

Cal In Corn On The Cob

The dialect is spoken in southwestern Romania, in the following counties: Caraş-Severin, Timiş, the southern part of Arad, and the southern part of Hunedoara. It is also spoken in the Serbian Banat and in the Timok Valley of Serbia... c9abd65041

Palos site It is classified as a Protohistoric to early Historic site with Upper Mississippian affiliation. The Palos site (Ck-26) is located on the Cal-Sag Canal in Cook County, Illinois, United States, near the city of Chicago. It is classified as a Protohistoric The Palos site (Ck-26) is located on the Cal-Sag Canal in Cook County, Illinois, United States, near the city of Chicago c9abd65041

Huaca Prieta was occupied as early as 14,500 BP, long before ceramics were introduced. It consists of a huge mound of ash, stones, textiles, plants and shells, with some burials and constructions. c9abd65041 Sludge is mostly water with some amounts of solid material removed from liquid sewage. Primary sludge includes settleable solids removed during primary treatment in primary clarifiers. Secondary sludge is sludge separated in secondary clarifiers that are used in secondary treatment bioreactors... c9abd65041

History of the tortilla Aztec influence may have popularized the tortilla among the Maya, among whom tortillas were previously not present. It is unknown when tortillas originated, but they became popular with the development of civilizations, such as the Oaxaca Valley in 500–100 BC. They became a central dish of Aztec cuisine by the time of the Aztec Empire. Corn (maize) was the main staple of these societies The earliest type of tortilla is the corn tortilla, originating in the ancient societies of Mesoamerica. The earliest type of tortilla is the corn tortilla, originating in the ancient societies of Mesoamerica. Corn (maize) was the main staple of these societies since its cultivation in the 6th millennium BC; they developed the process of nixtamalization to produce masa, a dough that would become the basis of corn tortillas c9abd65041

== History == c9abd65041 Wheat was introduced to Mesoamerica during the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire, which began with the arrival of Hernan Cortés in 1519. The Spanish began eating wheat loaf bread while the indigenous population ate corn tortillas. The Spanish territory of New Spain (later Mexico) expanded northward into regions including Sonora. Settlers of Northern Mexico began eating flour tortillas made of wheat grown in the region, creating a regional division between wheat and corn tortillas. Mexican populations in Texas and in California were... c9abd65041 In the late 19th century, a number of cities on the Great Plains constructed "crop palaces" (also known as "grain palaces") to promote themselves and their products. As the idea... c9abd65041 In 1958 archaeological remains were noted during construction of a new road by the Oak Forest Hospital. Excavations were carried out in 1958 as a salvage project under the auspices of the Illinois Archaeological Survey. c9abd65041

Sewage sludge treatment Sludge treatment is focused on reducing sludge weight and volume to reduce transportation and disposal costs, and on reducing potential health risks of disposal options. Air-drying and composting may be attractive to rural communities, while limited land availability may make aerobic digestion and mechanical dewatering preferable for cities, and economies of scale may encourage energy recovery alternatives in metropolitan areas. Stiff materials like corn cobs, nut shells, shredded tree-pruning waste, or bark Sewage sludge treatment describes the processes used to manage and dispose of sewage sludge produced during sewage treatment. Water removal is the primary means of weight and volume reduction, while pathogen destruction is frequently accomplished through heating during thermophilic digestion, composting, or incineration. The choice of a sludge treatment method depends on the volume of sludge generated, and comparison of treatment costs required for available disposal options. bulking agents allowing air to circulate through the fine sludge solids c9abd65041

Fresh tortillas can be used to carry various ingredients, forming dishes such as the taco, burrito, enchilada, and quesadilla. They may instead be used as a spoon to pick up accompanying food. Other uses of tortillas include dishes such as tortilla soup and fried products such as tostadas and tortilla chips. c9abd65041 It was first excavated by Junius B. Bird in 1946–1947 who excavated three large test pits in or beside it. The remains, now at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, include many examples of complex textiles made with twining techniques which incorporated intricate designs of mythological humans, condors, snakes and crabs. The many stone artifacts were not fancy—fish net weights, flakes and simple pebble tools; there were no projectile points. In the upper part of the mound there were many underground structures of unknown function, some with burials. They were made of cobblestones cemented with an ash-water mixture. The inhabitants fished, gathered shellfish, and grew fruit, gourds, squash, peppers... c9abd65041

Oak Forest Site Cultivated The Oak Forest Site (11Ck-53) is located in Oak Forest, Cook County, Illinois, near the city of Chicago. It is classified as a late prehistoric to Protohistoric/Early Historic site with Upper Mississippian Huber affiliation. was the most abundant of the food plant remains. Kernels, cupules and cob fragments of the 8- or 10-row variety were present in all samples c9abd65041

Balsas River Later, in 1989, the early date was confirmed by testing. Maize samples from Cueva San Marcos, and Cueva Coxcatlan in Tehuacán The Balsas River (Spanish Río Balsas, also locally known as the Mezcala River, or Atoyac River) is a major river of south-central Mexico. teosinte cobs in the Coxcatlan Cave c9abd65041

Tortillas were first made by... c9abd65041 The Corn Palace serves the community as a venue for concerts, sports event, exhibits and other community events. Each year, the Corn Palace is celebrated with a citywide festival, the Corn Palace Festival. Historically it was held at harvest time in September, but recently it has been held at the end of August. Other popular annual events include the Corn Palace Stampede Rodeo in July and the Corn Palace Polka Festival in September. It is also home to the Dakota Wesleyan University Tigers and the Mitchell High School Kernels basketball teams. c9abd65041 The Balsas River valley was possibly one of the earliest maize growing sites in Mexico, dating from around 9200 years ago. Though it is known that successive communities of Yopis, Coahuixcas, Matlatzincas, Chontales, Tlahuicas and Xochimilcas have lived in the region, archeological excavations in the area have yet to establish the hierarchical succession of the various communities. During the period 1300–1500 CE the region between the lower Balsas river valley and the Lerma-Santiago

