for foreign resources and being trade partners of European or Chinese colonizer among individuals gradually lead to the emergence of social inequality, then I expect the local pottery will show more homogeneous features after contact due to the pottery specialization caused by control of small group of individuals.

# Materials and methods

## Archaeological pottery from Kiwulan

Ceramics data analysed in this paper comes from the upper component of Kiwulan, northeastern Taiwan. Those ceramics dated from AD 1400 to AD 1900, which covers 500 years from the late Iron Age to the historical period started with the European presence in the 17th century. Kiwulan is situated on a hill near a riverside at the northern margin of Yilan, which is characterized by a triangular alluvial plain facing eastwards the Pacific and mountains on three other sides. The upper component experienced frequent foreign contacts including the European colonial presence in the 17th century and great waves of Chinese immigrants since 19th century. The excavation revealed abundant artifacts in which potsherds are the dominate materials throughout the site. Imported ceramics from mainland China, stonewares, and ornament elements such as beads were usually found in the Upper Culture Layer that indicates the prosperous international trading activities in the 17th century during the European presence in Taiwan. In addition to artifacts, features were also found, such as burials, middens, and postholes with in-situ posts that explains Kiwulan was a large settlement site.

A total of 73 vessels from pre-contact contexts (n = 32), post-European contexts (n = 27), and Chinese contact contexts (n = 14) were selected for this study because of their completeness mostly covering parts from rim to bottom. The scanned pottery drawings of those pots were acquired from Bureau of Cultural Affairs in Yilan. All drawing presents two-dimensional view of the section of a vessel with indications of metric measurements. The scanned drawings were imported into the Inkscape software for outlines tracing to remove additional information such as marks, lines, and measurements on the original drawings. Each traced half cross-section image was duplicated, flipped, and then joined with another one to create a 2D closed outline.

## metric measurements

In this study, we examine 291 pots recovered from Kiwulan site. The layer from 1 to 6 could be divided into 3 time periods. Layer 5 and 6 represent pre-contact period, layer 4 represents contact period, and layer1, 2, and 3 represent post-contact period. The amount of pots for each layer shows below. Although most pots are not complete, the thickness from rim, neck, to body can be measured. I have also measured the diameter of rim, neck, and body. For those pots that are incomplete, the diameter is measured by its curvature. Since the height is incomplete for most pots, this preliminary analysis focuses more on the possible change in thickness and diameter of pot for different parts, and their ratio over time.

## Outline analysis

Geometric morphometric analyses were conducted in the R software (www.rproject.org, Core-Team, 2015) using the functions included in the Momocs, a R package intended to quantify the shape and compare its variation, especially for outline analysis (Bonhomme et al., 2014). The digitised outlines were converted into a list of successsive x-y pixel coordinates for elliptic Fourier analysis (EFA), which assesses morphological differences among pottery shapes from three occupation contexts.

The harmonic coefficients generated by EFA were analysed by principal component analysis (PCA) to illustrate the diversity of the shape data and identify the major patterns of variation through dimensionality reduction. The principal components (PCs) scores were analysed with a multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) to test for significant effects of the groups of occupation context on shape variances. Finally, we computed coefficients of variation statistic (CVs) among multiple groups of PCs with a significance test for the equality of CVs, which enable us to compare CVs in a statistical way (Karl Pearson 1896). The coefficient of variation is a common and widely-used statistical measure of the spread of a set of measurements of a sample. It is defined as the standard deviation divided by the mean in a ratio scale format.

By standardizing standard deviation in each data set, the coefficients of variation statistics allows us to directly compare variation in samples measured with different units or means. Although it is a useful method, there is a question that how should we make a decision that the differences among the multiple CVs are significant or not? To answer this question, we need convenient methods for testing the equality of values from different samples, which has been described in many publications and here we proposed a significant test for CVs using the R package cvequality (Marwick and Krishnamoorthy, n.d.) in the CRAN repository. The package cvequality includes two tests, the “Asymptotic test for the equality of coefficients of variation from k populations” (Feltz and Miller 1996) and the “Modified signed-likelihood ratio test (SLRT) for equality of CVs” (Krishnamoorthy and Lee 2014). Feltz and Miller (1996) test is widely cited as an authoritative test for the equality of values that performs better than many approximative tests. It is a ‘gold standard’ test for comparing multiple . Our implementation is based on the following from Feltz and Miller (1996):

