

Marques, Sophia (University of Virginia)**[223]***The Valle de Mairana, Bolivia (ca. 1000–1532 CE): Elucidating the Everyday*

Sometime during the Late Intermediate period or the Late Horizon, the Valle de Mairana, Bolivia, became part of the farthest reaches of the Inka empire, which at its height spanned the Andean mountain range from Colombia to Argentina. However, relatively little is currently known about the people who lived in this valley during these centuries. How did the materiality of daily life respond to and shape people's lived experiences of and within larger scale transformations surrounding Inka imperialism in the valley? This paper addresses this question with data from pedestrian survey, subsurface testing, and excavation in the valley. A focus on the small-scale realities of lived experience centers the agency of past peoples in shaping their world. What was important to people? How was that negotiated materially? How can we better understand the relations and choices that contributed en masse to large-scale sociopolitical trends? From this, we begin to explore power and agency in imperial processes, epistemologies of the mundane, and the materiality of relational ontologies.

Márquez, Belén [25] see Baquedano, Enrique

Márquez Abad, Carla [243] see Alexandrino Ocaña, Grace

Márquez-Osuna, Angélica (Harvard University, Weatherhead Scholars Program)**[83]***Beekeeping in the Yucatán Hacienda: The Role of the Melipona beecheii in the Nineteenth-Century Rural Landscape from an Environmental History Approach*

This paper examines the role of the stingless bee *Melipona beecheii* in nineteenth-century Yucatán and shows how the rise of the hacienda system played a contingent role in reshaping beekeeping practices and human-bee relationships. Using primary sources such as beekeeping manuals and wills, this paper will reconstruct the way beekeeping became a central component of both the agricultural projects of the hacendados (or hacienda owners) and in the agro-urban economy that flourished in Yucatán as a response to food scarcity in times of war. Finally, it will show that at the end of the nineteenth century, the domestic hives' significance increased to the point of becoming a notable category recorded in the first economic census of domestic animals. How can we best understand the presence of the *Melipona* in the late nineteenth-century Yucatán Peninsula? I argue that during a period of upheaval, extraction of natural resources, environmental exploitation, *Melipona beecheii* continued to be the most important bee species used for beeswax and honey extraction in the entire peninsula in the nineteenth century.

Marsh, Erik (CONICET, Laboratorio de Paleo-Ecología Humana, UNCuyo, Argentina)**[306]***Chair*

Marsh, Erik (CONICET, Laboratorio de Paleo-Ecología Humana, UNCuyo, Argentina), Silvina Castro (CONICET, Laboratorio de Paleo-Ecología Humana), Lucía Yebra (CONICET, Laboratorio de Paleo-Ecología Humana) and Cortegoso Valeria (CONICET, Laboratorio de Paleo-Ecología Humana)

[306]*Spear-Thrower or Bow? Refining Comparative Metrics to Track the Cultural Transmission of Bow Technology in the Andes*

The appearance of new projectile technology can be among the most significant shifts in a region's history. To metrically distinguish dart and arrow projectile points, we present new data on hafted archaeological projectile points from museums in South America and compare them to published data from North America.

We suggest that using oversized ethnographic arrows as comparative data can lead us to misidentify small dart points as arrows. We recommend building comparative baselines only with archaeological points, which better reflect the metric impact of points' use-lives. Hence there seems to be no universally applicable comparative dataset or discriminant formula, but there are clear tendencies. We applied these to a database of lithic projectile points ($n = 422$) from 21 archaeological sites in the Andes (16° – 37° S). We carefully graded point integrity to eliminate retouched or recycled points. In our database, the earliest arrow-sized points are from ~ 1800 cal BP in the Lake Titicaca Basin (16° S), later than previously suggested for the earliest Andean bows. Farther south in Mendoza (34° S), similarly sized points appear later, ~ 1300 cal BP. Over this part of the Andes, our data suggest a southward trajectory of bows, which quickly replaced spear-throwers.

Marsh, Erik [266] see Castro, Silvina

Marsh, Erik [306] see Hu, Di

Marsh, Erik [248] see Vranich, Alexei

Marsh, Erik [67] see Yebra, Lucía

Marshall, Aubree (Michigan State University)

[69]

You Better Be-Leaf It: Microbotanical Remains Found in Dental Calculus of Individuals from Actun Kabul, Belize
Dental calculus (DC), the mineralized plaque or tartar on a tooth's surface, is formed and fossilized during life. Foodstuffs and medicinal plants that people interact with in life can be caught in the DC matrix. Because DC fossilizes during life, researchers can decalcify DC and analyze the microbotanicals, proteins, and aDNA trapped inside. Microbotanical analysis was conducted on multiple individuals from the site of Actun Kabul, Belize. Dietary isotopic data has previously been collected from these individuals. While the isotopic data provides information on the ratios of C_3 to C_4 plants and of terrestrial to marine protein for each individual, microbotanical remains provide a more nuanced view of what food and medicine an individual had access to and consumed. Because there are few microbotanical studies of DC in the Maya region, this study aims to demonstrate the feasibility of the method and discuss its applicability in Mesoamerican research.

Marshall, Lydia (DePauw University) and Thomas Biginagwa (University of Dar es Salaam)

[26]

A Mutual Gaze: Watching and Being Watched in the Unsettled Sociopolitical Landscape of Early Twentieth-Century Southwestern Tanzania

Archaeologists have long considered surveillance as a tool of control—for example, over enslaved or colonized peoples. But what of cases where the gaze goes both ways? The first two decades of the twentieth century were marked by seismic sociopolitical upheavals in what is now southwestern Tanzania: German colonialism and missionization, the anti-colonial Maji Maji War, the slow decline of the regional slave trade, and later British colonial conquest. Rashid bin Masoud, a slave and ivory trader, established Kikole as an entrepôt in the late 1890s. Residents there both negotiated and contributed to a predatory landscape through their participation in the slave trade. Bin Masoud's followers built a palisade around Kikole, dug wells inside its walls, and used massive termite mounds as reported watchtowers. These features, which enabled defense and surveillance, were also essential in 1905, when local Ngoni leaders attacked twice in retaliation for bin Masoud's support of German efforts to quash the Maji Maji rebellion. This paper considers mutual surveillance as a framework to understand how Kikole residents simultaneously inhabited the roles of watcher and watched. Such an approach may be of particular use to archaeologists studying surveillance in unstable sociopolitical contexts in which power was contested.

Marston, John (Boston University)

[256]

Chair