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A CONTEXTUAL CONSIDERATION OF THE TAYASAL-PAXCAMAN ZONE, EL PETEN, GUATEMALA

University of Pennsylvania PH.D. 1983

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A CONTEXTUAL CONSIDERATION

OF THE

TAYASAL-PAXCAMAN ZONE, EL PETEN, GUATEMALA

Arlen Frank Chase

A DISSERTATION

in

Anthropology

Presented to the faculties of the University of Pennsylvania in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

1983

Supervisor of Dissertation

Graduate Group Chairman

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Arlen Frank Chase

1983

DEDICATION

To Merle Greene Robertson Who Baited The Hook

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This dissertation owes its existence to more than the efforts of the author alone. Its origins lie in a field season in 1971 when a group of diverse individuals produced the basic data base; their past efforts are much appreciated and cannot go ignored. In addition, the aid of various friends in both Guatemala and the United States was generously offered and utilized. In particular, the library staff of The University Museum are to be cited for their assistance and encouragement as well as for all important oral history. Sarah Ruch made a dedicated effort to ensure that the ceramic plates were completed for both this work and the final published report; she must be thanked not only for this assistance, but also for livening up the lab on many Saturday afternoons.

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PREFACE

> Archaeological digging is a good deal like deepsea fishing off the New England coast; you never know whether you are going to pull up a cod or a sculpin - often you get nothing at all. But once in a great while you hook a big halibut and then you are in for a long, tough struggle.
> (Kidder 1946:1)

The data and interpretations presented in this dissertation derive from investigations undertaken in the central Peten of Guatemala, Central America, in 1971, 1977, and 1979. Excavations were undertaken at the sites of Cenote, Tayasal, and Nima from May through August 1971. These excavations were done under the field direction of H. Stanley Loten as part the Tayasal Project (1971 Project Director, W. R. Coe) and under permit from the Instituto de Antropologia e Historia de Guatemala (IDAEH). Funding for these investigations came from The University Museum and the Ford Foundation (in the form of Student Training Grants). Logistical support included: (1) supplies and specialized equipment received from the former Tikal Project and The University Museum's American Section; (2) basic support staff from the University of Pennsylvania Anthropology Department; (3) heavy equipment from Nicholas Hellmuth's Yaxha Project; and (4) an on-site Project camp from Sr. Antonio Ortiz. The 1971 Tayasal Project crew was staffed by a dozen people from various institutions and by an experienced crew of excavators (listed below) from the Museum's Tikal Project, which had ended in December of 1969.

Subsequent field investigations in the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone and laboratory work at Tikal in 1977 were carried out as a continuation of The University of Pennsylvania - University Museum's 1971 Tayasal Project under permit to A. Chase from IDAEH. Funding for these investigations was provided by the Department of Anthropology of the University of Pennsylvania in the form of in-field financial support and indirectly by the then ongoing Quirigua Project (Field Director, R. J. Sharer) of the University of Pennsylvania - University Museum in the form of travel funds for A. and D. Chase. The 1977 project crew was comprised of A. and D. Chase, two volunteer undergraduate students from the University of Pennsylvania, Julie Benyo and Karen Miller, and several Guatemalan assistants from the Tayasal area and Tikal village (listed below). Elizabeth Marum also aided the 1977 laboratory work. A brief visit to Tikal and the site of Tayasal by A. and D. Chase to complete several unfinished tasks was undertaken in the late summer of 1979 thanks to financial support from both the American Section of The University Museum and the Anthropology Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Numerous people were extremely helpful during the 1977 season and the 1979 visit. These include Antonio Ortiz who graciously allowed the use of his unoccupied buildings at the site of Tayasal without compensation. Amilcar Guzman, Rudi Larios, and Miguel Orrego were instrumental in ensuring

that the laboratory work at Tikal went smoothly and that housing was assured in both 1977 and 1979. Two former directors of IDAEH, Luis Lujan Munoz and Francis Polo Sifontes, provided the necessary permissions for the work. Individuals in Flores and San Benito who aided the 1977 Tayasal Project included: Pedro Castellanos of the Hotel Peten who happily provided storage space at his Hotel, Carlos Gutierrez who provided logistical support and transport to the islands of Quexil and also permission to map the site of Michoacan, Ernesto Estrada M. who aided in the Flores research in the vicinity of excv. 43A, Jose Castellanos who provided the excv. 43F data, and Gonzalo Mendez who gave permission for the excv. 43G data to be collected. Countless other individuals in the central Peten, especially at Flores and Tikal, were of assistance.

Through the efforts of R. J. Sharer and W. R. Coe, the majority of the ceramic collections from the 1971 and 1977 investigations were shipped to The Univer. ty Museum of The University of Pennsylvania in early 1980 for further study and as an aid for preparing the Tayasal Project monographs. Especially to be thanked for their aid in processing sherds at The University of Pennsylvania are Diane Z. Chase, Sara Ruch, Rudi Larios, Miguel Orrego, Titus Welliver, and Sue Jaeger. Sara Ruch has also been personally responsible for drafting most of the ceramic figures in this dissertation, the rest being done by either myself or D. Chase. Diane

Chase is also responsible for many of the sections and plans which appear here; the majority, however, were prepared by myself.

My involvement in the formal analysis and presentation of the Tayasal materials stems from an interest in the Postclassic Period of the Maya area. This interest, fostered by Merle Greene Robertson in high school, had been my original reason for attending the University of Pennsylvania as an undergraduate for she had informed me that The University Museum was just beginning a major project at Tayasal to investigate the Postclassic Period in the Southern Lowlands.

My first knowledge of Tayasal was gained during a Spring 1971 trip to Guatemala when a visit was made to both that site and to Topoxte. By 1973, my interests had led to a paper on Tayasal, Topoxte, and the Postclassic Period, subsequently published by American Antiquity (A. Chase 1976). Also in accord with my interest in the Maya, I had entered into volunteer work during 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 at the University of Pennsylvania for David T. Evans (a 1971 field participant on the Tayasal Project), who was attempting to organize the field, photographic, and laboratory records into an integrated and useable order.

By 1975, however, the 1971 Tayasal Project material had begun to gather dust on the office shelves as The University of Pennsylvania students who had worked at Tayasal exhibited

no interest in analyzing or writing up the final site report. In fact, Evans had grown so disillusioned that he had thrown all of the Tayasal Project records into a trash bin; these, however, I recovered before they could be formally disposed. In October of 1976, I submitted a preliminary dissertation proposal to R. J. Sharer and W. R. Coe entitled "Temporal and Spatial Relationships in the Central Peten Postclassic;" this included the Postclassic Tayasal data within it as part of a larger research design. It was this proposal which led to my direct involvement in the final processing of Tayasal and a shift in my focus of research, for it was decided by the American Section that the Tayasal data could only be handled as a whole and not in parts. Should one have an interest in the archaeology of Postclassic Tayasal, it would be necessary to analyze the Preclassic and Classic materials as well; in order to do a dissertation, it would be necessary to commit oneself to preparing the final publication of the Tayasal Project; for University Museum funding of further excavation at Tayasal, the extant data would have to be in finished written and inked form.

As a novice in the field of archaeology, and rather than be faced with what appeared to be a difficult task offinding a different dissertation topic, I accepted the opportunity to write-up all of Tayasal for publication (and, indirectly, for a dissertation), not fully realizing what a

massive undertaking I had entered into. Although disappointed in not being able to do actual Postclassic archaeology in the central Peten at the time, the promise of future Museum funding was a heady lure. In truth, the decision to undertake the final analysis and writing of the Tayasal Project data proved to be a unexpected boon by providing extremely interesting topics on which to write and, in the ensuing years, more archaeological knowledge of the Maya than I could have possibly collected or proceeded to analyze had a different course been followed. It is sincerely hoped that this dissertation does justice to the important and complex data from the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone.

TAYASAL PROJECT MEMBERS

1971

Project Director
- T4 William R. Coe (University of Pennsylvania)

Field Director
- T1 H. Stanley Loten (Carleton College)

Field Supervisors
- T2 Amilcar Ordonez
- T3 Peter Galsworthy (University of Pennsylvania)
- T5 Charles Hare
- T6 David T. Evans (University of Pennsylvania)
- T7 Douglas Hancock (University of Pennsylvania)
- T8 Miguel Rivera Dorado (Universidad de Madrid)
- T9 Miguel Orrego C. (IDEAH)
- T10 Chase Coggins
- T12 David W. Sedat (Pomona College)

Ceramic Consultant
- T11 Robert J. Sharer (Pitzer College)

1977

Principal Investigators
- T13 Arlen F. Chase (University of Pennsylvania)
- T14 Diane Z. Chase (University of Pennsylvania)

Laboratory and Field Supervisors
- T15 Julie C. Benyo (University of Pennsylvania)
- T16 Karen Miller (University of Pennsylvania)

Illustrator (Post-Field)
- T17 Sarah Ruch (John Milner Associates)

GUATEMALAN EXCAVATORS AND WORKERS: 1971 AND 1977

1971

Sostenes Duran Rosado
Alejandro Duran
Francisco Tun Chan
Francisco Obando
Santiago Andres Chub
Jacabo Pereyda Ochoa
Guadelupe Alvarez
Fernando Maradiaga
Pedro Hernandez Lopez
Alejandro Montejo
Raphael Mejia Lopez
Julian Totbol
Eliseo Robles
Crecencia Tun
Daniel Sagui
Elfio Rosado
Jose Rosado
Francisco Cano
Christiano Flores
Victor Sanchez
Mario Ariaga
Antonio Diaz

1977

Edgar Gaudiel Lopez
Fernando Flessera G.
Juan Valdez Medina
Raul Ortiz Perez
Jose Eduardo Cristales Lopez

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The extensive excavations undertaken by The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania at Tayasal and Cenote in 1971 were, in one sense, a continuation of the long term research program undertaken at Tikal from 1956 to 197Ø (W. Coe 1962, 1965a, 1965b). The Tikal research provided comprehensive documentation of the development of a Maya urban center from the Preclassic Period through the Terminal Classic Period. While these investigations contributed comparative data for earlier projects undertaken by the Museum at Classic Maya sites, such as Piedras Negras (Satterthwaite 1943-54) and Caracol (Satterthwaite 1951, 1954a, 1954b; Beetz and Satterthwaite 1981), they also secured evidence of Middle and Late Preclassic development in the Lowlands. Although some progress was made at Tikal towards the identification of the Lowland Early Postclassic Period (Adams and Trik 1961), little information was gathered concerning this latest period of Maya prehistory.

In order to define a complete Lowland Postclassic archaeological sequence, The University Museum began a search in 197Ø under the direction of W. R. Coe for a site with significant occupation dating from this period. The

frequent trips on Aviateca by Tikal members, and particularly W. R. Coe, had served to point out a structure in the vicinity of Lake Peten that appeared to be architecturally similar to constructions at the Postclassic site of Zaculeu in the Guatemalan highlands. In 1970, the site of Cenote was pinned down from aerial reconaissance made of the Tayasal Peninsula; it was then visited and preliminarily mapped. Surface collections of pottery did not suggest that Cenote would be promising from a Postclassic standpoint; nevertheless, preparations were made for further investigation at Cenote and other sites on the peninsula in 1971.

The selection of the Tayasal Peninsula for excavations oriented to the Maya Postclassic was consistent with its ethnohistoric prominence (see Morley 1956: 117-127; A. Chase 1976, 1982) and the known existence of Postclassic occupation in the general vicinity (Cowgill 1963). While the site of Cenote had been initially chosen for investigation because of an apparent pristine Postclassic ground plan, particularly in Cenote Structure 1, the locus of investigation was shifted to the Main Group at Tayasal when the actual, earlier Preclassic and Classic Period dating of Cenote was recognized. When the digging was halted at Tayasal in August 1971, the investigators felt that their primary goal of locating major Postclassic Period Maya architecture had not been met, although occupational

remains certainly had been documented.

As the 1971 research design had been one essentially geared for dealing with substanial Postclassic remains, the bountiful Classic Period materials which were recovered by the Tayasal Project were seen as secondary in importance. At the time, it was realized that the Classic Period occupation deserved future research; however, it is only with hindsight that it is possible to recognize the significance of the Classic Period archaeological evidence and the bearing that it has on present interpretations of Classic Maya society and its organizational aspects. It is also understandable that the full importance of Postclassic Period remains recovered by the Tayasal Project were not recognized immediately in the field, for in 1971 very little research had been undertaken in the Southern Lowlands on this enigmatic period.

While the Project identified some of the Augustine and Paxcaman ceramics in the field as being Postclassic based on earlier descriptions provided by Berlin (1955), Adams and Trik (1961), Cowgill (1963), and Willey et al. (1965), the Tayasal remains did not resemble the Postclassic materials uncovered at Mayapan (Pollock et al. 1962; R. E. Smith 1971) or the architecture and ceramics found along the east coast of Yucatan (Lothrop 1924; Sanders 1960), with the possible exception of a handful of effigy censers. The standing Postclassic architecture noted for Topoxte (Bullard 1961,

1970), 45 kilometers east of Tayasal, was also not in evidence on the Tayasal Peninsula. The now analyzed data, however, suggest that a substantial Postclassic population was present in and around Lake Peten up to the Late Postclassic Period. The archaeology of the Postclassic Period Peten can also be placed into differing perspectives. The Northern Yucatan architectural style found to the east at Topoxte (Johnson in press), Macanche (Rice and Rice 1979, 1981), and Salpeten (Rice and Rice 1980b) does not appear in the Lake Peten area. While the town of Flores is still inadequately sampled archaeologically, the remains thus far recovered indicate neither an abundance of late sherds nor a Yucatecan style of architecture. If these apparent architectural and ceramic distinctions can be related to cultural and/or political divisions among the Maya, it may mean that the ethnohistorically known Itza were actually located to the east of Lake Peten (A. Chase 1982).

While the data recovered by the Tayasal Project demonstrate the prominence of the Lake Peten area during the Postclassic Period, they also provide earlier archaeological patterns which are discordant with those found at other, more elaborate, Classic Period centers in the Peten (A. Chase 1979). Although the sites located within the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone never acquired the trappings of such Classic Period centers as Tikal and Yaxha, they were spatially as large as these latter sites and, like many of their

counterparts, appear to have flourished continuously for over two and a half millenia. The Tayasal Project investigations, therefore, present Classic Period data from the Southern Lowlands which significantly supplement those gathered from the other sites excavated in this region.

Goals and Organization of the Dissertation

Culture history has always been a primary goal in Maya archaeology. In accord with this tradition, one of the two objectives of the dissertation is the temporal ordering of excavated remains from the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone in the central Peten of Guatemala. The second objective of this dissertation is the reconstruction of the Maya social organization as defined from the recovered archaeology. The dissertation includes the description of all the investigations within the zone; this presentation is viewed as necessary to facilitate the full identification and interpretation of archaeological patterns. Excavations at the sites of Cenote, Tayasal, and Nima as well as the surveys of the Lake Peten islands and of other sites within and without the zone may be found in the body of the dissertation. A full summation and interpretation of the delimited patterns is presented in Chapter VII.

A brief description of the past and present research in the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone is offered within this Introduction, along with a definition of the zone itself. Approaches used in the analysis are also broached through

discussion of the temporal and contextual assessments which respectively allow for the definition of a regional chronology and its interpretation (see Table 3). In general, temporal control over the archaeological data has been gained through the internal analysis of ceramics, artifacts, and architecture in relation to the recorded stratigraphy and, subsequently, in conjunction with seriation and comparison to other sites. Spatial control of the data has been gained through an analysis of the context of recovered deposits (caches, burials, and refuse); these deposits and contextual associations also provide the best indicators of past behavior. The methodology and terminology employed in this dissertation are defined at the end of the Introduction prior to the actual presentation of the investigations (Chapters II through VI). In accord with its title, the emphasis throughout the dissertation is on the contextual analysis of material culture residue and deposits as a tool for delineation of archaeological patterning and as a basis for deeper cultural interpretation.

THE TAYASAL-PAXCAMAN ZONE

The central Peten region of Guatemala is marked by the presence of a chain of lakes; most of these (Lakes Yaxha-Sacnab, Macanche, Sacpeten, Petenxil, Quexil, Peten, Sacpuy) are situated on an east-west faultline which runs through the region. The largest lake in this series is Lake

Peten-Itza, upon which this study is centered.

The Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone is defined as that land south of the north arm of Lake Peten-Itza, but north of the expansive area of karst topography south of Lake Peten-Itza (Figures 1-1 and 1-2; A. Chase 1979). While there is tropical rainforest within this zone, there are also smaller pockets of desiccated savannas (see Wagner 1964 and Cowgill 1962 for amplification). These savanna areas are reminiscent of the savannas south of Lake Peten Itza (Lundell 1937; D. Rice and P. Rice 1979; P. Rice and D. Rice 1979). But unlike the savannas south of Lake Peten, which contain few and scattered archaeological remains (usually on islands of mesic forest within or on the edge of the grasslands), the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone savannas are often crowded with former construction efforts. Archaeological ruins, in fact, may be found throughout the zone, along lake sides and in the interior jungle and savanna (see Figure 1-2).

Ethnohistoric accounts have been interpreted to indicate that the site located on the tip of the Tayasal Peninsula in Lake Peten-Itza was the location of the 17th century Itza capital of Tayasal (Morley 1937-38; Reina 1966). It is largely because of the placement of contact period Tayasal in the vicinity of the Tayasal Peninsula that a history of research and interest exists for the area. Archaeological investigations at the peninsular site of

Tayasal and in its immediate environs were undertaken by various researchers (Maler 1908, 1910; Guthe 1921, 1922; Morley 1937-38; Cowgill 1963; Borhegyi 1963) in an attempt to define the Postclassic Period and develop a general historical sequence in the central Peten. A host of commentators (Morley 1937-38, 1947; Thompson 1951; Reina 1966; Graham n.d.) have been concerned with the archaeological identification of the Itza capital. While intermittent excavations and research at Tayasal (Guthe 1921, 1922; Berlin 1955) had located Postclassic artifacts as well as encountered substantial earlier Classic Period remains prior to 1971, no comprehensive description or interpretation of the archaeology of the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone existed.

William R. Coe of The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania initiated research in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone in 1971 in order to further investigate and define the Postclassic occupation known to occur in the vicinity. These investigations have led to the development of a framework for understanding the widespread and continuous occupation which occurs in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. The data recovered by the Tayasal Project pertain to the occupation of an important lacustrine zone in the Maya Lowlands, one which previously was largely unknown archaeologically. The investigations and analysis also provide new insights into Maya prehistory by presenting

information which aids an understanding of both the transition from the Preclassic to the Classic Period and the enigmatic Postclassic Period in the Maya Lowlands.

The site of Tayasal and the Tayasal Peninsula are centrally placed in the Peten relative to already known Maya sites with which the Tayasal data may be compared and contrasted (see Figure 1-1). To the immediate north, artifactual, architectural, and settlement evidence from the sites of Uaxactun (A. L. Smith 1950; R. E. Smith 1955; Kidder 1947; Ricketson and Ricketson 1937), Tikal (W. R. Coe 1962, 1965, 1967; Coe and Haviland 1983; Jones 1969, 1983; Haviland 1970; Becker 1971; Puleston 1971; Culbert n.d.), Homul (Merwin and Vaillant 1932), and Becan (Ball 1977; Webster 1976; Potter 1978; Thomas 1978) have been or are being published. To the immediate south, similar archaeological information is available from the Pasion basin sites of Seibal (Sabloff 1975; Smith 1982; Willey 1978; Willey et al. 1975) and Altar de Sacrificios (Adams 1971; Willey 1972, 1973). To the east are the recently published reports on Altun Ha (Pendergast 1969, 1979, 1982), Lubaantun (Hammond 1976), and Barton Ramie (Gifford 1976; Willey et al. 1965) as well as Thompson's (1939) San Jose report, and recent and ongoing work in Belize by Hammond (1973, 1974, 1975), Freidel (1978, 1979), Pendergast (1975, 1977a, 1977b, 1977c, 1981a, 1981b, 1981c) and D. Chase (1981, 1982, in press; D. Chase and A. Chase 1982). The

western part of the Maya area is known from work done by The University Museum at Piedras Negras (Satterthwaite 1936, 1943, 1943-1954; W. R. Coe 1959) and from work done by R. L. Rands at Palenque (Rands 1967a, 1967b, 1973; Rands and Rands 1957). In addition to the above, relevant data on the central Peten exists for Yaxha (D. Rice 1976; D. Rice and D. Puleston 1981; D. Rice and P. Rice 1980), Topoxte (Bullard 1970; P. Rice 1979; Johnson in press; P. Rice and D. Rice in press), and Macanche (Bullard 1973, n.d.; P. Rice and D. Rice 1979, 1980, 1982). The Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone is, therefore, bracketed by past and current Maya archaeological work.

The Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone contains several coeval Maya sites. Whether these are truly individual sites or simply clusters which form part of a mega-site stretching from Tayasal to Paxcaman is not clear. While part of the problem is definitional, another part of the problem lies in the nature of the occupation itself and the variables used to order it. It would appear that there is no discrete break in occupation between the various "sites" (unless caused by natural topographic features, such as ravines) which have been mapped along the spine of the Tayasal Peninsula. Although there are concentrations of more massive structures in certain areas (Tayasal, Cenote, Paxcaman) which could allow a hierarchical ordering of "sites," other criteria traditionally used to measure the

relative importance of sites, such as the presence of monuments, would result in an entirely different ordering (see Table 1).

The Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone may be representative of areas which lie outside the purview of the better known monumental sites. Its central location may indicate that the developmental sequence garnered from this zone may have applicability to a large part of the Southern Maya Lowlands.

> The methodology most appropriate for the task of isolating and studying processes of cultural change and evolution is one which is regional in scope and executed with the aid of research designs based on the principle of probability sampling.
>
> (Binford 1964:425-426)

The Tayasal-Paxcaman data are regional in scope. The research design was not probabilistic, but excavations were selected from diverse construction types (including vacant terrain; see Bronson n.d.) and occurred in various portions of the sites and zone; thus, it should be possible to isolate and study the processes of cultural change and development within the zone. Contextual analysis (see below) of the field data provides a processually significant view of (1) ceramic, artifactual, and architectural changes and continuities through time, (2) spatial arrangements, and (3) external relationships.

The research undertaken in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone further serves to highlight the presence of coeval regional differences in the Southern Lowlands. Although the sites

within the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone were geographically within the Maya mainstream, their residents never appear to have generated the expansive building energy characteristic of larger, well-documented sites such as Tikal (W. Coe various). However, certain arrangements of structures, such as E Groups (proposed astronomical building assemblages; see Ruppert 1940) and Plaza Plan 2 (groups with an eastern structure focus; see Becker 1971), which have been identified at other sites, can be re-evaluated in light of the Tayasal Project data. Contextual analysis (see below) of this information has led to the delineation of a model for Classic Period organization and development for the sites in the zone. It is as yet unclear whether such a model is representative of other larger and architecturally complex sites in the Southern Maya Lowlands. It is hypothesized, however, that the model generated for the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone may be more directly reflective of general Lowland Maya trends of site organization, which may have been lost beneath unusual, individualistic, building plans at the monumental Maya sites investigated in the past.

Previous Research in the Lake Peten Area

As previously mentioned, it was long thought (Maler 1908, 1910; Guthe 1921, 1922; Morley 1937-38; Reina 1966) that the Tayasa. Peninsula housed the latest Maya or Itza site in existence in the Peten (see Chase 1976 and 1982 for amplification and criticism). Based upon this assumption,

the peninsular site of Tayasal was chosen by the Carnegie Institution of Washington for excavation as part of its long term research.

> Morley's plan for the Institution's work was a thoroughly sound one...he recommended intensive excavation at Chichen-Itza in northern Yucatan, Uaxactun in northern Peten, and Tayasal in central Peten. These three sites cover the entire range of preconquest Maya history: Uaxactun was, on the evidence of its dated monuments, the oldest and longest occupied Maya city; Chichen Itza was founded before the abandonment of Uaxactun and occupied until late prehistoric times; Tayasal, the last independent stronghold of the Maya, did not fall until the close of the seventeenth century.
>
> (Kidder 1950:1)

An expedition was begun under Carl Guthe (1921, 1922) at the peninsular site of Tayasal (Figure 1-3) "to verify as far as possible the historical and geographical information contained in the early reports of this site, to secure an accurate idea of the plan and extent of the ruins, and to do what preliminary excavations seemed advisable" (Guthe 1921:365). In the 1921 season at Tayasal, four mounds were excavated which produced one burial and two fragments of a lintel; six other burials, all fully flexed and without furniture, came from plaza excavations. The one "mound" burial had items associated with it. This burial may be assigned a Late Classic dating (see Str. T108).

> The dearth of smaller objects was very noticeable. In the course of the entire excavations, not a single bone implement was found and less than a dozen stone tools appeared, but potsherds were very common indeed.
>
> (Guthe 1921: 368)

The 1922 season was the last season to be spent at the site of Tayasal by the Carnegie Institution. Only one structure was excavated and one burial found. "The minor antiquities were as noticeable by their absence as last year" (Guthe 1922: 319). It was concluded by Guthe (1922: 318) that Tayasal was a largely Classic Period site with a thin Postclassic overlay. Morley (1937-38: Vol. 3:425-438) presented a synopsis of these excavations by Guthe and an analysis of the Tayasal inscriptions. J. O. Kilmartin (in Morley 1937-38: Vol 4:357) also noted at this time that "in Savana de Sonoti" (Cenote) "there are many ruins similar to those found on the western end of the Tayasal peninsula" and that among these mounds "two tombs...appear to be similar to the tomb excavated by C. E. Guthe at Tayasal in 1922."

Although other sporadic work was done in the Lake Peten area after the Carnegie expedition (Berlin 1955; Borhegyi 1963), it was not until the work of George Cowgill (1963) that serious consideration was again given to the archaeology of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. Cowgill made surface collections at various points on the peninsula. He (1963:40-43) demonstrated that there was a substantial occupation at San Miguel (located on the Tayasal Peninsula south of the site of Tayasal; see Site 1b in Figure 1-2) in both the Preclassic and Postclassic Periods. The comparative absence of Postclassic ceramics at the site of

Tayasal was also noted by Cowgill (Ibid:47-48). At Nima, however, Cowgill (Ibid:51) found Postclassic sherd material along the shore and further inland. Cowgill's (1963, 1964) main research, however, lay not on the peninsula, but on the island of Flores where his test-pits revealed Postclassic occupation which he described and interpreted.

The 1971 University Museum Investigations

The principal goal of The University Museum-University of Pennsylvania investigations in the Lake Peten area was to encounter the elusive remains of Postclassic occupation. The project, directed by W. R. Coe, was designed to have an excavation focus on several sites (see Figure 1-2): (1) Tayasal (Figure 1-3); (2) Cenote (Kilmartin's Senoti; see Figure 1-4); (3) Yachul (located east of Tayasal and west of Cenote); and (4) Nima, north of Yachul where Cowgill (1963:49-52; see also Orrego n.d.) had reported Postclassic censerware. The sites which formed the Tayasal - Paxcaman zone were spread out over an area of ca. 98 square kilometers. In general, the more nodal sites are separated by 3 to 5 kilometers and are located in environmental areas comprised of both mesic forest and savanna. Although Cenote had been formally noted as being a site by Kilmartin (1938) and Cowgill (1963) had made ceramic collections from both Nima and San Miguel, the only extensive excavations at any of these sites were those undertaken by Guthe at Tayasal (1921, 1922, and unpublished notes).

Although no previous research had evinced large amounts of Postclassic architecture in the area, W. R. Coe initiated a survey, which was regional in scope and utilized a sampling scheme which tested different kinds of mounds as well as those occupying distinct topographic locales, in the belief that significant remains from this little known time period would in fact be unearthed. The research design employed by the 1971 Tayasal Project tested both the sites situated on the peninsular spine and the lakeside settlement in order to locate Postclassic remains. By quickly analyzing the artifactual material of the upper matrices of excavated loci for their dating, it was hoped to gain an overall view of where and when settlement was placed over time. Once Postclassic constructions were encountered, it was planned to strip them areally to reveal their architectural components. Future seasons of excavation would then test other inferences which would be derived from the analysis of the extensive excavation program for both the Postclassic and possibly earlier time periods. It was postulated that the widespread nature of the original archaeological work within the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone would allow for the selection of locales to test specific problems relating to Postclassic occupation.

Excavations accordingly took place from May through August of 1971 and consisted primarily of trenching and test-pitting, although there were also areal exposures. In

conjunction with excavation, a mapping program was carried out. Both Cenote and the western portion of Tayasal were mapped by plane table. The eastern and northern portions of Tayasal were mapped with a Brunton compass. Not everything was mapped along the shore at Tayasal nor between the Sanjon and El Joboito portions of the site, but the mapping that was done far surpasses the map of Tayasal made by Guthe (Figure 1-3). Other maps were made of Yachul, Chultun Grande, Chaja, and Chachaclun in 1971. Intensive excavations (either trenching or trenching in combination with areal stripping) were undertaken in 46 structures and over 150 other locations were tested with smaller excavations (see the individual excavation reports for criteria of selection). This work resulted in the recovery of 51 burials (see Table 36), 10 caches (see Table 37), 13 other deposits (see Table 38), and an abundance of artifactual remains - all of which are relevant to dating and interpretation.

Although the literature had pointed toward the existence of large Postclassic centers in the central Peten (Morley and Brainerd 1956: 114-127; Means 1917; Thompson 1951, 1966, 1970) and although Topoxte was known to represent such a center (Bullard 1970), the epicentral portions of the sites of Cenote and Tayasal were found to date primarily to the Classic Period (A.D. 200-900) in accordance with the earlier findings of Guthe (1921, 1922).

Postclassic occupation was found primarily along the lake shores at Tayasal and modern San Miguel; it was also located at Nima, as had been indicated by the earlier work of Cowgill (1963). While a number of Postclassic structures were trenched or revealed through test-pitting, two were areally excavated (Strs. T15 and T19). No clear evidence was found for re-use of Classic structures by Postclassic peoples although a Postclassic construction (Str. T1ØØ) is indirectly associated with a probable Classic Period E Group arrangement in the site center of Tayasal.

The 1977 and 1979 Research

A program of reconnaissance and laboratory work was undertaken during the summer of 1977. This work completed the initial data processing of the materials collected in 1971, determined what further analysis needed to be done, and evaluated these data to determine which parts of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone would be suitable for further research in future seasons. Although no excavations were initiated following the 1971 season, both detailed drawings and collections were made of stratified matrices within construction excavations (non-archaeological) on Flores. The reconnaissance and mapping program undertaken during 1977 complemented that carried out in 1971. Brunton and tape maps were made of archaeological remains of both known and newly encountered sites - including Tres Naciones, Michoacan, Paxcaman, Nima, the two islands in Lake Quexil,

the eight islands in Lake Peten, and various unmapped portions of Tayasal (specifically the lake shore area). While the mapping of the sites and structures on the peninsular spine was not completed due to time and funding constraints, the 1977 work served to substantiate that most Maya settlement remains were located on the higher ground of the southern portion of the peninsula. The surface collections of looted deposits which were made from Candelaria and Cenote and the large collections made on Flores from modern structural (non-archaeological) excavations further served to amplify the data gathered in 1971 on the density and distribution of settlements within the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone over time.

During the same summer, initial laboratory processing of the 1971 and 1977 collections was completed. In addition to completing the cataloguing of all artifactual specimens (a task begun, but not completed in 1971) and drawing all the reconstructable ceramic vessels (a project also started in 1971), a preliminary study of the skeletal and ceramic materials was also undertaken. The skeletal analysis was done by D. Z. Chase (n.d.) who also aided in the initial ceramic work. When the sherds were shipped to the University of Pennsylvania in late 1979, the ceramic analysis begun in 1977 was continued with the assistance of Rudi Larios and Miguel Orrego during Spring 1980.

Subsequent to the 1977 season of reconnaissance, a

short trip was made to the Peten of Guatemala to perform certain tasks which were necessary for the Tayasal map and the ceramic descriptions. During the summer of 1979, color and paste readings were made of all of the whole and reconstructable vessels in storage at Tikal. While limited in time and scope, the information recorded during this summer has greatly aided in both the individual vessel descriptions included in their respective excavation reports and in the wider ceramic analysis for the zone. In addition, the brief period of time spent on the Tayasal Peninsula enabled a double-check to be made on the location of several groups excavated in 1971.

Summary of the Research

The combined 1971 and 1977 (and 1979) investigations, in conjunction with the earlier research in the area, yielded tangible results. Extensive, and in some cases stratified, Postclassic remains were verified for lake side Tayasal and San Miguel; the lake-side situation at Nima is less clear because of the intensive sand mining undertaken at that site. The epicentral parts of both Tayasal and Cenote were confirmed as dating primarily to the Early and Middle Classic Periods; large-scale Late Classic remains were also revealed at Tayasal. Tayasal evinced an almost continuous sequence of use from the Preclassic Period through the Classic and Postclassic Periods to the Historic Period. In general, however, these occupational remains

were distributed differentially at the site. The Early Postclassic overlay found both in central and lake-side Tayasal was discovered to exhibit more continuity with the Terminal Classic remains than previously expected. The islands in Lake Peten-Itza, with the exception of Flores and Santa Barbara, did not indicate the large Postclassic populations suggested by the numerous constructions found on other islands in the central Peten such as those in Lake Yaxha. The 1977 work at Flores led to a sizeable collection of stratified Postclassic material culture remains from modern construction operations at several loci; these proved to be primarily Early and Middle Postclassic Period in date. Collection of surface ceramics and those tossed away by looters on the islands in Quexil indicated a primarily Terminal Classic occupation; later Postclassic occupation on these islands has, however, been noted by the Rices (1980, 1982). Michoacan, anomalous in the zone in terms of its settlement pattern, appears from an analysis of ceramics collected in the vicinity of looted structures to have been occupied primarily during the Late Classic Period. The site of Paxcaman, which is larger in area than Cenote, seems on the basis of surface collections (including those made of looted structures) to date largely to the Early and Middle Classic Periods and thus be coeval with Cenote and Tayasal; it also appears to have an almost exact duplicate of Cenote's Group E architectural arrangement at its center,

but with the addition of a ball court.

APPROACHES TO THE ANALYSIS: TEMPORAL CONTROL

The 1971 excavations at Tayasal, Cenote, and Nima produced only one radiocarbon date. Although the charcoal was recovered from a sealed primary deposit, the date proved to be much too early for its stratigraphic associations (see Str. C4, Problematic Deposit T2A-1 for further discussion). Several dated monuments (see Table 1) were noted from the site of Tayasal by Morley (1937-39), but none of these were located in a primary context nor could they be securely dated relative to associated constructions and artifacts. Additional undated (plain) monuments (see Table 1) were found in 1971 and 1977 excavations and surveys. Although these do not aid in providing absolute dating for the Tayasal - Paxcaman chronological framework, they do indicate erection of monuments in the zone. Based on stratigraphy (see Strs. C1 and C2), this occurred as early as the Protoclassic era.

The chronological sequence for the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone has been primarily derived from internal stratigraphic sequencing and ceramic typological assessment of primary context lots from deposits such as burials, caches, and refuse from the sites of Tayasal, Cenote, and Nima (see Table 3). In several cases special deposits, stratigraphically related to each other, exist within a single excavation. Through ceramic typology and seriation,

these deposits have been related to other structures containing multiple deposits as well as to isolated deposits. By adding a consideration of the ceramic data from the overburden and fills of the various structures, a ceramic sequence and chronology for the zone were established.

The numerous special deposits (burials and caches) recovered at Tayasal and Cenote formed the primary data base in establishing this chronological sequence; thirty-five burials with associated pottery vessels were recovered from the zone and could be related to stratigraphically constructed features. Pottery vessels also accompanied ten caches and ten problematic deposits. Following determination of the internal sequence based upon excavation records and drawings, these primary context lots were analyzed and ceramic types established. In almost all instances, there is temporal overlap (determined through typological assessment of pottery) amongst deposits between structures, thus allowing seriation of architecture and artifacts within the zone. Three refuse deposits recovered from Tayasal and Cenote additionally aided in fleshing-out the temporal sequence; one other refuse deposit was incompletely recovered from Flores.

Comparisons to other sites were made following development of the local zonal sequence (see below) as a means of cross-dating isolated deposits or in dating the

sequence as a whole. Fill sherds served only as an aid in dating individual constructions or to fill out the descriptions of established ceramic types. The extensive nature of the above mentioned primary context lots enabled the fill sherds to be used secondarily as a double-check on the established Tayasal - Paxcaman sequence. Appendix I presents a distribution of ceramic types and varieties for each phase (see below) as well as the deposits in which each type occurred.

In spite of the credible stratigraphic sequence for the zone, the dearth of absolute dating has made it necessary to utilize ceramic and architectural comparisons and cross-datings with other parts of the central Peten to provide temporal boundaries for the various phases (see below) of the Tayasal - Paxcaman sequence. The sites which were utilized to provide these data were Uaxactun (A. Smith 1950; R. Smith 1955; Ricketson and Ricketson 1937), Seibal (Sabloff 1975; Willey 1975, 1978; Smith 1982), Altar de Sacrificios (Adams 1971, A. Smith 1972), Yaxha (P. Rice 1979a, 1979b), and Tikal (W. Coe 1965a&b, 1967; Culbert unpublished report and ceramic plates on file in The University Museum).

Because of the way in which the sites of Nima, Cenote, and Tayasal were dug (i.e., an emphasis on trenching and test-pitting), ceramics, rather than architectural features, constitute the paramount relative dating tool for individual

excavations on the peninsula. However, it is occasionally possible to use artifact or architectural types or fills as an aid in dating. For instance, Postclassic peoples on the north shore of Tayasal appear to have used dirt fills for constructing substructures and not stone rubble; based on analysis of the overall Tayasal sample, it is likely that low substructures with dirt fills date to the Middle Postclassic, even if the fills are largely lacking in cultural materials.

For the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone, it is often possible to date both the construction and use of a structure to a fairly limited time period because of the presence of both intrusive and non-intrusive deposits such as burials and caches. Frequently, however, the time of construction as opposed to the time of use of a structure is difficult to ascertain in spite of extensive excavation. The final period of use of a structure can only be securely dated by the recovery of primary refuse around it; yet, in most instances not enough areal excavation was done to determine if such was present.

Too often fill sherds or surface scatter must be used to attempt to date the construction and use of a single-phase structure, but it is nearly impossible to establish a use date for a building which has merely been cursorily sampled and has proved to be devoid of primary deposits. Often the fill sherds do not represent the period

of construction; at least at Tayasal, non-intrusive Late Classic interments (based on stratigraphy and accompanying artifacts) may be encountered in apparently reused, but purely Preclassic, sherd-laced fills. The condition of these Preclassic sherds cannot generally be used as a temporal indicator for they are often non-eroded and appear with semi-fresh breaks, much as the typologically assessed later vessel(s) accompanying the cache or burial. It also appears to have been customary for the Tayasal Postclassic peoples to reuse mounded Classic or Preclassic structures with little permanent modification; this occassionally makes it difficult to determine whether the use relates to the earlier structure or to a later reoccupation. In the absence of primary deposits or secure stratigraphy, then, the parameters for dating construction and use are difficult to ascertain and differ in almost every circumstance.

These problems in dating the construction and use of individual structures within Maya sites are not limited to the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone, but are evident throughout the Maya Lowlands. In spite of these drawbacks, the excavated Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone sequence is well-grounded in terms of architectural stratigraphy, especially when viewed in terms of the sequentially related burials, caches, and refuse. These are accompanied by or associated with vessels (133 total whole ceramic pots from caches and burials), constructions and construction phases, sherds (ca. 70,000),

and other artifactual remains (see Appendix II). Additional material in the form of reconstructable vessels is added to this sample from the refuse deposits. While the recovered architecture clearly varies through time, it is primarily the ceramics which may be cross-dated to other established sequences.

A full presentation of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone ceramic types, varieties, groups and complexes, presented preliminarily in Appendix I, will be published in the final University Museum monograph on the Tayasal Project. A brief chronological overview of the modes and major forms which are considered diagnostic for each complex is presented next to aid the reader in understanding the temporal assessments which may be found in each of the excavation reports. While the recovered artifactual and architectural data occasionally allow a temporal assessment at odds with the recovered ceramics, these classes of data are primarily useful as a supplement to temporal determinations made on the basis of ceramics and in making interpretations concerning the function of a particular construction or locus; there is at present insufficient evidence to delineate separate phases for each of these material classes. Therefore, the nomenclature used for the ceramic complexes has been extended to delimit general temporal phases for the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. The relationship of the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone phases to other site sequences in

the southern lowlands is shown in Figure 1-5 while the distribution of various type-classes and major groups by ceramic complex is graphically illustrated in Figure 1-6.

Chunzalam Ceramic Complex: Mamom Ceramic Sphere

The Chunzalam Mamom complex is the earliest recognized one in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. Only occasionally do Chunzalam sherds appear in fills; the only primary deposit relating to this complex was obtained from a looter's excavation on the Candelaria Peninsula (see PD. T51A-1). As presently understood, the occurrance of this complex within the zone could be taken to indicate that the zone was probably not extensively occupied during the Middle Preclassic. However, it is also possible that the general lack of Chunzalam materials in the zone may be ascribed to the excavation strategy followed at Cenote and Tayasal. This strategy dictated the priority of finding later deposits, not earlier ones; consequently, many excavations were not fully excavated to bedrock, especially if no Postclassic materials were recognized within the upper matrices.

The ceramic material assigned to the Chunzalam complex resembles other known central Peten Mamom complexes. The paste is generally quite hard, much harder and better fired than the succeeding Kax Chicanel complex. Some Mars Orange Ware, considered to be a Mamom horizon marker (Smith and Gifford 1966: 162, 167; Willey et al. 1965: 325-331; Willey,

Culbert, and Adams 1967), occurs in the sample, but it is rare. A burnished buffware of tecomate variant form (Temchay Ceramic Group) also characterizes the Tayasal sample; it does not appear to have been recognized at Uaxactun, Seibal, or Altar, but does occur in the lacustrine areas east of Lake Peten (P. Rice, personal comunication 1981). The surfaces of sherds placed in the cream-based Vecanxan Ceramic Group exhibit an extremely varible surface color, which ranges from black to brown to red to cream. The slipped sample of Chunzalam, however, especially the Joventud and Chunhinta Ceramic Groups, display a very waxy finish. The unslipped Achiotes Group is an exact duplicate of material in the same group from Tikal (personal observation, Tikal Type Collection).

Grooving, horizontal fluting, and incision occur as decorative techniques in the sample. The Joventud Group is characterized by pre-fire incision while the Chunhinta Group is distinguished by crude post-fire incision. Forms which occur in the Chunzalam Mamom complex include: dishes with near vertical walls, often with incurved bases; vertical walled vases; jars with outflared necks; tecomates; and inverted rim ollas.

The only artifact which may have temporal significance in association with the Chunzalam complex are hollow figurines, usually with Olmecoid characteristics.

Kax Ceramic Complex: Chicanel Ceramic Sphere

The Kax Chicanel complex is apparently representative of a distinct upsurge of Maya occupation of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. Only one primary deposit may be assigned to this complex (see Bu. T27R-1); Kax Chicanel constructions were also excavated. Based on the omnipresence of Kax Chicanel sherds in most fills (both pure and mixed) of the Tayasal and Cenote area, this era must have been characterized by a sizeable population and much more construction than has been encountered during the 1971 investigations. As with Chunzalam, 1971 excavation strategy may have precluded any extensive recovery of associated architectural remains.

The Kax ceramic material is dominated by the Sierra and Paila Groups with the additional subsidiary presence of the Polvero Group. Bichrome decoration (both resist and non-resist) also seems to make its appearance in this complex. Aside from the rare presence of bichromes, the only other decoration, which is pervasive among the Sierra Group, is the precense of broad-line pre-fire incision and grooving. Temporally, the earlier pastes are characterized by their hardness while later ones are characterized by their crumbliness. The red slip which distinguishes this complex is usually highly polished while the black slip is crackly in appearance. While the cream slip (Flor Group) is polished, it often retains the variablity seen in the

preceeding Vecanxan Group. Forms are monotonous in their non-variablity, generally being either jars with outcurved necks or everted rim dishes.

A late facet of Kax Chicanel has been recognized for the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone based upon internal evidence. Especially characteristic of this facet is the widespread introduction of ash paste in the Sierra Group. Flor Cream is also superceded by Iguana Creek White and an orange slipped ware (ash and non-ash paste) is also introduced (Topol Orange). Non-resist, wavy-line decoration, reminiscent of Usulutan style decoration, also makes its appearance at this time. The characteristic form of the late facet is a bowl with a medial flange. Sierra Red dishes also occur with the presence of mammiform feet, a characteristic also noted at Seibal (Willey 1975:45).

Little is known of the artifacts and architecture associated with the Kax Chicanel complex.

Yaxcheel Ceramic Complex:

Peripheral Floral Park Ceramic Sphere

The Yaxcheel complex follows immediately after the late facet of Kax. The designation of a "Protoclassic" complex in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone is based primarily on architectural stratigraphy and associated deposits at Cenote and is secondarily confirmed by the existence of constructionally sealed fills of redeposited refuse at Tayasal containing only Yaxcheel complex material. Unlike

former ascriptions of Protoclassic complexes to the terminal part of the Preclassic Period (Gifford 1965; Rice 1979a), however, Yaxcheel is dated to the early part of the Early Classic Period (see Cenote Strs. C1 and C2), agreeing to some extent with Sharer's (1978) placement of similar materials at Chalchuapa and Adams' (1971) positioning at Altar de Sacrificios.

Aguacate and Aguila Groups are both present in the Yaxcheel complex; it is sometimes difficult, in fact, to distinguish between these two groups (see discussion in Bu. T1C-1). A black slipped group, Paybono, also makes its appearance in special deposits at Cenote and is technologically transitional to the later Balanza Group. Polychrome decoration is apparently introduced to the zone during this era and the late facet Kax wavy-line decoration continues, but becomes more standardized and less fluid in technique. Other decorative techniques, such as incision, are generally not found. Forms that may be assigned to the Yaxcheel complex include bowls with Z-angles and bowls with basal breaks and mammiform tetrapods. Solid nubbin feet are also prevalent as are vessels with groove-hooked lips.

While no specific artifacts or architectural techniques can be solely assigned to a time equivalent with Yaxcheel, the temporal span occuppied by the complex appears to have been an era of change from the preceeding Kax complex. A multitude of new traits appear in the Tayasal - Paxcaman

Zone. Some of these have known antecedents in Kax; while others do not, it is suspected that further intensive excavation would produce them. In particular, the stela cult and the practice of caching skulls appear to have become widespread during Yaxcheel times. The erection and use of E Groups (Ricketson and Ricketson 1937; Ruppert 1940) is also associated with these activities; either these groups came into existence at this time or during the late facet of Kax.

Hoxchunchan Ceramic Complex:

Peripheral Tzakol Ceramic Sphere

The Hoxchunchan Peripheral Tzakol complex has some continuities with the preceeding Yaxcheel complex, but looses the Protoclassic traits which characterize the latter. Aguila Orange continues; however, it is represented by forms not found in the preceeding complex. Blackware (Balanza Group) becomes much more prominent in the archaeological record, especially in special deposits dating to the Hoxchunchan complex. While special deposits representing Hoxchunchan are quite numerous, fills containing material representative of this complex are not; whether this is due to a sampling problem in the Tayasal and Cenote data is not clear. It is possible that this apparent lack may be due to the structures of this period being buried under subsequent Late Classic constructions, which were in general not deeply probed in 1971.

Ceramics of the Hoxchunchan complex are characterized by glossy surfaces. Decorative technique is primarily composed of complicated gouge-incision on blackwares. The elaborate polychromy that characterizes the equivalent Tzakol Phase at Uaxactun (Smith 1955) is not found in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. "Teotihuacan" - influenced pottery (cylinder tripods with slab feet) is present in special deposits, but is not generally represented in fills. While the lack of such at Seibal led Sabloff (1975: 14-15) to postulate a marked population reduction at that site, such is not the case at Cenote where it is clear from the stratigraphic excavations and associated special deposits that the sequence is continuous from Yaxcheel to Pakoc.

Forms characteristic of Hoxchunchan include: dishes with basal flanges; round sided bowls; cylinder tripods; and spouted jars. An important attribute introduced in the Hoxchunchan complex is a ring base, which may be found either on bowls or dishes.

The only artifact which seems to occur solely during Hoxchunchan times is a hematite mosaic mirror, usually mounted on a stone backing. This composite artifact appears in both special deposits and in fills containing sherds of the Hoxchunchan complex. Towards the end of Hoxchunchan, it would appear that Plaza Plan 2 arrangements (Becker 1971) were introduced into the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone.

Pakoc Ceramic Complex: Tepeu Ceramic Sphere

Pakoc Tepeu pottery is quite prevalent in the fills of the Tayasal Peninsula and is represented in seven special deposits. The pottery of this complex is characterized by a glossy finish; in fills, much of this finish is not present on the recovered sherds. There does in fact seem to be a dichotomy within this complex between sherds with well bonded slips and those whose slips are not well bonded. Based on an examination of the materials from Tikal (type collection) and on the large number of sherds with poorly bonded slips in the Tayasal - Paxcaman collections, it would appear that the pottery with a better bonded slip correlates with a non-ash paste and was not local to the Tayasal area while pottery with a loosely bonded slip correlates with an ash paste and may have been a local product. The hard slipped, non-ash paste wares usually are represented in the special deposits while the more common ash paste wares are not.

The Pakoc complex is characterized by a decrease in the amount of blackwares that are present and a noticeable increase in polychromy. Redwares without decoration are rare. The Saxche Orange Ceramic Group is the dominant fineware group. Black-painted designs are common. Forms common in this period include jars with vertical necks (often black slipped), tripod (oven shaped feet) flanged dishes, figure-painted cylinders (later part of Pakoc), and

deep, rounded-based, incurved-rim vases (early part of Pakoc).

One artifact class, stone spindle whorls, may be diagnostic of this phase for the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone.

Hobo Ceramic Complex: Tepeu Ceramic Sphere

The Hobo ceramic complex encompasses the Tepeu 2 - Tepeu 3 complexes defined for Uaxactun and is analogous in its continuity over this timespan to the Spanish Lookout complex of Barton Ramie (Gifford 1976: 225-227). While the early facet of Hobo exhibits close similarities to Tepeu 2 - Imix materials noted elsewhere, the late facet of Hobo continues in the Tepeu 2 tradition while incorporating a few characteristics of both the Tepeu 3 - Etznab complexes to the north and from the Spanish Lookout complex to the east. Unlike Seibal and Altar de Sacrificios, little Fine Orange Ware is found during the late facet. Like the Pakoc ceramic complex, the Hobo ceramic complex is marked by a dichotomy between ash-paste, soft-slip and calcite-paste, hard-slip; again the ash-paste, soft-slippped pottery is typical of both facets of the complex except in special deposits.

Much of the polychrome decoration which is prevalent in the Pakoc complex is replaced by monochrome decoration on all but the elaborately decorated mortuary and cache pieces. "Multistroke" decoration is representative of the early facet of Hobo. This term is used to describe parallel vertical, somtimes wavy, stripes in contrasting orange and

red tones, usually on the interior of Hobo vessels, particularly flaring sided bowls. Although this decorative technique continues into the late facet, it apparently declined in popularity and appears to be restricted to special deposits during this time. Fineware line-painting, using a red hematite base, is typical of the late facet. Pattern stamping is a common form of decoration on the shoulder of jar necks as well as on the rims of large incurving basins. Model-carving also occurs, but is not a frequent decorative mode.

The Hobo ceramic complex is easily recognized by the new variety of forms which occur within it. Tripod, flat-bottomed plates, vertical or slightly flaring-sided bowls, and thick, incurved rim basins are the more prevalent forms of this complex. Grater bowls are introduced in the late facet, but do not form a major component. While figure painted cylinder vases occur throughout Hobo, tripod cylinder vases are also first present during the later facet. In general, the cylinder vases are characterized by incurving rims. Also new on the local level are very thick, heavy, and shallow tripod plates with notched flanges; these are reminiscent of Spanish Lookout material of the same date.

Bark-beaters, figurines, and pottery spindle whorls appear to be characteristic artifacts which occur with the Hobo ceramic complex. During the later facet of the

complex, Plaza Plan 4, recognized at Tikal as a plaza group with a central small structure or altar (Becker 1971), makes an appearance in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone.

Chilcob Ceramic Complex: New Town Ceramic Sphere

The Chilcob ceramic complex has both an early and late facet. The early facet is defined by the introduction of the Augustine and Maskall groups into the Central Peten while the later facet is characterized by what appears to be a large amount of ceramic experimentation. The later facet also sees the common use of both scroll and bell-shaped feet, which, if they do appear, are rare in the early facet. In general, a monochrome orange slip replaces the red slip of the Classic Period. Effigy head scroll feet, each individually modeled, comprises the only common plastic decoration for the Chilcob complex. With the exception of grater bowls, incision, as a decorative mode, is extremly rare in the Tayasal sample for this complex. Polychrome decoration on the interior walls of plates does occur, but is not common. Plumbate is introduced to the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone at this time; two whole vessels form the content of two different special deposits. The recovered Plumbate sherds, although few in number, are widely distributed at the site of Tayasal. The ware would appear to be significant in the Chilcob ceramic complex in contrast to sparser occurences at other Peten sites.

Several new artifactual types may also appear with the

Chilcob ceramic complex. Pottery pestles appear to be temporally confined to the Chilcob contexts. Netsinkers are introduced to the Tayasal sequence at this time and continue throughout the Postclassic. Figurines, some similar to those illustrated by Sanders for Tulum (1960: Figure 8b2), also occur, perhaps representing a Postclassic survival of the Classic Period figurine tradition.

Cocahmut Ceramic Complex: New Town Ceramic Sphere

A period of seemingly general homogeneity in both form and surface treatment follows the heterogeneity of the late facet of Chilcob. Most characteristic of the Cocahmut ceramic complex is the Paxcaman Ceramic Group with its diagnostic snail shell inclusions in the paste. The surface color of the monochrome slipped ceramics changes in the Cocahmut ceramic complex from the orange color characteristic of the early facet slipped Chilcob pottery to a deep red color, which is either dull or glossy depending on preservation.

Decoration in the Cocahmut ceramic complex consists of occasional mold-formed effigy feet, polychromy, and incised designs. Scroll and smaller bell-shaped feet are common. Incision, usually in the form of mat designs or serpent segments, occurs on the interior rims of collared bowls and occasionally on the interior walls of plates. Exterior incision, usually in the form of solar eyes and god heads, occurs on tecomate and bowl forms which appear to occur in

Cocahmut special deposits. Polychrome decoration, as in the preceeding period, consists of black line on paste decoration but is common in almost all fills. This kind of decoration usually occurs on the interior walls of plates, on the exterior shoulders of jars, or on the exteriors of incurved bowls. As with incision, the polychrome decoration on the incurved bowls appears to be different and more complex than that which occurs on the plates and jars.

It is likely that human effigy figure censers are introduced into the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone during the timespan of the Cocahmut ceramic complex. The occurrence of these, however, is rare in contrast to the large numbers which occur in the Northern Yucatec ceramic tradition as represented at Mayapan (Smith 1971) and Santa Rita (D. Chase 1982).

Figurines continue to be made and used during the era represented by the Cocahmut ceramic complex. These are different in form than those of the Chilcob phase, being almost completely solid and usually representing a seated figure. They also are made of a snail shell paste like Paxcaman pottery. The only other artifacts which are ascribable to this timespan are the small points, usually of obsidian, which occur at Tayasal. These have been thought to be representative of the Late Postclassic elsewhere (Proskouriakoff 1962b).

Kauil Ceramic Complex: Undesignated Ceramic Sphere

The latest ceramic complex in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone is called Kauil. Its early facet is thought to be represented by red line decoration on bowls and plates and by the rare occurrence of the Topoxte Red Ceramic Group in the Tayasal area. The Paxcaman Ceramic Group continues in use during the early facet of the complex, but it is not clear whether or not snail-paste Paxcaman Red continues into the Historic Period. It is suspected that the introduction of this decorative mode correlates in some way with the existence of a Yucatec type settlement pattern in the lakes to the east of Lake Peten (A. Chase 1982). This settlement pattern, characterized by a Mayapan style temple assemblage (Proskouriakoff 1962a, Rice and Rice 1981; Johnson in press) does not occur in the Lake Peten basin.

The late facet of Kauil is defined by crude replications of Paxcaman forms, often with red line decoration; these are not frequent, however, and have a calcite, non-snail, paste. In combination with the unslipped Chilo Ceramic Group and its replication of modern forms (Reina and Hill 1978: Figure 41), these are believed to represent the latest locally made ceramics in the Lake Peten region. It should be noted, however, that these latter two kinds of pottery are poorly represented in the Tayasal collections. All of this late pottery comes from the peninsular mainland; none has been located on any of the

islands in Lake Peten.

The Historic Period is often difficult to isolate from the Postclassic. Majolica pottery and iron nails do, however, occur infrequently in the collections and allow for the definition of a deposit as being Historic by their presence; in the absence of these two diagnostics, however, it is difficult to distinguish between Historic and Postclassic deposits.

APPROACHES TO THE ANALYSIS: CONTEXTUAL CONSIDERATIONS

Before it is possible to move to higher order interpretations and even lower level data description, it is first necessary to understand the approach (i.e., the biases, preconceptions, and impedimenta) that an analyst is taking towards the subject matter. In archaeological reports these prejudgements have rarely been spelled out, but it is of primary significance for a full understanding of the logic behind the conclusions. The approach used in this dissertation is derived neither entirely from settlement pattern archaeology nor from spatial analysis, but utilizes aspects of both in combination with contextual analysis and its minimal unit of investigation, the deposit (not structures or artifacts). Deposits are seen as that special class of archaeological remains which provide the best starting point for dating, the determination of patterns, and, eventually, the interpretation of certain kinds of prehistoric behavior. Deposits have served as the

basis for interpretations before, but generally the results have ranged from one extreme - tabulating burials and caches from a single site (Smith 1950: Table 6) - to oversimplification of mortuary patterns between sites (Rathje 1970). What is being undertaken here is more interpretive than the former and more descriptive than the latter.

While settlement archaeology is primarily concerned with past synchronic social systems, contextual analysis examines the temporal aspects of the prehistoric systems which were once operative in the site, zone, or region under consideration. In attempting such, contextual analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between materials and contexts (see below) and the ascription of natural or cultural meaning to the materials, the contexts, or both.

The Archaeological Record

Two major elements comprising the archaeological record are "materials" and "matrices." Materials may either be natural or they may be cultural; if they are cultural, they may either be termed artifacts or ecofacts. Artifacts are any objects which have been visibly altered by humans; ecofacts are any natural or seemingly unaltered objects which may have been used by humans. All materials lie within a matrix; surface-scattered items form a matrix of their own. For the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone, a matrix is the

smallest, non-excavation feature defined archaeologically (i.e., equivalent to a strata or lens, but not always with the horizontal implication suggested by these two terms). A matrix may or may not be cultural in derivation and may also be equivalent to, larger than, or smaller than an excavation recovery device (always called a "lot" in the field system the Project utilized).

While context often has a general meaning of provenience and associations, it is used here to mean a grouping of one or more archaeologically recovered matrices which can be assigned either a natural or cultural meaning and origin by the analyst (see below for specific examples). Context constitutes the initial building block for further analysis and interpretation. Determination of contextual relationships also involves a consideration of the cultural and natural transformations involved in the production of the archaeological record (Schiffer 1976).

Especially important to archaeologists is conceptualization of the deposition of matrices or strata: were they laid down quickly or was there long term deposition, and are they dependent on the nature of the site or feature under investigation? The obvious answer is the third possibility, but the polemical nature of this question is very much in deliberation in the work done by Bronson (1974) in Southeast Asia and that done by Sheets (1974, 1978) in El Salvador. Sheets takes the implicit position

that strata result from long processes of accumulation and that the contents of these strata are therefore important as they probably represent redeposited refuse. Bronson sees his strata as being quick accumulations; the importance of the strata to Bronson is not in what is in them, but in the relationships between strata interfaces. While Sheets views the temporal interface between strata as being of short duration, Bronson sees these as being long term. Both of these differing opinions in interpreting the strata under investigation are mirrored in the respective analyses. Sheets assumes that frequency distributions will mirror reality while Bronson looks to behavioral or catastrophic explanations of the strata. Both Sheets and Bronson represent viable poles of a spectrum; however, their respective works are also suggestive of the need for further review of the effect that differing concepts and assumptions may have on the interpretation of data.

Given the variable nature of strata, a basic problem exists in their interpretation, especially once they have been excavated. Clarke (1978: 63) has suggested that even an "excavation, properly conducted, is anything other than an effective system." Schiffer, Sullivan, and Klinger (1978: 4-12) have noted that the following problems exist in interpreting an excavation (let alone the temporal dimensions of strata): (1) site definition, the problem of simply defining the domain of a specific "site"; (2)

visibility, the degree to which "the environment creates variability in the extent to which an observer can detect the presence of archaeological materials at or below a given place;" (3) accessibility, "constraints on observor mobility;" (4) unit size, the dimensions of an excavation; (5) unit shape, the shape of an excavation (transects vs quadrats); (6) sampling scheme, "the procedure by which sample units are selected;" (7) sample size and fraction, the estimation of the amount of the population sampled to be used in making probability statements; (8) intensity, "the amount of effort devoted to inspecting surveyed areas;" (9) abundance, "the frequency or prevalence of a site or artefact type in the study area;" (10) clustering, "the degree to which archaeological materials are spatially aggregated;" (11) obtrusiveness, "the probability that particular archaeological material can be discovered by a specific technique;" and (12) stratification, the statistical way in which an area is "divided into subpopulation or strata, each of which is sampled independently." Additional considerations include field workers, recording procedures, surface collections, and testing (Schiffer, Sullivan, and Klinger 1978: 14-15). These considerations are important, but as Clarke (1978: 63) notes, "comments of considerable length have been directed towards giving the reader a clear understanding of the approaches and procedures essential for proper excavation

without providing any reason for believing them to be adequate." Thus, not only may one's conceptualization of the anticipated record before excavation preordain some of the results, but the conduct of the excavation itself may further limit the analysis and conclusions, possibly even leading to spurious findings.

Clarke (1978) has shown that individual excavators perceive different things and collect different data; the excavations in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone bear this out. Sections, notes, and photographs are all variable in quality and dependent on the excavator. Because of the individual element involved in archaeological investigations, there are particular problems in both in-field interpretation of archaeological stratigraphy and post-field interpretation of the field records. What is represented in a section or plan as opposed to what was actually present can be checked against notes and photographs. Biases of different excavators may be revealed by carefully checking what they wrote and what subsequent analysis reveals.

This relates to a general question as to the possible biases inherent in archaeological research and how they influence the structure of archaeological inference. Schiffer (1976: 18) has explicitly noted the archaeologist's reluctance to examine this realm: "Conspicuously absent in all introductory text books (e.g. Hole and Heizer 1973; Fagan 1973; Rouse 1972) or in any texts for that matter, is

a section or sections describing the archaeological knowledge required to infer some aspect of a past cultural system."

Through the drawings and extensive descriptions provided with each of the following excavation reports, an attempt has been made to provide all the information necessary for allowing the reader to assess interpretations provided for the analyzed Tayasal - Paxcaman data. The fact that several different data sources - i.e., notebooks, photographs, drawings, notecards, and the actual excavated material - have been utilized independently and then in conjunction to arrive at an interpretation of the excavated Tayasal - Paxcaman data should assure that the end result is the best possible definition of the archaeological record.

Middens, Contexts, and The Lowland Maya

The realities of the archaeological record, as bounded by depositional practices of the ancient inhabitants, have never been securely placed into a comprehensive frame of reference. Part of this failure is due to the intrinsic difficulty of reconstructing ancient behavior, but a large part of this problem is also due to the frequent incompatability of armchair archeological theory and actual field situations. Although a midden may be fairly easily defined here as "the spot or locale which is the recipient of household or other disposal," it is often rather difficult to make an in-field identification of such. Most

researchers intuitively know what is and is not a "midden;" it is usually recognized in the Maya area (see Sabloff 1975: 12-13; Wilk 1979) by the presence of fairly large sherds, often with clean breaks, which may be pieced together to form reconstructable vessels, a concentration of animal bone or shell (such as Pomacea), and sometimes ash - in other words, a garbage deposit. Yet, the precise behavior that led to the creation of any one deposit is usually difficult to ascertain.

Because of the problem with the interpretation of the word midden (see previous discussion of long term versus short term deposition), the word refuse is used here in accord with the concept of short term deposition (Bronson 1974) while midden is reserved for long term deposition. No examples of long term primary deposition (i.e., middens) are known from the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. There are, however, at least five primary or secondary refuse deposits known from the zone (see Table 39). Four terms - midden, refuse, fill, and special deposits - should incorporate all culturally significant matrices (i.e., contexts) encountered archaeologically. As said, refuse refers to materials deposited over a short period of time (theoretically within a single generation), often (but not always) as a single event; usually these materials are found in association with a structure and are found within a single matrix. Midden refers to cultural residue deposited in a single locus over

a long period of time (theoretically over many generations) as multiple events; often these materials may not be related to any one structure and occur in more than one matrix. Fills are both cultural and natural materials gathered up, either consciously or fortuitously, to be included in the core of some construction; as such the cultural debris included with the dirt and stone may loose much of their original locational and functional significance. Special Deposits, on the other hand, are materials which are meaningfully placed as a unit, often in a specific way; these include burials and caches in the Maya area.

It is necessary both to identify the kind of context the analyst is dealing with and to define the possible limitations that bear on interpretations of the context. Sharer and Ashmore (1979) note that the following kinds of behavior result in the occurrence of primary (or pristine) deposits in the archaeological record: manufacture, use and meaningul deposition. Factors which must be considered in any contextual analysis include: (1) the disturbance or non-disturbance of the deposit; (2) the kind of behavior that conditions its formation; and (3) that categories of deposits are not mutually exclusive. Because of the vagaries of the archaeological record (see above), it is impossible to define exactly the behavior that accounted for a specific deposit; an approximate identification of that behavior, however, has to be attempted. The following

contexts, each of which is the result of specific behavior(s), have been noted in the Tayasal - Paxcaman investigations:

a. Formalized constructions; these include various stages of assembly and begin with floors, facades, and walls but ultimately result in Structures and/or Platforms.

b. Intentional (and potentially meaningful) deposits, such as burials, caches, or offerings (special deposits).

c. Abandoned material (non-catastrophic), such as items left on the floor of a structure; as some objects may have been curated (Schiffer 1976: 56), a total artifactual assemblage may not be present (Refuse).

d. Ritual interment of architecture, following Robertson (1980: 10); (items associated with this act may either be classified as Refuse or as a special deposit depending on excavation strategy and associated identifications).

e. Garbage gathered together from a single locale and then deposited as a unit in a single location or localized garbage which is directly used as fill material as defined for Tikal by Puleston (1973); (associated items may again be classified by analyst as either Refuse or Fill depending on excavation strategy).

f. Material of multiple origins, which may include garbage (both midden and refuse), demolition debris from buildings, etc., which has been gathered together and arbitrarily or expediently used (Fill).

g. Surface and/or Humus scatter (this may derive from Loss, Eroded Fill, Refuse, and/or Special Deposit).

Four other contexts, which do not occur in the Tayasal - Paxcaman sample, should also be noted:

h. Primary habitation debris generally left in place as a total assemblage due to accidental catastrophic events such as structural collapse sealing intact living floors (as for example at Str. 1B-18 at Quirigua - Sharer 1980; Refuse).

i. Debitage discarded as it was produced or used in a workshop area, generally resulting in a total subassemblage (as for example the obsidian recovered in El Salvador - Sheets 1972, 1975; Refuse).

j. Garbage moved directly from occupational or activity areas and found secondarily dumped near or around structures, such as Robertson's (1980: 10) "secondary occupational debris" and Deboer's (1974, 1975) "arc effect" refuse; this material is cumulative and not deposited as a unit (see also Nohmul Str. 20 - D. Chase 1982); Refuse).

k. Long term primary deposition of garbage in the same locale (as for example at Lake Cuzcachapa, El Salvador - Sharer 1978; Midden).

The above contexts form the basic units for the interpretation of stratigraphic relationships in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. They have also been used in making any assessment of the dating or function of the field-investigated area under analysis and have been systematically inter-related to provide an interpretation of the history of events in that locale.

Contextual Analysis and Archaeological Reconstruction

Work undertaken in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone of the cental Peten of Guatemala provides a wealth of information on Maya material culture, regional variation, and temporal sequence, all of which should be useful descriptive data to other Mayanists for comparative purposes. However, the attempt here is to provide more than a description of excavations and material culture remains by time period. As previously stated, the intent of this thesis is to emphasize the contextual relationships of the material remains as a means for making temporal assessments and higher order interpretations. Like many recent structure reports from the Maya area, the excavation reports found on the following pages present the stratigraphic associations (of superimposed constructions and their constituent fills and deposits) and construction sequence for the individual

structures; if possible, the relationships between these individual constructions and others are defined. These reports differ, however, from many previous Maya tomes (see especially Barton Ramie, Altar de Sacrificios, Seibal) in that they do not follow the current practice of separating the descriptions of the excavated architectural sequence from the detailed discussions of associated interments and other special deposits; the ceramics and artifacts found with these deposits have also not been taken out of their context. The emphasis in the body of the text is in providing detailed descriptions of both deposits and constructions which may be used for interpretive purposes on a higher level. The intensive discussions of archaeological miniutiae also serve the purpose of providing data which will be necessary for future interpretations when new data are collected from other sites. While this approach has been recently employed in the Maya area (Pendergast 1980: 28-29, 1982), the results in this case are new.

Tourtellot (1970:409) has referred to this approach as "contextual analysis," defining it as "a process of controlled circular reasoning." Within this dissertation, however, contextual analysis is more precisely defined as the identification or delineation of stratigraphic, temporal, and spatial relationships that exist, first, between primary deposits (specifically, burials, caches, and refuse) and associated constructions and, second, between

the temporal and spatial placement and distribution of deposits and constructions within the overall site and/or zone. Besides providing the temporal definition of specific construction activities, the Tayasal - Paxcaman data can be expanded to attempt to answer other general questions of sequence relating to the Protoclassic and the Postclassic Periods. For instance, a consideration of contextual relationships at Cenote additionally exposes problems in the traditional seriation of ceramics and horizon markers of the Maya Early Classic Period. The importance of contextual analysis, however, is evident on yet higher levels of inference, as the spatial patterning of deposits at Tayasal and Cenote can be used to generate a model of site and zonal development over time - trends which may have wider applicability to the Maya realm.

Functional Reconstruction

Archaeologists seek to move from simple description of material remains to the reconstruction and explanation of behavior. Past archaeological reports have concentrated on the production of culture histories for the sites and areas under investigation. While this was and is a laudable goal, more recent investigations have attempted to move to the realm of the explanation of culture process (cf. Flannery 1967; Freidel 1980). Settlement archaeology represents an area in which process has been treated in the Maya area (cf. Ashmore 1981). Yet, analysis of archaeologically defined

settlement patterns have only begun to expose the organizational principles of prehistoric Maya communities.

Figures calculated for population density per square kilometer have resulted in a revolution of our understanding of the Maya, specifically the intensive nature of their agricultural systems (Puleston 1973; Harrison and Turner 1978; Flannery 1981). The view of Maya social organization has correspondingly changed from one emphasizing a vacant ceremonial center associated with cargo models, derived from modern ethnography (Vogt 1961, 1964; Vogt and Cancian 1970; Rathje 1970), to one of an urban center (Haviland 1970) associated with ancestor worship, derived first from archaeology alone (Becker 1971, 1979) and then secondly from ethnography (Colby 1976). The following research will reinforce this second model, especially stressing archaeological data and their use in reconstructing the development and organization of ancient Maya social structure within the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone..

Once the basic data recovered from the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone have been ordered within a temporal frame, it is feasible to attempt to reconstruct site and zonal organization(s) and then, if possible, describe the social system of the zone over time. In order to do this, it will be necessary first to look at the ecological dimensions of the zone to determine if they may have been partially responsible for the discernable archaeological patterns

which occur (see below and Trigger 1968). Following this, it may then be conceivable to provide an interpretation of the archaeological remains in terms of the ancient community (Chang 1968, 1972). While the primary units of analysis of settlement archaeology have included the feature, the structure, the group, the site, and ultimately the zone or, on a broader basis, the region (Ashmore 1981; Flannery 1976), the hierarchical arrangement and formal definition of these units, so important for settlement archaeology, form only a minor part of the following consideration. Unlike the standard settlement archaeology practice of establishing hierarchical units and then attempting to define organizational systems, this contextual analysis involves an additional step or steps in which the archaeologically defined relationships extant within individual contexts (especially burials, caches, and refuse) as well as between contexts and constructions are examined to identify patterns which may be representative of the organizational structure of past societies.

The term pattern is here used to mean replicated groupings or configurations of contexts and material remains. While there are numerous lower level groupings or configurations encountered archaeologically, such as the occurrence of sherds in fills, the word pattern will not be used in reference to these. An example of a pattern is the presence of particular kinds of objects in association with

burials deposited in specific locales or with only one sex. Patterns also include the more traditional settlement variety, in the existence of specific kinds of ground plans. The evidence for these recurrent groupings or configurations of contexts and material remains exists in the body of this thesis, but are also defined and described in detail in the Conclusions where interpretations of their probable significance are offered.

For the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone, the structure, its positioning within time and space and its archaeologically determined associations, forms a focus for discussions of the reconstruction of the past social system. Deposits are systematically related to associated structures. Combining the location and kind of deposits within a specific construction and, then, the placement of the associated structure within its group and site location, reveals other patterns, especially when considered within a temporal frame. The ultimate goal of settlement archaeology and of the additional contextual analysis used within this study is the determination of the function and social implications of defined archaeological patterns.

Size-Rank and the Determination of Function

The functional reconstruction of any ancient Maya community has plagued Maya archaeology since its inception. In spite of the growing sophistication in the analysis and interpretive tools that are used, progress in reconstructing

function has been slow. Inductive determinations are most commonly utilized within the Maya area for functional reconstructions. These include Haviland's (1966) "principle of abundance," which states that the most common structure type at a site should be representative of residential house platforms. Follow-up studies to Haviland's tenet have indicated that approximately 16% of what are assumed to be housemounds at Tikal are non-residential (Haviland 1970).

Especially important within the inductive framework for Maya functional reconstruction has been the interpretation of sheer mass. Size - functional linkages have been used to order site hierarchies. Hammond (1975c) has used a survey of the archaeology of northern Belize to establish a hierarchical tier of nine settlement types; he (1974a) has also used other locational tenets such as central place theory, nearest neighbor boundary definition, and Thiessen polygons to suggest a territorial and political organization of Maya sites. As Adams and Jones (1981: 302) have pointed out, however, these are basically useless exercises because of the absence of differential weightings. Yet, their critique of Hammond's use of northern Belize archaeological data to establish a site hierarchy is unjustified; the use of primary archaeological data, where available, is undoubtedly more accurate than the temporally indistinct and idealized data used by Adams and Jones to model both temporal and spatial regional settlement

hierarchies. The use of the number of courtyard or plaza groups at a site to establish a rank-size rule by architectural mass as done by Adams and Jones is simplistic; their argument also manifests one of the problems for which they criticize Hammond: not weighting their own basic unit. The problems evident in their general approach are made explicit when specific cases are examined in depth. They (1981: 313, 317) refer to a Late Classic "growth spurt" and "florescence" at Tayasal, something true only of the Main Group of the site. Tayasal is also placed into the second order of their hierarchy (1981: Table 1) based on its having 8 courtyards and 1 acropolis (worth 2 courtyards) for a total ranking of 10; following their criteria, however, a review of the new Tayasal Project map (Figure 3-1) would give the site at least 40 courtyards and 3 acropoli for a minimal ranking of 46. According to the Adams and Jones' (1981) size-ranking, then, Tayasal is the second most important site (after Tikal) in the entire Maya Lowlands. While this is a flattering assessment, its accuracy may be questioned.

Also evident in the Maya settlement pattern literature dealing with the functional reconstruction of past cultural systems are several attempts at deriving social rank. Size - elaboration links of structural groups have been used to this end (Haviland 1966; Ashmore 1981; see also Flannery and Marcus 1976 for Oaxaca). The presence of what is

interpreted as a temple or shrine in a structural group has especially been viewed as indicative of high social rank (see Haviland 1966 for Tikal and Millon 1976 for Teotihuacan).

Burials and Functional Reconstructions

Perhaps the most significant findings, though, have been related to burial data. In an analysis of the Tikal interments, Haviland (1967) was able to demonstrate that those individuals who were accompanied with elaborate burial furniture and who were placed in what were interpreted as important locales had skeletal remains indicative of higher stature, perhaps associated with a better and class-linked diet.

Rathje (1970) used burial data to interpret the Maya social structure of the Southern Lowlands; unfortunately, his study is rife with problems. While Rathje's (1970: 360) first postulate, that "burials and artefacts were not randomly distributed, but varied in direct relation to other aspects of Classic Maya society," is justifiable, his other two stated assumptions are untenable: that all Maya sites "shared common patterns of socio-politico organization" and that "time" can "be considered relative to burial patterns." This latter postulate was used to compare temporally disparate burial samples from a series of sites (similar to the problem in Adams and Jones 1981); Early Classic Uaxactun interments were compared with those dating to the

Protoclassic, Early Classic, and early Late Classic at Barton Ramie; Late Classic Uaxactun burials were compared with Late Classic and Early Postclassic Barton Ramie interments. Besides the difference between the kinds of sites being compared and their participation within very distinctive architectural and ceramic traditions, his need to combine the data in this way clearly negates his second postulate. Beyond this, it is difficult to understand how Uaxactun Late Classic burials can be compared with Postclassic ones at Barton Ramie, given that the latter interments represent an introduced and disjunctive tradition (see Bullard 1973; Willey, Glass, and Gifford 1965; Willey 1973). While the problems inherent in archaeological sampling make the majority of his results not significant in statistical terms, the problem of interpretation is compounded in that the data that Rathje utilized were not faithfully reproduced (i.e., his crucial Early Period Barton Ramie Burial 13 is actually Late Period even by his own temporal split; Early Period Barton Ramie Burial 6 should also be included in his Late Period; his Early Period Uaxactun Burial 27 is actually of unknown sex and has 2 less vessels; his Early Period Uaxactun Burial 26 has 9 additional vessels; his Early Period Uaxactun Burial 29 has an additional vessel and jade; two Early Period Uaxactun burials which do not accord with his arguments because of a paucity of goods are left out of his table; Uaxactun Late

Period Burial 72 has 4 vessels, 1 bone artifact, and is of unknown sex; Mound BR-1 would appear to be a Late Period temple mound). Also, the Uaxactun burial analysis only distinguished between infant, adult, and child; Barton Ramie added the term young adult to its distinctions. While Rathje (Ibid: 368) makes much of the differences in the treatment of young adults at the sites, he does not appear to have rechecked the Uaxactun detailed descriptions.

Rathje (Ibid: 368) has also interpreted what he termed "architectural patterns" as being significant, specifically that "the appearances of palaces marks the end of the Early Period and the beginning of the Late Period." As Barton Ramie has no palaces, how can it have a Late Period for comparative purposes? In contrast to Rathje's (Ibid: 369) view of Classic Maya settlement patterns, the Tayasal data (presented in Chapter III) show the Late Classic Maya to have been living in outlying groups of house platforms (Str. Gr. 31; Str. Gr. 36) rather than in palaces (Str. Gr. 30).

Maya society is also cast by Rathje (Ibid: 368-369) in terms of the democratic, vacant center, cargo system model of Vogt (1961, 1964), where wealth (i.e., his burial goods) was all important; this model is now generally discredited in Maya settlement pattern studies as it does not take into account recent statements of lineage - ancestor worship (M. Coe 1981; Colby 1976). Partially associated with his use of the cargo model is an attempt to see the development of a

true hereditary system only in his Late Period (Rathje 1970: 369). Based on the presence of large scale civic architecture, Webster (1977: 344) has suggested that warfare led to the development of Maya chiefdoms in the Lowlands by 400 B. C. Following this line of argument, a hierarchical system, possibly hereditary in nature, was most likely in existence at the beginning of the Early Classic at Cenote based on the presence of civic architecture in the form of an E Group (Str. C1 and C5; see Chapter II); a similar system was probably operative at Tayasal by the middle part of the Early Classic Period (Bu. T12B-1; see Chapter III). While the Tayasal burial data (specifically Bu. T7B-3) indicate that authority positions were ascribed by the Late Classic, and possibly earlier, Rathje (Ibid: 369) argues that all such Late Classic positions were achieved.

In summary, while a fine start in the use of burial data to reconstruct Maya social structure was made by Haviland (1967), Rathje's (1970) attempt at an overall synthesis is subject to serious critique. Perhaps because of the disorienting multitude of problems in Rathje's paper, little else has been attempted in this potentially most rewarding area of information.

Other Attempts at Functional Reconstruction

Some scholars have utilized deductive approaches to attempt the reconstruction of functions for Maya centers; most of these approaches are complementary to the inductive

approaches mentioned above. Haviland (1970) used the concept of Tikal as an urban center as a base from which to determine functions which must have been present. Webster (1977) employed a developmental model for Maya society stressing warfare to posulate the functions of certain parts of Maya society. Quirigua has been viewed as an important trading entrepot in order to reconstruct activities which may have taken place (Ashmore 1981).

While several studies (Dzibalchaltun - Kurjack 1974; Quirigua - Ashmore 1981; Chalchuapa - Sharer 1978; Oaxaca - Flannery and Marcus 1981) have led to the archaeological descriptions of site growth and function, others have attempted kin group reconstructions (cf. Chang 1958). In the Maya area, the majority of these have been undertaken in the Highlands, ostensibly because of the extant ethnohistoric sources. Both Utatlan (Wallace 1977) and Kaminaljuyu (Michels 1979) have had their organizational structures interpreted in terms of moieties. In the case of Kaminaljuyu, many of these reconstructed kin patterns are projected backward through time. While some of these patterns have been tested archaeologically (Wallace 1977; Carmack and Weeks 1980), their association with the remains are still by no means certain.

In summary, it should be noted that few past attempts to derive functional reconstructions from the archaeological data, be they either lower or higher level interpretations,

have been entirely successful. Much of this failure can be attributed to a lack of concern with detail provided in the archaeology and the aggrandizement of specific academic viewpoints. The contextual analysis of the archaeological data from the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone is presented in depth so that the functional reconstruction of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone, elaborated in the Conclusion, can be evaluated at even the lowest level.

METHODOLOGY, TERMINOLOGY, AND FORMAT

The research methodology utilized in excavation and recording at Tayasal are those formulated for Tikal (Shook and Coe 1961), Chalchuapa (Sharer 1978), and Quirigua (Sharer and Coe 1979). The author, who was not present during the 1971 investigations, relied heavily on his background in Maya studies, the 1977 and 1979 research, and on all of the recorded material from the 1971 excavations - drawings, notes, photographs, lot and catalogue cards - in undertaking the analysis and interpretation of the material from the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. Although there is qualitative variation in the field record for these investigations due to individual differences in recording style and training, the system itself generally provided enough cross-checks so that, with a generous investment of time, nearly all of the investigations became as vivid to the author as if he were in fact present at the time of excavation.

Following the drafting of sections and plans and a review of all recorded information pertaining to the excavation being analyzed, the field lots were regrouped in terms of units of construction and deposition. A lot is the smallest unit of excavation which is defined by the excavator. In the best of circumstances, a lot is equivalent to or often arbitrarily smaller than a matrix. The way in which the Tayasal Project excavator assigned lots does, of course, to some degree determine the resultant interpretation of the excavation and the fineness of analysis which can be carried out. The degree of fit between lots and specific matrices is provided within the body of each write-up (see recovery lots). Lots are, however, only one part of the excavation system which includes operations and sub-operations as well. Labeling of Special Deposits and lots reflects this system. Lot T3B/1 is Tayasal Project Operation 3, Sub-Operation B, Lot 1; Bu. T3B-1 is Tayasal Operation 3, Sub-Operation B, burial 1.

