Nohoch Ek revisited: the minor center as manor

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Main content

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Over the last half-century, Maya archaeologists have variously identified "minor centers" as small-scale ceremonial or administrative centers, elite residential compounds, dower houses, manor houses, astronomical stations or markers, and boundary markers. Arguments for these identifications have ranged from simple assertions to elaborate analyses. What has emerged most clearly is that, as with any form of monolithic type, the "minor center" category--based in this case on relative size--represents something of a functionally mixed hodgepodge. Such architectural complexes in fact served and represented a multiplicity of as yet incompletely appreciated sociocultural functions and roles. We examine one such center, Nohoch Ek, and its likely role within the Late to Terminal Classic social landscape of the upper Belize Valley, based on investigations carried out by the authors in 1985, and by Michael Coe and William Coe in 1949. The study combines in-depth artifactual, depositional, and contextual analyses of an extensive body of data that was recovered using strategically placed purposive stripping and sampling trenches. We conclude that Classic period Nohoch Ek looked and functioned very much like a medieval European agricultural manor.

Durante el medio siglo mas reciente, los arqueologos mayistas han identificado los "centros menores" diversamente como centros ceremoniales o administrativos en pequena escala, complejos habitacionales del estatus alto, casas de dote, casas senoriales, estaciones o marcadores astronomicos, y marcadores del limite. Los argumentos para las identificaciones han extendido de las aserciones simples a analisis elaboradas. Como con cualquier forma del tipo monolitico, la categoria del "centro menor," basado en el tamano relativo, es funcionalmente mixta y tales agrupaciones de hecho sirvieron y representaron muchas funciones diferentes y papeles socioculturales que permanecen entendidos incompletamente. Examinamos un tal centro, Nohoeh Ek, y su papel probable dentro del paisaje social Clasico Tardio--Terminal del Valle de Belice superior, basado en nuestras investigaciones en 1985, y en las de Michael Coe y William Coe en 1949. El estudio combina los analisis de un cuerpo extenso de los artefactos, los depositos, y los datos contextuales recuperados por medio de excavaciones utiles lateralmente extensas y trincheras de probando estrategicamente situados. Llegamos a la conclusion de que Nohoch Ek miro y funciono mucho en la misma manera como una casa de propiedad agricola de Europea medieval.

The last two decades have seen an increasing awareness in Maya archaeological literature of the multiplicity of likely functions performed by a class of sites termed the "minor center" and the potential diversity of roles played by such complexes in the local integration of Maya society (e.g., Ball and Taschek 1991; Driver et al. 1997; Garber 1994; Haviland 1981; Iannone 1996). They have been identified as small-scale ceremonial or administrative centers, elite residential compounds, dower houses, manor houses, boundary markers, and astronomical stations or markers (Ball and Taschek 1991; Bullard 1960; Coe and Coe 1956; Diamanti 1991; Driver et al. 1997; Garber 1994; Haviland 1981; Iannone 1996). Arguments for the identifications have ranged from simple assertions to elaborate analyses, the latter perhaps best exemplified by William Haviland's (1981) detailed analysis and interpretation...

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We conclude that Classic period Nohoch Ek looked and functioned very much like a medieval European agricultural manor. Durante el medio siglo más reciente, los arqueólogos mayistas han identificado los “centros menores” diversamente como centros ceremoniales o administrativos en pequeña escala, complejos habitacionales del estatus alto, casas de dote, casas señoriales, estaciones o marcadores astronómicos, y marcadores del límite. Iannone, Gyles 1996 Problems in the Study of Ancient Maya Settlement and Social Organization: Insights from the “Minor Center” of Zubin, Cayo District, Belize. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Institute of Archaeology, University of London. Share this Rating. Title: 19th Century Manor House: Revisited (03 May 2006). 6.4/10. Want to share IMDb's rating on your own site? This house is in Creuse France, in the centre of the country. It was originally used as a house for the French Resistance folk, so the Germans bombed it. In November 2004 they have enough renovated to open 2 rooms for paying guests. Plot Summary | Add Synopsis. Nohoch Ek Revisited: The Minor Center as Manor. Latin American Antiquity, Vol. 14, Issue. 4, p. 371. The course of Maya archaeology has been characterized for the most part by an intensive interest in large ceremonial centers, and justifiably so in view of their clearly rich and rewarding content. Yet the nature of these excavations has necessarily restricted knowledge of preconquest developments in this region to a highly hierarchic level, as witnessed by work in such sites as Kaminaljuyu, Copan, Uaxactun, and Piedras Negras. Remarkably little is known of conditions on a less spectacular level, but a recent trend in this direction is evident in the house-mound and population studies by Carne