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Accessories of Modern Mayan Grinding Stones

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Institute, Inc.) and Melissa Logan (PaleoResearch Institute, Inc.)

[236] *What's for Dinner? A Record of Past Culinary Practices from the First Millennium B.C.E. Nepeña*

Coprolites from Caylán, Peru are unique in being examined for dietary evidence using not only pollen, phytolith, starch, macrofloral, faunal, and protein residue analyses, but also infra-red evidence in the organic residue signature. This suite of analyses addresses questions concerning diet and diet breadth, the importance of cultivars, integration of native/wild resources into the diet, and the presence of marine resources. Cultivars included at least maize, beans, peppers, tomato, tomatillo, canna roots, squash, guava, and cotton. Diet richness is illustrated by the variety of remains recovered from individual coprolites.

Scudder-Temple, Kelley [91] see Wirth, Cynthia

Scullin, Dianne (Columbia University)

[134] *Islands of Sound in an Ocean of Silence: Acoustics of Moche Performance Spaces*

When considering the archetypal island, a piece of dry land surrounded by water, the beach presents a seemingly physical separation between the two. Yet what truly creates and maintains boundaries are people's actions. The beach is only a boundary if you do not have a boat or do not know how to swim. A wall is only a boundary if it prevents movement or perception. Renfrew and Bahn define an archaeological site as "a distinct spatial clustering of artifacts, features, structures and organic and environmental remains; the residue of human activity" (2000:50). Thus traditionally the boundaries of a site or a structure derive from their physical, durable remains. What then of the ephemeral, sensual boundaries such as view-sheds and auditory perception? This paper interrogates the archaeological practice of constructing the borders of sites and structures by focusing on the acoustic properties of space. The acoustic analysis of performance spaces within a variety of Moche sites on the north coast of Peru reveals a stark contrast between the physical limits of walls and stone and the auditory extent of performances. This paper will present a re-evaluation of the archaeological concepts of boundaries to include these new "islands of sound."

[134] *Chair*

Seager-Boss, Fran, David Yesner (Anthropology Department and Graduate College UAA,) and Daniel Stone (Field Project Supervisor Matanuska-Susitna Borough)

[137] *Knik Townsite on the Iditarod Trail*

Knik Townsite, located on the west coast of Knik Arm, became an important distribution center for the Iditarod-Innokko region. Prior to 1908, Knik was a small supply center for prospectors seeking gold in the Talkeetna Mountains and the Yentna-Skwentna River Valleys. It was not until the Iditarod trail was constructed that Knik mushroomed into an important commercial center, attracting families from outside Alaska. Natives played an important part in the local economy by acting as guides, mailmen, traders of native-made goods and as construction workers. Building of the Alaska Railroad spelled the demise of Knik. Bypassing Knik, the Railroad created new towns along the tracks. Families and businesses moved out of Knik, often taking their buildings with them. By 1918 Knik was a ghost town. Orville G. Herning, a prospector and businessman operating a mercantile store, kept a diary on daily events in Knik. With no original maps of Knik and with only two buildings extant, Herning's diaries and photographs have been an excellent resource for archaeologists interpreting the story of Knik Townsite. Miners married to Dena'ina women created an integrated population. When conducting excavations archaeologists recovered elements of both cultures.

Searcy, Michael (Brigham Young University)

[250] *Accessories of Modern Mayan Grinding Stones*

The mano and metate are seen as natural companion pieces in the archaeological record. Ethnographic resources suggest there may have been other tools associated with daily grinding activities including biconically drilled (donut) stones and wooden boards. This paper presents evidence for these findings and explores their archaeological implications. It also demonstrates the valuable information that can be gleaned from the modern Mayan groups living in Highland Guatemala today.

Sebastian, Lynne (SRI Foundation)

[110] *Flexible, Pragmatic Approaches to Historic Preservation Compliance*

Although some archaeological preservation in the US is carried out voluntarily -- and many of the nonprofits represented in this symposium have done an amazing job of encouraging such voluntary efforts -- most in situ preservation of archaeological sites (and most data recovery in lieu of in situ preservation) happens as a result of environmental and historic preservation laws. All of these efforts are paid for by the American public, either directly through tax dollars or indirectly through costs passed on by development industries. Therefore, it is important to all of us that archaeological preservation in the public sector be done effectively and efficiently. Through our continuing professional education and technical assistance programs, the SRI Foundation works with government agencies, consulting parties, and policy makers to identify and encourage smart, flexible, pragmatic approaches to historic preservation and archaeology.

Sedar, Dena

[117] *The Good, The Bad, and the Not so Ugly: A Comparative Analysis of the Poorly Provenienced Nevada State Incised Stone Collection with Incised Stones Recovered from Controlled Excavations*

A number of incised stones have been found within the Great Basin, but not all of these stones have detailed site provenience. Nearly 2,000 incised stones from Clark County, the southern-most county in Nevada, are part of the collections of the Lost City Museum and the Nevada State Museum in Carson City and Las Vegas; however, many of the incised stones within these collections have poor to non-existent provenience information. An analysis of incised stones from well documented sites throughout the Great Basin will be used to determine if the incised stones recovered from Clark County are similar to stones found in other areas. Superficial analyses can be conducted on the incised stones, but can the data obtained be used to gain additional information about the stones based on data from incised stones that were excavated in a controlled manner? This analysis will attempt to determine if useful information can be extrapolated from artifacts with dubious provenience when compared with information gathered from incised stones excavated in a controlled manner.

Sedig, Jakob (University of Colorado)

[85] *Upper Gila Revelations: Recent Work at Woodrow Ruin*

During the summer of 2012 excavations were conducted at Woodrow Ruin, the largest site in the Upper Gila Valley of southwest New Mexico. Although the Upper Gila is considered part of the Mimbres region, the Upper Gila Valley is understudied compared to the neighboring Mimbres Valley. While the prehistoric occupation of each valley between 550-1130 AD was relatively similar in terms of culture history, excavations at Woodrow Ruin revealed there were some notable differences. Perhaps the most notable was evidence of occupation during the Transitional or Mangas period, from 900-1000 AD. This long disputed period, marked by surface adobe architecture, appears to be absent in the