Intertwined with the lots is the post-field definition of units, "particular parts of structures, floors, fills, refuse deposits, etc." (Shook and Coe 1961:8). Units are grouped to result (1) in the definition of construction stages for a structure (Ibid. 9-10) if architecture is present and (2) in the development of timespans, that is,

> sequent segments of time as represented by stratifications or other evidence in the context of individual investigations. A given time-span

> is meaningful because of what can be assigned to it. (Ibid. 12)

When architecture is present in the excavation, the definition of construction stages and timespans also results in a preliminary structure description (see Shook and Coe 1961:6 for a definition of structure and Table 2 for architectural definitions).

This initial processing of the excavation data provides two results of importance. The first is the physical presentation of the structure under investigation in both drawings (plan, if possible, and section(s) and detail(s)) and in three tables: (1) structure units, (2) lot definitions, and (3) timespans. The second result of this detailed work is the identification of special deposits and assessment of their temporal and spatial associations. Once the lot and the matrix have been related to the cultural features under investigation (constructions, burials, caches, refuse, etc.), it is possible to point out the implications of the recovered archaeological materials.

The graphic presentations encountered with each of the structure write-ups employ a series of standards developed initially for work at Tikal by W.R. Coe. While all plans and sections contain individual scales, unfortunately University regulations on page size do not allow for the large fold-outs which would be necessary were all of these illustrations to be presented at the intended scales of 1:50 or 1:100. On these drawings, solid lines indicate

encountered construction features, while broken lines represent proposed reconstruction. The stipple used in the section drawings is intended to reflect the varied stratrigraphy of each excavation and, if possible, imply the color of a particular matrix. Excavation limits are implied in each drawing through the extent of the stipple and visual representation; the sometimes utilized convention of a broken line interspaced with dots is not used to show these boundaries. Pottery drawings also utilize conventions. Slip color is indicated by a series of symbols (see Smith 1955 and A. Chase 1979); however, vessels of a single color are not illustrated using these symbols, but rather described in the text or caption. All vessel illustrations in this thesis are of equivalent scale, ca. 1:2 in the original (non-microfilm) version. All figures are referenced in the text.

Deposits described in the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone include burials (Bu. or Bus.), caches (Ca. or Cas.), problematical deposits (P.D. or P.D.s), and refuse deposits, especially important from the standpoint of contextual analysis. The format for describing special deposits (Bus., Cas., P.D.s) begins with the provenience of the deposit and its dating. This is followed by a description of the deposit and its contents. For a burial, this includes a definition of the interment as either simple grave, cist, crypt, or tomb (see A. L. Smith 1950: 88; W. R. Coe 1959: 120; Agrinier 1964: 2;

R. E. Smith 1971: 114; D. Pendergast 1979: 28), and whether the deposition of the individual was primary or secondary. Age and sex of the individual, position of the body and head, observed deformations, dental inlays, and associated pathologies are noted when possible. The accompanying items are described in detail and located in relation to the body. Finally, contextual considerations are taken into account and the interment is related to the excavation and structure, other similar interments from the site, and then those from other sites. Generally, the same format is followed for caches and problematic deposits; if possible, a similar format is used for refuse deposits. All are described in relation to specific structures.

The Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone structure/excavation descriptions follow a specific format which incorporates special deposits within it to allow an integrative and interpretive presentation of specific contexts. If a structure is part of a larger grouping of structures, the group is described first. Subsequent to this group write-up may be found the individual excavated structures composing it. Each structure write-up has an introductory section which locates the structure and investigation at the site, notes the reasons for excavation, and identifies the supervisors and dates of excavation. A brief description of the excavations follows; this includes the measurements and scope of the investigations as well as a short discussion of

stratigraphy and matrices. The formal structure description follows and procedes from the earliest to the latest (i.e., from -3rd to -2nd-B to -2nd-A to -1st), beginning with preparations for construction and proceding to actual construction and architecture (consisting of formal facings), use, and modifications. Associated deposits and monuments (stelae, altars, miscellaneous stones) are discussed with the construction with which they were most likely associated. Platform (see Table 2) relationships (specifically abuttments, unions, and run-unders of floors) are then discussed in reference to the structure under investigation. A section on recovery lots provides a regrouping of these units of excavation in terms of the recognized building sequence and period of use. The materials (sherds and other artifacts) associated with the building sequence (and timespans) are then identified, evaluated, and, if possible, a dating is obtained for the different superimposed constructions and modifications. Finally, a construction summary of the excavated locus is presented, contextual problems resolved, and the dating, function, and significance of the excavation/structure are discussed both within and exterior to the site.

Within the following chapters, several larger order terms are utilized which are not found in Table 2. An <u>area</u> is used as a general term for a natural or cultural locale of varying size. A <u>region</u> is an area that is usually

defined by topographic considerations and thus considered to be naturally or ecologically bounded; in some instances, a region may be culturally defined. A zone is a convenient term for an area smaller than a region but larger than a site; it is usually defined on the basis of certain significant topographic or ecological variables. A site is any place which has evidence of human activity.

Abbreviations which are utilized (except at the beginning of a sentence) in the Tayasal-Paxcaman reports in subsequent chapters are the following: Alt. = Altar; Bu. = Burial; Ca. = Cache; Ch. = Chultun; cm = Centimeters; CS = Construction Stage; m = Meters; MS = Miscellaneous Stone; MT = Miscellaneous Text; Ob. = Object; P.D. = Problematic Deposit; Plat. = Platform; Qu. = Quarry; S.D. = Special Deposit; St. = Stela; Str. = Structure; TS = Timespan; U. = Structure Unit; U. (or bold face U) = Platform Unit.

This analysis of the investigations in the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone provide an extremely large body of data, gathered by a dozen excavators, which has been analyzed with reference to contextual considerations. The contextual nature of the data has been intimately defined and related to both larger and smaller units of analysis. Because the data have not been divided, without regard to context, among several independent analysts - each concerned solely with a specific material class - an integrative approach to the data has resulted. While analysis of this

sort would be difficult in a project of even slightly larger size (because of the proportionately greater amount of data involved), it is believed that such an approach has allowed for maximum utilization of both the data and the resulting interpretations in the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone. It is hoped that this holistic approach and emphasis on context has allowed for a more comprehensive and more analytical archaeological report for an interesting and archaeologically complex area of the Southern Maya Lowlands.

TABLE 1

Monuments of the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone

MONUMENTS	Location	Plain/ Carved	Date	Dating Evidence
		CENOTE		
Cenote Altar 1	W of StrC1	Plain	Yax	Stratigraphy
Cenote Stela 1	StrC2(top)	Plain	Yax	Stratigraphy
Cenote MS 1	StrC2	Carved	Yax	Stratigraphy
		TAYASAL		
Tayasal Stela 4	StrT94	?	?	
Tayasal MS 1	StrT121	Plain	Yax?	Stratigraphy
Tayasal Stela 3	StrT1ØØ	Carved	Hox	Style(reset)
Tayasal Stela 1	StrT123	Carved	Hobo	9.17.Ø.Ø.Ø. (Morley)
Tayasal Lintel 1	StrT123	Carved	Hobo	9.18.Ø.Ø.Ø. (short-count)
Tayasal Stela 2 (Lintel)	StrT123	Carved	Hobo	Style(Morley-9.19.Ø.Ø.Ø.)
Tayasal Altar 1	StrT65	Plain	?	
		FLORES		
Flores Stela 3	?	Carved	Hobo	1Ø.Ø.Ø.Ø.Ø. (Morley)
Flores Stela 2	?	Carved	Hobo	1Ø.1.Ø.Ø.Ø. (short-count)
Flores Stela 1	?	Carved	Hobo	1Ø.2.Ø.Ø.Ø. (Morley)
		YACHUL		
Yachul Stela 1	Str Y6Ø(W)	Plain	?	
Yachul Stela 2	Str Y6Ø(S)	Plain	?	
Yachul Altar 2	Str Y6Ø(W)	Plain	?	
Yachul Altar 1	Str Y1Ø(W)	Plain	?	
		CHALTUN GRANDE		
Chal-Gran Altar 1	Str CG3(W)	Plain	?	
		QUEXIL		
Quexil Altar 1	Str Q2(W)	Plain	?	
Quexil Stela 1	?	Carved?	?	
		MICHOACAN		
Michoacan Altar 1	Str M49(W)	Plain	?	

TABLE 2

Architectural Definitions

basal platform: "A structure component sustaining a combination of superstructure and substructure components and separatable as a visual entity." (Loten 1966)

building: "A superstructure component providing roofed interior space and entry" (Loten 1966)

building platform: "A substructure component which appears to support a building." (Loten 1966)

court: "A relatively small exterior space delimited by structures." (Loten 1966)

group: A series of structures which appear to cluster together spatially.

line of stone structure: A low substructure enclosing a construction mass usually rising the height of one stone and believed to have supported a perishable superstructure.

platform: "A construction which primarily provides a relatively flat upper surface." (Loten 1966)

plaza: "An exterior space delimited by structures."(Loten 1966)

plazuela group: A group of buildings arranged about a plaza.

range structure: A low, rectangularly-shaped building, entered on one side only, that side usually having more than three entrances.

structure: "A constructed feature." (Loten 1966)

substructure: "That division of structure components sustaining a superstructure." (Loten 1966)

superstructure: "That division of structure components sustained by a substructure." (Loten 1966)

supplementary platform: "A substructure component sustaining a building platfom." (Loten 1966)

terrace: "A substructure sub-component producing a roughly horizontal set back or step in the component face." (Loten 1966)

TABLE 3

SPECIAL DEPOSITS, CHRONOLOGY, AND THE TAYASAL-PAXCAMAN ZONE (BY STRUCTURE)

	Str. C1	Str. C2	Str. C4	Str. C5	Str. C7	Str. C25
Kauil						
Cocahmut						
Chilcob : late						
Chilcob : early						
Hobo : late						
	D. 1C-1				Bu. T5B-1	
Hobo : early						
Pakoc			Bu. T2A-5			
			Bu. T2A-4			Bu. T45A-1

	Ca. T1C-1		Bu. T2A-1			
	Ca. T1C-2		Bu. T2A-2			
Hoxchunchan						
		Bu. T1G-2	Bu. T2A-3			

		Ca. T1G-1				
		Ca. T1G-2				
		Bu. T1G-1				
				Bu. T3D-1		
Yaxcheel	(Ca. T1C-1)					
	Bu. T1C-1					

	Bu. T1C-2	---				
	Bu. T1C-3	Bu. T1G-3				
	Ca. T1F-1					
	(PD. T1E-1)					
Kax : late						
Kax : early						
Chunzalam						

KEY: ( ) = Placement Uncertain; ---- = architectural modifications

TABLE 3 (continued)

SPECIAL DEPOSITS, CHRONOLOGY, AND
THE TAYASAL-PAXCAMAN ZONE
(BY STRUCTURE)

	Str. T110	Str. T118	Str. T101	Str. T104	Str. T119	Str. T120
Kauil						
Cocahmut						
Chilcob : late						
Chilcob : early						Ca. T17B-1
Hobo : late			Bu. T7A-2 Ca. T7A-1	Bu. T7B-2 Bu. T7B-4 Bu. T7B-3 Bu. T7B-1		
Hobo : early					Ca. T17A-1 Ca. T17A-2	
Pakoc		Bu. T16B-1				
Hoxchunchan	Bu. T12B-1					
Yaxcheel						
Kax : late						
Kax : early						
Chunzalam						

TABLE 3 (continued)

SPECIAL DEPOSITS, CHRONOLOGY, AND THE TAYASAL-PAXCAMAN ZONE
(BY STRUCTURE)

	Str. T115	Str. T111	Str. T112	Str. T380	Str. T206	Miscellaneous
Kauil			Bu. T13B-1			PD. T9A-1
						D. 31H-1
		PD. T13A-1				(Bu. T31FF-1)
Cocahmut						(Bu. T8B-1)
						Bu. T12C-1
						Bu. T9Q-1
						Bu. T9F-1
Chilcob : late				D. 33H-1		Bu. T9H-1
Chilcob : early					Bu. T9I-2	Bu. T36B-1
Hobo : late		Bu. T13A-1				PD. T33PP-1
						Bu. T33PP-1
						PD. T25A-1
Hobo : early						Bu. T33PP-2
						Ca. T33OO-1
						Bu. T10$\overline{8}$-1
						PD. T27G-1
						PD. T34B-1
Pakoc						
	(Bu. T14B-1)					
Hoxchunchan						Bu. T27W-1
						Bu. T27W-2
						Bu. T23B-1
Yaxcheel						
Kax : late						
						Bu. T27R-1
Kax : early						
Chunzalam						PD. T51A-1

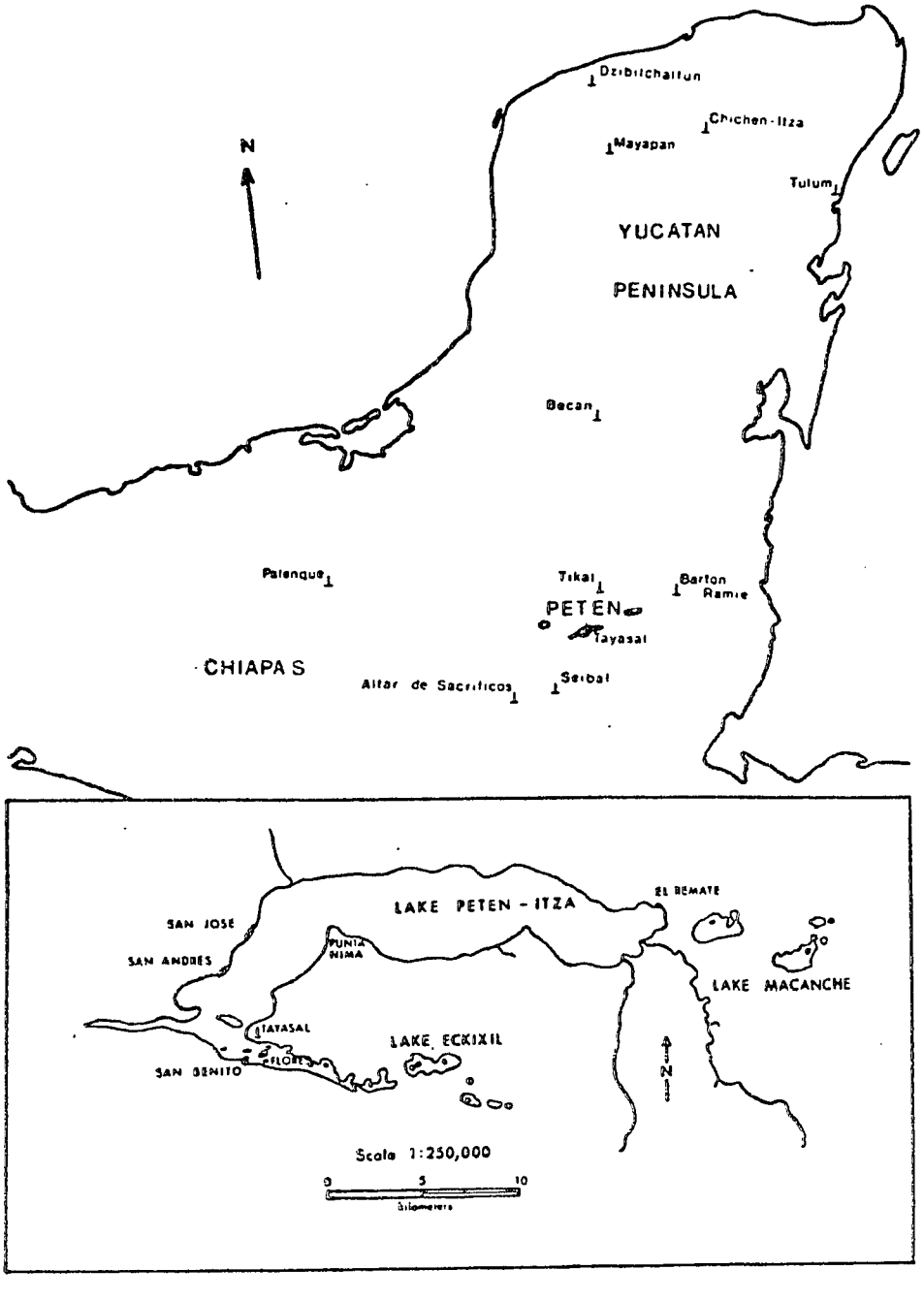


Figure 1-1 Map of the Maya Area with Lake Peten inset (from A. Chase 1979:86).

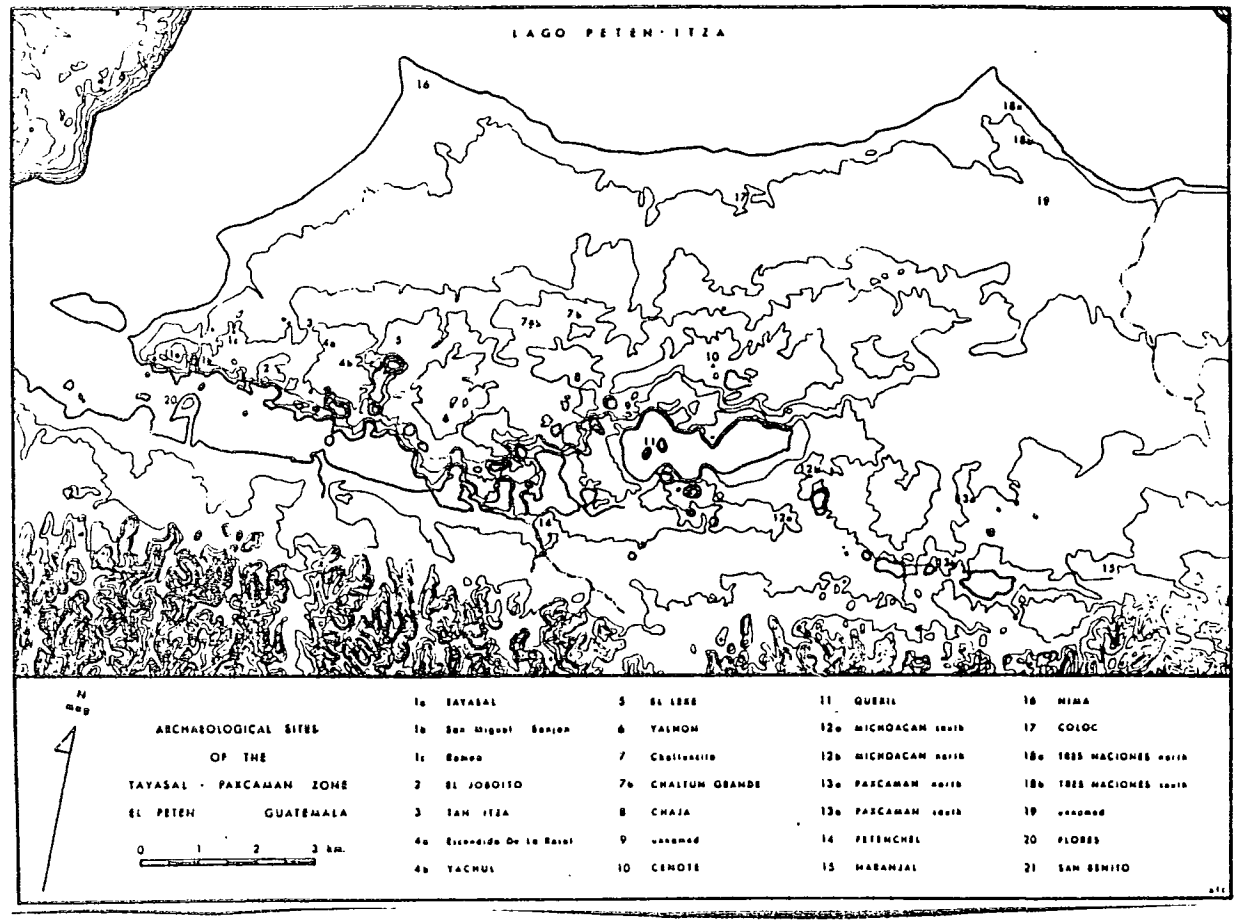


Figure 1-2 Sites of the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone (from A. Chase 1979:89).

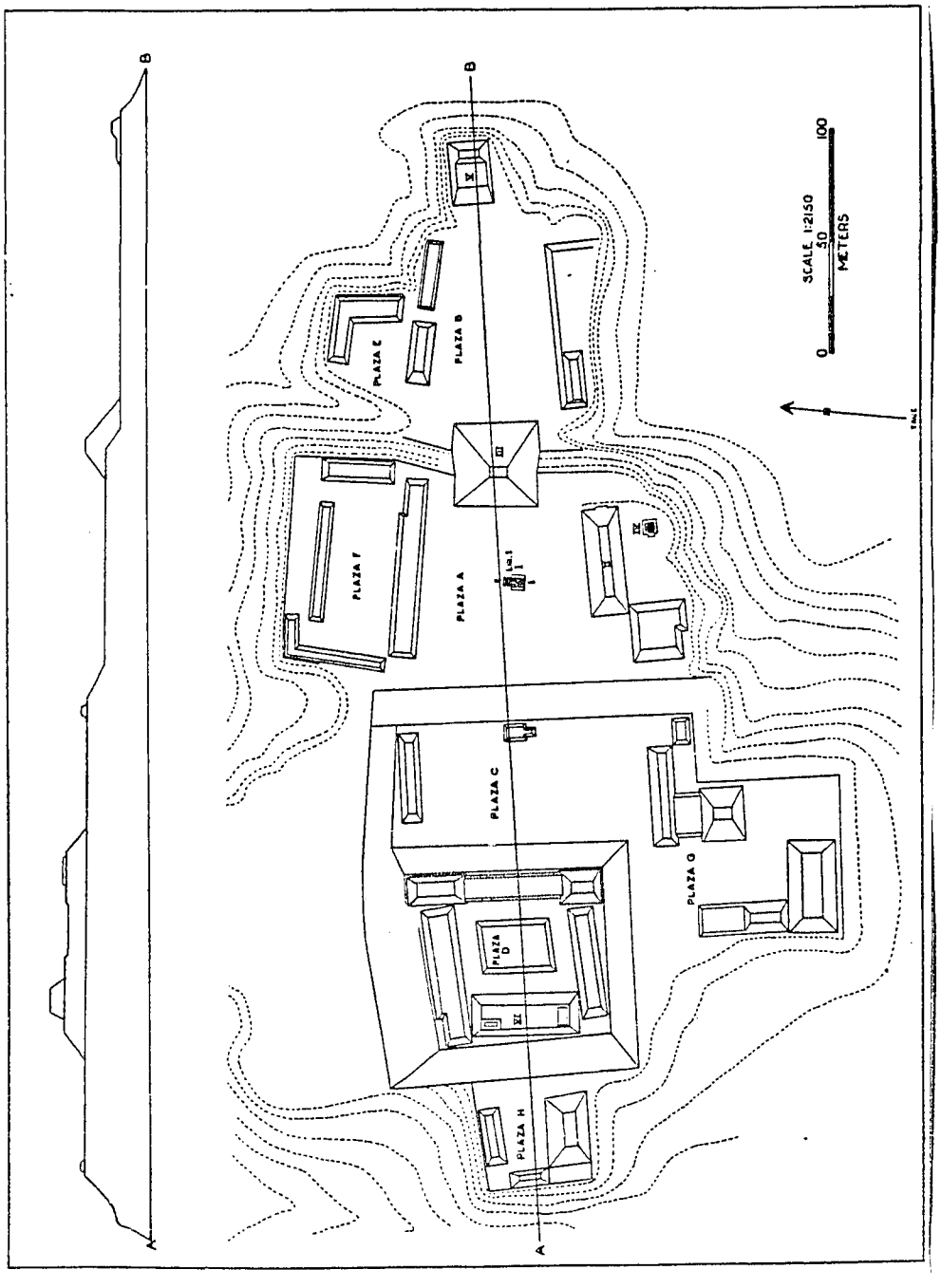


Figure 1-3 Guthe's 1921 Map of Tayasal (from Morley 1937-38: Plate 208).

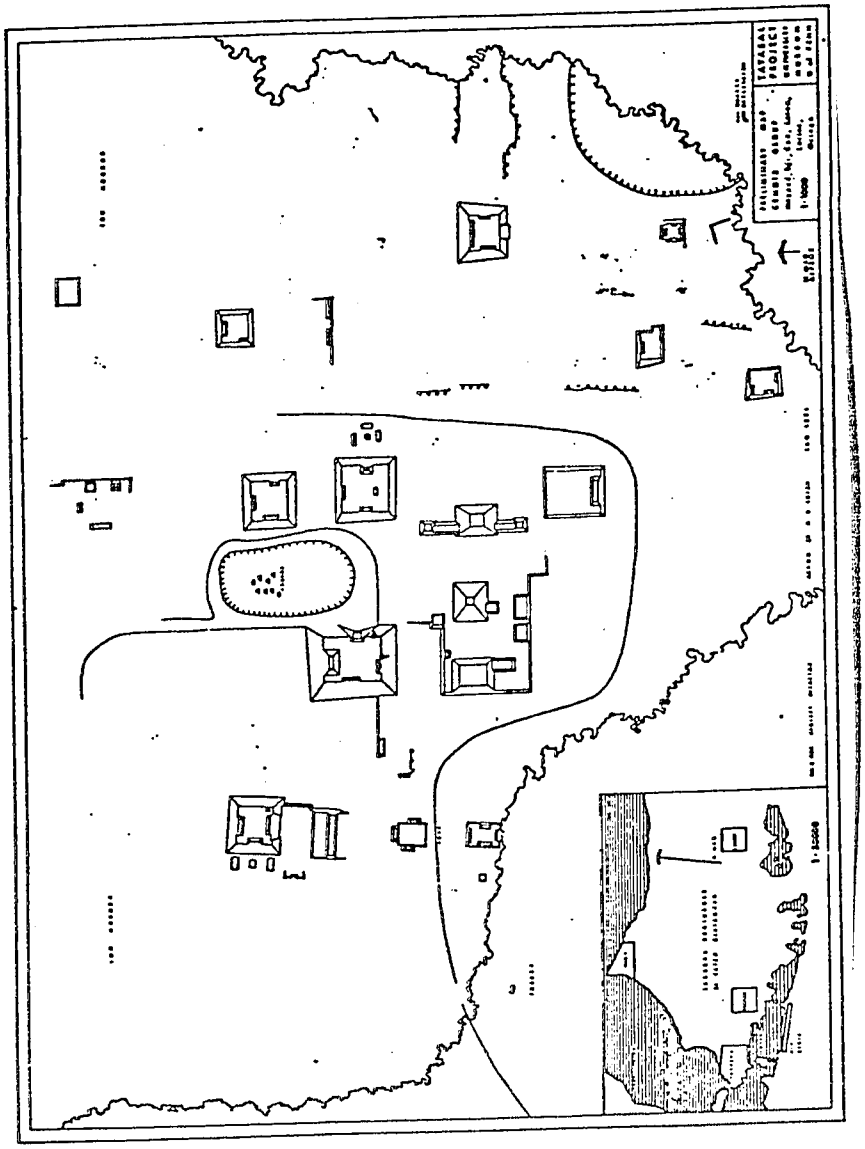


Figure 1-4 1970 Reconnaissance Map of Cenote.

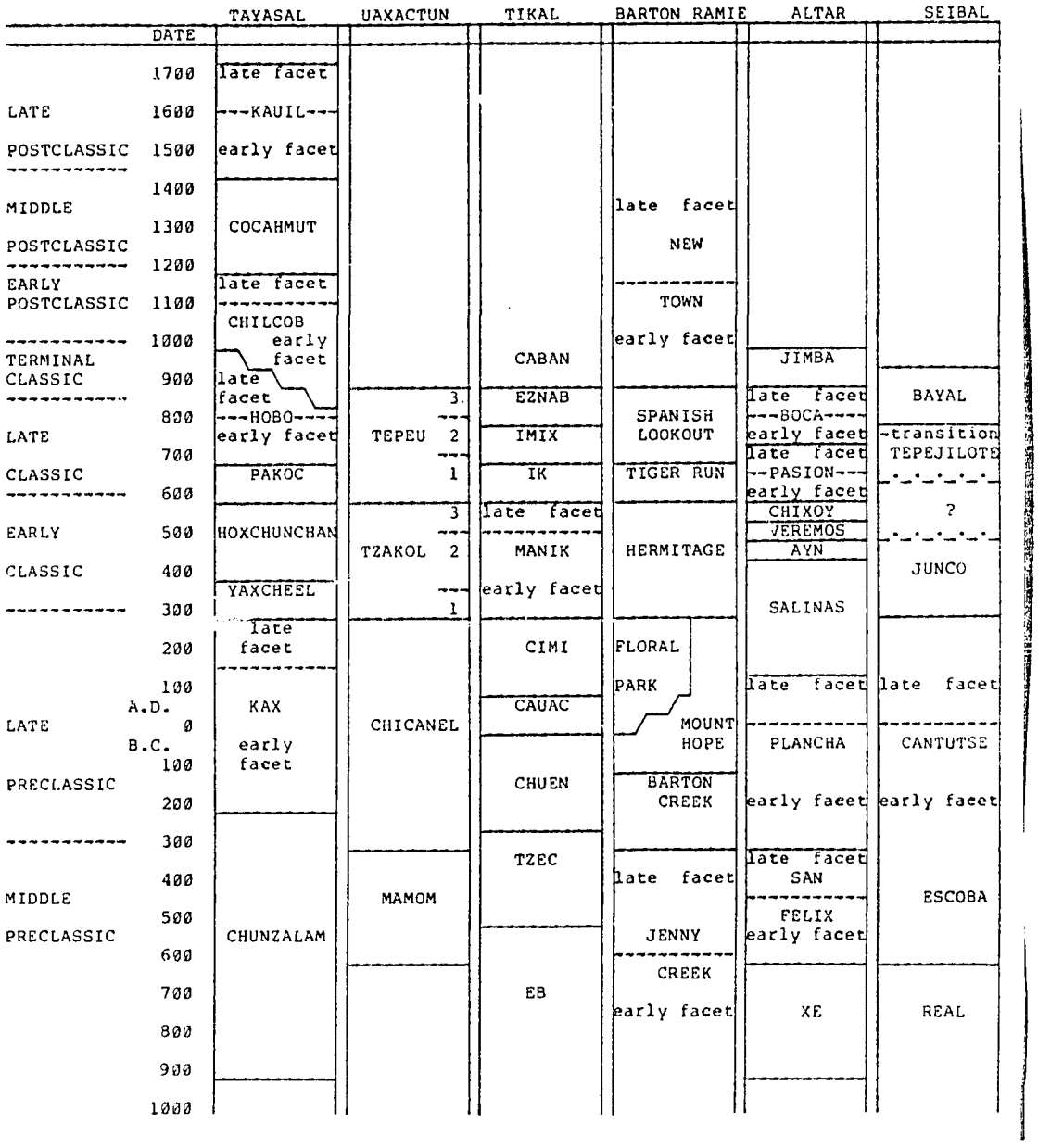


Figure 1-5 Regional Sequences of the Southern Lowlands.

COMPLEXES	Unslipped	Red	Cream	Black	Orange	Bichrome	Polycrome
Chunzalam	Achiotes Temchay	Joventud Savana	Vecanxan	Chunhinta			
Kax - early	Palla Sapote	Sierra	Flor	Polvero		Ancan Escobal	
- Late	Palla Sapote	Sierra	Iguana Creek	Polvero Payhono	Topol	Sacluc	
Yaxcheel	Quintal Triunfo	Aguacate		Payhono	Topol Aguila	Sacluc	
Hoxchunchan	Quintal Triunfo	Dos Hermanos	(Puete)	Balanza	Aguila	Dos Arroyos	Dos Arroyos
Pakoc	Cambio Encanto	Tasital		Molino	Saxche	Saxche	Saxche
Hobo - early	Cambio Encanto	Nanzal		Infierno	Saxche	Palmar	Palmar
- Late	Cambio Encanto	Kik Tinaja		Meditation	Altar Asote	Danta Simaron	Danta Simaron
Chilcob early	Maskall Cambio	Augustine Trapeche			Daylight	Pek	(Tohil ?)
Late	Nohpek	Augustine Tanche	(Trapeche)			Ixpop	
Cocahmut	Nohpek	Paxcaman				Ixpop	Saca (Tohil ?)
Kauil - early	Nohpek Xuehichini	Paxcaman Topoxte ?				Macanche ?	(Matillas ?)
- Late	Chilo	Tachis ?				Majolica	

Figure 1-6 Tayasal-Paxcaman Ceramic Type-Classes By Period.

CHAPTER II

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT CENOTE

The site of Cenote was first recorded in 1923 by J.C. Kilmartin (1938) in Morley's Inscriptions of Peten (1937 - 1938). As noted by Kilmartin, a major trail passed through the site; the mounds were located in the adjacent savana area and around a central cenote or aguada. This "Savana de Sonoti," as Kilmartin referred to it, is still very much in existence as an ecological entity. During his survey of Cenote, Kilmartin noticed the existence of close similarities in structure types between Cenote and the western part of the Tayasal Peninsula. The looting which was so prevalent at the site in 1977 was already occurring in 1923 as Kilmartin noted that two tombs were visible (Morley 1938: IV: 357).

Cenote (Figure 2-1) was chosen for excavation by the Tayasal Project as a result of air reconnaissance done by Coe and Loten in 197Ø. From the air it appeared that the central construction at the site (Strs. C1, C1Ø8, and C1Ø9) could be similar to Postclassic structures at Zaculeu in the Maya highlands (Woodbury and Trik 1953: 35-46). Zaculeu Str. 4 presents a composite central structure (tandem plan rectangular front and circular rear) with extended wings on either side. As the overall arrangement of Cenote Strs. C1,

C5, and C6 is superficially similar to the Zaculeu arrangement, the conclusion was made that Cenote might be Postclassic in date, based on the assumption that Postclassic architecture in the central Peten would exhibit similarities to Highland Guatemala. Although such a possibility was plausible in early 1970, prior to the publication of architectural data from Postclassic Lowland Maya sites such as Topoxte (Bullard 1970) and Macanche (Bullard 1973; P. Rice n.d.), excavations at Cenote in 1971 did not prove this to be the case.

The site of Cenote, located on high land in the central part of the Tayasal Peninsula, is almost entirely encompassed by a savana. The site is intermediate to the watersheds of northern Lake Peten and Lake Quexil. It is located in an "Ec" soil zone which is not condusive to the growing of most crops due to poor drainage (Simmons et al. 1959). This fact, as well as its central placement on the Peninsula, may account for the site's location as, assuming similar ecological conditions, the Maya may have purposely placed their settlement on an area unsuitable for growing crops. Other savana sites on the spine of the Tayasal Peninsula include Yachul and Chaltun Grande. Cenote, however, is larger than either of these two sites. It is suspected that the centers of Cenote and Chaltun Grande may actually be connected by light habitation. The entire surface of Cenote is strewn with large amounts of flint

chips and tools, perhaps indicating that the site functioned to some degree as a workshop area.

In general, the site (Figure 2-1) is composed of both isolated structures and structures grouped upon raised platforms, formally called acropoli or courtyard groups elsewhere in the Maya area (see Adams and Jones 1981: 303). The site center is located south of the central aguada and is composed of a central alignment of Strs. C6, C5, and C1 from west to east. These three structures are bounded by smaller ones to their north and south. It is possible that Str. C27, based upon its prominence and proximity to the site center, and Str. C30, based upon its unusual form and orientation, also comprised part of the central complex.

Excavations at Cenote were carried out by the Tayasal Project during May and June 1971, investigating Strs. C1, C2, C4, C5, C6, C7, and C109. In 1977, looting was found to have occurred in Strs. C4, C7, C18, C25, C72, C73, C85, and C86; additionally, 1971 tunnel excavations carried out in Strs. C1 and C5 had apparently been reopened. Thirteen burials were recovered at Cenote in 1971 and information on a fourteenth (from Str. C25) was recovered in 1977. Crypt interments had also been encountered by the looters in Strs. C4, C72, and C73. The recovered remains from Cenote date from Preclassic through Terminal Classic.

CENOTE STRUCTURE GROUP 1

The center of the site of Cenote is dominated by an aggregation of structures (C1-C3, C5, C6, C8-C16, C1Ø8, C1Ø9) which rests on a naturally high saddle of land. This large, almost level, expanse was designated as Cenote Platform C1, which in turn supported Cenote Str. Gr. 1. It was believed that the abutments and run-unders of the various floorings in this group would be able to be integrated for the various excavations to present a coherent picture of the temporal development of the central part of Cenote. While this sounds fine in theory, the reality of the recovered stratigraphy in the nine excavations which exposed portions of Platform C1 precludes any interdigitation of the various substructures and/or buildings. Aside from hypothesizing (based on the excavation data) that the leveling of bedrock under Str. C5 (U. 24, excv. 3B) took place contemporaneously with a similar event under Str. C1 (U. 9, excv. 1F) and its south wing (U. 13, excv. 1D), little else can be said to integrate the group. The Platform Unit definitions are therefore presented with their associated structure excavations.

Forming the central plaza area at Cenote, Str. Gr. 1 would appear to have contained five identifiable building clusters (see Figure 2-1). The central saddle of land appears to have been divided into two plaza areas. The

western plaza was bounded by Strs. C1, C5, C1Ø, and C9 and has a natural entrance from the open south side. The eastern plaza, bounded on all four sides and reached from the western plaza, included Strs. C5, C6, C12, C13, C14, C15, and C16. Structure C5 is therefore pivotal to both the eastern and western central plazas. As it did not face east or west, it probably faced to the south, where an associated outset may be interpreted as an eroded decomposed stair. Three other complexes may be defined for this central area. The northernmost was composed of Strs. C2, C1Ø8, C3, and possibly C9. The southern complex consisted of Str. C1Ø9 which was probably associated with the platform containing Strs. C7 and C17. An eastern plaza adjacent to Str. C6 was entirely enclosed and dominated by Str. C11 on its north and Str. C8 on its south. These five plaza groupings are believed to be related to Platform C1 and to form Cenote Str. Gr. 1.

Assignation of Platform C1 Units:

Str. C1 : Units 1 through 14.

Str. C1Ø9 : Units 15 and 16.

Str. C2 : Units 19 through 23.

Str. C5 : Units 24, 25, and 26.

Str. C6 : Units 17 and 18.

STRUCTURE C1

Centrally located and the most impressive mound at Cenote, Str. C1 was a natural focal point for excavation. Structure C1 was joined by two wing-like platforms to Str. C1Ø8 to the north and Str. C1Ø9 to the south. The three joined buildings formed a unit almost 92 m in length. As it was believed that the building would prove to be of Postclassic date based on comparative grounds (see Cenote Introduction), the building was selected for the initial Tayasal Project excavation and was investigated during May and June of 1971 by H. S. Loten, A. Ordonez, and M. Rivera.

Excavations 1B, 1C, 1E, 1F, and 1H

Of all the buildings at Cenote, Str. C1 received the most attention (see Figure 2-2). Excavation began with three initial test probes, at 1Ø m intervals, with a posthole digger to the east of Str. C1 in line with the medial axis. These probes revealed no artifactual material and did not reach bedrock at a depth of 6Ø centimeters. Having ascertained that it would be difficult to identify formal floors to the east of the structure, it was decided to concentrate on the central construction of Str. C1. A series of three excavations were placed along the medial axis of the building. The easternmost, excv. 1B (Figure 2-3a), was 1.5 m in width and eventually reached a length of 11.8 m by a deep tunnel into the core of the substructure. The westernmost excavation, excv. 1F (Figure 2-3c), was 1 m

in width and, through tunneling into the core of Str. C1, reached a length of 14.2 meters. The third excavation, excv. 1C (Figure 2-3b), centered on the summit of the building and was originally 1.5 m in width by 8.2 m in length. This investigation was later expanded an unknown distance along the surface of the uppermost floor level (U. 23; see Figure 2-4).

In addition to these investigations, two other excavations probed the northern side of the substructure platform for Str. C1. The first of these, excv. 1H, consisted of a 1.5 m by 1.5 m pit meant to uncover the northeastern corner of Str. C1. The investigation was probably placed too far north of the substructure for nothing was found in it and it was soon abandoned. Excavation 1H was not recorded. A second investigation, excv. 1E (Figure 2-5), near the eastern juncture of Str. C1 with the northern wing, proved more successful in locating the substructure. This excavation, which was 1.5 m wide and some 13.1 m in length, ran from the presumed platform surface to the summit of Str. C1.

Excavation into Str. C1 soon revealed a series of cultural features which were used to guide the investigations. Outside the structure, however, the stratigraphy was difficult to discern. Most plaster floors to the east of the structure had disintegrated to the point where they were not visible, as witnessed by excvs. 1E and

1H. The internal stratigraphy of Str. C1 was quite clear (although complex) and can be readily interpreted.

Earliest Use of Structure C1

The first evidence of use of the Str. C1 locus may be seen in the extensive modification of the natural underlying bedrock. An area of high bedrock occurs under the western portion of Str. C1 (excv. 1F) and its south wing (excv. 1D). The bedrock in both these areas shows evidence of having been worked and its carving (U. 6 and U. 40) probably represented the earliest constructional activity for Str. C1. Excavations on the medial line of Str. C1 revealed that the modified bedrock (U. 6) has a minimum of three western - facing steps and a smooth upper surface which probably served as a platform. This flattened surface has a depth of 3.2 m and then drops off to the east suggesting the back of a uerrace. It rises 1.5 m above the bedrock underlying the plaza to its west. The bedrock found in the western part of excv. 1D (U. 40) exhibits similar characteristics to U. 6. It is suspected that the bedrock uncovered in the plaza area to the west of Str. C1 (U. 9) was also utilized as a platform flooring and accordingly modified, since only one definite (U. 8) and one suspected (U. 7) platform floor exist west of Str. C1, while four definite (U. 2, U. 3, U. 4, U. 5) and one suspected floor (U. 1) were located east of the substructure.

It was not determined whether bedrock was modified to

the east of the rear outset of Str. C1. Three early plastered platform floors were, however, encountered. Excavation did not disclose any abutments for these floorings, so it is likely that earlier constructions lie buried within the hearting of Str. C1, built after or at the same time as the original bedrock modification. Aside from the earliest platform floor (U. 5) being plastered, nothing else was noted about the 4.5 square meters of it that were exposed except that it was so hard that the excavator mistook it for bedrock. Twenty-five cm above U. 5 another hard platform floor (U. 4) was found which in turn was surmounted by yet another plaster floor (U. 3) 25 cm higher. The definable history of Str. C1 construction, as revealed in the 1971 excavations, begins at this point (U. 3).

Structure C1-5th

All evidence for construction earlier than Str. C1-2nd was obtained from excv. 1B. Within this investigation, five vertical facings were found. All were considered by the excavators to have been formal, publically viewed facings. Based on this judgement, it is possible to determine that there were five sequential rear facings associated with three platform floors (U. 1, U. 2, U. 3). These formal facings are representative of five separate substructures although further excavation might reveal that some of these facings were mere resurfacings.

The earliest substructure facing (U. 32) was five

courses in height (1.4 m) as found and sloped upward to the west. Unit 32 was constructed on the already extant U. 3. The core of U. 32 consisted of mortar, pulverized limestone, and small stones and sherds. Unit 32 itself was composed of a soft white stone which evinced a rough (i.e., not planed) eastern surface. The joints in this facing were about 3 cm thick; no spalls were present nor was there any trace of plaster on the surface. The excavator also noted that the "very" curved profile of U. 32 possibly had a string molding (outset course of stones) or an apron corbel (outset course of stones with sloping undersurface). All the facing stones appear to be stretchers which are dressed to a rectangular shape. Coursing was very regular and the stones were well bonded in the small sample exposed. The date of the construction of U. 32 cannot be placed with certainty as no special deposits are associated with Str. C1-5th. Based on the dating of the overlaying constructions, however, and on the occurrence of only Preclassic fill sherds in its core, it surely must minimally be Late Preclassic in date.

Structure C1-4th

Following the partial dismantling of U. 32, a new rear facing (U. 3Ø) was constructed approximately 2.4 m east of it. The fill behind U. 3Ø consisted of alternating layers of marl and smaller stones with occasional larger rocks in the marl. Three courses of U. 3Ø were in existence. They rose to a height of 1.4 meters. The lower two courses

sloped inward to the more vertical third course. No other information concerning the method of construction of U. 3Ø was recorded. The facing did, however, rest on U. 3 but was abutted by a new platform floor (U. 2) built after the construction of U. 3Ø. Whether U. 2 was actually a use surface for U. 3Ø or built simultaneously with U. 29 is not known. No other information was recovered pertaining to Str. C1-4th and its exact dating is not known, but can be postulated to be Late Preclassic based on the dating of the overlaying constructions and on the occurrence of only Preclassic fill sherds in its core.

Structure C1-3rd

Following the almost total dismantling of U. 3Ø, a new eastern facing (U. 29) was constructed on U. 2 about Ø.5 m east of U. 3Ø. The fill behind this facing was largely composed of yellowish-gray marl with very few rocks. Unit 29 was set on U. 2 either during or after its construction. The facing masonry of U. 29 was more carefully cut and dressed than the other rear facings; it is not, however, laid as regularly as other facings. The faces of the individual stones are rectangular and dressed to a plane surface. The pattern of headers in the apron and stretchers in the sub-apron seems to have persisted. The masonry appeared coursed with very few spalls. There was a very low 5 cm course (leveling course) at the foot of the sub-apron in some portions of U. 29. The U. 29 apron was heavily

burned and it would appear that this surface was exposed for a long time as two stones of the apron were badly etched by erosion.

Although U. 29 was only 1.7 m high as found, it probably rose to a height of about 2.3 m based on the existence of U. 31, a "facing" four courses deep, found in the tunnel ceiling of excv. 1B. Unit 31 was set approximately over U. 30 and may represent the lower part of a horizontal surface which was associated with U. 29. The excavators were positive that U. 31 is a formal construction ("facing") of some sort. By deduction (it is over U. 30, the fill beneath U. 31 and behind U. 29 is the same, and U. 28 rises too high to connect with U. 30), U. 31 must be connected with U. 29 and thus provide architectural information concerning the rear of Str. C1-3rd.

No further physical evidence was found for Str. C1-3rd in the various excavations. It is also not possible to place a firm date on the construction based on the material recovered; it must, however, have been built by the onset or prior to the early part of the Early Classic Period based on the later constructions that encased it.

Structure C1-2nd-C

Either following the partial dismantling of Str. C1-3rd or after it began to fall apart, it was covered by Str. C1-2nd-C. Based on data recovered from excv. 1F, Str. C1-2nd-C was of a much more grand scale than earlier

efforts. The front (west side) of Str. C1-2nd-C projected at least 8 m beyond the front of Str. C1-3rd and covered U. 6 which showed no evidence of having been covered by -3rd. It may be that the north and south wings of Str. C1 were formally erected over the underlaying planed bedrock at the same time as the fabrication of Str. C1-2nd-C, but this is only speculation based on the enormity of the -2nd-C construction. The placement of Cenote Altar 1 and the deposition of PD. T1F-1 probably accompanied the building.

The front of Str. C1-2nd-C fully covered the steps of U. 6 and consisted of a broad stairway (U. 3) which is estimated to have risen in 18 steps slightly over 5 m to the upper surface (U. 7) which supported the superstructure. The top of the frontal stairway projected out from the front of the superstructure some 4.45 m based on the evidence for discontinuous stairways (U. 3 and U. 9) between the upper and lower components of Strs. C1-2nd and -1st. Stratigraphic data secured during excavation indicated that the upper and the lower stairways had different degrees of incline. In order to resolve the architectural front of both Str. C1-2nd and C1-1st, it is necessary to postulate the existence of an upper terrace; the present positioning of U. 7 on the section drawing (see Figures 2-3b and 2-3c) derived from a careful consideration of its relationship to the final terracing of Str. C1 (U. 27 and U. 33) as U. 7, originally built as a part of Str. C1-2nd-C, was probably

reutilized by Str. C1-1st.

The actual evidence for U. 3 consisted of two in situ steps and plaster turn-ups indicating where the stones for the rounded steps had once been placed. A very hard clay, which served as ballast for the lower steps, was placed on top of U. 6. Unit 3 was probably accompanied by the construction of a new plaster plaza floor (U. 8) laid around Cenote Altar 1 and over PD. T1F-1. The core for U. 3 consisted of a bed of black clay over the surface of U. 6, above which were layers of a yellow-gray marl and a gray-brown marl fill. Larger rocks occurred near U. 3 as bedding for the steps. Occasional pockets of dry fill occurred in the deep core. One fill block (U. 5) was found to the east of U. 6. It was composed of a low wall of crude masonry, but not coursed stones, horizontally set in mud. Horizontal layers of rocks, broken by mud lenses, extended to the east from this facing.

The rear (eastern) substructure facing (U. 28) for Str. C1-2nd-C was found in an excellent state of preservation. Eight courses of the facing, rising 2.25 m in height and resting on U. 2 were exposed in excv. 1B. The stones in U. 28 are coursed and sub-rectangular in elevation although the sub-apron stones are long and more squared. The sub-apron stones appear to be stretchers while the apron stones appear to be headers. There are few spalls as the stones were placed in a tight gray-brown mortar. The

masonry of U. 28 is more regular than that of the earlier U. 29 although it is not as carefully cut and dressed. U. 28 is believed to link with U. 7.

The Str. C1-2nd-C building platform was fronted by at least three, but probably four, rounded and thickly plastered steps (U. 9). These western-facing steps raised the summit surfaces (U. 14 and U. 26) 1.65 m and 1.75 m above U. 7. The upper surface of Str. C1-2nd-C consisted of two plaster floor levels. The westernmost surface (U. 14) was 4.2 m in length. A small vertical facing (U. 15) uplifted the rear (west) surface (U. 26) 10 cm above U. 14. The length of the western surface was not determined although 1.4 m of it was exposed. As found, U. 9, U. 14, and U. 26 were all heavily burned.

Cenote Altar 1

Cenote Altar 1, a plain limestone disc (ca 40 cm thick by 90 cm in diameter), was positioned some 5.5 m west of U. 3 on what is presumed to be the medial axis of the Str. C1-2nd-C substructure. The plaza floor, U. 8, associated with the substructure abuts the altar, wiich was set in the fill for this surface and rose 27 cm above it. As found the altar was completely buried under debris and not visible from the surface. The top of the altar was very eroded with the result that the western half of the altar was lower than the eastern half, which was composed of a harder limestone. The altar was not lifted, so it is not known whether there

was a special deposit beneath it.

Problematic Deposit T1F-1

A deposit of bone material on bedrock was located 50 to 70 cm east of Cenote Altar 1 on the mid-line for the substructure of Str. C1-2nd-C. It was probably deposited at the same time that Altar 1 was positioned and was sealed by U. 8. It is not certain whether this deposit represents an offering of animal bones or a secondary human burial as the bone was in small fragments and very worn. However, D. Z. Chase, who analyzed the bone, concluded that it was human. Although most of the bone fragments were unidentifiable, several were either fibula or ulna shaft fragments. One appeared to be the distal end of a phalange.

Object 1 (T1F/3-12): One piece of worked shell accompanied the bone. It was 0.8 cm in diameter and 0.15 cm thick. The reddish-orange color of the shell probably indicates that it is Spondylus. Its form would indicate that it may have originally served as an inlay piece.

Structure C1-2nd-B

This building phase, as understood from excavation, simply involved the raising of the eastern summit surface (U. 25) another 15 cm above U. 26. The excavator believed that U. 25 joined with U. 14 and may only have represented a sub-floor, but this conclusion is open to question. Unit 25 was heavily burned. No other modifications are associated with Str. C1-2nd-B, but this may be due to the limited

excavation.

Structure C1-2nd-A

The final modification of Str. C1-2nd involved a resurfacing of the upper floors of the structure (U. 13 and U. 24). This additionally raised the height of the superstructure by 5 centimeters. While U. 24, the eastern surface, shows no evidence of burning and U. 13, the western surface, shows no evidence of burning just west of U. 15, U. 13 is heavily burned near where it joined with U. 9. This may suggest burning in specialized locales on the floors of Str. C1-2nd-A or differential burning of Str. C1-2nd-A before its interment beneath Str. C1-1st. An additional upper floor made of hard plaster (U. 35) was uncovered in excv. 1E and may belong to Str. C1-2nd, possibly linking up with either U. 13 or U. 24.

While it is difficult to precisely date any of the phases of Str. C1-2nd because of the lack of associated primary deposits of either ceramics or carbon, it is possible to accurately place this building and its three modifications within the stratigraphic sequence for this locus. This placement suggests that Str. C1-2nd dates to either late Kax or very early Yaxcheel times; the intrusion of PD. T1F-1 (see below) through the flooring associated with Str. C1-2nd may suggest the earlier dating.

Structure C1-1st

The ultimate configuration of Str. C1-1st was achieved

through construction undertaken during the early portion of the Early Classic Period, i.e., during Yaxcheel times. This conclusion is based on six deposits (Bus. T1C-1, T1C-2, T1C-3; Cas. T1F-1, T1C-3; P.D. T1E-1) located in or around Str. C1-1st which pertain to the final building phase. Based on these deposits, it may be possible to subdivide the construction of Str. C1-1st into the resurfacing of the substructure (including a new frontal stairway, a new rear facade, and new plaza surfaces) during late Yaxcheel times and then the construction of a new superstructure during the dawning of Hoxchunchan times (see discussion below). It would also appear to be likely, based on an analysis of the deposits, that the early portion of the Maya Early Classic Period at Cenote (i.e., Yaxcheel times) was coeval with what is termed the "Protoclassic" elsewhere.

The new front added to the western side of Str. C1 to form -1st was placed Ø.5 m west of the hypothesized bottom step of U. 3. This front consisted of a lower terrace (U. 1) Ø.9 m in depth by Ø.45 m in height. Unit 1 was not set on U. 8, but was grounded in fill which overlay U. 8 indicating that it was probably associated with a new plaza surface (U. 7). Although no plaster remained from U. 7 because of its proximity to the surface, its existence is also confirmed by the protrusion of Ca. T1F-1 through its cut (U. 6) into U. 8, meaning that this deposit had to have been sealed by some other surface. East of U. 1, the two

lowest steps (U. 2) of the stairway were recovered. Unit 2 is projected to a height of 5 m above U. 7 in a series of 21 steps at a steeper incline than the steps associated with Str. C1-2nd-C. The construction of U. 2 was accompanied with the ripping-out (U. 4) of most of U. 3.

The new rear facade for the substructure was recovered in both excv. 1B (U. 27) and excv. 1E (U. 33). Both facades are similar in form, but differ slightly in construction technique; the sub-apron of U. 33 consists of a single slab of stone, while the sub-apron of U. 27 consists of coursed stone. The rear facade of Str. C1 is composed of a series of five sloping apron molding terraces, 1.3 m in height, interspersed with four vertical squared terraces, Ø.6 m in height (see Figure 2-3a). The whole facade, which is continuous from substructure through superstructure, rises almost 8 m above the hypothesized eastern surface (U. 1 and U. 1Ø). The existence of U. 1 and U. 1Ø is postulated on the non-bedding of U. 27 directly on U. 2. Construction of this rear facade may be indirectly dated by PD. T1E-1 (see below).

Prior to the construction of the Str. C1-1st superstructure, the upper step of U. 9 was ripped out (U. 11) and Bus. T1C-2 and T1C-3 were placed in U. 11 and the fill for U. 8 and U. 1Ø. These two burials were sealed by U. 1Ø and date to the Early Classic based on the accompanying vessels (see below). They additionally date

the construction of the superstructure.

The superstructure of Str. C1-1st was extensively modified from that of Str. C1-2nd. Whereas the upper surface (U. 24) of Str. C1-2nd-A rose 1.95 m above U. 7, the upper surface (U. 23) of Str. C1-1st was 2.72 m above U. 7. While U. 23 may have risen in the rear as U. 24, U. 25, and U. 26 did in -2nd, no direct evidence for this was recovered. Unit 23 is composed primarily of a finished plaster floor immediately overlying a subfloor (i.e., a preparatory level not formally finished). The frontal portion of U. 23 evinced differential wear, being unfinished in the areas that once supported walls; it was thus possible for the excavator to delineate the location and form of the door jambs as well as the location of the walls. The frontal portion of U. 23 was additionally roughened and burned, perhaps in preparation for a new construction which never took place. In the frontal portion of U. 23, there was no obvious grading of ballast for the floor; instead, a finishing floor was applied over a construction surface 1 or 2 mm below. Scribe lines (U. 22) were evident in this construction floor. The excavator further noted the possibility that there was a higher floor surface in the northern part of Str. C1 which was ca. 20 cm higher than U. 23 and may have represented a low northern platform or bench. This rise is not mentioned elsewhere and is not indicated on the north - south section drawing (Figure 2-4).

The upper surface (U. 34) for Str. C1-1st was also uncovered in excv. 1E although most data for this building comes from excv. 1C. The core below U. 23 contained both hard and soft limestone, but was largely composed of a light grayish-brown, fine-grained mortar.

Two sets of steps (U. 8 and U. 12), broken by a terrace (U. 1Ø), led from the top of U. 7 to the summit (U. 23) of Str. C1-1st. Two of the lower superstructure steps (U. 8) were recovered during excavation. The five steps believed to form U. 8 rose 35 cm each and had a 55 cm tread. The three steps (U. 12) for the upper building platform rose 32, 38, and 26 cm respectively and had a 44 cm tread. These steps were inset and provided the entrance for the Str. C1-1st building. As found, U. 12 was badly eroded. The terrace surface (U. 1Ø) connecting U. 8 and U. 12 had a depth of 2.15 m and was heavily burned. The fill of U. 1Ø was composed of a light gray-brown, fine-grained aggregate of mortar and sherds.

As reconstructed in the plan, the shape of Str. C1-1st is fairly certain. Its walls were either of perishable material or the stone was robbed from the walls prior to the placement of the later U. 17. The unfinished plaster areas of U. 23 provide the reconstruction of the front walls (U. 49). Based on the impression left by the southwest jamb of Str. C1-1st, it is possible to say that the jamb was inset on its front and outset to its rear and that U. 49 was

about Ø.65 m in width. Based on the placement of the jamb relative to the inset corner of U. 12, the single center doorway of Str. C1-1st was approximately 2.8 m in width. A scribe line (U. 22) 3.65 m behind the upper step of U. 12 provided evidence for a medial wall (U. 5Ø) for Str. C1-1st. Unit 22 ran north - south and was very evident in the floor surface (U. 23). It predated U. 17. Based on the angle of incline of the rear facade, a rear wall (U. 51) is believed to have existed at one point, but had eroded away. As Str. C1-2nd-A appears to have been two-roomed, it is probable that Str. C1-1st continued this pattern.

Horizontal excavation on the surface of Str. C1 further elucidated the unusual form of Str. C1-1st and showed it to be best preserved on its southwest side. A roughened area (U. 45) was found in the north lateral extension of excv. 1C. Unit 45 runs east - west through U. 23 and was Ø.45 m in width. It was believed by the excavator to represent an inner wall for Str. C1-1st. Based on presumed symetry to the medial axis of Str. C1-1st, U. 48 is reconstructed to the south. As the excavator left U. 17 in place here, the definite existence of U. 48, an equivalent wall to U. 45, can be neither confirmed or denied. Approximately Ø.9Ø m south of where U. 48 should be located, however, another area of roughened plaster (U. 47) running east - west was found. This roughened area was Ø.2Ø m wide and is hypothesized to represent a possible narrow inner wall or

partition in the building. An area of roughened plaster (U. 46), Ø.65 m thick, was found 1.4 m east of U. 47. Unit 46 runs linearly east - west and is thought to represent the location of the southernmost wall comprising Str. C1-1st.

Based on data recorded in the field, therefore, Str. C1-1st would appear to have faced west and been 7.1 m in width by 11.1 m in length. It was supported by a central substructure platform measuring 26.Ø m by 28.5 m with a height of 8.Ø meters. The interior of the building had an inner front chamber which measured 3.Ø m east - west and almost 5 m north - south. While this much can be said wIth certainty, the remainder of the inner form of the building is conjectural, although it would apppear, based on the recovered data, that Str. C1-1st had a rear chamber and two side chambers. The side chambers were probably further partitioned. In its final form, Str. C1-1st must have been a truly imposing building, sitting as it did some 8 m above the ground level and then probably rising another 4 to 6 m to exhibit a total height of about 15 meters. While the walls were probably built from perishable materials, the building may have had masonry base walls which were subsequently removed. Its roof was surely perishable.

Cache T1F-1

Cache T1F-1 was placed 3.5 m west of U. 1 and 1.4 m east of Cenote Altar 1 on the substructure axis for Str. C1-1st. It consisted of two vessels, one inverted in the

other, placed in a pit (U. 6) cut into U. 8. Nothing was found within the two vessels. As the supports of the inverted vessel protruded above U. 8, the deposit was most likely sealed by a later floor (U. 7). Should Ca. T1F-1 have been alternatively intruded through U. 7, it would date Str. C1-1st, or at least its western substructure stairway, to the transition from Kax to Yaxcheel.

Object 1 (T1F/3-7; Figure 2-6b): Paybono Black: Paybono Variety. A tetrapod, rounded-side, rounded-rim, blackware bowl, which was set upright, formed the lower half of the cache. It has a rim diamter of 27.2 cm, a height of 9.9 cm, and a Ø.5 to Ø.9 cm wall thickness. Its four conical supports are solid and its form is very similar to an Aguacate Orange vessel illustrated from Barton Ramie (Gifford 1976: Fig. 61q). The entire vessel is slipped black (1Ø YR 2/1, but blacker). The paste is red (2.5 YR 4/8) to reddish brown (5 YR 5/4) in color and contains silt-sized white particles of calcite.

Object 2 (T1F/3-6; Figure 2-6a): Paybono Black: Paybono Variety. A tetrapod, basal-break, blackware bowl, which contained a groove at the interior base and wall junction and just below the interior rim, formed the inverted upper half of the cache. The vessel has a rim diameter of 24 cm, a height of 6.8 cm, and a wall thickness of Ø.5 to Ø.8 centimeters. Its four conical supports are solid. The bowl's surface is entirely slipped black (1Ø YR

2/1 - 7.5 YR 2/Ø). Its paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) and yellowish brown (1Ø YR 5/4) in color and contains yellow and white particles Ø.5 mm in diameter. The paste has a strong reaction to HCL indicating that calcite is present.

Cache T1F-1 is definitely intrusive to U. 8 and is probably very early Yaxcheel in date; based on stylistic considerations (four feet and grooved hook lip), it could also be assigned to a "Protoclassic" horizon. For reasons discussed above, it was minimally interred during the construction of the Str. C1-1st substructure and the associated U. 7. While modal similarities to these two pottery vessels may be found in Preclassic and Protoclassic ceramics, no similar tetrapod caches have been archaeologically reported; however, the lip-to-lip cache pattern is common throughout Maya prehistory (D. Chase 1981).

Problematic Deposit T1E-1

The lowest lot (Lot T1E/3) collected in excv. 1E was recorded as coming from "beneath the floor;" it is unusual in that it consists of 2/3 of a mammiform tetrapod plate, 1/2 of a tetrapod cylinder, and one large rim fragment (with fresh breaks) from an unslipped olla. While this could be considered a secondary deposit, it was classified as a P.D. because of the relative completeness of the vessels and the lack of any extraneous material in the recovered lot.

Problematic Deposit T1E-1 was located near the eastern junction of Str. C1 and its north wing; while the notes do not indicate whether it was constructionally sealed, the depth of the lot indicates that this may have been the case. It is, therefore, possible that it represents a partially recovered corner cache for the substructure of Str. C1-1st. Alternatively, it minimally represents midden material, possibly primary (versus secondary) in nature.

Object 1 (T1E/3-1; Figure 2-7a): Aguacate Orange: Variety Unspecified. Two-thirds of a slightly bolstered rim, mammiform tetrapod plate was present in Lot T1E/3. The three recovered supports are hollow with vent holes placed facing outwards. The height of the vessel is 9.0 cm with a rim diamter of 26.0 cm, a vessel wall thickness averaging 0.7 cm, and a support wall thickness averaging 0.4 centimeters. A trace of red (10 R 4/8) slip remains on the eroded surface, but in general only the red paste exterior (2.5 YR 5/6) is visible. The paste itself is reddish brown (5 YR 5/3 - 4/3) in color and contains silt-sized white and black particles as well as larger white particles 1 mm in diameter. There is a heavy calcite reaction to HCL.

Object 2 (T1E/3-2; Figure 2-7b): Aguacate Orange: Variety Unspecified. Half of a tetrapod, convex-base, concave-wall, basal-break cylinder or bowl was recovered in Lot T1E/3. The rim of this vessel is broken off and the bowl is badly eroded. The vessel has an estimated height of

11.3 cm, an estimated rim diameter of 12.8 cm (the supports protrude further from the body), and a Ø.5 to Ø.9 cm wall thickness. Traces of a red (2.5 YR 5/8 - 4/8) slip are visible on the interior and exterior of the vessel. The paste is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) in color with hematite nodules 2 mm in diameter liberally mixed into the fabric. Sparse yellowish white particles 1 mm in diameter and an occasional opaque white particle 2 mm in diameter occur in the paste as well as silt sized shiny white particles. No calcite is present in the paste based on an HCL test.

Object 3 (T1E/3; Figure 2-7c): Quintal Unslipped: Unspecified Variety. A portion of an unslipped rim from an everted-lip jar also occurred with Objects 1 and 2. The rim is elaborately modeled around its lip and has a diameter of 24 cm with a vessel wall thickness of Ø.7 to 1.4 centimeters. The unslipped surface of the rim is pink (7.5 YR 7/4) in color while the paste is reddish-yellow (7.5 YR 7/6). Gray and off-white particles up to 2 mm in diameter are included in the paste. There is a heavy calcite reaction to HCL.

The purpose of PD. T1E-1 is unknown. Its dating, however, is clearly Yaxcheel based on modal and typological determinations. It is possible that PD. T1E-1 is a corner cache of the Str. C1-1st substructure, but this is not certain as the exact location of the deposit is unknown.

Whatever the case, the existence of both PD. T1E-1 and Ca. T1F-1 indicates a Protoclassic presence at Cenote.

Burial T1C-2 (Figure 2-8)

Burial T1C-2 was intruded (U. 11) through the front steps (U. 9) of Str. C1-2nd at the time of construction of Str. C1-1st. It is sealed by U. 10. The cut (U. 11) for the burial removed the uppermost step of U. 9 and was 2.16 m in length by about 0.84 m in width. Following the placement of the body and two lip-to-lip vessels west of the head, the interment was covered with fill for U. 10 with no formal capping. A skull cache (Bu. T1C-3; see below) was placed above the body, also in the fill beneath U. 10.

The individual in Bu. T1C-2 was supine in an extended position with its hands in the pelvis area. Age and sex are unknown. The lower leg bones were anatomically disturbed when found and there was no evidence that tarsels, metatarsels, or phalanges were ever present in the original burial. Whether this indicates that the feet were removed at the time of burial is uncertain due to the poor condition of the bones. Further analysis of the skeleton is impossible as it was lost after excavation in 1971.

Object 1 (T1C/14-20; Figure 2-9): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. A flat-based, flaring-walled bowl was inverted over its companion and was located directly west of the individual's head. The bowl has a height of 9.8 cm, a rim diameter of 30.3 cm, a basal diameter of 14.5 cm, and

1.Ø cm thick walls. The interior and exterior of the vessel are well smoothed and slipped red (2.5 YR 5/8 - 4/8, but brighter). An indent occurs at the wall and base junction on the interior. The base is unslipped (1Ø YR 7/4 - 6/4) and less well smoothed. A gray-tan firing cloud (1Ø YR 5/4 -4/4) covers 1/3 of the exterior surface. The paste is the same pale brown color as the unslipped base and has whitish calcite inclusions up to 2 mm in diameter.

Object 2 (T1C/14-21): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. The companion vessel was probably similar to Object 1, but is reported as missing in 1971 prior to its being recorded.

Burial T1C-2 is non-intrusive to Str. C1-1st, being located in the foundation for the building platform. The vessels in Bu. T1C-2, when cross-dated to other sites, would be generically considered to be Early Classic Period in date; the internal stratigraphy in Str. C1 indicates that Bu. T1C-2 is coeval with Ca. T1F-1 and P.D. T1E-1, implying that the construction of the superstructure of this building dates to Yaxcheel times. The evidence from Str. C1 therefore suggests the temporal overlap, at least in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone, of Protoclassic and early Early Classic ceramic styles and temporal markers. These same markers (specifically, mammiform tetrapods and Aguila Orange cache vessels) have been inferred to be sequential at other sites in the Southern Lowlands where the stratigraphy was

not as well controlled (see for example Holmul, Barton Ramie, and Uaxactun - Merwin and Vaillant 1932: 93-94; Willey and Gifford 1961; R.E. Smith 1955: 22-23).

The way in which the two vessels in Bu. T1C-2 were placed (lip-to-lip) is representative of the wide-spread cache pattern associated with Aguila Orange bowls (see Ca. T1G-1 discussion). Vessels similar to those in Bu. T1C-2 occur in Bu. T1C-3 and in several deposits recovered in Str. C2.

Burial T1C-3 (see Figure 2-8)

Burial T1C-3 consists of a skull cache; although placed in cache form, the deposit is classified as a burial because of the inclusion of human bone. It was located 20 cm above the chest of Bu. T1C-2 and was probably placed at the same time as Bu. T1C-2. It is sealed by U. 10. The interment consisted of two lip-to-lip vessels containing a human skull. No information was recorded concerning the skull in 1971 and it was not available for analysis in 1977. From photographs it is possible to state that the skull was found facing east. All of its teeth were present in the mandible; none were evident in the maxilla. The frontal bone was to the right (i.e. the viewer's left) of the nasal area. Age and sex of the individual are unknown.

Objects 1 and 2 (not catalogued): Probably Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. Both vessels were recorded as being missing in 1971 prior to formal recording. From the

photographs, the upper vessel rested just inside the lip of the lower vessel which had a rim diameter of approximately 42 centimeters.

Skull caches, like Bu. T1C-3, are also recorded for Uaxactun (Bus. A27, E21-E23) and occur at Tikal (C. Jones personal communication). Interestingly, the frontal bone of Bu. T1G-3, the only other skull cache/burial found at Cenote was similarly displaced. Burial T1C-3 may be dated to the Early Classic Period based on the accompanying vessels, assuming that they are truely Aguila Orange.

Use of Structure C1-1st

For a single building without any noted modification, Str. C1-1st appears to exhibit a surprising longevity. Assuming that Str. C1-1st was constructed during the early part of the Early Classic, as pottery from Ca. T1F-1, P.D. T1E-1, and Bus. T1C-2 and T1C-3 would tend to demonstrate, then its first "use" was shortly thereafter. Its latest "use" was definitely in the early part of the Late Classic Period, as will be shown below. This would suggest that Str. C1-1st had a life-span of at least some 300 years.

The earliest event possibly associated with the use of Str. C1-1st was the placement of Bu. T1C-1 (see below) in a cut (U. 21) through U. 23. It is not certain, however, that Bu. T1C-1 was not originally placed in the core of Str. C1-1st during its construction and then later exposed via

U. 21. Unit 21 could have served one of several purposes: (1) for the placement of Bu. T1C-1; (2) for the placement of a second interment in the already extant burial; (3) for the robbing of Bu. T1C-1; or (4) for the deposition of a new interment at which time the cut accidentally happened on Bu. T1C-1. Whatever the case, several new objects (as indicated by Object 13 of Bu. T1C-1) were added to the burial. Assuming that the burial was partially looted, other objects were probably removed. The roughening of U. 12 may be interpreted as possible evidence that the inhabitants of Cenote were about to rebuild Str. C1, in which case U. 21 would likely represent at cut to place a new deposit, thereby unexpectedly finding Bu. T1C-1. Whatever the possibility, U. 21 definitely postdates the existence of U. 23, but predates U. 17.

Following the filling up of U. 21 with soft granular dirt, some stone, and many sherds, Ca. T1C-2 was deposited in a pit (U. 2Ø) and then covered by a heavily burned surface (U. 19) which seals both U. 2Ø and U. 21. The vessel in Ca. T1C-2 is similar to those in Tikal caches representative of the Uz Offertory Assemblage (Tikal Cas. 131, 161, and 174; Tikal Ceramic Plates) which has been dated to approximately 9.13.Ø.Ø.Ø. (W. R. Coe, personal communication); it is believed, both on cross-dating and internal sequencing that Ca. T1C-2 may be dated to a similar time or slightly earlier. At the same time as the

deposition of Ca. T1C-2 or, perhaps, predating the cache, a hole (U. 16) was dug south of U. 21 cutting through U. 23. Cache T1C-3 was installed in this pit. Unit 16 was circular and almost precisely on the axial line of Str. C1-1st. It was also immediately behind and centered between the door jambs of the structure. Although the cut was unsealed by plaster, it antedated U. 17. The matrix in U. 16 consisted of a light brown dirt and the surface of it was sealed by debris from Deposit 1C-1. The material within Ca. T1C-3 likely comes from Bu. T1C-1 as there are four whole vessels of a correct dating for inclusion in the interment and, more importantly, a piece of one of these vessels (Ca. T1C-3, Object 1) was recovered within U. 21 near Object 13 of Bu. T1C-1. It is presumed, therefore, that Bu. T1C-1 was at least partially emptied of some of its contents, probably jade, and that the residue of material from Bu. T1C-1 was cached by the looters in U. 16 (Ca. T1C-3). If this was the case, then it may be further argued that Bu. T1C-1 was originally sealed by U. 23 and was looted during Hoxchunchan or Pakoc times. This reconstruction echos similar events at Tikal:

> One of the oddest features of Early Classic Tikal, as we know it, was the impermanency or violability of tombs. On at least two occasions excavators have discovered pits containing the shattered and apparently burned contents of Early Classic tombs. Presumably the Maya, in the course of dismantling earlier buildings to make way for new ones, came across rich interments. Having done so, it was necessary to destroy their potency by smashing their contents and even burning them,

> then transporting and carefully reburying everything (with the probable exception of very fine items such as jades, inasmuch as these have never been found in these deposits).
> (W. R. Coe 1965:31)

The differences between the Tikal examples and the Cenote example of disturbed interments may be due to the fact that Bu. T1C-1 content was not fully uprooted, but only possibly divested of the majority of its jade contents and then left in place and resanctified.

The final act in what appears to be the desecration and then re-consecration of Bu. T1C-1 involved the deposition of Ca. T1C-1 in a pit (U. 18) cut through U. 19, U. 21, and U. 23. Unit 18 was not formally sealed, but is covered by U. 17 and Deposit 1C-1. The excavator notes that the soft surface of dirt capping U. 18 was barely distinguishable from the overlying collapse. Cache T1C-1, like Ca. T1C-2, is likely either late Hoxchunchan or Pakoc in date.

Burial T1C-1 (Figure 2-1Ø)

As found, Bu. T1C-1 was sealed by U. 19. It was situated within a cut (U. 21) through U. 23. It is very questionable, however, whether the original placement of the burial post-dates the construction of the Str. C1-1st superstructure as there is evidence that the burial was disturbed after its deposition. It is postulated that U. 21 represents a cut to expose the burial for the removal of jade (only a single bead was present in the interment) or other items. Whatever the case, Bu. T1C-1, as found, was a

cist grave on axis to Str. C1-1st. The east side of the grave was lined by stone slabs; larger slabs "capped" the burial. It may be that these slabs originally formed a void within the fill of the substructure (i.e., crypt grave) prior to their disturbance.

As recorded in plan and in field notes, the burial consisted of an extended individual with head to the north. Most detail was not, however, recorded and must be reconstructed. Based on skeletal analysis, the skull was crushed and all the long bones were broken. The bones of the hands and feet were present. Although only one individual was noted for the burial in 1971, analysis of the skeletal material in 1977 revealed the existence of two individuals. The location of the second individual relative to the first is unknown (as it was not noticed in the field), but may have been under Objects 4 and 5 as both a jaw fragment and a non-articulated humerus are recorded from this area. Skull fragments were also found under Objects 9 and 15.

The individual who is largely represented on plan was probably male based on the mastoid processes and sciatic notch. Of the eight teeth recovered for him, one has caries. Two of his teeth were located under Object 3. The second individual is represented both by post-cranial remains and by a mandible. This individual was about 15 years of age. The six teeth from the second individual had

neither calculus or caries.

Accompanying the interment were 11 pottery vessels, 2 problematic pottery objects, 1 jade bead, 4 unmodified jade stones, and 1 stingray spine. At least one of the problematic pottery objects is believed to have been placed in the burial following its disturbance. Two pottery potstands or chimney censers were also found in the fill overlying the burial and probably accompanied it or were subsequently deposited. The fragmentary nature of these vessels and their earlier dating relative to Cas. T1C-1 and T1C-2 may indicate that they formed part of the original interment. As a piece of one censer from Ca. T1C-3 was recovered in U. 21 and as the Ca. T1C-3 vessels date to the early part of the Early Classic Period, it is likely that the vessels in this deposit also came from Bu. T1C-1 and were redeposited in U. 16 following the disturbance of Bu. T1C-1.

Object 1 (T1C/9-41; Figure 2-11i): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. A flat-baced, flaring-walled, rounded rim bowl was located over the right wrist of Indvidual 1. The vessel has a height of 5.5 cm, a rim diameter of 18.Ø cm, a basal diameter of 1Ø.Ø cm, and a wall thickness of Ø.7 centimeters. Its bottom is unslipped, but the rest of the vessel is slipped yellowish brown (1Ø YR 4/8 - 5/8) with a reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/8) firecloud on its exterior. The paste is reddish-yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) in color and contains

silt-sized white particles as well as some white particles 2 mm in diameter. There was no calcite reaction to an HCL test.

Object 2 (T1C/9-40; Figure 2-11h): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. Another flat-based, flaring-walled, rounded rim bowl was located immediately north of Object 1. This vessel has a height of 4.3 cm, a rim diameter of 16.6 cm, a basal diameter of 11.1 cm, and a 0.6 cm wall thickness. The base of the vessel is unslipped. The rest of the bowl is slipped red (5 YR 6/8 - 2.5 YR 5/8). A brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) firecloud occurs on it. The paste is a very pale brown (10 YR 8/4 - 8/6) color with white silt-sized particles. There was no calcite reaction to an HCL test.

Object 3 (T1C/9-44; Figure 2-11d): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. A tall, flaring-sided bowl with a rounded lip and interior groove was located west of Object 2 along the side of U. 21. The vessel has a height of 16 cm, a rim diameter of 30 cm, a basal diameter of 18 cm, and a wall thickness of 0.7 centimeters. Part of the unslipped base of this vessel was missing. The exterior of the vessel is slipped red (2.5 YR 5/8 - 4/8) while the interior of the vessel is fireclouded black (2.5 YR 2.5/0) and a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4 - 5/6). The paste is dual colored, being reddish yellow (5 YR 7/8) beneath the red and yellow slip and dark gray (5 YR 4/1 - 3/1) beneath the black slip. The paste contains small white particles as well as some 2 mm by

1 mm white ones. An HCL test revealed that some calcite was present.

Object 4 (T1C/9-5Ø; Figure 2-11j): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. Two tall, flaring walled bowls occurred in the northwest corner of the burial. It may be that these two vessels minimally encased one of the recovered mandibles, but this cannot be discerned from the field notes or plans. The bottom vessel was intact with a rim diameter of 42 cm, a basal diameter of 18.5 cm, a height of 13.5 cm, and a wall thickness which varied from 1.Ø to 1.3 centimeters. The concave base is unslipped. The exterior and interior of the vessel is slipped a reddish yellow (2.5 YR 4/8 to 5 YR 5/8 to 1Ø R 4/8). The paste is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6 - 6/6) in color. White and gray particles to Ø.75 mm diameter and yellow-white particles to 2 mm in diameter are present in the paste. An HCL test revealed no calcite.

Object 5 (T1C/9-49; Figure 2-11g): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. The upper vessel of the northwest pair was only partial. While the plan shows the vessel to have a base, such was not recovered in the lot. Its rim diameter was 42 cm with a wall thickness of 1.Ø cm and a height over 12 centimeters. The vessel is slipped a deep red (1Ø R 4/9 - 5/8 on the exterior; 2.5 YR 4/8 on the interior). The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) in color and contained white and gray particles 1 mm in diameter. An HCL test

produced a strong calcite reaction.

Object 6 (T1C/9-25; Figure 2-11f): Quintal Unslipped: Quintal Variety. Two flat-based flaring walled bowls formed a lip-to-lip deposit above and east of the mid-section of Individual 1. It is not certain whether Objects 6 and 7 originally formed part of the interment or were redeposited amid the disturbance of Bu. T1C-1 as they were found in the fill above the interment. Both vessels were relatively whole as compared to the others in the grave; they may have been placed in their lip-to-lip position in the fill above the level of the interment following its being looted. Based on their dating to the Early Classic Period and on the later dating of the disturbance, however, it is likely that Objects 6 and 7 were originally part of the interment. It is further possible that Objects 6 and 7 formed part of a lip-to-lip pair in the original burial as two other couplings of vessels occur in Bu. T1C-1. Both vessels had a slight indentation at the interior wall and base juncture. The lower vessel has a height of 3.8 cm, a rim diameter of 23.8 cm, a basal diameter of 15.1 cm, and a wall thickness of Ø.8 centimeters. Although the surface is unslipped, there is much fireclouding with the over-all color range varying from orange (5 YR 7/6 - 6/6) to tan (1Ø YR 7/4) to black (2.5 YR 3/Ø). The paste is brown (7.5 YR 5/6) in color with heavy calcite inclusions up to 1 mm in diameter.

Object 7 (T1C/9-24; Figure 2-11e): Quintal Unslipped:

Quintal Variety. This vessel exhibits the same form, surface, and paste characteristics as its companion vessel, Object 6. It has a height, however, of 3.9 cm, a rim diameter of 22.7 cm, a basal diameter of 14.5 cm, and a Ø.9 cm wall thickness.

Object 8 (T1C/9-46; Figure 2-11a): Quintal Unslipped: Quintal Variety. Seemingly part of a lip-to-lip pair, Objects 8 and 14 were noted by the excavator as being a single smashed vessel located on the grave floor in the northeast corner of the interment. Object 8 is a flaring-sided, rounded-rim bowl with a convex base. It is unslipped and has a rim diameter of 26 cm, a basal diameter of 16 cm, a height of 3.2 cm, and a Ø.7 cm wall thickness. The surface of the vessel is a uniform reddish-yellow (5 YR 6/6) color as is the paste (5 YR 6/6 - 6/8) toward the interior of the vessel. Toward the exterior of the vessel, the paste is yellowish brown (1Ø YR 5/4 - 5/6). The paste contains many yellowish white inclusions up to 2 mm by 3 mm, black particles 1 mm in diameter, and hematite nodules 1 mm in diameter. An HCL test reveals that calcite is present.

Object 9 (T1C/9-48; not illustrated): Quintal Unslipped: Quintal Variety. A wide, flaring-sided, convex-base bowl was located with an almost identical piece (Object 15) north of Object 2 and east of the area where Indv. 1's mandible was located. The bowl has a height of 3.Ø cm, a rim diameter of 31 cm, a basal diameter of 21 cm,

and a Ø.7 cm wall thickness. Its surface is brownish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6 - 5/6) with gray fireclouds (7.5 YR 3/Ø - 2/Ø). The paste is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/8 - 6/8) in color with silt sized white particles and occasional ones as large as 1 mm in diameter. There is only a very slight calcite reaction to HCL. When found, the excavator refered to Objects 9 and 15 as a "ceramic disk." The vessel is incomplete and is believed to have formed the top half (with Object 15) of a lip-to-lip set.

Object 1Ø (T1C/9-17): An incomplete and broken stingray spine was located immediately south of and partially underneath Objects 9 and 15. The barb is Ø.8 cm in width and 3.1 cm in length.

