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2022

Megaliths and Monumental Architecture at Coal Bed Village, an Ancestral Pueblo Site in Southeastern Utah

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Original Publication Citation

James R. Allison, Fumi Arakawa, Marion Forest, Katie K. Richards, and David T. Yoder 2022
Megaliths and Monumental Architecture at Coal Bed Village, an Ancestral Pueblo Site in Southeastern Utah. Paper presented at the 87th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology.

BYU ScholarsArchive Citation

Allison, James R.; Arakawa, Fumi; Forest, Marion; Richards, Katie K.; and Yoder, David T., "Megaliths and Monumental Architecture at Coal Bed Village, an Ancestral Pueblo Site in Southeastern Utah" (2022). *Faculty Publications*. 6638.
<https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/facpub/6638>

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Allaun, Sarah (University of Wyoming) and Todd Surovell (University of Wyoming)**[120]***Modeling the Colonization of Oceania and Beyond*

As long as there have been uninhabited landscapes on Earth, humans have sought to explore and settle them. Variation in the discovery, reconnaissance, and ultimate colonization of Earth's landscapes highlights the factors linked to processes of colonization. The simulation of colonization events allows for the exploration of the effects of variation in particular variables on colonization outcomes. The colonization of Remote Oceania serves as an interesting case study where human migration and ultimately successful settlement of islands across vast empty oceans is linked to the demographic, technological, and geographic factors that serve to both permit and inhibit the movement of people. In this project, I build on a simulation of colonization of Remote Oceania to develop an explicit understanding of the roles of technology, population growth, and geography in the human settlement of the Pacific. I then turn that simulation into a 3D model to explore an analogous future colonization event: the human settlement of the Moon, Mars, and beyond. My aim is to explore how movement of our species beyond the confines of the planet can be informed by the archaeological record.

Allaun, Sarah (University of Wyoming)**[120]***Chair*

Allaun, Sarah [117] see Mahan, Chase

Allen, Mitchell (University of California Berkeley)**[183]***Visual Sistan: Archaeological Photographs and Landscape Change in Southwest Afghanistan in the Twentieth Century*

Visual images have always been an essential part of archaeological research and reporting. Looting, urban development, landscape changes, and other changes to the visible shape of archaeological sites has led archaeologists to search for historical photos, usually buried in archives, to provide more historical depth to current archaeological projects. One of the tasks of the Helmand Sistan Project, which surveyed southwest Afghanistan in the 1970s and is only now being published, was to attempt to re-create some historical photographs of the region to document natural and human-made changes. We were able to secure photos from the archives G.P. Tate, who worked with the Afghan Boundary Commission in 1903–1905, and from the French archaeological mission that surveyed Afghan Sistan in the mid-1930s. About 100 of these historical shots were re-created in the early 1970s by HSP photographer Robert K. Vincent Jr. This presentation will show some of these photographs, taken 40 or 75 years apart, and examine what this form of replicative visual archaeology can add to the researcher's toolkit and to our understanding of natural and human processes in Afghan Sistan.

Allen, Shannon [24] see Wampler, Marc

Allen, Susan (University of Cincinnati)**[147]***Discussant***Allison, James (Brigham Young University), Fumi Arakawa (New Mexico State University), Marion Forest (Arizona State University), Katie Richards (Washington State University) and David Yoder (Weber State University)****[225]***Megaliths and Monumental Architecture at Coal Bed Village, an Ancestral Pueblo Site in Southeastern Utah*

Worldwide, megaliths are a common form of monumental architecture in Neolithic and later societies. Archaeologists in western Europe, and other parts of the world where megalithic monuments occur, have often discussed the meanings of megalithic features as well as their associations with ritual, territoriality, and social organization. In the Pueblo Southwest, most monumental architecture takes the form of large, unusually tall buildings ("great houses"), oversized ritual architecture ("great kivas"), or landscape features (roads and berms), all of which are most commonly associated with the Chaco system. Ancestral Pueblo people also occasionally built with ostentatiously large rocks, but megalithic features and their associations have received little attention from southwestern archaeologists. At Coal Bed Village, a large Ancestral Pueblo ruin in southeastern Utah that dates to the AD 1200s, a row of large standing stones is associated with other forms of monumental architecture, including several great houses. Megaliths are also used in other contexts: as part of a site-enclosing wall, in apparent ritual contexts, or less visibly incorporated into expediently built great house walls. Access to the site was channeled through spaces where megalithic features and monumental buildings were designed to impress.

Allué, Ethel (IPHES)**[191]***Woody Vegetation and Firewood at Neshar Ramla: A Contribution from the Charcoal Analyses*

This presentation aims to contribute data to the discussion on the environment and human fuel uses during the Levantine Middle Paleolithic. In the Levantine early and mid-Middle Paleolithic (MIS 7 to MIS 4) charcoal remains are very scarce. The charcoal assemblage from Neshar Ramla is one of the exceptions of macro-charcoal assemblage identified so far in the Levantine Middle Paleolithic. The anthracological (charcoal analyses) is focused on the interpretation of the charcoals left by fires retrieved from layers II to VI dated to the MIS5e. The identification of the remains was based on the observation of the wood anatomy using a metallographic microscope allowing the identification of deciduous *Quercus* sp. (oaks) and *Prunus* (plums). These taxa represent