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2006

Moving from a Grinding Halt: Expanding the Interpretation of Ground Stone through Ethnoarchaeology

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Original Publication Citation

Searcy, Michael T., and Jaime Holthusen 2006 Moving from a Grinding Halt: Expanding the Interpretation of Ground Stone through Ethnoarchaeology. Paper presented at Society for American Archaeology 71st Annual Meeting, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

BYU ScholarsArchive Citation

Searcy, Michael T. and Holthusen, Jaime, "Moving from a Grinding Halt: Expanding the Interpretation of Ground Stone through Ethnoarchaeology" (2006). *Faculty Publications*. 6708.
<https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/facpub/6708>

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Scott, Patrick (University of Chicago)

[95] *Foreignness in the Late Moche Jequetepeque*

This paper examines the role that foreignness played in the construction of social value in Late Moche period Jequetepeque society. Foreign materials often appear in the form of personal adornments and goods included in tributes to high-status personages, suggesting that the movement of foreign goods may have been a critical part of maintaining social difference. However, access may have been limited on the basis of group affiliation, time of exchange, and/or degree of foreignness. These issues will be addressed with data drawn from excavations at the San Ildefonso site, as well as research elsewhere in the valley.

Scott, Rachel E. (University of Pennsylvania)

[114] *Conversions of Scale: The Interplay between Archaeology and History in the Study of Early Christian Ireland*

Because the texts from early historic periods are limited in both number and kind, scant historical information is often used to characterize broad geographic and temporal spans. Such generalization, however, obscures both contemporary variation in cultural practices and the processes of cultural change. We can obtain a more nuanced understanding of early historic societies by integrating local and regional archaeological data with the documentary evidence. This paper explores ways of reconciling the divergent scales of archaeology and history through a consideration of the conversion to Christianity in early medieval Ireland.

Scott, Randi [5] see *Deslatte, Kaitlin*

Scott, Sue (Independent Scholar)

[147] *Maya Symbols of Power on Teotihuacan Figurines*

Within the corpus of terracotta figurines from Teotihuacan, a few examples have emblems or insignia that are analogous to the names of a few Early Classic period Maya rulers. The Teotihuacan-Maya connection has been recognized, but in the Maya area the architectural, ceramic and glyphic evidence for a Teotihuacan presence is over-balanced, compared with the paucity of similar features at Teotihuacan. The figurines refer to Maya nobility at the cities where Teotihuacan presence is predominant, suggesting a social and political reciprocity that has gone unnoticed. The comparative images are discussed in the context of graphic content and style, as well as chronology.

Scott, Sue [119] see *Diehl, Richard*

Scuderi, Louis [143] see *Greene, Mary K.*

Seales, W. Brent [126] see *Landon, George V.*

Seaman, Timothy (Valles Caldera National Preserve) and Steffen, Anastasia (Valles Caldera National Preserve)

[39] *Walking on Broken Glass: 2005 Survey on Cerro del Medio*

Despite the renown of Cerro del Medio as a major southwestern U.S. obsidian source, private ownership has severely restricted past archaeological investigations. During the 2005 season, the VCNP Cultural Resource Program conducted the first systematic block survey on Cerro del Medio. Site documentation in the 475-acre survey area provides a representative sample of diverse surface assemblages that range from discrete clusters of biface-reduction debitage to enormous quarries atop obsidian-rich geological deposits. The survey design incorporated recent geological data, providing an opportunity to fully integrate geological and archaeological investigations and overcome inadvertent bias in previous obsidian sampling.

Searcy, Michael (OU) and Holthuysen, Jaime (ASU)

[160] *Moving From a Grinding Halt: Expanding the Interpretation of Groundstone through Ethnoarchaeology*

Some of the most ubiquitous artifacts found at archaeological sites across Mesoamerica are manos and metates. Yet these important household implements continue to be underrepresented in the archaeological literature. This paper highlights recent ethnographic research on groundstone produced and used by four Mayan communities in Guatemala. We demonstrate how the size of grinding surfaces can be indicative of function, and how modern taboos can be examined to explore notions of gender. Groundstone from the site of La

Quemada, Mexico is then analyzed in light of such inferences to evaluate the consistency of archaeological patterning with ethnographic observations.

Sears, Erin L. (Smithsonian Institution)

[147] *Multiple Levels of Meaning: Figurine Patterns at Cancuén, El Petén Department, Guatemala*

Six excavation seasons at the Late Classic polity of Cancuén has yielded abundant figurine remains, which have proved to be amenable to varying levels of analytical exploration. This portable art form permits insights into the roles that it might have played in Cancuén society, as domestic markers or as components in thematically-charged trade relationship. The multiple levels of meaning found in the nature and distribution of figurines at Cancuén is viewed within the larger perspective afforded by the study of other figurines recovered along the riverways in the region.

Sebastian, Lynne (SRI Foundation) [214] Discussant

Seeman, Mark [100] see Nolan, Kevin

Seibert, Jeffrey (University of Calgary)

[164] *Social Status and Spatial Organization in Classic Maya Residential Architecture: Insights from Belize*

This paper seeks to examine the correlation between social status and spatial segregation in residential architecture that ethno-archaeologist Susan Kent posited existed in complex societies. In particular, this paper seeks to examine the correlation between social status as can be inferred through the examination of residential architecture and the degree of spatial partitioning and segregation that can be inferred through space syntax analyses of these architectural groups. This paper revisits some of the data gathered as part of the author's M.A. thesis, but examines the data from a new theoretical and methodological standpoint.

Seidel, Andrew [100] see Grimm, Linda

Seifert, Donna (John Milner Associates) [45] Discussant

Selig, Ruth (Smithsonian) and Brooks, Alison (George Washington University)

[134] *We Have Met our Ancestor and He is Us: Teaching Archaeology Through Robert Humphrey's AnthroNotes Cartoons*

For the late Robert Humphrey, self-examination of his identity as archaeologist and artist led to a broad reflexive commentary on archaeology and archaeologists. His cartoons reflect a profoundly reflexive view of human origins, making explicit the role of the archaeologist in telling a story based on data. This paper focuses on the "Early Ancestor" cartoons published in AnthroNotes, reflecting Humphrey's original interest in Paleolindians, the eastern Eurasian paleolithic, and the settlement of the New World. Examining and teaching archaeology through these amusing, insightful cartoons reveals Humphrey's own imaginative world, its recurring iconic figures, values, norms, social networks, and enduring insights.

Sellen, Adam (Unidad Académica de Ciencias Sociales en Merida, UNAM)

[181] *The Destruction of Tomb A, Xoxocotlán, Oaxaca*

In 1886, a spectacular Zapotec tomb was unearthed in Xoxocotlán, Oaxaca. The structure, consisting of an elaborate stucco façade and sealed by a stone slab inscribed with hieroglyphic writing, was one of the first ancient monuments Leopoldo Batres attempted to conserve as Inspector of Archaeological Monuments. Unfortunately, he failed to save the crypt for posterity, and by the 1920s it had been completely obliterated by the forces of nature and by looting. In my discussion I will outline the events that led to the tomb's destruction, and reconstruct the structure and its contents using a variety of documentary sources.

Sellet, Frederic (University of South Florida)

[217] *How Late is Late?*

When can we start talking about a Late Paleolindian period? Data from the Jim Pitts site in South Dakota suggest a major change in behavior shortly after 10,000 y B.P. This paper reviews the available evidence on the Northern Plains. It will pay special attention to the shifts in technological organization and correlate these to other sets of evidence.

[135] *Discussant*