Object 11 (T1C/9-16): A subspherical, conically drilled jadeite bead was located north of the mandible of Indv. 1 and south of Object 4. The bead measures 1.2 by 1.3 by 1.Ø cm.

Object 12 (T1C/9-27a,b): A "pottery handle" (from the catalogue card) was located just northwest of Object 2. The object is not whole and is problematical as to use and complete form; it may, however, be part of a modeled censer. It is 8.3 cm in lenth, 3.5 cm in width, and has a depth of 2.Ø cm. Two rounded clay balls are appended to the basal area while a clay strip is appliqued to the body and ends in two circular bosses. No paste description exists for the piece.

Object 13 (T1C/9-39; Figure 2-111): Yohchalek Modeled: Variety Unspecified. The face of a low chimney censer was placed in the northeast corner of Bu. T1C-1 on top of the slabs lining the east side of the cist. The face was oriented so that it surveyed the interment. The excavator felt that this censer face had been deposited in the burial following its disturbance. Only the face of the censer is present. It has a height of 13.5 cm and an estimated diameter of 18.Ø centimeters. The rim of the vessel is burnt as is part of the base and the upper interior wall. The unslipped surface is buff in color. While the fresh paste was not viewed, it would appear to be the same color as the surface and tempered with calcite. No Munsell color readings are available for this object.

Object 14 (T1C/9-45; Figure 2-11c): Quintal Unslipped: Quintal Variety. A flaring wall, convex-base bowl was the bottom vessel of a lip-to-lip set of vessels with Object 8 being the top vessel. Object 14 has the same surface and paste characteristics of Object 8 except that the white particles in its paste are only Ø.5 mm in diameter. The bowl has a height of 3.6 cm, a rim diameter of 27.Ø cm, a basal diameter of 16.5 cm, and a Ø.75 cm wall thickness.

Object 15 (T1C/9-47; Figure 2-11b): Quintal Unslipped: Quintal Variety. A flaring walled, convex-base bowl was located beneath Object 9 and has the same surface and paste characteristics. Objects 9 and 15 were probably set

lip-to-lip. The bowl has a height of 3.Ø cm, a rim diameter of 31.Ø cm, a basal diameter of 21.Ø cm, and a Ø.7 cm wall thickness.

Object 16 (T1C/9-26a to d): Four small jadeite pebbles, which show no trace of having been worked, were also found in the burial. They were not located on the plan of the interment.

Object 17 (T1C/6-12a to e; Figure 2-11k): Candelario Appliqued: Variety Unspecified. Two-thirds of a spiked chimney censer was recovered in the fill overlying the burial and was either deposited at the time that Bu. T1C-1 was disturbed or, more likely, formed part of the original burial furniture. The censer has a height of 7.7 cm and rim diameters of 15.5 and 14.2 centimeters. It is decorated with vertical rows of three conical spikes and would have had a total of 36 appliqued spikes. The spikes generally protrude 1.7 cm from a Ø.8 cm thick body. The interior of the vessel shows evidence of burning (1Ø YR 3/1). The unslipped surface, where unburnt, is reddish-yellow (5 YR 7/6) in color. The paste is also reddish-yellow (5 YR 7/6 - 6/6) in color and has white and gray colored inclusions 1 mm in diameter. There is a heavy calcite reaction to HCL.

As previously discussed, the precise placement of Bu. T1C-1 relative to the construction history of Str. C1-1st is not known due to disturbance. This disturbance is indicated

by the positioning of Objects 6, 7, and 13 in Bu. T1C-1, by Ca. T1C-3, and by the attempt (with two caches and burning above the refilled grave) at reconsecretion; it is speculated, however, that the grave was placed in the foundation of the building as Cas. T1C-1 and T1C-2 intruded into the upper part of the grave fill are of a later date than Bu. T1C-1. However, whether it is placed as dedicatory to Str. C1-1st or as intrusive to the building, the interment itself dates to the early part of the Early Classic Period (Yaxcheel) based on its ceramic content.

It is interesting to note that the Aguila Orange and Quintal Unslipped vessels in Bu. T1C-1 are extremely similar to Aguacate Orange pottery from Barton Ramie. In particular, the Quintal Unslipped vessels may have a light wash over them much like Aguacate Orange: Holja Variety (Gifford 1976: 134-135). The surface and paste are very alike. The Aguila Orange bowls are like those described as Aguacate Orange: Privacion Variety, which Gifford (1976: 135-137) felt was "late." In this light, it should be further noted that Gifford (1976: 130) identified the vessel illustrated in Plate 19f of Merwin and Vallaint (1932) as being Aguacate Orange. Based on form and surface treatment, this vessel could just as easily be included in the Aguila Group as could the vessel illustrated in Plate 27h (Merwin and Vallaint 1932: 33) which formed part of a skull cache (usually Aguila vessels). It is suggested that Aguila

Orange and Aguacate Orange may be analogous, if not identical types; this has also been suggested for the site of El Pozito in Belize (Case 1982). The seemingly discontinuous spatial distribution indicated for Aguila (Peten - Uaxactun, Tikal) and Aguacate (Belize Valley - Barton Ramie) may be reflective of regional ceramic differences rather than typological ones, in part due to different ceramic analysts and incompletely recovered ceramic patterns. The 28 Aguila Orange sherds illustrated and described for Barton Ramie (Gifford 1976: 182-183) have only what are considered to be later Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) forms represented (based on Tayasal). It is probable, therefore, that an equivalence can be established between much of the Peten Aguila Orange (and possibly some Quintal Unslipped) and the Barton Ramie Aguacate Orange as further research is undertaken in the Southern Lowlands.

Cache T1C-3

Cache T1C-3 consisted of a pit (U. 16) filled with potsherds on the summit and major axis of Str. C1-1st. Unit 16 was not formally sealed, but was covered by U. 17. The excavator felt that the material in Ca. T1C-3 came from Bu. T1C-1 as a piece of Ca. T1C-3, Object 1 was found near Bu. T1C-1, Object 13. Although only Objects 1 and 5 of Ca. T1C-3 were recorded in 1971, analysis of the deposit in 1977 proved the existence of three more vessels. Extraneous sherd material of an Early Classic (Yaxcheel) date also

occurred in Ca. T1C-3.

Object 1 (T1C/1Ø-18; Figure 2-12d): Quintal Unslipped: Variety Unspecified. A flaring-walled, flat-base bowl with an outcurving rim occurred in Ca. T1C-3 as a whole piece minus a small piece from the base and minus one long piece of the rim. The missing piece of rim was found in the fill in U. 21 over Bu. T1C-1 near Object 13; the missing base piece was not located. The base of the vessel is flaking off, probably due to the extensive burning noted on the interior of the vessel. The bowl has a height of 6.2 cm, a rim diameter of 2Ø cm, a basal diameter of 12 cm, and a wall thickness of Ø.8 centimeters. The unslipped surface, where not burnt black (5 YR 4/1 - 3/1), is reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) and light brown (1Ø YR 7/4 - 7/6) in color. The paste is brownish - yellow (5 YR 7/6 - 6/6) and contains white particles up to 1 mm by 2 mm in size and black particles 2 mm in diameter. There is a heavy calcite reaction to HCL. Because of interior charring, it is probable that Object 1 functioned as either the top or bottom of an Early Classic composite censer.

Object 2 (T1C/1Ø-42; Figure 2-12a): Paybono Black: Paybono Variety. A tetrapod basal break bowl with four nubbin supports was located in the deposit. The rim is bolstered with a slight incision beneath the bolster. On the interior of the bowl there is an incised line at the basal break and near the lip. The bowl has a height of 7.Ø

cm, a rim diameter of 23 cm, a basal diameter of 12.5 cm, and a Ø.9 cm wall thickness. The vessel is slipped black (1Ø YR 2/1 to 7.5 YR 2/Ø) except on its base and supports. The paste is yellowish-brown (1Ø YR 5/4 to 5 YR 6/6) and has yellow and white inclusions to Ø.5 mm in diameter. There is a strong calcite reaction to HCL.

Object 3 (T1C/1Ø-43; Figure 2-12c): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. A flat-bottomed flaring-sided bowl was also obtained from the cache. It is missing part of its base. The bowl has a height of 6.5 cm, a rim diameter of 26 cm, a basal diameter of 12 cm, and a wall thickness of Ø.9 centimeters. The vessel is slipped red (1Ø R 4/8) except for the base which is unslipped (1Ø YR 7/4 - 6/4). Reddish-yellow (7.5 YR 6/6 - 6/4) fireclouds occur. The paste is light red (2.5 YR 6/8 - 5/8) in color with white and gray inclusions 1 mm in diameter. The gray inclusions are calcite as they react to HCL.

Object 4 (T1C/1Ø-53; Figure 2-12b): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. A second flat-bottomed, flaring-walled bowl was also put together from Ca. T1C-3 in 1977. This vessel has a rim diameter of 23 cm, a basal diameter of 12 cm, a height of 6 cm, and a Ø.6 to Ø.7 cm wall thickness. Its base is unslipped. While the interior of the vessel is red (2.5 YR 4/8), the red vessel exterior is fireclouded dark brown (7.5 YR 3/2) and tan (7.5 YR 5/6). The paste is reddish-brown (7.5 YR 6/6 - 5/6) in color and contains black

and white inclusions 1 mm in diameter. There is a strong calcite reaction to HCL.

Object 5 (T1C/1Ø-7): A very small fragment of a jadeite bead was also recovered from Ca. T1C-3.

Although Ca. T1C-3 was not sealed by any formal surface (floor), it is clear on typological grounds that the four vessels contained within it date to the early part of the Early Classic (Yaxcheel). Alternatively, Ob. 2 may represent a slightly earlier, reused vessel, but the associations of this type elsewhere in the Zone are consistent with a Yaxcheel dating. None of the vessels was deposited intact; all were broken. The excavator felt that these pieces had been redeposited in U. 16 from a disturbed deposit. Based on a piece of Object 1 being within U. 21, Bu. T1C-1 was pinpointed as the disturbed deposit. The time of deposition of Ca. T1C-3 may be indirectly cross-dated to the same time of the placement of Cas. T1C-2 and T1C-1 (i.e., either very late Hoxchunchan or Pakoc). Cache T1C-3 differs from analogous Tikal deposits (W. Coe 1965:31) in not being burned and in having a small piece of jadeite present. The deposit also appears to have been placed relatively close to its presumed source (Bu. T1C-1).

Cache T1C-2 (see Figure 2-1Ø)

Subsequent to the disturbance of Bu. T1C-1 and the filling of U. 21, a pit (U. 2Ø) was dug into the fill of

U. 21 and Ca. T1C-2 deposited. After Ca. T1C-2 was interred, the capping earthen layer (U. 19) for U. 21 was heavily burned. It is uncertain whether U. 2Ø was actually sealed by U. 19, but, as no intrusion was discernable in U. 19, it is reasonable to assume that U. 2Ø preceeded U. 19. The cache contents consisted of a lidded "paint-pot" and one shell. Two censer pieces also occurred within U. 2Ø and were placed by the excavator as part of Ca. T1C-2. Both are burned. One of them (T1C/8-5a) is possibly a piece of Object 17 in Bu. T1C-1 while the other (T1C/8-5b) possibly belongs to the same vessel as Object 12 in Bu. T1C-1.

Object 1 (T1C/8-6a and b; Figure 2-13b): Tasital Red: Variety Unspecified. A round bottom, straight - necked miniature olla with an accompanying concave, fitted lid was located in the bottom of U. 2Ø. The vessel and its lid have a combined height of 6.1 cm (5.3 - olla; 1.8 - lid). The rim diameter of the olla is 4.5 cm while that of its accompanying lid is 6.Ø centimeters. The wall thickness of the olla is Ø.8 to Ø.9 cm while that of the lid is Ø.5 centimeters. The surface is poorly smoothed, but appears to have been slipped red (2.5 YR 4/6) at one point. The present surface of the vessel is almost totally unslipped and reddish-yellow (5 YR 6/6) in color. No fresh break was visible on the vessel. The paste, however, has white inclusions up to 1.5 mm in diameter and contains a slight amount of calcite based on an HCL test. The cataloguer

noted that the vessel contents consisted of a gray powder with what appeared to be a small quantity of bone; these contents were not available for detailed analyais in 1977 or 1979.

Object 2 (T1C/8-38): Exterior to Object 1, underneath the vessel, was an unmodified shell, identified as being Arca. The shell presently has a length of 3.9 cm, a width of 2.3 cm, and a thickness of Ø.1 to Ø.2 centimeters.

The content and layout of Ca. T1C-2 is almost duplicated by the slightly later and more elaborate Ca. T1C-1 placed 7Ø cm to the west. The cache may be typologically cross-dated to the Uz Offertory Assemblage at Tikal which occurs at approximately 9.13.Ø.Ø.Ø. (unpublished Tikal ceramic plates, Figure 11Ø; W. R. Coe, personal communication). One difference, however, is that the vessel in Ca. T1C-2 had a now eroded red slip whereas similar ones at Tikal are recorded as being unslipped. No other caches of this kind, with the exception of Ca. T1C-1, were recovered during the Tayasal Project 1971 excavations.

Cache T1C-1 (see Figure 2-1Ø)

Cache T1C-1 was placed in a 3Ø cm round pit (U. 18) intruded through U. 23, U. 21, and U. 19. Unit 18 was sealed by a very soft surface of dirt and sherds which was barely distinguishable from the overlying matrix in which U. 17 was embedded. The cache is on the front-rear axis of

Str. C1-1st. It consisted of a small ceramic "paint-pot" with a lid, three marine shells, and one obsidian blade.

Object 1 (T1C/7-33a and b; Figure 2-13a): Quintal or Ucum Unslipped. A miniature olla with a specially made lid was placed within the bottom part of the matrix which filled U. 18. The olla and lid have a combined height of 5.7 cm (4.8 - olla; Ø.9 - lid). The aperture of the olla is 2.8 cm in diameter while the vessel diameter is 6.Ø centimeters. The lid has a diameter of 4.Ø centimeters. The vessel is poorly smoothed and exhibits an unslipped, reddish-yellow (5 YR 7/6) surface. No fresh break in the paste was observable although a few white inclusions, probably calcite, up to 1.5 mm in diameter were observable in a generally fine-grained non-calcite temper. The paste color probably approximates the surface color.

Object 2 (T1C/7-34): A mature, unmodified Arca valve 5.9 cm long was found beneath Object 1. Barnacles adhere to its surface.

Objects 3 and 4 (T1C/7-35a and b): Two incomplete Vermicularia shells were located with Objects 2 and 5 under Object 1. One was 4.Ø cm long while the other was 2.25 cm in length.

Object 5 (T1C/7-36): An obsidian blade, which was 7.5 cm long, 1.Ø8 cm wide, and Ø.28 cm in depth, was also located under Object 1 towards its eastern side. It is made of clear stone with light black bands occurring thorugh it.

The blade appeared to have seen little use as the edges were sharp and clean. If the piece is missing a distal end, it may have originally functioned as a lancet.

Cache T1C-1, as noted previously, is analogous in content and placement to Ca. T1C-2. Internal stratigraphy indicated that these two offerings are later than Yaxcheel (Bu. T1C-1) and prior to Hobo (Deposit 1C-1); typological cross-dating to Tikal would date these deposits to the Pakoc Phase. As Ca. T1C-1 is clearly located on axis to Str. C1-1st, it may be supposed that the building was still in use during the Middle Classic or, at minimum, that its walls had not collapsed.

Deposit 1C-1 and Unit 17: Later Use of Structure C1 Locus

While Str. C1-1st is believed to have been in use throughout the Early Classic Period (Yaxcheel - Hoxchunchan), the deposition of Cas. T1C-1 and T1C-2 during the Middle Classic (either very late Hoxchunchan or Pakoc times) is thought to possibly mark the cessation of the building's formal use. Sometime later, possibly after the collapse of the perishable walls of Str. C1-1st or after their removal, another construction (U. 17) was placed on the summit of Str. C1. Unit 17, as recovered, consisted of a concentration of large stone slabs horizontally placed upon U. 23 and grouped in the center of the summit. Based on the positioning of U. 17 in the center of the summit (see

Figure 2-4) and only on the major axis of Str. C1-1st, it is postulated that U. 17 was not part of the structure walls for Str. C1-1st. Alternatively, it may have represented some kind of small interior construction in the still extant rooms of Str. C1-1st or, more likely, a free standing shrine on the locus of a dismantled Str. C1-1st. The excavator (field notes) states that the lowermost of the U. 17 slabs were deliberately placed on U. 23, and not fallen, at some point subsequent to the intentional roughening of U. 23 and U. 12. This latter fact would indicate that Str. C1-1st had probably been dismantled or was in a state of disrepair prior to the construction of U. 17. Although the excavator at one point designated U. 17 as a formal construction phase of Str. C1, he changed his mind following its excavation. The excavator favored a continuity between U. 23 and U. 17, but a large concentration of nested sherds, representing largely restorable vessels (Deposit 1C-1; Figure 2-14), were found among the collapse of the U. 17 slabs and would challenge this contiguity. This ceramic material dates to the Late - Terminal Classic Period (Hobo). Therefore, the dating of the intrusions of Cas. T1C-1 and T1C-2 (late Hoxchunchan to early Pakoc) and the dating of Deposit 1C-1 (Hobo) would indicate that there was a lapse of time between the two.

Unit 17 may be interpreted as being either related to a terminal ritual for Str. C1 or to a ceremony concerned with

the preparation of the building locus for renovation; should this latter possibly be the case, the renovation never took place. The high concentration of almost completely reconstructable vessels (Deposit 1C-1) associated with U. 17 is further complicating and in need of explanation. Deposit 1C-1 may represent the ceremonial breakage of vessels and their placement within a standing U. 17, possibly in association with a terminal ritual for a new construction which was never begun. Alternatively, Deposit 1C-1 may simply represent the deposition of Late - Terminal Classic vessels in a small shrine (U. 17) on the summit once occupied by Str. C1 -1st; the collapse of this stone construction would have intermixed the sherds and the slabs over the top of the Early Classic mound (Str. C1-1st).

The combination of U. 17 and Deposit 1C-1 resembles the deposit, termed Ca. A1, found in Uaxactun Str. A-I, Phase F2. In the Uaxactun structure, a shrine 1.5 m in length by Ø.85 m in width and with a height of 1.Ø6 m was uncovered (R.E. Smith 1937: 2Ø4). This "sanctuary" was buried in the latest construction of Uaxactun Str. A-I and "the interior of the sanctuary ... was filled to overflowing with pottery sherds mixed with dirt and stones" (R.E. Smith 1937: 2Ø4). A.L. Smith (1932: 5) further stated that some of the sherds were "fire-blackened" and that "the sherds from the sanctuary were of both the common utilitarian types of pottery and the finer, presumably ceremonial sort." Only

the "ceremonial" types were treated by Smith (1932: 5) who noted that "the most common shape is a straight-sided bowl ... there are also bowls with slightly flaring rims, and olla ..., a tripod dish, a dish with a flat base and without legs, a simple silhouette bowl ..., and a bowl with a flat base and incurved rim." This latter example is undecorated. While the porous gray paste was typical of Uaxactun, the decoration on these pieces were either bichrome or polychrome and the designs were geometric in all but four cases.

In most respects, U. 17 and Deposit 1C-1 could represent a decomposed or naturally collapsed version of the buried sanctuary at Uaxactun. The stone slabs which were present in U. 17 are similar in size to those described by Smith (1937: 204) for Uaxactun and enough of them are present on top of Str. C1 to have represented a shrine about the size of the one at Uaxactun. Additionally, the large collection of ceramic materials found in association with U. 17 (Deposit 1C-1; Figure 2-14; see Recovery Lots T1C/3 and T1C/4) duplicates the form categories described and illustrated for the Uaxactun sanctuary. It is not clear whether or not any of the Deposit 1C-1 sherds (vessels) were intentionally burnt because of their proximity to the surface of the mound; while many of the sherds are fire-blackened, this may simply be due to the pervasive savana grass fires which must have occasionally swept over

the decomposed Str. C1. It is important to note, however, that both the Cenote and Uaxactun deposits may be dated to approximately the same time. Had the Uaxactun deposit been meticulously described, it would be possible to ascertain the closeness of fit as to types and forms with the Cenote deposit. From the few pieces illustrated by Smith (1932) and from his discussion of the composition of the Uaxactun deposit, it is suspected that the two deposits were quite similar - probably even to the frequency of vessel forms and decorated types present. The exact meaning or function that the Cenote and Uaxactun offerings served is unknown, but at minimum these two deposits may be interpreted to be representative of the same act at the two sites. Based on the Uaxactun example, it is probable that Str. C1-1st was about to be engulfed within a new building. Should this have been the case, U. 17 and Deposit 1C-1 would then be indicative of ritual behavior prior to the construction of a building in the Terminal Classic Period. However, the Str. C1 locus was presumably abandoned before this suspected later version of Str. C1 could be built.

Platform Relationships to Structure C1

The earliest platform surface at the Str. C1 locus consisted of modified bedrock (U. 9) found to the west of the building. This bedrock was later covered by a formal plaster surface (U. 8) into which Cenote Altar 1 was set. UNIT 8 is believed to link up with Str. C1-2nd-C (U. 3) as

it runs under the lower terrace for Str. C1-1st (U. 1). The existence of a later platform surface (U. 7) west of Str. C1 is necessitated both by the protrusion of Ca. T1F-1 above U. 8 and the bedding for U. 1 being at a level above the surface of U. 8. No evidence for the probably once plastered surface of U. 7 was recovered during excavation.

Four plastered floors were recovered in the eastern excavation into the Str. C1 substructure. The earliest three plaster surfaces (U. 5, U. 4, U. 3) predate the recovered construction activity pertaining to Str. C1. The rear facings (U. 32, U. 30) for Str. C1-5th and Str. C1-4th were set on U. 3. Following the construction of U. 30 and prior to the building of U. 29 (Str. C1-3rd), a new plaster surface (U. 2) was laid down. UNIT 2 was used until the construction of U. 27 (Str. C1-1st) at which time an upper surface (U. 1) must have been built since U. 27 is bedded above U. 2. No floors were recovered in excv. 1E, but equivalents for U. 2 (U. 11) and U. 1 (U. 10) must have existed in this area at one time. The relationships between these various surfaces is shown below:

	excv. 1B	excv. 1F	excv. 1E
Str. C1-1st	U. 1	U. 7	U. 1Ø
Str. C1-2nd-C		U. 8	
Str. C1-4th ?	U. 2		U. 11
	U. 3		
	U. 4		
	U. 5		
		U. 9	

Structure C1 Recovery Lots

The earliest cultural material recovered in the Str. C1 locus came from beneath U. 3 and was collected as Lots T1B/1Ø, T1B/13, and T1B/14. Sherd material collected from the latter two lots is Preclassic (Kax) in date. Eighteen flint chips were also obtained from Lot T1B/14.

Six sherds of Preclassic (Kax) date and one flint biface ovate fragment were found in the core of Str. C1-5th (Lot T1B/15). The core of Str. C1-4th (Lots T1B/7 and T1B/9) produced a larger Preclassic (Kax) ceramic sample and 3 flint chips. No cultural material is recorded as coming from the fill for Str. C1-3rd (Lot T1BB/8).

Artifactual items relating to the construction of Str. C1-2nd-C were gathered from the fill within the summit of the structure above the Str. C1-3rd surface (Lot T1C/13) as well as from fill for its eastern (Lot T1B/6) and western (Lot T1F/3) sides. The sherds from these three lots are

Preclassic (Kax) in date. Eleven flint chips also came from Lot T1F/3. The designation "Lot T1F/3" was utilized to cover PD. T1F-1, Ca. T1F-1, and excavations into the core of Str. C1-2nd-C. Since PD. T1F-1 and Ca. T1F-1 were collected separately, however, it is possible to isolate the core material for the western part of the building. Similarly, Lots T1F/1 and T1F/2 were mixed between the structure and the plaza excavations. It was, however, noted that the 4 obsidian blades and 1 discoidal stone pounder in Lot T1F/2 were found between U. 3 and U. 4. No material was recovered which could be associated with the later modifications of Str. C1-2nd (-B and -A).

Sealed ceramics relating to Str. C1-1st were not recovered. No artifactual items accompanied the fill for U. 27 (Lot T1B/5). If any artifactual material was sealed within the core of U. 1 or between U. 2 and U. 3/U. 4, it was mixed with that collected from the humus overlaying these steps (Lot T1F/2). No artifactual material was found in the core of Str. C1-1st east of U. 21 and above U. 24 (Lot T1C/12). Lots T1C/5 and T1C/11 were defined for material beneath U. 10 and above U. 9. Unfortunately, this material was contaminated with ceramics above U. 10. The ceramics within U. 21 (Lot T1C/6) were also contaminated during excavation with later material from upper levels.

Ceramics associated with U. 17 (Deposit 1C-1) were collected as Lots T1C/3 (46 1/2 lbs.) and T1C/4 (203 lbs.)

and fits occur between these two lots even though they were once separated as being "in" and "under" an accompanying mezcla (fine limestone) collapse layer by the excavator. The dating of this copious material (see Figure 2-14) is Late - Terminal Classic (Hobo). Eleven pieces of censer and two cracklaced sherds come from these lots as well as 2 pottery pellets, 1 pottery disc, and 3 modeled pottery pieces of unknown nature. Only 1 flint chip came from this deposit and no other artifactual material was present, indicating that Deposit 1C-1 does not contain a full functional repertoire as would be associated with household trash.

Material collected to the rear of Str. C1 in humus and collapse layers (Lots T1B/1, T1B/2, T1B/3, T1B/4) contained items dating from the Preclassic (Kax) to the Terminal Classic (Hobo). One censer fragment was found in Lot T1B/2 and Lot T1B/4 contained a flint chip and a flint biface ovate. Summit ceramics were plentiful in the humus and of largely Late and Terminal Classic (Hobo) date. Two cracklaced sherds and four censer fragments were found in humus (Lot T1C/1) as well as 3 obsidian blades, 1 flint biface ovate, and 1 stone mano. No artifacts are recorded as coming from the north side of Str. C1 (Lots T1E/1 and T1E/2); interestingly, most of the ceramics recovered from here are of Preclassic (Kax) date. To the west of Str. C1 (Lot T1F/1), the ceramic material was mixed Preclassic (Kax)

- Late/Terminal Classic (Hobo), but also contained a solid Postclassic ceramic support (Chilcob, late facet). Four censer fragments, 1 partial flint handaxe, and 1 fragment of a stone pounder also came from the front of the structure. A surface collection of Str. C1 prior to excavation produced Classic/Terminal Classic (Hobo) sherds, 2 censer fragments, 1 flint biface ovate, and 166 flint chips.

Structure C1 - South Wing

While the majority of excavation effort was devoted to Str. C1 proper, two additional excavations were undertaken on the south wing of Str. C1. These excavations disclosed the existence of both a building and a formally faced platform construction. While the northern wing, joining Strs. C1 and C1Ø8, is only 19 m in length on its summit, the southern wing, joining Strs. C1 and C1Ø9, is 28 m in length along its summit. The exact relationship between Str. C1 and its southern wing cannot be defined as no excavation revealed the bonding/abutting sequence between the terraces of Str. C1 and those of the south wing nor are the architectural profile of the wing and the Str. C1-1st substructure similar enough to be securely cross-dated. Because of this, the south wing will be described only using descriptive terms although it is suspected that the latest construction of the southern wing was probably coeval with Str. C1-1st. The Str. C1 South Wing was excavated under the supervision of M. Rivera during June 1971.

Excavations 1D and 1J

Two excavations were made into the South Wing. Although neither was mapped in relation to the structure by the excavator, both can be placed in relation to the wing. The larger of the excavations, excv. 1D (Figure 2-15), is presumed to have been placed along the primary axis of the wing summit between Str. C1 and Str. C1Ø9. Excavation 1D, a 1 m wide by 14.8 m long trench, was excavated to bedrock on either of its ends and exposed the eastern facing and summit of the Str. C1 South Wing. A smaller investigation, excv. 1J (Figure 2-16), was undertaken on the eastern facing near its juncture with Str. C1Ø9 and was dug to floor level. Excavation 1J probably measured 1.5 by 1.75 meters.

Structure C1 South Wing - Early Phase C

The earliest evidence of construction activity uncovered in the South Wing locus was the discovery of prepared or leveled bedrock (U. 4Ø) on the western end of excv. 1D and a bedrock flooring (U. 13) on the eastern side of excv. 1D. Unit 4Ø is the same height as U. 6 under Str. C1 and probably continues to its west in a series of cut steps. The leveling of the bedrock (U. 6 and U. 4Ø) under Str. C1 and its wings was all probably done at the same time. As in excv. 1F, the bedrock was covered with a dark clay in excv. 1D.

Structure C1 South Wing - Early Phases B and A

An early eastern facing (U. 37) for the Str. C1 South

Wing was found in excv. 1D. Unit 37 connected with an early surface (U. 38) which appears to be the same height as U. 40 and probably links with it to form an elongated platform with a summit around 11.6 m in depth. Unit 37 was placed directly on bedrock (U. 13) and rose 1.4 m above it. While the core behind U. 37 is recorded as being yellowish in color, consisting of pulverized limestone with a few rocks and no sherds, no detail was recorded as to the U. 37 facing construction. It is possible that U. 37 is only a construction facing and that the outer, more finished, facing (U. 36, U. 44), which is also built on bedrock, connected to U. 38. It would appear from the section (Figure 2-15), however, that U. 38 was ripped out or had decomposed by the time U. 36 was built. Whatever the case, U. 38 was buried under a 40 cm high construction (U. 39) which further raised the height of the early version of the south wing. Excavation data suggest that U. 39 did not connect with U. 36. Its construction, however, defines the latest building effort for the early version of the south wing.

Structure C1 South Wing - Late Phase

The entire early south wing was buried under a single construction which raised the height of the south wing summit 3.35 m above the associated platform surface (U. 13). This construction additionally created a summit with an estimated depth of 11 m, slightly smaller than the earlier

version (but more than twice the height). The platform is judged to have risen to this height by front (U. 42) and back (U. 36) facings which were broken into 4 terrace levels rising approximately 85 cm each with a tread of around 35 centimeters. The upper surface of the wing (U. 41) was plastered; over 5 m of its plastered depth (east - west) was still preserved. A medial wall (U. 43), 50 cm thick at its base, was situated on U. 41. Unit 43 was preserved to a height of 55 cm above U. 41, but probably rose higher. It may either represent the rear wall or foundation for a single room range (longer than wide with multiple entrances on one side) building or the base of a perishable wall between a two-roomed range building.

Platform Relationships to Structure C1 South Wing

Only one surface (U. 14) was recovered to the east of U. 44. This surface is probably equivalent to U. 1 in excv. 1B. The recovered facings in excv. 1D rested directly on bedrock (U. 13) which must have been utilized as a formal surface at one time. It is suspected, however, that later, now-eroded, floors existed east of U. 36 and above U. 13. Although the excavations did not probe on the west side of the south wing, a series of platform surfaces probably existed here as well.

Structure C1 South Wing Recovery Lots

Two recovery lots were assigned for material recovered from investigations into the south wing, one for excv. 1D

and one for excv. 1J. No artifacts were recovered in excv. 1J; the ceramic material (Lot T1J/1) was mostly early Early Classic (Yaxcheel) date with only a few possible Late Preclassic (Kax) sherds mixed in. Although several phases are mixed together in excv. 1D (Lot T1D/1), the ceramics are almost uniformly Preclassic (Kax) in date. Two stone discs, 1 a polishing stone and the other of unknown function, were also recovered in this excavation. Based on this data, it would appear that the wing was used in Yaxcheel times and then largely abandoned thereafter.

Structure C1 Summary

Construction in the C1 locus (see Tables 4 and 5 for tabular summary) must have minimally begun in the Late Preclassic (Kax) Period as the latest formal building, Str. C1-1st, dates to the dawning of the Early Classic Period (Yaxcheel); it is even possible that construction at this locus may have been begun earlier (Chunzalam ?). There is evidence of at least four earlier constructions and modifications buried under this last "shell." Minimally, five distinct versions of Str. C1 must have existed. In combination with Strs. C1Ø8 and C1Ø9, the Str. C1 eastern platform reached a length of some 92 meters. In all its versions, the western facing Str. C1 dominated the central plaza of Cenote. Just when the north and south wings were added to the building is not known, but, based on the height of the modified bedrock under the south wing, these wings

appeared to have formed an integral part of the C1 building, probably since the inception of Str. C1-2nd, if not before. The south wing, at least, was capped with a formal edifice, probably range-like in appearance, in its final version. The temporal relationship of the two structures, C1Ø8 and C1Ø9, which crown the ends of the Str. C1 wings is uncertain. They may have once functioned as individual structures later joined by the wings to the Str. C1 substructure or they may have been added at the same time as the wings. Whatever their connection to Str. C1, the spatial relationship created by these two end structures is architecturally dramatic as they appear to have faced the broad expanse east of Str. C1, thus integrating this part of the site with the Cenote Str. Gr. 1 (see Figure 2-1 and 2-2). In final formal composition, Str. C1-1st, with Strs. C1Ø8 and C1Ø9, resembles the eastern construction in an E Group complex (see below following Str. C5).

The presence of pure and mixed "Protoclassic" (see Chapter I and P. Rice n.d.b for discussion of this term) deposits in association with Str. C1 is instructive in considering the implications of this disputed era and its dating (Willey and Gifford 1961; Sharer and Gifford 197Ø; Pring 1977). The Cenote C1 sample of seriationally identified Protoclassic material contains both a redware (Aguacate), noted for other Peten and Belize sites, and a blackware (Paybono), which has not been noted at other

sites. Additionally, some of the Quintal Unslipped could possibly be considered to be Aguacate Orange: Holja Variety. The dating of all this material would all appear to be to the early part of the Early Classic and not to the Late Preclassic as argued by Rice (n.d.). Adams (1971:147-148) argued that the Floral Park Complex at Barton Ramie and the Tzakol Ceramic Complex at Uaxactun were misdated and further noted that his Salinas Protoclassic materials continued at least as late as A.D. 455, after which Tzakol related materials occurred at Altar de Sacrificios. While promoting this latter date, Adams (1971: Table 23), however, does not appear to have considered the Salinas material to be truly Early Classic in date although he (1971: 127, 148) saw some overlap in his Ayn Ceramic Complex. Pring (1979) suggested that Protoclassic traits continued into the Early Classic Period in northern Belize. It may also be argued based on the contextual data from Str. C1 that much, if not all, of the Protoclassic material found in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone may be dated to the Early Classic (Yaxcheel) or what is generally recognized as Tzakol 1 and 2 equivalent times following the Uaxactun sequence (Smith 1955). In fact, like the Holmul sample mentioned earlier (see Bu. T1C-1 summary), the Barton Ramie sample of primary deposits also cross-dates with the Early Classic, as seen in Bus. 13 and 19 there (Willey and Gifford 1961). It would therefore appear that the general "Protoclassic" phenomena, noticeable in sites of

the Southern Lowlands, could largely date to the early part of the Early Classic and be a local development or copy of southern traits introduced during the Late - Terminal Preclassic in association with Usulutan pottery. Paybono Black would, in fact appear to be intermediate to Polvero Black and Balanza Black. As discussed earlier (see Bu. T1C-1), Aguila and Aguacate may be the same ware. The majority of the vessels found in Cache 1 and Mound 248 at Barton Ramie and dated to Floral Park are also representative of the probable identity of these wares.

What seems to demarcate the "Protoclassic" difference are the appearance of bichromes (Gavilan Black-on-Orange and Guacamallo Red-on-Orange, a whole vessel of which was recovered by Guthe from Flores) and polychromes (Ixcanrio Orange Polychrome; Coquericot Buff Polychrome) with mammiform supports. This whole complex, however, can find plenty of antecedents in form in the Preclassic Period. Large amounts of "Protoclassic" fill material were recovered by Guthe in Str. T117 and by the 1971 excavations in the area to the east and northeast of this building. Based on the general lack of Uaxactun Tzakol 1 and 2 markers in the Tayasal and Cenote sequences (see A. Chase 1979), it may be suggested that two different, and probably overlapping (as witnessed at Holmul; Merwin and Vaillant 1932), spheres demarcate the early part of the Early Classic, a more northern one represented by Uaxactun style Tzakol 1 and 2

ceramics - including the sites of Uaxactun (Smith 1955), Tikal (Coe 1965), and Santa Rita (Chase and Chase 1981) - and a southern sphere represented by "Protoclassic" ceramics - including Barton Ramie (Willey et al. 1965), the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone (A. Chase 1979), and probably Altar de Sacrificios (Adams 1970) and Seibal (Sabloff 1975).

The latest documented use of the Str. C1 locus appears to have differed from its probable Early Classic use as an E Group complex. It is doubted that any more of Str. C1 than its summit was being utilized during this Terminal Classic Period (Hobo). The large amount of Hobo ceramic materials associated with a small stone construction on the summit of Str. C1 is paralleled in the literature only at Uaxactun Str. A1, as previously discussed. The postulated similarity of the final use of Cenote Str. C1 to the Uaxactun Str. A1 shrine (the latter is not a part of an E Group complex) might further indicate that the function of the C1 locus had changed. That people were living at Cenote at the time of Deposit 1C-1 is indicated by the widespread Terminal Classic remains on the surface as well as by construction in Str. C7 which overlays Bu. T5B-1 and dates to this same late time.

Structure C1 is crucial to the archaeologist's understanding of the history of Cenote. It it the major ceremonial construction at Cenote and reflects a long sequence of activity. Further excavation into the structure would undoubtedly extend this sequence further back into the

Preclassic era.

Structure C1 Units

Unit 1: Front or western riser or terrace for Str. C1-1st, excv. 1F.

Unit 2: Western substructure steps for Str. C1-1st; fronted by U. 1, excv. 1F.

Unit 3: Western substructure steps for Str. C1-2nd-C, excv. 1F.

Unit 4: Rip-out line of U. 3 for the placement of U. 2, excv. 1F.

Unit 5: Core block facing in fill of Str. C1-2nd-C, excv. 1F.

Unit 6: Modified bedrock representing earliest C1 construction, excv. 1F.

Unit 7: Hypothesized substructure summit on which the superstructures for Strs. C1-1st and -2nd rested.

Unit 8: Stairway of medial component of Str. C1-1st linking U. 7 and U. 10, excv. 1C.

Unit 9: Superstructure steps for Str. C1-2nd which link with U. 13 and U. 14 and were cut through by U. 11, excv. 1C.

Unit 10: Upper surface for medial component of Str. C1-1st which links U. 8 and U. 12, excv. 1C.

Unit 11: Rip-out line through U. 9 for placement of Bus. T1C-2 and T1C-3, excv. 1C.

Unit 12: Steps for the actual superstructure of Str. C1-1st which link U. 1Ø and U. 23, excv. 1C.

Unit 13: Upper surface for western summit of Str. C1-2nd-A which links U. 9 and U. 24, excv. 1C.

Unit 14: Lower surface for western summmit of Str. C1-2nd-C which links U. 9 and U. 25 and later to U. 26, excv. 1C.

Unit 15: A riser/facing for the eastern summit of Str. C1-2nd-C which was cut into by U. 21, excv. 1C.

Unit 16: A cut into the western part of the surface (U. 23) of Str. C1-1st into which Ca. T1C-3 was placed, excv. 1C.

Unit 17: A concentration of rock slabs, probably once a small hollow shrine, which represents the latest use of Str. C1 and into which Deposit 1C-1 was placed, excv. 1C.

Unit 18: A cut through the upper surface (U. 23) of Str. C1-1st for the placement of Ca. T1C-1, excv. 1C.

Unit 19: A heavily burnt surface which postdates U. 23, seals U. 2Ø and U. 21, and is intruded through by U. 18, excv. 1C.

Unit 2Ø: A cut for the placement of Ca. T1C-2 which is sealed by U. 19, excv. 1C.

Unit 21: A cut through U. 23, possibly for the installation of Bu. T1C-1, but more likely for its looting, excv. 1C.

Unit 22: A scribe line in U. 23 running north-south and probably made for U. 5Ø of Str. C1-1st, excv. 1C.

Unit 23: The plaster floor for the summit of Str. C1-1st, excv. 1C.

Unit 24: Eastern summit surface for Str. C1-2nd-A, excv. 1C.

Unit 25: Eastern summit surface for Str. C1-2nd-B, excv. 1C.

Unit 26: Eastern summit surface for Str. C1-2nd-C, excv. 1C.

Unit 27: Eastern substructure facing for Str. C1-1st, excv. 1B.

Unit 28: Eastern substructure facing for Str. C1-2nd, excv. 1B.

Unit 29: Eastern substructure facing for Str. C1-3rd, excv. 1B.

Unit 3Ø: Eastern substructure facing for Str. C1-4th, Excv. 1B.

Unit 31: Problematical "facing" found in the roof of excv. 1B and probably associated with U. 29.

Unit 32: Eastern substructure facing for Str. C1-5th, excv. 1B.

Unit 33: Northeastern substructure facing for Str. C1-1st, excv. 1E.

Unit 34: Upper surface of Str. C1-1st, excv. 1E.

Unit 35: Plaster surface for Str. C1-2nd, excv. 1E.

Unit 36: Eastern facing of southern wing of Str. C1, excv. 1D.

Unit 37: An earlier eastern facing of the Str. C1 South Wing, excv. 1D.

Unit 38: Earliest formal surface of the Str. C1 South Wing which probably linked up with U. 37, excv. 1D.

Unit 39: A surface of Str. C1 South Wing which overlay U. 38 and probably linked up with U. 37, excv. 1D.

Unit 40: Planed bedrock located in the western part of excv. 1D which probably represents an early version of the South Wing.

Unit 41: Latest plaster surface of the Str. C1 South Wing which connected with U. 36 and U. 42, excv. 1D.

Unit 42: Hypothesized western facing of Str. C1 South Wing, excv. 1D.

Unit 43: A "spine" wall located on U. 41 of the Str. C1 South Wing, excv. 1D.

Unit 44: The eastern facing of Str. C1 South Wing, excv. 1J.

Unit 45: A roughened area running east-west in U. 23 and thought to represent a wall in Str. C1-1st, excv. 1C (north lateral extension).

Unit 46: An area of roughened plaster between two discontinuous smooth plaster surfaces throught to represent the southern wall of Str. C1-1st, excv. 1C (southern lateral extension).

Unit 47: An area of roughened plaster running east-west thought to represent an inner wall or partition in Str. C1-1st, excv. 1C (southern lateral extension).

Unit 48: A hypothesized area of roughened plaster running east-west and corresponding to U. 45 as an inner wall of Str. C1-1st, excv. 1C (south lateral extension).

Unit 49: The front wall of Str. C1-1st found in excv. 1C in the form of a roughened plaster area in U. 23 (off section).

Unit 5Ø: The hypothesized medial wall of STr. C1-1st, evidence for this wall being based on the existence of U. 22, excv. 1C.

Unit 51: The hypothesized rear wall of Str. C1-1st.

Platform UNITS associated with Structure C1

UNIT 1: Hypothesized upper surface abutting U. 27, excv. 1B.

UNIT 2: Plaster surface abutting U. 3Ø on which U. 27, U. 28, and U. 29 rest, excv. 1B.

UNIT 3: Plaster surface beneath U. 2 on which U. 3Ø and U. 32 rest, excv. 1B.

UNIT 4: Plaster surface beneath U. 3, excv. 1B.

UNIT 5: Lowest plaster surface beneath U. 4, excv. 1B.

UNIT 6: Cut for the placement of Ca. T1F-1, excv. 1F.

UNIT 7: Hypothesized upper surface abutting U. 1, excv. 1F.

UNIT 8: Plaster surface beneath U. 7 which abuts Altar 1, excv. 1F.

UNIT 9: Modified and planed bedrock surface, excv. 1F.

UNIT 10: Hypothesized upper surface which abuts U. 33, excv. 1E.

UNIT 11: Hypothesized surface on which U. 33 rests, excv. 1E.

UNIT 12: Hypothesized western surface, excv. 1D.

UNIT 13: Modified eastern bedrock surface on which U. 36 and U. 37 rest, excv. 1D.

UNIT 14: Upper eastern surface in excv. 1J.

Structure C1 Lots: Excavations 1A - 1F, 1H, and 1J

T1A/ 1: Surface debris on the slopes of Str. C1.

T1B/ 1: Three post-hole tests on the axial line of Str. C1 to the east of the structure at 10 m intervals.

T1B/ 2: Surface material consolidated with Lot T1B/1.

T1B/ 3: Surface material consolidated with Lot T1B/1.

T1B/ 4: Collapse of Str. C1 lying on top of and to the east of U. 27 and above U. 2.

T1B/ 5: Matrix between U. 27 and U. 28 and above U. 2.

T1B/ 6: Matrix west of U. 28 and east of U. 29 and above U. 2.

T1B/ 7: Matrix below U. 2 in the vicinity of U. 29 and east

of U. 30 and west of U. 28.

T1B/ 8: Matrix east of U. 30 and U. 31 and west of U. 29 and above U. 2.

T1B/ 9: Matrix west of U. 30, east of U. 32, and above U. 3.

T1B/10: Matrix between U. 3 and U. 4.

T1B/11: Matrix between U. 4 and U. 5.

T1B/12: Unassigned.

T1B/13: Matrix under U. 3 to the east of U. 32.

T1B/14: Matrix under U. 3 and west of the east face of U. 32.

T1B/15: Matrix west of U. 32 and above U. 3.

T1C/ 1: Black humus layer on top of Str. C1 (ca 5 cm thick) to the northeast and west of U. 17.

T1C/ 2: Humus overlying U. 17 and to its east.

T1C/ 3: Material lying at the change from the humus to the underlying gray mexcla, but definitely in the collapse of Str. C1.

T1C/ 4: Material directly associated with U. 17 and lying on U. 12 and overlain by a mescla/collapse layer.

T1C/ 5: Matrix of U. 10.

T1C/ 6: Matrix within U. 21 (excluding material within Units 18 and 20 and Bu. T1C-1) and sealed by U. 19.

T1C/ 7: Cache T1C-1; materials and matrix within U. 18.

T1C/ 8: Cache T1C-2; material within U. 20 and sealed by U. 19.

T1C/ 9: Material associated with Bu. T1C-1.

T1C/1Ø: Cache T1C-3; material within U. 16.

T1C/11: Matrix beneath U. 1Ø and above U. 9.

T1C/12: Matrix beneath U. 23, east of U. 21, and above U. 24.

T1C/13: Matrix beneath U. 26 and east of U. 15 and U. 21.

T1C/14: Matrix associated with Bus. T1C-2 and T1C-3.

T1D/ 1: Material recovered from excv. 1D.

T1E/ 1: Humus and collapse within small excavation immediately below U. 35 and exterior to core construction.

T1E/ 2: Collapse to the north and outside of U. 33 and above U. 11.

T1E/ 3: Matrix below U. 11.

T1F/ 1: Humus and collapse above U. 8 and U. 1 and U. 2.

T1F/ 2: Matrix above U. 8 in western part of excv. 1F and below U. 2 and U. 3, but outside U. 5, in the eeastern part of excv. 1F.

T1F/ 3: Three separately collected deposits; in the western part of excv. 1F this included Ca. T1F-1 and PD. T1F-1 while in the eastern part of excv. 1F the lot was utilized for material within U. 5.

T1H/ 1: Sterile matrix within excv. 1H.

T1J/ 1: Material within excv. 1J.

TABLE 4

Structure C1 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	A. Abandonment and Collapse of Str. C1		T1A/1,T1B/1,T1B/2 T1B/3,T1B/4,T1C/2 T1E/1,T1E/2,T1F/1	
	B. Reuse of Str. C1; Deposit 1C-1	U. 17	T1C/3,T1C/4	Hobo
II	A. Use of Str. C1-1st		(T1B/4),(T1E/2), (T1F/1)	Pakoc ?
	B. Deposition of Ca. T1C-1	U. 18	T1C/7	Hoxchunchan or Pakoc
	C. Deposition of Ca. T1C-2	U. 19, U. 2Ø	T1C/8	Hoxchunchan or Pakoc
	Deposition of Ca. T1C-3; Looting of Bu. T1C-1	U. 16	T1C/1Ø,(T1C/6)	
III	A. Construction of Str. C1-1st	U.1,U.2,U.8,U.1Ø, U.12,U.4,U.22,U.23 U.27,U.33,U.34, U.45,U.46,U.47, U.48,U.49,U.5Ø, U.51, U.1,U.7,U.1Ø	T1C/5,T1C/11, T1C/12,T1B/5, (T1E/1),(T1F/1), (T1F/2)	Yaxcheel
	B. Deposition of Bu. T1C-1	U.21	T1C/9,(T1C/6)	Yaxcheel

TABLE 4 (continued)

Structure C1 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
III	C. Deposition of Bus. T1C-2 & 3	U.11	T1C/14	Yaxcheel
	D. Deposition of Ca. T1F-1 (?)	U.6	T1F/3	early Yaxcheel
	Deposition of P.D. T1E-1 (?)		T1E/3 ?	early Yaxcheel
IV	Use of Str. C1-2nd-A			
V	Construction of Str. C1-2nd-A	U.13,U.24,U.35		
VI	Use of Str. C1-2nd-B			
VII	Construction of Str. C1-2nd-B	U. 25		
VIII	Use of Str. C1-2nd-C			
IX	A. Construction of Str. C1-2nd-C	U.3,U.9,U.15,U.7, U.14,U.5,U.26, U.28, U.8	T1C/13,T1B/6, T1F/3,(T1F/2)	
	B. Deposition of P.D. T1F-1 & Placement of Cenote Altar 1		T1F/3	Kax ?
X	Use of Str. C1-3rd			

TABLE 4 (continued)

Structure C1 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
XI	Construction of Str. C1-3rd	U.29, U.31	T1B/8	Kax ?
XII	Use of Str. C1-4th			
XIII	Construction of Str. C1-4th	U.3Ø, U.2, U.11	T1B/7,T1B/9	Kax
XIV	Use of Str. C1-5th			
XV	Construction of Str. C1-5th	U. 32	T1B/15	Kax
XVI	Use of Platform C1 Floor			
XVII	Construction of Platform C1 Floor	U. 3	T1B/1Ø,T1B/13, T1B/14	
XVIII	Use of Platform C1 Floor			
XIX	Construction of Platform C1 Floor	U. 4	T1B/11	
XX	Use of Platform C1 Floor			
XXI	Construction of Platform C1 Floor	U. 5		
XXII	Use of Bedrock			
XXIII	Modification of Bedrock	U. 6, U. 9		

TABLE 5

Structure C1 - South Wing - Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment of Str. C1 South Wing		(T1D/1),(T1J/1)	
II	Use of Str. C1 South Wing - Late		(T1D/1),T1J/1	Yaxcheel
III	Construction of Str. C1 South Wing - Late	U.44,U.43,U.42, U.41,U.36	(T1D/1)	Yaxcheel ?
IV	Use of Str. C1 South Wing - Early - A			
V	Construction of South Wing - Early - A	U.39	(T1D/1)	
VI	Use of South Wing - Early - B			
VII	Construction of South Wing Early - B	U. 37, U. 38	(T1D/1)	
VIII	Use of South Wing - Early - C			
IX	Modification of Bedrock to Form South Wing - C & Construction of Early Platform Floor	U. 40, U. 14, U. 13		

STRUCTURE C1Ø9

Structure C1Ø9 is located on the tip of the south wing platform of Str. C1. It has been designated as a separate structure on the basis of its having been mapped as an elevated construction which shared the same generalized platform as Str. C1 and Str. C1Ø8. Its original construction may have been closely linked to any of several Str. C1 phases. In order to relate the construction of C1Ø9 to that of C1, the building was tested in June 1971 by M. Rivera.

Excavation 1I

The probe into Str. C1Ø9 was placed near its southeast corner (see Figure 2-2) and uncovered well-preserved architecture. The structure itself was not penetrated by the 4.13 m long excavation which cleaned off its eastern surface. The width of excv. 1I (Figure 2-17) was not recorded, but was certainly no larger than 1.5 meters. The exact location of the probe was also not recorded, but can be easily placed in relation to the structure based on the recovered architecture. The test trench was carried down to bedrock on its western side.

Structure C1Ø9

The only data recovered for Str. C1Ø9 were the remains of three substructure terraces (U. 2). The lowest terrace exhibited a slight apron molding and was 1.Ø m in height by Ø.9 m in depth. The second terrace was Ø.85 m in height and

depth while the third was not completely exposed. The lower terrace was abutted by a wall (U. 1) which probably represented the outer facing of a stairway balustrade based on the height of its easternmost extension. Unit 1 protruded 1.5 m beyond U. 2 and rose to a height of 1.5 meters. Both U. 1 and U. 2 were covered with plaster. Neither U. 1 nor U. 2 was set on bedrock (U. 15) and no definite horizontal surfacing was found in association with these facings, although one (U. 16) must surely have existed.

The summit of Str. C1Ø9 is estimated to have been 9 m in length by 7 m in width. As no trace of a stairway was noted on the west side of Str. C1Ø9 and as an apparent stairway balustrade (U. 1) was located on the east side, it is believed that the building faced to the east. Thus, it is likely that Str. C1Ø8 did so as well. No burials or caches were found in excv. 1I and it is not possible to date the construction of Str. C1Ø9.

Platform Relationships to Structure C1Ø9

Based on evidence recovered under the adjacent Str. C1 and based on the leveled surface of the bedrock (U. 15) exposed in excv. 1I, it is likely that the bedrock may have been once utilized as a floor. A dense limestone silt covers the bedrock and extends to the level under U. 1 and U. 2. It is presumed that this formed the bedding for a later, probably plastered surface (U. 16). It is not known

whether U. 16 abutted U. 1 or U. 2 or ran under them. The exact relationship of U. 16 to the Str. C1 surfaces cannot be delineated.

Structure C1Ø9 Recovery Lots

Only one lot (Lot T1I/1) was assigned for material recovered in excv. 1I. This lot contains material from the collapse and possibly use of Str. C1Ø9 mixed with items from beneath U. 16. The 9 lbs. of sherds in this lot are of Kax, Yaxcheel, and late facet Hobo date. They do indicate that the Str. C1Ø9 locus may have been utilized in the Terminal Classic (Hobo) unlike its immediately adjacent wing (excv. 1J) which evinced only Yaxcheel material. Artifacts in Lot T1I/1 included 7 flint chips, 3 bone fragments, and 1 land snail. Two plaster samples were also taken.

Structure C1Ø9 Summary

Not much is known concerning Str. C1Ø9 other than it appears to face east while the adjacent Str. C1 faces to the west (see Table 6 for a tabular summary of the locus). The exact relationship between Str. C1Ø9 and Str. C1 cannot be defined on the basis of one excavation nor can the construction of Str. C1Ø9 be dated with any confidence; based on the material recovered in the upper matrices of excv. 1I, however, the latest use of the locus may have been in Terminal Classic (Hobo) times. Although Str. C1Ø9 is physically (and visually) connected by the South Wing to Str. C1, it is interesting to speculate that it forms a

building complex with Str. C7 and C17 rather than with the buildings of the main plaza at Cenote. That an eastern facing stair balustrade was uncovered in association with Str. C1Ø9 does not preclude this southern terminus of the eastern platform from having served a role in the a Cenote version of an E Group complex (see below following Str. C5); excavation may reveal that the actual edifice itself had multiple entrances (and stairways). Further excavation is needed, however, before anything definitive can be stated concerning the actual form of the edifice which comprised Str. C1Ø9.

Structure C1Ø9: Units

Unit 1: Southern stair balustrade for Str. C1Ø9.

Unit 2: Plastered facing on southeast side of Str. C1Ø9.

Structure C1Ø9: Platform UNITs

UNIT 15: Probable planed bedrock surface in excv. 1I.

UNIT 16: Hypothesized surface associated with U. 1 and U. 2 of Str. C1Ø9.

Structure C1Ø9: Lots

Lot T1I/1 : Material recovered from excv. 1I.

TABLE 6

Structure C1Ø9 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment of Str. C1Ø9		T1I/1	
II	Use of Str. C1Ø9			Yaxcheel ? & Hobo ?
III	Construction of Str. C1Ø9	U.1, U.2, U.16 ?	T1I/1	Yaxcheel ?
IV	Use of Bedrock			
V	Modification of Bedrock	U.15		Kax ?

STRUCTURE C5

Structure C5 is the tallest construction at Cenote, rising as a mound almost 8 meters above the surrounding terrain (see Figures 2-18 and 2-19). It is the pivotal structure in the central plazas area of the site and forms the western component (with Strs. C1, C1Ø8, and C1Ø9) of an E Group complex (see Figure 2-1). Two small platforms are appended to Structure C5, one on its northern and one on its southern side. The southern appendage may actually be the remnants of an eroded stair. The basal dimensions of Str. C5 measured 31 m by 31 m prior to excavation. Investigations were initiated at the Str. C5 locus in order to supplement the temporal data gathered from the nearby Str. C1. Trenches were placed in both the eastern and western sides of the construction in early June 1971 under the supervision of Peter Galsworthy.

Excavations 3B, 3C, and 3D

A total of three investigations were undertaken in the immediate vicinity of Str. C5. The first of these was an exploratory excavation placed in the plaza area between Strs. C5 and C1 and designated excv. 3C. This test probe was approximately 2.4 m square and revealed limestone bedrock at a depth of 25 centimeters. No floors or constructions were found and the excavation was not recorded. Excavation 3C was on a direct line east of the axial trench placed on the eastern side of Str. C5. This

eastern trench, excav. 3B (Figure 2-2Ø), was 4.2 m long and 1.3 m wide; excavation here was carried to bedrock and revealed that Str. C5 was composed of a minimum of two phases of construction. Because the excavator felt that further information was needed, another axial trench, excv. 3D (Figure 2-21), was placed into the western face of Str. C5. This second trench was later extended into the hearting of the structure by means of a tunnel and eventually reached the length of 8.9 meters. The width of the excavation was not more than 1.5 meters. Excavation 3D revealed that the fill for Str. C5-1st was built up in vertical components which became the formal terraces for the structure. Each of these horizontal fill levels was capped by a formal plaster surface.

Earliest Use of the Structure C5 Locus

Excavation 3B revealed that the earliest constructional activity in the vicinity of Str. C5 appears to have been the intentional leveling and shaping of the high bedrock, which underlay the eastern part of the locus, into a crude platform. This high bedrock to the east of Str. C5 apparently also served as a plaza flooring throughout the history of the structure; this is not the case on the western side. The modification of bedrock for use as a formal surface is also found beneath Str. C1.

Structure C5-2nd

The majority of the information pertaining to Str.

C5-2nd was recovered from excv. 3B. Although the possibility exists that the two facings (U. 2, U. 4) and their associated surfaces (U. 6, U. 7) found on the eastern side of Str. C5 could represent separate buildings (Strs. C5-2nd and -3rd), it is more likely that they formed part of the same structure based both on the prevalent use of formal construction stages in Str. C5-1st and on the small height of these units.

The lower eastern terrace of Str. C5-2nd (U. 4, U. 6) rested upon patches of dark organic material which, in turn, rested directly on the underlying bedrock. The excavator hypothesized that this organic material may have resulted from the burning of the old soil surface prior to the construction of the lower terrace of Str. C5-2nd. The lower terrace consisted of a single coursed facing (U. 4), 1Ø cm high, which was surmounted by a plaster surface (U. 6) that continued west from its summit. Unit 6 was, in turn, surmounted by a 3Ø cm high facing (U. 2) located 9Ø cm to the west of U. 4. Unit 2 rose two courses in height and was capped by U. 7, another surface which continued to the west. The fill for both of these terraces consisted of a dark clay-like matrix with some intermixed limestone rock.

A well constructed wall (U. 9), possibly representing a western facing for Str. C5-2nd, was encountered in excv. 3D. It had once been plastered and was at least 5Ø cm in height. If Unit 9 were part of Str. C5-2nd, it would indicate that,

at minimum, a third eastern terrace was necessary to reach the height of its summit for the top of U. 9 is approximately 50 cm above U. 7.

Structure C5-1st

Evidence from excv. 3D indicates that Str. C5-1st achieved its absolute elevation of 208.8 m through a series of formally faced and surfaced construction stage layers which doubled as substructure terraces for the finished building. The 1971 investigations recovered no trace of the superstructure assumed to have once topped the Str. C5 pyramid. The majority of the data in excv. 3B relating to Str. C5-1st pertains to a lower terrace, not recovered in excv. 1D. This was an outset facing which did not conform to the other sides of the construction, but which served to elevate the substructure above the lower bedrock on this side.

The building of this eastern lower terrace (U. 3 and U. 8) of Str. C5-1st commenced with the deposition of a clay-like layer on top of Str. C5-2nd. A dark loamy brown soil occasionally intermixed with a lighter matrix was placed over this darker fill. This was then overlain by a level of clean, crushed, and packed limestone. Both the construction facing (U. 1) and the formal facing (U. 3) were bedded on this layer. The fill behind U. 1 was of a coarse limestone mortar. It was overlain by a thin, but distinct, layer of dark loamy soil in which U. 5, the facing for the

second eastern terrace, was bedded. It is assumed that this darker level was covered by a plaster surface (U. 8) which joined U. 3 and U. 5. Unit 3 was set on bedrock (U. 24) and appears to have been halved to form two steps which rose 50 cm each. The lower one had a tread of 45 centimeters. Unit 5 is believed to be equivalent to the lowest western terrace (U. 10) as they both start at approximately the same elevation.

The tunnel (excv. 3D) into the western substructure of Str. C5-1st revealed that construction began here with the deposition of Bu. T3D-1 in a light brown lens immediately west of U. 9. The interment was sealed beneath a crude construction wall (U. 15) and its associated fill, which consisted of horizontal layers of packed limestone and mud. Ultimately, Bu. T3D-1 was sealed by the plastered surface (U. 11) of the first construction stage for Str. C5-1st.

As the western plaza surface (U. 25) ran under the lowest terrace facing (U. 10) of Str. C5-1st, excavation into the western part of the structure generally followed this level. Unit 10 was a relatively crude wall of small limestone blocks with a thin stucco plaster still adhering to it is places. It ran approximately north - south and its remaining upper course was covered by a very thin layer of dark soil. Unit 10 was slightly over 60 cm in height in places and, because of its height, was felt by the excavator to not represent a step. Removal of U. 10 showed it to have

had little mortar utilized in its construction. Behind U. 1Ø, the fill consisted of massive unworked limestone rocks in a brown soil matrix.

Further excavation on the eastern side of excv. 1D revealed a series of plaster floors (U. 11, U. 13). The lowest, U. 11, was 1Ø cm thick and occurred approximately 1.8Ø m above the level of U. 26. It is though to articulate with U. 1Ø and form the lowermost terrace for Str. C5-1st. Another surface, U. 13, was found about 1 m above U. 11; together with U. 12, it probably composed the second terrace level for Str. C5-1st. The extent of both U. 11 and U. 13 to the east was not determined.

All of the construction involved in Str. C5-1st probably occurred over a relatively short time span and would appear to date to the Hoxchunchan time period. The date of abandonment for Str. C5 is unknown, but it was most likely prior to Hobo times (since no artifactual material of this or later periods were found in the humus or collapse associated with the building). Based on the widespread absence of facing stones for the upper terraces of Str. C5-1st, it is likely that these faces were stone-robbed for other constructions following the abandonment of the structure.

Burial T3D-1 (Figure 2-22)

Burial T3D-1 consisted of one supine individual in an extended position with the skull facing west and hands

resting in the pelvis area. The body was oriented north - south with the head to the north. The interment was placed immediately west of U. 9. Only that part of the body above the articulation of the femurs and pelvis was excavated so it is possible that additional grave goods were not recovered. It is likely that other objects were located near the feet of Bu. T3D-1 if the Str. C2 and C4 burial plans are applicable to Str. C5. Grave goods that were recovered with the individual in Bu. T3D-1 consisted of a small lug-necked vessel, a light green bead, and six fragments of specular hematite. A piece of a censer was also found in the vicinity of the burial.

The excavator guessed that the individual was a young male although he noted that only the clavicles and arm bones were well preserved. The skull was quite fragmentary but the teeth were in excellent condition with no sign of caries. The skeletal material was not available for analysis in 1971 as the bones had been left in situ after they were recorded.

Object 1 (T3D/4-1; Figure 2-23): Probably Quintal Unslipped: Variety Unspecified. A small low-necked jar with two handles (with circular holes drilled from each side) applied near the neck and wall junction was placed to the west of the pelvis. The vessel is 6.Ø cm in height with a basal diameter and a rim diameter of 3.2 cm; its wall thickness is Ø.7 centimeters. The rim of the vessel is

flattened. The vessel also has a ring base. Although unslipped, the vessel was burnished. There are also numerous tan and orange fireclouds on its surface. Overall the surface color is a dark brown (1Ø YR 4/4 - 3/4) while the color of the paste is an orange-tan (7.5 YR 6/6). The paste contains silt-sized white inclusions but no calcite (HCL test).

Object 2 (T3D/4-2): Six small pieces of specular hematite were found directly east of the skull; it is not clear whether these peices were regular or irregular in shape. They were probably part of some mosaic element as they had a high polish on one surface, but were dull on the other. These objects, which were found in the company of Object 3, averaged Ø.6 cm in length, Ø.4 cm in width, and Ø.Ø5 to Ø.1 cm in thickness.

Object 3 (T3D/4-3): A jadeite bead was also located east of the skull and slightly west of the specular hematite. The bead is Ø.9 cm in length and width and is Ø.5 to Ø.6 cm in height. It is generally a cream-colored stone with a slight trace of green. It was biconically drilled on its short axis. The drill holes are of equal depth and are Ø.3 to Ø.4 cm wide at their broadest points.

Upon excavation the skeleton appeared to have been partially set into an underlying pad of very light brown mud; this mud lens was especially visible in the areas below

the chest and pelvis and at no stage extended more than 5 cm away from the skeletal remains. Although not recognized as such during excavation, this lens may either represent an organic stain from the decay of the corpse or, more likely, the soil discoloration may signify a perishable mat which had been placed under the body at the time of interment. The burial seems to have been sealed by a distinct layer of hard-packed limestone which rose over the skeleton and abutted the adjacent wall (U. 9). As no cut was evident during excavation, it would appear that the burial was deposited just prior to the construction of U. 15 and its associated U. 11. The interment would therefore date the construction of the lower terrace for Str. C5-1st. From the accompanying grave goods in Bu. T3D-1, this dating would appear to be Hoxchunchan in time. This age approximation agrees well with ceramic material in the fill overlying the burial as none of it dates to later than Hoxchunchan times.

Platform Relationships to Structure C5

The earliest platform associated with Str. C5 involved the modification of bedrock (U. 24) to its east. Both U. 4 and U. 3 were placed directly on U. 24 and there is no evidence of a later surface to the east of Str. C5 in either excv. 3B or excv. 3C. Investigation on the western side of Str. C5 disclosed two surfaces, but did not penetrate to bedrock. The lowest floor (U. 25) in excv. 3D ran under U. 10 and was utilized as the bottom level for the tunnel.

UNIT 25 does not appear to continue to the east of U. 10 and may have been constructed just prior to the placement of the terrace wall. The surface of U. 25 is broken to the west of U. 10 in several places and the excavator felt that further investigation may have revealed intrusive caches. A later plaza surface (U. 26) overlay U. 25 to the west of U. 10 but cannot be related to the construction sequence for Str. C5 as it does not abut any portion of the building.

Structure C5 Recovery Lots

The only material recovered from the interior of Str. C5-2nd was a single body sherd of Paila Unslipped, which was impacted on the surface of U. 6 under the fill for U. 2 and U. 7. No other material was recovered from the core of Str. C5 in excv. 3B. Artifacts and ceramics, however, were found in the core for both terrace levels of Str. C5-1st in excv. 3D. The core material from the lower terrace (Lot T3D/2) in excv. 3D contained Preclassic and Early Classic sherds (Kax - Hoxchunchan) as did the core for the second terrace (Lot T3D/3).

Material in the humus and collapse in excv. 3B (Lot T3B/1) was largely Preclassic in date, but also contained a whistle tip of probable Classic date as well as 2 flint chips and a cylindrical clay object which may have been the handle of a ladle incensario. Three distinct layers were intermixed in this lot, the uppermost being a 25 cm thick distinct layer of dark humus, the central one a layer of

brown loamy mud filled with limestone chips, and the lowest being a compacted layer of decayed limestone. Whether the ceramics were uniformly distributed throughout these three matrices was not noted. The material in excv. 3C (Lot T3C/1) also consisted of Preclassic (Kax) pottery, but additionally contained 6 obsidian blades and an end-notched sherd, probably a net sinker. Humus and collapse material in excv. 3D consisted of 1 flint chip and mostly Early Classic Hoxchunchan (as well as a small amount of Preclassic Kax) sherd material. A surface collection (Lot T3A/1) was also noted as having been made of the slopes of Str. C5 and contained both pottery and flints; it was, however, not available for analysis in 1977.

Structure C5 Summary

Investigations into Str. C5 revealed that it had at least two phases of construction (see Table 7 for a tabular summary of the locus). Structure C5-2nd appears to have been a low platform, perhaps rising no more than 1 m above bedrock. It may have faced east toward Str. C1. Structure C5-1st was the tallest structure at Cenote and may have faced to the south based on its surface profile. It was apparently constructed during Early Classic Hoxchunchan times. It is believed that both Str. C5-1st and C5-2nd functioned as the western structure for the Cenote variant of an E Group complex (see following discussion).

Structure C5: Units

Unit 1: Construction facing behind U. 3, probably not formally finished, excv. 3B.

Unit 2: Finished facing two courses in height on second terrace of Str. C5-2nd, excv. 3B.

Unit 3: Finished facing or step on lowest terrace of the eastern side of Str. C5-1st, excv. 3B.

Unit 4: Facing for lowest terrace of Str. C5-2nd, excv. 3B.

Unit 5: Finished facing for second terrace on eastern side of Str. C5-1st, excv. 3B.

Unit 6: Surface running west from top of U. 4 on which U. 2 sites, excv. 3B.

Unit 7: Surface running west from top of U. 2, excv. 3B.

Unit 8: Hypothesized upper terrace surface covering U. 1 and connecting U. 5 with U. 3, excv. 3B.

Unit 9: Formal western facing for Str. C5-2nd, excv. 3D.

Unit 1Ø: Formal western facing for lower terrace of Str. C5-1st, excv. 3D.

Unit 11: Surface for lower terrace of Str. C5-1st, excv. 3D.

Unit 12: Hypothesized western facing for second terrace of Str. C5-1st, excv. 3D.

Unit 13: Plastered surface for second terrace of Str. C5-1st, excv. 3D.

Unit 14: Hypothesized western facing for the third terrace

of Str. C5-1st, excv. 3D.

Unit 15: Western construction facing for building the lower terrace of Str. C5-1st, excv. 3D.

Platform UNITs associated with Structure C5

UNIT 24: Modified bedrock in excv. 3B.

UNIT 25: Plastered surface on which U. 1Ø rests, but not extending much further east than U. 1Ø, excv. 3D.

UNIT 26: Plastered surface which covers U. 25, but slopes down to it before reaching U. 1Ø, excv. 3D.

Structure C5: Lots

Lot T3A/1: Surface collection of Str. C5.

Lot T3B/1: Material in humus and collapse exterior to U. 5, the core for U. 8, and U. 3, excv. 3B.

Lot T3B/2: Material from the core of Str. C5, excv. 3B, specifically impressed on U. 6.

Lot T3C/1: Material recovered from eastern test pit, excv. 3C.

Lot T3D/1: Material in collapse above U. 26 and U. 25 and exterior to the core of U. 1Ø, U. 12, and U. 14, excv. 3D.

Lot T3D/2: Material in the core of Str. C5 beneath U. 11 and east of U. 1Ø, excv. 3D.

Lot T3D/3: Material in the core of Str. C5 above U. 11, excv. 3D.

Lot T3D/4: Material from Bu. T3D-1, excv. 3D.

TABLE 7

Structure C5 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment of Str. C5-1st		T3A/1,T3B/1,T3C/1 T3D/1	Pakoc ?
II	Use of Str. C5-1st	U. 26 ?	T3B/1 ?, T3D/1 ?	Hoxchunchan
III	Construction of Str. C5-1st	U.1, U.3,U.5,U.8, U.10,U.11,U.12,U.13, U.14,U.15, U.25 ?	T3D/2,T3D/3	Hoxchunchan
	Deposition of Bu. T3D-1		T3D/4	Hoxchunchan
IV	Use of Str. C5-2nd			
V	Construction of Str. C5-2nd	U.2,U.4,U.6,U.7, U.9	T3B/2	?
VI	Use of U. 24 Bedrock			
VII	Modification of Bedrock	U.24		

STRUCTURE GROUP 1 AND THE CENOTE E GROUP VARIANT

As described first for Uaxactun, the E Group assemblage at that site consisted of a pyramidal western mound facing an eastern platform which supported three temple structures, the southermost one of which was skewed in its positioning (Ricketson and Ricketson 1937; Ruppert 1940: 222). The importance of this grouping of buildings at Uaxactun lay in the function ascribed to the arrangement for it was believed:

> ...that these buildings were placed in their respective positions as temples dedicated to the four seasons or the four most significant positions of the sun in the course of the solar year, and that their erection is to be more closely associated with geomancy than with observational astronomy.
> (Ricketson and Ricketson 1937: 108-109)

Similar groupings of buildings were identified at other sites within the Southern Lowlands (Ruppert 1940). Ruppert and Dennison (1943: 5-6) noted that the function served by these other arrangements was similar, but not identical, to that at Uaxactun. They saw Uaxactun as being the earliest example of an E Group, following Morley's early dating of the stelae in that group and claims for the importance of the site (Kidder 1950:1); logically (at least for the time of their work), they deduced that the Uaxactun group was the original and purest expression of the assemblage. Therefore, it was easy to accomodate the wide amount of variation within the other known E Group assemblages by reference to their having become "provincially and

decadently ... merely ritualistic" (Ruppert and Dennison 1943: 5).

When the platform supporting Strs. C1, C1Ø8, and C1Ø9 is combined with the western pyramid Str. C5, the eastern central plaza area of Cenote indeed appears to fall within the range of variability of the defined E Groups of the Southern Lowlands (see Ruppert 194Ø). The layout of the central part of Cenote alone, if not the alignments and orientations of the various structures, indicates that the complex formed by Strs. C1-C1Ø8-C1Ø9 and Str. C5 may be concluded to be an E Group variant. The excavations in both Str. C1 and Str. C5 indicate nothing contrary to this identification and, indeed, the kind of deposits and burning found in Str. C1 are typical of those found in Group E at Uaxactun (Ricketson and Ricketson 1937) and at Hatzcab Ceel and Cahal Pichik (Thompson 1931; see Chapter VII). An almost identical grouping of structures occurs at Paxcaman (Strs. P1Ø and P12; see Figure 4-8) five kilometers to the southwest (see Chapter VI).

The Cenote example of an E Group, like those excavated at Cahal Pichik and Hatzcab Ceel (Thompson 1931), varies significantly from the one defined at Uaxactun (Ricketson and Ricketson 1937); the differences, however, do not preclude all the recognized E Groups (Ruppert 194Ø; Ruppert and Dennison 1943: 5-6; Rathje 1978) from having served similar functions. While Ricketson and Ricketson (1937)

satisfactorily demonstrated that the Group E assemblage at Uaxactun probably served an astronomical function, this observatory function cannot be automatically attributed to any of the other known E Groups.

> While a good case can be made that Group E at Uaxactun ... had some astronomical significance, Karl Ruppert has pointed out that there is no significant correlation between the grographic locations and orientations of these groupings at the different sites, which negates the possibility that they were erected for making a common set of astronomical observations. He also suggests that, while the original model (Uaxactun) may have been for astronomical purposes, the others at more provincial centers might have become merely symbolic... (Andrews 1975: 71)

Because of the difficulty in knowing exactly what were the ancient points of observation and reference, the eastern orientation given to Str. C1Ø9 and, indirectly, to Str. C1Ø8 does not mean that they may not have served in some capacity as solstice markers. Even the 9 m discrepancy in the Str. C1 wing lengths and the occurrence of a range building on the southern wing does not rule out a potential astronomical significance for the Cenote group, nor are these variations outside of the known range of E Group complexes (see Ruppert 194Ø and Chapter VII).

As Str. C5-1st does not appear to have faced to the east, this implies an additional departure from the Uaxactun plan. Further excavation in the Str. C5 locus would illuminate details of the substructure plan. Ruppert (194Ø: 224) believed that the western pyramidal structure in E Groups did "not support a building although a masonry

platform or stela may rest on its summit." This conclusion, however, contradicts data gathered by Thompson (1931: 243, 260) from Cahal Pichik Str. B and Hatzcab Ceel Str. A, both of which form the western structures for E Groups and both of which supported masonry structures. Excavations on the summit of Str. C5 would allow the Uaxactun non-structure bearing western pyramid plan to be further tested.

Both Str. C5-1st and C5-2nd likely functioned as a western structure for the Cenote variant of an E Group complex. Irrespective of whatever direction the two sequent buildings faced, they could have served as a point of observation relative to Strs. C1, C108, and C109 if the building assemblage served any astronomical function. The small height attributed to Str. C5-2nd could also be considered as lying within the known range of variation of western structures in what Ruppert and Dennison (1943:5) term "doubtful" arrangements of the E Group type:

> So far sites unquestionably having this arrangement number twelve; six or seven others are doubtful. The latter may have the three mounds on the east side of the plaza but not rising from a single long platform, the longitudinal axes of the three mounds may not be parallel, or there may not be a high pyramid on the west side.

It may be that the smaller western structure is developmental to the higher pyramid in a generalized E Group complex, as represented by Strs. C5-2nd and C5-1st at Cenote (see Chapter VII). Whatever the case, the assignation of Str. C5 as part of an E Group complex, in combination with

Str. C1 data, would indicate that such a group was being utilized at Cenote minimally during Hoxchunchan times and probably during earlier Yaxcheel times. A similar Early Classic dating has been attributed to the buildings forming the Uaxactun E Group complex based on the non-intrusive caches recovered in the various structures there (Ricketson and Ricketson 1937: 47-97, 105-109). An examination of the Uaxactun E Group caches also indicates that those dedicatory ones found in Strs. EI, EII, and EIII are typologically earlier than the ones found in constructional association with the latest version of Str. EVII (see Ricketson and Ricketson 1937 and Chapter VII); this would suggest that the final eastern platform at Uaxactun was constructed prior to the final western pyramid, analogous to what is also perceived at Cenote.

Other details pertaining to the E Group at Uaxactun are reminiscent of Cenote. The eastern platform at Uaxactun had a recessed front in the St. 18 area (Ricketson and Ricketson 1937: Fig. 94 as compared to Fig. 95 and Fig. 197, a comparison of which indicates that the northern part of the west facing for the eastern platform was built on Floor V and abutted by Floor VI while the west-central facing for the same platform was built only on Floor VI, thus indicating that Floor V, in this portion of the platform, probably abutted a facing which was covered under later construction; this postulated earlier facing was inset

relative to its temporally equivalent northern neighbor), pointing towards the existence of an earlier eastern platform plan at Uaxactun that may have developmentally resembled the Cenote eastern platform ground plan. Also, just as the Cenote E Group is seen as being developmentally transitional from the Late Preclassic Period to the Early Classic Period (see Chapter VII), Ricketson and Ricketson (1937: 135, Figure 98) similarly indicate that E-VII-Sub, dating to the Late Preclassic (Chicanel) Period at Uaxactun, may have been used as part of an E Group complex.

In general, the extant excavation data on E Group complexes from Uaxactun, Cahal Pichik, Hatzcab Ceel, and, now, Cenote demonstrate significant and extensive variation in these building complexes (see also Ruppert 1940, Ruppert and Dennison 1943, and Chapter VII). The Cenote example, however, appears to fit the true definition of an E Group "special assemblage" following Ruppert (1940). An examination of the literature reveals that two distinct E Group variants can be defined; the major difference between the two variants lies in the form of the eastern platform (see Chapter VII). In the Uaxactun E Group variant, the platform comprises a separate rectangular unit, usually about 70 m in length, supporting three buildings; in the Cenote E Group variant, the platform is much longer and narrower and the three building appear to be appended to it.

Excavation has revealed that the eastern portion of the

Cenote complex (Str. C1 and wings) was constructed in Yaxcheel times, well before the construction of the latest stage of the western pyramid during Hoxchunchan times. Structure C5-1st was the last building to be constructed in the complex. However, the earliest stage of the western pyramid, Str. C5-2nd, may have been contemporaneous with either Str. C1-1st or any of its earlier versions, thus allowing the distinct possibility that the origin of the assemblage at Cenote dates to Kax times. From what can be reconstructed of the Uaxactun Group E excavations, this constructional evolution is replicated there (see Ricketson and Ricketson 1937: Fig. 98). Whereas astronomical functions can be assigned to the Uaxactun E Group, such cannot be assigned with certainty to the Cenote example, but as Ruppert and Dennison (1943: 5) point out "nevertheless the obvious similarity in orientation and arrangement suggests their use for a common function."

STRUCTURE C6

Structure C6 is a large, irregularly shaped mound which forms the western limits of the central plaza area of Cenote. The structure is an integral part of the Tayasal-Paxcaman site core plan and is probably analogous in function to Str. P9 at Paxcaman. Structure C6 is approximately 4.5 m in height and may have supported one or more buildings. It was excavated during June 1971 under the direction of Peter Galsworthy.

Excavations 4B and 4C

Investigations in the area of Str. C6 included a surface collection of pottery from the eastern slope of the substructure and two small excavations. Excavation 4B (Figure 2-24) was a 6 m by 1.25 m trench into the eastern face of Str. C6. It served to disclose the interrelationships between the frontal stairway(s) of Str. C6 and the plaza floorings. A small probe, excv. 4C, was made on the summit of Str. C6. This excavation revealed a badly worn floor level with no associated features; the floor was not penetrated. The excavator, however, suspected that there may have been a burial chamber below this floor. The size of excv. 4C was not recorded and no drawings exist for it.

Structure C6

The constructional history of Str. C6 is only conjectural and based on the remains recovered in excv. 4B.

It is possible that the constructions pertaining to Str. C6 in this investigation may be subdivided into a -1st-A and a -1st-B; alternatively, they may oonly relate to one building without modifications. Further excavation needs to be done within Str. C6 since the only certain features relating to the building were the plaster floor on the summit (U. 5) in excv. 4C and the eastern stairway (U. 2, U. 3) in excv. 4B.

Excavation 4B revealed two plaza floors (U. 17 and U. 18) and two possible sets of stairs which articulate with Str. C6. The lowest possible set of stairs (U. 1) was found protruding through U. 17 2.5 m east of a later set of steps (U. 3). Unfortunately, the proof of the existence of the earlier stairs was not sought through excavation. If they exist, they would articulate with the lower plaza surface (U. 18) recovered in excv. 4B. Physically, U. 1 is represented by the remnants of a stone facing which ran across the investigation. Unit 1 appears to connect with U. 4, a terrace flooring which joins U. 1 and U. 3. Units 1 and 4 may have been constructed at the same time. It is not known, however, whether U. 4 runs under or abuts U. 3. As U. 1 was not excavated, it is also not certain that it represents a stairway. It may alternatively represent a plaza construction wall which protrudes through the latest plaza floor. In this case, U. 4 would simply be an extension of U. 17 and possibly constructed at the same time. Whatever the case, U. 4 consisted of crushed

limestone on a mud base.

The massive collapse which overlay the frontal stairs, U. 3, of Str. C6 bore no relationship to their form. Unit 3 was utilized at the same time as U. 4 and U. 17 as no other surface abutted it. A rough terrace wall, U. 2, was built during the construction of U. 3 and forms the fourth step for these stairs. Whether U. 2 represents the partial delineation of the Str. C6 substructure is not known. The steps of U. 3 are shallow, unplastered, and extremely worn. These western steps exhibit the ravages of a relatively long exposure, consistent with their having been built at the same time as U. 1 or perhaps even earlier. As the exact relationship between U. 4 and U. 3 is not known, it is conceivable that U. 3 could have articulated with U. 18 at one point and that U. 1 and U. 4 were a later addition which was subsequently buried under U. 17. Whatever the case, the excavator reported the discovery of the remains of a balustrade wall running east - west along the edge of U. 3. No detailed description of this feature exists.

