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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1: Introduction -- Chapter 2: Sedimenting Social Identity: The Practice of Pre-Columbian Maya Body Partibility -- Chapter 3: Cueva del Lazo: Child Sacrifice or Special Funerary Treatment? Discussion of a Late Classic Context from the Zoque region of Western Chiapas (Mexico) -- Chapter 4: A Case Study of Reverential Cave Use from Je' reftheel, Central Belize -- Chapter 5: Isotopic Insights into Mortuary Treatment and Origin at Xunantunich, Belize -- Chapter 6: Odontometric Investigation of the Origin of Freestanding Shrine Ossuaries at Mayapan -- Chapter 7: Human Dedicatory Burials from Altun Ha, Belize: Exploring Residential History Through Enamel Microwear and Tissue Isotopic Compositions -- Chapter 8: Danse Macabre: Death, Community and Kingdom at El Kinel, Guatemala --

Chapter 9: Mortuary Pathways and Ritual Meanings Related to Maya Human Bone Deposits in Subterranean Contexts -- Chapter 10: Mortuary Sealing Among the Maya.

Sommario/riassunto

The Bioarchaeology of Space and Place investigates variations in social identity among the ancient Maya by focusing on individuals and small groups identified archaeologically by their inclusion in specific, discrete mortuary contexts or by unusual mortuary treatments. Utilizing archaeological, biological, and taphonomic data from these contexts, the studies employ a variety of methodological approaches to reconstruct aspects of individuals' life-course and mortuary pathways. Following this, specific mortuary behaviors are discussed in relation to their local or regional cultural setting using relevant archaeological, ethnohistoric, and/or ethnographic data in an effort to interpret their meaning within the broader social, political and economic contexts in which they were carried out. This volume covers a number of topics that are currently being debated in Maya archaeology, including identification and discussion of the role and extent of human sacrifice in Maya culture, the use of ancestors for maintaining political power, the mortuary use of caves by both elites and non-elites, ethnic distinctions within urban areas, and the extent of movement of people between communities. Importantly, the papers in this volume attempt to test and move beyond static, dichotic categories that are often employed in mortuary studies in an effort to better understand the complex ways in which the Maya conceptualized and manipulated social identity. This type of nuanced case-study approach that incorporates historical, archaeological, and theoretical contextualization is becoming increasingly important in the field of bioarchaeology, providing valuable sources of data where small, diverse samples impede populational approaches. .