Let be the observed standard deviation of the th sample (or group of measurements), be the observed mean of the th sample, and let

and we do not know the population , so let be an estimate as follows:

where

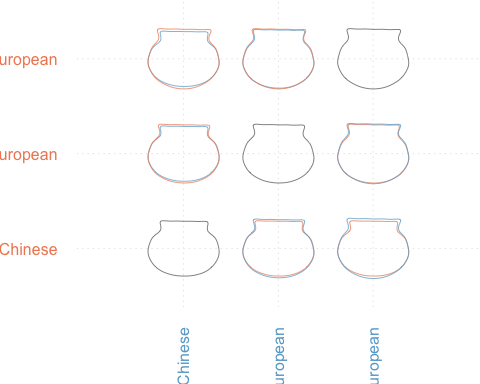
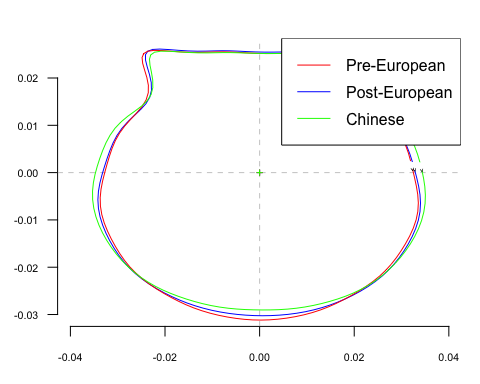
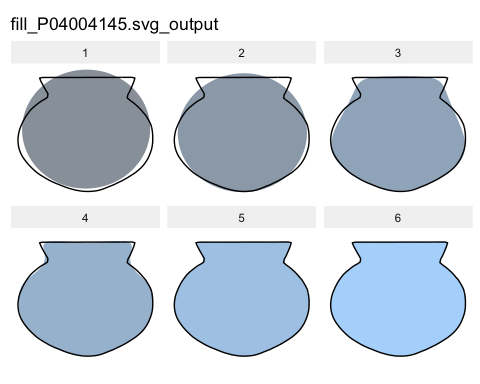
Then the test statistic can be computed with:

The value measures how far each sample is from our estimate of the population . Feltz and Miller (1996) note that the value distributes as a central random variable with degrees of freedom, from which a p-value can be computed.

We also include the Krishnamoorthy and Lee (2014) test as a more recent development with lower rates of type I error, better performance with uneven sample numbers, and more power across a range of conditions.