Except for the possible scenarios outlined above, nothing else is known from the 1971 investigations about the construction of Str. C6.

Platform Relationships to Structure C6

Two plaza surfaces were recovered in excv. 4B. The earliest of these (U. 18) was composed of a layer of dark mud. It may be that U. 18 connected to U. 1 as a formal

plastered surface (like U. 4 except with the plaster having decomposed) or that U. 18 may simply have been the original ground surface upon which U. 1 was constructed. A second, plastered surface (U. 17) was located 7Ø cm above U. 18. UNIT 17 is the latest plaza floor in the vicinity of Str. C6 and, although it appears to abut U. 1, U. 4 may be a part of it if U. 1 is simply a construction wall. The fill beneath U. 17 consisted of small stones in a brown soil matrix. Although no absolute elevations were taken for excv. 4B, the excavator noted that U. 17 was approximately the same height as U. 26 near Str. C5 and that the two surfaces may have been part of the same flooring.

Structure C6 Recovery Lots

One sealed lot (Lot T4B/3) was recovered from the core of U. 3. It contained only Preclassic Kax sherd material. The artifacts from between U. 17 and U. 18 were mixed with material from above U. 17; the single lot (Lot T4B/1), however, yielded only Preclassic and Early Classic (Kax - Hoxchunchan) sherds and one pottery pendent. A layer of brown loamy soil lay avoe U. 4 and east of U. 3 with a large accumulation in the vicinity of the first step of U. 3. This matrix, which trailed out to the east, was may be interpreted as possibly representative of substantial structural leaching of loose fill material prior to or during the collapse of Str. C6. The Preclassic (Kax) sherds from this matrix were collected as Lot T4B/2. Material

collected in the humus above U. 5 (Lot T4C/1) and on the surface of Str. C6 (Lot T4A/1) is heavily eroded and contains a few Classic Period Hobo sherds although the bulk are Preclassic (Kax) in date.

Structure C6 Summary

Investigations into Str. C6 were superficial and revealed a badly decomposed structure of uncertain date (see Table 8 for a tabular summary of the locus). It appears, however, to have been abandoned prior to the sparse Classic (Hobo) Period overlay which occurs in the humus above the collapse of the building. Further excavation into the structure would undoubtedly reveal a more complex constructional history than that presented based on these brief probes. Because of its participation in the formal site core complex of Cenote, it is suspected that Str. C6 dates to the Early Classic Period like its neighbors Strs. C1 and C5.

Structure C6: Units

Unit 1: Hypothesized eastern stairway which would have connected with U. 18 and was later buried by U. 17, excv. 4B.

Unit 2: A construction wall, the upper part of which forms a step for U. 3, excv. 4B.

Unit 3: The easternmost stair recovered in excv. 4B.

Unit 4: A plastered floor whihc apparently connects U. 1

and U. 3, excv. 4B.

Unit 5: Plaster surface on the summit of Str. C6, excv. 4C.

Platform UNITs associated with Structure C6

UNIT 17: Upper plastered plaza flooring in vicinity of Str. C6, excv. 4B.

UNIT 18: Earlier mud surface which probably abuts U. 1, excv. 4B.

Structure C6: Lots

Lot T4A/1: A surface collection of the eastern facing of Str. C6.

Lot T4B/1: Material in the topsoil, collapse, and fill east of U. 1, above and below U. 17, and above U. 18.

Lot T4B/2: Material in humus and collapse to the west of U. 1, the east of U. 3, and above U. 4.

Lot T4B/3: Material to the west of U. 3.

Lot T4C/1: Material from a test excavation on the summit of Str. C6.

TABLE 8

Structure C6 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment and Collapse of Str. C6		T4A/1,T4B/1,T4B/2 T4C/1	Pakoc ?
II	Use of Modified Str. C6			Hoxchunchan ?
III	Modification of Str. C6	U. 17	T4B/1	?
IV	Use of Original Str. C6			
V	Construction of Original Str. C6	U.1,U.2, U.3,U.4 U.18	T4B/3	Kax ?

STRUCTURE C2

Structure C2 is located immediately northeast of Str. C1 and lies between Str. C1 and the platform supporting Str. C4 (see Figure 2-1). It was selected for excavation in mid-June 1971 because the ruined structure appeared to support a crude stela at its summit. The excavators of the complex construction were Douglas Hancock and David Evans.

Excavation 1G

Excavation began with test probes to help determine the placement of an axial trench. These initial tests were on the summit, in the area of the monument, at the rear of the structure, and at three predicted corner areas. Subsequently, an 8.2 m long trench was laid out on the north-south (front-rear) axis of the structure. The original width of the excavation was approximately 1 m, but the trench was later expanded to 1.3 m wide to encompass Bu. T1G-1. Most of the axial trench was excavated to bedrock.

At the time of excavation, the constructional stratigraphy was not always clear to the supervisors and this appears to be reflected in the abundance of lots which were defined. It is, however, possible to define a reasonably accurate construction history of Str. C2 and its associated platforms from the detailed section drawing (Figure 2-26).

Structure C2-2nd

Although the bedrock beneath the Str. C2 locus was not

modified, there is some evidence that an earlier construction existed beneath Str. C2-1st. Thirty centimeters west of the axial section a partially destroyed summit floor (U. 23) and a northern oriented, faced masonry block (U. 22) were located. Unit 22 may represent a masonry block reused in fill or a remnant of the northern base of a largely demolished structure. Since only Ø.8Ø square meters of this area was exposed in the axial trench, either possibility is feasible. The excavators indicated that U. 22 was represented by only one faced stone, but suggested that it was part of a basal wall. A problem exists, however, in that the excavators indicate that U. 22 articulated with U. 21, yet the section drawing shows bedded material between U. 22 and U. 21 (see Figure 2-27). Should U. 22 represent the remnants of a formal construction, then it could be designated Str. C2-2nd-B since this building would have subsequently been buried in a later construction as represented by U. 23 (which could then be designated as Str. C2-2nd-A). Whatever the case, U. 23, which rises Ø.41 m above the underlying plaza floor (U. 21), is clearly eligible for classification as an early construction (Str. C2-2nd), but the limited excavation and ambiguities in the record preclude final determination. Unit 23, however, must have terminated to the north with some other, totally demolished facing which might have been destroyed during the excavation of an apparent foundation trench (U. 17) for the

north facing of Str. C2-1st-D (U. 4).

Structure C2-1st-D

Structure C2-1st-D established the basic plan of the building (C2-1st) which was to be continued through four successive modifications as defined here (see Figures 2-25 and 2-35). The earliest three versions of Str. C2-1st had as their central and most important construction component two tandemly placed platforms, which may represent enclosures or rooms. During the construction of these, an apparent stela was set into the southern one and protruded above the surface. It would in fact appear that Str. C2-1st-D was built solely to house this monument.

The earliest constructional activity for Str. C2-1st-D involved the excavation of what appear to be parallel foundation trenches (U. 17, U. 18) for the placement of front (U. 4) and rear (U. 2) facings. It is possible that U. 17 and U. 18 represent ripped-out faces for Str. C2-2nd. However, U. 18 exhibits possible bedding for U. 2 in that it contains a higher proportion of rock than adjacent fill and U. 4 is definitely intruded through two lower platform surfaces (U. 21, U. 22). Thus, while U. 17 and U. 18 may be the result of some demolition activity, they also appear to have been utilized as foundation trenches.

The building core for C2-1st-D was largely composed of a compact tan-colored soil containing small pieces of limestone and a few rocks. The foundation stones for the

monument (Cenote St. 1) were set into this fill. These stones increased both in size and frequency near the monument's base. The fill of the south summit was definitely built around the butt of the stela. An incised limestone rock, designated "Cenote Miscellaneous Stone 1," was also included in the construction fill directly belwo either a summit step or a bench designated as U. 7 (below and Figure 2-26).

Either following or conjoined with the final stela setting, two tandem enclosed areas, probably representing enclosures (see plan), were built - U. 11 and U. 2Ø to the south and U.4 and U. 24 to the north. According to the excavators , U. 4 and U. 24 were built first and then U. 11 and U. 2Ø were added. The walls (U. 11) of the southern construction abutted those (U. 4) of the northern construction. The reconstructed flooring (U. 2Ø) associated with U. 11 was about Ø.2 m higher than the flooring (U. 24) associated with U. 4. A step or bench (U. 7) abutted the commonly shared wall (U. 1) between the two enclosuress and intruded off-center into U. 24 of Str. C2-1st-D. Unit 1 was already extant at the time of the construction of U. 7, the latter being approximately Ø.58 m in depth Ø.48 m in width, and rose from Ø.Ø9 to Ø.2Ø m in height above U. 24. That U. 7 was part of a preconceived building plan and not an addition is supported by its being bedded in the same core fill as U. 24 and U. 1.

When completed, Str. C2-1st-D had a bi-level enclosed summit, which together with its substructure rose almost Ø.9Ø m above the associated plaza flooring (U. 21 or U. 19). The structure had a north-south depth of 3.15 m at plaza level. Its width was definitely greater than 3 m and is estimated at approximately 3.95 m if the southern substructure facing (U. 2) bracketed the east and west walls adjoining U. 2Ø. The southern enclosure, containing the apparent stela, was approximately 3.Ø m in length by by 1.2Ø m in width on its exterior and approximately 2.6Ø m by Ø.8Ø m in its interior. The walls or facings (U. 1 and U. 11) of the south enclosure were only about Ø.2Ø m thick. The plan of the structure clearly shows that U. 1 rose above U. 24, but the measurement of this height was not recorded by the excavators. It is not known whether U. 1 and U. 11 ever supported or even constituted full building walls. Most likely they were base walls for a building constructed largely of pole and thatch.

The walls (U. 4) of the northern enclosure were offset to the west in relation to those of the southern enclosure. The interior dimensions of the northern enclosure were approximately 2.1Ø by 1.Ø5 meters. Access to this enclosure was apparently from its western side as the northern and eastern walls were continuous and the height of U. 24 dictated a step-up. The walls bounding U. 24 were twice as thick as those bounding U. 2Ø (Ø.4Ø m thick). Unit 4 was

two courses in thickness and faced on its interior and exterior. The excavators noted that the extant flooring (U. 24) on the northern summit apparently abuts the inner facing of the walls (U. 1 and U. 4) and is slightly lower than these walls. This would indicate that these northern walls probably bore some sort of perishable structure.

As reconstructed here, Str. C2-1st-D was a two-roomed building with an east-west long axis, and an ostensibly northern orientation. The only stair to Str. C2-1st-D was, by reconstruction, on the western side of the north room. Although seemingly inconsistent with the structure's northern orientation, this access is directed to the focal point of the site of Cenote - the plaza area between Str. C1 and Str. C5. The hypothesized placement of the entry to the summits of Str. C2-1st-D may indicate that C2-1st-D was oriented towards activity that took place in the central plaza.

Cenote Stela 1

The large limestone fragment in the south room of Str. C2-1st-D is designated as Cenote Stela 1. Its status as a monument is consistent with its size and its upright setting through a surface. The south summit of Str. C2-1st seems to have functioned as both a "stela enclosure" for the monument and as a platform for it. When found, the stela lay in two parts. The base of Cenote St. 1 was firmly embedded in C2-1st-D fill and set slightly north of center of U. 7. The

monument is irregularly shaped and is approximately Ø.7Ø m wide by Ø.6Ø m deep. The in situ fragment is Ø.7Ø m in height and rises Ø.35 m above the reconstructed surface. The excavators noted that the stela's apparent top section had fallen to the east of the upright base. If this other fragment is part of Cenote St. 1, then the monument was at one time higher. The dimensions of the second fragment were not fully recorded so it is not possible to estimate this height. The condition of the monument is extremely poor due largely to weathering; natural splitting and fracturing of the stone resulted in the almost complete decomposition of the upper part that protruded above ground surface. In addition, smaller fragments of stone apparently belonging to it were found to the north and east of the base. Due to its weathered state, it was impossible to discern if the stela had originally been carved.

Cenote Miscellaneous Stone 1

A block bearing an incised face was included within the fill and located to the front and in line with Cenote St. 1 (See Figure 2-26). Based on its positioning it may have been dedicatory to either Str. C2-1st-D or a cached offering for Cenote St. 1 (or both). The undressed rock on which the face was carved is Ø.54 m in length (in situ long axis being east-west), Ø.4Ø m in width, and Ø.15 to Ø.23 m in thickness. The face is roughly grooved on the upper portion of the stone in a circumferential outline. As found, the

squarish chin was to the east and its furrowed brow was to the west. The nose is composed of a rounded "U" shaped element and the icicle-shaped eyes contain rounded pupils. The mouth is composed of an oval element upturned at both its edges. The entire face looked upwards. Its original function is unknown although it is doubtful that it ever served as an altar (of the type found at Tikal or other Peten sites) because of its irregular shape. It may, however, have been vertically erected much like a stela as the area of stone beneth the carving is long enough to have served as a base for tenoning the stone into a floor. As such, it may be similar to the early uncarved stela uncovered by Hammond (1980:180-181, 1982) at Cuello and dated by him to the Late Formative (circa A.D. 100).

Structure C2-1st-C

The existence of Str. C2-1st-C is posited on the basis of a flooring (U. 14) raised 0.08 m above the plaza surface (U. 21) to the north of the northern wall (U. 4) of Str. C2-1st-D. Unit 14 is of hard plaster and quite smooth. It extends to the north approximately 1.40 m to a point where it disappears along an east-west line with a possible, but not conclusive, slight turn-up. The mode in which this flooring ends is thought to be indicative of a ripped-out wall (U. 13 = rip-out; U. 8 = reconstructed wall) which formed a third room and comprised Str. C2-1st-C. The exact shape of this room and means of access, as represented in

the schematized development of Str. C2-1st (see Figure 2-35) is hypothetical. Access to this third northern room could have been from any side; a northern entrance has been arbitrarily chosen. How long -1st-C existed and how long it was constructed after Str. C2-1st-D is uncertain.

An alternative to U. 13 and U. 14 representing a missing building wall would be to view them as the remnant of a ripped-out northern platform facing (U. 8). In this senario, U. 14 would be equivalent to U. 19 and U. 8 would be the northern terminus of a slightly raised platform around Str. C2-1st-D. Another possibility is that there was a combination of the two reconstructions suggested above.

The deposition of Bu. T1G-3 indicates that important activity took place at this locus. Burial T1G-3 was intruded through two underlying plaza floorings (U. 21 and U. 22) at the place the flooring (U. 14) under discussion ends in what was apparenttly either a once extant facing or wall (U. 8). Based on its location beneath U. 8 and U. 14, Bu. T1G-3 apparently insignificantly antedated the construction and was probably dedicatory to it. The burial (see below and Figure 2-27) was deposited in a small cut (U. 21) which was then capped by a large slab Ø.88 m in length and Ø.53 m in width. A newly constructed flooring (U. 14) extended partially over this slab and the hypothetical room wall (U. 8) would have covered the rest of it. While the possibility exists that U. 8 could be the

facing for a platform, the width of the area to be covered, as defined by Bu. T1G-3 and constrained by U. 13, posits the probability that the burial was covered by a wall (U. 8) and an associated inner floor (U. 14).

Burial T1G-3 (Figure 2-27)

Burial T1G-3 could also be referred to as a skull cache as it comprised a human skull situated within two vessels placed lip-to-lip in a pit (U. 21). As placed, U. 21 was Ø.35 m west of the axis to the addition forming Str. C2-1st-C. The skull faced 1Ø degrees west of south within the lower vessel. The frontal bone had apparently been removed from the skull at approximately the line formed by the coronal suture and deposited to the left of the nasal area. The excavators noted that the frontal suture area had been anciently fractured by a sharp instrument. Whether the act caused death or was enacted post-mortem is unknown. If it was the former, it may be hypothesized that the fronal bone was removed (but later included in the interment) to reach the brain of the individual, perhaps suggesting an accompanying cannibalistic ritual.

Several teeth were missing and the maxilla was broken along the maxillary spine, possibly from pressure by the top vessel. An upper right first premolar and canine were found under the detached piece of the frontal bone; another tooth was found at the rear of the skull. Most of the lower teeth were in situ. Although the excavator noted that the teeth

showed modification, this was not evident during analysis in 1977. However, caries were present in several molars and hypoplasia was evident on a many teeth indicating that the individual may have suffered a severe illness or malnutrition between the ages of 8 and 10 years. Based on an evaluation of the skull and teeth by D. Z. Chase, the individual was approximately 15 years of age at death. Sex is undetermined. Apart from the two vessels encasing the skull, no other objects accompanied Bu. T1G-3 or were placed within U. 21.

Objects 1 & 2 (T1G/23-25 and T1G/23-26; Figure 2-29a and b): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. The two vessels are both flat-based, flaring-walled bowls slipped red-orange (2.5 YR 4/8) on both the interior and exterior except for the exterior base. The lower vessel (T1G/23-26), although once well smoothed on both the interior and exterior, shows considerable loss of surface. One basal wall area is fire-clouded, grading from the red-orange to a gray-tan color. It had an overall height of 12.6 cm with a wall thickness ranging from 0.9 to 1.1 centimeters. Rim diameter is approximately 37.4 cm and basal diameter is 17.6 centimeters. The upper vessel (T1G/23-25) has a more marked break at the inner base-wall junction than the lower vessel. The upper vessel has an overall height of 12.1 cm with a constant wall thickness of 1.1 centimeters. Rim diameter is 36.6 cm and a basal diameter is 17.5 centimeters. The paste

is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/8-7/8) and contains white and black calcite fragments up to Ø.1 mm in diameter.

If U. 14, U. 13, and U. 8 are indicative of Str. C2-1st-C, then the stratigraphy of Bu. T1G-3 indicates that it was dedicatory to the structure. It is hypothesized that another skull cache may be located slightly east of the section line and that Bu. T1G-3 and this inferred deposit were symetrically arranged to the Str. C2-1st front-rear axis. The only other skull burial/cache known from the Tayasal Project excavations was obtained from Str. C1. Similar skull burials are noted from Uaxactun (Bus. A27, E21-23; A. L. Smith 1950: 89-90) and are fairly common of the Early Classic Period. The type identification of Objects 1 and 2 (Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety) supports the dating of Bu. T1G-3 to the Early Classic (Yaxcheel) Period.

Structure C2-1st-B

A series of excavated deposits appear to have been dedicatory to the next modification, Str. C2-1st-B (Figure 2-25 and 2-35). These include two caches and one burial all generally placed on the north-south axis of Str. C2-1st. Prior to the construction of Str. C2-1st-B, it is hypothesized that the stones forming the suspected northern wall for Str. C2-1st-C would have been removed from their setting for this space was subsequently occupied by a disarticulated burial (Bu. T1G-1; Figure 2-32) placed on the

floor (U. 14). North of this burial, a pit (U. 19) was dug into this same floor and a vessel was intruded into it (Ca. T1G-2; Figure 2-30); the flooring (U. 14) continues 10 cm to the north.

The possibility exits that Ca. T1G-2 may pertain to the use of the earlier modification Str. C2-1st-C as an inset storage vessel at floor level. It is more likely, however, that the vessel was intruded into the floor immediately prior to the construction of Str. C2-1st-B. As Ca T1G-2 was sealed only by the fill for the succeeding building, it is not possible to prove either possibility.

The construction of Str. C2-1st-B additionally involved the excavation of a probable foundation trench (U. 16) for the placement of the northern wall/riser of the building. Unit 16 may alternatively represent the demolition of an earlier construction, but as none is placed in this vicinity by either excavation or sectional data, it most likely represents a wall trench similar to U. 17 and U. 18. Investigation did not reveal whether this wall trench extended around all sides of what is interpreted here as a northern terrace extension. A vessel (Ca. T1G-1) was placed beneath the first northern terrace or riser (U. 3) of Str. C2-1st-B. This offering was deposited prior to the construction of the northern facing (U. 3) and lies within the suspected foundation trench (U. 16) axial to the structure. Unit 3 may either represent a terrace or it may

represent the first of several step-ups providing access to the two rooms of the superstructure. Subsequent demolition (U. 15) for the placement of Bu. T1G-2, however, removed the evidence necssary for a definitive conclusion.

Cache T1G-1

Cache T1G-1 was deposited immediately prior to the construction of U. 3 (See Figure 2-25). It consists of a single upright vessel cache without contents or other associated items. It is on axis to the structure.

Object 1 (T1G/22-27; Figure 2-31): Aguila Orange: Variety Unspecified. A flaring-walled bowl which was slipped red (1Ø R 4/8-5/8) over its entirety except for its exterior base was located beneath U. 3. It has a sharp indentation on its interior at the base-wall junction. Overall, the vessel is well smoothed on its interior and exterior except for the interior base which is quite rough. The height of the vessel is 11.5 cm with a wall thickness of 1.1 cm and a rim diameter of 34.2 centimeters. The paste is reddish yellow (2.5 YR 6/8 to 5 YR 6/8-7/8) and contained white angular calcite inclusions to Ø.75 mm in diameter.

On typological grounds, Ca. T1G-1 appears to be coeval with Ca. T1G-2 and Bu. T1G-1. Burial T1G-3 includes two vessels which are quite similar to the Ca. T1G-1 vessel. Caches and burials containing this type of vessel are familiar in the Maya area and occur at Cuello (personal

observation), Uaxactun (Bus. A2Ø, A22, A27, A31, A66; Smith 1955: Fig. 6h, 9c, 111, 12 a & f), Tikal (sp. Caches 74, 11Ø, 119, 136, 138, 196, and 2Ø6; unpublished drawings), Altar de Sacrificios (Adams 1971: Fig. 3Øa,b), and Cerro Maya (D. Freidel: personal communication). At these sites, the ceramic vessels are consigned to the Aguila Orange Ceramic Group and are dated to the Early Classic (ca. A.D. 25Ø - 6ØØ). Cache T1G-1 is Aguila Orange and can be dated to Yaxcheel times at Cenote.

Cache T1G-2 (Figure 2-28)

Cache T1G-2 consisted of a single vessel deposited in a pit (U. 19) which was dug into U. 14. The cache was set nearly flush with the floor and may be associated with Bu. T1G-1 which was located immediately to the south. Nothing was found in the vessel and no items were associated with it.

Object 1 (T1G/24-16; Figure 2-3Ø): Aguila Orange: Variety Unspecified. The vessel was not whole, but the larger part of it was deposited. It is a flat-based, flaring-walled bowl with a flat rim. The interior and exterior walls of the vessel were painted red (1Ø R 4/8 - 7.5 YR 4/6). The exterior base was unslipped (1Ø YR 8/6-7/6); it is uncertain whether the interior base was slipped. The vessel is 9.4 cm in height with a wall thickness of Ø.9 cm and a base thickness of 1.2 cm; it has a basal diameter of 17.2 cm and a rim diameter of 2Ø.Ø

centimeters. The paste is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 8/6-7/6) in color and contains yellowish white particles of calcite approximately 1.Ø mm in diameter.

Although smaller than similar vessels from Bu. T1G-3 and Ca. T1G-1, the vessel from Ca. T1G-2 is within the size range of Aguila Orange and is consistent with the associated Early Classic dating. The red-colored slips of both Ca. T1G-1 and Ca. T1G-2, however, may be indicative of ties to the north (Becan), specifically to Aguila Orange: Flamboyan Variety or to the later Corona Red type as defined by Ball (1977:41-42).

Burial T1G-1 (Figure 2-32)

Burial T1G-1 was placed on U. 14 prior to the construction of Str. C2-1st-B. In general, the bone material was not well preserved, resulting in the disruption of the majority of the medial and distal ends of long bones upon excavation. The long bones had been loosely arranged in a pile just north of the old facing of Str. C2-1st-D (U. 4) with the pelvis located immediately to the southeast and a solitary vessel to the southwest. It is not possible to state with surity that Bu. T1G-1 was a secondary burial as the positioning of some of the bone material (particularly the pelvis and femurs) raise the distinct possibility of either a secondary or disturbed burial. The skull was badly crushed and appeared to be facing upward.

It was located to the north of the long bones and was approximately Ø.12 m from the northern terminus (U. 13) of the stucco floor (U. 14) on which it rested. The skull was oriented 5 to 1Ø degrees south of east. The upper central incisors were laterally corner notched. Heavy tartar deposits were evident, especially on the right portion of the mandible.

The individual in Bu. T1G-1 was a male based on the sciatic notch and mastoids. He was over 25 years of age at the time of death. The heavy tartar deposits on the teeth indicate that he may have been sickly at death and probably not eating solid foods (Brothwell 1972: 154). Elevated status or rank may be indicated by the notching on his upper incisors (Becker 1973: 4Ø1) as well as by the location of the burial north of Cenote St. 1 and dedicatory to the construction of Str. C2-1st-B.

Object 1 (T1G/25-9; Figure 2-33): Urita Gouged-Incised: Urita Variety. A single vessel was located at the southwest corner of the long bones. It is a squat, slightly barrel shaped bowl 14.6 cm in height with a wall thickness of Ø.5 cm and a diameter of 13.8 cm (rim) and 6.Ø cm (indented base). The bowl is slipped a dark brown - black on both the interior and the exterior. The exterior also exhibits orange-brown firing clouds. The interior is well smoothed while the exterior of the bowl is polished on raised surfaces. No color readings or paste information exists as

the vessel was not available for analysis in 1979. The bowl is decorated with two panels of design located 2.6 cm below the plain black rim. The first design panel consists of eighteen parallel fluted grooves running in a gradual spiral from the base to their termination just below the rim. The grooves are approximately 1.2 cm apart. The other panel is decorated by a gouged-incised feathered serpent. The serpent is presented in a series of "S" curves with head to the viewer's left and tail to the right. Separating the two panels are two linear bands with the same orientation as the fluted grooves. These bands are demarcated by round fillets - three to the rear of the serpent and four to the front. Other scroll-like design elements are worked into the areas not encompassed by the serpent or the feathers.

The burial was deposited immediately prior to the covering of U. 14 by later construction fill. It is inferred as dedicatory to Str. C2-1st-B, as represented by U. 3, based on fill lying over the burial. The accompanying vessel (Urita Gouged-Incised; Smith 1955: Fig. 8g-l, m-n) dates to late Early Classic (Yaxcheel ?) or Middle Classic (Hoxchunchan) times. Other vessels of this same type came from Bu. T1G-2 at Cenote and Bu. T12B-1 at Tayasal; a vessel of similar form and with appliqued fillets but no grooved design came from Bu. T2A-2 at Cenote. Burial T1G-1 is therefore typologically dated to late Early Classic or early

Middle Classic (ca. A.D. 500) based on its associated vessel.

Structure C2-1st-A

The final modification of Str. C2 resulted in the latest construction, designated STr. C2-1st-A. This construction phase involved the apparent elimination of the northernmost room (U. 4 and U. 24) which had persisted throughout the three earlier phases of Str. C2. This modification resulted in a single elevated room or enclosure which faced north and was approached by a series of step-ups (U. 3, U. 9) appended to the northern side of the substructure platform (U. 10). It is doubtful if the height of the substructure was uniformily raised to encompass the step-up (U. 7) onto the summit enclosure because of the paucity of debis. It is more probable that the platform height was kept either at the level of U. 24 or perhaps 5 cm higher (to cover the U. 4 remnants). This would, in turn, account for the low nature of the remaining base walls representative of the north room for Str. C2-1st-B.

Immediately prior to the building of Str. C2-1s-A, a large rip-out (U. 15) was made on the north-central axis of Str. C2-1st-B. This cut began immediately north of U. 7 and extended at least 2.65 m in a northern direction. At the bottom of this cut, Bu. T1G-2 was deposited (see below). The rip-out was then refilled and two of the frontal steps (U. 9, U. 10) for Str. C2-1st-A were bedded in the fill

placed over the burial.

Additional modifications to the substructure of Str. C2-1st-A were also carried out either at this time or earlier during the period of use of Str. C2-1st-B. First, the flooring abutting the substructure platform (U. 2) appears to have been raised. The height of this flooring (U. 19), which is well preserved under the rear extension (U. 5, U. 6), is approximately the same as the projected latest flooring (U. 2Ø) which must have abutted the northermost extension of Str. C2-1st (U. 3). Second, Str. C2 was enlarged by the addition of a retaining wall (U. 5) and then a new rear vertical facade (U. 6) for the substructural platform. The excavators indicated that these constructions were continuous to the east and west of Str. C2-1st as well. The exact dimensions of the final substructure platform are not known, however, but as it was enlarged by a meter to the south, it may have been augmented a similar distance to the east and west. As U. 19 is definitely later than the lower plaza flooring (U. 21) through which U. 16 and U. 18 are cut, the construction of the rear extension (U. 5, U. 6) must be later than Str. C2-1st-B. Because the establishment of the frontal stairway (U. 3, U. 9, U. 1Ø) for Str. C2-1st-A lengthened the substructure to the north, it is logical to assume that a similar lengthening took place to the south. It is therefore argued that the southern extension of the

substructure (U. 5, U. 6) was an integral part of the construction leading to the final stage of Str. C2-1st-A.

Burial T1G-2 (Figure 2-32)

Burial T1G-2 was deposited on the axis of Str. C2-1st and Cenote St. 1 immediately to the north of U. 7. It was probably dedicatory to Str. C2-1st-A. The cut (U. 15) for the interment demolished the original north facing (U. 4) of Str. C2-1st but did not reach the remnants of the lower flooring (U. 14) which abuts U. 4. Burial T1G-2 is a primary interment in a simple grave with the individual extended on its back, head to the south. The body was deposited directly over the ripped-out wall (U. 4) with the head being at a lower level than the area of the feet. The skeletal material was in fairly good condition although, except for the ribs, very little of the axial skeleton was present. Since the sutures on the skull were nearly sealed, the individual was apparently elderly at death, and was probably a male based on the size of the mastoid processes. The mandible exibited some reabsorption. No deformations or tooth inlays were evident, but a skull abnormality was present in the form of a depression along the posterior sagittal suture. Grave goods acommpanying Bu. T1G-2 included four vessels, a stone disc, a shell, and some jade fragments.

Object 1 (T1G/26-14): A worked dark gray slate disc was located on the ribs (over the torso) of the skeletal

remains. The disc is 13.2 cm in diameter, Ø.5 cm thick, and has a beveled edge. A single conical drilled hole is located near one edge. One edge of the plaque was broken. On the disc's face were found rust-to-yellow colored stains, seemingly the remnants of pyrite. This evidence, together with its form and similar objects found elsewhere in the Maya area (Kidder 1951: 44-5Ø) indicates that Ob. 1 may have served as a pendant pyrite mirror, although Kidder (1951: 5Ø; Kidder, Jennings and Shook 1946: 13Ø) tends to discount this functional possibility in favor of such items being simply personal adornments or alternatively "objets de vertu." All three of these catagories are of course not mutually exclusive.

Object 2 (T1G/26-33; Figure 2-34d): Caldero Buff Polychrome: Variety Unspecified. A ring-based bowl with a medial flange and flaring sides was inverted above Ob. 1 and Ob. 6 and the individual's upper left arm. The vessel has an overall height of 8.8 cm with a wall thickness of between Ø.5 and Ø.7 centimeters. The diameter of the rim is 28.Ø cm while the basal diameter is 9.Ø centimeters. Above the outer medial flange and on the upper inner part of the vessel were alternating lines of orange (2.5 YR 6/8-5/8), red (1Ø R 4/8), and black (1Ø R 2.5/1) painted decoration. The medial flange was decorated on its upper part with intersecting orange and red triangles. The base color of the vessel, which was quite evident on its interior, was

orange. The exterior base was not slipped. The paste was reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8) and, although containing silt-sized white particles, did not contain calcite.

Object 3 (TLG/26-23; Figure 2-34b): Urita Gouged-Incised: Urita Variety. A black-brown (2.5 YR 2.5/Ø - 2.5/2) bowl was located above the midsection of the individual and immediately south of, but still above, Object 1. When found the bowl was badly crushed and fragmentary. After restoration by drawing, the vessel height is 9.8 cm with a rim diameter of 16.9 centimeters. The interior bottom of the vessel was friable and was covered with a thin black film of carbon indicating that burning had occurred within this vessel prior to its interment. While the majority of the vessel was brownish black, part of the exterior base was brownish red (2.5 YR 3/4) in color, likely due to fireclouding. The exterior decoration consisted of four rounded panels of gouged-incised decoration separated by incised glyphic material. All the decoration was located beneath a plain 1.3 cm wide black rim band. All incision and gouging was done prior to the application of the slip. No gouging is evident in any of the glyphs. The four rounded panels contain very complex gouged-incised heads with intricate nosebeads, earplugs, and hair-styles. Although only one of these panels could be fully reconstructed, enough is known to see that the major features of the heads were duplicated in each panel. From

what could be reconstructed of the glyphic columns between the four panels, it is apparent that each is unique. The only identifiable glyph which could be reconstructed was that of a bird's head (Thompson 744v). The paste has a dark center (10 YR 3/2) and a lighter exterior (7.5 YR 7/6) without calcite or other inclusions. Overall, this vessel is quite similar to one found at Uaxactun in Bu. C2 (Smith 1955: Fig. 13a).

Object 4 (T1G/26-12; Figure 2-34c): Probably Dos Hermanos Red: Variety Unspecified. A flaring-walled, basal-flanged, ring-based plate rested on the lower leg bones. In contrast to the similarly shaped Object 2, the vessel sat upright over the tibiae. The overall height of the vessel is 6.0 cm with a wall thickness of 0.6 centimeters. The diameter of the rim is approximately 25.9 centimeters. The interior of the vessel is painted red (10 R 4/8). The unslipped exterior of the vessel has an orange-tan (7.5 YR 7/8) base color with lines of red paint occurring on the upper wall-lip and just above the flange. The base is unslipped. The paste is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/8-6/8) and contains calcite, silt-sized particles of quartz, and an occasional yellow-colored inclusion (1.0 mm in diameter), and pieces of charcoal (6.0 mm by 2.5 mm) which were visually identified.

Object 5 (T1G/26-23): Several small pieces of uncut jade, mixed with what was identified by the excavators as

crushed dolomite, was located thirteen centimeters south of the skull.

Object 6 (T1G/26-15): A red Spondylus shell fragment was located immediately above the ribs, but was completely covered by Object 2. This piece of shell, measuring 2.2 cm by 1.8 cm, was cut along three edges with its natural periphery still intact on the fourth edge. It appears to have been scraped on its inside surface. Although the fragment probably served as an ornament, much like the broach in Bu. T5B-1, it is not perforated; however, the piece may have been sewn into fabric by securing its corners.

Object 7 (T1G/26-11; Figure 2-34a): Positas Modeled: Variety Unspecified. A cylindrical tripod vessel lay on its side along the right humerus with its oriface open to the north. The total height of the tripod is 15.9 cm with the supports accounting for 4.8 cm of this height. The side walls of the vessel, Ø.6 cm in thickness, are slightly concave with the rim and base flaring to respective diameters of 17.2 and 17.3 centimeters. The bottom of the vessel is flat. The tripod exhibits three hollow slab supports which slant inward and are frontally carved with two side-ways "tau" shaped elements separated by two incised lines. Although the overall surface color is black (1Ø YR 2/1-2/2), some of the underlying paste can be seen. The paste is red (2.5 YR 5/8 -6/8) and contains some white

silt-sized particles, but no calcite. Object 7 is similar to a Balanza Black tripod which came from Tayasal Str. T11Ø, Bu. T12B-1. Elsewhere (Ball 198Ø), this vessel form is thought to be indicative of Teotihuacan influence in the Maya area.

Burial T1G-2 is sealed by one of the steps for Str. C2-1st-A (U. 1Ø). The context of the burial would suggest that it was dedicatory to this final construction. The positioning of a burial under the final steps of a structure also occurs at Strs. C1 and C7 at Cenote in sealed context and in Str. T1Ø4 at Tayasal in unsealed context. The vessel collection which occurs in Bu. T1G-2 consists of pieces which would be dated elsewheere as late Early Classic to early Middle Classic (i.e. Tzakol 3 at Uaxactun or Hoxchunchan in the Tayasal - Paxcaman zone).

Platform Relationships to Structure C2

Two platform (plaza) floorings existed in the area before Str. C2 occupied its present location. The lowest floor (U. 22) is bedded in a tightly compacted matrix and is about 4Ø cm above the underlying bedrock; it, like the flooring about 15 cm above U. 21, appears to have been preserved by the Str. C2 fills. Both of these platform floorings were cut through (U. 17, U. 18) for the construction of Str. C2-1st-D; these same floorings were again cut through (U. 16) for the construction of Str.

C2-1st-B and for the placement of the cache associated with Str. C2-1st-C (U. 21). The rear facing of Str. C2-1st-D appears to have been abutted by a platform flooring (U. 19) laid after the decomposition of the underlying earlier floors (U. 21, U. 22), indicating that a period of time passed between these constructions. Unit 19 is partially preserved by the extension of the Str. C2-1st-A substructure. An equivalent flooring to U. 19 is hypothesized (see above and Figure 2-26) on the northern side of Str. C2-1st (U. 2Ø). However, it is possible that the inner flooring (U. 14) of the northern room of Str. C2-1st-C is the modified remnant of this flooring and that the construction of this entity occurred at the same time as the bedding and surfacing of the platform flooring (U. 19). The rip-out of the northern wall of Str. C2-1st-C (U. 13) and the excavation (U. 16) below the northern facing (U. 3) of Str. C2-1st-B collectively erased whatever other traces may have existed of an upper platform flooring equivalent to U. 19. The depth of the bedding of the northern facing (U. 3) of Str. C2-1st-B, however, indicates that an upper platform flooring (U. 2Ø) must have abutted this facade. It is suspected, however, that U. 2Ø was constructed at a later date than the floor (U. 19) which abutted the southern facing (U. 2) of Str. C2-1st-D through -1st-B even though both of these floorings represent the final platform floors in the Str. C2 locus.

A single hole dug into bedrock was found to the immediate north of U. 3. This hole was 20 cm in diameter by 20 cm deep and located 15 cm west of the front-rear section line. It is impossible to relate this probable posthole to any of the platform floorings based on the excavation record.

It is impossible to define the relationship of the platform floors in the Str. C2 locale to those of adjacent structures, such as those in the Str. C1 vicinity or those associated with the raised platform supporting Strs. C4, C18, and C19. No platform floors were encountered in Excv. 1E (Str. C1), the closest investigation to Str. C2 made in 1971. No investigation was made into the basal area of the platform underlying the Str. C4 area; thus, the relationships between the two loci cannot be defined. Based on the topography of Cenote, however, it is highly likely that Str. C2 rested on platform floorings common to Str. C1 and Str. C5 and vicinity. Further extensive horizontal excavation would be necessary to reveal the precise relationships. Based on excavation data from Strs. C1 and C5, however, it would appear that Str. C2 was a later addition to the central plazas area, following core constructions which had already demarcated Strs. C1 and C5.

Structure C2 Recovery Lots

No separate recovery lot was assigned for the units corresponding to the hypothetical Str. C2-2nd. Any material

from within the fills of this construction would be found intermixed in Lots T1G/2Ø and T1G/21, both of which contain largely Preclassic (Kax) artifactual remains.

Material from Str. C2-1st-D was included in Lots T1G/2, T1G/14, T1G/15, T1G/19, T1G/2Ø, and T1G/21. Lot T1G/2, from the immediate vicinity of Cenote Stela 1, contained artifacts other than sherds - ten censer fragments and four partial obsidian blades. Lot T1G/19, apparently from mixed fill, contained one partial obsidian blade, a censer fragment, and one figurine fragment (probably Kax or earlier in date). Lots T1G/14 and T1G/15 derive solely from fill associated with Str. C2-1st-D, but there is nothing of temporal significance in either of these lots.

Recovery lots from the fills of Str. C2-1st-C through -1st-A are largely mixed and what does come from the core matrix of these phases is contained in Lots T1G/5 and T1G/6. The majority of the Str. C2 special deposits (Lots T1G/22 through T1G/26) derive from beneath these two lots. Some of the sherds in these lots are of definite Early Classic (Yaxcheel and Hoxchunchan) date and none are later than this period. To the rear (south) of Str. C2-1st-B, Lots T1G/12 and T1G/13 were recovered from within the Str. C2-1st-A core constructions for the southern extension of the substructure (U. 5, U. 6); neither of these lots contains sherds later than the Early Classic (Hoxchunchan).

Material which may have come from the collapse of Str.

C2-1st (i.e., the disintegration of the platform and associated buildings) was collected as Lots T1G/3 and T1G/1Ø. Lot T1G/1Ø, from the rear of Str. C2-1st, contained only eroded sherds. Lot T1G/3 collected from the front of Str. C2 contained largely Early Classic and some Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds as well as three censer fragments, two broken obsidian blades, and one broken stone disc.

Surface collection in the vicinity of Str. C2 included Lots T1G/1 and T1G/9. Lot T1G/9 was collected from above the stones overlying Bu. T1G-2 and included three censer fragments, one broken obsidian blade, fragments of a pottery disc, and one end-notched oval or fishweight of probable Postclassic (Chilcob) date. Sherds from this lot contained a large percentage of Early Classic materials. Surface collection from the rest of Str. C2, included under Lot T1G/1, comprised sherd material, some of which dated to the Late Classic (Pakoc), a broken flint biface ovate, two partial obsidian blades, four censer fragments, and one red sandstone fragment of unknown usage. Interestingly, little if any Terminal Classic (Hobo) materials, which are so common over almost the whole of the site of Cenote, occurred in the surface collections from Str. C2. This would be directly indicative of the almost total abandonment of this locus following the early part of the Late Classic Period and, indirectly, point to a shift in ritual loci from those utilized in the Early Classic Period.

Platform Recovery Lots

Nothing artifactual was recovered in the bedding of the U. 21 floor as this bedding was probably obtained from freshly cut limestone. Many sherds, however, were recovered from beneath the level of the earlier platform floor (U. 22). The matrices from beneath U. 22 was assigned Lots T1G/4, T1G/7, T1G/8, T1G/11, T1G/16, T1G/17, and T1G/18; all contained only a few nondescript Preclassic (Kax) sherds. Lots T1G/4, T1G/7, T1G/17, T1G/18, and T1G/11 are probably contaminated from upper levels. Lot T1G/8 is, however, an uncontaminated fill lot from beneath the hard flooring U. 22, but it was lost after 1971 and prior to analysis.

Summary of Structure C2

During the Early Classic Period (Yaxcheel), a platform was constructed at a locus between Str. C1 and the platform for Str. C4. This construction, designated Str. C2, was quite small in comparison to the other building activities at Cenote (see Table 9 for a tabular summary of the locus). It may have overlain a small remnant of an earlier building and underwent three probable modification stages. Each of the modifications can also be associated with a dedicatory deposit. The original deposit for -1st-D may have been a carved stone face (MS. 1). The deposit for Str. C2-1st-C was a skull cache. Associated with C2-1st-B were Cas. T1G-1 and T1G-2 along with Bu. T1G-1 which had its skull placed apart from the skeletal material; only in the complete

burial dedicatory for C2-1st-A is the skull articulated with the body (Bu. T1G-2).

The construction of Str. C2-1st-C may have occurred at approximately the same time as the Str. C1-1st frontal stairway construction. Both building projects have associated skull burials which are contained in very similar Aguila Group vessels; the final deposits in Str. C1, however, postdate those in Str. C2. Other than this observation, it is difficult to relate the various constructions which occurred at the Str. C2 locus with any other Cenote building efforts.

Because the building on the summit of Str. C2 seemingly housed Cenote Stela 1, a now plain and badly eroded monument, Str. C2-1st may be interpreted as a stela enclosure. A possible additional stela platform similar to Str. C2 was noted immediately south of Str. C96 during a cursory survey of Cenote in 1977. The latter is not located on the existing map of Cenote. Other raised stela enclosures similar to Str. C2 are not known from the Peten. However, a stela enclosed in a building (Str. A-16; Graham 1978: 120) of similar size to Str. C2-1st occurs in front of Benque Viejo (Xunantunich) Str. A-2 in Belize; the dating of the latter building, however, is most likely later than the Cenote structure. It is also likely that Str. A-16 was not originally built to house Xunantunich St. 2 and thus does not provide an analogous case to the Cenote example. While

stelae have been found in buildings at sites other than Xunantunich (specifically Uaxactun Str. A-V, Room 16 & Uaxactun St. 22 - Smith 1950: 24-25, 44; and Tikal Str. 5D-33-2nd & Tikal St. 31 and Tikal Str. 5D-34 & Tikal St. 26 - Shook 1958; W. Coe 1965: 34), these stelae have usually been moved to these locations as parts of buried offerings and/or in preparation for their formal internment inside structures about to be engulfed in new constructions. This phenomena differs from the Cenote example for it is clear that Str. C2-1st was built specifically to house Cenote St. 1.

It is possible that elevated stela enclosures such as the one at Cenote existed as forerunners to the stela enclosures which occur in the twin-pyramid complexes at Tikal (Jones 1969). While the Early Classic (Yaxcheel) dating assigned to the initial construction of Str. C2-1st-D with its associated Cenote Stela 1 has developmental implications (see Chapter VII), the formal arrangement of the raised and enclosed summit is intermediary in composition to two other stelae constructions. Raised copings or platforms about stelae occur at several sites, such as Uaxactun and Quirigua, while actual enclosures are noted only at Tikal and Yaxha; at Tikal, these enclosures have portal arches and no substructures (W. Coe, personal communication 1983). The Cenote example combines both the enclosure aspect and the raised platform into a single

construction. This fact and dating would support the possibility that Str. C2-1st was a precursor of the northern building of the twin-pyramid complexes at Tikal and possibly Yaxha (Espinoza 1972).

Structure C2: Units

Unit 1: Northern wall for room enclosing Cenote Stela 1.

Unit 2: Southern facing for substructure of Str. C2-1st-D through -B.

Unit 3: Northern facing for Str. C2-1st-B and northernmost step for Str. C2-1st-A.

Unit 4: Northern facing for substructure of C2-1st-D; rear wall for northernmost room of Str. C2-1st-C; later cut through by U. 15 for placement of Bu. T1G-2.

Unit 5: Construction wall for the southern extension of Str. C2; associated with U. 6 and Str. C2-1st-A.

Unit 6: Southern facing for extension of substructure platform associated with Str. C2-1st-A.

Unit 7: Step-up to stela room entrance.

Unit 8: Hypothesized northern wall of Str. C2-1st-C which was ripped out for construction of Str. C2-1st-B.

Unit 9: Second step-up for Str. C2-1st-A; bedded on bottom of U. 15 cut.

Unit 10: Third step-up for Str. C2-1st-A; bedded in fill of U. 15 cut.

Unit 11: Rear (south) structure wall of room containing

Cenote Stela 1.

Unit 12: Rip-out of upper course of U. 2 for resurfacing of southern substructure flooring; probably occurred preparatory to construction of U. 5 and U. 6.

Unit 13: Rip-out of northern wall of Str. C2-1st-C.

Unit 14: Interior flooring of northernmost room of Str. C2-1st-C.

Unit 15: Excavation made for the interment of Bu. T1G-2.

Unit 16: Excavation made as a foundation trench for U. 3.

Unit 17: Excavation made as a foundation trench for U. 4.

Unit 18: Excavation made as a foundation trench for U. 2.

Unit 19: Excavation made for the placement of Ca. T1G-2.

Unit 20: Flooring in the interior of the enclosure containing Cenote Stela 1.

Unit 21: Excavation made for the placement of Bu. T1G-3.

Unit 22: A northern facing of Str. C2-2nd.

Unit 23: A flooring associated with Str. C2-2nd which sealed U. 22.

Unit 24: Flooring in the interior of the northern summit enclosure.

Platform Units: Structure C2

UNIT 19: Platform flooring which abuts Str. C2 Unit 12 and on which Str. C2 U. 5 and U. 6 rest; this flooring is the latest flooring to the south of Str. C2.

UNIT 20: Hypothetical platform flooring which msut have

sealed Str. C2 U. 16 and abutted C2 U. 3; latest flooring in the vicinity of the northern part of Str. C2, but may be of a different construction date than UNIT 19.

UNIT 21: Platform flooring on which Str. C2-2nd apparently rested and which the construction of Str. C2-1st cut through.

UNIT 22: Earliest platform floor in the Str. C2 locus; this floor is directly overlain by UNIT 21.

UNIT 23: A probable posthole cut into bedrock immediately north of Str. C2 U. 3; it is not possible to relate this posthole to the platform floors in the vicinity.

Structure C2 Lots: Excavation 1G

T1G/ 1: Surface collection of Str. C2.

T1G/ 2: Preliminary excavations on the west and south sides of Cenote Stela 1.

T1G/ 3: Matrix to the north of U. 3 and above the level of U. 22.

T1G/ 4: Matrix beneath Lot T1G/3, north of U. 3, and below the level of U. 22 to bedrock.

T1G/ 5: Matrix north of U. 13, south of U. 3, and above U. 21.

T1G/ 6: Matrix north of U. 4, south of U. 13, and above U. 14; contains a mixture of fill from Str.

C2-1st-B and the fill for U. 15.

T1G/ 7: Matrix north of northern terminus of U. 21 and to the south of U. 3; contains material below the level of U. 21 to bedrock, which includes the contents of U. 16.

T1G/ 8: Matrix beneath U. 22 south of the northern terminus of U. 22 and north of U. 4.

T1G/ 9: Surface material above stone fill, which is above Bu. T1G-2; south of U. 10, and north of U. 7.

T1G/10: Matrix south of U. 6 to the end of Excv. 1G trench and above the level of U. 19.

T1G/11: Matrix south of U. 6 and below the level of U. 19 to bedrock.

T1G/12: Matrix south of U. 5, north of U. 6, and above U. 19.

T1G/13: Matrix south of U. 2, north of U. 5, and above U. 19.

T1G/14: Matrix south of U. 1, north of U. 2, and above the level of the top of Cenote Miscellaneous Stone 1.

T1G/15: Matrix south of U. 1, north of U. 2, below the level of the top of Cenote Miscellaneous Stone 1.

T1G/16: Matrix south of U. 5, north of U. 6, below U. 19, and above bedrock.

T1G/17: Matrix south of U. 2, north of U. 5, below U. 19, and above bedrock; contains part of the contents of U. 18.

T1G/18: Matrix north of U. 2 and below U. 19, but above bedrock; contains part of any contents of U. 18.

T1G/19: Matrix south of U. 4, north of U. 7, below Lot T1G/9, and generally above U. 19; contains a mixture of fill from Str. C2-1st-D and fill from within U. 15 (Str. C2-1st-A).

T1G/20: Matrix from a concentration of stones below Bu. T1G-2 south of U. 4, north of U. 7 and above U. 19; no direct locale given.

T1G/21: Matrix south of northern extent of U. 7, north of U. 1, and above U. 19.

T1G/22: Ca. T1G-1, located in U. 16.

T1G/23: Bu. T1G-3, located in U. 21.

T1G/24: Ca. T1G-2, located in U. 19.

T1G/25: Bu. T1G-1, located on U. 14.

T1G/26: Bu. T1G-2, located in U. 15.

TABLE 9

Structure C2 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment and Collapse of Str. C2-1st-A		T1G/1,T1G/3, T1G/9,T1G/10	Pakoc ?
II	Use of Str. C2-1st-A			Hoxchunchan & Pakoc ?
III	A. Construction of Str. C2-1st-A	U.3modified,U.9, U.10,U.12,U.5,U.6, U. 20 ?	T1G/5 ?,T1G/12 T1G/13	Hoxchunchan
	B. Deposition of Bu. T1G-2	U. 15	T1G/26	Hoxchunchan
IV	Use of Str. C2-1st-B			
V	A. Construction of Str. C2-1st-B	U.16,U.3,U.13	T1G/5?,T1G/6?	early Hoxchunchan
	B. Deposition of:			early
	Ca. T1G-1	U. 16	T1G/22	Hoxchunchan
	Ca. T1G-2	U. 19	T1G/24	
	Bu. T1G-1	(U. 14)	T1G/25	
VI	Use of Str. C2-1st-C			
VII	A. Construction of Str. C2-1st-C	U. 8, U. 14		
	B. Deposition of Bu. T1G-3	U. 21	T1G/23	Yaxcheel

TABLE 9 (continued)

Structure C2 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
VIII	Use of Str. C2-1st-D			
IX	Construction of Str. C2-1st-D	U.17,U.18,U.4,U.7, U.1,U.20,U.11,U.2, U. 19, (U. 21)	T1G/19,T1G/2, T1G/14,T1G/15, T1G/20,T1G/21	Yaxcheel
	Deposition of Cenote Stela 1 & M.S. 1	U. 20	T1G/21	
X	Use of Str. C2-2nd			
XI	A. Extension to North of Str. C2-2nd	U. 23	T1G/15 ?	?
	B. Construction of North Facing of Str. C2-2nd	U. 22	T1G/15 ?	?
XII	Use of Upper Platform Floor			
XIII	Construction of Upper Platform Floor	U. 21		?
XIV	Use of Lower Platform Floor			
XV	Construction of Lower Platform Floor	U. 22 (U. 23 ?)	T1G/4,T1G/7, T1G/8,T1G/18, T1G/17,T1G/16, T1G/11	?

CENOTE STRUCTURE GROUP 2

Located to the north of Strs. C1 and C2, which were both intensively investigated in 1971, and to the southwest of the central aguada at Cenote is an elevated platform supporting three structures. This elevated platform and the three buildings which it supports has been designated as Cenote Str. Gr. 2. Structure C4 is located on the eastern side of the platform while Str. C18 is to the west and Str. C19 is to the north (see Figure 2-1). No structure, visible by means of surface inspection, exists on the south side of this platform.

The placement of multiple structures on a single elevated platform is a rather common practice at Cenote, and the same plaza plan as Str. Gr. 2 (Structures on the east, north, and west sides of an elevated platform) occurs in two additional cases: 1) the Strs. C24, C25, and C26 platform; and 2) the Strs. C53, C54, and C55 platform. All three of these examples occur in the eastern part of Cenote and may possibly denote common or shared functions. This plaza plan has been denoted as Plaza Plan 2 for Tikal by Becker (1971, 1972, 1982).

STRUCTURE C4

Structure C4 is the tallest structure in Cenote Str. Gr. 2, Rising over two meters above the surface of the platform. Structure C4 was selected for excavation because

it represented a construction type that had not yet been investigated at Cenote; it was therefore believed that its investigation would aid in the overall reconstruction of Cenote's prehistory. It was excavated during June of 1971 under the direction of Miguel Orrego.

Excavation 2A

Excavation (see Figures 2-36 and 2-37) commenced with the clearing of the summit and then driving a 1.0 by 1.5 meter shaft through the interior of the structure for a depth of 4.5 meters. Once this had been completed, excavation was undertaken on the western side of Str. C4; this eventually resulted in the exposure of a well-preserved stairway. One further excavation resulted in the uncovering of the southeast corner of the Str. C4-2nd substructure.

The stratigraphy of the structure was rather clear and was aided by well-preserved architectural and cultural features. Construction stages and the variable matrices which composed these stages were also very visible, perhaps more so than in any other structure excavated at Cenote.

Structure C4 Locus Early Construction

Although this earliest construction stage is hypothetical, it is clear that construction underlay later well-defined architecture at the C4 locus. The best evidence for this was the discovery of a red-painted flooring (U. 8) in the eastern side of the crypt housing Bu. T2A-1. This flooring does not continue on the western side

of the crypt and was not recovered in Bu. T2A-2 or in the central excavation, all of which penetrated this presumed level. No other details exist concerning this construction although it is very possible that it represents an early version of Str. C4 and dates to Hoxchunchan times or before. Alternatively, the flooring may represent an earlier platform surface.

One other level (U. 7) was observed on the recorded section. It is not designated as floor level, but it is possible that it represents a formal surface rather than just a construction pause. As with U. 8, U. 7 was also only recovered in the east wall of the crypt for Bu. T2A-3. Unit 7 is approximately 45 cm above U. 8.

Structure C4-2nd (Figure 2-36)

It would appear that some time elapsed between the construction of U. 8 and the formal construction of Str. C4-2nd. During this time, at least four interments (Bus. T2A-1, T2A-2, T2A-3, and T2A-6) were placed on axis to the structure that was to become Str. C4-2nd. These burials were deposited during the latter part of the Hoxchunchan Ceramic Complex and the early part of the Pakoc Ceramic Complex. Three of the interments were recovered during the 1971 excavations - Bus. T2A-1, T2A-2, and T2A-3. The fourth (Bu. T2A-6) was not recovered during 1971, but was looted from Str. C4-2nd prior to July 1977. No information could be recovered concerning Bu. T2A-6 other than it had existed

in a crypt which had collapsed, partially causing the opening visible as U. 2. Each of the excavated burials in the hearting of Str. C4-2nd was seemingly deposited at a different time. After each deposition, fill material was apparently mounded over the formally constructed crypt. Following the deposition of Bu. T2A-1, and perhaps Bu. T2A-6, a meter thick layer of rough limestone blocks, generally measuring 50 by 20 by 20 cm, with loose earth in the interrstices was placed over the interments. Another layer of earth containing smaller limestone chips was then placed over the larger stones, presumably to level out the construction. Burning occurred in a restricted area on the axis of the new structure; this activity resulted in about two pounds of charcoal. This deposit (P.D. T2A-1) was seemingly offertory in nature for the upper floor for Str. C2-2nd was constructed following this event.

The formal construction activities at this stage resulted in a rectangular, westward facing substructure some 10.72 m in breadth and approximately 5.6 m in width. The back wall of the structure platform was not located by excavation, although the southwest corner of the structure was located 4.01 m from the side of the stairway. The final Str. C4-2nd substructure platform rose approximately 1.0 m above the associated plaza floor (U. 1) which was seemingly built at the same time as Str. C4-2nd. The stairway which fronted the substructure was 2.70 m in breadth and 0.94 cm

in width. It was composed of three steps with 30 cm risers; the lower two steps had 40 cm treads. Situated in the middle of the center step was an 80 cm long stair balk which was not excavated. Burning (U. 12 and U. 13) existed both in front of and behind this stairway balk. Whether this burning is due to use or to abandonment activities has not bee resolved. A 10 cm step-up into the interior of the building probably existed; this is later referred to by U. 2 and was probably ripped out prior to the construction of Str. C4-1st.

The Str. C4-2nd summit building was situated approximately 1.55 m east of the western substructure facing if U. 2 is indicative of a ripped-out riser leading into the building interior. This would mean that the building was probably no more than 4 m in width; its breadth cannot be determined although it was surely less than 10.72 meters. Structure C4-2nd was most likely constructed from perishable materials; further excavation at this locus would undoubtedly yield structural information due to the well preserved condition of the summit floor (U. 9).

Problematic Deposit T2A-1

Problematical Deposit T2A-1 consisted of a large carbon sample and a limestone implement which were placed prior to or during the construction of the formal upper flooring (U. 9) for Str. C4-2nd. The deposit was placed axially to Str. C4-2nd and central to whatever building was on the

substructure. There is some descrepancy as to its vertical location; it was recorded at 8.Ø cm below U. 9 according to the section, 3Ø cm below U. 9 according to a detailed drawing, and 35 cm below U. 9 according to the lot card. The deposit of carbon was roughly circular and about 3Ø cm in diameter.

Object 1 (T2A/6-1Ø): A single artifact was located towards the western edge of the deposit, embedded in the carbon. The object is of limestone, cylindrical, broken, oval in cross-section (2.8 cm by 12.5 cm) and tapers at one end. This tapered end pointed directly to the west when found. The limestone artifact is cream-tan in color and is heavily burned on its non-tapered end; it has a length of 13.3 centimeters.

The carbon deposit was submitted to the University of Pennsylvania radiocarbon laboratory in the Fall of 198Ø and was given the laboratory number P-3Ø62. The sample was pretreated with NaOH and four counting runs were made which yielded a date of 2Ø ± 4Ø B.C. according to the 573Ø half-life; this may be corrected to approximately A.D. 7Ø according to the MASCA correction factors (sample = 192Ø ± 4Ø with 5568 half life and ca. A.D. 3Ø). The sample was identified as being in the white pine tree group (Pinus) by the U.S. Forest Products Lab (above data kindly provided by Dr. Elizabeth Ralph:personal communication December 15, 198Ø). Pine of this type is found to the south of the

Tayasal-Paxcaman zone in the Maya Mountains.

While P.D. T2A-1 can be demonstrated on stratigraphic grounds to be later than Bus. T2A-1, T2A-2, and T2A-3 and it is also felt, on stratigraphic grounds, that the deposit was made and the burning occurred immediately prior to the final construction of the upper flooring for Str. C4-2nd, the radiocarbon date is not consistent with the typological dating of the many vessels which occur with Bus. T2A-1, T2A-2, and T2A-3 even with a three sigma factor. Assuming no lab error, this then forces an alternative interpretation of the events involved in the deposition of P.D. T2A-1. While the burning of the object occurred shortly prior to the floor (U. 9) construction and after the deposition of three burials, the wood involved must have already been old at the time it was burned as a terminal offering for Str. C4-2nd. The radiocarbon date would point to a Late Preclassic date for the wood. Pine is a fast-growing and dying species with an average life of no more than about 60 years. The wood was therefore kept past its presumed life span and apparently considered important enough to burn as an axial offering for Str. C4-2nd. It is therefore suggested that the wood was important not for its substance but for its functional association; perhaps it was carved or was shaped into an important object. It may be that the pine had been carved into a figure or was an old lintel; such would be an appropriate, sanctified offering to a new

ceremonial construction and would also explain the otherwise inconsistant C-14 date.

Burial T2A-1 (Figure 2-38)

Burial T2A-1 was located 4.40 meters beneath the upper flooring for Str. C4-1st (U. 10). It was cut through either an early plaza floor or an earlier Str. C4 (-3rd?) Surface (U. 8) and was deposited prior to the construction of Str. C4-2nd. It contained a single individual, originally enclosed in a formally constructed crypt which was 2.10 m in length, 0.70 m in width, and had an estimated height of 0.88 meters. As found, the slabs forming the crypt had collapsed on top of the body. The individual was supine with head to the north and arms clasped over the upper part of its pelvis. An age and sex determination was not possible for the condition of the bones was very poor. The cranial bones were in very small pieces and only three teeth were recovered. The teeth show no evidence of modification, caries, or calculus. The area in the vicinity of the skull contained red paint and the bones of the skull were impregnated with this pigment. It is not known, however, whether the skull was painted red at burial or the skull rested on a red-painted perishable object. The distribution of the red pigment would favor a red-painted object being placed beneath the skull, but this does not rule out red-painting also on the skull. Besides the possible red-painted object, a broken obsidian blade (T2A/8-2) and

five flint chips (T2A/8-35a-e) were also found in the burial. Three pottery vessels also accompanied the individual.

Object 1 (T2A/8-3; Figure 2-39b): Uacho Black - on - Orange: Uacho Variety. Two flat - bottomed and incurving - walled bowls were located northwest of the skull. The northernmost of these bowls has a slightly rounded base. It has a rim diameter of 14.5 cm, a height of 10.4 cm, and a 0.6 cm wall thickness. The surface of the vessel was slipped orange (2.5 YR 5/8 - 6/8) on both its interior and exterior, except for its base which was buff (10 YR 7/6 - 6/6) in color. Its only decoration is a band of black (2.5 YR 2.5/0) at the rim which occurs on both sides of the vessel wall. Where no slip is present, the surface of the vessel is pink (7.5 YR 8/4). The paste is a light reddish color (2.5 YR 6/8) and contains little calcite. What calcite there is occurs as whitish specks approximately 0.5 mm in diameter. Mica specks, which are the same size as the calcite specks, also occur in the paste.

Object 2 (T2A/8-5; Figure 2-39c): Desquite Red - on - Orange: Desquite Variety. Located southwest of Object 1 and northwest of the skull was a second flat - bottomed, rounded and incurving - walled, deep bowl. This vessel, as found, was lying on its side. Wear is evident on its base and on its exterior walls, which were noticibly polished. The vessel height ranged from between 14.8 cm to 15.4 cm with a

Ø.6 to Ø.7 cm wall thickness. The basal diameter was 9.2 cm while the rim diameter was 14.7 centimeters. The exterior of the vessel had what may be termed a "basal break" below which the vessel was unslipped (7.5 YR 6/6). The interior and exterior of the vessel were covered with an orangish - red (2.5 YR 5/8) underslip. A broad red (1Ø R 4/8) band occurred at the rim on both the interior and exterior. The exterior rim band was also supplemented by a slightly lower circumferential line of red. These red bands comprised the only decoration. The paste is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) in color and contains no calcite, based on an HCL test. Very fine silt-sized white particles do occur in the paste as well as occasional yellowish white particles 1.Ø mm in diameter.

Object 3 (T2A/8-4; Figure 2-39a): Saxche Orange Polychrome: Saxche Variety. Located over the left foot of the individual in Bu. T2A-1 was a tripod dish or plate with a slightly rounded base, a basal flange, a flaring wall, and a rounded rim. The three bulbous supports each contained a rattle and were laterally perforated with large, punched rectangular openings. The supports had a height of 4.4 cm while the overall height of the vessel was 7.4 centimeters. The wall thickness was Ø.6 cm at the base and Ø.7 cm above the basal flange. The rim diamter of the plate was 23.6 centimeters. Below the basal flange, the exterior of the vessel was unslipped and was pinkish buff in color. There

are no Munsell readings and no information exists as to paste since the piece was not available for detailed analysis in 1979. The rim of the vessel was, however, slipped red. On the exterior wall, there is an unslipped area beneath the rim, below which was a red slipped area which carried over to the midpoint of the basal flange. On the interior wall of the vessel below the red rim were alternating black, red, and orange bands or lines. A similar alignment was visible near the interior basal break. A design panel, consisting of a black geometric stepped design on a red background lay between the two sets of circumferential lines. The bottom interior of the dish contained a red, black, and gray design on an orange background. This central design element may represent a water - lily as it consists of a central cross - like element with three appended circular elements; two red "sprouting" elements emanate from two of the opposing circular elements.

Object 4: This refers to the almost square area of red paint which occurs beneath the area of the pigment incursted skull fragments. This area of pigment probably represents the remains of a red - painted, long - decomposed, wooden object which was used to support the head of the individual interred in Bu. T2A-1.

Of the burials beneath Str. C4-2nd, Bu. T2A-1 is the

only one definitely to intrude through an earlier, formal, construction surface (U. 8). The burial is sealed by the various fills which form the hearting of Str. C4-2nd (see Figure 2-37). The formal style of the crypt construction for Bu. T2A-1 is similar to Bu. T2A-2 and Bu. T2A-3 although it does not contain the western crypt wall evident in the other two examples. As the matrix of small stones and dirt which forms the eastern side of Bu. T2A-2 is overlain by a dirt layer devoid of cobbles into which the crypt for Bu. T2A-1 was intruded, Bu. T2A-1 is later that Bu. T2A-2. Also based on the stratigraphic sequence of fills for Str. C4-2nd, Bu. T2A-1 is later in time than Bu. T2A-3.

The three vessels which accompanied Bu. T2A-1 date the interment to early Pakoc times. The similarity of vessel types found in Bu. T2A-1 to those interred in the temporally later Bus. T2A-4 and T2A-5 indicates that the entire use life of Str. C4-2nd was confined to the duration of the Pakoc Ceramic Complex.

Burial T2A-2 (Figure 2-40)

The excavator of Bu. T2A-2 singled this out as the most important burial in excv. 2A for several reasons: (1) the associated crypt was more finely constructed than the others found in the locus; (2) the individual was accompanied by more grave goods than any other burial in the locus; and (3) the head had been cut off prior to interment and placed in a plate which was set in the approximate area of anatomical

juxtaposition. While the decapitation of the individual is indeed unusual, it would also appear that the hands had additionally been cut off prior to interment as these were not included in the burial.

As constructed, the crypt for Bu. T2A-2 had an almost vertical wall on its western side; no wall is noted for any other side of the crypt. This western wall may or may not have been plastered; the recorded information is not clear on this. The crypt, however, closed on the western side with large inclined slabs (six of them) which were occasionally as wide as Ø.5Ø m, as tall as Ø.75 m, and approximately Ø.15 m in thickness. As found, the single individual in Bu. T2A-2 was covered by a layer of earth and stones for about 4Ø centimeters. It is likely that most of this matrix had been intentionally placed over the body as the crypt had not collapsed and it is difficult to account for the height of the lens simply by reference to silting. Burials T2A-1 and T2A-3 displayed a similar occurrence of what appears to be purposely placed earth and rock layer upon the body, in spite of the presence of a formally constructed crypt.

The bones of the individual in Bu. T2A-2 were well preserved, when excavated, with the exception of the badly decomposed tarsals, metatarsals, and phalanges. The total absence of any carpals, metacarpals, and phalanges is intepreted as their having been removed in antiquity.

Unfortunately, in spite of the good preservation of the bones, they were recovered in very small pieces. This deteriorated state may be attributed to the actions of a local inhabitant who stole Objects 1 and 2 after the burial had been recorded, but prior to the formal removal of the objects and bone from the grave by the excavator. Although the burial objects were later retrieved and the individual prosecuted, the destroyed skeletal material was largely lost for further analysis. From what was recovered, it is possible to say that the individual in Bu. T2A-2 was "mature," probably a male (based on the nuchal area of the occipatal bone and mandible fragments), and had lateral caries on his canines. He had been placed in a supine postion with his decapitated head to the north. The head, along with two vertebrae, probably the axis and atlas, rested in Object 1. Four other vessels and three stone spindle whorls accompanied the individual.

Object 1 (T2A/1Ø-17; Figure 2-41d): Dos Arroyos Orange Polychrome or Saxche Orange Polychrome. A large flaring - walled, basal - flanged dish, containing the head of the individual in Bu. T2A-2, was set in the anatomically correct position surmounting the shoulders of the individual in the northern end of the crypt. The basal flange is not very prominent. The dish has a broken and eroded ring base as well as attachment areas for three supports which had been removed from the vessel prior to its interment. The

characteristic of having both a ring base and removed supports appears to be a characteristic restricted to the latter part of the Hoxchunchan phase; two vessels with this characteristic are illustrated for Uaxactun - an Aguila Orange plate (Smith 1955: Figure 8f) and a Dos Arroyos Orange Polychrome plate (Smith 1955: Figure 30b1). The dish in Bu. T2A-2 is 7.2 cm in height with a 0.8 cm wall thickness. The ring base diameter is 10.5 cm which the rim diameter is 36.4 centimeters. The exterior of the vessel is unslipped (pink; 7.5 YR 8/4, 7/4, 8/6) and not very well smoothed. The lip of the vessel is slipped black (10 YR 2/1). Below this lip on the interior is a red (10 YR 4/8) band, beneath which are two circumferential design panels consisting of two black bands with jogged black lines connecting them. The uppermost panel has an additional circumferential black line on either side while the lower panel has an additional circumferential red line on either side. The base slip on the vessel interior is orange (7.5 YR 7/8 - 6/8) in color. Centrally painted on this orange underslip in the vessel interior is a basal design in black and red which is badly effaced and cannot be identified as to subject. As the vessel is whole, the interior paste was not exposed; however, an HCL test showed that there is probably no calcite in the paste.

Object 2 (T2A/10-11; Figure 2-41c): Aguila Orange: Oxpayac Variety. Located immediately west of Object 1 in

the northern extent of the crypt was another flaring - walled, basal - flange dish with a ring stand. This ring stand base did not function well as the dish actually rests on a slightly rounded base. The height of the vessel is 7.4 cm with a Ø.7 to Ø.8 cm wall thickness. The basal diameter is 9.5 cm while the rim diameter is 32.Ø centimeters. The entire vessel is unslipped. The interior of the vessel, however, is burnished a reddish brown (2.5 YR 4/8) and contains numerous yellowish brown (1Ø YR 5/4 - 6/4) and dark gray (1Ø YR 3/1) firing clouds. As the vessel was whole, no color readings of the paste were made although the unslipped exterior bottom is buff (1Ø YR 7/4) in color. Isolated specks of calcite slightly smaller than 2.Ø mm by 1.Ø mm are also visible in the paste.

Object 3 (T2A/1Ø-18; Figure 2-41a): Maroma Impressed: Chachachurun Variety. Located west of the individual's lower right leg was a badly warped vessel. This bowl has an indented base and rounded walls with a medial constriction. The vessel is 1Ø.2 cm in height with a wall thickness of Ø.5 to Ø.6 centimeters. It has a basal diameter of 6.6 cm and a 14.3 cm rim diameter. The entire piece is slipped black (2.5 YR 2.5/Ø - 2.5/2) and, with the exception of the base, is well polished. The exterior of the vessel, below the medial constriction, is decorated with two circumferential alternating rows of four bosses set quarterly. Also below this medial constriction the entire exterior is covered with

finger - nail impressions. Some yellowish fire - clouding is visible on the interior of the vessel. The paste is gray (1Ø YR 5/1) just beneath the slip but is generally a friable pale brown (1Ø R 8/4 - 7/4). The paste contains no calcite and looks untempered for the most part. A 1.5 mm by 1.Ø mm white particle is, however, visible on the base.

Object 4 (T2A/1Ø-21; Figure 2-41b): Balanza Black: Balanza Variety. Located to the south of Object 3 and to the west of the are of the decomposed feet of the individual in Bu. T2A-2 was an indented-base, round-sided bowl. This vessel has a height of 11.Ø cm with a Ø.6 cm wall thickness. Its basal diameter is 7.5 cm while its rim diameter varies from between 17.2 to 18.2 centimeters. The vessel is slipped and polished on both the exterior and interior. This slip is variable but is generally black (2.5 YR 2.5/Ø to 7.5 YR 2/Ø) in color although lighted dark brown (7.5 YR 4/4) patches do occur. The paste is a yellowish buff (1Ø YR 8/6) in color and contains no calcite. The paste does contain silt-sized white particles and silt-sized particles of hemitite.

Object 5 (T2A/1Ø-2Ø; Figure 3-41e): Dos Arroyos Orange Polychrome or Saxche Orange Polychrome. In the southernmost part of the crypt, southwest of the individual's feet and Object 4, was a flaring-walled dish with an exterior flange located on its upper wall and a very worn ring stand base. The vessel has a height of 7.7 cm and a Ø.8 cm wall

thickness. Its basal diameter is 11.2 cm and its rim diameter is 35.4 centimeters. The exterior of the vessel is smoothed, but contained no design. The rim of the vessel is flattened and slipped red (10 R 4/8). The red slip barely extends into the interior of the vessel where it is bounded by a black (7.5 YR 2/0) circumferential line. A similar red and black band combination is set in the mid-section of the interior vessel wall. A design panel is set between these two boundaries. It consists of four sets each of alternating red and black dome-like elements set against the lower set of lines; these interdigitate with another set of indistinguishable elements set against the upper lines. The interior base slip for the vessel is orange (5 YR 6/8 - 7/8) in color. While the interior of the vessel is very effaced, a central basal design of red and black on orange was probably present. The paste of the vessel is reddish - yellow (7.5 YR 7/6 - 6/6) in color. Sparse white calcite particles, up to 0.5 mm in diameter, are present in the paste.

Objects 6, 7, and 8 (T2A/10-19a, b, c): Directly south of the feet and east of Objects 4 and 5 were three stone spindle whorls. The exact placement of each specific spindle whorl relative to each other is unknown. The three whorls are very similar to each other and yet they all differ in their overall design. All three have central cylindrical perforations and are made from a fine-grained

yellowish-pink limestone. All three of the whorls are domed-shaped in cross-section with a smooth base and surface and two indented grooves parallel to the base which subdivides the whorl into three panels. One of the whorls (basal diameter = 2.4 cm; height = 1.2 cm) has no further decoration beyond these two horizontal grooves. A second whorl (basal diameter = 1.95 cm; height = 1.2 cm) has four vertical and indented grooves in the upper panel between the center hole and the first indented horizontal groove; these four vertical grooves subdivide the upper panel into four quarters. The third whorl (basal diameter = 2.15 cm; height = 1.2 cm) has nine vertical and indented grooves in the middle panel. Kidder (1947: 39-40; see also W. Coe 1959: 39; 1965: 600) discussed the distribution of other known stone spindle whorls and noted that most appeared to be "late" in date and to have "played mortuary or ceremonial roles."

Burial T2A-2 was deposited prior to the construction of Str. C4-2nd and probably after the deposition of Bu. T2A-3 and prior to the deposition of Bu. T2A-1. This conclusion is supported both by the stratigraphy and ceramic seriation. The decapitation of the head and then its replacement with the body is not found elsewhere in the Tayasal excavations nor is it seemingly found at any other Lowland sites. Removal of at least one hand prior to interment has also

been noted for Santa Rita Special Deposit P3B-8 (D. Chase 1982: 199-200). It may be significant that three stone spindle whorls occur in the burial of an individual assessed to be male on the basis of its skeletal remains. If these objects are representative of the individual's lifetime occupation, it may indicate that men engaged in weaving during Hoxchunchan - Pakoc times. Based on the placement of the individual in Bu. T2A-2 in the eastern structure of a Plaza Plan 2 group (see Becker 1971, 1973, 1982; and Chapter VII), it may be inferred that he was a member of Cenote's upper class. If he was, in fact, engaged in weaving, this contradicts Adams' (1970: 494) assignment of this occupation to the Maya non-elite.

The absolute date of this burial is not easy to establish based on the associated pottery. While three of the vessels are certainly of Hoxchunchan date (Objects 2, 3, and 4), the other two (Objects 1 and 5) vessels appear to be neither true Hoxchunchan (Dos Arroyos Orange Polychrome) nor Pakoc (Saxche Orange Polychrome) types. From the combined ceramic evidence, therefore, Burial T2A-2 would appear to date to very late Hoxchunchan times.

Burial T2A-3 (Figure 2-42)

Burial T2A-3 was located beneath the front steps for Str. C4-2nd and was deposited prior to the construction of the building. The interment was supine with head to the north in a formally constructed crypt which measured 2.28 m

in length, up to Ø.9Ø m in width, and had a height of 1.Ø4 meters. Although the bone was in excellent condition withh the exception of the skull, it was not recovered and was not available for analysis. The sex and age of the individual are therefore unknown; based on the recorded height, however, the individual was probably an adult. A single vessel accompanied the burial.

Object 1 (T2A/14-29; Figure 2-43): Probably Pucte Brown: Pucte Variety. Located immediately west of the individual's feet was a flat - based, extremely flaring - walled dish with an exterior rounded flange. A weld is definitely absent on this flange and two parallel incised lines are evident on either side of it. A very ground down ring base occurs on the vessel's base. The vessel is similar in form to one illustrated for Becan (Ball 1977: Figure 8g). The height of the vessel is 5.Ø cm with a Ø.7 cm wall thickness; the diameter of the base is 9.9 cm while the rim diameter is 33.4 centimeters. The vessel is well smoothed on its exterior. Both the interior and exterior of the vessel is a mottled brown-black-gray (1Ø YR 3/1) with traces of orange-tan (2.5 YR 3/6). Perhaps purposely, the rim of the vessel is almost uniformly orange-tan in color. While the interior of the vessel is definately slipped and polished, it is possible that the exterior is merely smudged black. The paste of the dish is a reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6 to 5 YR 7/6) with a darker core (1Ø YR 4/2 - 4/3).

Small calcite particles, less than Ø.5 mm in diameter, are present in the paste.

While the utilization of a formal crypt for Bu. T2A-3 is consistent with the Bus. T2A-2 and T2A-1, the ceramic and artifactual content is not congruous with the other two interments. Burial T2A-3 differs from all other burials in Str. C4 in its paucity of burial items. The one vessel accompanying the interment is of Hoxchunchan date and is earlier in form and treatment than the vessels which occur in Bus. T2A-1 and T2A-2.

Based on the similarity in layout of the burial crypts, on their proximity to each other, and on the non-existence of separate constructions associated with each of these three interments, it would appear that the platform construction on which Str. C4-2nd rested was built over a relatively long period of time. Rather than the platform being built to specifically house the burials, it would appear that the accretion of individual crypts and their accompanying overlying fills secondarily resulted in the construction of the platform supporting Str. C4-2nd.

Structure C4-1st

Within a relatively short period, Str. C4-2nd was covered by a new and larger structure which rose some 2.65 m above the elevated plaza summit. Little is known about this latest phase of Str. C4 and what is known primarily relates

to a series of associated deposits. It is possible that the burning (U. 12 and U. 13), which was recovered on either side of the stairway balk of Str. C4-2nd was dedicatory to Str. C4-1st rather than being use related to Str. C4-2nd. A deposit of human bones (P.D. T2A-2) on the plaza floor (U. 1) to the northwest of the Str. C4-2nd stairs (U. 11) definately preceded the construction of Str. C4-1st.

Apparently before P.D. T2A-2 was deposited, a 1.3 m by 1 m cut (U. 5) was made some 44 cm in front of the stairs for Str. C4-2nd. Unit 5 was over 1.2 m deep and contained two interments, Bus. T2A-4 and T2A-5, which were seemingly deposited at approximately the same time. Another cut (U. 4) was made into the flooring (U. 9) of Str. C4-2nd and probably contained another burial. This cut, however, was not excavated.

Following the placement of the various deposits which are associated with Str. C4-1st, the construction of the building was begun. This included both the ripping out a probable facing (U. 2) for the 10 cm high step-up into the actual building which formed Str. C4-2nd and the erection of a western construction wall (U. 3). It is probable that a matching eastern construction wall was also built and that the many horizontal matrices visible in excv. 2A were placed between these two inclined bulworks. The various matrices placed above U. 9 and U. 4 and east of U. 3 alternated between a light gray color with a heavy rock content and a

darker gray color with fewer rocks. This central core was capped by a formal plaster flooring (U. 1Ø) for Str. C4-1st. A very hard-packed fill for the hypothesized western stairway (U. 6) was then laid against U. 3.

Aside from the upper flooring for Str. C4-1st (U. 1Ø) which was uncovered during excavation, no other facings or floorings were discovered. As the cut (U. 5) for Bus. T2A-4 and T2A-5 was not plastered over and as construction fill for the core of Str. C4-1st covered U. 5, it is believed that the hypothesized western stair for Str. C4-1st sealed these two interments as well as the well preserved Str. C4-2nd stairway. The stair (U. 6) for Str. C4-1st probably rested on the same plaza flooring (U. 1) which joined to U. 11. As no stones for the Str. C4-1st steps were recovered from excavation 2A, it is speculated that they were stone-robbed from Str. C4-1st after the structure's use life.

Either at or after the abandonment of Str. C4-1st, a pit (U. 1) was dug through its upper flooring and penetrated the hearting of the structure for about Ø.8 meters. It is not possible to tell whether this final activity was perpetrated by the ancient Maya or by modern looters; it is probable, however, that this later excavation was undertaken by the ancient Maya as the summit of the Str. C4 mound showed no evidence of the underlying pit. The slumping of the Str. C4-1st flooring (U. 1Ø) evident in the section

drawing (Figure 2-37) is believed to be related to the U. 4 cut and to possibly represent the collapse of the roof of a crypt burial. This slumping probably occurred after the building was abandoned and may have been noticeable on the surface, thus resulting in the excavation of U. 1.

Burial T2A-4 (Figure 2-44)

Burial T2A-4 was placed within the lower eastern limit of U. 5 and consisted of a single skeleton in a shallow informal crypt grave 1.26 m in length by Ø.5Ø m in width. Stone slabs, angled against the side of the cut, covered the entire burial. The body was supine with head to the north; the arms were crossed over the chest area, right over left, while the legs were bent at the knees with both knees to the west and thee left leg over the right. The age and sex of the individual in Bu. T2A-4 is not known as the skeletal material was not available for analysis in 1977. The skeleton, however, was judged to be that of a male in 1971 based on the large mastoid processes on the skull. It was also noted in 1971 that the mandible showed considerable tooth loss and bone reabsorption indicating that the individual in Bu. T2A-4 was probably a mature adult at death. One in situ tooth evinced decay while one other unerrupted tooth, probably a third molar, was also noted in 1971. Three ceramic vessels accompanied the interment.

