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The Archaeology of Death on the Shore of Lake Nicaragua

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Introduction

Archaeologically speaking Nicaragua is one of the most poorly documented countries in Central America. Most precious information regarding artifacts associated with burials is found from looted collections, essentially eliminating any contextual contribution to the archaeological record. Burial practices provide important information regarding past societies. In this manner these pieces of information will be examined in order to determine social inequalities: the presence, type, and quality of artifacts and grave goods.

The site of El Raya is located on the�ramo Peninsula of Lake Nicaragua and is dated to the Rayo or Vivaca (AD 300-600) and Sapoa (AD 900-1200) periods based on the ceramic quantities of the site. These areas will be examined for this report: Locus 1, Locus 3, and Operations 2 and 3 at Locus 3. These three excavations contain large areas of human remains as well as artifacts generally associated with human burials.

Locus 1

Locus 1 was exposed by a small cut through the area to the east in order to tell us that at the area was removed multiple ceramic vessels and burials were recovered. Suggesting that the area excavated is only a small part of a much larger burial ground. Multiple burials were excavated this season and all recovered burials are:

Operation 2 recovered four Sapoa Striated urns, a large globular olla, human remains, as well as a cache of prestige goods. The cache consisted of four little pots, two large ear spindles and a bird were and was associated with the context of individual 15 as well as a small bowl holding 141 small red ceramic beads. Other human remains were recovered from these units but were not in close association with this cache.

An incredibly complex set of units included multiple-burial urns along with other vessels. Excavations ended with multiple crania and articulated long bones. Associated with these individuals were, 3 small vessels, a spindle whorl, and a mano.

Locus 3 Operation 3

Feature 33 contains the entire Locus 3 Operation 3 excavations. The excavations occurred in mainly a North-South orientation which uncovered 10 complete vessels, which were placed into a trench dug out of the Talpasote. Three of the vessels were excavated to provide a comparative collection to the Locus 1 show pots: Vessel 1, Vessel 8, and Vessel 17. Within each of the vessels was a single significant artifact identifiable as an offering. Vessel 1 contained a chert lance point, Vessel 8 contained a fragmented basin grinding stone known as a mano and Vessel 17 contained bone mashing tools. Vessel 10 was also excavated as a possible offering vessel, but it contained nothing of significance.

The rock cluster on the northeast edge of the feature is an anomaly. Once exposed the rock cluster appeared to be in a rectangular pattern sectioned into two halves by another line of rocks and may have functioned as an altar. Human remains were found at the base of this feature but were not contained within a shoe pit. Unfortunately, excavations concluded prior to the complete excavation of this area.

I estimate that two periods of deposition occurred to bring the feature to its completion. In the primary deposition the trend would have been dug to encompass the extent of the shoe pit along with the human remains. I hypothesize that a second deposition occurred at which time vessels were added that crushed those placed in the ground earlier.

Locus 3 Operation 2

No complete Sapoa Striated vessels were found in association with the secondary burials seen in Operation 2. Complete vessels were found in the uppermost and lowest levels of the pit. Two offering clusters were found at the same depth with one composed of a miniature bowl covered with an overglaze. The second offering cluster contained a human molar, a ceramic face of a bird figurine, a net sinker along with a copper bell. This copper bell is one of only a few to be found in Nicaragua in archaeological contexts. A jaguar tooth pendant and scapula (similar to a whistle) in the shape of a water bird were also found at this operation.

The most complete sample of Sapoa period human remains were recovered from this area. These bones however were severely deteriorated, that all remained unidentifiable long bones of the arms or legs.

Conclusions

Locus 1 appears to be a mass cemetery that covers an expansive area and was used over a long period (spanning the Rayo and Sapoa time periods). The diversity in associated artifacts and concentration of material suggests this was a public cemetery with the burials suggesting social stratification, with differential access to luxury goods. Locus 3 is comprised of smaller burial areas. The objects associated with Operation 2 at Locus 3 are some of the most exotic goods associated with any of the burials. The delimited burial of Locus 3, Operation 1 likely represent a private burial deposit of a socially linked group. The presence of one significant object within each shoe pot suggests a continuity of status between the burials.

These excavations are critically important for the study of Nicaraguan prehistory. Unique finds were made at El Raya with little precedent from within the country. Other artifacts such as the copper bell, scapula, and the cup shaped vessel are previously only known from looted collections, lacking their provenance information.

Further study must occur to contradict, clarify, and support, the findings from the El Raya Site in order to further our understanding of the prehistory of Nicaragua.

References

[Information on references, including authors, titles, dates, and page numbers, are listed here.]

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