# Results

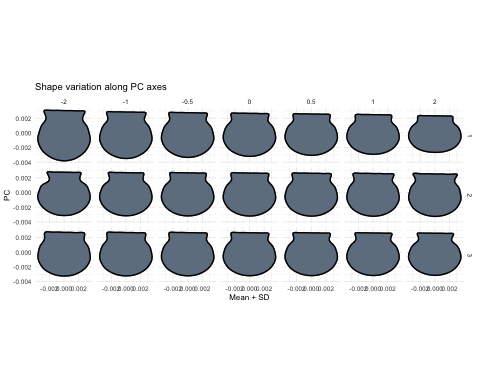
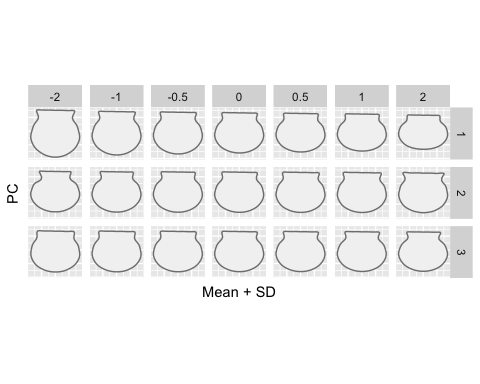
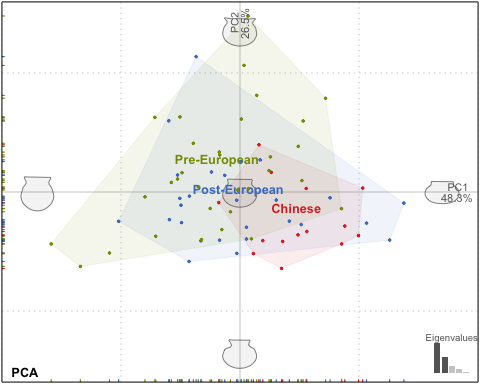
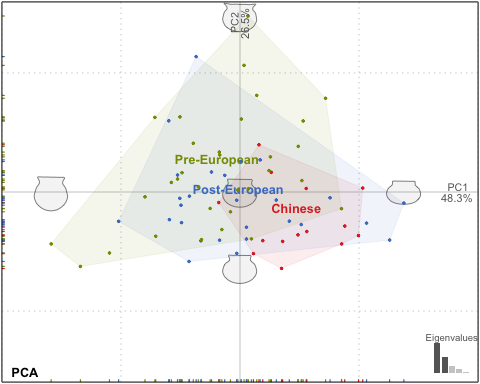
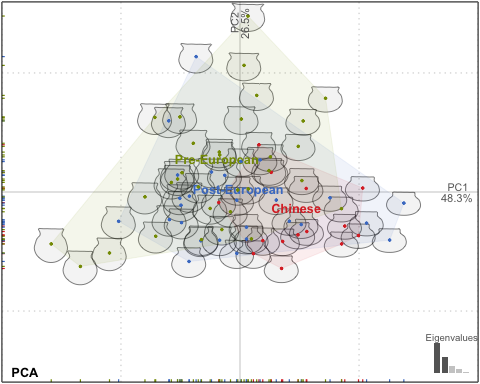
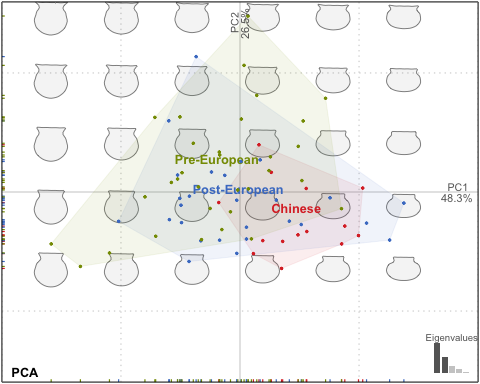
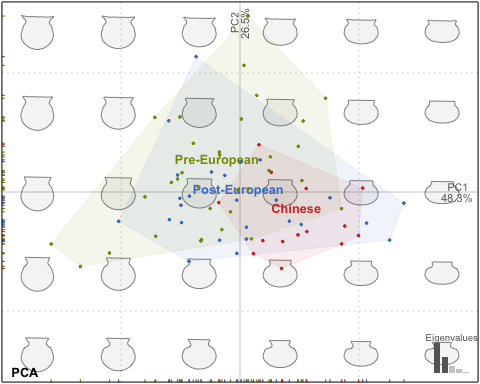
#> # A tibble: 3 x 2  
#> phase n  
#> <fct> <int>  
#> 1 Pre-European 32  
#> 2 Post-European 27  
#> 3 Chinese 14



#> quartz\_off\_screen   
#> 2  
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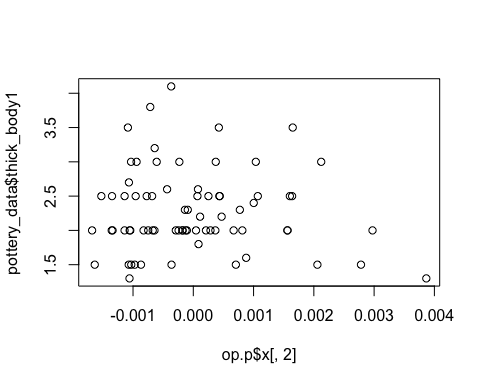
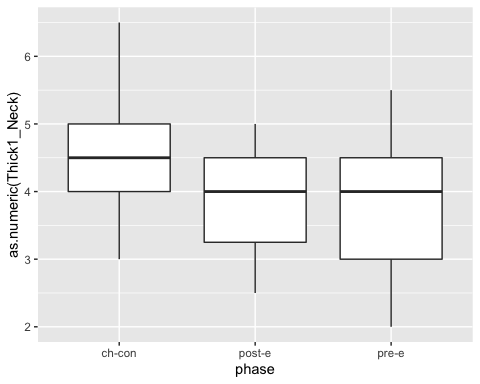
The elliptic Fourier coefficients of 73 pottery from three different phases were calculated. Reliable pottery outline was captured by 13 harmonics that gather 99 % of the total harmonic power. Thin-plate splines compares the average shapes of vessels from each period to visualize the outline deformations required to pass from an extreme of one morphospace to the other.