Object 1 (T2A/16-8; Figure 2-45c): Saxche Orange Polychrome: Saxche Variety. The skull of Bu. T2A-4 rested

in and on a large flat-based dish with flaring walls. The vessel is badly warped. A flattened, uneven, and non-prominent medial flange with no clear weld to the vessel wall occurs on the unslipped exterior of the dish. The height of the vessel is 5.4 cm with a Ø.7 cm wall thickness. The diameter of the base is 9.4 cm while the rim diameter is 3Ø.2 centimeters. The exterior base is unslipped, but is very smooth in contrast to the roughly smoothed, unslipped exterior vessel wall. No ring base was ever present on the dish. The rim is painted black (2.5 YR 2.5/Ø) and red (1Ø R 4/8) half circles protrude into the orange-slipped (2.5 YR 5/8) interior of the vessel. Remnants of a red circumferential line are visible half way down the interior vessel wall. If a central interior design existed, time and the elements have destroyed it. Both the unslipped exterior and the paste are reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6 - 7/8) in color. Calcite particles are present in the paste; small white particles up to Ø.5 mm in diameter and gray particles up to 1.Ø mm in diameter are also visible.

Object 2 (T2A/16-7; Figure 2-45b): Saxche Orange Polychrome: Saxche Variety. Two vessels, one on top of the other, were located immediately south of the flexed legs of the individual in Bu. T2A-4. The lower one was a crack - laced polychrome bowl. It has an unslipped flat base with flaring, but incurved, walls. The height of the bowl is 6.3 cm with a Ø.6 to Ø.7 cm wall thickness. The diameter at its

base is 9.8 cm while its rim diameter is 19.5 centimeters. The rim of the vessel is black (7.5 YR 2/Ø) while the entire interior of the bowl is slipped a light orangish buff (7.5 YR 7/6). Below the black slipped rim on the exterior vessel wall is a band of red (1Ø R 4/8) with a faint line of orange beneath it followed by a line of black. Immediately beneath this black line are rounded rectangular areas of red on an orange underslip. The orange underslip extends to the base. The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) in color with very little calcite in it. The calcite that does occur is in the form of yellowish white particles approximately 1.Ø mm in diameter. Occassional particles of large gray material (2 mm in diameter) are present and very fine white particles (probably quartzite) are also present in the paste.

Object 3 (T2A/16-27; Figure 2-45a): Uacho Black - on - Orange: Uacho Variety. A flat based, rounded wall, very slightly incurving, deep bichrome bowl was located on top of Object 2. The height of the vessel is 13.7 cm with a Ø.5 cm wall thickness. The unslipped base has a diameter of 9.5 cm while the rim diameter is 16.6 centimeters. With the exception of the base, the vessel is slipped an orangish buff (7.5 YR 6/8) on both the interior and the exterior. The rim is slipped black (7.5 YR 2/Ø) on both the interior and the exterior. To the exterior, below the black rim and a band of the orange-buff underslip were located a series of 2.2 cm high black painted glyphs. These glyphs are

repetative and consist of four sets of three glyphs each, always in the same order. These glyphs appear to be T683:129 followed by T51Ø followed by T5Ø1. The paste of the bowl is a reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8) in color and, based on an HCL test, no calcite is present. In general the paste contains silt-sized white particles, probably of quartzite, with an occasional particle being 1.5 mm in diameter.

Based on the depositional sequence, Bus. T2A-4 and T2A-5 must have been simultaneously placed in the intrusive cut (U. 5) in front of the stair block of Str. C4-2nd. The contents of each of these burials would bear this out as all the included pottery items clearly date to Pakoc times. As such, it would also appear that Bus. T2A-4 and T2A-5 were dedicatory to Str. C4-1st. One other dedicatory deposit for Str. C4-1st may also be included in the cut (U. 4) found deep in the hearting of the latest construction.

Burial T2A-5 (Figure 2-46)

Located on the western side of the same cut (U. 5) containing Bu. T2A-4 was the informal crypt burial of a supine individual with head to the north and hands clasped together in the area of the pelvis. The burial was capped with large stone slabs. The body of the individual was not recovered in 1971; the crushed skull, however, was recovered and was available for analysis in 1977. While the teeth showed signs of both decay and heavy tartar, none of them

appear to have been formally modified. Based on the skull fragments and the recorded height of the individual, the person interred in Bu. T2A-5 was probably an adult. The massiveness of the mastoids indicates that the individual was probably male. Four vessels accompanied the interment.

Object 1 (T2A/17-26; no illustration): Type Designation Unknown. The vessel, which appears to have been an unbroken tripod dish based on photographs of the in situ burial, is presumed to have been stolen on its way from the field to the laboratory. The vessel was located directly beneath the skull. Based on photographs, it appears to have had a rim diameter of approximately 35 cm and to have minimally been a bichrome with two circumferential bands bordering a band of glyphs. These glyphs appeared to be grouped around the interior of the dish in three sets of three glyphs each; none could be securely identified from the photographs. No drawing of the vessel exists.

Object 2 (T2A/17-23; Figure 2-47c): Saxche Orange Polychrome: Saxche Variety. Located above the knees of the individual in Bu. T2A-5 was a very elaborate polychrome tripod dish. The piece has a rounded bottom with flaring walls and is warped. The exterior wall has an applied flange at the point of the slight interior basal break. The three feet have lateral rectangular vents with pellets fused to the interior sides of the feet. The vessel has a height of 7.Ø cm with a wall thickness of Ø.6 cm except at the base

where it is Ø.8 centimeters. The rim diameter is 33.7 centimeters. The exterior of the vessel is unslipped (7.5 YR 6/6) beneath the flange and slipped red (1Ø R 4/8) from the upper part of the flange to the rim. The interior rim is decorated with a series of red and black (5 YR 5/1) half-circles which alternate in sets of at least five each. Beneath these half-circles are a series of circumferential black (1) and red (3) lines on the orange (5 YR 7/8 - 6/8) underslip. A row of black glyphs, painted directly on the orange underslip, is beneath these lines. These glyphs read as follows:

?.5Ø1:71/ ?.515? or 79Ø?.61/ 141:777:129?/ 1Ø3Ø?/

?.744?(61)/ ?.?/ ?.?:?/ ?.?

A interior central design element in red and black on orange, apparently representing a man holding a staff, is largely eroded. The paste was not fully oxidized on the piece. The outer paste is a light red (2.5 YR 6/8) while the inner core is a yellowish brown (1Ø YR 5/4). There is no reaction to HCL. Small white, silt-sized flecks, probably of quartzite, are common; some of there are occassionally as large as Ø.5 to 1.Ø mm in diameter. Rectangular black particles, 1.5 mm by 1.Ø mm also infrequently occur in the paste.

Object 3 (T2A/17-25; Figure 2-47a): Saxche Orange Polychrome: Saxche Variety. Located to the south of Object 2 and to the west of the individual's right leg were two

rounded wall, flat-based, incurving rim bowls. The northernmost bowl had a height of 12.6 cm with a Ø.6 to Ø.7 cm wall thickness. The basal diameter was 7.6 cm while the rim diameter was 17.7 centimeters. The exterior of the vessel is polished while both the interior and the base are smoothed. No Munsell or paste readings are available for the vessel as it could not be located in 1979. The colors utilized in the design on the vessel are red and black on orange. The unslipped base is a tan cream color. The interior of the vessel is slipped orange, but also exhibits a black rim and black band bordering a 2.6 cm wide red band. The black rim extends Ø.9 cm down the exterior vessel wall where it abuts a 3.5 cm high band of six repetitive red painted glyphs. These glyphs may be read as follows:

12.129v:777.4.129/ 129v:777.4.129/ 129v:777.4.129/

129v:777.4.129/ 129v:777.4.129/ 129v:777.4.129.12

Beneath the glyphs is a broken black band. Four sets of elements are paired beneath this band; these consist of 2.7 cm wide vertical panels of red separated by the orange underslip from narrow vertical bands of red outlined by black vertical bands. Black and red circumferential lines are found just above the exterior base.

Object 4 (T2A/17-24; Figure 2-47b): Saxche Orange Polychrome: Saxche Variety. The southernmost vessel in the burial, located just to the west of the individual's feet closely resembled Object 3 but was slightly smaller in size.

This polychrome bowl has a height of 11.5 cm with a wall thickness of Ø.5 cm, a rim diameter of 15.5 cm, and a basal diameter of 8.3 centimeters. The exterior base is unslipped. The interior of the bowl is slipped an orange-buff (7.5 YR 6/6 - 6/8). Both the interior and exterior rim is slipped black (1Ø YR 2/1). A 1.7 cm wide red (1Ø R 4/8) band occurs below the black rim, followed by orange underslip and then red lines which lead into the upper design panel. This upper panel consists of six alternating sets of a red painted "dress shirt" design accompanied by three red painted dots. Circumferential lines of red, orange underslip, and black occur between the upper and lower panels. The lower design panel exhibits fifteen 2.4 cm wide vertical red bands. The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) in color and does not react with HCL. Silt-sized white particles are common in the paste as are larger white particles which measure about 1.Ø by Ø.5 millimeters.

As both interments share the same cut, Bu. T2A-5 was likely deposited in the bottom of U. 5 at the same time as Bu. T2A-4. Of the two burials, the individual in Bu. T2A-5, with his two glyphic plate, was clearly the more important person. Burial T2A-5 clearly dates to Pakoc times based on the accompanying vessels.

Problematic Deposit T2A-2

A somewhat dispersed pile of bones was located on the platform floor (U. 1) to the northwest of the frontal stairs for Str. C4-2nd. This conglomeration of bones has been designated P.D. T2A-2. Based on analysis done in 1977, the bones were human and consisted of fragmentary long bones and a few broken ribs. As no other portions of the body were represented, it is uncertain whether a human burial is represented or rather simply a pile of miscellaneous bone. As the bones were not in any anatomical order, the deposit is definitely secondary.

The skeletal material was deposited directly on the surface of U. 1 following the interment of Bus. T2A-4 and T2A-5, but prior to the construction of Str. C4-1st. Whereas the burning on the steps in front of and behind the stair block for Str. C4-2nd (U. 12, U. 13) was probably used related, no such case can be made for P.D. T2A-2.

The dating of this deposit must be after or equivalent to Pakoc times based on Bus. T2A-4 and T2A-5. A similar example of disarticulated human remains being tossed on the floor of a structure prior to new construction is found at Santa Rita Str. 135, in which disarticulated long bones were placed in the doorway area of S.R. Str. 135-2nd prior to the construction of S.R. Str. 135-1st (D. Chase, personal communication 1980).

Structure C4 Platform Relationships

Only one platform flooring (U. 1) has been identified in excv. 2A. This surface appears to have been built contemporaneously with Str. C4-2nd as the excavator clearly indicated that it joins with the plaster covering the western stairs (U. 11) of this building. It may have been a function of the excavation limits that no other upper platform floor was recovered for it is projected that the Str. C4-1st stairs landed to the west of this limit, probably on U. 1 (see Figure 2-27). It is possible that a later flooring abutted these stairs and perhaps is in evidence a meter to the west of excv. 2A.

One other possibility was suggested for U. 1 by the excavator. Based on two layered stones encountered in the western side of U. 5, he suggested that U. 1 may have represented the upper surface of a frontal terrace for Str. C4-2nd should these stones be indicative of the back of a 45 cm high step. Further excavation, however, was not undertaken to test this possibility. It is considered to be likely, however, that these stones are fill material based on the shallow nature of the platform flooring visible in 1977 in an illicit excavation into the western side of the platform north of Str. C18.

As discussed previously, U. 8 may in fact represent an earlier platform flooring rather than an earlier version of Str. C4.

Structure C4 Recovery Lots

No recovery lot was assigned for the material beneath the earliest floor (U. 8) in the Str. C4 locus as this flooring was barely penetrated. The only recovery lot assignable to Str. C4-2nd is Lot T2A/5 which contained Hoxchunchan ceramic material and one fragmentary ceramic stamp. Lots T2A/4 and T2A/5 represent the only lots collected from the fills within Str. C4-1st in such a way as to not be contaminated by material from upper levels; unfortunately, both of these lots were sterile. Items which may or may not be associated with the construction of Str. C4-1st were recovered in Lots T2A/3 and T2A/12. Lot T2A/3, however, was collected without regard to the possible mixing which could have been caused by the later intrusive excavation (U. 1) through the surface of the upper flooring (U. 1Ø) of Str. C4-1st; this lot contained a flint chip, a granite metate fragment, and a non-local unclassified stone as well as eroded non-datable sherd material. Lot T2A/12 was assigned to include both eroded sherds in the fill for Str. C4-1st as well as P.D. T2A-2. Material above the upper surface (U. 1Ø) of Str. C4-1st, but not actually on the ground surface of the mound, was collected as Lot T2A/2 and contained no Hobo sherds. Artifactual items collected on the western slope of Str. C4, in the humus, and in the collapse as Lot T2A/11 did, however, contain Hobo ceramics. Late Classic Hobo sherds were also in evidence in two

surface collections (Lots T2A/1 and T2A/7) made on the structure. Like most of the other excavated structures at Cenote, Str. C4 exhibits a common tendency of having its latest construction and use dating much earlier than the latest sherd material on the surface would indicate.

Summary of Structure C4

Excavations in the Str. C4 locus revealed two discreet versions of Str. C4 and the possible existence of an even earlier one (see Table 10 for a tabular summary of the locus). The latest version, Str. C4-1st, was largely destroyed, possibly due to stone robbing. The earlier version, Str. C4-2nd (Figure 2-36), was well preserved. The construction of both buildings could be dated to Pakoc times. Five burials and two problematic deposits were recovered during the 1971 season in association with these buildings. Based on these deposits, it would appear that Str. C4-2nd capped a locale which had been utilized as a burial ground for a period of time spanning from late Hoxchunchan to early Pakoc times. These burials and the fills above them resulted in the platform upon which Str. C4-2nd was set. Like Str. C4-2nd, Str. C4-1st was also situated over a series of burials.

Structure C4 dominated the eastern side of an elevated platform which was also surmounted by two other structures. The large number of the deposits associated with Str. C4 affirms the noted pattern of the Classic Period Maya to

utilize the easternmost building in a structure group as a ceremonial building or "temple," a case well documented by Becker (1971, 1982) for Tikal. Structure C4-2nd demonstrates that the Plaza Plan 2 arrangement, noted for Tikal (Becker 1971, 1982) and Quirigua (Becker 1972; Jones and Sharer 1980: 16), was in existence at Cenote by early Pakoc times.

Structure C4: Units

Unit 1: Ancient or modern cut intruded through U. 10 on top of Str. C4-1st.

Unit 2: A void to the west of U. 3 in the upper surface of Str. C4-2nd.

Unit 3: A construction wall, under Unit 10, for Str. C4-2nd.

Unit 4: An ancient cut through U. 9 of Str. C4-2nd.

Unit 5: An ancient cut placed through UNIT 1 prior to construction of Str. C4-1st.

Unit 6: Hypothesized western stairs for Str. C4-1st.

Unit 7: Possible level noticed in the eastern side of the crypt for Bu. T2A-1.

Unit 8: Floor level noticed in the eastern side of the crypt for Bu. T2A-1.

Unit 9: Upper floor surface for Str. C4-2nd.

Unit 10: Upper floor surface for Str. C4-1st.

Unit 11: Frontal stairs for Str. C4-2nd.

Unit 12: An area of burning on the center step of Unit 11 behind the stair block.

Unit 13: An area of burning in front of Unit 11 in front of the stair block.

Structure C4: Platform UNITS

UNIT 1: The upper surface of the platform supporting Str. C4 which abuts U. 11.

Structure C4 Lots: Excavation 2A

T2A/ 1: Ceramic material recovered from the surface of the center of the C4 platform and west of Str. C4.

T2A/ 2: Material recovered from humus above the slumped U. 10.

T2A/ 3: Material below U. 1 and above the level of U. 9 in the central excavation.

T2A/ 4: Material recovered from below the level of U. 9 following U. 4, but not beneath it.

T2A/ 5: Material recovered from below Units 9 and 4 in the central excavation.

T2A/ 6: Material recovered from P.D. T2A-1.

T2A/ 7: Ceramic material recovered on the surface from the south side of Str. C4.

T2A/ 8: Material recovered from Bu. T2A-1.

T2A/ 9: Material recovered from the earth overlying Bu. T2A-2 and inside its crypt.

T2A/1Ø: Material from Bu. T2A-2.

T2A/11: Material recovered from the humus and collapse levels west of U. 3.

T2A/12: Material recovered west of U. 3 which proceeds from construction fill for Str. C4-1st and above U. 11 and UNIT 1; lot also includes P.D. T2A-2.

T2A/13: Material from the fill within the crypt, but above Bu. T2A-3.

T2A/14: Material from Bu. T2A-3.

T2A/15: Material from within U. 5.

T2A/16: Material from Bu. T2A-4.

T2A/17: Material from Bu. T2A-5.

TABLE 1Ø

Structure C4 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Post-Abandonment Activities	U. 1	T2A/1,T2A/2, T2A/3,T2A/7	?
II	Abandonment and Collapse of Str. C4-1st		T2A/1,T2A/2, T2A/7,T2A/11	Hobo ?
III	Use of Str. C4-1st			Pakoc
III	A. Construction of Str. C4-1st	U.3, U.6, U.1Ø	T2A/3,T2A/4, T2A/12	Pakoc
	B. Deposition of Bus. T2A-4 & T2A-5	U. 5	T2A/15,T2A/16, T2A/17	Pakoc
	Deposition of P.D. T2A-2		T2A/12	Pakoc
	Deposition of Rear Deposit ?	U. 4	T2A/4	
	Burning ?	U. 12, U. 13		
V	Use of Str. C4-2nd	U. 12 ?, U. 13 ?		Pakoc

TABLE 1Ø (continued)

Structure C4 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
VI	A. Construction of Str. C4-2nd	U.2,U.7 ?,U.9,U.11, U. 1	T2A/5	early Pakoc
	Deposition of P.D. T2A-1		T2A/6	
	B. Deposition of Bu. T2A-1		T2A/8	early Pakoc
	C. Deposition of Bu. T2A-2		T2A/9,T2A/1Ø	late Hoxchunchan
	D. Deposition of Bu. T2A-3	U. 7	T2A/13,T2A/14	Hoxchunchan
VII	Early Construction (Str. C4-3rd ?)	U. 8		?

CENOTE STRUCTURE GROUP 3

Cenote Structure Group 3 designates the raised platform supporting and inclusive of Strs. C7 and C17 southeast of Strs. C1 and C1Ø9. A small, low structure, Str. C17, surmounts the eastern side of Cenote Str. Gr. 3 while Str. C7, the prominent building of the group, is on the southern side of this raised platform. No other group similar in plan to Group 3 exists at Cenote.

STRUCTURE C7

Structure C7 faced north and dominated Cenote Str. Gr. 3. It was recorded as roughly being 13 m long by 8 m in depth. Overall, the structure and platform rise to a combined height of 7.5 m above the surrounding terrain. The structure was superficially tested by Peter Galsworthy during June 1971.

Excavation 5B

Excavation commenced with a trench 7 m long by 1.25 m wide into the northern face of Str. C7; this tench did little more, however, than strip the soil from this excavation. The topsoil in excv. 5B was almost non-existant and the excavator felt that the upper layer of the platform was the result of the decomposition of an upper plaza flooring. No plan or section of the investigation (except for the burial) was recorded. A reconstructed plan of excavation 5B may be found in Figure 2-48.

Structure C7

Although the excavation in the vicinity of Str. C7 was extremely shallow, it mirrors the complexity of the construction sequence found at other locations at Cenote. The earliest event which can be stratigraphically discerned is a cut (U. 2) for Bu. T5B-1 which extended into the coring of an earlier building substructure. As the steps (U. 1) which overlay this cut did not appear to have been disturbed, the excavator believed that their construction immediately followed the placement of Bu. T5B-1.

The Unit 1 steps had been found immediately beneath the overburden. Although these steps were in a state of disrepair, it was evident that they had rounded edges and some plaster still adhered to them. They were constructed, to a large extent, of this plaster on a core of small limestone blocks. The rocks forming the facings of the two steps were of a larger size than those in the fill. It was during the excavation of U. 1 that U. 2 was found; excv. 5B was then extended to the west an additional 82 cm in an attempt to delimit the area occupied by this cut. This addition succeeded in recovering a set of "balustrades" for U. 1 and showed that the two steps were inset. Based on these balustrades and the axial placement of excv. 5B, it is estimated that U. 1 was approximately 1.6 m in width. The balustrade associated with the lower step of U. 1 protruded Ø.7 m to the north while the balustrade associated with the

upper step protruded Ø.2 m to the north.

The only other constructions relating to Str. C7 found in excv. 5B consisted of two northern facings (U. 3, U. 4) found in the southern part of the investigation. Neither their exact thickness nor their function was determined as the excavation was not completed in this area.

Burial T5B-1 (Figure 2-49)

Burial T5B-1, located within U. 2, contained the remains of a supine, extended individual oriented north-south; the head was to the north, but facing west. The burial crypt consisted of a limestone wall to the east with limestone slabs inclined against it from the west forming a triangular enclosure. Overall, the length of the burial chamber was approximately 1.8 m. Its basal width was approximately half a meter. The individual was covered by a very soft dirt matrix which had seeped into the crypt from the surrounding fill.

The skeletal remains were very fragmentary, but based on the size of the mastoid processes, tooth wear, and antemortem tooth loss, the individual in Bu. T5B-1 was probably an adult male. Much of the skull was missing as were most of the ribs and vertebral column. Proximal and distal ends of the long bones were in poor condition. Of the six teeth which were present in 1977 for analysis, all had caries. While the 1971 cataloguer noted "lateral `v' notching of the incisor and canine," this could not be

confirmed in 1977 as no upper incisors were present; the only canine present (upper right) showed no evidence of modification. Both lower lateral incisors, however, exhibited serrated edge modification. The left lateral incisor is Romero's (1958:25) Type A2; the right lateral incisor is not indicated on Romero's chart, but combines Type A2 with Type E1. The right lateral incisor additionally contained a circular pyrite inlay; the left was unadorned. This asymetrical inlay placement favoring the right side may have been duplicated in the mandible.

The grave goods accompanying Bu. T5B-1 consisted of wo pottery vessels and one shell broach.

Object 1 (T5B/3-1; Figure 2-50a): Possibly either Joyac Cream Polychrome or Zacatel Cream Polychrome. This flat-bottomed, flaring-walled, rounded-rim bowl was found inverted near the skull of the individual in Bu. T5B-1 and probably served as its support. The vessel has a maximum diameter of 14.4 cm, a basal diameter of 11.5 cm, and a height of 6.7 cm; the general thickness of the walls is 0.7 centimeters. The bowl is slipped red (10 R 4/8) and black (10 R 2/1) on an orangish cream (5 YR 7/8 - 6/8) background; the orange-cream color is very effaced. The rim is painted black. On the interior of the vessel, immediately below the black rim band, is a broad red band followed by a cream band, a second black band, and finally the orange-cream slip. The interior base has a red multistroke design on the

orange-cream surface. On the exterior wall of the vessel, there are two black bands below the rim and one basal black band. Situated between the black lines is a design of two elongated birds resting on their sides. The birds look over their shoulders to the left. The salient facial features of the birds are outlined in black while the bodies combine red and black elements. There is a single badly worn intermediate design separating the two birds. A circumferential red band is located on the exterior cream-slipped base of the vessel. The paste of the vessel is pink (7.5 YR 8/4 -7/4) in color and contains white inclusions 1 mm in diameter; an HCL test showed no calcite to be present.

Object 2 (T5B/3-3): A shell broach, measuring 2.9 by 2.7 by Ø.4 cm, was found at the level of the left shoulder blade of the individual in Bu. T5B-1. The overall shape of the broach is squarish with four circular preforations at each corner and one circular perforation in the center. The perforations were biconically drilled and reamed out.

Object 3 (T5B/3-2; Figure 2-5Øb): Probably Palmar Orange Polychrome or Lombriz Orange Polychrome. This vessel was situated on the legs of the individual in Bu. T5B-1 just above the level of the knees. It is a flaring-walled plate with a slightly concave, unslipped base. Three hollow supports had been removed. The diameter of the plate at its rim is approximately 25.9 cm with a basal diameter of 21.2

cm and a height of 5.4 cm without the supports. Wall thickness varies from 1.Ø to 1.2 centimeters. The slip on the plate is very eroded, but was once a red (1Ø R 4/8) and black (1Ø R 2.5/1?) on orange (2.5 YR 5/8 - 4/8) polychrome. The exterior base is unslipped (7.5 YR 6/6 - 6/8). A vertical red-on-orange multistroke design was executed on the exterior wall. The rim of the vessel was either beveled or ground and contains traces of black slip. The interior wall of the vessel is solid orange with no apparent design. A quinqux design composed of red linework on the orange underslip occupies the center of the interior; this design is reminescent of the design formed by the drill holes in Object 2. The paste is pink (5 YR 7/4) with no noted inclusions. An HCL test revealed no calcite.

Besides his positioning beneath the steps of Str. C7, the notched and inlaid teeth and accompanying grave objects indicate that the individual in Bu. T5B-1 was of some importance. The shell broach may have been utilized as a cloth fastener for some long-perished garment or a decoration sewn into the weave. Given the apparent duplication of the quinqunx design in the interior of the accompanying plate, it is postulated that the broach had additional symbolic content and was representative of the status or office of the individual in Bu. T5B-1. The burial is Late Classic (Hobo) in date based on the two vessels in

it.

Platform Relationships to Structure C7

Structure C7 sits on the southern side of a raised platform. One floor, U. 1, relating to this platform was recovered by the investigations at and immediately beneath the land surface. Although the floor was largely decomposed, the excavator felt there was evidence to indicate that it sealed Unit 1 and abutted Unit 3.

Structure C7 Recovery Lots

A major problem encountered in excv. 5B was that all the matrices lay so near to the present surface that it was extremely difficult to segregate the known constructional deposits. The excavator, therefore, indicated that some mixing may have occurred in his recovery lots. The only definitely unmixed lot consisted of material collected from Bu. T5B-1 as Lot T5B/3. The fill for U. 1 (Lot T5B/2) contained Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds as well as one rounded and preforated sherd. The matrix above Unit 1 and below UNIT 1 produced Late and Terminal Classic (Hobo) sherds and four broken obsidian blades (Lot T5B/1). A surface collection (Lot T5A/1) made of the platform underlying Str. C7 revealed a large number of sherds, none later than the Terminal Classic Period, as well as a dozen flint chips and an obsidian blade.

Structure C7 Summary

The 1971 excavations into Str. C7 at Cenote were

superficial, but produced the only known Late Classic burial from Cenote (see Table 11 for a tabular summary of the locus). The data garnered in this investigation, in combination with the almost pervasive presence of Late Classic sherds on the surface of the site, indicate that further excavation would uncover other Late Classic construction and renovation at Cenote. If Str. C7 may be used as an index for the location of these populations at Cenote, a general trend may be noted. Structure C7 is located towards the southern periphery of the site and dates to the Late Classic while the central part of Cenote dates primarily to the Early Classic (and perhaps Preclassic). This may suggest that outlying buildings at Cenote, of which Str. C7 was the only one excavated, date to later time periods than those in the site core. Besides indicating a sampling problem on the part of the 1971 excavations, this supposition would also help to explain the widespread surface deposits of Late to Terminal Classic artifacts at Cenote. Further excavation in non-central structures at Cenote may therefore be hypothesized to produce extensive Late Classic remains. This would be consistent with a generalized trend in Maya site construction for the site core (or at least a part of it) to be built first and utilized for a long period of time with minor changes, while new construction at the site expanded laterally through time (see specifically Becker 1972 for an example at Quirigua).

Alternatively, Str. C7 may be an anomaly in dating to the Late Classic Period; either case is equally probable given the lack of data bearing on the dating of the outlying groups at Cenote.

Structure C7: Units

Unit 1: Two frontal steps for Str. C7.

Unit 2: Cut for Bu. T5B-1 sealed by Unit 1.

Unit 3: Northern facing superficially uncovered in excv. 5B and probably abutted by UNIT 1.

Unit 4: Northern facing, south of Unit 3, superficially uncovered in excv. 5B.

Platform UNITS Associated with Structure C7

UNIT 1: Decomposed plaster flooring at present day ground level which abutted Unit 3 and sealed Unit 1 and Unit 2.

Structure C7 Lots: Excavation 5B

T5A/1: Surface collection made in the vicinity of Str. C7.

T5B/1: Dark soil "humus" matrix of fill of UNIT 1 overlying Unit 1.

T5B/2: Matrix below Unit 1.

T5B/3: Material from within Bu. T5B-1, located within Unit 2.

TABLE 11

Structure C7 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment and Collapse of Str. C7		T5A/1,T5B/1	Chilcob ?
II	Use of Resurfaced Str. C7			late Hobo
III	Resurfacing of Str. C7; U. 1 Covered	U. 1,	T5B/1	late Hobo
IV	Use of Str. C7 Steps			
V	Construction of Str. C7 Steps	U.1,U.3,U.4	T5B/2	Hobo
	Deposition of Bu. T5B-1	U. 2	T5B/3	Hobo
VI	Earlier Construction at Str. C7 Locus			?

CENOTE STRUCTURE GROUP 4

Located to the west of the central aguada at Cenote and directly north of Str. Gr. 2, the platform on which Str. C4 rests, is a companion elevated platform with three structures on its summit. This platform and its associated buildings has been designated as "Cenote Structure Group 4." Structure 26 is located on the northern side of this platform, Str. C24 on its west, and Str. C25 on its east; no structure occurs on the south side of this raised plaza group. In formal plan Cenote Str. Gr. 4 closely resembles Cenote Str. Gr. 2 and is so similar that it may be hypothesized that the two platforms and their associated structures probably had duplicate functions, perhaps with a slight temporal difference if the ceramics collected from Str. C25 adequately mirror the date of the structure. Assuming that Str. C4 was functionally equivalent and slightly earlier than Str. C25, it may be further speculated that Str. C55 was either a predecessor or successor for Str. C25. This latter supposition is largely based on the fact that the plan of the group of which Str. C55 is a part is similar to Cenote Str. Grs. 2 and 4. As this group is located on the periphery of the site like Cenote Str. Gr. 3, it may have also been utilized during the Late Classic Period if there were a trend for Hobo Phase construction on the site edges. Alternatively, should the Tayasal Main Group pattern be applicable to Cenote, the Str. C55 group

would have been the predecessor group for Cenote Str. Grs. 2 and 4 (see Chapter VII and Figure 7-2).

STRUCTURE C25

Structure C25 is the eastern component of Cenote Str. Gr. 4 and is the most visually dominant building on the elevated platform. In July 1977, a brief reconaissance was made of Cenote and, at this time, a linear trench approximately 1 m wide was found placed on axis to Str. C25. Although no structural details were evident in the straight excavation walls of the looters' trench, it was obvious that a burial of some importance had been recovered from a crypt which had collapsed following this illicit excavation. The crypt was not re-cleared.

Burial T45A-1

Scattered along the western side of the trench were the skeletal remains of what appeared to be a single individual. Fragments of the cranium and long bones were recovered along with three maxillary teeth and the lower mandible which had four teeth intact. The lower teeth, which included an incisor and a canine showed no evidence of deformation. The upper teeth, which included a right incisor and a left canine, each had a drilled hole for an inlay, probably jadeite, presumably stolen from the teeth by the grave robbers. It is likely that given the deformation on both the right incisor and left canine, that all the upper teeth

from canine to canine would have contained inlays. The individual was most likely an adult; it was not possible to determine sex based on the recovered bone fragments. It is not known whether the burial was intrusive or non-intrusive to Str. C25, but if data recovered from the Str. C4 excavation may be applied here, Bu. T45A-1 would have been placed in the construction core. The burial appears to have been within a crypt on line with the axis of Str. C25. At least two ceramic vessels accompanied the individual.

Object 1 (T45A/4-7; Figure 2-51a): Aguila Orange or eroded Nanzal Red (see Smith 1955: Figure 6d or Sabloff 1975: 122, Figure 228a). Possibly located in the area of the lower legs (following Bus. T2A-4 and T2A-5) was a hemispherical bowl. It was recovered almost whole from the edge of the looter's trench. The vessel has a diameter of 12.2 cm, a height of 6.Ø cm, and a wall thickness of Ø.6 to Ø.7 cm. The vessel is unslipped and the paste is a reddish yellow (5YR 7/8 - 6/8; 1Ø YR 7/6). There were small black and white particles Ø.25 mm in diameter as well as yellowish white calcite specks up to 1.Ø mm in diameter.

Object 2 (T45A/4-8; Figure 2-51b): Saxche Orange Polychrome: Saxche Variety. If this vessel was the only tripod plate in the crypt, it may possibly have been located under the head of the individual (based on Str. C4 burial patterns). Object 2 was a continuous, flaring-walled, flanged, tripod plate. It was found in front of Str. C25,

fragmentary and highly eroded. Only one support was present; this has two lateral slit vents. The rim diameter of the vessel is 28 cm, the height is 6 cm, and the wall is Ø.9 cm thick above the flange and Ø.6 cm thich below the flange. From what remains of the slipped design, it is evident that the exterior of the base was unslipped and reddish yellow in color (7.5 YR 7/6- 6/6). The exterior of the vessel is slipped red (1Ø R 4/8) above the flange with a black (1Ø YR 2/1) band at the rim. This black band extends over the rim to the interior. The interior contains a series of red, black, and orange (7.5 YR 7/8 -6/8) circumferential lines between which is sandwiched a panel containing an indistinguishable design on the orange background. The interior basal portion of the vessel has an orange underslip, but with the erosion of the plate, it is not possible to discern whether a design element was at one time present. The paste is poorly oxidized and contains a dark core (1Ø YR 4/1 - 4/2). No calcite was present; however, inclusions consisted of silt-size white particles up to Ø.25 mm in diameter and several yellowish white particles measuring 1.5 by 1.Ø mm.

No excavational, structural, or contextual information exists for Bu. T45A-1. The interred individual was obviously of some importance given the presence of inlaid teeth. It is inferred that these were of jadeite as the

grave robber(s) apparently removed them. They may, however, have been of pyrite as the only other individual recovered with inlaid teeth in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone (Bu. T5B-1) had pyrite inlays. Alternatively, these inlays may have been lost during life, similar to the Tikal Bu. 1 example (W. R. Coe and V. L. Broman 1958: 41-42; Becker 1973: 401). No additional modification of the teeth in Bu. T45A-1 was noted.

Based on presence of the two vessels, it would appear that Bu. T45A-1 dated to Pakoc times and was roughly coeval in deposition with Bus. T2A-3 and T2A-4 in the Str. C4 locus. This indicates a probability that the Str. C4 platform and the Str. C25 platform were at least partially contemporaneous in use. More excavation data from Str. C25 would most likely confirm the participation of Str. Gr. 4 in the pattern established for Plaza Plan 2's at Tikal (Becker 1971, 1982). No individuals with inlaid teeth, however, were encountered during excavation of Str. C4. This may indicate that the individuals interred in Str. C25 were of a different status or occupation than those buried in Str. C4; the similarity in plaza plans, however, between Str. Grs. 2 and 4 probably indicates that the people who occupied these two groups were integrated into a homologous segment of Maya society. Since the trait of inlaid teeth has been tentatively associated with occupational nuances at Tikal (Becker 1973: 401), it may additionally be posited that any

differences between the Cenote Str. Grs. 2 and 4 interments suggest occupational variations at that site. In combination with the use of the Plaza Plan 2 arrangement, this may signify that groups with different occupations either held a similar status or, more likely, entertained equivalent cosmological beliefs. Other ceramic material collected along the side of the looter's trench, besides those relatively whole vessels apparently associated with Burial T45A-1, was Hobo in date. While the association of this pottery is unclear, it suggests that Bu. T45A-1 did not represent the latest use of the locus.

Structure C25 Lots:

T45A/ 4: Surface collection from looter's trench into Str. C25. The collected material ranges from Pakoc to Hobo.

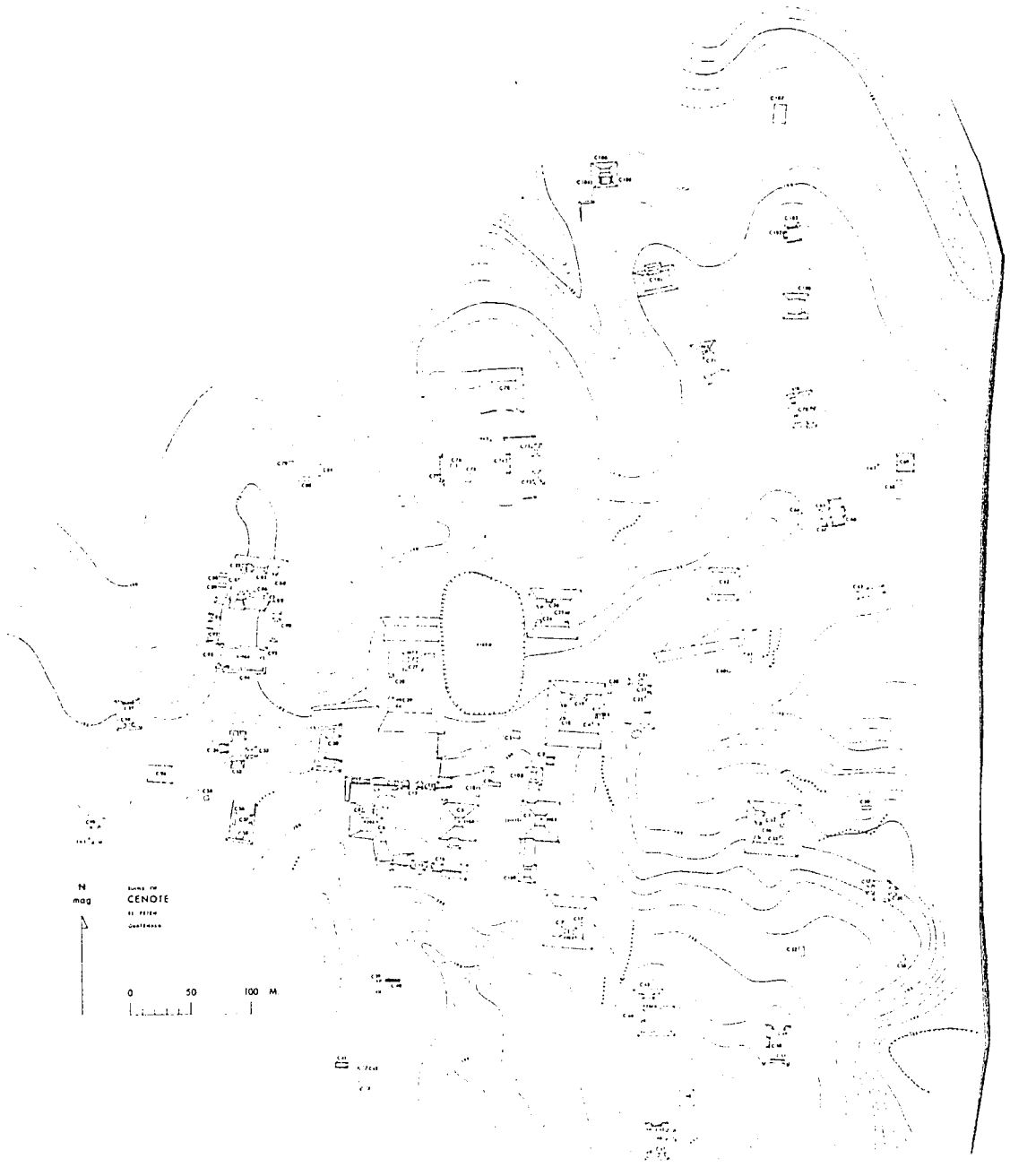


Figure 2-1 Map of Cenote.

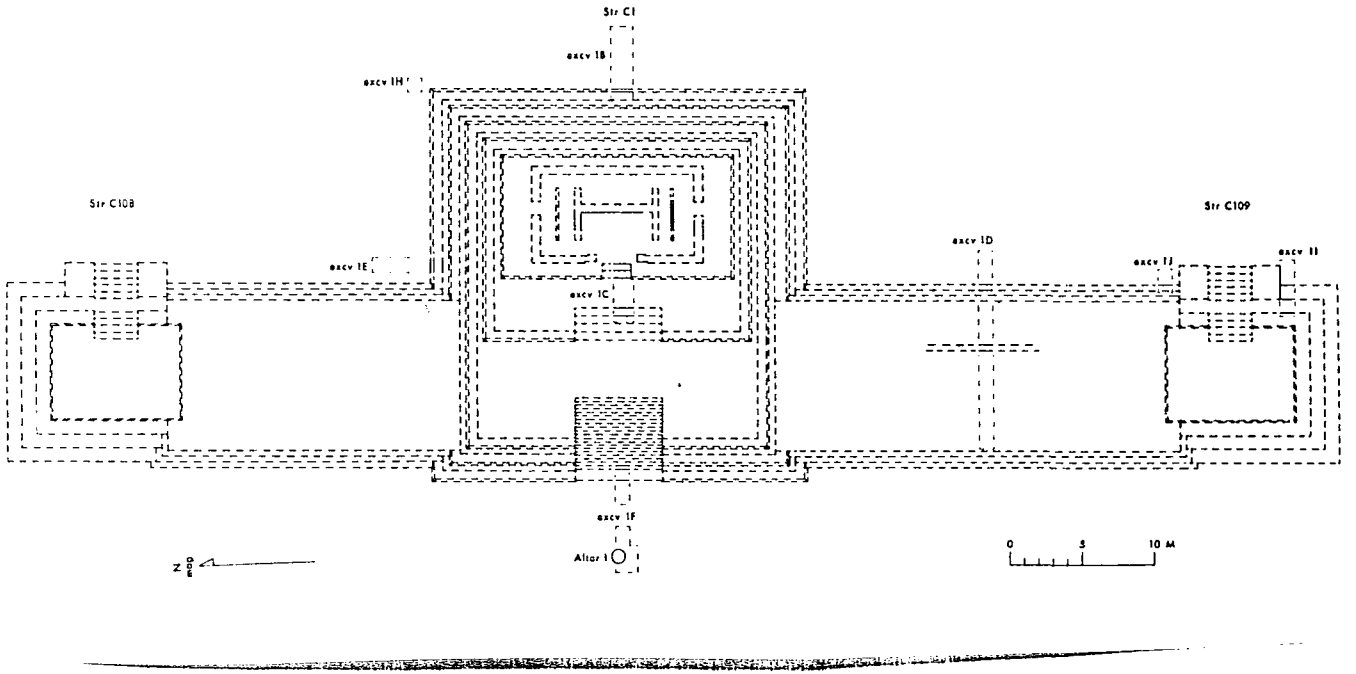


Figure 2-2 Structure C1: Plan.

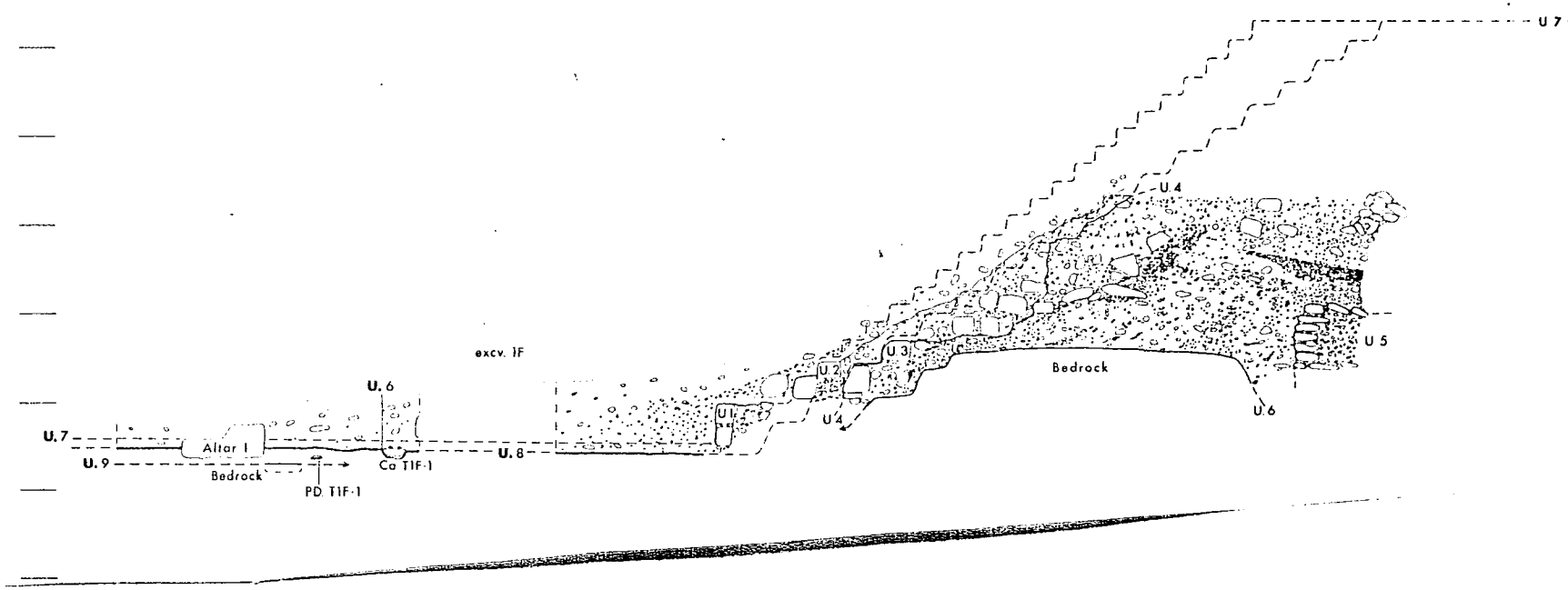


Figure 2-3 Structure C1: Axial Section (West).

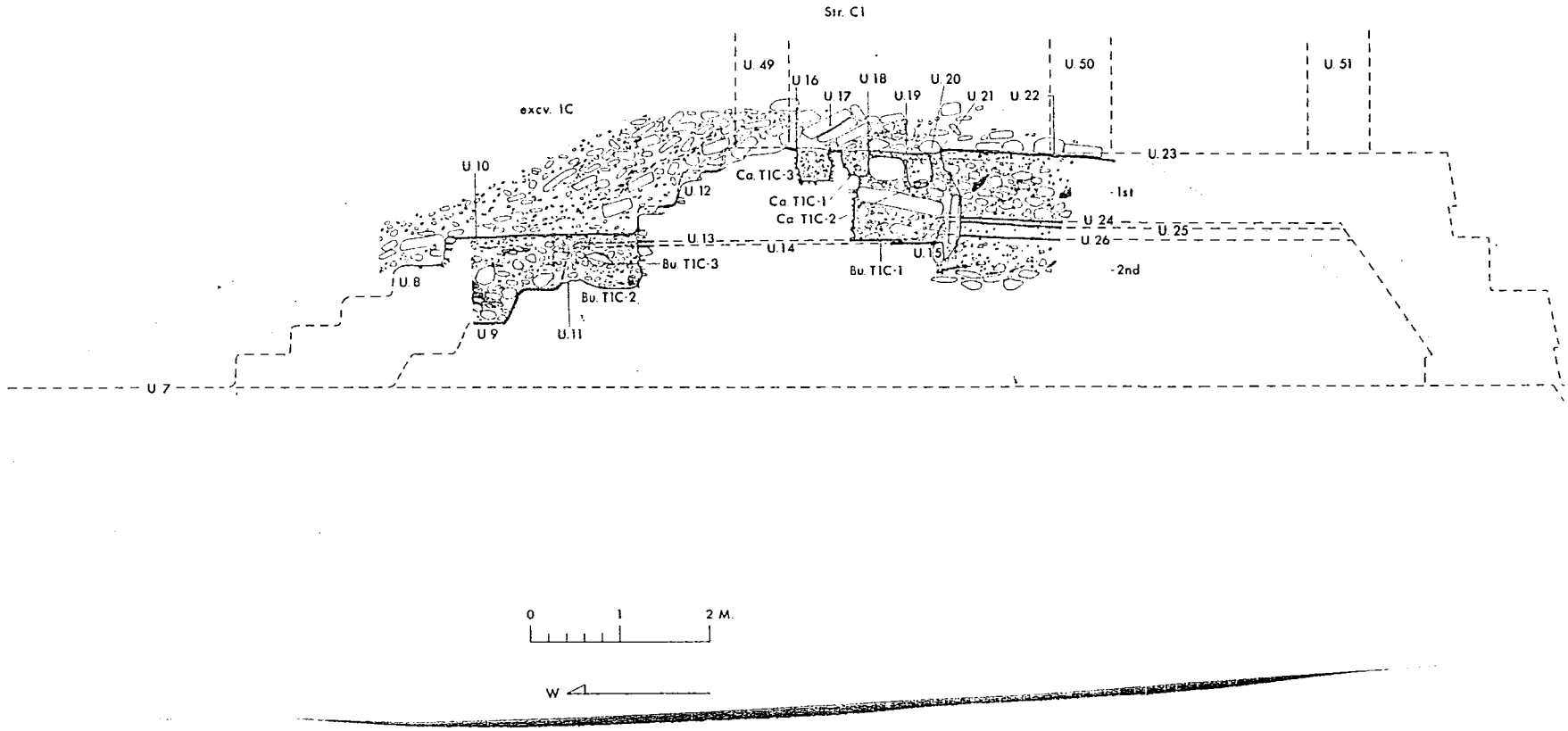


Figure 2-3 Structure C1: Axial Section (Central).



Figure 2-3 Structure C1: Axial Section (East).

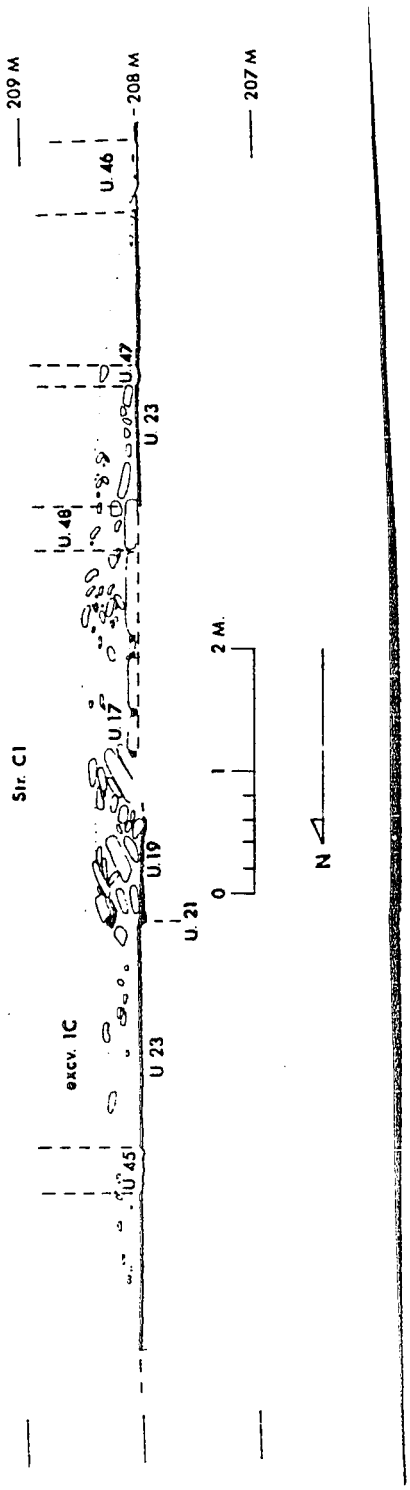


Figure 2-4 Structure C1: Transverse Section.

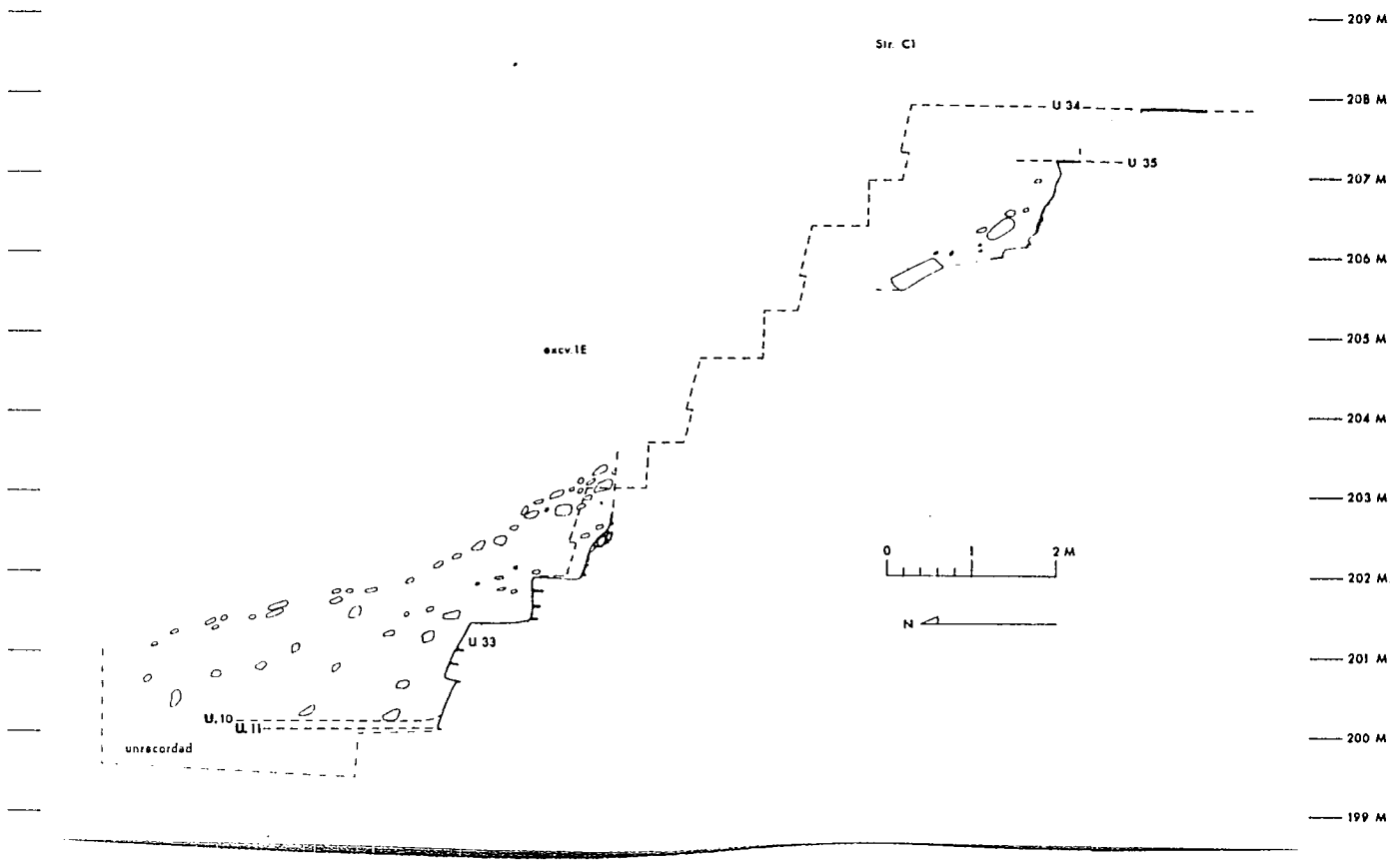


Figure 2-5 Structure C1: Excavation 1E Section.

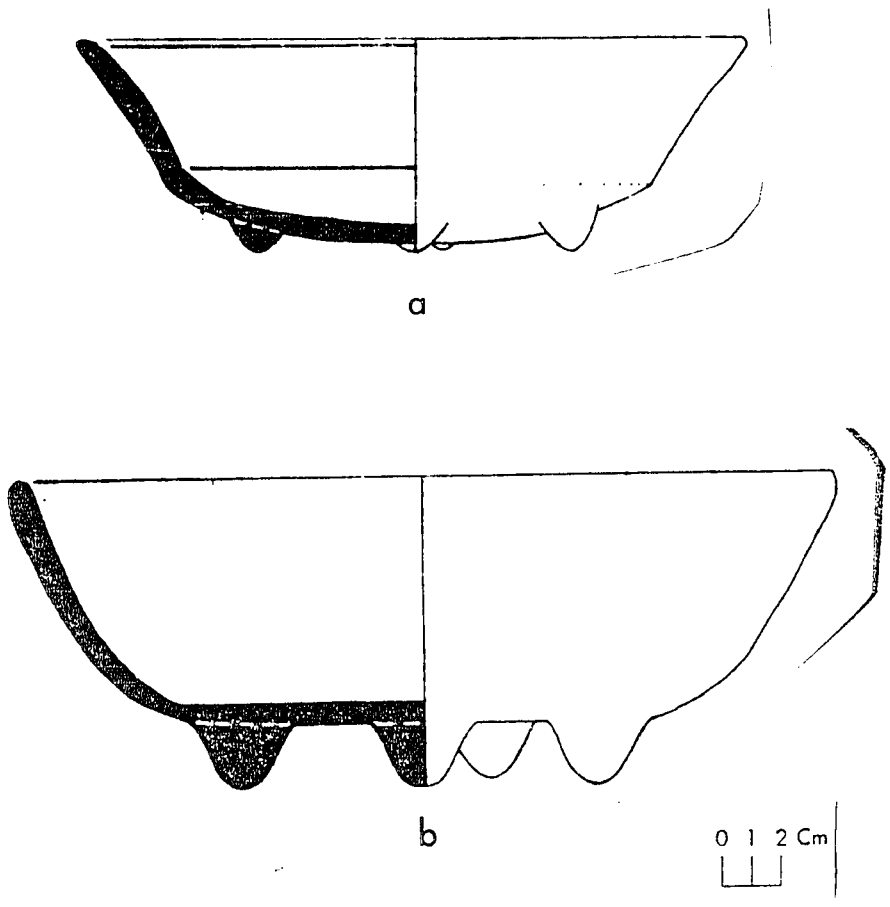


Figure 2-6 Cache T1F-1: Vessels.

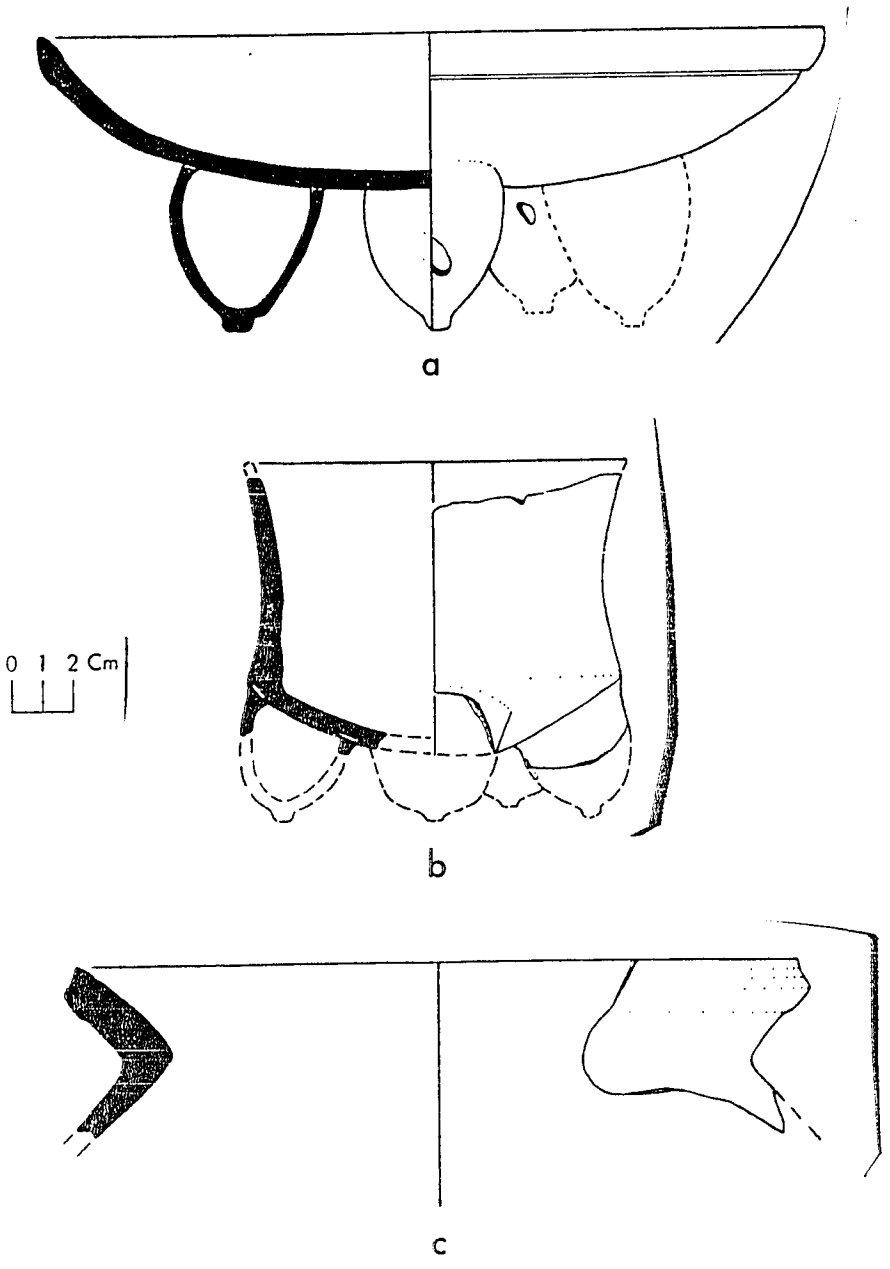


Figure 2-7 Problematic Deposit T1E-1: Vessels.

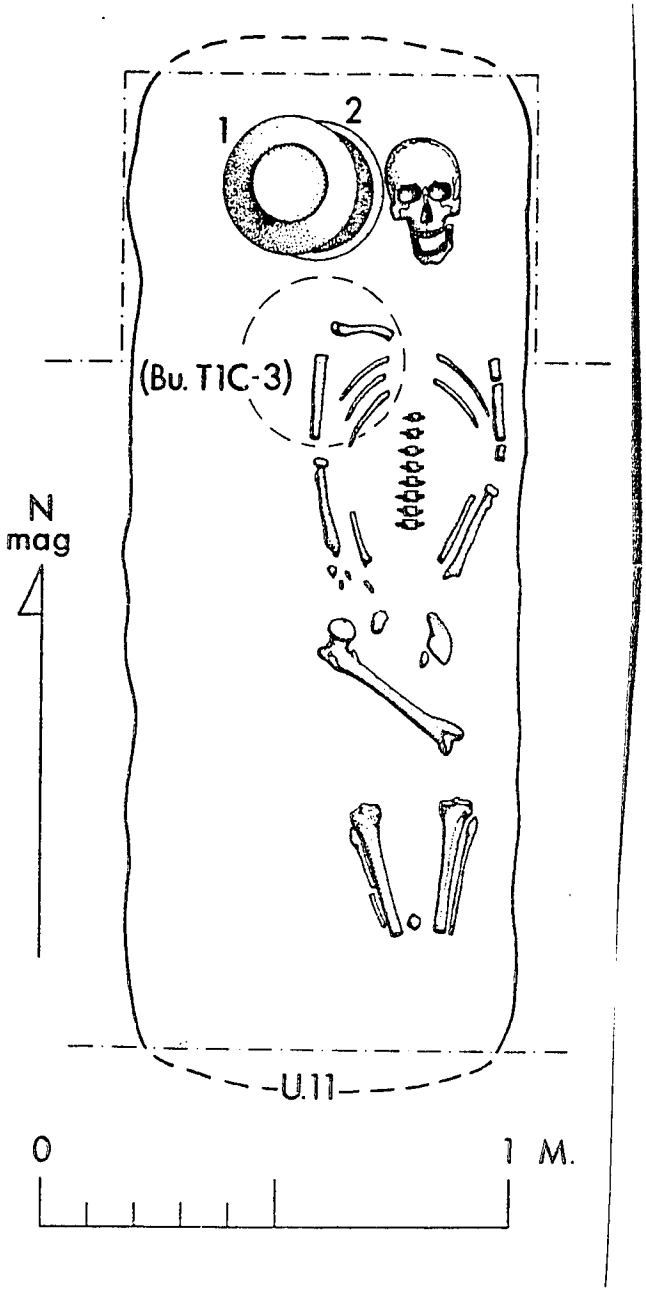


Figure 2-8 Burial T1C-2: Plan.

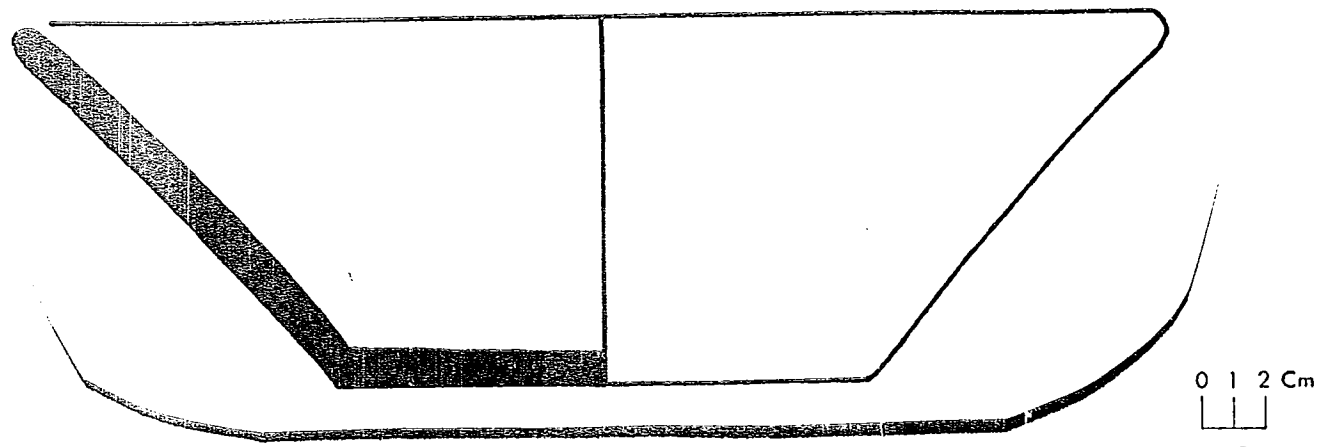


Figure 2-9 Burial T1C-2: Vessel.

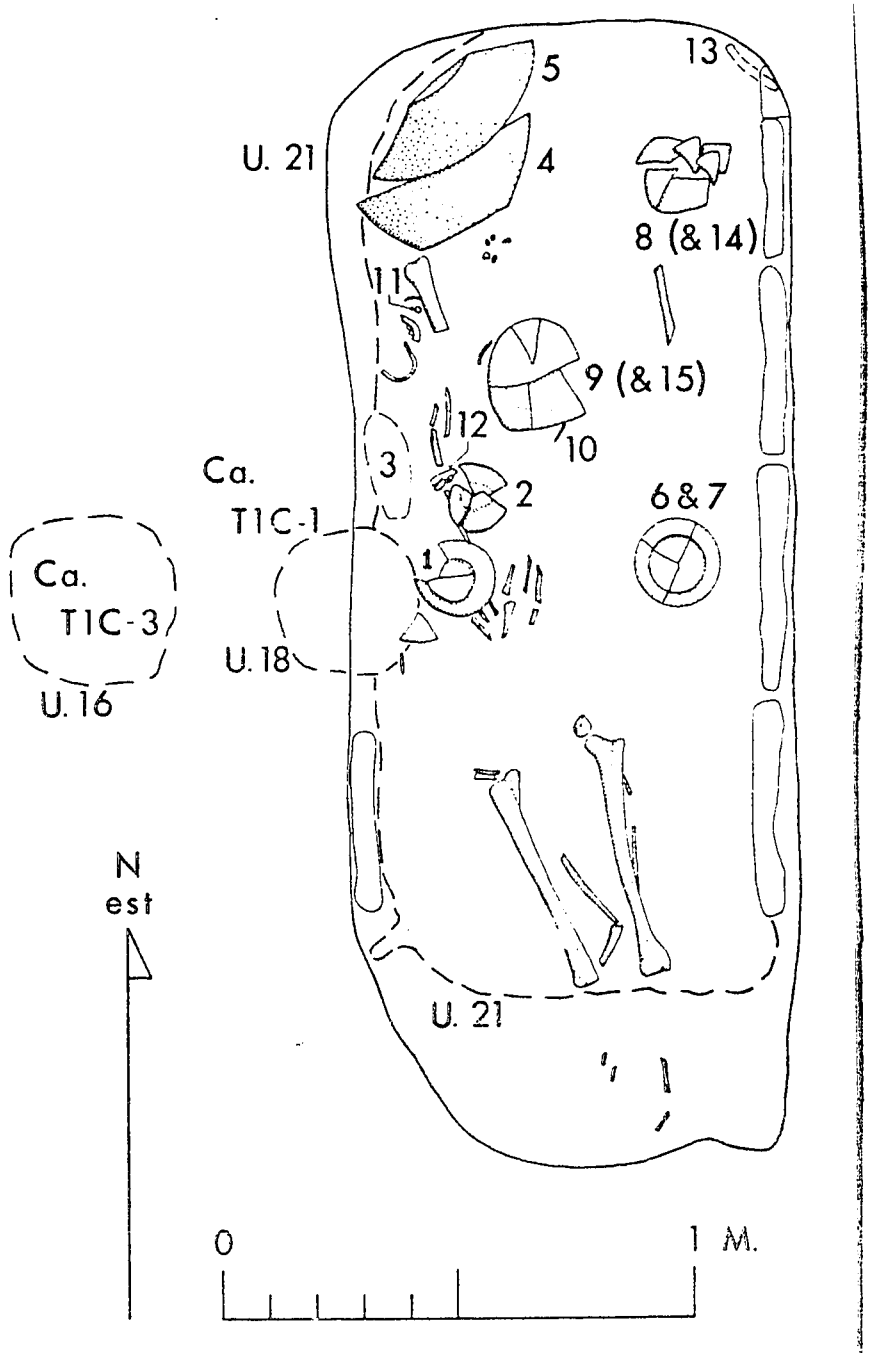


Figure 2-10 Burial T1C-1 and Caches T1C-1 and T1C-3: Plan.

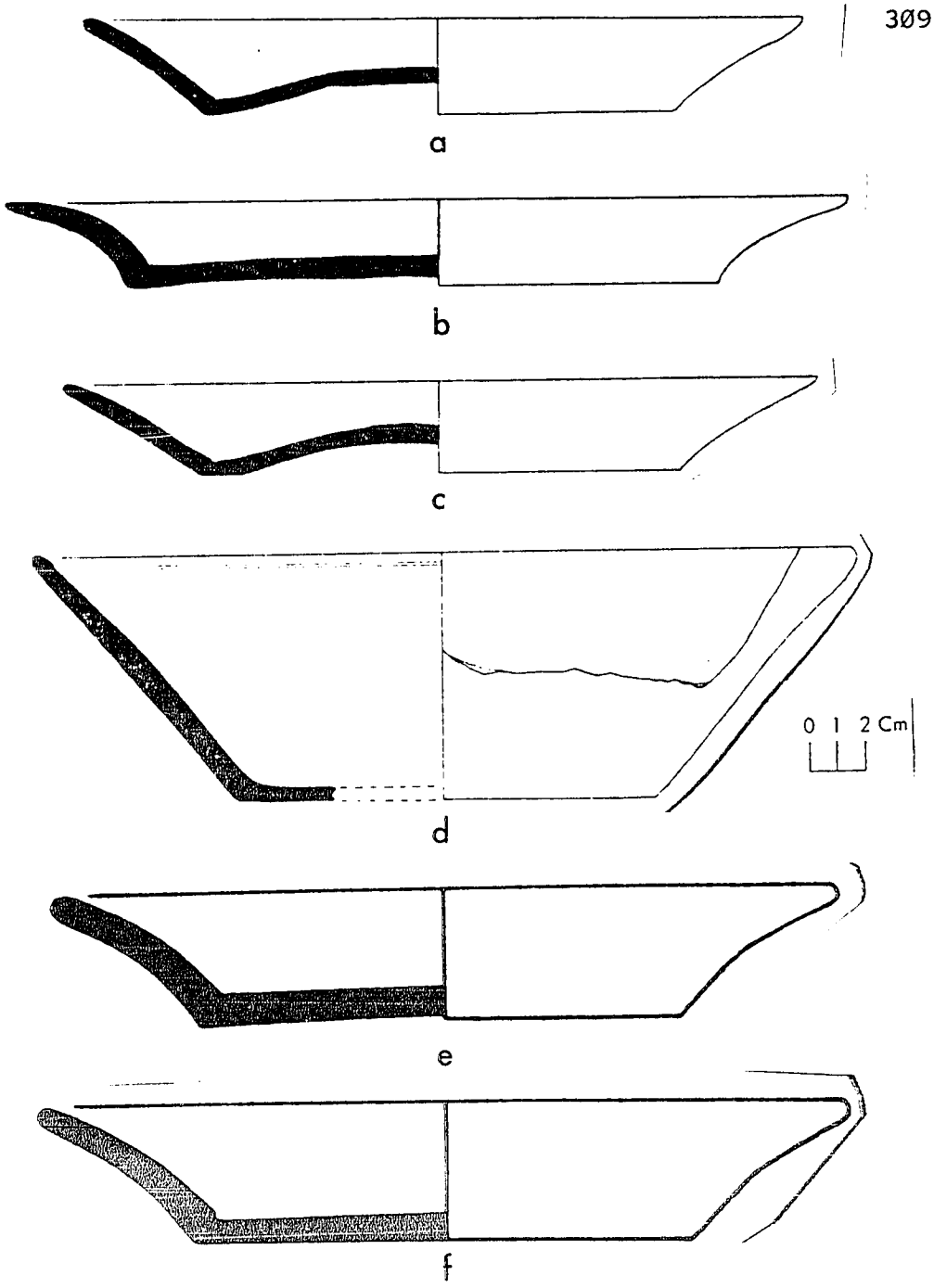


Figure 2-11 Burial T1C-1: Vessels.

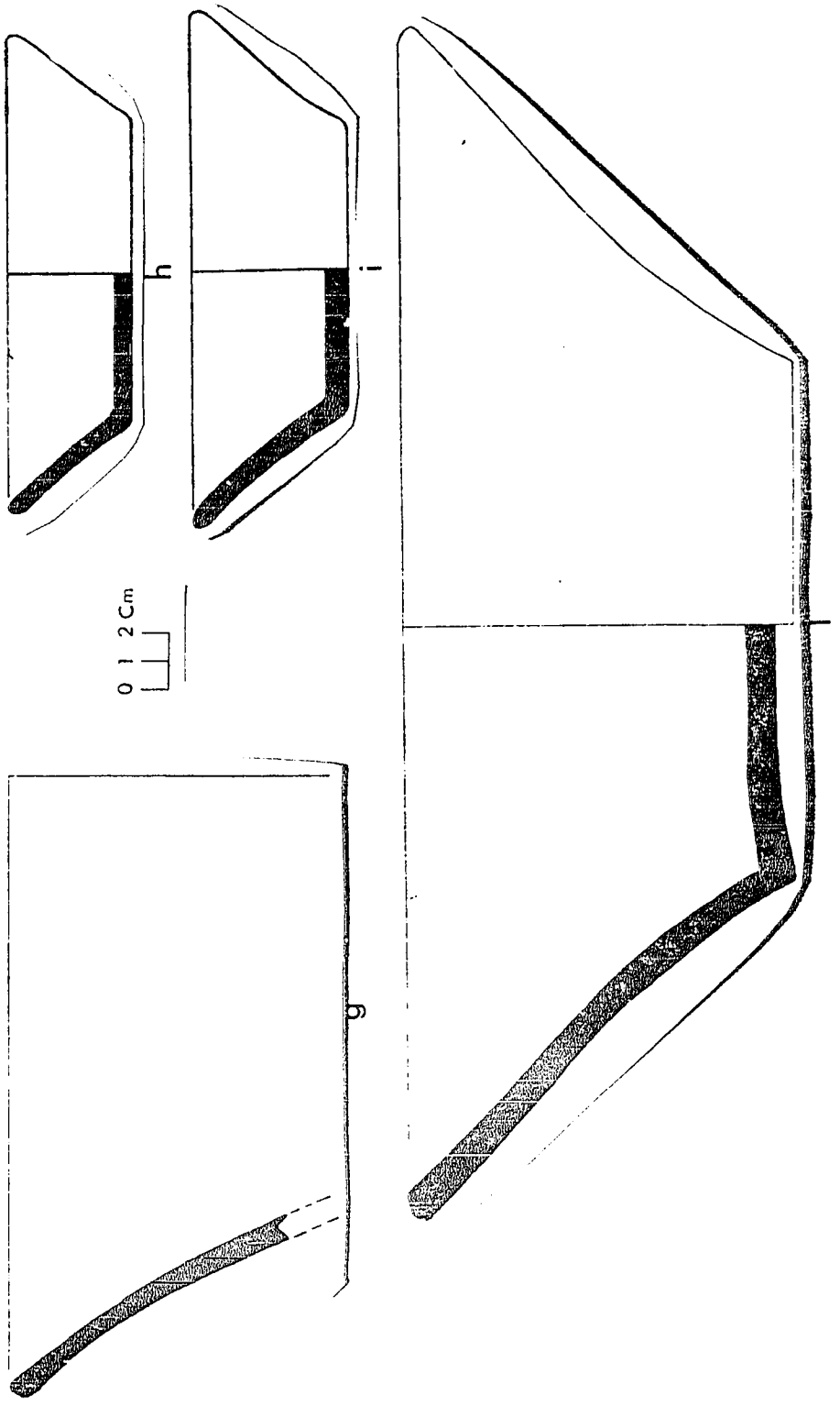


Figure 2-11 Burial T1C-1: Vessels.

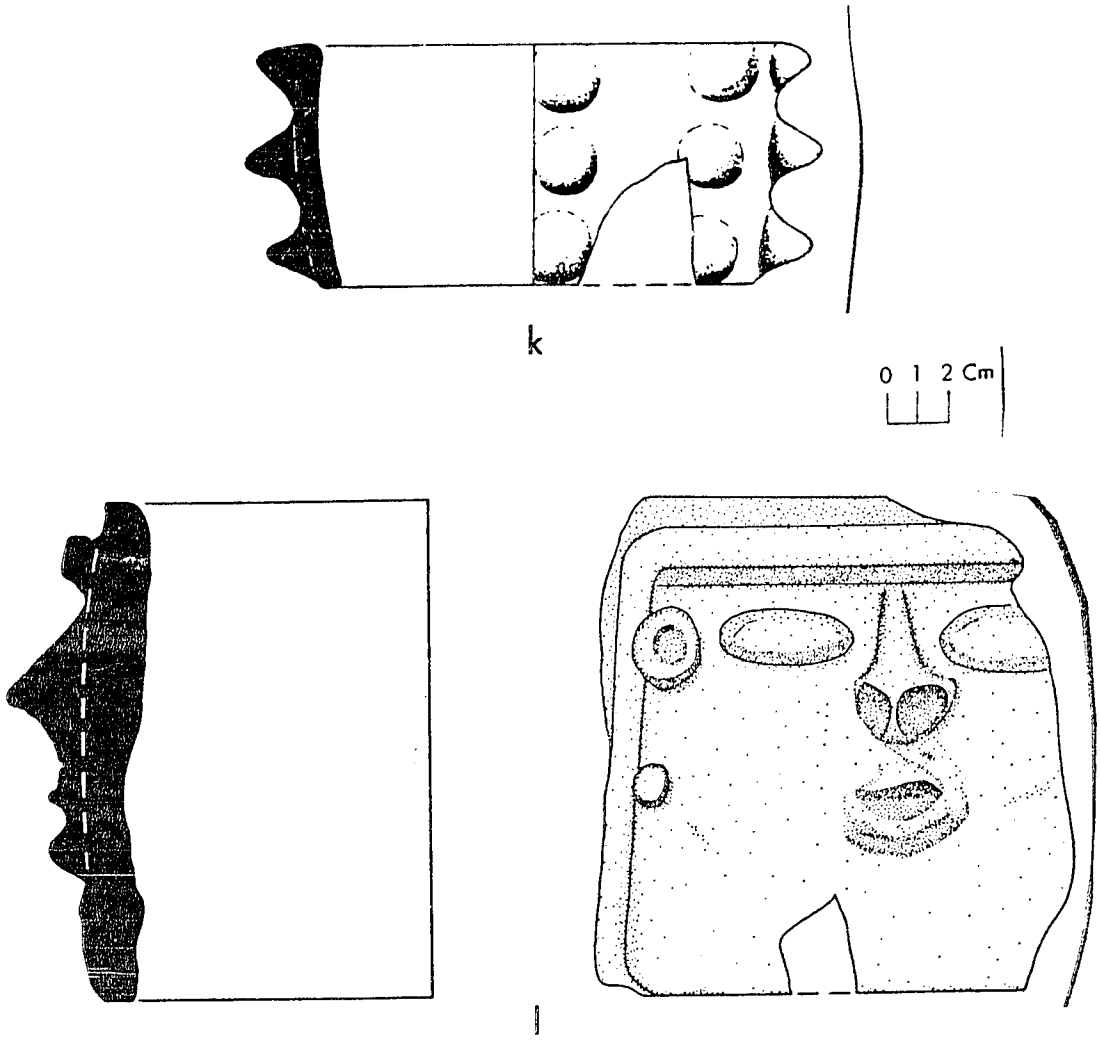


Figure 2-11 Burial T1C-1: Vessels.

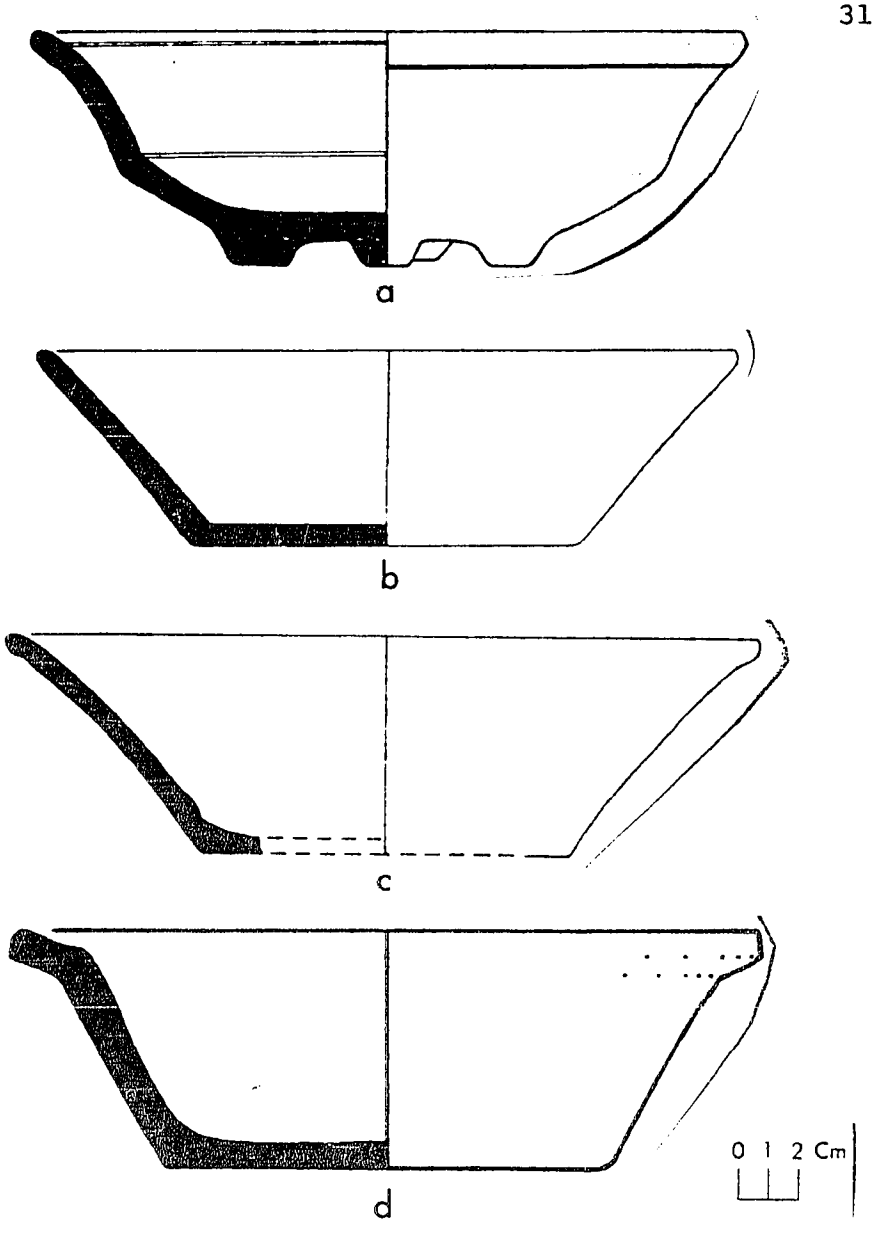


Figure 2-12 Cache T1C-3: Vessels.

