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2010

Puebloan Sites in the Hidden Hills

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Original Publication Citation

James R. Allison 2010 Puebloan Sites in the Hidden Hills. Paper presented at the 75th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, St. Louis, Missouri.

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Allison, James R., "Puebloan Sites in the Hidden Hills" (2010). *Faculty Publications*. 6614.
<https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/facpub/6614>

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Aldeias, Vera (University of Pennsylvania), Dennis Sandgathe (Simon Fraser University), Harold Dibble (University of Pennsylvania), Paul Goldberg (Boston University) and Shannon McPherron (Max Planck Institute)

[8] *The Mousterian Combustion Features at Roc de Marsal*
Recent excavations have revealed numerous hearths in the lower levels of the sequence, especially in archaeological layers 7 and 9. These surprisingly well-preserved fire residues, rare in Mousterian contexts, are comprised of cm-thick lenticular features composed of couplets of ash resting on organic-rich substrates, which are between 20 cm up to ~100 cm across. Their detailed study in the field and in the lab (e.g., micromorphology, FTIR) can potentially provide important insights into past human activities and behavior. This paper outlines methods of excavation and documentation in the field and laboratory, and presents preliminary results about their possible uses.

Aldenderfer, Mark (University of Arizona)

[245] *Animal utilization during the Late Archaic-Early Formative Transition: The Evidence from Jiskairumoko*
Faunal materials as well as complex archaeological features from Jiskairumoko during the Late Archaic-Early Formative transition (ca. 2200-1800 BCE) suggest the presence of herded, possibly domesticated, animals at this critical period. The evidence for this assertion is presented, and the implications of these data within a context of increasing sedentism and emerging sociopolitical complexity are explored.

Alex, Lynn (University of Iowa) [238] Discussant

Alexander, Rani (New Mexico State University)

[178] *Maya Collapse or Resilience? Lessons from the Spanish Conquest and Yucatan's Caste War*
Recent calls to extricate the Maya from the stereotype of collapse have singled out cultural resilience as the viable new brand for the political present. In this paper I examine two episodes of Maya collapse and resilience in Yucatan—the Spanish invasion (1511-1546) and the Caste War (1847-1901). I compare archaeological evidence of the strategies and resistances enacted before each catastrophe with those of the aftermath. My evidence suggests that some of the things the Maya did to survive, resist, and accommodate the Spanish colonial regime and Mexico's 19th-century progressive agenda were similar to what they did before.

Allard, Francis (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) [95]

Discussant; [95] First Chair, [95] First Organizer

Allen, Mark (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona)

[127] *Of Earth and Stone: Landscapes of Power in New Zealand and the Western Mojave Desert*
Lush, yet marginal by the standards of Polynesian horticulture, prehistoric New Zealand saw Maori chiefs' tactical and strategic use of terrain and earthwork fortifications to vie for political and economic influence. California's Mojave Desert, arid and forbidding, offers cultural landscapes of greater time depth. More subtle, they nevertheless reveal hunter-gatherers' concerns with economics, fertility, and social power. Here, it is rock and stone that tell of place and power. Both regions have seen much archaeology, but usually with a focus on specific sites. It is argued that a contextual approach brings fresh insights to these contrasting natural and cultural landscapes.

Allgood, Jessica

[172] *Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Carskadon Site (23LE348), a Middle Woodland Havana Hopewell Site in Lewis County, Missouri*

Significant Middle Woodland (Havana Hopewell) and minor Late Woodland occupations were represented at the Carskadon Site (23LE348). Of note from the recovered materials was a very large and remarkably well-preserved sample of faunal materials. The site offers a unique opportunity to better understand faunal subsistence activities from a Middle Woodland Havana Hopewell occupation, as

well as identifying shifts in subsistence behavior through time. This paper summarizes results of the faunal analysis and explores the Middle Woodland subsistence adaptation through comparison with contemporaneous sites in the region.

Allison, James (Brigham Young University)

[253] *Puebloan Sites in the Hidden Hills*
In 2006 and 2007, the Brigham Young University Archaeological Field School worked in the Hidden Hills area of the Shivwits Plateau, in the western part of the Arizona Strip. The field school mapped, surface collected, and tested a number of Puebloan habitation sites dating from about A.D. 800 to the late 1200s. Architecture includes surface roomblocks, stand-alone circular structures, and pit structures, including one deep masonry-lined pit structure that may be a kiva. Ceramic analysis shows that the Hidden Hills residents participated in ceramic exchange networks encompassing other parts of the Arizona Strip as well as more distant places.

Ameida, Francisco [177] see Bicho, Nuno

Alonso, Alejandra [17] see Ardren, Traci

Alt, Susan (Indiana University Bloomington)

[15] *How Many People Does it Take to Change a Polity: Immigration, Complexity and Cahokia*
Migration helped Cahokia grow into the largest pre-Columbian center in North America. There are confounding issues in identifying migrants, as persons, objects, places, and identities interact in complex and interdependent ways. However, based on pottery evidence, a significant number of those who would become the Cahokians originated from points within a 200-300 km radius to the south and east. Preliminary estimates of Cahokia's immigrant community size are provided.

[15] *First Chair, [225] see Buchanan, Meghan E.*

Altizer, Valerie (University of Tennessee, Glenn A. Black Lab) and Timothy Baumann (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University)

[62] *Revisiting Gourd Creek Cave (23PH14) in the Northern Missouri Ozarks*
Complexes of caves, rock art, and cairns in the northern Ozarks have been interpreted as ceremonial centers and markers for the Late Woodland Maramec Spring-phase. Gourd Creek Cave underwent excavations in 1918 and the 1960s; however, these investigations did not undergo detailed analysis. A revisit revealed that it may be the center of a similar Late Woodland complex. Artifacts obtained in earlier excavations were analyzed to determine the cave's cultural history and to better understand Ozark settlement. The placement of these complexes on the landscape may be a reflection of cosmological principles by which prehistoric peoples viewed their universe.

Altschul, Jeffrey (Statistical Research, Inc./SRI Foundation) and William M. Graves (Statistical Research, Inc.)

[14] *Chasing our Tails: A Look Forward in Southwest CRM*
We will focus on the practice of CRM in Southwest archaeology over the next 10 years. We begin with how many dollars will be spent on Southwest archaeology, where these dollars will be spent, and the types of projects that will be performed. Next, we point out that in large parts of the Southwest method and theory have followed practice with the findings of CRM often dictating theoretical and methodological research objectives. We see this trend continuing and providing a foundation for envisioning the role of CRM in the archaeology of the future.

Altschul, Jeffrey [253] Discussant; [130] Discussant; [164] see Heilen, Michael

Alvarado, Carlos [229] see Popenoe Hatch, Marion

Alvarado, Claudia [195] see Garza, Silvia