#> quartz\_off\_screen   
#> 2

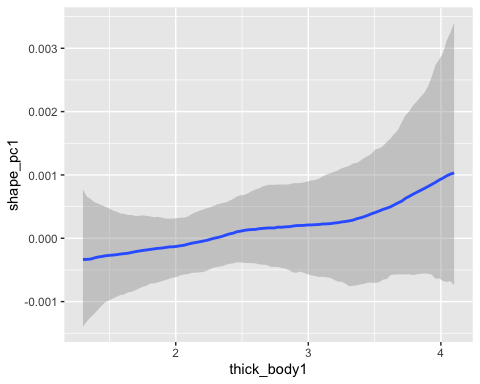


Outlines generated by EFA are examined by principal components analysis to explore the shape variations across three phases. The first two principal components (PCs) can explain 74.85% of variances, and the first three principal components (PCs) can explain 86.08% of variances. The first PC is related to the height of the vessels from short to high, the second PC reflects the width of their necks and mouths from narrow to wide, and the third PC relates to the degree of flare of neck from curve to straight. The biplot of PCs presents the grouping by each occupation phase.

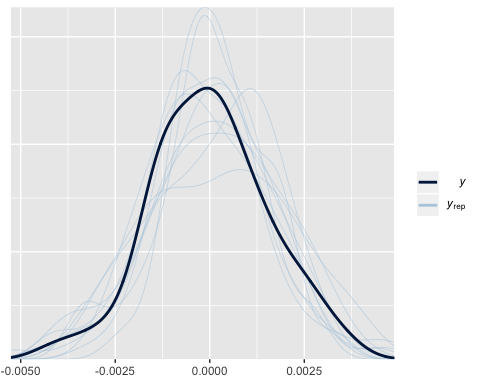
#> $stars.tab  
#> Chinese Post-European Pre-European  
#> Chinese - \*\*\*   
#> Post-European \*   
#>   
#> $summary (see also $manovas)  
#> Df Pillai approx F num Df den Df Pr(>F)  
#> Chinese - Post-European 1 0.3806 1.620 11 29 1.452e-01  
#> Chinese - Pre-European 1 0.6942 7.018 11 34 4.951e-06  
#> Post-European - Pre-European 1 0.3491 2.292 11 47 2.434e-02  
#> Df Pillai approx F num Df den Df Pr(>F)  
#> Chinese - Post-European 1 0.3806357 1.620200 11 29 1.451623e-01  
#> Chinese - Pre-European 1 0.6942310 7.017731 11 34 4.950675e-06  
#> Post-European - Pre-European 1 0.3491049 2.291660 11 47 2.433666e-02