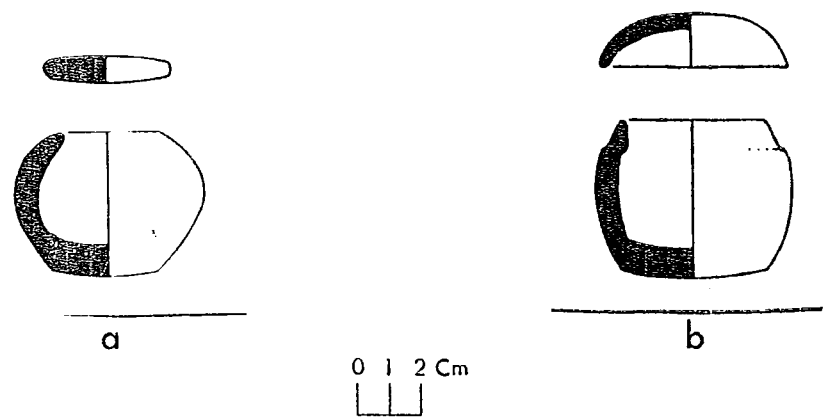


Figure 2-13 Caches T1C-1 and T1C-2: Vessels.

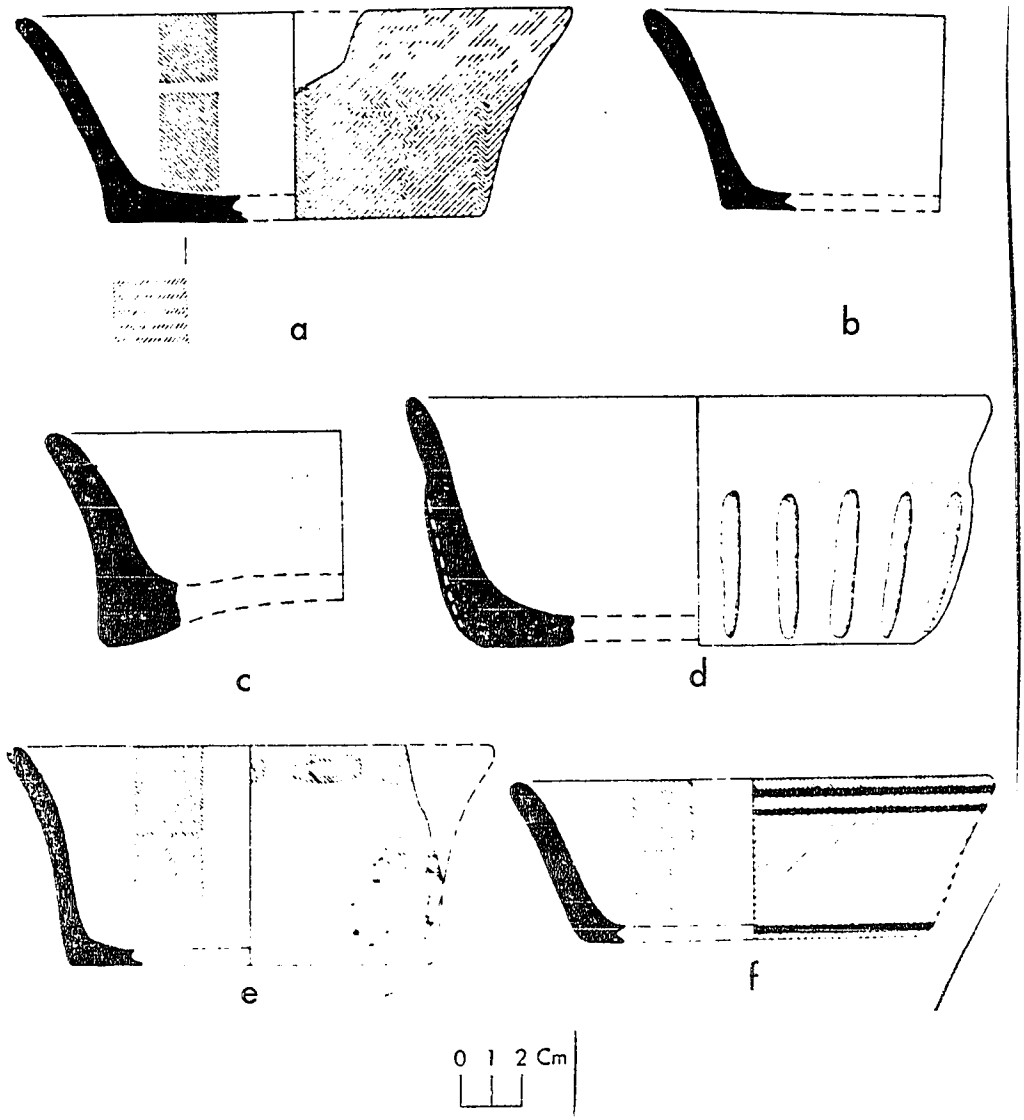


Figure 2-14 Deposit T1C-1: Vessels.

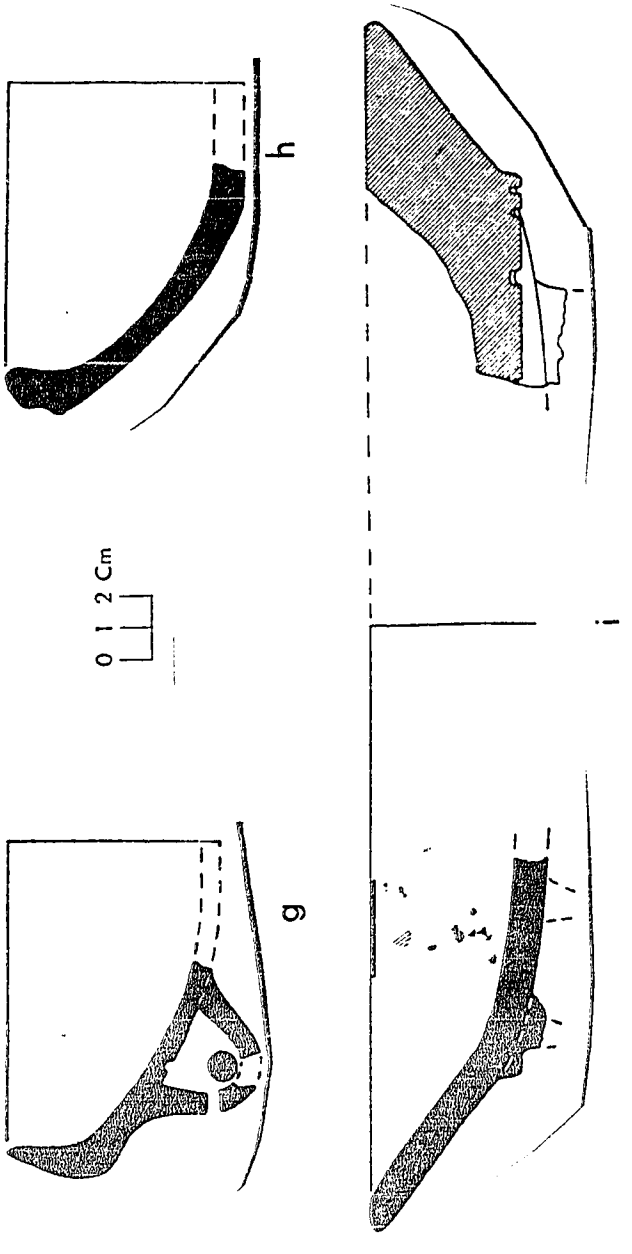


Figure 2-14 Deposit T1C-1: Vessels.

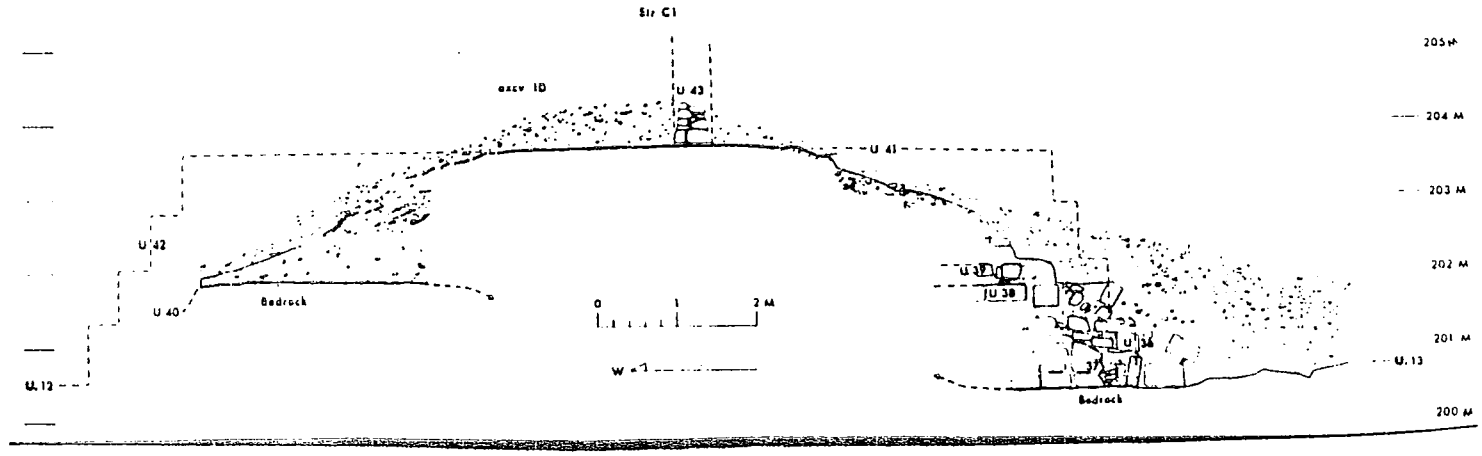


Figure 2-15 Structure C1 - South Wing: Section.

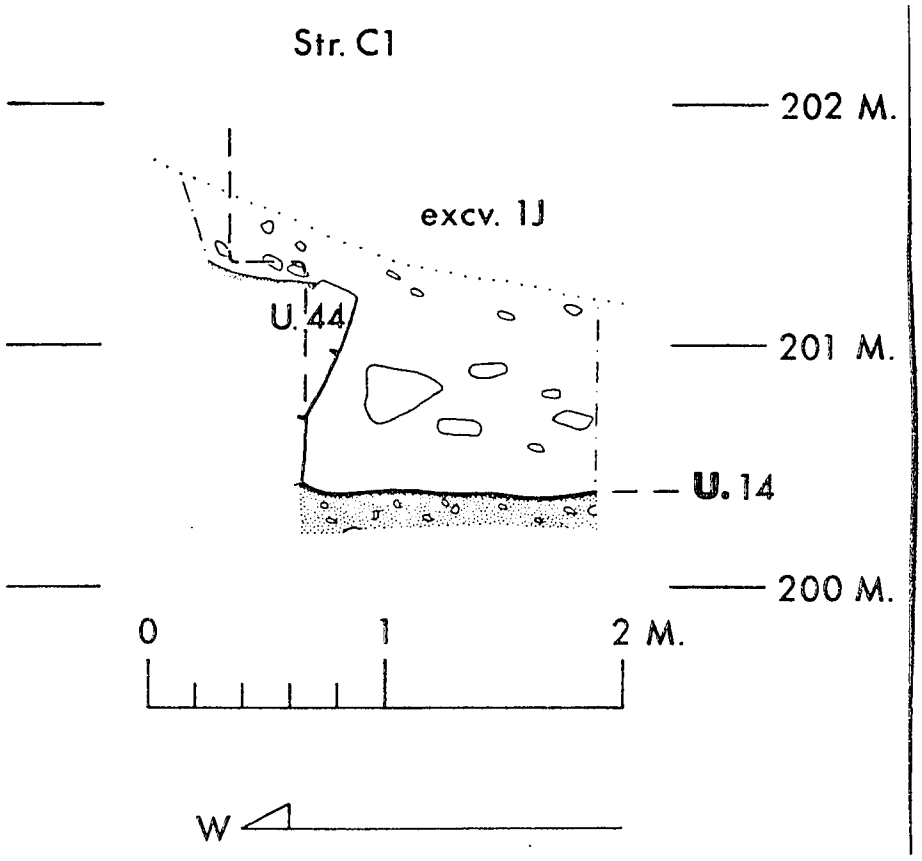


Figure 2-16 Structure C1: Excavation 1J Section.

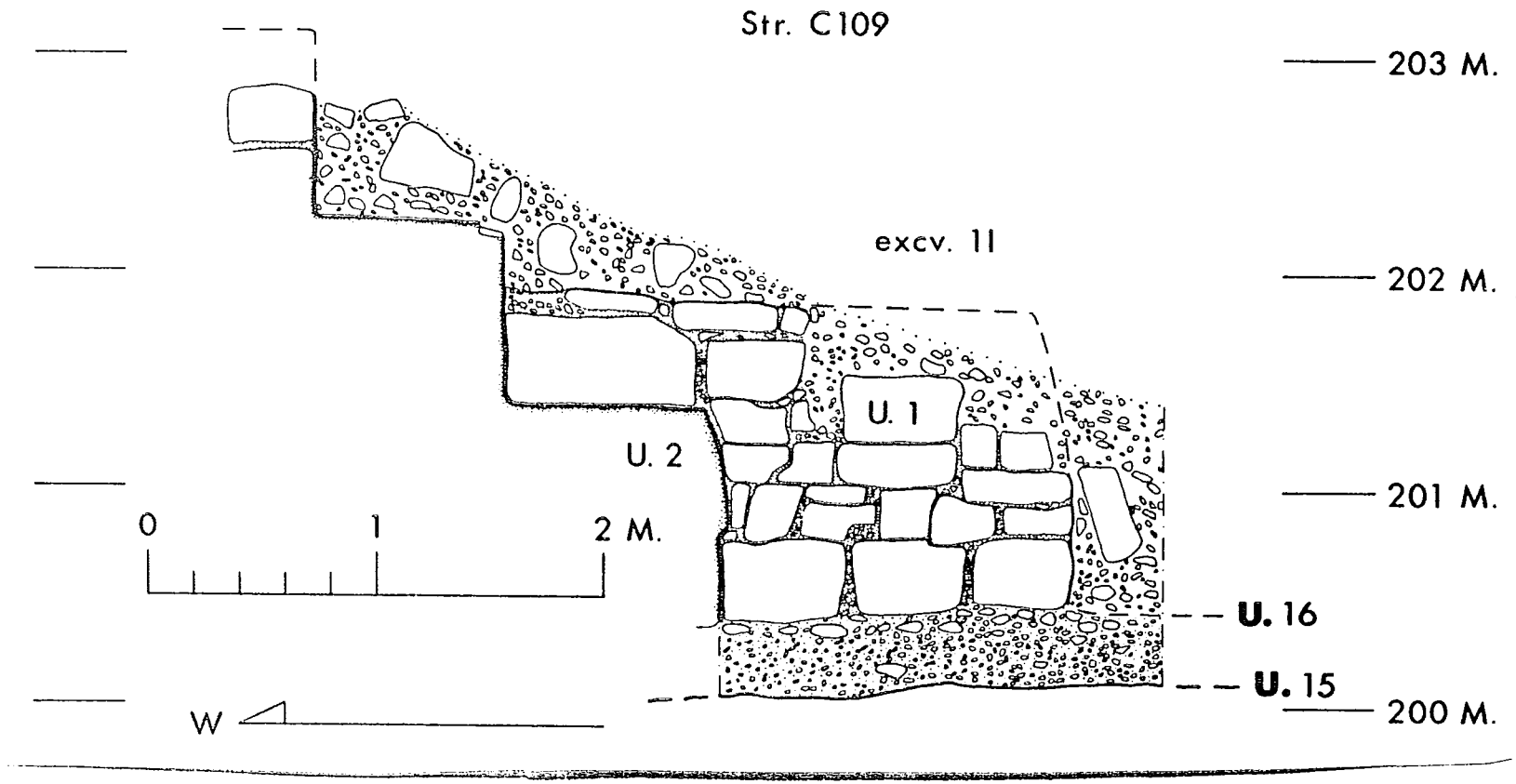


Figure 2-17 Structure C109: Section.

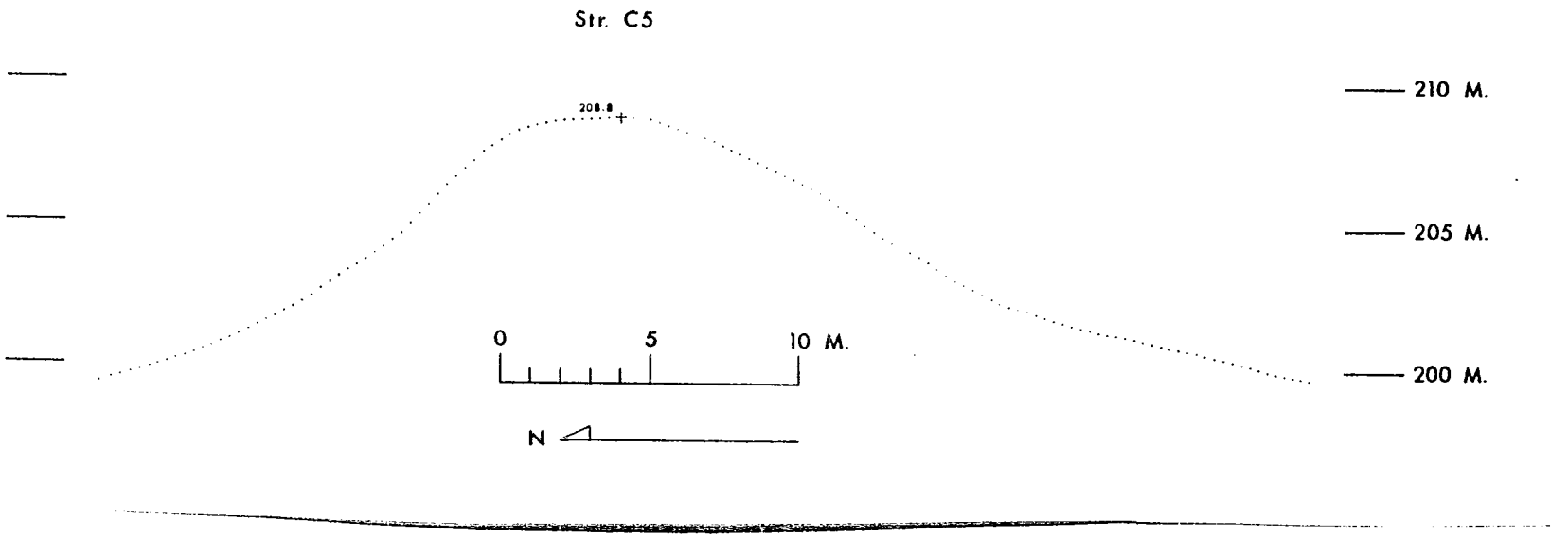


Figure 2-18 Structure C5: North - South Profile.

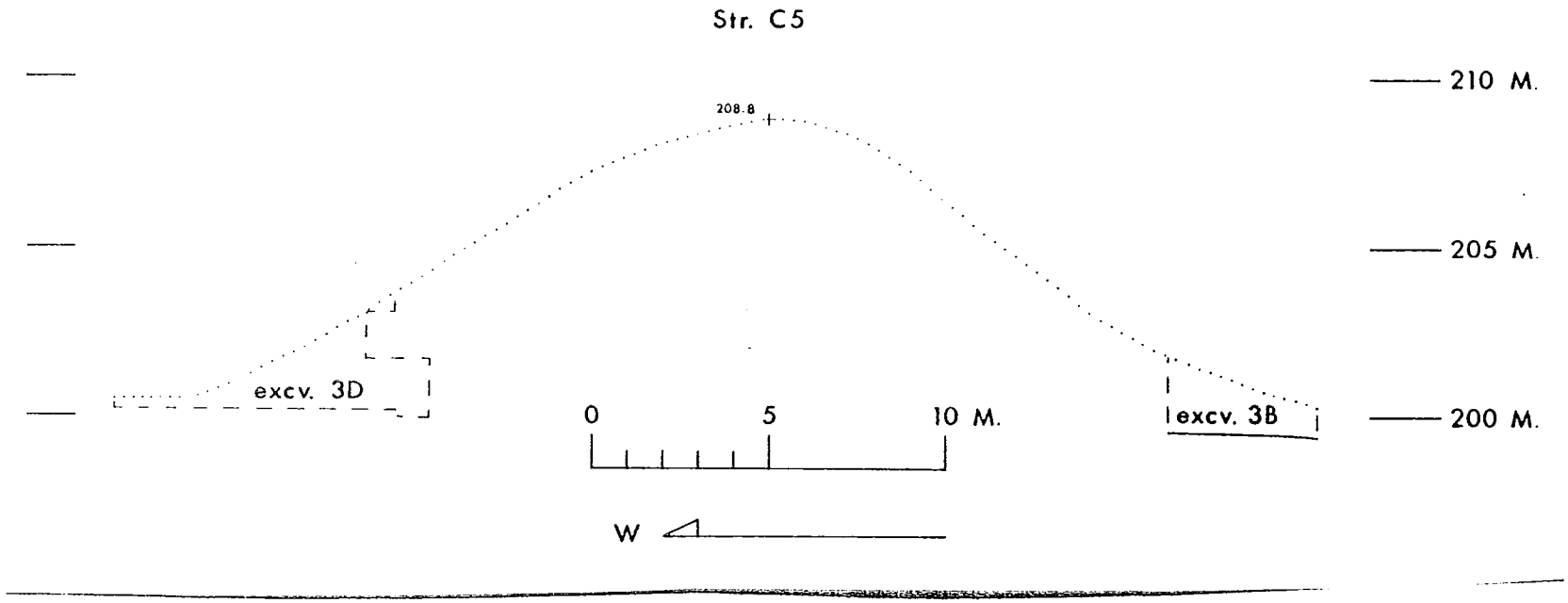


Figure 2-19 Structure C5: East - West Profile.

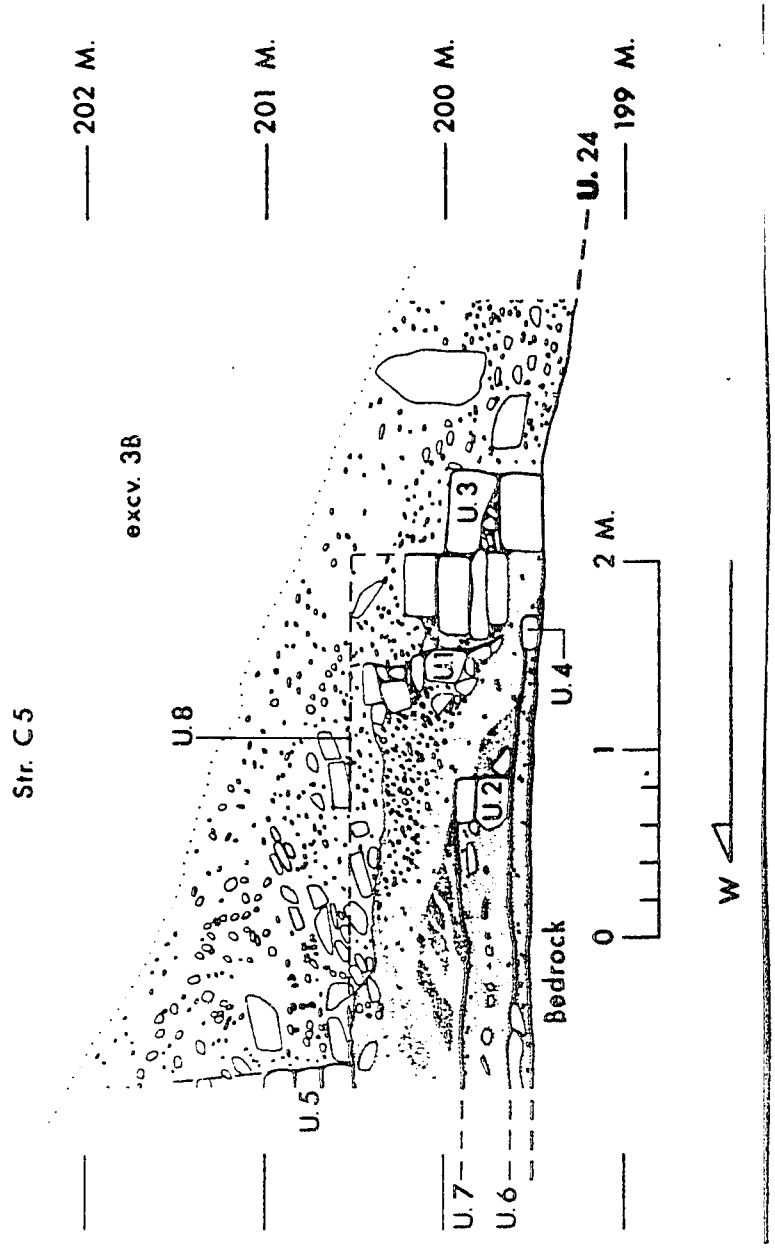


Figure 2-20 Structure C5: Excavation 3B Section.

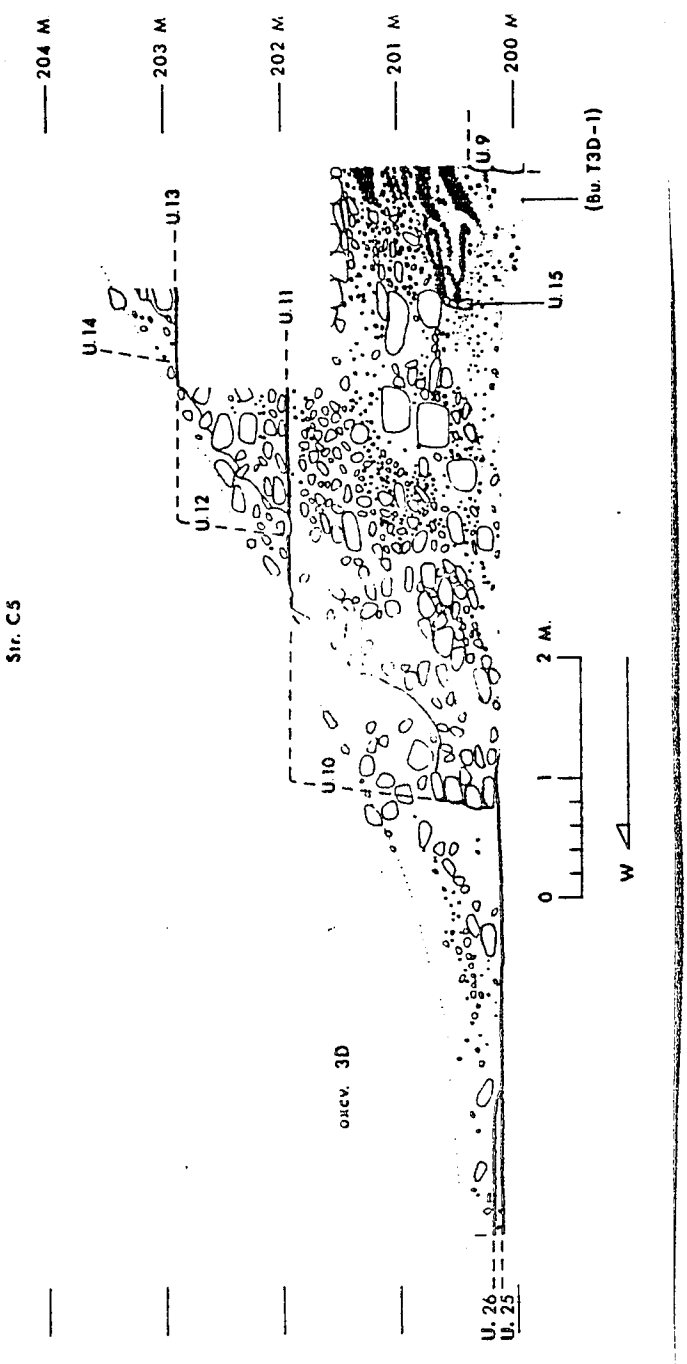


Figure 2-21 Structure C5: Excavation 3D Section.

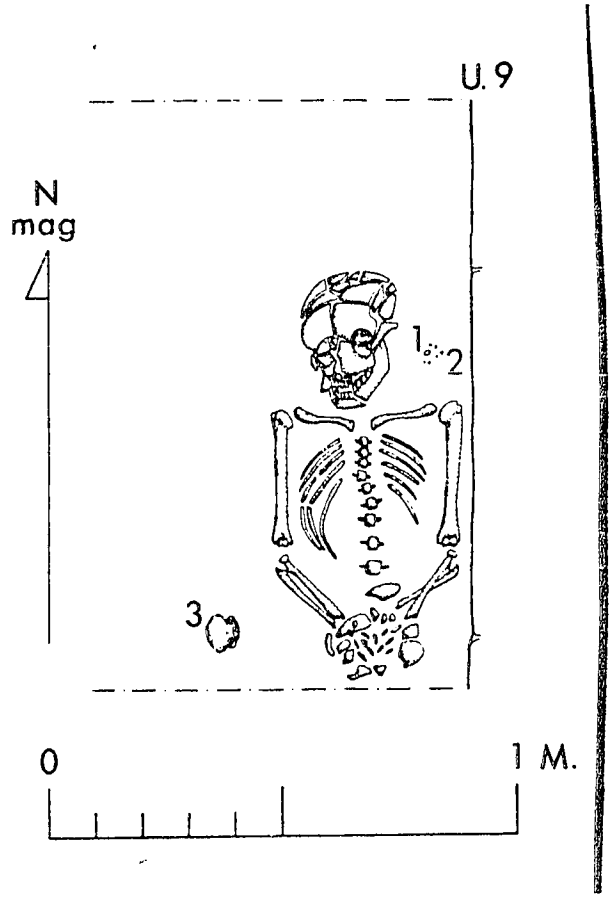


Figure 2-22 Burial T3D-1: Plan.

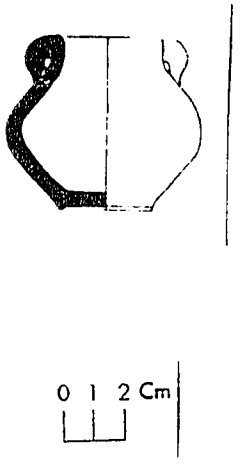


Figure 2-23 Burial T3D-1: Vessel.

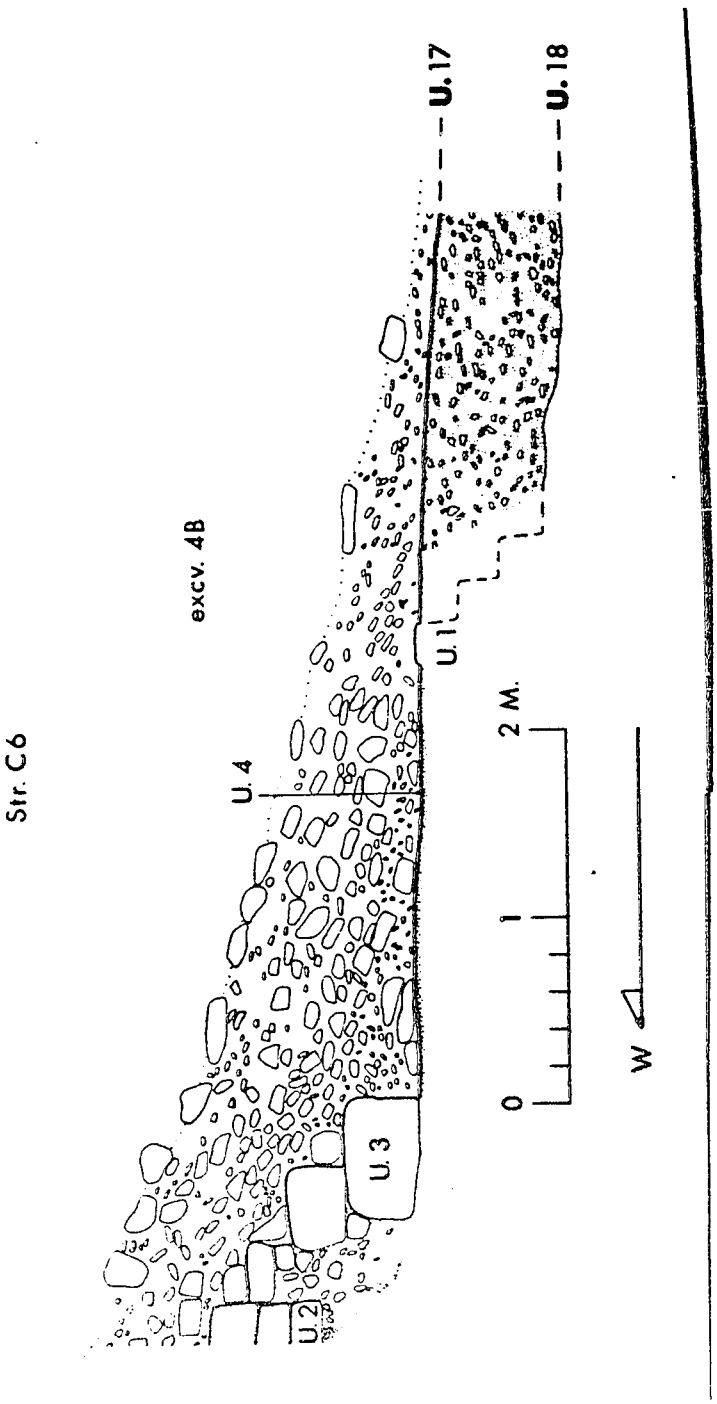


Figure 2-24 Structure C6: Section.

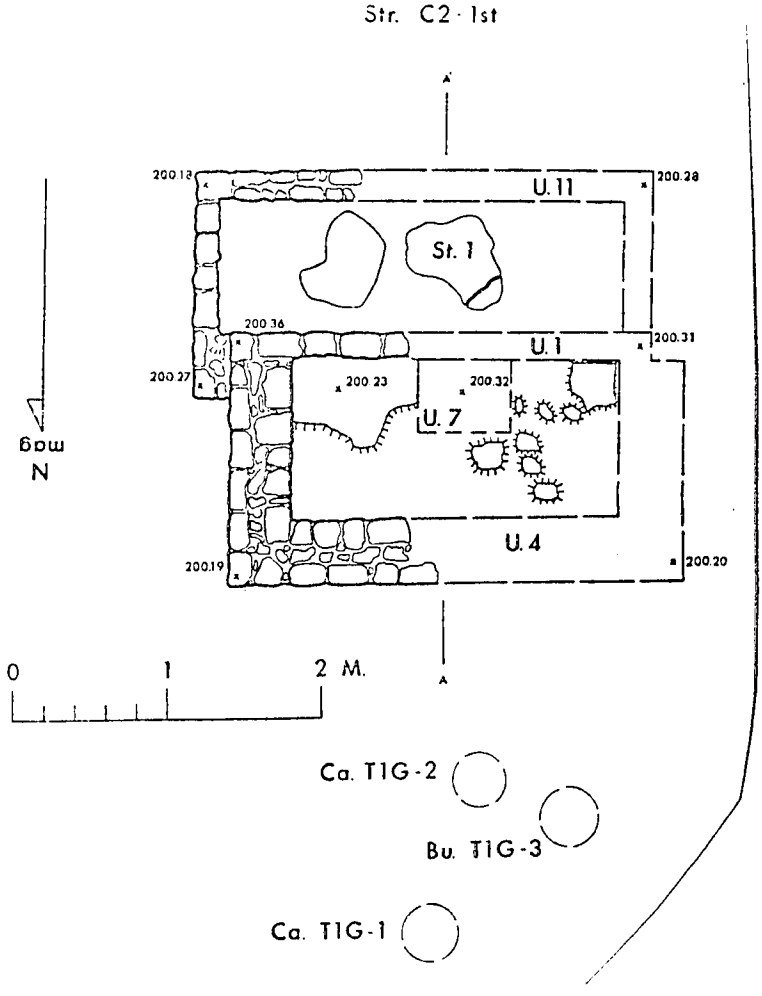


Figure 2-25 Structure C2-1st: Plan.

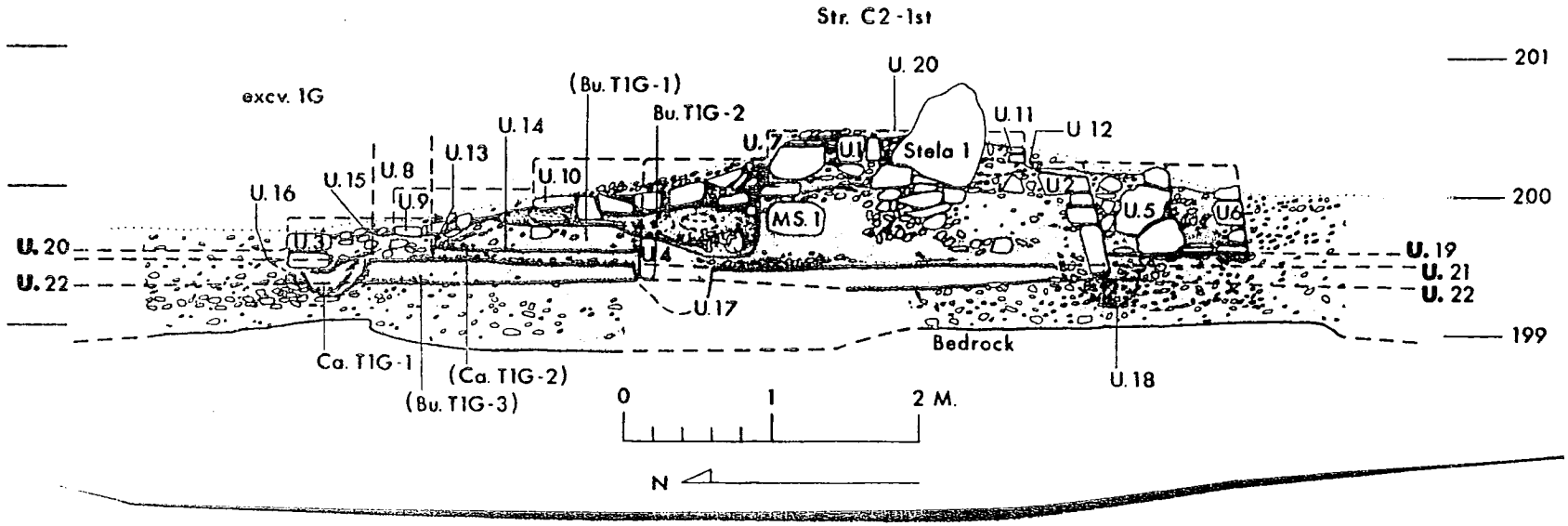


Figure 2-26 Structure C2: Section.

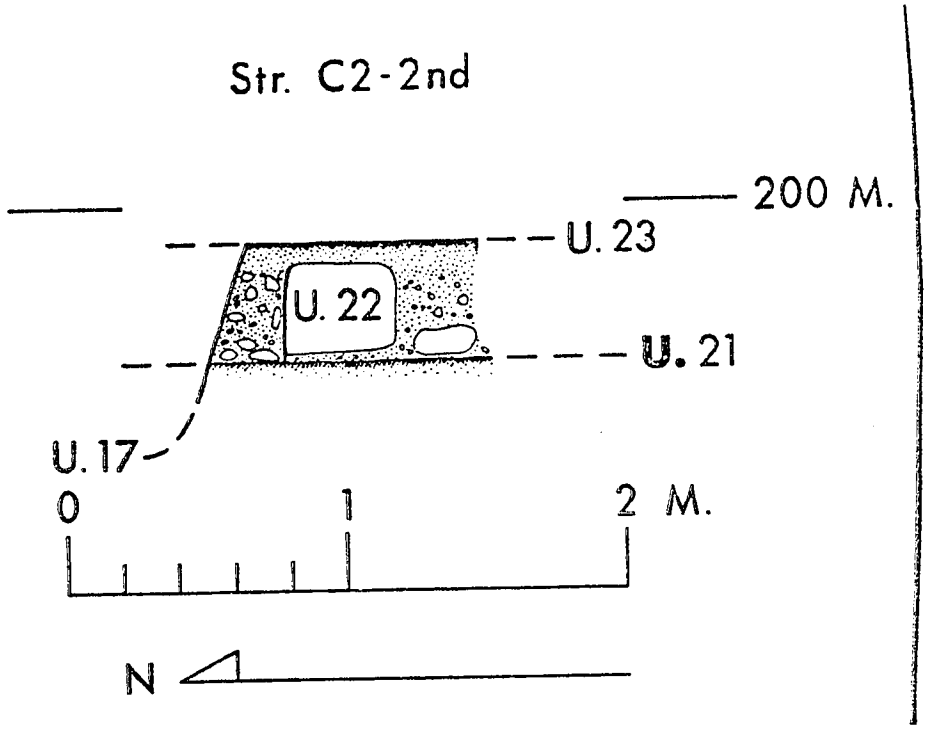


Figure 2-27 Structure C2: Off-Section Detail of Str. C2-2nd.
A junction is indicated on the detailed drawing between U. 22 and U. 21, but whether it really existed is unknown.

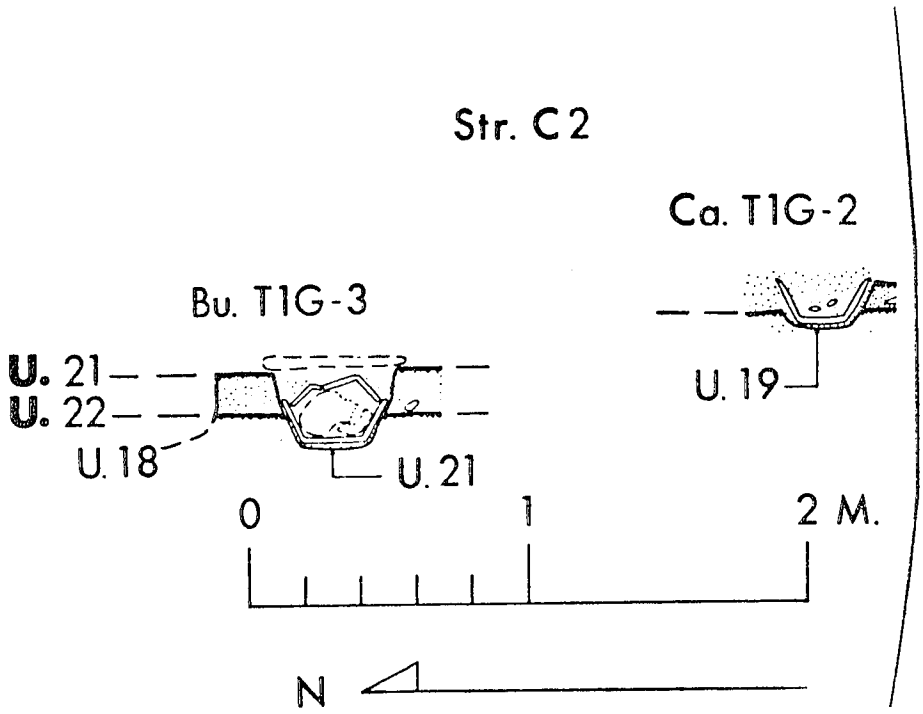


Figure 2-28 Structure C2: Bu. T1G-3 and Ca. T1G-2 Details. Unit 14 continues 10 cm to the north of Ca. T1G-2, but was not recorded in the detailed drawing.

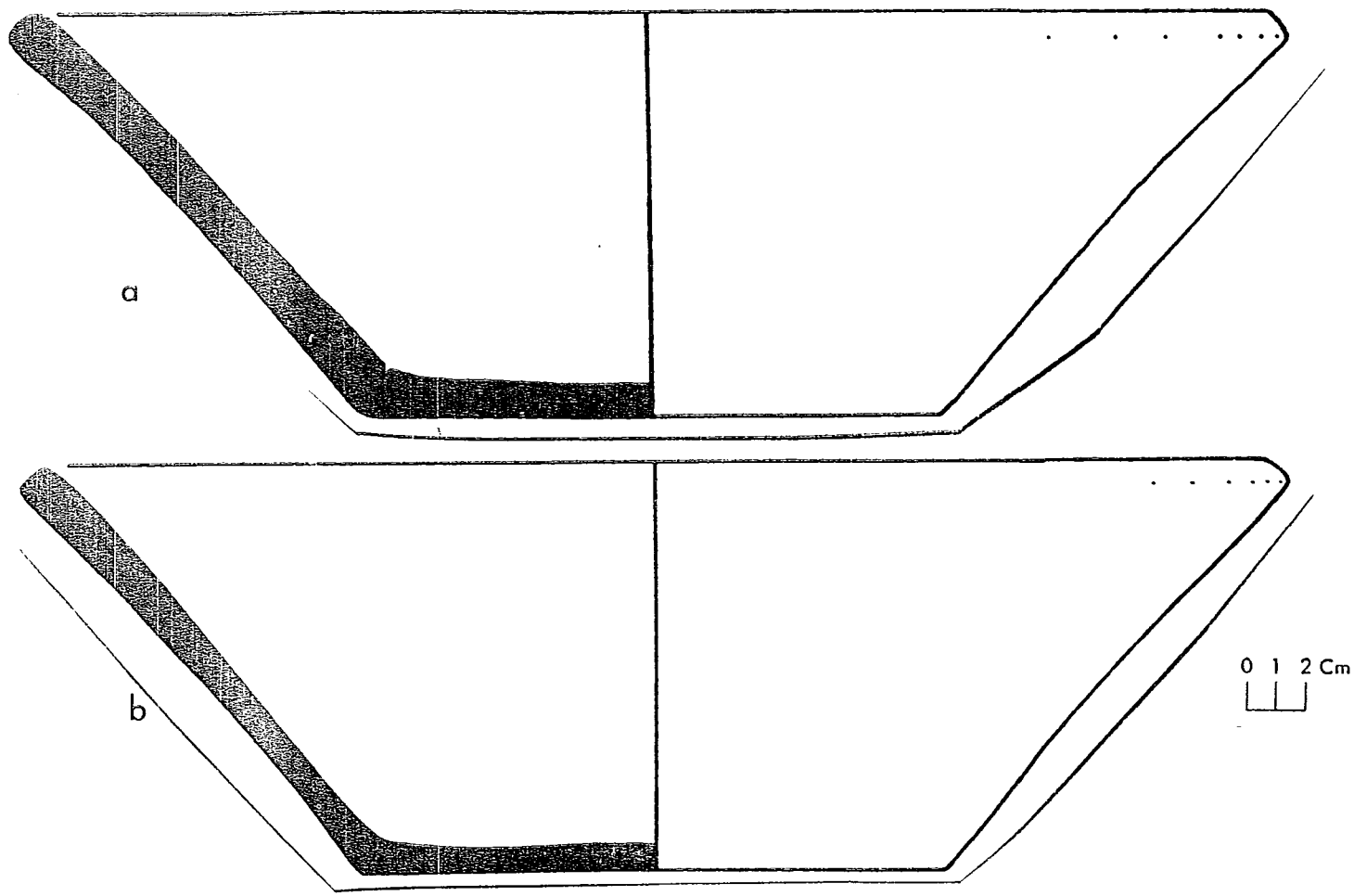


Figure 2-29 Burial T1G-3: Vessels.

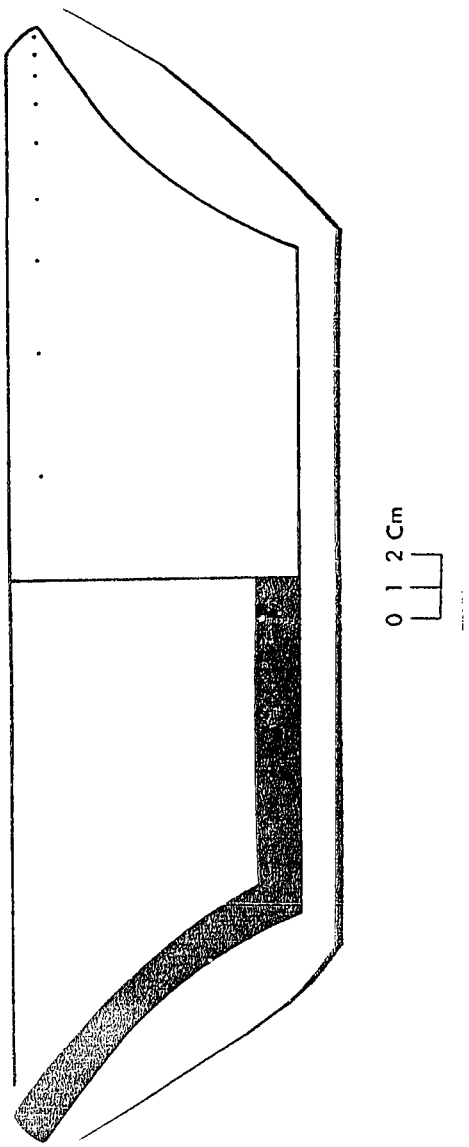


Figure 2-30 Cache T1G-2: Vessel.

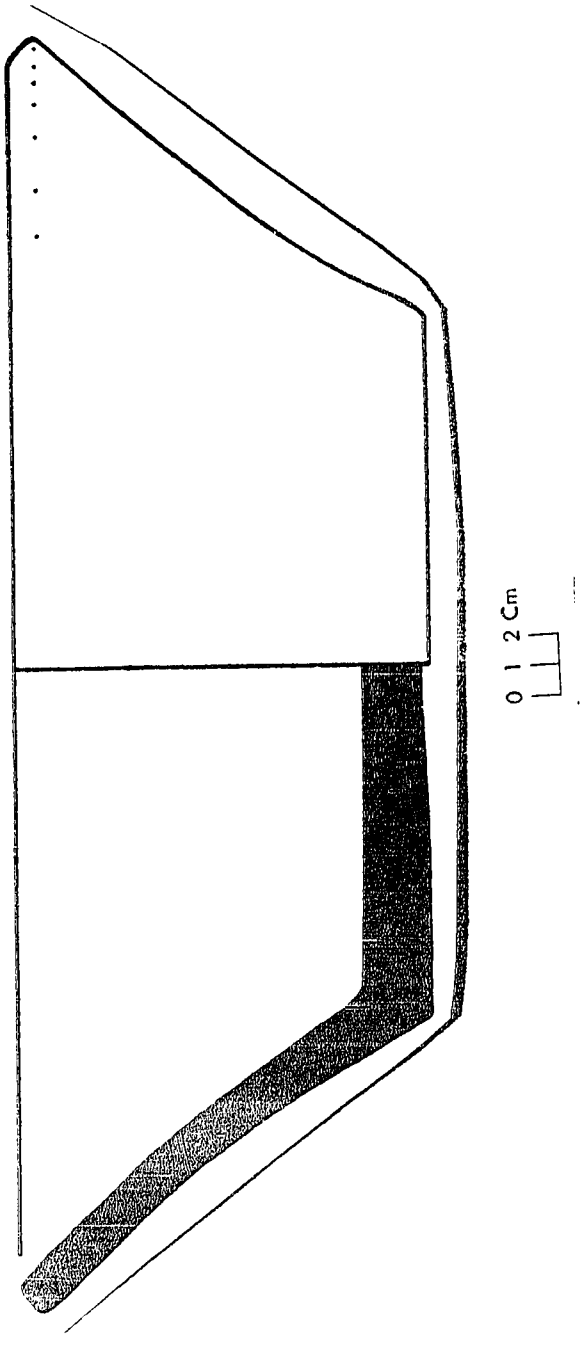


Figure 2-31 Cache T1G-1: Vessel.

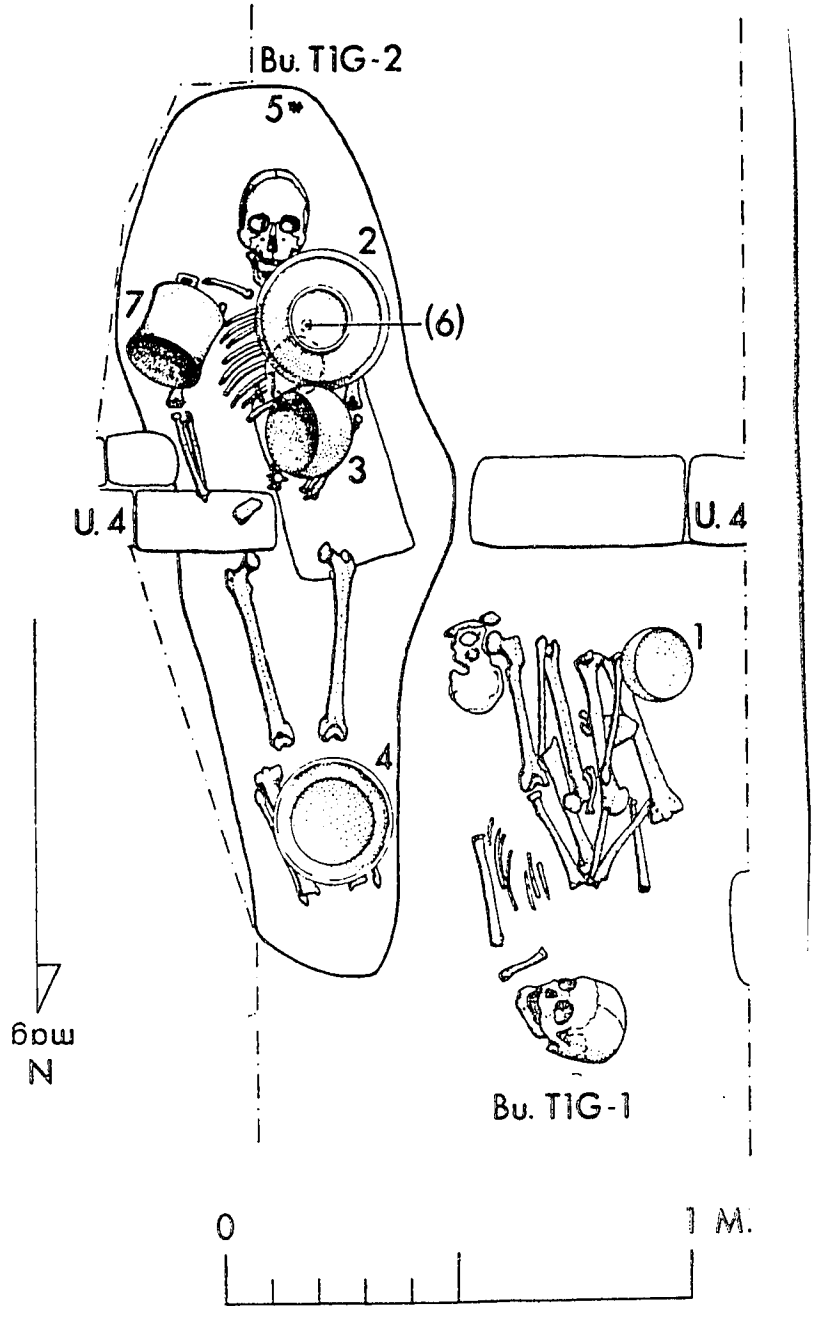


Figure 2-32 Burials T1G-1 and T1G-2: Plans.



Figure 2-33 Burial T1G-1: Vessel.

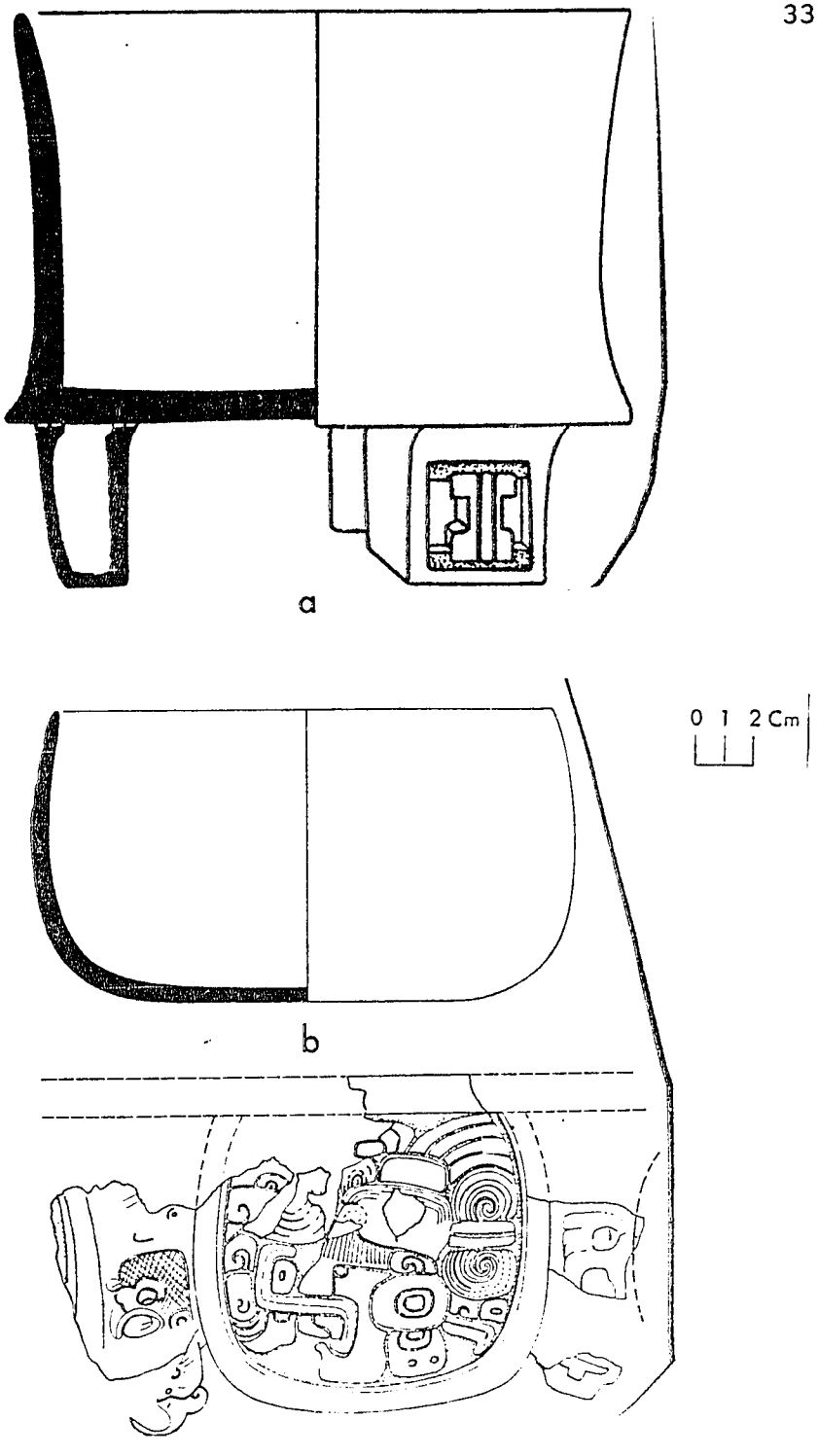


Figure 2-34 Burial T1G-2: Vessels.

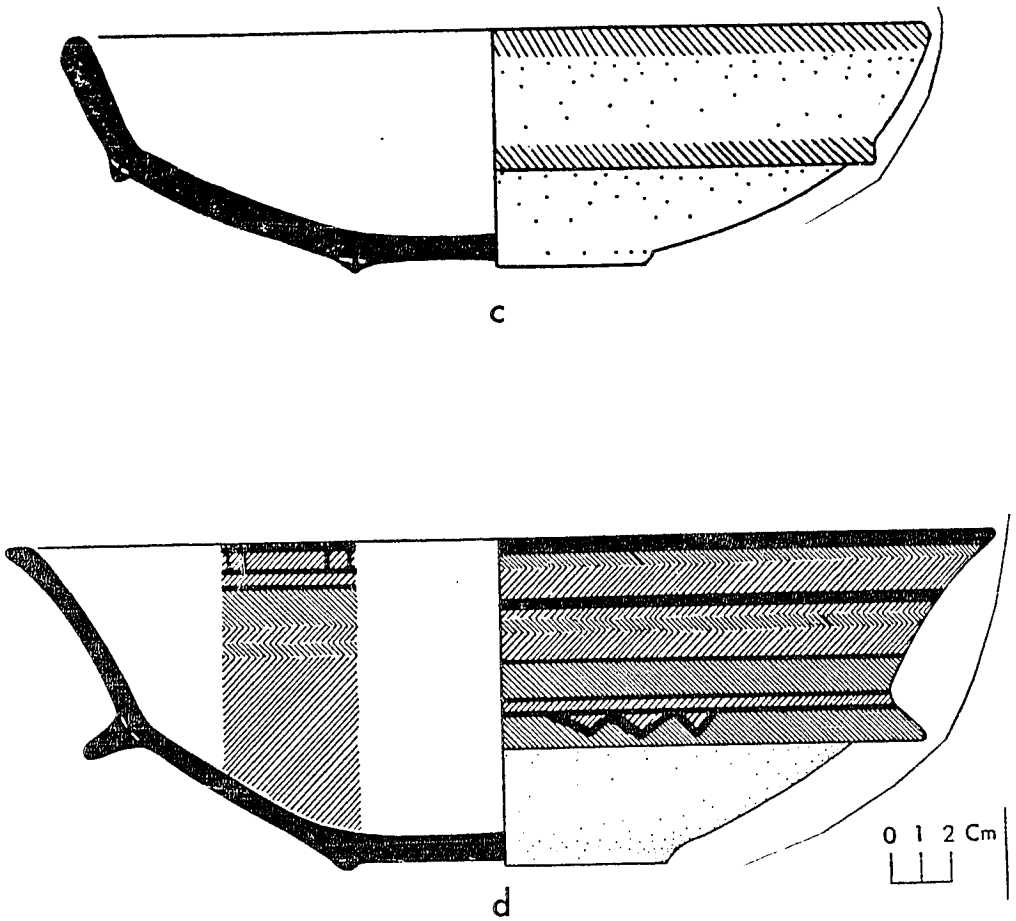


Figure 2-34 Burial T1G-2: Vessels.

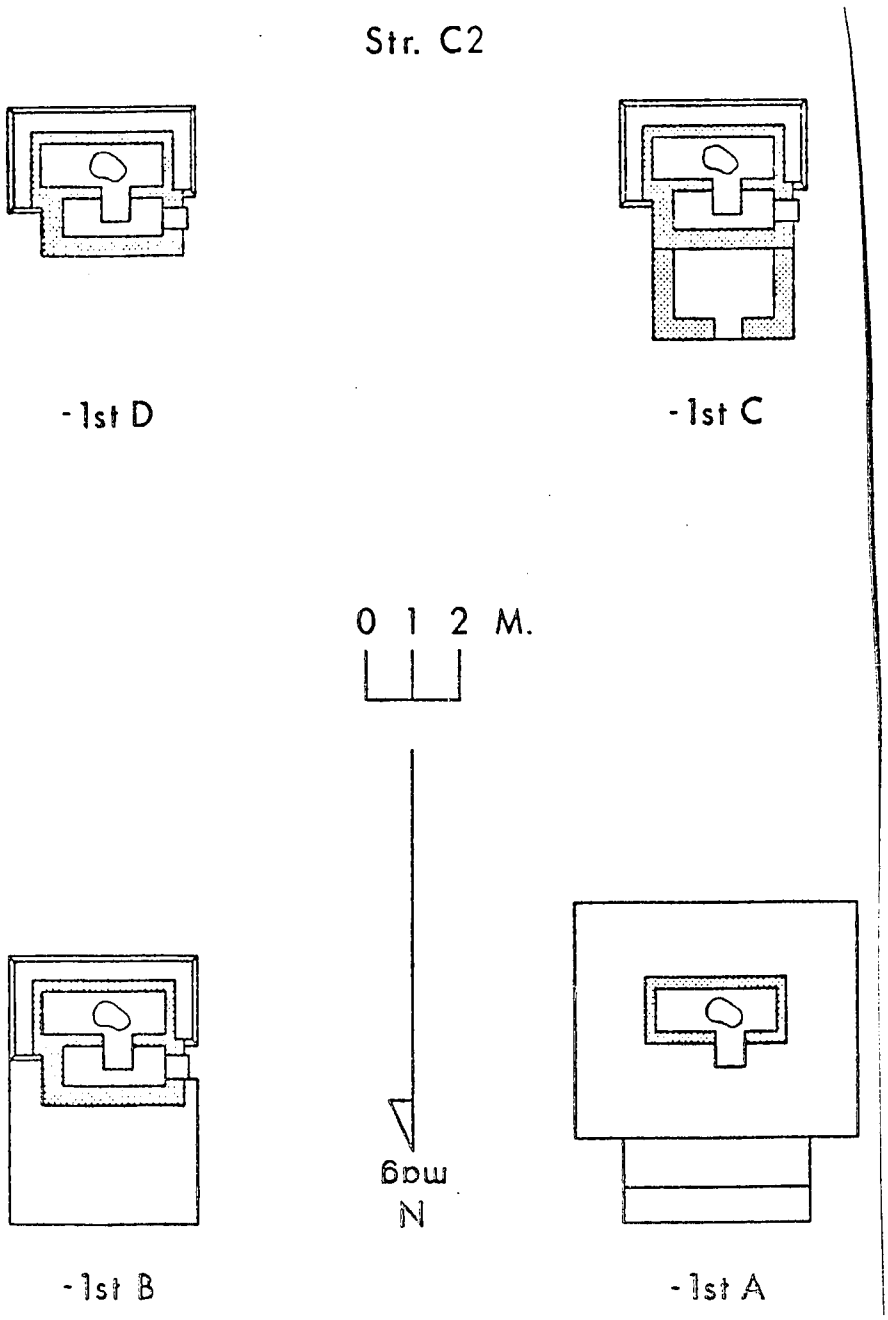


Figure 2-35 Schematized Development of Str. C2-1st.

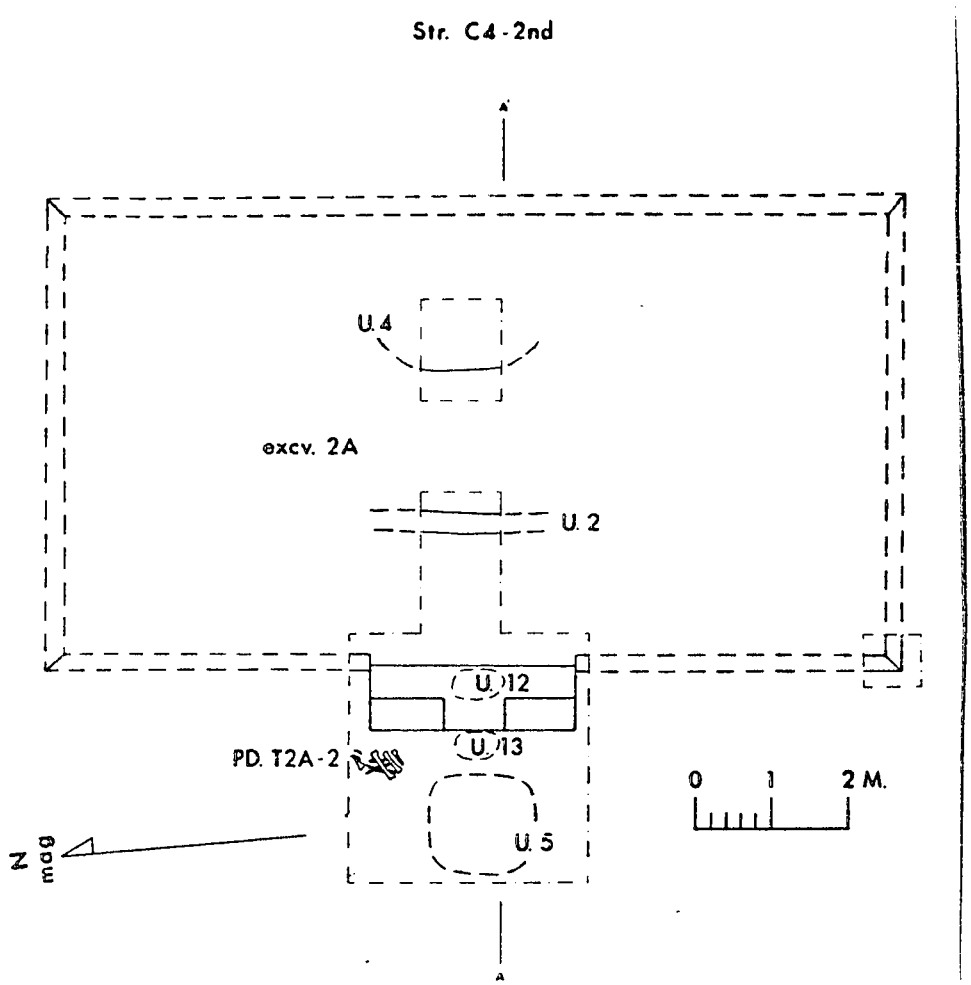


Figure 2-36 Structure C4-2nd: Plan.

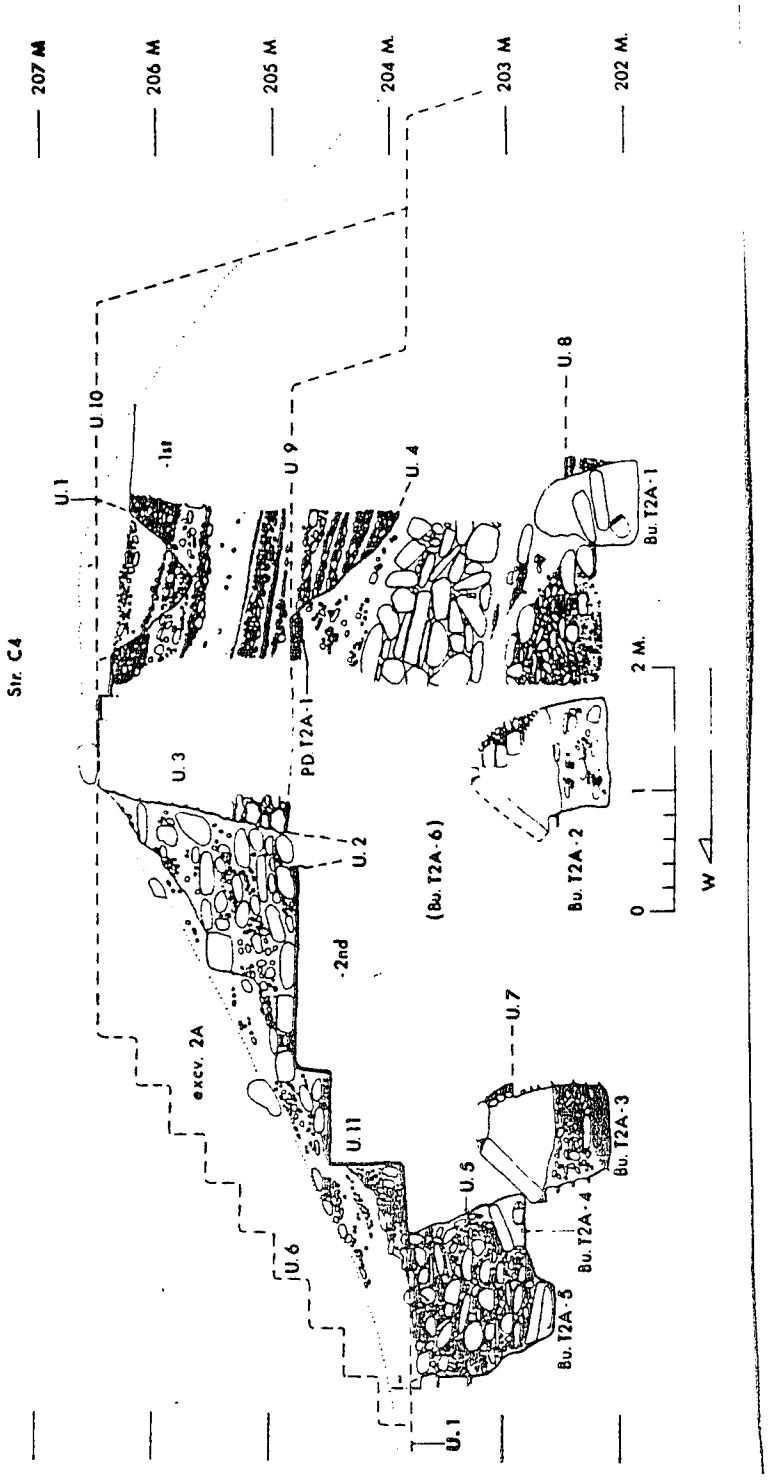


Figure 2-37 Structure C4: Section.

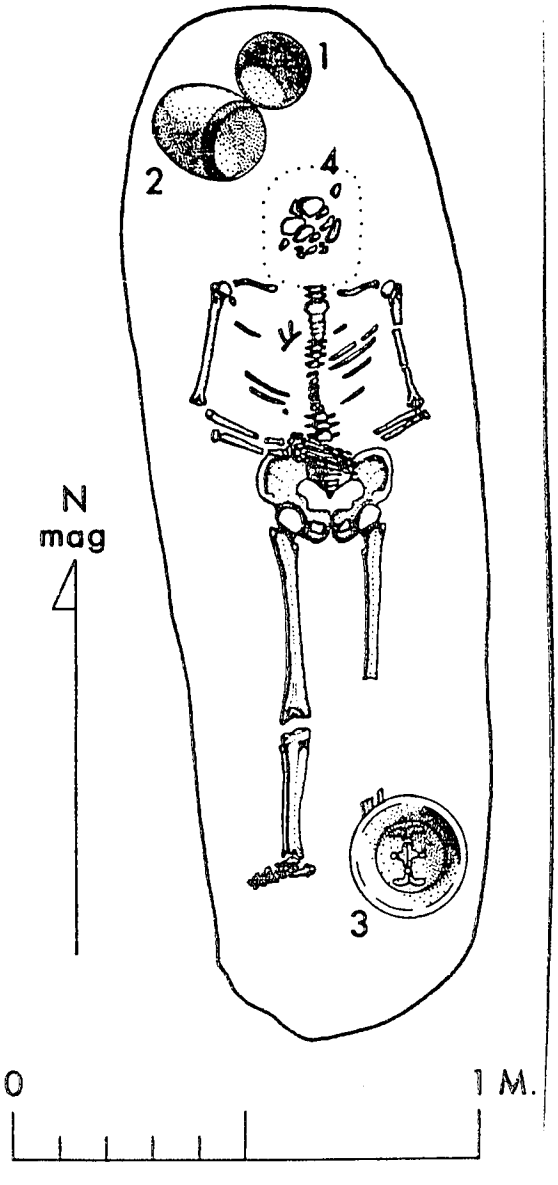


Figure 2-38 Burial T2A-1: Plan.

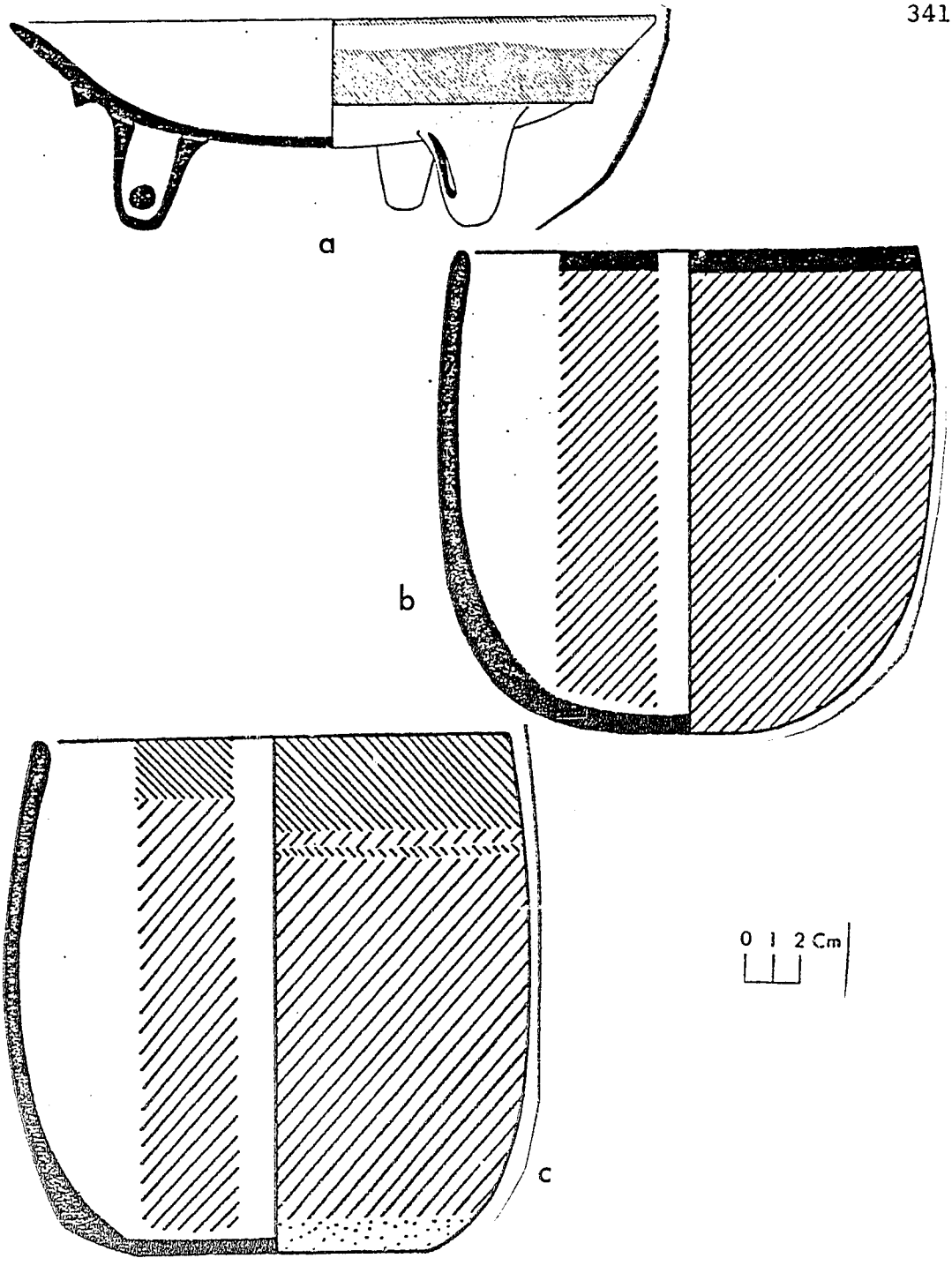


Figure 2-39 Burial T2A-1: Vessels.

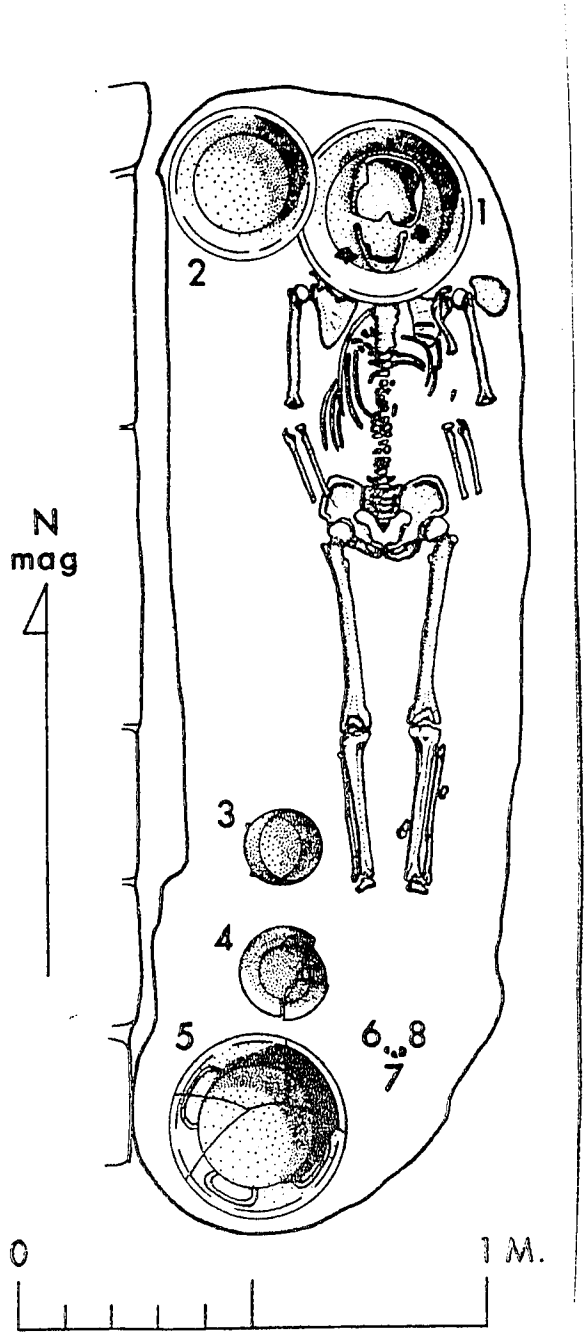


Figure 2-40 Burial T2A-2: Plan.

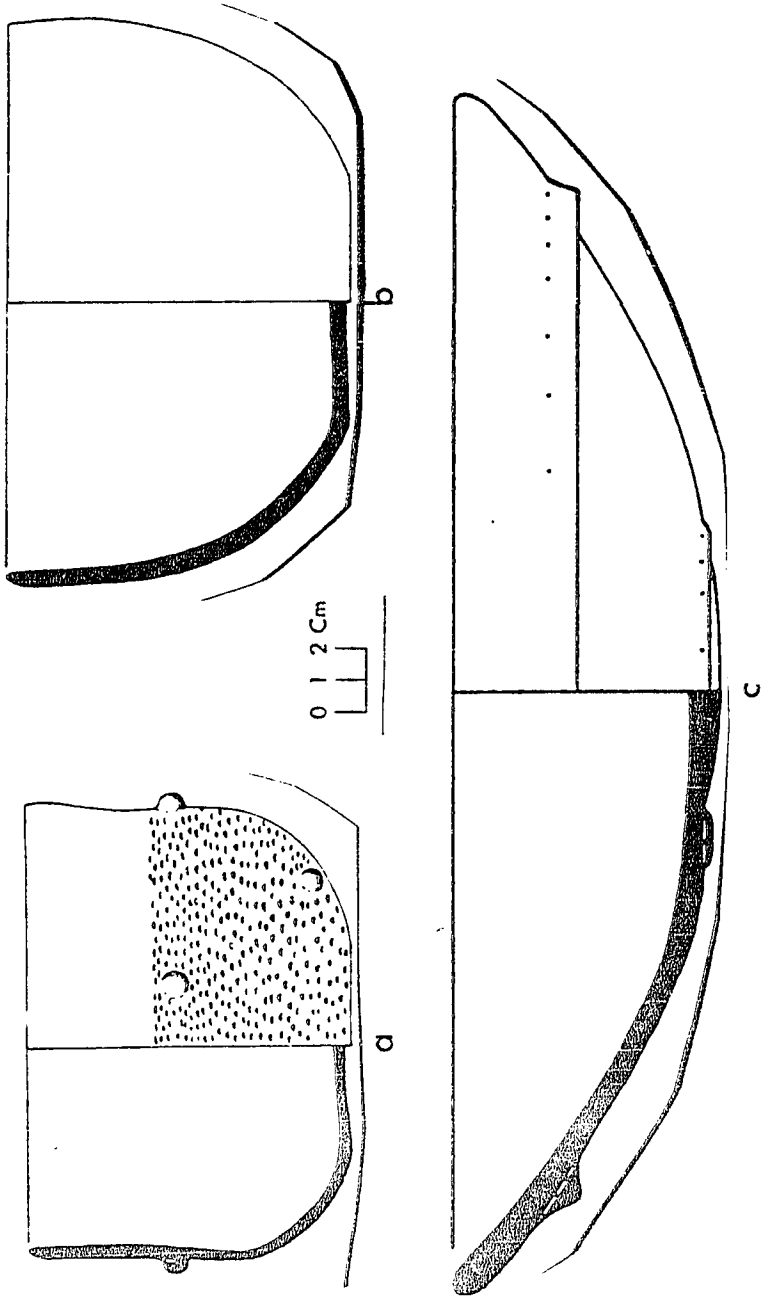


Figure 2-41 Burial T2A-2: Vessels.