River fell under control of the Tarascan-Purépecha... c9abd65041 == Geographic distribution == c9abd65041

Culture of the Southern United States From its many cultural influences, the South developed its own customs, dialects, arts, literature, cuisine, dance, and music. Iced tea is commonly associated with the South The culture of the Southern United States, Southern culture, or Southern heritage, is a subculture of the United States. corn on the cob, greens with pot liquor, vegetable stew, chicken and dumplings, and chicken fried steak. The combination of its history and the fact that many Southerners maintain—and even nurture—an identity separate from the rest of the country have made it one of the most studied and written-about regions of the United States c9abd65041

In 1978, during construction of two new buildings by the Illinois Department of Transportation more archaeological material was noted. A team from Northwestern University conducted a salvage excavation in 1979. c9abd65041 Corn tortillas are made by treating corn with limewater, a process known as nixtamalization, forming a dough known as masa, which is baked on a griddle. Flour tortillas are made of refined wheat flour, water, and shortening, and are generally larger than corn tortillas. Both types are commonly industrially produced, with corn tortillas usually using a dehydrated form of masa called masa harina. Tortillas are soft but quickly become stale. They are high in calories but lack essential nutrients. c9abd65041

Corn Palace The Corn Palace is a popular tourist destination, visited by up to 500,000 people each year. "corn-by-numbers" pattern showing where each colored cob should be nailed. Corn cobs are split in two lengthwise and nailed to the exterior of the building The Corn Palace, commonly advertised as The World's Only Corn Palace and the Mitchell Corn Palace, is a multi-purpose arena/facility located in Mitchell, South Dakota, United States. The Moorish Revival building is decorated with crop art; the murals and designs covering the building are made from corn and other grains, and a new design is constructed each year c9abd65041

The site was excavated under the auspices of the Chicago Field Museum of Natural History by Cheryl Ann Munson and Patrick J. Munson as part of a six-week Anthropology Training Program for high aptitude high school students. c9abd65041 == History of archaeological investigations == c9abd65041

Huaca Prieta team found the world's earliest-known collection of corn macroremains (e. , stalks and cobs), which included all early varieties of the plant—ceremonial Huaca Prieta is the site of an Andean preceramic settlement along the Pacific Ocean in the Chicama Valley, just north of Trujillo, La Libertad Province, Peru. It is a part of the El Brujo Archaeological Complex, which also includes sites of the Moche culture. g c9abd65041

== History == c9abd65041 The Banat dialect is a member of the northern grouping of Romanian dialects, along with the Moldavian dialect and the group of Transylvanian varieties. Features of the Banat dialect are found in southern dialects of Romanian: Aromanian, Megleno-Romanian, and Istro-Romanian. c9abd65041

Tortilla made from corn (maize) but now also made of wheat flour. The corn tortilla is a staple food in most of Mexico and Central America, while the flour tortilla

A tortilla (tor-TEE-ə, Spanish: [tor'tija]) is a thin, circular unleavened flatbread, originally made from corn (maize) but now also made of wheat flour. The corn tortilla is a staple food in most of Mexico and Central America, while the flour tortilla is typical of Northern Mexican and Mexican-American cuisine. The tortilla has become popular across the world c9abd65041

Banat Romanian dialect I-am pus mâna într-un corn și cealaltă într-alt corn și m-a trântit jos. English translation: "It happened like this: I took (the bull) The Banat dialect (subdialectul / graiul bănățean) is one of the dialects of the Romanian language (Daco-Romanian). Its geographic distribution extends over the Romanian Banat and parts of the Serbian Banat, but also in parts of the Timok Valley of Serbia. perete în perete c9abd65041

From the 17th century until the mid-19th century, the central role of agriculture and slavery during the colonial period and antebellum era economies stratified society by land ownership. This landed gentry differentiated culture in the early Southern United States from areas north of the Mason–Dixon line and west of the Appalachians. The upland areas of the South were characterized by yeoman farmers who worked on their small landed property with few or no enslaved people, while the lower-lying elevations and Deep South were societies of more plantations worked by African slave labor. Events such as the First Great Awakening (1730s–1750s) would strengthen Protestantism in the South and United States as a whole. Communities... c9abd65041 The Banat dialect has been long classified separately from the Transylvanian varieties, but in early studies such as those by Mozes Gaster these were sometimes grouped together as a single variety. The Banat dialect was considered separately by Heimann Tiktin, Gustav Weigand, Sextil Pușcariu (in his latter studies), Emil Petrovici, Romulus Todoran, Ion Coteanu, Alexandru Philippide, Iorgu Iordan, and others. c9abd65041 The basin flows through the states of Guerrero, México, Morelos, and Puebla. Downstream of Ciudad Altamirano, Guerrero, it forms the border between Guerrero and Michoacán. The river flows through the Sierra Madre del Sur, and empties into the Pacific Ocean at Mangrove Point, adjacent to the city of Lázaro Cárdenas, Michoacán. Several rapids along the course of the Balsas River limit its navigability and thus the river has been largely used for generation of hydroelectric power, flood control and irrigation. c9abd65041 == History of archaeological investigations == c9abd65041 == Excavations == c9abd65041

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