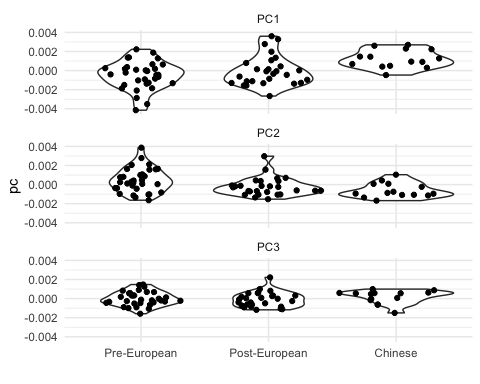


#> Family: gaussian   
#> Links: mu = identity; sigma = identity   
#> Formula: shape\_pc1 ~ s(thick\_body1)   
#> Data: gams\_input (Number of observations: 73)   
#> Samples: 4 chains, each with iter = 4000; warmup = 1000; thin = 10;  
#> total post-warmup samples = 1200  
#>   
#> Smooth Terms:   
#> Estimate Est.Error l-95% CI u-95% CI Rhat Bulk\_ESS Tail\_ESS  
#> sds(sthick\_body1\_1) 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.01 1.00 1121 1172  
#>   
#> Population-Level Effects:   
#> Estimate Est.Error l-95% CI u-95% CI Rhat Bulk\_ESS Tail\_ESS  
#> Intercept -0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 1.00 1226 1127  
#> sthick\_body1\_1 0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.01 1.00 1185 1134  
#>   
#> Family Specific Parameters:   
#> Estimate Est.Error l-95% CI u-95% CI Rhat Bulk\_ESS Tail\_ESS  
#> sigma 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 1298 1135  
#>   
#> Samples were drawn using sampling(NUTS). For each parameter, Eff.Sample   
#> is a crude measure of effective sample size, and Rhat is the potential   
#> scale reduction factor on split chains (at convergence, Rhat = 1).

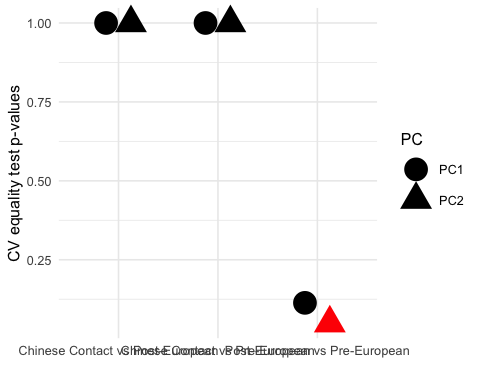


#>   
#> Computed from 1200 by 73 log-likelihood matrix  
#>   
#> Estimate SE  
#> elpd\_loo 366.5 6.2  
#> p\_loo 3.8 0.7  
#> looic -733.0 12.3  
#> ------  
#> Monte Carlo SE of elpd\_loo is NA.  
#>   
#> Pareto k diagnostic values:  
#> Count Pct. Min. n\_eff  
#> (-Inf, 0.5] (good) 72 98.6% 753   
#> (0.5, 0.7] (ok) 0 0.0% <NA>   
#> (0.7, 1] (bad) 1 1.4% 298   
#> (1, Inf) (very bad) 0 0.0% <NA>   
#> See help('pareto-k-diagnostic') for details.





#> # A tibble: 9 x 3  
#> # Groups: pcn [3]  
#> pcn phase variance  
#> <glue> <fct> <dbl>  
#> 1 PC1 Pre-European 0.00000216   
#> 2 PC1 Post-European 0.00000242   
#> 3 PC1 Chinese 0.000000902  
#> 4 PC2 Pre-European 0.00000162   
#> 5 PC2 Post-European 0.000000902  
#> 6 PC2 Chinese 0.000000587  
#> 7 PC3 Pre-European 0.000000553  
#> 8 PC3 Post-European 0.000000604  
#> 9 PC3 Chinese 0.000000487



Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) is used to test the difference in three shape varaibles from three phases. The result shows significant differences in shape between Pre-European and Post-European (p = 0.02) and Pre-European and Chinese contact shapes (p < 0.01). The distributions of the first three PCs for each vessel suggest variations in shape standardization by period. The first PC, the hight of the vessels, shows more variations in the pre-Euro period compared to the Chinese period. Standardization appears strong in the pre-Euro period but weak in the Chinese period. P-values for a modified signed-likelihood ratio test of equality of CVs of PC1 & PC2 show significant differences in standardization of vessel shape across some periods, especially between Chinese contact with either pre-European or post-European.

# Discussion

# Conclusion

# Acknowledgements

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### Colophon

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The current Git commit details are:

#> Local: master /Users/EmilyWang/Desktop/School document/LW-Paper/kwl-pottery-2019  
#> Remote: master @ origin (https://github.com/LiYingWang/kwl.pottery.git)  
#> Head: [d86b3a2] 2019-12-19: update readme

Word count: 2825