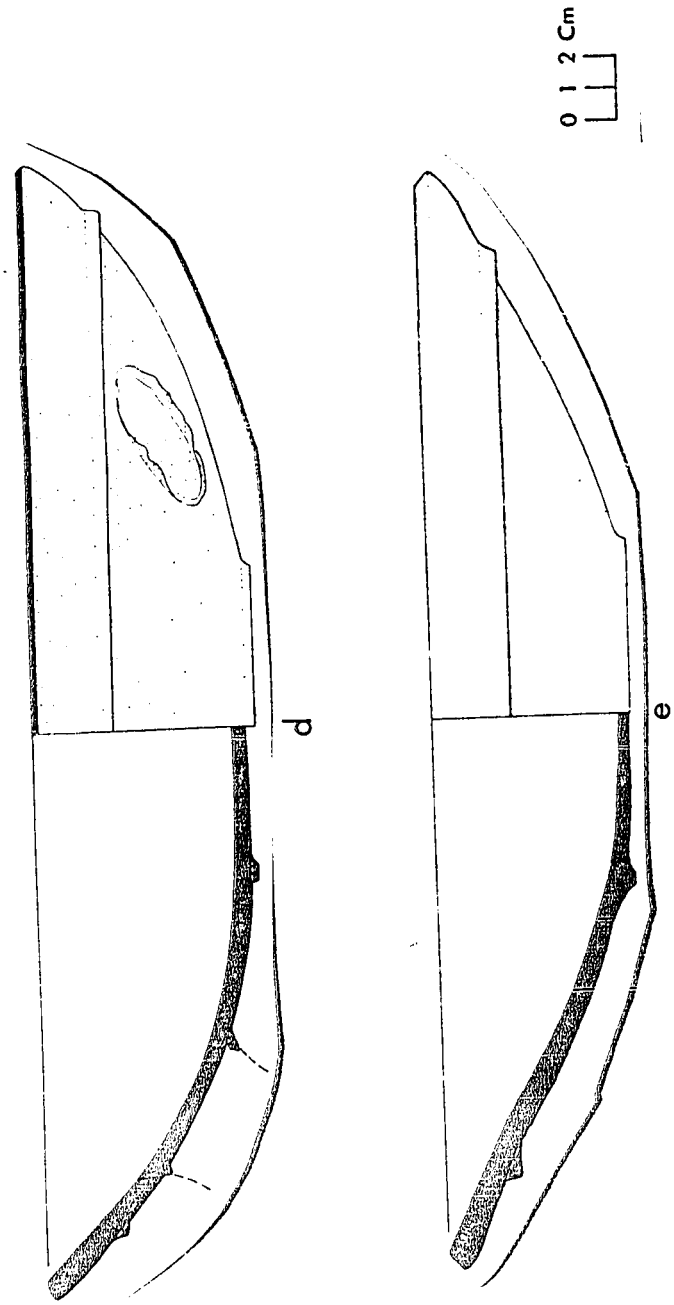


Figure 2-41 Burial T2A-2: Vessels.

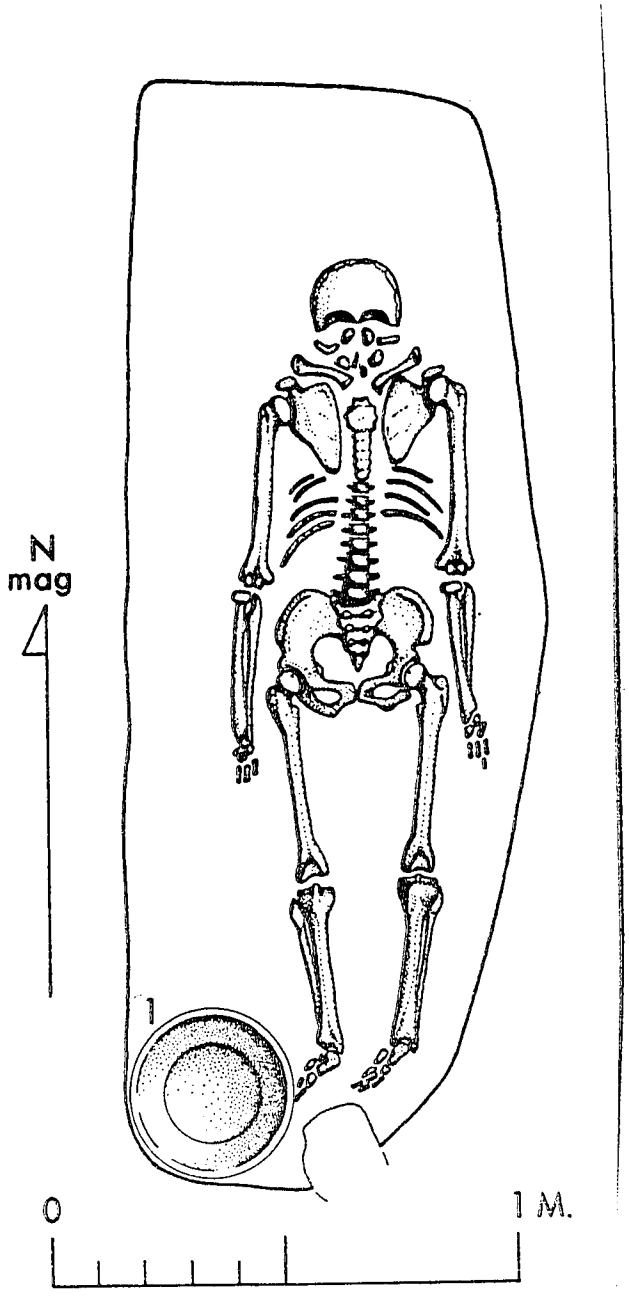


Figure 2-42 Burial T2A-3: Plan.

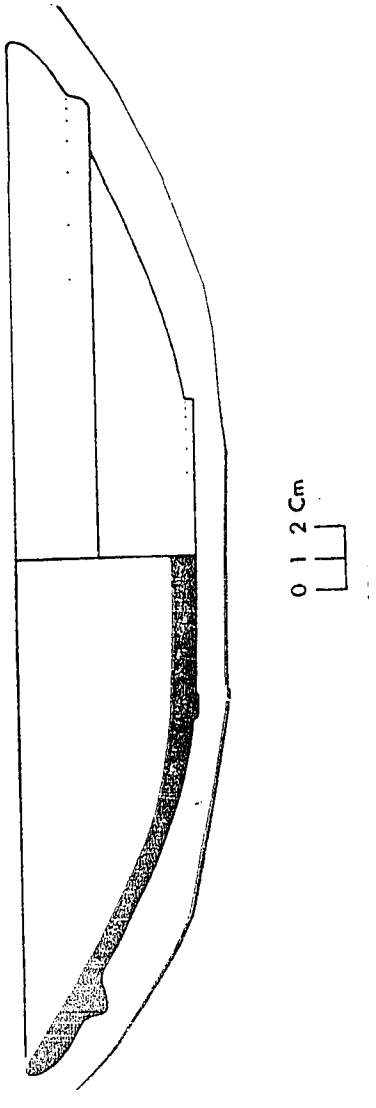


Figure 2-43 Burial T2A-3: Vessel.

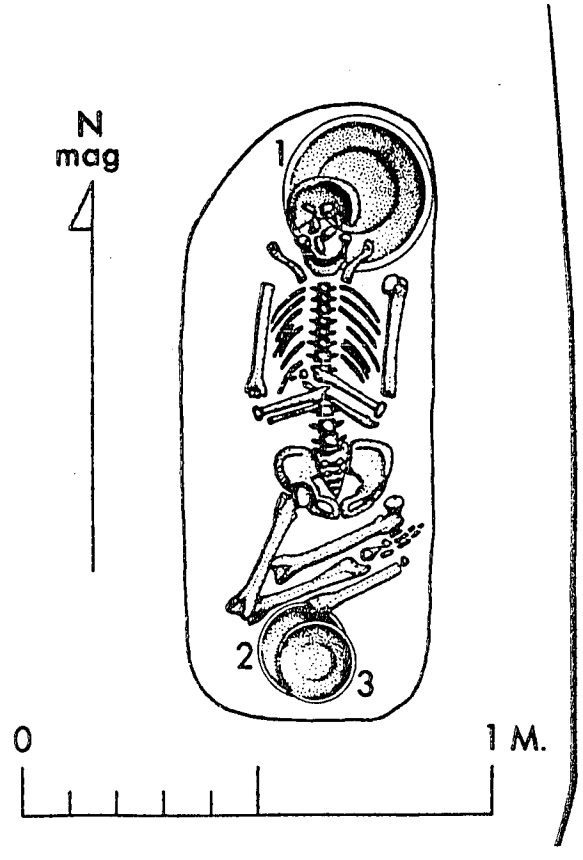


Figure 2-44 Burial T2A-4: Plan.

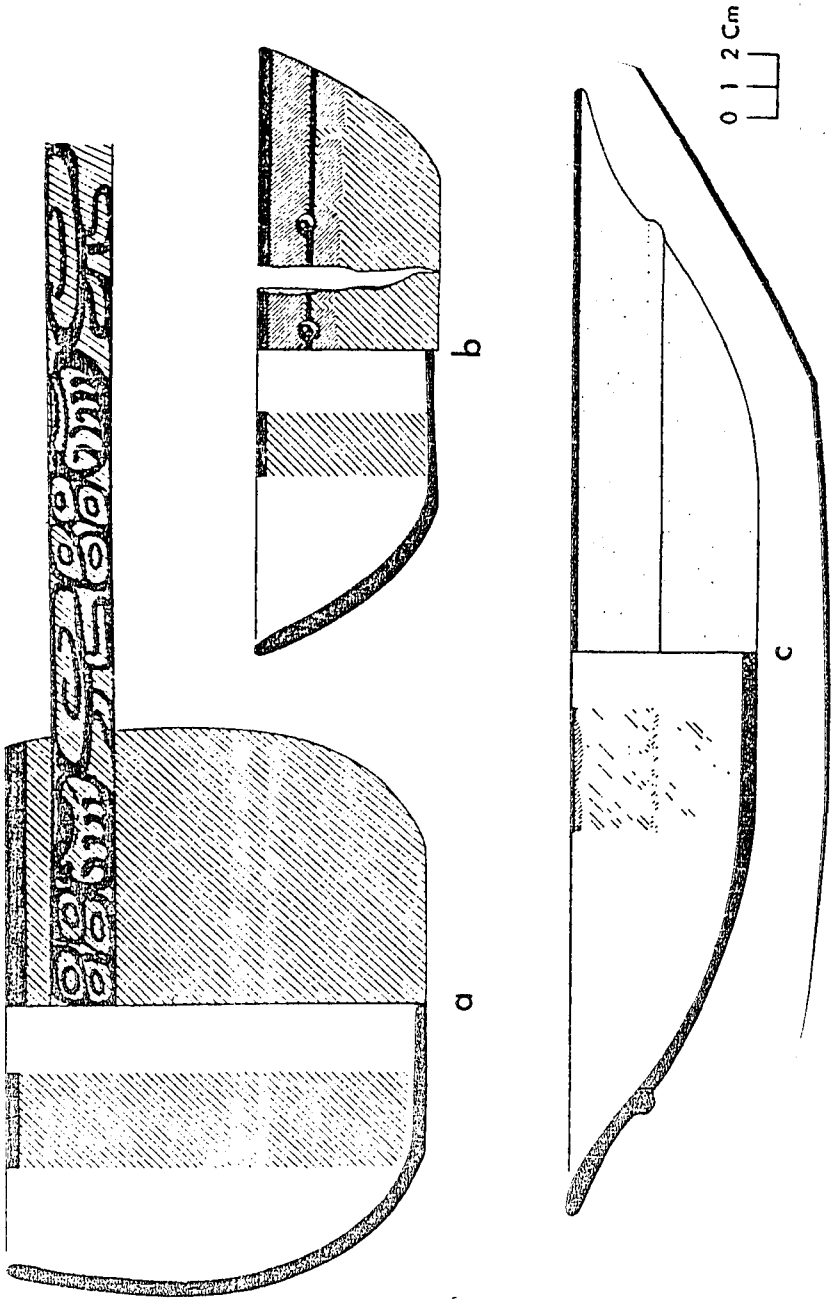


Figure 2-45 Burial T2A-4: Vessels.

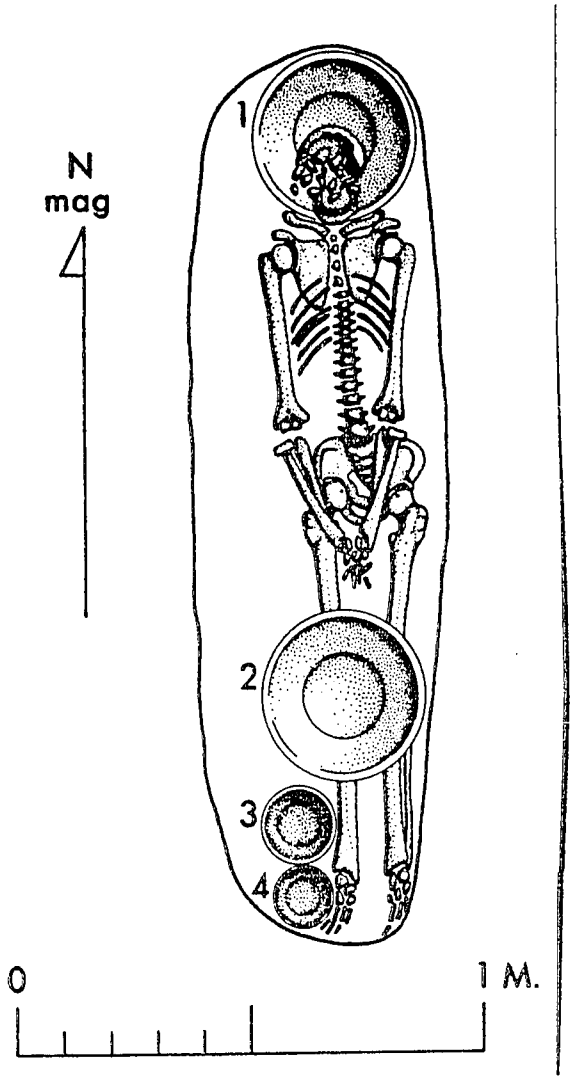


Figure 2-46 Burial T2A-5: Plan.

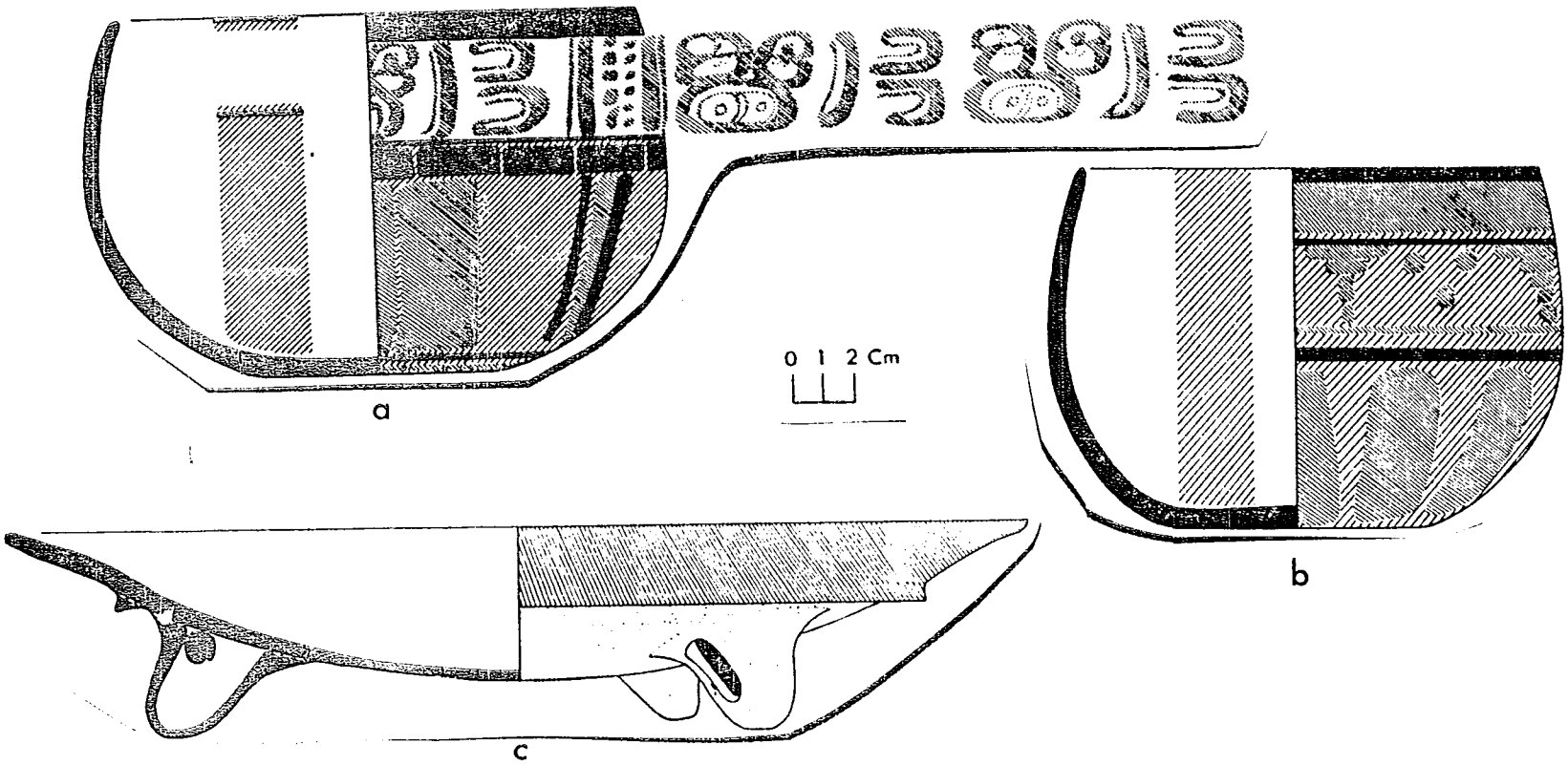


Figure 2-47 Burial T2A-5: Vessels.

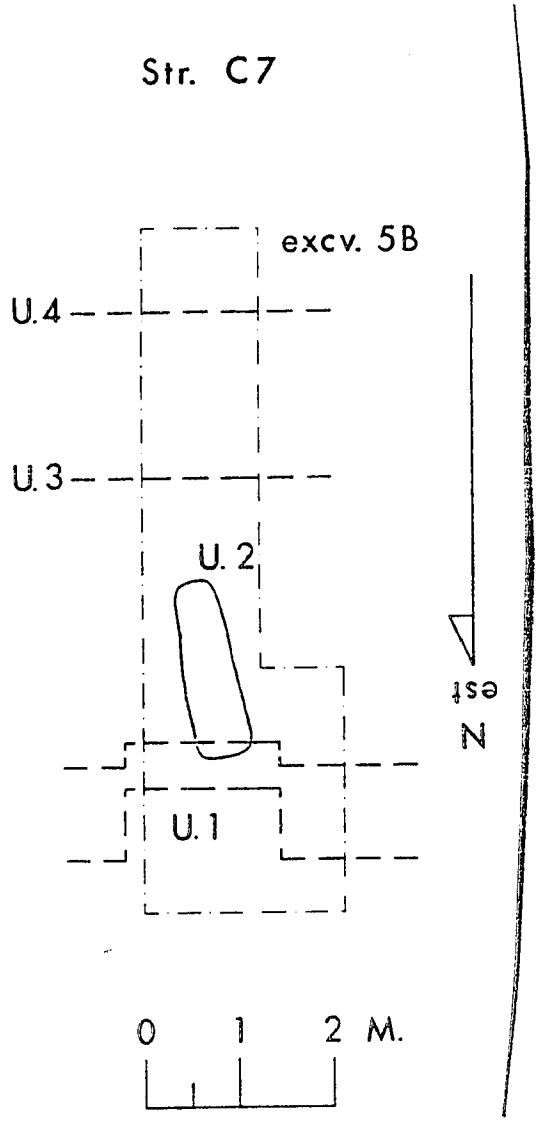


Figure 2-48 Structure C7: Plan of Excavation 5B.

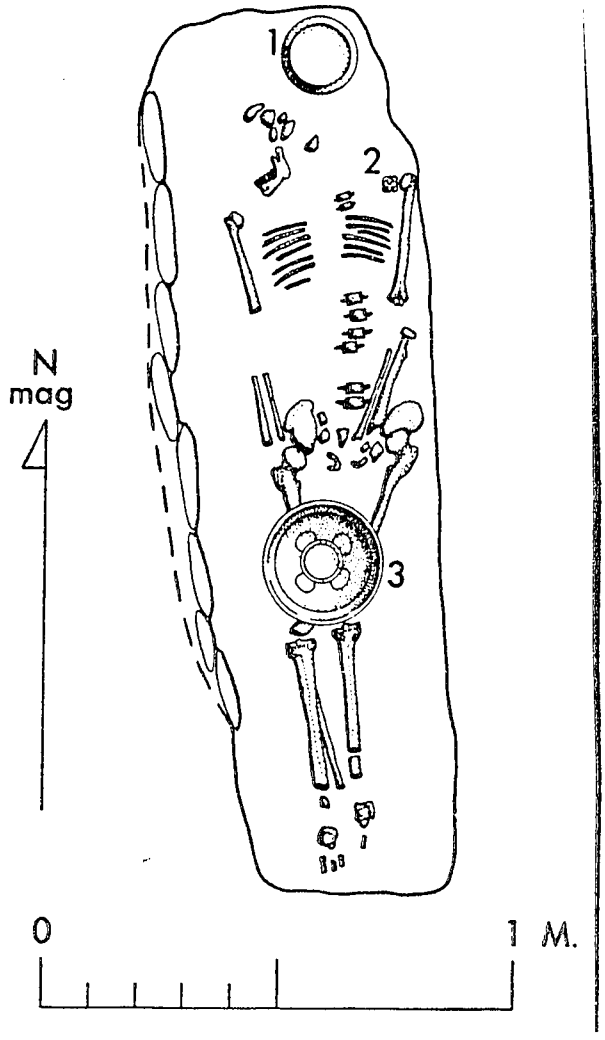


Figure 2-49 Burial T5B-1: Plan.

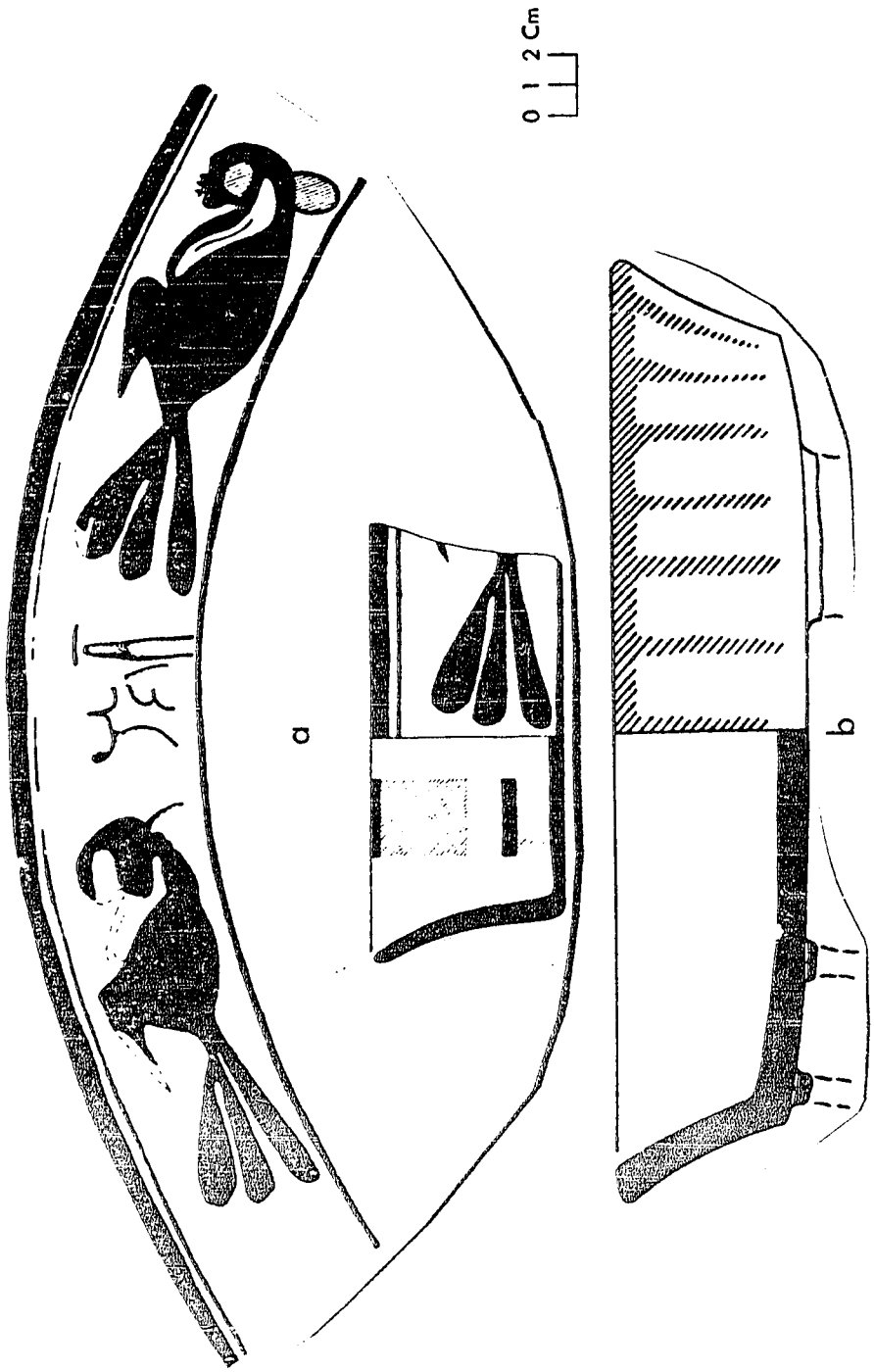


Figure 2-50 Burial T5B-1: Vessels.

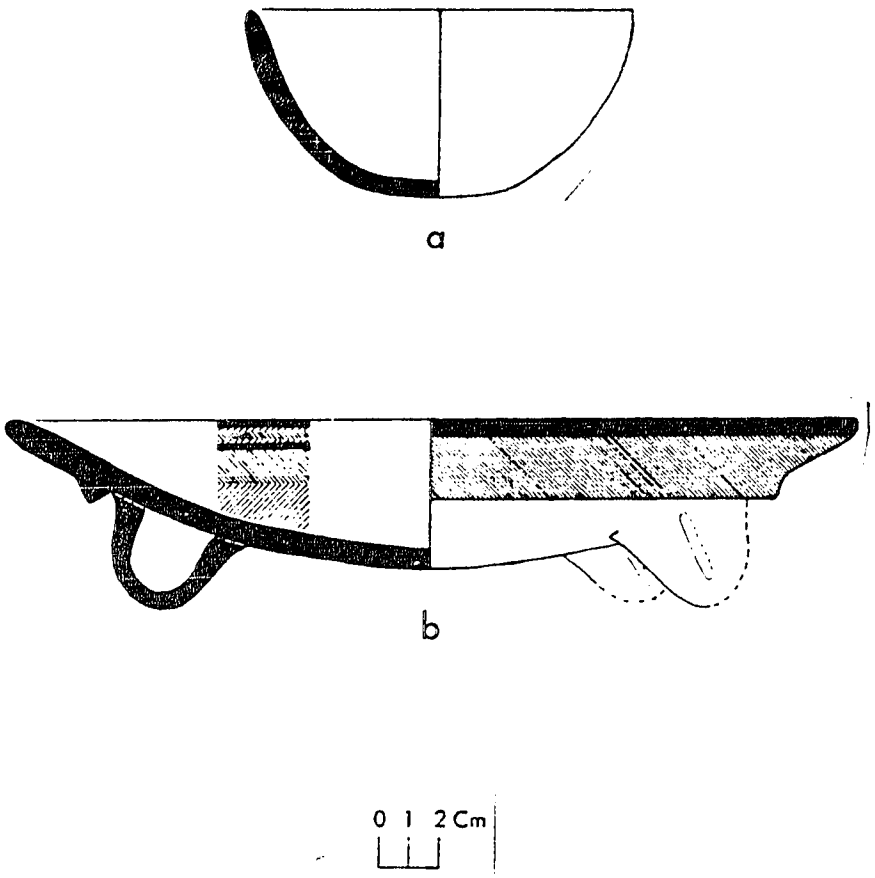


Figure 2-51 Burial T45A-1: Vessels.

CHAPTER III

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT TAYASAL

The site of Tayasal (Figure 3-1) is located on the tip of the Tayasal Penisula and extends from Punta El Boqueron at its western extent to the sites of Yachul and Tan Itza to the east. A tight cluster of buildings, known locally as El Joboito, is tentatively considered to be the eastern boundary of the site of Tayasal; further research may modify this interpretation. The northern limit of the site is not fully defined, but extends towards Punta Vitzil; its southern limit streches along the north shore of the southern arm of Lake Peten and includes the modern village of San Miguel. As now known, the site of Tayasal encompasses an area of some 3 square kilometers and has an expressed structure density of about 132.3 structures per square kilometer (and a suspected density of around twice this amount based on the incompleteness of the extant map and the general 1971 policy of not mapping smaller structures outside the site core).

As a formal site, Tayasal may be tentatively subdivided into five parts. These may essentially be defined as: (1) the Main Group (or "Tayasal Proper"), first recorded by Guthe (1921), which forms part of the western portion of the site (ca. Ø.2Ø square kilometers in area); (2) the Sanjon -

Remoo area (generally, North - Central Tayasal, Str. Gr. 36, and Ensenada Tayasal) which forms the central part of the site and extends an unknown (and largely unmapped) distance to the east (ca. 1.6Ø square kilometers); (3) the Boqueron area (Nothwest Tayasal, West Tayasal, Str. Grs. 34 and 35, Southwest Tayasal, and Punta Trapeche) encapsulating the Main Group of Tayasal to the north and west (ca. Ø.7Ø square kilometers in area); (4) the San Miguel area (West San Miguel, San Miguel Aguada, Str. Gr. 32, and East San Miguel) which extends along the southern side of the site and along the northern shore of the southern arm of Lake Peten (ca. Ø.4Ø square kilometers in area); and (5) El Joboito which probably defines the eastern limit of the site of Tayasal (ca. Ø.1Ø square kilometers in area). Because of the existence of a ballcourt and acropolis at El Joboito, this may be either a separate site (as shown on Figure 1-2) or an eastern outlier for Tayasal.

Excavations were intially undertaken by Carl Guthe (1921, 1922) in the eastern part of the Main Group of Tayasal under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. These investigations, although fully documented in Guthe's copious field notes, were never fully published and are presented here (Str. Gr. 25) in a much expanded form as compared to what originally appeared in the Carnegie Institution Yearbook.

After these early investigations, the site of Tayasal

was not archaeologically excavated until the onset of the 1971 University of Pennsylvania Project.

Much speculation as to the dating of this site was undertaken during this interregnum. Morley (1937-38: III: 421-438) sought to portray Tayasal as very late and thus "modified" Guthe's information (see Cowgill 1963:6). J. Eric S. Thompson (1951) was the first to suggest that Morley's dating of Tayasal's Main Group was incorrect and that the site actually dated largely to the Preclassic and Classic Periods. The Tayasal Project excavations indicate that while the majority of epicentral Tayasal does, in fact, date from these earlier time periods, some construction activity (see Str. T1ØØ) pertains to the Postclassic Period.

Tayasal was first mapped by Carl Guthe in 1921 (Morley 1937-38: V: Plate 2Ø8). He used a transit and tape to record the eastern portion of the Main Group of Tayasal; his map is generally excellent and the 1971 re-mapping of this portion of the site only slightly elaborates on the original. Besides mapping the eastern site core, Guthe also noted many other structures and platforms as existing north of this area, but did not formally record them. From a sketch by Guthe, it is possible to determine that these buildings lay within the area between Strs. T16Ø, T161, and T167 and the Tayasal Acropolis (Str. Gr. 3Ø); this area was not fully mapped in either 1971 or 1977.

Mapping of the site of Tayasal in 1971 was primarily

undertaken by H. S. Loten and Miguel Orrego. They used a plane-table and alidade to produce a contour map for most of epicentral Tayasal. Miguel Orrego further utilized a compass and pace technique to record most of the site which lay to the east, including El Joboito. Peter Galsworthy used a tape and compass to more firmly locate many of the structures in the Sanjon area. Douglas Hancock recorded northern Tayasal near Punta Vitzil with a tape and compass; Loten, probably using a pace and compass method, also mapped in this northern area, immediately to the east.

In general, this 1971 mapping program recorded only the largest structures. Many of the small structures which exist among the larger ones were not mapped. This was due to time constraints and to the lack of man-power to clear the obscuring bush and forest necessary to properly record the site. A more comprehensive mapping program had been scheduled for a 1972 field season which never materialized. Based on the observed frequency of unmapped smaller structures, additional mapping of Tayasal would probably double the concentration of structures now recorded.

Additional mapping was undertaken in 1977. Structure Group 36 was re-mapped using a compass, tape, and triangulation method. Structure T256 and its platform was similarly mapped. A correction was made on the Hancock map of north Tayasal. Additionally, the area south and west of the Tayasal Project Camp was cleared of brush and the

platforms and structures located there were recorded for the first time. Punta Trapeche was similarly recorded. As no lake shore had been recorded in 1971, the entire Punta El Boqueron shore line from Punta Vitzil to San Miguel was mapped using a compass and tape. These newly mapped parts were compiled with the 1971 plans and some notations in the field records to produce the extant Tayasal site map.

TAYASAL: MAIN GROUP

Extensive excavation was undertaken in the Main Group of Tayasal, which includes the area roughly between the western end of the peninsular spine and the San Miguel Aguada. The larger structural remains, representing Tayasal Proper, surmount a promontory overlooking Lake Peten while smaller structures dot the land between the lake shore and this bluff. Most of the Tayasal Main Group has been treated separately under Structure Group headings. The following Structure Groups are within the Main Group and are described in this report (parentheses around a structure indicate that its position within the assigned group is not clear):

Str. Gr. 23: Strs. T52 - T58 and T93 - T100

Str. Gr. 24: Strs. T132 - T136

Str. Gr. 25: Strs. T105, T108, T117, T123 - T125, and T129 - T130

Str. Gr. 26: Strs. T88, T118, (T89), and (T90)

Str. Gr. 27: Strs. T91, T92, and T110

Str. Gr. 28: Strs. T76, T77, T109, and (T75)

Str. Gr. 29: Strs. T79 - T81, and (T78)

Str. Gr. 30: Strs. T82 - T87, and T103

Str. Gr. 31: Strs. T101, T102, T104, T106, T107, and (T74)

Str. Gr. 33: Strs. T113 - T116

Guthe's original description of Tayasal, pertaining wholely to the Main Group at Tayasal and quoted by Morley (1937-38: III: 425), bears repitition here:

> The civic and religious center of Tayasal, as marked by the larger mounds, occupies the western and highest part of the former island, covering an area about 2 kilometers long, from east to west, by 0.75 kilometer wide. The topography is fairly rugged with numerous outcrops of limestone, causing many and sudden irregularities in the surface. The mounds were placed with due regard to these irregularities, and in some cases use was made of natural knolls in their construction. The eastern part of this civic and religious center is lower than the western part, and covered with a dense growth of high underbrush. At the eastern end stands a huge pyramid which commands the entire surrounding country. Another large pyramid marks the western end, which practically coincides with the end of the peninsula itself. The western part is now covered with high grass, which permits the mounds to stand out clearly. In addition to the center of the city, there are, of course, the more outlying districts. Smaller mounds are said to occur as far as 10 kilometers east of the western end of the peninsula.
>
> The highest part of the peninsula, about 0.75 kilometer east of the end promontory, is occupied by a well-defined group of mounds surrounding four principal and four subsidiary plazas....The four principal plazas are arranged in line from east to west, each being at a higher level than the one to the east of it....The western and highest plaza is the summit of a large pyramid, like an acropolis, which is probably partly natural and partly artificial. The four secondary plazas are arranged around the larger ones in a manner implying consideration of the topography. This group probably marks the very center of the fromer

> city's activities. It occupies the very highest part of the peninsula; it is the most closely coordinated group in the city; and within it were found the two hieroglyphic monuments....the stub of a stela with traces of hieroglyphs upon it was found approximately in the center of the second highest of the four larger plazas.

The reference to Tayasal as a former island was probably inserted into this text by Morley since Guthe had determined in his own surveys, and recorded in his field notes, that Lake Peten had probably never risen enough to have isolated the site from the mainland. Guthe's description of the central portion of the Main Group is a tour-de-force and was vividly illustrated in his east-west elevation of this area (Figure 1-3). The large eastern pyramid is most likely Str. T256, which Guthe was not able to locate during his ground surveys but could only see in the distance. The western pyramid is most likely Str. T65 (see Figure 4-1). The smaller mounds to which Guthe refers may either have been in Chaltun Grande or in Cenote; it is doubtful, however, that he ever visited these sites.

TAYASAL: SANJON - REMOO

The central and eastern parts of the site of Tayasal are not as well known as the Main Group. A northern portion of the site, locally known as "Remco," was test-pitted in 1971 and found to yield Preclassic through Postclassic occupation. Descriptions of this part of the site may be found under the headings "North - Central Tayasal," "Ensenada Tayasal," and Str. Gr. 36 (Strs. T311 - T320).

The central part of Tayasal, locally known as "Sanjon," extends inland from the southern bluff and east from the San Miguel Aguada for an unknown distance. Large acropolis platforms and tall pyramidal platforms occur within this area, but the many smaller structures which occur here were not completely mapped. This is especially evident in the eastern part of the Tayasal site map. A brief description of this part of the site is included under the heading "North - Central Tayasal." The excavations undertaken on Str. T121 are also assigned to the central Sanjon area.

TAYASAL: EL BOQUERON

A large portion of the site of Tayasal is composed of small platforms strung out along the edge of Lake Peten. This is especially evident in the portions of the site denoted as El Boqueron and San Miguel. El Boqueron is that portion of Tayasal located on the low lying lands below the peninsular spine that supports the Main Group of Tayasal. The section of the site referred to as El Boqueron separates the Main Group from Lake Peten on its northern, western, and southern sides. In general, the structures within this region are not massive.

A large amount of excavation effort was expended in the El Boqueron area in 1971. This resulted in many test pits being placed in this area. Information on these investigations may be found in the following sections: "Northwest Tayasal," "West Tayasal," "Southwest Tayasal,"

and "Punta Trapeche." Two structure groups in particular - Str. Gr. 34 (Strs. T143 - T145 and possibly T147) and Str. Gr. 35 (Strs. T126 - T128) - are able to be reconstructed quite well from these test excavations. More intensive excavation was also made into Strs. T15, T19, T111, and T112 in the western and southwestern parts of Tayasal. The remains from this portion of the site span the Preclassic to Historic Periods.

TAYASAL: SAN MIGUEL

The southern part of Tayasal is strung out along the northern shore and bluff edge of the southern arm of Lake Peten and encompasses the modern village of San Miguel. Structures T1, T206, and T380, located in this San Miguel area, were intensively excavated. Information pertaining to this portion of the site may be found under the headings "Eastern San Miguel," "Western San Miguel," and "San Miguel Aguada." In general, the majority of the remains from this part of the site date from the Postclassic Period. Tayasal Structure Group 32 (Strs. T119 and T120), of Late Classic and Early Postclassic date, may also be included within this division of the site.

TAYASAL: EL JOBOITO

El Joboito was mapped by Miguel Orrego in July 1971 and represents the easternmost group included on the Tayasal map. It is located approximately 1.6 kilometers east of the Tayasal Main Group. While its structures are tentatively

included within the Tayasal structure series because of the indications of continuous settlement between it and the Main Group, El Joboito may be considered either as a formal Tayasal group (as done here) or as a site in its own right (as indicated on Figure 1-2 for the sake of emphasizing its ambiguous status).

The structures which comprise El Joboito are located on a high promontory immediately north of a white cliff which rises out of Lake Peten and is locally referred to as "Jobo." El Joboito consists of four adjoining plazas. The northernmost plaza area is elevated and contains four structures - two on the western side (Strs. T36Ø and T361), one on the north (Str. T359), and one on the south (Str. T362). The eastern portion of the site has a raised acropolis ringed with buildings on all four sides. The western building (Str. T374) in the acropolis has two smaller structures (Strs. T375 and T376) along its front. This compositional pattern of a long west building with two smaller ones in front of it may also be noted for Strs. T324, T326, and T327 near Ensenada Tayasal in the northern part of the site and for Str. Y51 in the northwestern part of Yachul. West of the acropolis, a long central plaza is dominated by a large northern (Str. T363) and southern (Str. T37Ø) building. A ballcourt (Strs. T364 and T365) is set to the west side of this plaza. The fourth plaza grouping is located just west of Str. T37Ø.

While El Joboito may be seen as simply an eastern outlier for the site of Tayasal, several factors argue for its contemporary existence with Tayasal Proper as an independent entity. The compactness of El Joboito is striking when contrasted with the rest of the expansive site of Tayasal (which rarely presents such a tight cluster of plazas); this, however, may be a specious product of incomplete mapping. The eastern acropolis may also argue for El Joboito's independence; yet, acropoli are quite common for the site of Tayasal and an even more elaborate one (Strs. T352 - T358) occurs half a kilometer north of El Joboito. El Joboito's distance from Tayasal Proper, therefore, may not be an important consideration in its inclusion or exclusion as a formal part of Tayasal.

The ballcourt (Strs. T364 and T365) is perhaps the most important construction arguing for El Joboito's separate existence. The only other ballcourt to occur on the Tayasal Peninsula (Strs. T69 and T7Ø) is located almost 2 kilometers to the west, just north of Str. Gr. 31. This latter ballcourt is smaller than that at El Joboito. The two western buildings (Strs. T36Ø and T361) in the northern El Joboito plaza also may provide a strong argument for the site's separation from Tayasal as this group duplicates what is called "Plaza Plan W" in the Main Group (see discussion following Str. T1Ø7); this plaza plan is believed to be indicative of a specific form of social organization and

development at Tayasal Proper and may be interpreted as meaning that a socially equal group occurred at El Joboito. However, it is peculiar that no groups conforming to "Plaza Plan 2" (Becker 1971; see discussion following Str. T1Ø7) were mapped in this area as it appears that in the Main Group each Plaza Plan W group had an associated Plaza Plan 2 group (see Chapter VII). While El Joboito is presently included as a part of the site of Tayasal because of the almost continuous occupation between the Main Group and this eastern outlier, future excavation at El Joboito may find that its unique features warrant its separation as an independent entity.

STRUCTURE GROUP 23

Structure Group 23 has been assigned to a diverse group of buildings located in the Main Group of Tayasal. It is located southwest of the Tayasal Acropolis, Str. Gr. 30, and is bounded by Str. Grs. 27, 28, 29, and 33. It consists of 15 structures loosely arranged into two tangent plaza areas divided by Strs. T52 and T53. The southern plaza is dominated by Str. T58 on its south and has Str. T55 to its east, Strs. T54, T56, and T57 to its west and Str. T53 to its north. The northern plaza has Strs. T53 and T52 on its southern side and is dominated on its eastern side by a large platform supporting Strs. T93, T94, T95, and T96. Structure T96 is fronted by a stairway which provides access to the summit of the raised substructure platform on which it rests. While the northern side of this plaza is open, its western side is bounded by Strs. T98, T97, and a large low platform which supports Str. T99. Structure T100 is centered in this northern plaza. The function(s) that Str. Gr. 23 served cannot be fully defined although the Str. T93 - T96 platform has the physical appearance of a Group E eastern building.

Two stelae were recovered in the northern plaza area of Str. Gr. 23 in 1971. Tayasal St. 3 (see Str. T100) was recovered from the area immediately northeast of Str. T100. Tayasal St. 4 was found on the summit of the platform supporting Strs. T93 - T96.

The only investigation undertaken in Str. Gr. 32 was the excavation of Str. T1ØØ. This construction is entirely Postclassic in date and indicates that Str. Gr. 23 was formally utilized at least into the Middle Postclassic. It is also suggested that at least Str. T99 is contemporaneous with Str. T1ØØ. This inference is based on the "C" like mapped shape of Str. T99, a common Postclassic structural form for the central Peten area (see Bullard 197Ø: Figs. 3, 11, 13) the proximity of the building to one of known Postclassic date; alternatively, Tourtellot (197Ø) had suggested that "C" shaped buildings are Terminal Classic in date. Further investigation in this portion of Tayasal would probably do much to define the transition from the Classic to Postclassic Periods at the site.

Tayasal Stela 4

Tayasal Stela 4 was noted on a field map by H. S. Loten. He located it immediately west of Str. T94 on the edge of the platform summit. No further information was recovered for this monument in 1971 and it is not known whether this monument was whole or a fragment like Tayasal Stela 3. Based on the existence of Tayasal St. 3 and 4 in Str. Gr. 23, excavation in the vicinity of the platform supporting Strs. T93 - T96 would likely unearth either other parts of these two stelae or fragments of other stelae.

STRUCTURE T1ØØ

Structure T1ØØ is located in the western part of the Main Group of Tayasal between the substructure platform which supports Strs. T93 - T96 and the platform which supports Str. T99. Its location and function may have been analogous to the larger and earlier Str. C5 at Cenote and Str. P1Ø at Paxcaman. The building was selected for excavation because of its central location in Str. Gr. 23. Excavation of it was done under the supervision of M. Rivera and H. S. Loten from June through July 1971.

Excavations 8A and 8B

Both vertical and horizontal excavation was undertaken on Str. T1ØØ in an attempt to define its building plan and its construction history. From the surface, Str. T1ØØ presented an amorphously shaped mound roughly 1.4 m in height (see Figure 3-2). Excavation began with a south side trench to locate the corners (excv. 8A) and with an east - west axial trench through the structure (excv. 8B).

Excavation 8A revealed the southern part of Str. T1ØØ by clearing operations exterior to the structure wall (U. 1) and above the latest preserved plaza surface (U. 2). These investigations followed the southern exterior wall of Str. T1ØØ for its entire 6.25 m length; they also exposed the structure along its western side for a distance of 1.4 m at which point the outset stairway of Str. T1ØØ was encountered. This projection consisted of the first step,

extending Ø.5 m west of the building.

Excavation 8B (Figure 3-3) was a 1.1 m wide trench dug through the approximate center of Str. T1ØØ and later widened to 1.25 meters. Eventually, the trench attained a length of 9.25 meters. Excavation 8B was slightly diagonal to Str. T1ØØ, oriented slightly northeast and southwest of the building axis. Most of the construction matrices encountered in this excavation were comprised of dry stone coring and this occasionally made it difficult for the excavators to discern the stratigraphy.

Structure T1ØØ-2nd

During the deep trenching of Str. T1ØØ, an alignment one-course in height (U. 3) was encountered in the eastern portion of excv. 8B, buried beneath the fills for later versions of Str. T1ØØ. This wall was formally faced on its eastern side and represents the first known construction at this locus. Unit 3 runs from southwest to northeast at a different orientation than its successors; its orientation was not recorded. Unit 3 also rested directly on one of the latest plaza floorings (U. 1). No correponding western facing was found during excavation, so nothing more is known about the form of Str. T1ØØ-2nd. It would appear that this construction was almost entirely dismantled prior to re-building at the locus. This suggests that the form of Str. T1ØØ-2nd may have differed from that of Str. T1ØØ-1st or that the function of the subsequent structures may have

been distinct. Based on the recovered stratigraphy (i. e., U. 1 is Chilcob in date), Str. T1Ø0-2nd may be dated to the Postclassic Period.

Structure T1Ø0-1st-B

The majority of the remains recovered in excv. 8A and excv. 8B are from Str. T1Ø0-1st-B. The upper plastered summit (U. 4) of Str. T1Ø0-1st-B was recovered beneath the fill for the last construction (Str. T1Ø0-1st-A). The dimensions of the Str. T1Ø0-1st-B substructure are Ø.9 m high, ca. 5 m by 5.25 m on its top and ca. 6.75 m by 6.75 m at its base with a western Ø.5 m stairway projection. This stairway, which was also utilized by Str. T1Ø0-1st-A, had treads of differing depths and heights (see Figures 3-2 and 3-3). The lowest step rose 3Ø cm and had a tread of 52 cm; the intermediate step, which rose to the same height as U. 1, rose 35 cm in height and had a tread of 68 cm; the upper step was formed by the riser for the Str. T1Ø0-1st-B summit and rose 25 cm in height. The rear facing of Str. T1Ø0-1st-B (U. 1) had a total estimated height of 7Ø cm and its crude, unfaced masonry was probably covered by a thick layer of plaster. Structure T1Ø0-1st-B was probably originally quadrilateral in shape, but had a slightly bowed and wider eastern side, when found, which provided it with a pseudo-pentagonal form. The summit of Str. T1Ø0-1st-B apparently occupied an area of about 26.25 square meters and may have supported a perishable building, although no traces

of this were found.

The fill for Str. T1ØØ-1st-B comprised a lower bedding of loose gray-colored mortar upon which was placed a dry rock fill. The stones in this rock fill were nodules and boulders and not quarry-broken. Both of these fill matrices were in turn capped by U. 4. At the time of construction of Str. T1ØØ-1st-B, it would appear that the plaza area to the west of the structure was re-surfaced (U. 4) as the first course of the stairway projection does not lie on the underlying plaza floor, but on a bedding of fill which is seemingly continuous with the lower matrix of structure fill. On the eastern side, the structure was built on a partial plaza flooring (U. 1) which may only precede the latest plaza surface (U. 4) by a short time. Both U. 1 and U. 4 directly overlay an earlier, continuous plastered plaza surface (U. 2).

Burial T8B-1

Prior to the construction of Str. T1ØØ-1st-B, a circular pit (U. 7) was dug through all pre-existing plaza floors (U. 1 and U. 2) and a cist burial was deposited. Burial T8B-1 may be interpreted as being dedicatory to the construction of Str. T1ØØ-1st-B as it occupies the locale that was to become the center of that structure. The bones of Bu. T8B-1 were tightly encased in the mortar and stone which filled U. 7. The individual was tightly flexed with the pelvis to the east and the face pointing west. The left

leg crossed over the facial portion of the skull; the right leg was to the rear of the skull. Most of the recovered bone was very poorly preserved and consisted of crushed long bones and skull fragments, heavily encrusted with limestone deposits. The teeth that were recovered were worn and some had caries. Based on the amount of wear on the teeth and the massiveness of the nuchal area of the skull, the individual in Bu. T8B-1 was probably an adult male. Based on stratigraphic considerations and recovery lot analysis, Bu. T8B-1 minimally dates to the Middle Postclassic Period (Cocahmut). The flexed position of the individual also conforms to other recorded Late Postclassic burial patterns (Santa Rita - D. Chase 1981). No artifactual items (at least of a non - perishable nature) accompanied the interment.

Structure T1Ø0-1st-A

Structure T1Ø0-1st-A represented a simple heightening of Str. T1Ø0-1st-B through the addition of a Ø.45 m high building platform on top of U. 4 to produce a summit which rose 1.35 m above the associated plaza. This upper terrace, which measured roughly 3.2 m east - west and 3.6 m north - south, may or may not have taken the pseudo-pentagonal shape of the earlier Str. T1Ø0-1st-B; it is conceptualized here as being simply rectilinear.

Immediately prior to the construction of Str. T1Ø0-1st-A (U. 8, U. 9, U. 1Ø), an excavation (U. 6) was

made for the placement of PD. T8B-1. Although it cannot be securely demonstrated that U. 6 was dug prior to and not after the construction of Str. T1ØØ-1st-A (because of the lack of preservation of its summit floor, U. 9, it is believed that U. 6 was excavated prior to construction since PD. T8B-1 represents an analogous deposit to Bu. T8B-1, deposited prior to the construction of Str. T1ØØ-1st-B.

The only dry rock fill in Str. T1ØØ-1st-A, relatively common in Str. T1ØØ-1st-B, occurs in and above PD. T8B-1, probably as a result of capping the cist with fill material removed from Str. T1ØØ-1st-B. Only the front facing (U. 5) of Str. T1ØØ-1st-A was exposed by excavation. Unit 5 had fallen forward, but basically consisted of a single course of large limestone boulders, about Ø.4Ø to Ø.44 m in height, vertically placed in line. The rear facing of Str. T1ØØ-1st-A (U. 8) had completely collapsed and the associated summit flooring (U. 9) had decomposed. It is estimated, however, that this flooring covered an area of approximately 11.5 square meters. Because of its size, it is doubted that Str. T1ØØ-1st-A ever supported anything other than a small perishable building (of which no traces were found). Based on the multitude of censer fragments which littered its summit and on the re-located Tayasal St. 3 to its northeast, Str. T1ØØ-1st-A was likely utilized as a ceremonial platform or "raised shrine" (Proskouriakoff 1962:9Ø).

Problematic Deposit T8B-1

Problematic Deposit T8B-1 consisted of a stone slab cist placed at the bottom of U. 6. It probably represented a dedicatory deposit for Str. T1ØØ-1st-A, but was never capped with a covering stone. The deposit was composed of four large stone slabs (each ca. 32 cm in height, 25 cm in width, 12 cm in depth) set upright around a basal, horizontally - laid slab. These four stones enclosed a space 2Ø cm wide, high, and deep; it is possible that they were once all capped with a wooden slab, but no evidence for this was recovered. The only known similar examples of such cists are from Piedras Negras (Satterthwaite 1954, Part VI, No. 4; A. Chase in press), where they were also dated to the Postclassic. At Piedras Negras, in Str. O-7, these cists were accompanied by small, round, stone altars; at least one small altar was also recovered in excavations into Str. T1ØØ. This altar was photographed on the side of excv. 8B, but its provenience was not recorded, nor was it catalogued or formally measured. It has been suggested that this stone cist - altar complex may also occur at Topoxte and that it will become more evident as a Postclassic trait with more excavations in Postclassic contexts (A. Chase in press). Based on analogy with the Piedras Negras examples, the Str. T1ØØ-1st-A cist probably held cremated human remains.

Tayasal Stela 3 (Figure 3-4)

A stela fragment was recovered to the northwest of Str.

T1ØØ in 1971. This fragment has a maximum length of 62 cm, a maximum width of 34 cm, and a maximum 1.5 cm carving depth. Tayasal Stela 3 is formed from a very hard yellow crystalline limestone which is, nonetheless, fissured and pitted. The fragment consists of the lower part of a stela which stylistically dates to the Early Classic Period. The front of the stela exhibits a standing figure with both feet facing towards the viewer's right while one side of the fragment has the eroded remains of a glyphic panel; an "Ik" glyph (T5Ø3) is visible on this side. The bottom of the stela, 24 cm below the carved design, is very ragged; it is not certain as to whether it represents the original butt. It is also uncertain whether Tayasal St. 3 is associated with Str. T1ØØ or the platform supporting Strs. T93 - T96. In either case, however, the Early Classic stela is known to not be in its original location. Its placement northeast of Str. T1ØØ would suggest that it had been moved there at a later date. If this is the case, the location of Tayasal St. 3 may be indicative of Postclassic repositioning of an earlier monument, an activity extensively documented at Tikal (Satterthwaite 1958).

Platform Relationships to the Structure T1ØØ Locus

Four distinct plaster floors were encountered during investigations in the vicinity of Str. T1ØØ. The earliest of these surfaces (U. 3) was found in a shallow investigation made in the western part of excv. 8B. No

excavations were made below U. 3 and it was not encountered during the excavation of U. 7, indicating that it either does not exist under this part of Str. T1ØØ or that it was severely eroded and was not noticed by the excavators. Underlying the whole of Str. T1ØØ is a plaza surface (U. 2) which may be tentatively dated as Late Classic based on sherd content in its fill; U. 2 was visible in the sides of U. 7.

Overlying U. 2 is a plaza surface (U. 1) of Postclassic date based on the ceramics in its fill. This surface was preserved only beneath the eastern portion of Str. T1ØØ and melded with U. 2 at its western extent. During excavation, the investigator noted that U. 1 was worn and broken under Str. T1ØØ and that it was entirely gone in some places. It may be, therefore, that U. 1 substantially predates the construction of any part of Str. T1ØØ-1st. The latest flooring (U. 4) was not revealed during excavation, but is hypothesized because of the height of the stairway (U. 2) for Str. T1ØØ-1st-B above the earlier plaza surface (U. 2). Functionally, U. 4 may be equivalent to U. 1, upon which Str. T1ØØ-2nd's rear wall (U. 1) rests, but temporally U. 4 would be later than U. 1. It may be that a later flooring, of the same date as U. 4, covered U. 1 on the eastern side of Str. T1ØØ, but that this surface has totally eroded.

Recovery Lots in the Structure T1ØØ Locus

Artifactual material was recovered from beneath two of

the earlier platform floors used prior to the construction of Str. T1ØØ. The earlier of these two surfaces (U. 2) overlay ballast material composed of fist-sized rocks bound in lime mortar. This matrix (Lot T8A/2) contained Late Classic (Hobo) sherd material (some with snail shell inclusions), 2 obsidian blade fragments, 1 stone crystal, 2 flint chips, 1 pottery figurine fragment of unknown date, and 5 ceramic censer fragments of unknown date. The later surface (U. 1), which partially overlay U. 2, was constructed during Early Postclassic (Chilcob, early facet) times based on the pure Augustine sherd material in its fill (Lot T8B/2); 4 censer fragments were also recovered from beneath U. 1. No artifactual material was recovered which may be associated with Str. T1ØØ-2nd.

Prior to the construction of Str. T1ØØ-1st-B, Bu. T8B-1 was deposited. Although not accompanied by any surviving objects, the sherds in the fill encasing the bones included Paxcaman ceramic material, indicating a minimal Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) date for the burial (Lot T8B/5). Structure T1ØØ-1st-B was built using a dry stone core. The ceramic material from this fill (Lot T8B/4) included Late Classic (Hobo) and Postclassic (Chilcob and Cocahmut) material as well as 1 pottery figurine fragment of Early Postclassic (Chilcob) date, 1 ceramic censer fragment of unknown date, and 1 fragmentary flint biface ovate. The fill material for Str. T1ØØ-1st-A also had a dry stone core

with a more densely packed matrix above it. Artifacts from within this modification (Lot T8B/3) included 1 ceramic censer fragment of unknown date and 1 obsidian blade fragment; the sherds were generally Late Classic (Hobo) in date.

Within the smaller, cobble-sized stones and black dirt which covered Str. T1Ø0 (Lots T8A/1 and T8B/1) were 5 censer fragments (1 of definite Postclassic date), 1 pottery figurine fragment of probably Early Postclassic (Chilcob) date, three fragmentary obsidian blades, and 1 flint biface ovate. The ceramic material in this humus and collapse matrix primarily dated to the Late Classic (Hobo). Nothing was found in direct association with the latest floors and it is suspected that much of the material in the topsoil derives from fill released by the erosion and collapse of Str. T1Ø0-1st-A, rather than from post-abandonment re-occupation.

Structure T1Ø0 Summary

Investigation of Str. T1Ø0, located in the principal western plaza of the Main Group of Tayasal, disclosed a roughly 6.75 m square substructure with a bowed eastern side (see Table 12 for a tabular summary of the locus). This raised construction faced to the west and was entirely of Postclassic date. Two separate building stages, raising the final height of the substructure to 1.35 m, were noted over a remnant of an earlier structure. Both Str. T1Ø0-1st-A and

Str. T1ØØ-1st-B were associated with special deposits, the deposit in -1st-B being a flexed burial and the deposit in -1st-A being a stone cist of problematic function. Functionally, Str. T1ØØ probably served as a ceremonial platform, especially if Tayasal St. 3, reset to the northeast of the construction, may be associated with it. In terms of site plan, Str. T1ØØ superficially appears to comprise a central element in an E Group assemblage (i.e., either a small platform as is found in some northern assemblages or a diminutive western "pyramid"); excavation, however, has shown that this is not the case.

The existence of Early Postclassic (Chilcob) sherd material in the plaza flooring indicates that large scale construction (i.e., plastering of a large plaza area) was being undertaken during Postclassic times and that there is apparent continuity in constructional activities in the western portion of Tayasal. Although Str. T1ØØ was the only structure to be excavated in the western part of the Main Group of Tayasal, it is believed that further investigation in Str. Gr. 23 would disclose other Postclassic constructions, specifically Str. T99 and the low buildings south of Str. T1ØØ. If patterns or traits common at other Postclassic sites hold true at Tayasal (see D. Chase 1982), it is postulated that extensive censer deposits will be found at the base of the platform supporting Strs. T93 - T96 to the east of Str. T1ØØ. Additional excavation in the

vicinity of Str. T1ØØ would undoubtedly aid in providing both a secure Postclassic stratigraphic sequence and insights into the transition between the Classic and Postclassic Periods.

Structure T1ØØ : Units

Unit 1 : Eastern rear facing of Str. T1ØØ-1st-B, reutilized by Str. T1ØØ-1st-A.

Unit 2 : Western stairway for Strs. T1ØØ-1st-B and -A.

Unit 3 : Rear facing for Str. T1ØØ-2nd.

Unit 4 : Flooring for Str. T1ØØ-1st-B.

Unit 5 : Upper eastern facing for Str. T1ØØ-1st-A.

Unit 6 : Excavation made into Str. T1ØØ-1st-B to place PD. T8B-1.

Unit 7 : Excavation made through U. 1 and U. 2 for the placement of Bu. T8B-1.

Unit 8 : Hypothesized upper eastern facing for Str. T1ØØ-1st-A

Unit 9 : Hypothesized upper flooring for Str. T1ØØ-1st-A.

Structure T1ØØ : UNITS

UNIT 1 : Plaster floor on which Str. T1ØØ-1st is partial built; may be functionally equivalent to U. 4.

UNIT 2 : Plaster floor above U. 3 and below U. 1 and U. 4.

UNIT 3 : Earliest plaster floor recovered in excv. 8B;

sealed by U. 2.

UNIT 4 : Reconstructed plaster surface west of U. 2 and above U. 2; relationship to U. 1 unknown.

Structure T1ØØ : Lots

Lot T8A/1 : Material exterior to Str. T1ØØ-1st U. 1 and above U. 2, excv. 8A.

Lot T8A/2 : Material exterior to Str. T1ØØ, beneath U. 2 and above U. 3, excv. 8A.

Lot T8B/1 : Material within the topsoil, excv. 8B.

Lot T8B/2 : Material beneath U. 1, above U. 2, and west of U. 1, excv. 8B.

Lot T8B/3 : Fill matrix from Str. T1ØØ-1st-A; above U. 4, east of U. 5, west of U. 8, and also from within U. 6, excv. 8B.

Lot T8B/4 : Material from within core of Str. T1ØØ-1st-B; beneath U. 4 and U. 6, east of U. 2, west of U. 1 and above U. 1 and U. 2, excv. 8B.

Lot T8B/5 : Material from within U. 7 above Bu. T8B-1.

TABLE 12

Structure T1ØØ Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment			
II	Use of Str. T1ØØ -1st-A		T8A/1,T8B/1 ?	
III	A. Construction of Str. T1ØØ-1st-A	U.8,U.9,U.1Ø	T8B/3	
	B. Deposition of Stone Cist	U.5,U.6		Cocahmut or Kauil ?
IV	Use of Structure T1ØØ-1st-B			
V	A. Construction of Str. T1ØØ-2nd	U.1,U.2,U.4,U.4	T8B/4	
	B. Deposition of Bu. T8B-1	U.7	T8B/5	Cocahmut
VI	Demolition of Str. T1ØØ-2nd			
VII	Use of Str. T1ØØ-2nd			
VIII	Construction of Str. T1ØØ-2nd	U.3		

TABLE 12

Structure T1ØØ Timespans (continued)

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
IX	Use of Upper Intermediate Plaza Floor			
X	Construction of Upper Intermediate Plaza Floor	U.1	T8B/2	early facet Chilcob
XI	Use of Lower Intermediate Plaza Floor			
XII	Construction of Lower Intermediate Plaza Floor	U.2	T8A/2	Hobo ?
XIII	Use of Lower Plaza Floor			
XIV	Construction of Lower Plaza Floor	U.3		

STRUCTURE GROUP 3Ø

The center of the site of Tayasal is commanded by an interlocked series of buildings with an associated courtyard. This building complex rests on the same elevated platform and is designated as Tayasal Str. Gr. 3Ø. It may also be referred to as the Tayasal "Central Acropolis." Structure Group 3Ø was first mapped by Guthe and appears on his original 1921 map (although not in as much detail as on the new map). It consists of seven identifiable buildings which encircle a common plaza area. Structure Group 3Ø was entered from its east side, possibly through a perishable range - like building which would have been located on the low platform between Strs. T83 and T84. Structures T86 and T85 were located on the south side of the platform along with the more centrally placed Str. T87. Only one building, Str. T82, appeared on the north side of the acropolis while the west side was dominated by Str. T1Ø3, the tallest building in the group. Central to these various structures forming the acropolis was a sunken courtyard, perhaps having other perishable structures at its southwest corner. Of all the structures and structure groups mapped at Tayasal, Str. Gr. 3Ø manifests one of the denser concentrations of building activity.

STRUCTURE T1Ø3

Structure T1Ø3 was selected for excavation because of a

desire for an excavated sample of material from Str. Gr. 3Ø and because it is the tallest structure not only in Str. Gr. 3Ø but also in the central portion of the Main Group of Tayasal. It was investigated from June 21 to June 24, 1971 under the supervision of Peter Galsworthy.

Excavations 1ØB and 1ØC

As a large tree was located on the presumed axis of Str. T1Ø3, the initial axial trench was placed over the western summit of Str. T1Ø3 slightly off-center, being 21 m from the northwest corner of what was determined to be a 39 m long western side of Str. T1Ø3. This intial excavation, excv. 1ØB (Figure 3-5), was oriented east - west and was supposed to be 8.Ø m in length and probably 1.Ø m in width, but only the eastern 5.6 m of this trench was actually excavated. Many large tree roots disrupted the topsoil in this area. A second east - west trench, excv. 1ØC (Figure 3-5), was begun 1.2 m north of excv. 1ØB and 3.5 m to its east; it covered the eastern slope of Str. T1Ø3. Although excv. 1ØC was laid out over a distance of 11.Ø m, only the western 2.1Ø m and eastern 2.6Ø m of this trench were dug. Excavation 1ØC was probably 1.Ø m in width and was pock - marked with animal burrows.

Structure T1Ø3-2nd

Evidence for Str. T1Ø3-2nd was uncovered in both excv. 1ØB and excv. 1ØC. To the eastern side of Str. T1Ø3, under the stairs of Str. T1Ø3-1st (U. 1), a plaster floor level

(U. 2) was found. This floor continued to the west but had been cut through (U. 3) on its eastern side. It is suspected that U. 2 would prove, upon further excavation to link up with Str. T1Ø3-2nd. In excv. 1ØB, a lower plaster floor level (U. 5) was found Ø.16 to Ø.32 m beneath floors (U. 3 and U. 4) pertaining to Str. T1Ø3-1st. Unit 5 ended abruptly on its eastern side in what is suspected of being a large rip-out (U. 6). The western extent of U. 5 was not determined. While U. 5 could possibly represent a construction surface for the rear wall of Str. T1Ø3-1st, its formal plaster capping would instead indicate that it served as the summit flooring for an earlier construction - Str. T1Ø3-2nd.

Structure T1Ø3-1st

Although it is probable, based on U. 6, that primary deposits were intruded into Str. T1Ø3-2nd prior to the assembly of Str. T1Ø3-1st, none were recovered because of the shallowness of the excavations. The construction of Str. T1Ø3-1st was probably undertaken as one modification and resulted in a building substructure over 16.4 m in width fronted to the east by an additional 2.4 m wide centrally - placed stairway. The substructure is estimated from the map as being about 36 m in length. This construction rose at least 2.85 m above the eastern courtyard. While the surface map of Str. T1Ø3-1st shows the actual building as having a raised western side, excavation did not show this to be the

case. Of the four plaster surfaces (U. 2, U. 3, U. 4, U. 9) associated with Str. T1Ø3, all rest approximately at the same height. While the collapse and humus is indeed mounded over the western extent of Str. T1Ø3, this may simply be the result of later stone - robbing and the concomitant displacement of associated mortar.

Investigation of the eastern portion of Str. T1Ø3 produced a stairway (U. 1) in a very bad state of repair. Unit 1 was probably associated with an elevated courtyard surface (U. 1), but this is difficult to determine because of a cut (U. 3) just east of the lowest step of U. 1. UNIT 3 penetrated both U. 1 and U. 2 and was probably dug after the abandonment of Str. T1Ø3, perhaps at the same time as the suspected stone -robbing of U. 1. The eastern summit of Str. T1Ø3-1st revealed a well - preserved plaster floor (U. 9) which overlay a fill alternately composed of packed mortar and dry - laid rubble. Unit 9 is probably the same surface as U. 2.

The western summit of Str. T1Ø3-1st revealed three plaster floors. The westernmost of these (U. 3) started at the eroded edge of the mound and had been applied over a densely packed, mortared fill which in turn rested on U. 5. As U. 3 was Ø.15 m higher than the next flooring (U. 4) to the east, the two surfaces probably never joined. A cut (U. 7) separating U. 4 from the densely packed fill under U. 3 may represent all that remains of a ripped - out

eastern facing, once ca. 1.4 m thick and possibly set on U. 5. The area within U. 7 and immediately overlying U. 3 and U. 4 consisted of a crumbled limestone layer, possibly the decomposed mortar from the dismantled wall.

Unit 4 was painted red and was overlain to the east by yet another floor level (U. 2). Unit 2 was of white plaster and turned down onto U. 4, but did not run over it. While U. 2 could be a patch over U. 4, this can not be proven and the field record indicates otherwise. The exact significance of U. 2 is therefore not known. Unit 4, however, is noted by the excavator as turning up on the north side of excv. 10B. As this excavation is off-axis to the south, it may be that U. 4 was turning up to an interior structure bench or altar. The red plaster surface may have been continuous with this feature, U. 2 being immediately east of it. All of this is only suposition and could only be verified by further excavation.

Post - abandonment activity associated with Str. T10З -1st included probable stone - robbing (U. 7) and pitting (U. 8) through the upper part of Str. T10З-1st, probably in search of deposits. Judging by the fine gray soil occurring within U. 8 and U. 7 as well as over U. 2 and U. 4, it is suspected that the pitting and stone - robbing were undertaken at the same time. These activities were probably carried out during the late part of the Terminal Classic (Hobo) Period after the structure had fallen into disuse.

Platform Relationships to Structure T1Ø3

One plastered floor (U. 2) was found underlying U. 1 in excv. 1ØC. UNIT 2 is a platform surface which is earlier than Str. T1Ø3-1st. It probably connects with an earlier version of Str. T1Ø3. As U. 2 is Ø.37 m beneath what is believed to be the basal step of U. 1, it is necessary to postulate the existence of a later surface (U. 1). Both U. 1 and U. 2 were cut through (U. 3) just east of U. 1. UNIT 3 likely dates after the abandonment of Str. T1Ø3 and was not sealed by a later construction. It may have resulted from the search for dedicatory deposits in front of the stair for Str. T1Ø3.

Structure T1Ø3 Locus Recovery Lots

No excavations were undertaken beneath U. 2, but Lot T1ØB/4 yielded sealed artifactual items from beneath U. 5 and west of U. 6 which may be assigned to Str. T1Ø3-2nd. This lot contained a total of six sherds, all of which are Late Preclassic (Kax) Period. Sealed material from Str. T1Ø3-1st was recovered west of U. 1 as Lot T1ØC/3, beneath U. 4 as Lot T1ØC/4, and in the dense matrix beneath U. 3 as Lot T1ØB/3. Unfortunately, Lot T1ØB/3 also included material from beneath U. 4, U. 2, and with U. 8. The few sherds in this lot, however, were all Preclassic (Kax) in date. A pottery pellet and three obsidian blade fragments were also included in this lot. Preclassic (Kax) ceramics also comprised Lot T1ØC/3. However, Lot T1ØC/4, sealed

beneath U. 9, yielded a flint biface ovate and both Kax and Pakoc sherd material, thus indicating a minimum of an early Late Classic time for the construction of Str. T1Ø3-1st. The crumbled limestone matrix above U. 2, U. 4, and U. 3 was designated as Lot T1ØB/2 and produced seven Kax and Yaxcheel sherds. The ceramics collected from within U. 3 as Lot T1ØC/2 were of Kax (Preclassic) and Hobo (Late Classic) date; they probably antecede the actual time of the cut. Material within the humus was collected as Lots T1ØB/1 and T1ØC/1 and included ceramic material ranging from Kax (Late Preclassic) to early facet Chilcob (Early Postclassic). Lot T1ØC/1 also produced 1 flint chip, 2 obsidian fragments (1 a broken blade), and 1 bilaterally notched obsidian blade. A surface collection (Lot T1ØA/1) of Str. T1Ø3 prior to excavation produced Preclassic and Classic Period sherds.

Summary of Structure T1Ø3

Excavation of the imposing western portion of Str. Gr. 3Ø yielded evidence of two different versions of the construction, the latest, Str. T1Ø3-st, probably being a 36 m long range - like building facing west (see Table 13 for a tabular summary of the locus). Although its exact plan and dimensions are not known, Str. T1Ø3-1st was probably assembled during Pakoc times (early Late Classic Period). Data suggest that part of the superstructure walls may have been of stone. While it is not certain when the building was abandoned, pitting of its summit and to the east of its

steps immediately followed and was probably contemporaneous with the suspected robbing of faced stone. Sherd material collected in the humus from the summit suggests that the locus may have been re-used in very early Postclassic (Chilcob) times.

Structure T1Ø3: Units

Unit 1 : Eastern steps of Str. T1Ø3-1st recovered in eastern parrt of excv. 1ØC.

Unit 2 : Easternmost white plaster floor recovered in excv. 1ØB.

Unit 3 : Westernmost plaster floor recovered in excv. 1ØB.

Unit 4 : Red-painted plaster floor recovered in center of excv. 1ØB which is cut through by U. 7 and overlapped by U. 2.

Unit 5 : Lowest plaster floor recovered in excv. 1ØB; probably part of Str. T1Ø3-2nd.

Unit 6 : Cut through eastern extent of U. 5, excv. 1ØB.

Unit 7 : Cut through U. 4 down to U. 5 probably to stone rob east facing of the rear wall of Str. T1Ø3-1st.

Unit 8 : Looter's cut through U. 2, excv. 1ØB.

Unit 9 : Plaster floor found in western part of excv. 1ØC which is probably equivalent to U. 2.

Platform UNITs Associated with Structure T1Ø3

UNIT 1 : Hypothesized upper flooring which abutted U. 1;

found in eastern part of excv. 1ØC.

UNIT 2 : Plaster flooring Ø.37 m under U. 1 and cut through by U. 3, excv. 1ØC.

UNIT 3 : A probable looter's cut (probably in antiquity) through U. 1 and U. 2 and east of U. 1, excv. 1ØC.

Structure T1Ø3: Lots

Lot T1ØA/1 : Surface collection of Str. T1Ø3.

Lot T1ØB/1 : Material from within topsoil in excv. 1ØB; level very disturbed by tree roots.

Lot T1ØB/2 : Material from a crumbled limestone layer (collapse) overlying U. 3, U. 4, and U. 2.

Lot T1ØB/3 : Material sealed under level of U. 3, U. 4, and U. 2, but above U. 5 and east of U. 6; probably also contains material from within U. 7 and U. 8.

Lot T1ØB/4 : Material from below U. 5 and west of U. 6.

Lot T1ØC/1 : Material from within humus of excv. 1ØC; area disturbed by animal burrows.

Lot T1ØC/2 : Material in eastern end of excv. 1ØC under topsoil and within (east of) U. 3.

Lot T1ØC/3 : Material west of U. 1 and within the core of Str. T1Ø3-1st.

Lot T1ØC/4 : Material sealed beneath U. 9 in western end of excv. 1ØC.

TABLE 13

Structure T1Ø3 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Possible Reoccupation of Locus		T1ØB/1,T1ØC/1	Chilcob ?
II	Abandonment of Str. T1Ø3-1st	U.7,U.8, U.3	T1ØB/1,T1ØB/2 T1ØC/1,T1ØC/2	Hobo ?
III	Use of Str. T1Ø3-1st			
IV	Construction of Str. T1Ø3-1st	U.1,U.2,U.3, U.1 U.4,U.6,U.9	T1ØB/3,T1ØC/3 T1ØC/4	Pakoc ?
V	Use of Str. T1Ø3-2nd			
VI	Construction of Str. T1Ø3-2nd	U.5, U.2	T1ØB/4	?

STRUCTURE GROUP 27

A raised plaza group is located to the southeast of the Tayasal central accopolis (Str. Gr. 3Ø). It is dominated by its eastern component - Str. T11Ø. Defining the southern limits of this plaza is Str. 92, a long low platform. On its eastern side is Str. T91, a multi-height rectangular platform with an adjacent lower platform area which directly faces Str. T11Ø across the plaza. No structural remains are preserved in the northern area of the plaza.

STRUCTURE T11Ø

Structure T11Ø was excavated during June and July, 1971 under the supervision of Peter Galsworthy. Based on the height of the structure and its position on the eastern side of the plaza of Str. Gr. 27, Str. T11Ø was believed by the excavator to be ceremonial in nature.

Excavations 12B, 12D, and 12E

Excavation in Str. T11Ø was carried out in a series of three stages which eventually resulted in a trench 1Ø.8Ø m in length, 1.1Ø m in width, and over 5 m in depth. A horizontal extension exposed the western stairs of Str. T11Ø-2nd for some 5 m north of the trench.

Initial excavation proceeded with a trench from the summit of Str. T11Ø to the east (excv. 12B). A probe on the western side of the structure (excv. 12D) was later joined to the initial excavation to produce a single trench (Figure 3-6). In order to determine the length of the building, the

upper stairs uncovered in excv. 12D were cleared to their northern limit (excv. 12E). Nowhere in any of the excavations was bedrock reached.

Stratigraphically, the structural relationships were visible throughout the trench and it became clear that the coring for the earlier versions of Str. T11Ø had been demolished for the placement of Bu. T12B-1.

Structure T11Ø-4th

Little evidence was recovered from the earliest excavated version of Str. T11Ø. What did remain is termed Str. T11Ø-4th and consisted of a floor fragment (U. 2) visible in the side of the ancient excavation for Bu. T12B-1 (U. 11). It is hypothesized that this flooring was part of an early stairway which linked up to a hypothesized western flooring (U. 1); the interpreted attachment of these two units is based on the fact that no flooring at the level of U. 1 was detected in the western side of U. 11. Indeed, based on circumstantial evidence, it would appear that U. 2 represents the earliest finished contruction at the Str. T11Ø locale. The excavator felt that U. 3 could be a plaza or platform surface as he noted that it appeared thicker than either U. 4 or U. 2, but as not much of this flooring was uncovered, it is just as possible that U. 1 could simply be an extension of the U. 2 steps. The contruction represented by U. 2 did not connect with U. 6 based on information recorded on a rough plan of the excavation. As

excavations were not undertaken through the eastern plaster wall of the Bu. T12B-1 tomb to determine the limits of the U. 11 cut, it is possible that the upper level of U. 2 could have carried across horizontally and formed an occupational surface.

No information is available as to the form or dimensions of Str. T11Ø-4th due to the very limited amount of it that was excavated.

Structure T11Ø-3rd

Most of the information concerning Str. T11Ø-3rd was actually recovered from the undrawn north axial section where it was possible to view the linkage between the two floor fragments (U. 4 and U .6) seen in Figure 3-6. Based on information recovered during excavation, it is possible to project the existence of seven western steps for Str. T11Ø-3rd. Although all the steps were approximately 3Ø cm high, the lower three averaged a depth of about 95 cm while the upper steps averaged a depth of around 6Ø centimeters. This depth differential may indicate the existence of two terrace levels for Str. T11Ø-3rd. The upper structure floor (U. 6) probably rose about 2 m above the associated plaza level (U. 1 ?). The remnants of plaster flooring on the western steps (U. 4, U. 5) also suggest that there may have been a resurfacing of the original stairway, at least in the case of one step.

A possible cut (U. 3) through U. 1 was noted by the

excavator on his section line. Although it was not determined in the field that U. 3 represented a definite cut for the placement of a deposit, this may be considered as highly probable. It is unknown whether such a deposit (probably a cache based on the width of U. 3) would have been associated with Str. T11Ø-3rd or Str. T11Ø-2nd; due to the positioning of the plaster fragments composing U. 4, however, it is believed that such a deposit would have been associated with Str. T11Ø-3rd. Unfortunately, no further excavation was undertaken in this vicinity in 1971.

No information is available on the form or dimensions of Str. T11Ø-3rd.

Structure T11Ø-2nd

Most of the recovered architectural information pertaining to a single structure was recovered for Str. T11Ø-2nd. Excavation in its western part produced a series of well-preserved plaster-covered steps (U. 7). These steps may or may not have rested on U. 1 to the west; to the east they were bounded in section by a low vertical wall (U. 8) which probably served as a stair block. The northern excavation salient followed these stairs to a distance 4.68 m from the northern limit of the axial trench. At this northern point, the plaster steps ended although obvious core material continued indictating to the excavator that the steps originally extended further north. The western steps of Str. T11Ø-2nd are rather crude in construction

technique. The slope of the vertical face of each step varies as does the height (which varies from 26 to 34 cm) and the depth (which varies from 32 to 44 cm). The heavy plaster surface must have hidden the non-consistent construction technique of each step. Generally, roughly shaped rocks were formed into each step, but in some places the plaster surface rested directly on the mortar core. The steps were not well bedded on the brown soil core interior of Str. T11Ø-3rd nor was the probable stair block (U. 8) which they abutted.

Excavation in the eastern part of the trench revealed a 1Ø cm deep flooring (U. 9) and a 7Ø cm wide wall (U. 1Ø) which formed part of Str. T11Ø-2nd. The interstices of the wall were filled with a hard-packed mortar. Traces of plaster were visible on the west face of the wall and the plaster floor (U. 9) turned up to the wall. The rear load-bearing wall of Str. T11Ø-2nd most likely rested on U. 6. Excavation, however, did not uncover any of the back part of Str. T11Ø-2nd, so it is unknown as to how the rear of the structure resolves itself. The cut (U. 11) for Bu. T12B-1 disrupted the interior features of Str. T11Ø-2nd, but U. 9 must have connected with U. 8 to form the upper surface of the building. The floor (U. 9) abutting the rear wall (U. 1Ø) was followed a distance of 1.86 m along the northern (non-section) wall of the axial trench where it was cut through at right angles by a "rip-out" which occurred

earlier in time than the tomb cut (U. 11). This earlier rip-out was probably involved with the construction of Str. T11Ø-1st-B, but may also located the position of a medial wall for Str. T11Ø-2nd.

Based on the excavated data recovered for Str. T11Ø-2nd, it is possible to postulate the form that the final substructure took. The western side of this construction consisted of a continuous stairway rising to a height of 2.5 m above the associated plaza floor; this height was achieved through a series of eight steps to the summit of the substructure. Interspaced along the uppermost steps were probably several stair blocks, one (U. 8) of which was uncovered in the axial trench. Assuming that the substructure had a right quadrilateral base, is symmetrical about its east-west axis, and that the front-rear axial trench bisects the structure, then the western face of the construction, with its continuous plaster steps, was at least 1Ø.46 m wide at an estimated height of 1 m above the plaza level. Further excavation would probably reveal the building which surmounted this substructure to resemble a "palace" structure.

Structure T11Ø-1st-B

Following the extensive dismantling of Str. T11Ø-2nd (which included removing most of its eastern wall and perhaps a postulated intermediate wall), the core of Str. T11Ø-1st-B was placed over the remnants of the earlier

structure. This new structure had a floor level at least 82 cm higher than the old and had its eastern dimension extended. In the excavations undertaken in 1971, no other remnants (walls or floors) of this construction phase was uncovered. However, due to the extensive structural modification which would have been necessary after the deposition of Bu. T12B-1, it is believed that the frontal appearance of the final building phase would have altered to some degree from that of Str. T11Ø-1st-B; it is further possible that there may have been a functional change in the use of the locus between -1st-B and -1st-A.

Structure T11Ø-1st-A

Construction for Str. T11Ø-1st-A began with the gutting of all earlier structures for the deposition of Bu. T12B-1, the most elaborate tomb recovered at Tayasal during the 1971 excavation. The cut (U. 11) for this deposit wrecked havoc with Str. T11Ø-2nd and Str. T11Ø-1st-A. At the bottom of the cut, a 2.19 m high chamber was built with a western entry which was later blocked up with slabs of stone after the placement of the individual and the associated items. The northern limit of this doorway was plastered exterior to the tomb as was the entire interior of the chamber. During the actual capping of the tomb, it would appear that incense or some other substance was burned on one of the eastern thin slab flagstones while a "special" red sandstone flagstone was placed on the western capping of the tomb.

The use of the color red on the upper interior of tomb vaults has also been noted for other sites in the Southern Lowlands. At Cahal Cunil one of the capstones for "Vaulted Chamber 1", a tomb, "was spotted on the under side with dabs of what appeared to be a pale red paint..." (Thompson 1931: 290). Two such capstone occurrences have been noted at Tikal, one in a chamber in Temple I (Bu. 116) and the other in a chamber in Str. 5D-33:

> The stone, unusually large for the purpose, proved to be the central capstone of a vaulted burial chamber. On the bottom surface, in the area which spanned the opening between the two sloping sides of the vault, a 10-inch spot was painted with brilliant red cinnabar..... an identical mark was found on the capstone of a vaulted tomb discovered below the pyramid of Structure 5D-33...
> (Trik 1963:8)

The placement and use of the color red on these capstones may relate both to the direction east and the possible "rebirth" of the individuals contained within the chambers.

Two construction phases, separated by perhaps a day, filled the cut for Bu. T12B-1. The first of these fills, full of small rubble covered the entire tomb. The second construction phase was laid against the first from the west and consisted of large boulders and more mortar. The two construction phases were capped by a layer of very dark earth which served as the bedding for the new structure surface (U. 12) for Str. T110-1st-A. No structural remains representing the western stair or rear of the building were recovered in the excavation. Based on the amount of large

stone material on the latest floor (U. 12), Str. T11Ø-1st-A probably had a building with load-bearing walls. The final structure probably fell into disrepair by the Late Classic; based on the contents of Bu. T12B-1, the final version of Str. T11Ø had been constructed during the Early Classic Period (Hoxchunchan).

Burial T12B-1 (Figure 3-7)

The central feature uncovered in the core of Str. T11Ø consisted of the tomb of an individual approximately 35 years of age. The skeletal remains were largely decomposed with only the shafts of a few of the long bones being recovered as well as a few of their medial and distal ends. Surprisingly, many of the foot bones and a few of the finger bones were present. Only a few fragments of the skull were recovered. Of the ten teeth recovered, many have no roots and some show caries. It was impossible to determine the sex of the individual. A layer of red pigment apparently covered the interment and grave floor.

The upper half of the individual in Bu. T12B-1 was in a very poor state of preservation. The chest area may have been heavily burned for the artifacts in this area all show evidence of fire. The excavator noted that the floor contained blackened material well beyond the area of Object 2Øa, which was intermixed with burned material. The beads of Object 22 also manifest evidence of having been burnt. The burial plan (Figure 3-7) illustrates the extremely

disrupted nature of the chest area of the individual. It would, therefore, appear that the upper part of the body was afforded some sort of special treatment by the Maya which included burning. Whether the skull was treated in a similar way in Bu. T12B-1 is not known. Similar practices relating to the burial of the upper half of the body can be seen in a sumptuous Early Classic burial from Chikin Tikal, Guatemala (M. Orrego ms) and in an equally elaborate Middle Classic burial from Santa Rita, Belize (D. Chase personal communication).

As built, the T12B tomb was constructed prior to the building of Str. T11Ø-1st and cut into Strs. T11Ø-2nd and -3rd. The tomb itself was vaulted with a total height of slightly over 2 m and a spring height of about Ø.95 meters. The width of the tomb was about 2 m at its base. A squared wooden lintel, once spanning the entrance, stood 1.16 m above the floor level of the tomb. This beam is estimated to have been 12 cm thick. The entrance, beneath the beam, was later coursed with horizontally laid slabs, but not before the interior of the chamber had been fully plastered.

A bench was constructed across the eastern portion of the floor. It rose Ø.2 m and was 1.8Ø m in width. The individual for whom the chamber was constructed was placed on this bench in an extended position on its back with its head to the north. The individual was accompanied by fourteen vessels and a probable necklace consisting of

thirteen green jade beads, sixteen white jadeite pieces, three quartz beads, and twenty-four shell beads. Additionally, two piles of small shell beads were also deposited and comprised a sample of about 2,Ø26 small circular, centrally perforated discs. A large unworked jade rock and a whole hematite nodule also accompanied the burial. Two shell earspools and two mosaic shell earplugs were deposited along with a sting-ray spine. A whole shell was placed over the skull. Extensive burning occurred in the vicinity of the miniature shell beads and in an area just north of the hematite nodule. A sample of dried "bees" are also reported as coming from this interment. At the northern extent of the tomb a number of unidentified clay objects were recovered.

Object 1 (T12B/6-1Øa and b; Figure 3-8m): Balanza Black: Balanza Variety. Located to the east of the pelvis and on its side was a flat based cylinder vessel with a fitted lid. The cylinder has an inset exterior rim to accomodate the lid and the two combine to give a total height of 18.5 centimeters. The diameter of the cylinder is 15.3 cm at its rim and 16.6 cm at its base with a Ø.7 to Ø.8 cm wall thickness. The height of the cylinder alone is 15.5 cm while the height of the lid alone is 4.8 centimeters. The diameter of the lid is 17.4 cm at its rim and 17.Ø cm at its upper surface with a Ø.7 cm wall thickness. Both the cylinder and the lid are black (7.5 YR 2/Ø) with traces or

red (10 R 5/6), perhaps the remains of stucco, on the interior. Fire-clouding on the cylinder is a reddish color and one wide vertical red band of decoration occurs on the exterior of the cylinder. Two wide red bands cross on the top of the lid while a horizontal red band occurs on the exterior wall, but does not encircle the lid. The paste of the two part vessel differs, with the cylinder having a tan paste and the lid a red-orange (5 YR 6/8) paste. No calcite occurs in either paste although hematite particles (2 - 3 mm in diameter) are present as well as unidentified white particles (occasionally as large as 0.5 mm in diameter) and darker inclusions (as much as 1 mm in length).

Object 2 (T12B/6-11a and b; Figure 3-8n): Urita Gouged - Incised: Urita Variety. Perhaps the most spectacular vessel in the tomb was located to the west of the pelvis on the summit of the bench. This vessel is composed of a cascabel - footed, flat - based, slightly outcurving - walled bowl with a total height of 10.2 cm, a support height of 3.4 cm, a rim diameter of 21.7 cm, and a 0.5 to 0.6 cm wall thickness. The bowl was surmounted by a matching lid with cascabel handle having a total height of 5.3 cm, a lip diameter of 23.2 cm, and a 0.6 cm wall thickness. The lid was on the bowl when found and gave a total vessel height of 15.1 centimeters. Each of the three supports on the bowl has three spiral vents; there is ancient breakage of one support. Both the lid and the bowl have a gouged - incised

design of interlocking scrolls as well as spiral fluting on their exterior surfaces. Unlike the supports, however, the bulbous handle on the lid has only one slash vent. The handle and the feet each contain a "rattle" pellet. The color of both the lid and the bowl is a brownish - black with red - orange firing clouds. The surfaces are well - polished except for the interior of the lid which is only smoothed. The paste was not examined and Munsell colors were not made for the piece as it was on display in the Guatemala National Museum in 1979.

Object 3 (T12B/6-14; Figure 3-8g): Aguila Orange: Oxpayac Variety. Also located on the bench west of the midsection of the individual and immediately north of Object 2 was a flaring - walled, upcuring rim, ring - stand bowl which had a height of 6.1 cm, a rim diameter of 22.6 cm, a basal diameter of 7.5 cm, and a Ø.8 cm wall thickness. The vessel is well - smoothed and burnished on its interior and the upper half of its exterior. The color of the vessel is basically orange (1Ø R 4/8 to 2.5 YR 5/8) with tan (2.5 YR 2.5/Ø) and light brown (1Ø YR 6/4) firing clouds occurring on the interior of the vessel. The paste is orangish (5 YR 5/3) in color and is laden with calcite particles between Ø.5 and 1.Ø mm in size. White quartzite inclusions about 1.Ø mm in diameter also occur as do pinkish particles about Ø.75 mm in size. Object 3 is very similar to Objects 6, 8, 12, and 13 also recovered from Bu. T12B-1. These five

vessels are similar: (1) in surface colorations; (2) in having pastes which are heavy with calcite; and (3) in not having a true "slip." A question arises here over the use of the word slip for to the ceramic analyst these vessels are unslipped, but to a potter they probably have a thin clay wash or "slip" applied. All of these vessels, termed Aguila Orange: Oxpayac Variety, exhibit this orange:red wash on their interiors and upper exterior vessel walls.

Object 4 (T12B/6-15; Figure 3-81): Balanza Black: Balanza Variety. In the vicinity of the right shoulder of the individual of Bu. T12B-1, located on the tomb bench, was a stuccoed slab-leg cylinder tripod vessel with lid. As found, the lid of the vessel was inverted. The cylinder tripod has a flat base and a total height of 12.4 cm with a rim and base diameter of 11.9 cm and a Ø.6 cm wall thickness. The three slab supports are hollow and each contains a large square vent in its rear; each support is 3.4 cm in height. The edges of the feet are more round than square. The lid is shaped around the interior rim to accomodate the cylinder tripod and has a bulbous handle centered on its top. The bulbous handle contains a rattle and has a circular vent through the interior of the lid. The total height of the lid is 5.2 cm with a lip diameter of 12.4 centimeters. The lid and cylider tripod together stand 17.6 centimeters. The color of both the lide and the tripod cylinder is a deep brown. The entire exterior of the lid

and vessel, however, was covered with a layer of painted stucco. The cylinder was covered with a blue-green stuccor on its exterior wall although there was none on its base. The supports were stuccoed a salmon pink on the front and sides, but not on their back or base. The lid also has an exterior stucco of blue-green while the handle was stuccored salmon pink. Neither Munsell color readings of these stucco colors or of the underlying slip nor any information pertaining to the paste is available as the vessel was on display in the Guatemala National Museum in 1979.

Object 5 (T12B/6-13; Figure 3-8i): Balanza Black: Balanza Variety. Also located to the west of the right shoulder, but not on the tomb bench, was a flat - based cylinder tripod with undecorated slab - leg supports. It is 12.9 cm in height with a Ø.6 cm wall thickness. Its rim and base are uneven with the diameter of the rim varying from 12.5 to 13.2 cm and the diameter of the base from 12.7 to 12.8 centimeters. The leg height ranges from 2.1 to 2.2 cm with each support being 1.6 cm thick at the area of attachment to the base. The interior of the vessel evinces horizontal streations, perhaps due to smoothing. The overall color of the vessel is black (7.5 YR 2/Ø) with orange - tan (7.5 YR 3/4) firing clouds on both the interior and exterior vessel walls and on two of the supports. The paste of the vessel is pinkish brown (7.5 YR 7/4 - 6/4) in color and has much calcite as well as other white

inclusions, both of which are up to 2 mm in diameter.

Object 6 (T12B/6-12; Figure 3-8d): Aguila Orange: Oxpayac Variety. The northernmost vessel in the tomb was located just off the bench and was a flaring - walled, upcurving rim, ring - stand bowl. The height of the vessel is 6.1 cm with a Ø.7 cm wall thickness. The rim diameter is 22.1 cm while the base diameter is 8.Ø centimeters. The vessel is well burnished and is orange in color with orange - tan and a few black fireclouds. The interior is better smoothed than the exterior and the base is slightly curved. Both the interior and exterior of the vessel have horizontal striations due to smoothing. For color and paste details, see Object 3.

Object 7 (T12B/6-25; Figure 3-8c): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. Abutting the burial bench on the lower level of the tomb was a series of four paired vessels that ran from the mid-section of the body to the feet. The northernmost vessel pair consisted of Objects 7 and 8. Object 7 was inverted over Object 8 and is a basal - flanged, ring - stand bowl. The vessel is 5.5 cm in height with a wall thickness of Ø.9 cm, a basal diameter of 8.7 cm, and a rim diameter of 29.4 centimeters. The piece is warped, probably from the firing process. The base of the piece may possibly have a potter's mark. The exterior is rough below the flange and on the base while the interior is well smoothed. Rootlet markings occur on the orange - red

(1Ø R 6/8 - 5/8 to 2/5 YR 5/8) interior. On the exterior, the matte red slip fades into a tan (1Ø YR 6/4) color above the flange. The exterior base is unslipped. The paste is yellowish red (2.5 YR 6/8 to 5 YR 5/8) in color and contains no calcite. White particles up to Ø.25 mm in size occur in the paste as well as both small and large (up to 2 mm in diameter) hematite fragments. In general, the vessel is similar to Objects 9, 1Ø, 11, and 14.

Object 8 (T12B/6-22; Figure 3-8e): Aguila Orange: Oxpayac Variety. This flaring - walled, ring - stand bowl comprises the bottom half of the northernmost vessel pair. The bowl is 6.2 cm in height with a wall thickness of Ø.8 cm, a basal diameter of 7.5 cm, and a rim diameter of 23.1 centimeters. The rim of the vessel is upturned. The vessel is similar in surface color to Object 7 while its paste is more akin to Object 3. Its red interior has rootlet markings and is smoothed; the exterior is both smoothed and red near the rim, but is tan and not as well smoothed on the lower exterior wall and base.

Object 9 (T12B/6-16; Figure 3-8k): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. The second pair of vessels, located immediately west of Object 2 and off the bench, consisted of two spouted jars. The larger of the two and the northernmost was 13.2 cm in height with a wall thickness of Ø.9 cm (neck thickness of Ø.6 cm), a basal diameter of 6.2 cm, and rim diameter (excluding spout) of 5.5 centimeters.

It has rounded walls, a flat base, and a straight neck as well as two lateral handles with punched holes. The handles are vertically curved and flat. The spout had been broken off prior to its placement in the interment. The overall color of the vessel is red with tan firing clouds (2.5 YR 5/6 - 4/8 to 7.5 YR 5/6); the base was also probably painted red. Although the interior neck of this vessel may have been painted red, the interior is unwashed but may have been covered with a thin coat of stucco, which was beginning to separate from the wall in 1977. The paste is reddish brown (5 YR 5/3) in color with silt sized particles of calcite which gave a strong reaction to HCL.

Object 1Ø (T12B/6-17; Figure 3-8j): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. The smaller of the two spouted vessels is located southwest of the larger one. It has a height of 8.Ø cm with a wall thickness of Ø.6 cm, a neck thickness of Ø.7 cm, a rim diameter of 3.4 cm, and a basal diameter of 3.9 centimeters. The flat - based, rounded - wall vessel has a straight neck to which are fastened flattened, punched, lateral handles at the neck - wall junction. Scratching on the base suggested the existence of a potter's mark to the 1971 cataloguer. The overall color of the vessel was red - orange with many gray firing clouds on the exterior as well as on the interior neck. Neither Munsell color readings nor paste information are available for the vessel.

Object 11 (T12B/6-26; Figure 3-8a): Aguila Orange:

Aguila Variety. The next pair of vessels located to the south of the spouted jars was composed of an inverted, flaring - walled, basal - flanged, ring - stand bowl and its upright companion vessel (Object 12). As found, Object 11 had slipped from its original position over the once intact Object 12 to partially cover Object 13. Object 11 is warped probably due to the firing process. The vessel has a height of 5.8 cm, a wall thickness of Ø.8 cm, a basal diameter of 8.5 cm, and a rim diameter of 28.7 centimeters. An indentation occurs on its interior wall at the basal break. Both the interior wall and the exterior wall above the flange are well smoothed and red (1Ø R 5/8 - 4/8) in color. Striations are apparent on the smoothed area above the exterior flange. The exterior vessel wall below the flange and the base of the vessel are unsmoothed and unslipped, presenting a tan (1Ø YR 6/3 - 6/4) color. The paste is red (2.5 YR 5/6) in color with silt sized white particles which do not react with HCL, indicating that they are not calcite. A sample was taken of carbonized dry wood fragments which were originally enclosed by Objects 11 and 12. This sample was 9 grams in weight and has not yet been tested.

Object 12 (T12B/6-23; Figure 3-8f): Aguila Orange: Oxpayac Variety. A flaring-walled, ring-stand bowl with an upturned rim was underneath Object 11. The height of this vessel, after reconstruction, is 5.6 cm with a Ø.8 cm wall thickness, a basal diameter of 7.8 cm, and a rim diameter of

22.5 centimeters. Object 12 is similar to Object 8 in that it is reddish in its interior and has black firing clouds. The exterior is generally tan-colored with the exception of a reddish area on its rim. Only the interior of the vessel is well smoothed. Its paste is similar to Object 3.

Object 13 (T12B/6-21; Figure 3-8h): Aguila Orange: Oxpayac Variety. The southernmost pair of vessels, Objects 13 and 14, were not located directly over each other, as were the other three pairs. While Object 14 is inverted, indicating that it probably capped Object 13 at one point in time, it was located south of its probable companion vessel; this may have been caused by the slippage of Object 11 off Object 12. Object 13 is similar to Object 12 in that it is a flaring-walled, ring-stand bowl with a slightly upcurved rim. The vessel is slightly warped. Its height is 5.8 cm and it has a Ø.7 cm wall thickness, a basal diameter of 7.3 cm, and a 23.1 cm rim diameter. The interior of the vessel is well smoothed and is basically orangish in color with tan an black firing clouds (see Object 3); the exterior is less well smoothed and is an orange-tan in color. Its paste is similar to that of Object 3.

Object 14 (T12B/6-24; Figure 3-8b): Aguila Orange: Aguila Variety. Abutting the southern wall of the tomb was an inverted basal-flanged, ring-stand bowl. The piece is slightly warped. The height of this vessel is 6.6 cm with a Ø.8 to Ø.9 cm wall thickness, a 9.Ø to 9.1 cm basal

diameter, and a 28.1 cm rim diameter. The vessel is similar in slip treatment and paste to Object 7. The interior of the vessel and upper part of the exterior wall is red slipped while the lower exterior wall is unslipped and tan in color. The interior vessel wall has a depression in the area of the exterior flange.

Object 15 (T12B/6-2Ø): Located over the area of the few remaining pieces of skull was an inverted rose-orange colored shell. The height of the shell is 6.9 cm; the length is 14.4 cm; the width varies from 1Ø.1 cm at the hinge to 8.6 cm at the lip. A conical, centered hole was located near the hinge, being formed either by exterior drilling or by the reaming out of a natural worm hole. The interior of the shell has been scraped and has repetitive notching in the area furthest from the hinge.

Object 16 (T12B/6-8): A large nodule of red specular hematite was located along the eastern edge of the tomb east of the individual's knees. The piece roughly measured 6.1 by 5.1 by 5.3 centimeters. The base of the piece and two of its sides had been squared off.

Object 17 (T12B/6-6): A large piece of raw, unworked jadeite was located in the area of the individual's chest. The piece is 6.1 cm in height, 1Ø.5 cm in width, and 1Ø.8 cm in length. It is medium dark green in color with some inclusions of a white or cream colored quartz. Possible surface burning appears on a small area of the rock. A

sample of this jade was taken by N. Hammond for source identification (W. Coe, personal communication), but no results have as yet been reported to the Project on this analysis.

Objects 18a and b (T12B / 6 - 9 a and b): Two shell earspools were located in the upper chest region. The measurements of the two earspools are 1.3 cm in height by 2.8 cm in diameter and 1.5 cm in height by 3.Ø cm in diameter. Both are of conch shell and are stuccoed white. They may have been painted red on their exterior, but this is not certain as red paint elsewhere in the burial may have contaminated these artifacts. The interior of the shell earspools is stuccoed only near the lip and has verticle chevron carving (depth = 1 mm). On the larger of the two earspools, two small and polished jadeite chips are attached near the carved interior line.

Objects 19a and b (T12B / 6 - 18 a and b): Located immediately east of the skull and immediately west of the eastern wall of the tomb were two very elaborate mosaic earplugs. The backing for the mosaic were concave shell discs with a hollow center hole. Each earplug had a diameter of 7.7 cm with a flat rim band Ø.8 cm thick. The accompanying compotes had a diameter of 4.4 cm and a height of 1.4 centimeters. The shell compotes were detachable and were decorated with a single circumferential red hemitite band at their base. The edges of the earplugs were

comprised of green jadeite inlaid into green stucco. Although the mosaic pieces of the earplugs had largely fallen off their backing, it was possible to identify the design being rendered as that of a parrot. The body of the parrot was composed of green jadeite elements. The beak and claws of the parrot were composed of orange and pink colored shell elements as were certain body parts and the bird's eyebrow. The eye is composed of a pink shell circlet with a central black circular insert, probably of obsidian. Two similar units occur on the central part of the body. A small amount of unidentified yellow material was also found by the excavator. Some of this still adhered to one of the flares and it may be that this material acted as the glue for the attachment of the mosaic earplug.

Objects 20a and b (T12B/6-4): Two separated piles of small shell disc beads were uncovered during excavation to either side of the chest area. The eastern pile of shell beads was distributed in a 12 cm by 13 cm area and was about 1 cm in height. The area in which the beads were found was entirely blackened from burning; the excavator saved a piece of the charred material from this area which was subsequently lost. The western pile of beads was located along side the eastern tomb wall. Although these two piles of beads were collected separately, they were later combined, possibly by the cataloguer. It is therefore not possible to tell if there was any differences between the

two pile of beads. The total beads recovered from the two piles was approximately 2,Ø26. All are Spondylus. They range in color from cream to rose-pink. A few are dark brown or black, probably due to the effects of burning. Their size is variable, but in general they are about Ø.2 cm in height and Ø.4 to Ø.5 cm in diameter. Each is centrally perforated.

Objects 21 (T12B/6-3a to m): Scattered along the left (eastern) side of the individual from the left elbow area to the feet were twelve jadeite beads; an additional bead was located almost on the western extent of the bench at the knee. Although each of these thirteen beads was carefully recorded as to position, they were not individually collected. Two beads are not shown in the tomb plan (Figure 3-7). One of these was located under the north-central portion of Object 1 while the other was located under the uppermost part of the left femur. Two beads occured in the burned material designated Object 24. Another was immediately west of Object 2Øb and one was immediately west of the feet. Apart from the far western bead, the other six clustered to the east of the left knee area. One bead is quite large (3.3 by 2.4 by 3.Ø cm) and is flattened on its base and biconically drilled. Two beads are squared and biconically drilled (1.5 by 1.7 by Ø.9 cm and 1.5 by 1.7 by 1.2 cm). Nine rounded beads are biconically drilled for the shortest distance (average size: 1.9 by 1.7 by 1.2 cm).

Some of these have stucco and red hematite adhering to them, but whether this is intentional is impossible to determine. The final bead also has some hematite on it. It is rounded and biconically drilled for the longest distance (1.6 by 1.6 by 1.2 cm).

Objects 22 (T12B/6-19a to qq): A large number of beads were located in the western part of the chest area. Their areal distribution was west of Object 17, southeast of Object 4, under and north of Object 3, and immediately east of Object 20a. These beads were of shell, quartz (calcite ?), and poor quality jadeite. This entire grouping of beads was believed, based on its spatial distribution, to have belonged to a single necklace. Twenty-four of the beads were of Spondylus shell and were biconically drilled lengthwise with a 1.0 mm entry depth and a 2 mm opening. The beads are over twice as long as they are wide (2.1 by 1.0 by 0.9 cm) and are generally squared in section. Their color is a dark gray-brown, perhaps due to burning. Fourteen rounded beads, of poor quality jadeite, are biconically drilled; their average size is 1.7 by 1.4 by 1.1 centimeters. Three beads are squared and of a non-jade material (quartz was suggested by the cataloguer); they average 1.3 by 1.4 by 0.9 cm in size. Two other stone beads are rounded and biconally drilled (2.4 by 2.6 by 1.6 cm).

Objects 23 (T12B/6-2): The excavator noted that there were many small pieces of jadeite in the soil, but noted an

area just above the right pelvis where they were exceedingly dense. No other information on these jade fragments was gathered although the cataloguer seemed to feel that some pieces belonging to Objects 19 may be included among their number.

Object 24 (no catalogue number): To the immediate south of Object 1 and partially underneath it was an area of burned wood. Two beads from Objects 21 occurred in the middle of this charred wood. The charred wood may represent either the remains of a burned wooden artifact or simply in situ burning.

Objects 25 (no catalogue number): Located at the northern extent of the bench were four unidentified clay objects which do not appear to have been collected or catalogued. One of these objects appears to have been round in shape (diameter = 3 cm) while the other three appear to have been cylindrical in shape (7, 12, and 13 cm in length). No other information exists.

Object 26 (T12B/6-7a, b, c): Not located on the plan of the burial (Figure 3-7), but found in Bu. T12B-1, was a modified stingray spine with a maximum thickness of Ø.3 cm, a maximum width of 1.Ø cm, and a length of at least 9.8 centimeters. It was found in three pieces. Its bottom part had been removed by either grinding or scraping. If other burials containing stingray spines from sites such as Uaxactun (A. L. Smith 195Ø) may be used as a guide, the

spine in Bu. T12B-1 was probably located in the pelvis area and may be used to additionally infer that the individual in the interment was male.

Object 27 (T12B/6-5): Also found in the burial, but not located on the plan (Figure 3-7), were a small number of what appear to be the remains of bees. Whether these are intrusive to the burial or were possibly placed in a container such as Object 1 is not known.

Burial T12B-1 is sealed by the flooring (U. 12) for Str. T11Ø-1st-A and may be viewed as a foundational or dedicatory deposit. The vessels present in Bu. T12B-1 date the interment to Hoxchunchan times. The wealth of burial items in the chamber attest to the importance of the interred person. The number of vessels in the tomb (14) and their arrangement roughly mirrors contemporaneous depositional arrangements at Uaxactun to the north (Smith 195Ø). The only other tomb located at Tayasal was in Str. T118; the bench present in the Str. T11Ø tomb was, however, lacking in this burial. This second tomb is slightly later in date (Pakoc) and its chamber was not as elaborate as that for Bu. T12B-1.

Platform Relationships to Structure T11Ø

Except for the enigmatic U. 1, no associated platform pavements were found in excvs. 12B, 12D, or 12E. It cannot be said with certainty that U. 1 served as a plaza floor for

Str. T11Ø-4th or if it was part of the stairway. If it was a plaza flooring, then it abutted Str. T11Ø-4th as it is not evident in the western side of U. 11 and later versions of Str. T11Ø may have rested on this surface.

Structure T11Ø Recovery Lots

No recovery lots were assigned for Str. T11Ø-4th as none of its structural remains were penetrated. Although Str. T11Ø-3rd was slightly probed, no recovery lot was assigned to this operation; any material recovered would probably be represented in Lot T12D/3. Core for Str. T11Ø-2nd was recovered as Lots T12D/2 and T12D/3. Ceramics from each of these lots were limited and do not aid in dating Str. T11Ø-2nd. Additional pottery pertaining to Str. T11Ø-2nd may have been recovered from the excavation of the eastern wall and included in Lot T12B/2. Any items gathered from Str. T11Ø-1st-B would have been included in Lot T12B/2; this lot, however, consisted of only 7 sherds. Material recovered from Str. T11Ø-1st-A, which can be considered unmixed, was obtained from U. 11 and Lots T12D/4, T12B/5, and T12B/4. Lot T12B/5 yielded a flint blade. Mixed lots probably containing fill items from Str. T11Ø-1st-A are Lots T12E/1, T12D/1, and T12B/1 through 3. Lots T12A/1, T12B/1, T12D/1, and T12E/1 may contain items later than the use of Str. T11Ø. The latest material in these lots is Pakoc or Hobo (Late Classic) in date. Interestingly, Lot T12B/1, which was recovered from the eastern part of the axial

trench, contained the only non-sherd artifacts: 2 obsidian blades and a shale object; additionally, the only piece of censerware recovered in the Str. T11Ø investigations came from this lot. In general all of the recovered lots add little knowledge or dating information to the various events which must have been associated with the Str. T11Ø locus.

Summary of Structure T11Ø

The Str. T11Ø locus evinces a sporadic, but continuous, history of contruction through at least Hoxchunchan times; how early this history may be projected backward in time is not known (see Table 14 for a tabular summary of the locus). Four discreet versions of Str. T11Ø were built at this location. Little information exists on the first two, but the extensive stairway of Str. T11Ø-2nd apparently was possibly present in Str. T11Ø-3rd. Should this be the case, it is hypothesized that the earliest three versions of Str. T11Ø looked like elevated range structures, probably with multiple doorways. Whether Str. T11Ø-1st-B can be placed in this tradition is not known. During Hoxchunchan times, however, Str. T11Ø-1st-B had its coring ripped out for the deposition of the most elaborate tomb recovered on the Tayasal Peninsula. It is postulated that this event yielded a functional change in the use of the Str. T11Ø locus and that the final building on this locus, Str. T11Ø-1st-A, took a different form than that of its predecessors. Structure T11Ø-1st-A was apparently abandoned either before or during

the Late Classic Period (Pakoc or Hobo times).

A functional equivalence is postulated to exist between Str. T11Ø-1st-A and Strs. T118 and T1Ø8 and/or T124 in both their final use and in their postioning within Plaza Plan 2 groups (see discussion following Str. T1Ø7 and Chapter VII). This is based on the fact that Tayasal as a site expanded symmetrically through time and that Str. Gr. 27, datable to Hoxchunchan times, is duplicated first by Str. Gr. 26, datable to Pakoc times, and then by Str. Gr. 25, datable to Hobo times. While further excavation is clearly needed on other structures in these groups to show similar use of their latest constructed versions and similar patterning of deposits, this predicted east-west site core development is clearly evident in the extant data and is dealt with in detail in Chapter VII.

Structure T11Ø: Units

Unit 1: Hypothesized western flooring associated with Str. T11Ø-2nd and -3rd.

Unit 2: Earliest western stairway evidence uncovered in Str. T11Ø; probably associated with Str. T11Ø-3rd in that U. 2 probably links up to U. 1 and U. 6.

Unit 3: Probable "cut" into U. 1 and U. 2.

Unit 4: Probable western stairway remodeling of Str. T11Ø-3rd covering U. 2, U. 3, and U. 5; this stairway was placed about 14 cm above the original

and probably connected to U. 1 and U. 6.

Unit 5: A problematical patch of floor plaster probably representing an earlier surface for U. 4.

Unit 6: The upper flooring for Str. T11Ø-3rd.

Unit 7: The western stairway for Str. T11Ø-2nd.

Unit 8: Probably represents a frontal stair block for Str. T11Ø-2nd.

Unit 9: The upper flooring for Str. T11Ø-2nd.

Unit 1Ø: The rear (eastern) wall for Str. T11Ø-2nd.

Unit 11: Cut made through Strs. T11Ø-1st-B, -2nd, and -3rd for the placement of Bu. T12B-1.

Unit 12: Upper flooring for Str. T11Ø-1st-A.

Unit 13: Hypothesized western stairway for Str.T11Ø-1st-A.

Unit 14: Hypothesized back (east) for Str. T11Ø-1st-A.

Unit 15: Wooden lintel (disintegrated) over the doorway of the tomb for Bu. T12B-1.

Structure T11Ø: Lots

Lot T12A/1 : Surface collection from area around Str. T11Ø and its salient to the east.

Lot T12B/1 : Topsoil from eastern part of trench above U. 12 and recognizable construction core material.

Lot T12B/2 : Material recovered in the eastern part of the trench in core construction consisting of the fill for -1st-B above U. 9 and U. 1Ø, the

material within U. 10, and the material below U. 12 and within U. 11 to the level of U. 9.

Lot T12B/3 : Core material within U. 11, but probably also containing material from the dark bedding layer under U. 12.

Lot T12B/4 : Material in dark layer used for bedding of U. 12.

Lot T12B/5 : Material from within the fill bounded by U. 11 below the level of U. 9 and above Bu. T12B-1.

Lot T12B/6 : Burial T12B-1.

Lot T12D/1 : Topsoil from the western part of the axial trench above U. 7 and U. 8; probably contaminated from material beneath U. 12.

Lot T12D/2 : Material sealed beneath U. 7, U. 8, and U. 11 and above U. 2, U. 3, U. 4, and U. 5.

Lot T12D/3 : Core material east of U. 8 and within U. 11.

Lot T12D/4 : Core material within U. 11 and immediately to the west of the tomb doorway.

Lot T12E/1 : Topsoil above the stairway, U. 7, in the north salient from the west axial trench.

TABLE 14

Structure T11Ø Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment and Collapse		T12B/1,(T12D/1) T12E/1,T12A/1	Hobo ?
II	Use of Str. T11Ø-1st-A			Pakoc ?
III	A. Construction of Str. T11Ø-1st-A	U.12,U.13?,U.14?	T12B/2-5,T12E/1 T12D/4,(T12D/1)	Hoxchunchan
	B. Deposition of Bu. T12B-1	U.11,U.15	T12B/6	Hoxchunchan
IV	Use of Structure T11Ø-1st-B			
V	Construction of Str. T11Ø-1st-B		(T12B/2)	?
VI	Use of Str. T11Ø-2nd			
VII	Construction of Str. T11Ø-2nd	U.7,U.8,U.9,U.1Ø	(T12B/2),(T12D/2) T12D/3	?
VIII	Use of Str. T11Ø-3rd			
IX	A. Construction of Str. T11Ø-3rd	U.4,U.5,U.6	(T12D/2)	
	B. Deposition of Possible Deposit	U.3		?
X	Use of Str. T11Ø-4th			
XI	Construction of Str. T11Ø-4th	U.2,(U.1)		?

STRUCTURE GROUP 26

Situated directly east of the Tayasal Central Acropolis (Str. Gr. 3Ø) is a broad plaza area, 115 m in length from north to south and 55 m broad from east to west. Structure Group 26 is flanked by Strs. T88 and T89 on its north and south sides and by Str. T118 on its eastern side. Deriving from the Str. Gr. 27 tradition, Strs. T88, T89, and T118 appear to form the earliest plaza group in a series of what appear to be three virtually identical, and probably functionally similar, plaza areas (specifically, the central plaza area of Str. Grs. 25 and 24) which expanded laterally to the east over time.

STRUCTURE T118

Structure T118 dominates Str. Gr. 26 in its eastern setting. As mapped, the building had a broad terrace on its western side and faced to the west. Carl Guthe (1921; see Figure 1-3) published a profile of Str. T118 in his original elevation through the east - west axis of the Tayasal Main Group. The building is on axis to Str. Gr. 3Ø (specifically Str. T1Ø3) as well as to Strs. T124 and T133. These latter two structures, upon excavation, would probably prove to be two later counterparts to Str. T118 (see Chapter VII). The structure was excavated in July 1971 by Peter Galsworthy in hopes that it would produce Postclassic material.

Excavations 16A and 16B

The initial excavation into Str. T118, excv. 16A, was

begun on the eastern side of the building and was extended as far as the rear platform or terrace edge. Excavation 16A was an axial trench of unknown dimensions. Digging through the shallow topsoil immediately yielded core material and it became evident to the excavator that little in the way of architectural features would be recovered in this portion of the structure. Excavation 16A was therefore abandoned and a new western axial trench, excv. 16B (Figure 3-9), was begun on a different axis some 1.5Ø m north of the axis used for excv. 16A. No section exists for excv. 16A and the reasons which lead to a reconsideration of the building's formal axis are not mentioned in the excavation records. The dimensions of excv. 16B are 1.1 m by 6.2 m; this excvation was carried to a depth of 4 m below the summit of Str. T118.

Initial investigation of excv. 16B yielded the same abrupt topsoil to structure core transition as excv. 16A. This may indicate that Str. T118 was robbed of its facing masonry after its abandonment. In general, however, construction core and other formal features were readily evident and guided the excavation. Only one building phase was recognized as having existed on this locus.

Structure T118

The erection of Str. T118 may be dated to Pakoc times (early Late Classic) by means of objects interred in a tomb placed in the core of the building during its construtution. The preparation for the tomb for Bu. T16B-1 first involved a

massive cut (U. 1) through the extant platform flooring (U. 7). This cut intruded through four distinct platform floorings and an early eastern platform stairway sealed beneath these floors. Following the building of a vaulted chamber and other preparations, including the interior plastering of the tomb, the interment was made, the vault was capped, and the whole construction was sealed by dirt and smaller rocks. On top of this layer of dirt and rubble, a western construction wall (U. 2) was built; this was probably matched on its eastern side and formed the foundation for the interior fill block for Str. T118. A western terrace (U. 3) and stairway (U. 4) were built over additional fill laid against U. 2 and the whole was probably topped with a formal flooring (U. 5). No data exists as to what type of structure surmounted this flooring. While the exact dimensions of the substructure are not known, it would appear that the substructure was raised some 1.8 m above the western plaza level as represented by U. 7. The paucity of data relating to the final form of Str. T118 is probably due to the fact that the building and its substructure facings must have been stone-robbed after its abandonment. Based on the contents of Bu. T16B-1, Str. T118 was constructed during Pakoc times (near the beginning of the Late Classic Period) and was abandoned, based on surface and collapse material, during Hobo times (later in the same Period).

Burial T16B-1 (Figure 3-10)

The central feature uncovered in the hearting of Str. T118 was the specially constructed tomb for Bu. T16B-1. The tomb was 1.75 m in height. It was 2.5 m in length by 1.25 m in width. No bench was present in this chamber as in Bu. T12B-1. No visible entrance to this burial was recorded although it is suspected that the eastern part of the tomb may have been blocked up after the placement of the burial in the tomb. Alternatively, the body and furnishings could have been deposited from above prior to the capping of the tomb and construction of Str. T118. The tomb itself was constructed on axis to the later building.

A single individual was interred on the floor of the tomb with the body on a north - south axis. The bones were in very poor condition and only a very few remained, mostly long bone fragments which were seemingly in anatomical position and indicated that the interred individual was an adult. The exact sex and age of the individual could not be determined. Surprisingly, no teeth were present in the tomb. This fact may be due to the individual being advanced in age, deposited in a headless state, or deposited without its teeth. The fact that very few bones from above the pelvis region were present is reminiscent of Bu. T12B-1 and points again to some possible burial practice involving the upper torso of the individual. This upper body is possibly missing or was minimally specially treated with prior to

interment or during interment. Similar practices involving the upper body of individuals has been noted for Chikin Tikal (Orrego 1979) and Santa Rita (D. Chase personal communication).

Seven pottery vessels, four jadeite beads, one shell bead, and one obsidian blade accompanied the burial.

Object 1 (T16B/7-3; Figure 3-11g): Either Zacatel Cream Polychrome or Juleki Cream Polychrome. Located to the west of the pelvis and lower leg area were two cylinders bracketing a tripod plate. The northern vessel, just west of the decomposed pelvis area, was a tall cylinder vase with a flat base. Its upper wall is slightly constricted. The vessel is 23.3 cm in height with a wall thickness of Ø.6 centimeters. The diameter at its rim is 15.2 cm while its basal diameter is 14.3 centimeters. The vessel was not available for analysis in 1979 as it was on display in the Museo Nacionel de Guatemala; thus, no Munsell readings could be taken for the slip or paste colors. The interior of the vase is slipped orange. A black band occurs at the rim and continues to the exterior of the vessel. On the exterior, an orange and black line occur below the initial black rim band. Below this is a red glyphic band on the orange underslip. Thirteen glyphs are visible in this band as follows (after Thompson 1962):

IV.642?/ IV.79?.682?:89?/ 177?.1ØØ3/ 758v/ 789v?/ 756/ 75Ø(5Ø1:314)?/ 849?/ 78:585.62/ 51:773/ 719/ 122v.738/

515v.62/ 291.1003?/

Below the glyphic band are a black and orange line and then a black band beneath which the vase is divided into two panels, each of which contains an elaborate design. This design element is a composite sea creature, presumably a fish, surrounded by four "sprouting" cauac glyphs. The central creature faces to the left in both of the panels and has a lamat eye. The lower half of its body consists of plate-like elements which might be found on a turtle while the upper half of the body contains a stylized shell symbol. The creature also appears to have "whiskers" or "feelers" on either side of its mouth. The background of the panels is orange while the creatures and their associated elements are white or cream colored and are outlined in black. The black used here is very faint with the underlying orange showing through. The panel is framed above and below by bands of red which are outlined in vertical black lines framing an interior orange line. The vessel is slipped orange beneath its basal break, but the actual base is unslipped. In terms of both form and motif, the piece is similar to Zacatel vessels illustrated by Smith (1955: Fig. 39b5 and 7) for Uaxactun.

Object 2 (T16B/7-9; Figure 3-11b): Probably Yuhactal Black-on-Red, but possibly Jama Red Polychrome. A rounded bottom, basal-flanged, flaring-walled, tripod plate was located south of Object 1, east of the area of the right

femur, and along the western wall of the tomb. Each of the supports have two lateral rectangular vents; none contains a pellet. The height of the vessel is 8.7 cm with a wall thickness of Ø.7 cm and a rim diameter of 33.4 centimeters. The exterior of the vessel is unslipped (5 YR 7/6 - 8/4; reddish yellow). The rim of the vessel is slipped black (2.5 YR 2.5/Ø) while the larger part of the interior vessel is slipped red (1Ø R 4/8). A definite angle is visible at the interior basal break where the red slip has been removed to expose the paste (5 YR 7/4 - 6/4). This unslipped band is bordered by a set of black lines with a red area between them. An interior design of black-line on red once existed on the interior of the base, but it is badly eroded and barely visible. From the few details recorded by the cataloguer, these lines apparently formed an abstract design which may have been similar to that occurring on Object 4. The paste appears to be red in color (1Ø R 5/8) and contain small white particles, some of which are occasionally up to 2 mm in diameter. Based on an HCL test, no calcite appears to be present in the paste. The vessel is similar to a piece illustrated by Smith (1955: Fig. 37a1) for Uaxactun.

Object 3 (T16B/7-7; Figure 3-11a): Bejucal Brown - on - Buff: Bejucal Variety. The southernmost vessel of the western group was located southwest of Object 2 and west of the right knee area of the individual. This piece is a tall cylinder vase with a flat base and a slight basal shoulder.

The height of the vessel is 19.8 cm with a wall thickness of Ø.5 cm, a basal diameter of 7.2 cm, and a rim diameter of 11.7 to 12.2 centimeters. The exterior of the vessel reveals an abstract design of faded black (5 YR 2.5/1 - 3/3) on a buff (5 YR 7/4 - 7/6) underslip. Towards the bottom part of the vessel the design becomes very faint. The interior walls and bottom are slipped a very dark brown-black color. The cataloguer noted that the exterior design may have been done by a resist technique. Rootlet marks are visible on the surface of the vessel which also is anciently chipped and has a heavy limestone deposit. As the pot was not broken, no paste reading was possible on the interior paste. The unslipped bottom, however, was reddish yellow (5 YR 7/4 - 7/6) in color and contained a sparse amount of calcite in the paste. Smith (1955: Fig. 72a) illustrates a similar piece from Uaxactun.

Object 4 (T16B/7-8; Figure 3-11d): Saxche Orange Polychrome: Variety Unspecified. A rounded bottom, basal - flanged, flaring - walled, tripod plate was located in the southeast corner of the tomb east of the left leg of the individual. The piece is badly warped. Each of the supports have two lateral rectangular vents without pellets. The vessel has a height of 1Ø.5 cm, a wall thickness of Ø.7 cm, and a 37.2 cm rim diameter. The exterior of the vessel is unslipped (5 YR 7/6) except for the black (5 YR 2.5/1) rim which extends onto the upper wall and some accidental

red daubs which extend over the base and support junctures, perhaps indicating that the feet were attached after the vessel had been slipped. A faded cursive design, perhaps a potter's mark, occurs on the very bottom of the exterior of the vessel. This mark strongly resembles the zac (white) glyph (T58). The interior of the vessel has a series of black (2) and red (2) lines immediately beneath the black rim. A broad red (1Ø R 4/8) band follows this and is bordered at the basal break by two more black lines embracing one of light orange (5 YR 6/8 -7/6). The interior basal portion of the plate is painted this same light orange background and contains a stylized design in black-line work conjoined with areas of red and dark orange on the underslip. The stylized design resembles an insect. The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8) in color and contains some white calcite particles which are as large as 1 mm in diameter. Some black colored particles, which are generally Ø.75 mm in diameter, are also included in the paste.

Object 5 (T16B/7-1Ø; Figure 3-11c): Either Saxche Orange Polychrome or Sibal Buff Polychrome. A flat-based, flaring-walled bowl with a strong basal break at the wall - base junction was located northeast of Object 4 and along the eastern side of the tomb. The vessel is 8.4 cm in height and has a Ø.8 cm wall thickness. Its basal diameter is 11.5 cm while its rim diameter is 2Ø.4 centimeters. The rim of the vessel is slipped red (7.5 YR 3/8 to 1Ø R 4/8).

This red intrudes slightly into the interior of the vessel which is uniformly slipped an orangish buff (5 YR 6/8 to 7.5 YR 7/6). The exterior of the vessel has a central, wide, red band which is bounded on either side by red, orange, and black (2.5 YR 2.5/Ø) lines. An orangish-buff band fades towards the unslipped base beneath these circumferential bands. A gray firing cloud occurs on the base. No direct reading on the paste was possible as the vessel is intact. However, no calcite is present while there are yellowish - white paritcles and mica in the paste. Smith (1955: Fig. 35b1) illustrates a Sibal Buff Polychrome piece from Uaxactun of very similar form to Object 5.

Object 6 (T16B/7-1Ø; Figure 3-11f): Chilonche Unslipped: Chilonche Variety. Located at the extreme north end of the tomb, leaning against the tomb wall, were two large flat-based, extremely flaring-walled plates placed lip-to-lip. The uppermost vessel has a height of 5.3 cm and a Ø.9 cm wall thickness. Its rim diameter is 39.4 centimeters. The vessel is unslipped (5 YR 6/6; tan) with a smoothed interior and a very roughly smoothed exterior. The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6 - 6/8) in color and contains a heavy percentage of yellowish white calcite particles measuring less than 2 mm by 1 mm; gray particles of the same size are also present in the paste. Ball (1977: Fig. 15d) illustrates an Aguila Orange: Flamboyan Variety vessel of similar form.

Object 7 (T16B/7-11; Figure 3-11e): Chilonche Unslipped: Chilonche Variety. Located under Object 6 was its companion piece, a flat-based, extremely flaring-walled plate. Its height is 5.9 cm with a Ø.7 cm wall thickness and a 39.6 cm rim diameter. The interior is smoothed, but unslipped (5 YR 6/6), and contains a faint break. The exterior is also unslipped, but is much rougher than the interior. The exterior rim, however, is finger smoothed. A larger gray firing cloud occurs on the vessel's base. The paste is the same as that in Object 6.

Objects 8 and 9 (T16B/7-2a and b): Located in the approximate area of the head were two flat and square jadeite beads containing carved human faces on one side. The measurements on the two are 2.4 by 2.2 by Ø.8 cm and 2.3 by 2.2 by Ø.8 centimeters. Each bead is laterally drilled, the second one biconically. The hole for suspension indicates that each face was upright on the necklace. The jadeite, which is white banded and pale green, is dully polished and contains traces of red pigment.

Object 1Ø (T16B/7-2c): Not located on the burial plan was a biconically drilled, subspherical, jadeite bead. It was broken in half and measured 1.5 cm in diameter by 1.Ø cm in height.

Object 11 (T16B/7-13): Not located on the tomb plan was a biconically drilled, subspherical bead of good quality jadeite, oval in shape. It measured 1.9 by 1.3 by 1.3

centimeters. The hole piercing the bead was between Ø.5 and Ø.6 cm in diameter at the surface and tapered inward.

Object 12 (T16B/7-6): Not located on the plan was a squarish, rose-colored, spondylus bead which measured Ø.8 by Ø.8 by Ø.6 centimeters. It was biconically drilled.

Object 13 (T16B/7-5): Not located on the burial plan was a light gray obsidian blade. It would appear that the entire blade was present and that it had either not been used or barely used as the edges were unworn. The blade measures 4.8 cm in length by Ø.2 cm in height. It is Ø.6 cm wide at its proximal end and tapered to a point.

Burial T16B-1 cut through a series of platform constructions which it postdates. The eastern extent of the cut, U. 1, for the tomb was not determined. As no earlier structural remains existed in the excv. 16B locus prior to the construction of Str. T118, Bu. T16B-1 is most likely dedicatory to this building. Burial T16B-1 is one of only two tomb burials found during the 1971 excavations (see Bu. T12B-1). The construction and internment pattern differs between these two tombs although both are dedicatory to their respective structures. Whether these differences are solely due to the passage of time between the earlier Bu. T12B-1 and the later Bu. T16B-1 is not known.

The dating of this burial is to Pakoc times (early Late Classic) and corresponds to the later part of Tepeu 1 based

on coomparisons with Uaxactun. Objects 1 and 2 are clearly transitional from Pakoc to Hobo times, thus placing Bu. T16B-1 more closely in time.

Platform Relationships to Structure T118

Aside from Bu. T16B-1, more information exists from the series of platform constructions that underlay Str. T118 than from Str. T118. Five distinct floorings, one series of steps, and one probable stairway balk were uncovered during excavation. All of these platform constructions were cut through for the placement of Bu. T16B-1.

The earliest recovered platform construction in the Str. T118 locus consisted of the stairs which seemingly formed an early eastern facing for the Str. T118 platform (U. 1) and the upper flooring (U. 3) associated with these stairs. After a period of some use, U. 3 was roughened, fill was placed over the stairs, and U. 4, a new flooring, was placed over this earlier construction. From data recovered in the northern part of the Bu. T16B-1 tomb in the form of a cut through a vertically plastered facing (U. 2), it is possible to state that U. 4 was probably the upper surface of a stairway balk. The back side of this facing was uncovered in the northern wall of excv. 16B and seemed to interlock with the upper step of U. 1. The excavator followed this facing (U. 2) to the east to the point where it made a right angle turn to the south. From his explorations under the tomb flooring in the northern part of

Bu. T16B-1, it is also obvious that the early platform steps (U. 1) continued to the north at a lower level beyond the northern facing of the added stairway balk.

Because of these supplementary investigations, it is possible to state that the early stairway had a total of eight steps which rose at least 2.9 m above the Str. Gr. 25 plaza. The stairway blak extended some 2.6 meters east of the eastern facing of the uppermost step. The length of the balk is not known, but was definitely over 2 meters.

How long this renovated eastern facing was utilized is not known. The balk's upper surface, however, was resurfaced three more times (U. 5, U. 6, U. 7) before the construction of Str. T118 and the intrusion of Bu. T16B-1. Whether these later surfaces merely raised the level of the balk or encompassed the balk in other constructions is not known. By, or perhaps with, the construction of Str. T118, however, the axis of the eastern platform was moved further east. The earlier platform stairs and its balk were both buried under one of these later construction events, but the excavations undertaken in the Str. T118 locus do not identify when this was done.

The latest platform floor level (U. 7) was in a very bad state of repair when Str. T118 was built. The earlier three floorings (U. 4, U. 5, U. 6) were in a good state of repair indicating that not too much time had elapsed before their successive constructions. The excavator further

noticed that each succeeding plaster platform surface was thinner than the one below it. In general, the construction of Str. T118 on the deteriorated U. 7 may be taken to indicate that it was accompanied by both a major renovation and a new focus for this plaza area.

Recovery Lots from the Structure T118 Locus

One lot (T16B/6) was collected of weathered Preclassic (Kax) sherds and one obsidian blade sealed in the corring of U. 1 and U. 3. This lot may or may not be contaminated by fill material from the stairway balk which overlay U. 3 and the upper step of U. 1. The ceramics (Lot T16B/4) collected in the core of the balk, however, were also entirely Preclassic (Kax) in date. No artifactual material was recovered under U. 5 or U. 6. From the few sherds definitely encountered in the fill of U. 7 (Lot T16B/5), it is possible to date this flooring to Pakoc (early Late Classic) times. The material in the cut (U. 1) for the tomb (Lot T16B/3) and the material in the coring of Str. T118 (Lot T16B/2) confirm the Pakoc dating of the tomb contents of Bu. T16B-1 (Lot T16B/7). Material recovered in the humus and collapse of the structure (Lots T16B/1 and T16A/1) yielded nothing definitely identifiable as Late Classic Period (Pakoc or Hobo). One metate fragment was recovered in the fill of Str. T118 and five obsidian blades were found in the material from the aborted western trench.

Structure T118 Summary

Structure T118 was seemingly built during late Pakoc times and probably abandoned and stone-robbed before the end of the Late Classic Period (Hobo). The uppermost recovered plaster flooring on which Str. T118 rests also appears to have been constructed during Pakoc times. A complex series of platform constructions underlies the Str. T118 locus (see Table 15 for a tabular summary of the locus).

Structure T118 was seemingly built immediately after the deposition of Bu. T16B-1. Its construction profoundly altered the appearance of this plaza/platform area as no other construction or building seems to have occupied the eastern side previously. Structure T118 faced Str. Gr. 3Ø, on axis to it and its broad eastern stairway.

In formal layout, Str. T118 and its two flanking structures on the north and south are mirrored to the east by two other plaza areas, both of which have their eastenmost structure on axis with Str. T118 and Str. Gr. 3Ø. It is hypothesized that each of these are later in time with the Str. T124 plaza in Str. Gr. 25 being early facet Hobo in date and the Str. T133 plaza in Str. Gr. 24 being late facet Hobo in date. Guthe's (1921, 1922) excavations into Str. Gr. 25 lends credence to the early facet Hobo dating for this area.

Structure T118: Units

Unit 1: A Maya cut through Platform UNITs 1 through 7 for the placement of Bu. T16B-1.

Unit 2: A construction wall in the western interior of Str. T118.

Unit 3: Probable western terrace facing for Str. T118.

Unit 4: Hypothesized western stairs for Str. T118.

Unit 5: Hypothesized upper floor level for Str. T118.

Platform UNITs associated with Structure T118

UNIT 1: Original eastern stairs for platform, on which Str. T118 rests.

UNIT 2: Original stairwalls cut through by U. 1.

UNIT 3: Original flooring for initial platform uncovered in excv. 16B.

UNIT 4: New surfacing for extended platform.

UNIT 5: First resurfacing of platform.

UNIT 6: Second resurfacing of platform.

UNIT 7: Third resurfacing of platform and surface on which Str. T118 was built.

Structure T118: Lots

T16A/1 : Material recovered from topsoil in aborted western axial trench.

T16B/1 : Material recovered from humus and collapse in eastern axial trench.

T16B/2 : Core material from Str. T118 above U. 7 and Bu. T16B-1.

T16B/3 : Material to the immediate west of the western tomb wall of Bu. T16B-1.

T16B/4 : Material east of U. 1, west of U. 1, and below U. 4.

T16B/5 : Material below U. 7, above U. 6, and east of U. 1.

T16B/6 : Material west of U. 1 and below U. 4.

T16B/7 : Material from Bu. T16B-1.

TABLE 15

Structure T118 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment and Stone Robbing		T16A/1,T16B/1	Hobo ?
II	Use of Str. T118			
III	A. Construction of Str. T118	U.2,U.3,U.4,U.5	T16B/2,(T16B/3)	Pakoc
	B. Deposition of Bu. T16B-1	U.1	T16B/7	Pakoc
IV	Use of Structure T118 Platform			
V	Resurfacing of Str. T118 Platform	U.7	T16B/5,(T16B/3)	Pakoc
VI	Use of Platform			
VII	Resurfacing of Platform	U.6		?
VIII	Use of Platform			
IX	Resurfacing of Platform	U.5		?
X	Use of Platform & Stairway Balk			
XI	Construction of Stairway Balk	U.2,U.4	T16B/4	?
XII	Use of Original Stairway			
XIII	Construction of Original Stairway	U.1,U.3	T16B/6,(T16B/4)	Kax ?

STRUCTURE GROUP 25

East of Str. Gr. 30 and Str. T118 is Str. Gr. 25. Structure Group 25 consists of three separate plaza areas all located on the same approximate terrace level and sanwiched between Str. Grs. 24 and 26. The area was first mapped and intensively excavated by Guthe in 1921 and 1922; it includes his Plazas A and F as well as an unnamed southern plaza area (formally recognized in Adams and Jones 1981). Guthe excavated in Strs. T108, T117, T123, and T124; no further excavations were undertaken in this area in 1971.

The northern plaza of Str. Gr. 25, Guthe's Plaza F, consists of Strs. T129, T130, and T131 and is flanked to its south by the rear of Str. T125. None of these structures have been excavated. Stucture T131, however, has an evident frontal terrace.

The central plaza of Str. Gr. 25, Guthe's Plaza A, has a range structure on its north side. Structure T125 was mapped in 1971 as having six doors and an offset access stair; it is approximately 75 m in length. Structure T124, located on the east side of the plaza, may be termed a temple building and was cursorily investigated by Guthe in 1921. The southern building, Str. T117, was most intensively excavated by Guthe over two field seasons. The western side of the central plaza of Str. Gr. 25 most likely rose in a set of steps the three meters to Str. Gr. 26. Centered in the plaza was a small square building associated

with three monuments (Tayasal Stelae 1 and 2 and Lintel 1). Structure T123 was entirely excavated by Guthe.

The southern plaza of Str. Gr. 25 consisted of Str. T1Ø8, which was trenched by Guthe in 1921, and Str. T1Ø5, which is located on the western border of the southern plaza. The association of Str. T1Ø5 with the southern plaza of Str. Gr. 25 remains unclear; areal excavation may instead reveal it to be associated with the central plaza of Str. Gr. 25.

Structure Group 25 is important to an overall understanding of Tayasal for several reasons. The first is that the overall plan of the Str. Gr. is homologous to that of Str. Grs. 24 and 26. The second is that Str. Gr. 25 was intensively excavated by Guthe and can thus be partially dated and used as comparative data for the 1971 information. In general, the data recovered by Guthe suggests that Str. Gr. 25 was built during Hobo times, later than Str. Gr. 26 which may be dated to Pakoc times. This is seen as confirming the eastern expansion of the site of Tayasal over time and the use of Plaza Plan 2 (Becker 1971) as the central unit for this eastern expansion. Following this senario, it may be postulated, without the requisite excavation data, that Str. Gr. 24 is probably later in date than Str. Gr. 25.

STRUCTURE T1Ø8

Structure T1Ø8 is a small rectangular building, with a stair on its west side, set upon a low platform. The structure is situated south of Str. T117 and east of Str. T1Ø5; whether Str. T1Ø8 has any direct relationship with either of these two buildings is questionable. As situated, Str. T1Ø8 dominates the eastern side of a small plaza which has the southern side of Str. T117 for its northern boundary, the eastern side of Str. T1Ø5 for its western boundary, and a steep drop-off to the San Miguel Aguada for its southern and eastern boundaries. This small plaza area comprises the south plaza of Str. Gr. 25. Structure T1Ø8 was excavated by Carl Guthe in May, 1921.

Excavation of Structure T1Ø8

Guthe began his excavation in the vicinity of Str. T1Ø8 by placing a trench on the south side of the plaza in line with the southwest corner of the Str. T1Ø8 substructure. This trench followed bedrock toward the building and was evidently abandoned when it had reached a length of some 6 m, but was still 5 m short of the southwest corner. It produced a series of floors, which will be discussed later, but little else. Guthe next began an areal stripping of Str. T1Ø8 to expose its various walls and floors. Once this had been done, he trenched into the heart of the Str. T1Ø8 substructure from the southeast corner as "only the lowest course of stone remains to mark the wall of the building.

The wall had probably been used at some previous date as a stone quarry" (Guthe field notes). This trench produced a crypt burial over which Str. T1Ø8 had been constructed. The stratigraphy and matrices comprising Str. T1Ø8 were carefully described and drawn (Figure 3-12) by Guthe, but appear to be the result of a single construction activity.

Structure T1Ø8

Structure T1Ø8 does not appear to have had any antecedents. Two plaster floors, however, did underlie the building and these were both cut through in order to place the crypt for the Str. T1Ø8 burial. This cut was made to bedrock, which was fairly level at this location, and a stone-lined chamber was constructed to a height of Ø.77 cm and a general Ø.55 cm width. The chamber consisted of flat limestone slabs set on end and inclined toward each other, forming a "crude vault" (Guthe field notes). While the eastern side of the chamber was set directly on bedrock, the western side was based in a dark brown earth some 31 cm above bedrock. The crypt was approximately 2.Ø m in length and had a single inclined slab at either end. Other stones were placed in a dry fill about the crypt once the interment had been placed; the whole was then covered by horizontally placed stones 4Ø to 5Ø cm in length (1Ø cm thick). A dark brown earth was placed over this and the substructure platform for Str. T1Ø8 was bedded in this matrix.

The substructure platform which was constructed for

Str. T1Ø8 was roughly 5.95 m square with a stair outset 2.5 m wide and 1.25 m deep on the west side. This platform rose to an approximate height of Ø.25 m and was composed of a single course of well-dressed soft limestone blocks set vertically on end in a straight line with their tops level. The faces of these stones averaged 45 cm by 26 cm and were about 14 cm thick. The substructure and the accompanying building wer both oriented 5 degrees south of west. No traces of a floor were found in association with the substructure.

The substructure walls were set into the summit of the substructure platform. These walls were not made of dressed stone, but the debris against the walls contained large stones which Guthe (field notes) suggested might have formed "a low parapet about the top (perhaps)." The western stair was found intact, rising in eight steps to a height of 1.85 meters. This stair was outset from the substructure by 1 m and was 1.95 m in width (see Figure 3-15). The substructure itself was roughly 3.8 m in length by 3.85 m in with and 1.85 m high. While the substructure platform fill contained only earth and gravel, the substructure fill contained many large stones in a gray earth. Directly over the burial crypt and slightly 1 m beneath the summit of Str. T1Ø8, Guthe encountered a huge boulder in dry fill with smaller stones piled around it. This boulder had a diameter of about 1.1 m and a height of about Ø.85 m; its function

remains unknown. A perishable superstructure (of which no trace was found) probably existed on the top of Str. T1Ø8 during its use in the Late Classic (Kobo) Period.

Structure T1Ø8 - Burial 1 (Figure 3-13)

The crude vault which formed the crypt for Bu. T1Ø8-1 was almost perfectly centered beneath Str. T1Ø8 and the larger boulder in the Str. T1Ø8 core. The center of the crypt was recorded by Guthe (field notes) as being "2.35 m north of the south platform wall and 2.14 m west of the east building wall." When found by Guthe, the stone-lined chamber had filled with soft earth due to natural seepage over time. Excavation through this silt revealed a single individual in the crypt accompanied by five ceramic vessels, one bead necklace, and one obsidian blade.

The individual was placed supine on the bedrock, which formed the bottom of the crypt. The head of the skeleton rested on Object 5 with the face turned towards the east. Tooth filing was evident in one of the upper incisors; Guthe does not specify which one. Both arms were folded on the chest area with the right hand resting beneath the upper part of the left humerus. Guthe (field notes) noted that the skeleton had "tremendous muscle ridges on the long bones and lower jaw," and thus judged the skeleton to be male. Because the third molars had not yet erupted, Guthe placed the individual at between 25 and 3Ø years of age at death.

Object 1 (Figure 3-14d): Paixban Buff Polychrome or

Palmar Orange Polychrome. A flaring-walled, tripod plate was located to the west of the feet, right-side up and slightly tipped toward the vault. It had a rounded and slightly everted rim and contained Object 2. The plate had a height of 10.7 cm, but only because the three supports were angled and did not rest on their bases; had they rested on their bases, the height of the vessel would have been 9.75 centimeters. The plate had a rim diameter of 29.9 cm, a basal diameter of 25.0 cm, a support height of 4.6 cm, and a 0.5 to 0.8 cm wall thickness. The principal slip of the vessel was black. In the interior of the vessel, a band defined by two red lines 0.6 to 0.7 cm in width and 8.7 cm apart ran through the middle of the vessel. In the center of this band, a stylized ahau glyph was placed; it was 4.4 cm wide by 5.8 cm in length and painted in an orange-buff color. Two other ahaus were placed within this band, facing each other on the interior rim. Yet another two ahau glyphs were added on the interior rim form to form an interior quadrant pattern about the central glyph. All four of the interior rim glyphs were matched on the exterior rim wall to produce a total of nine ahaus for the plate. Each of the exterior rim glyphs was encased in black, but was banded in red 3.5 cm in either direction following which there was an orange-buff panel. The rim of the plate was black as was the basal break on the exterior. This lower black band extends 0.3 cm onto the base. The entire base was red as

were the supports except for their bottoms which were black. Guthe noted that the brown color was the first slip applied to the vessel, followed by the red, and then by the black. According to Guthe (field notes), the paste was "very light brown, almost cream" and "uniform in color;" the temper was "fine sand, hard to see." An almost duplicate vessel may be found in Bu. 155 from Tikal (Catalogue Number 70G/7-4).

Object 2 (Figure 3-14b): Probably Yuhactal Black - on - Red. A smaller, everted-rim bowl was set upright in the interior of Object 1. Object 2 rose 3 cm above the rim of Object 1. The bowl had a height of 7.4 cm, a rim diameter of 14.3 cm, a basal diameter of 11.2 cm, and a 0.6 to 1.0 cm wall thickness. The exterior of the vessel consisted of two units of design which alternated three times. These units were a red kin sign on a black background and a black "dress-shirt" design on a red background. A vertical red band separated each unit of design. The rim of the vessel was a black band on the exterior below which were two red bands and then the design panel. The design panel was flanked by a red band on its bottom which extended over onto the base for an average of 1.8 centimeters. The rest of the bottom was a light brown and probably unslipped. The lip and interior of the vessel near the lip were black. The interior of the vessel was then slipped red for a distance of 3.5 cm below the rim. There was then a 0.4 to 0.8 cm unslipped band below which was a red band. Below this was

multistroke decoration which eminated out of a red circle painted on the interior bottom of the vessel. The interior of this circle was also filled with vertical multistroke. Guthe (field notes) reported that the paste of this vessel was a "uniform light brown color" and that the temper was of "exceedingly fine sand, almost indistinguishable form the paste."

Object 3 (Figure 3-14a): Possibly Kik Red. A basal break bowl with a slight basal concavity was located to the west of the upper part of the humerus. The bowl had an average thickness of Ø.6 cm, a rim diameter of between 15.Ø and 15.2 cm, and a 9.9 to 1Ø.3 cm height. The walls of the vessel were slightly concave. The overall slip of the vessel was recorded by Guthe (field notes) as being "a light brown" although " there are traces of red paint on the pot and that is all." The paste and temper were not visible.

Object 4 (Figure 3-14e): Probably Mex Composite. A fluted and incised black - on - buff cylinder was located over the head of the individual's right humerus. The vessel was tilted on its side when found and touched both Objects 3 and 5. The cylinder had a height of 19.1 to 19.2 cm and a Ø.8 to Ø.9 cm wall thickness. Its rim diameter varied between 8.8 and 9.1 cm and its basal diameter between 9.1 and 9.3 cm; its greatest diameter was 2.3 cm above the base where it had a body diameter of 9.6 to 9.7 centimeters. Two circumferential incisions were located at 2.Ø and 3.Ø cm

above the base of the vessel and another two were located at 3.Ø and 3.8 cm below the lip of the rim. Between these borders were 27 fluting ridges which had a distance varying from Ø.8 to 1.4 cm between them. "The bottom of each fluting is 21 mm to the left of the top" (Guthe field notes). The incisions and flutings were about Ø.1 cm deep and Ø.2 to Ø.3 cm wide. A black band 1.3 cm in height was placed around the exterior bottom of the vessel wall while the oone around the exterior rim was 1.Ø centimeters. Additionally, three groups of flutings were slipped black. The rest of the exterior of the vessel and the exterior base are "all just slip - the brown of #1," (Object 1) "which here has a distinct sheen or polish" (Guthe field notes). The inside of the vessel was apparently unslipped and Guthe (field notes) noted that "the paste is light reddish brown" and that "abrasion on the bottom show fine sand temper."

Object 5 (Figure 3-14c): Probably Paixban Buff Polychrome or possibly Palmar Orange Polychrome. Inverted beneath the head of the individual was a slightly flaring - walled, flat - bottomed bowl. The bowl had a height of 8.8 to 9.4 cm, a basal diameter of 14.6 to 14.8 cm, a rim diameter of 19.7 to 2Ø.2 cm, and a Ø.7 to Ø.9 cm wall thickness. There was a kill-hole in the center of the base which measured 2.Ø by 1.3 cm; the hole had been caused by a blow from the exterior of the vessel before it had been placed in the crypt. The vessel was noted by Guthe (field

notes) as being warped. The exterior and interior of the bowl were slipped an overall "brown" on which designs were painted in red, black, and white. The lip of the vessel was slipped black. A buff band followed this on the exterior beneath which was a panel of interlocked buff and black triangles separated from the main design panel by another thin buff band. The main design panel consisted of two sets of opposing red and black step-frets separated from each other by a dress-shirt design panel. Two buff bands divided by a narrow black line comprised the exterior wall bottom. This brown slip extended onto the unslipped bottom for Ø.4 to Ø.7 centimeters. Another band of brown slip rings the bottom 2.Ø cm from the edge of the bottom break; "this band varies in width from 6 - 12 mm" (Guthe field notes). The interior had an alternating design on the upper 4.2 cm of the vessel wall. This consisted of two units of an inverted stepped pyramid employing black dots and outlined to either side with three horizontal lines. White over-decoration was employed on the interior as it was on the exterior. Beneath this design panel, the rest of the interior of the bowl was slipped red. Guthe (field notes) recorded the paste as being a "light grey - brown - uniform color" and the temper as "coarser sand than others - still fine, but with a few fairly large pieces, comparatively."

Object 6: A bead necklace was located immediately south of Object 5 and was in a state of disarray when

located by Guthe. When strung together, the beads formed a link 26 cm in length. It is uncertain whether there were 23 or 26 beads in the necklace for both figures were recorded in Guthe's notebook. One of these greenstone beads was definitely "smashed" when found. These twenty odd beads varied in size from Ø.8 to 2.1 cm in diameter and were made from a bluish - green material which Guthe noted as flaking easily and as probably being serpentine. Their shapes were irregular and the suspension holes varied greatly in diameter. Five other beads are also noted as comprising the necklace. In one place in Guthe's field notes these are referred to as being of shell while in another placed there are referred to as "1 clay bead - grey" and "flattened on ends" ... "9 mm thick" and "4 bone ? beads - flat on ends" and "4-6 mm thick." Also found in this same area and included by Guthe (field notes) in the necklace were "two pluglike pendents" which had a "depression around" the "central part on one side" while the other side was "plain." These two stones measured 1.7 by 2.Ø cm and were "greener and harder and better made than others;" Guthe (field notes) felt that they were "probably jade." From Guthe's illustration of these latter two pieces, it is clear that they were most likely ear ornaments rather than part of a necklace.

Object 7: A translucent obsidian flake, Ø.2 cm thick, 1.1 cm in width, and 8.3 cm in length, was located "just

under the left humerus" (Guthe field notes). Both of the edges were noted by Guthe in his notes as being "sharp" and he felt that the blade "may have been in the right hand."

The interment located beneath Str. T10Ø8 is obviously of an important individual as indicated by the accompanying grave goods. The inverted vessel beneath the skull is in typical Tayasal - Cenote Late Classic (Hobo) style. The positioning of the body in an open-air crypt is reminiscent of the earlier tombs in Str. T11Ø and T118, yet the good condition of the upper part of the body contrasts with the treatment of the individuals occupying the two tombs.

Both temporally and in terms of overall layout, the Str. T10Ø8 burial, dated to Hobo times, is similar to those recovered in Str. T10Ø4, also dated to Hobo times. Burial T7B-3 even contained a similar vessel - within - a - vessel arrangement. However, several important differences exist between these Late Classic interments. Burial T10Ø8-1 was placed within a crypt; none of the Str. T10Ø4 burials were. The overall arrangement of the pottery in the graves varies; although this may be due to a slight temporal difference between the interments, it may also be due to other factors. The ear ornaments recovered in the Str. T10Ø4 burials are of a distinct type from those included in the Bu. T10Ø8-1; the latter ornaments evince more similarity to the Hoxchunchan dated ear ornaments in Bu. T12B-1 (Str. T11Ø). This

difference could be sex - linked as the adult Str. T1Ø4 burials are believed to be female while those in Bu. T12B-1 and T1Ø8-1 are believed to be male. Perhaps more important in comparing the Str. T1Ø4 burials and the Str. T1Ø8 burial are the positioning of the accompanying buildings on the western and eastern sides of their respective plazas; this will be returned to in Chapter VII.

Platform Relationships to Structure T1Ø8

No floors remained in the vicinity of Str. T1Ø8 which directly abutted or ran immediately under the substructure. South of the south wall of the substructure, however, at a depth of 36 cm below it, Guthe uncovered a well - preserved 5 cm thick floor. This floor preceded the construction of Str. T1Ø8. One other plaster surface existed beneath this floor and was cut through by the burial crypt; this surface was 68 cm above bedrock and was 9 cm thick. This lower surface sealed a trash deposit which had been placed in a pit; this deposit contained pottery and snail shells which had their ends removed. It is not clear whether Guthe recovered one or two trash deposits beneath this lower surface for he also noted a fissure, caused by a vertical rise in bedrock, which contained trash and was sealed by the floor. This latter deposit included obsidian, charcoal, snail shells, flint chips, and "cooking pots." Whatever the case, this material was definitely earlier than the surface through which the crypt intruded.

The original trench in which Guthe started his excavations in the south plaza of Str. Gr. 25 also yielded a series of floors. The first of these surfaces recovered by Guthe was found some 10.5 m south of the south platform wall and 1.15 m below the uppermost preserved flooring in the immediate vicinity of Str. T10B; this floor rests just above bedrock. The upper platform floor found near Str. T10B was also found in this southern trench. Guthe noted, however, that between the upper and lower floors in the southern trench, a series of superimposed plaster surfaces were also found, either representing four or five resurfacings. The exact relationship between these intermediate surfaces and the lower surface beneath Str. T10B cannot be delineated.

Structure T10B Recovery Lots

Apart from the burial and the mention of the sealed trash, no other information was provided by Guthe on the associated material found with the building which would have a bearing on the date or function of Str. T10B.

Summary of Structure T10B

Structure T10B was built in one construction effort associated with the deposition of the burial beneath it. This event occurred during the Late Classic (Hobo) Period. The exact function that the building served is not known, but it dominates the eastern side of the southern plaza of Str. Gr. 25. While the south plaza of Str. Gr. 25 superficially resembles a Plaza Plan 2 Group (Becker 1971),

it is probable that Str. T1Ø8 was the only building fronting the plaza. Nothing similar to Str. T1Ø8 is known from elsewhere at Tayasal or the Tayasal Peninsula.

STRUCTURE T117

Structure T117 was excavated by Carl Guthe during both his seasons at Tayasal, and apart from Strs. T1Ø8 and T123, received the bulk of Guthe's attention. It forms the southern edifice of the Str. Gr. 24 central plaza and rose a minimum of 6.14 m above the plaza surface. The building substructure measured about 47 m in length by 12 m in width. It straddles a height differential between the Str. Gr. 25 central and southern plazas, with the southernmost plaza being the higher by almost 2 meters. The reasons for the selection of Str. T117 for the most intensive excavations made by Guthe are not known.

Excavations

Guthe's excavations on the structure were wide-ranging. He cleared much of the eastern, western, and southern sides of the substructure. In doing so, he determined that the building faced north and that it encompassed a series of temporally sequent constructions. In general, much of his excavation was areal in scope, but he did penetrate the structure with at least three, and probably four, trenches (see Figures 3-15 and 3-16). None of these trenches was on axis to the structure and only the southernmost excavation

sectioned the entire uppermost building phase.

Structure T117-2nd

In general, Guthe's notes and sections document the existence of two superimposed constructions, Str. T117-1st and Str. T117-2nd. His notes point to the possible existence of a Str. T117-3rd. Structure T117-2nd was a northern oriented, masonry - faced ediface 1.8 m in height by 9 m in depth; its width is unknown. The final substructure (Guthe's "platform" below) was probably surmounted by a perishable superstructure and had a broad frontal terrace broken by narrow inset steps having seven risers each. The dating of this building is not known, but can be no later than Late Classic based on the redeposited sherds recovered by Guthe in the fill of Str. T117-1st. Guthe (1922:318) further noted the probable existence of a Str. T117-2nd-A and -2nd-B:

> Upon this platform there probably was an early building which was razed to within one course of the platform, over which was placed a second platform, with a bench at the southern side.

Structure T117-1st

The form of Str. T117-1st is difficult to ascertain as many of the facings of its terraces were gone when Guthe excavated them. The building appears to have risen in three broad terraces on its northern side and in two on its southern side to an upper superstructural platform some 6 m in depth by 1 m in height, which was fronted by three steps on its northern side. A low frontal substructural platform

was located on the north side of Str. T117-1st and protruded some 4.5 m north of the lowermost construction terrace. The formal mode of access to the building summit was not found by Guthe, but was a postulated broad frontal stairway, which may have been anciently removed. The coring for the latest structure consisted of loose rubble set between roughly made fill retaining walls. A floor was revealed on the summit of the superstructure platform; a sump in one portion of this surface indicated the presence of a ripped-out stone wall. Guthe (field notes; origininal emphasis) also recovered a fragment of plaster "painted red with a white line" in association with a fragment of a dressed stone wall at the northern edge of this floor. The major portion of the actual summit building, however, must have been of perishable materials; the recovered wall fragment probably served as a base wall.

Guthe's (1921:367) report on the first season of excavation on Str. T117 was summarized in this way:

> The eastern end of the long mound on the southern side of this same plaza was also cleared; this mound proved to be a terraced substructure. Instead of the regular terracing usually found in Maya architecture, the terraces varied in width, with the walls between differing in heights to an even greater extent. The masonry was not the fine stonework of northern Yucatan, but simply irregular stones, laid in very uneven courses and smoothed over with liberal applications of mortar and mud. Only the lowest wall was composed of dressed stone. The floors, on the other hand, were very fine indeed, presenting a surface nearly as smooth as a cement floor, with a foundation of broken stone several inches thick. On one terrace, at the outer edge, the floor had been

> raised about 2 centimeters, just enough to prevent the water from a torrential rain running over the side of the terrace and to guide it to a probable outlet. The floors ran underneath the walls, showing clearly that the walls were built after the floors were laid. No trace of a building could be found on the top, unless a few scattered flat stones were the remains of a foundation for a house of wattle and daub. In one section of this uppermost floor there was a distinct depression, where the floor appeared to have sagged because of some heavy weight, such as a wall, resting upon it.

Guthe's (1922:318) second season report seems to have been extensively rewritten by Morley. While Guthe's sections, notes, and photographs do not indicate anything other than continuous construction at the locus on which Str. T117 was placed and while Guthe nowhere postulates a date later than the Classic Period, Morley appears to have dated Str. T117-1st to the Postclassic Period:

> The settlers of the New Empire raised a high terraced substructure on the site, the retaining walls of which were built upon the ruins of the older building.

He also appears to have introduced a period of abandonment which is <u>not</u> indicated in the sections or notes:

> For at least seven and possibly eight centuries this city was uninhabited. During this time a thick deposit of earth and stone accumulated south of the bench. Why no traces of a similar deposit north of the bench are found in this part of the mound is a mystery.

The bench to which the above passage makes reference is probably the rear portion of Str. T117-2nd. The mystery concerning the "deposit of earth and stones" south of the "bench," but not to its north, is probably solved by

reference to the common Maya construction practice of using differential fills. Based on the data in Guthe's extremely detailed notes, it is impossible that post - abandonment accumulation, as described above, occurred in the Str. T117 locus.

Burial T117-1

One burial was found in Guthe's excavations in the vicinity of Str. T117. This simple interment appears to have been placed directly upon the floor which abutted Str. T117-2nd and, thus, was probably covered by the fills for Str. T117-1st. Most interestingly, the buried individual lacked a head. Based on the massive muscle attachment areas on the femurs, Guthe (field notes) guessed that the individual was possibly male.

> Just to the south of the mound a skeleton was found. The individual had been buried in a flexed posture, on his back, with the shoulder-girdle considerably above the pelvis. This burial should be associated with the later period, for it rested upon the early floor, less than a meter below the upper or late floor. No furniture was found with it. No trace of a skull, teeth, or of the atlas and axis could be found.
>
> (Guthe 1922:318)

Morley (Guthe 1922:318) dates this burial to the Postclassic Period in accordance with his other interpretations of Guthe's data:

> It is assumed that the individual was decapitated before burial, a procedure which Villagutierre states existed at Tayasal.

Platform Relationships to Structure T117

A multitude of plaster floors associated with platforms abutting and running under the various phases of Str. T117 were noted by Guthe. A single plaster floor abutted the rear (south side) of Str. T117-1st and a single plaster floor abutted the rear of Str. T117-2nd. Five other floors were described beneath Str. T117-2nd on its southern side and four were noted beneath it on its northern side. The juxtaposition of these surfaces with other Str. Gr. 25 constructions is not known. Guthe (1922:318, probably paraphrased by Morley) incorrectly noted that Str. T117-2nd "was placed directly upon the rock of the peninsula."

Structure T117 Recovery Lots

The only recorded artifactual materials associated with these excavations were a small stone mortar with four legs, a barkbeater, and a greenstone celt. These were probably all associated with Str. T117-1st. From photographs, it is possible to ascertain that Yaxcheel sherds were obtained in large quantities in the fill of Str. T117-1st. Guthe (1922:319) also noted the existence of polychrome pottery with apparent glyphs in the fill of Str. T117-1st, indicating a probable Late Classic (Pakoc or Hobo) construction date for the latest edifice;

> The debris is filled with broken pottery. The coarser, heavier pieces of the later type are usually found near the surface. Many are beautifully polished and some show traces of paint. But the finer, thinner sherds were usually found associated with the earlier construction.

> Often the designs could still be traced, occasionally showing glyph cartouches. On a very few sherds the designs were incised.

Structure T117 Summary

The investigation of Str. T117 was undertaken by Guthe in 1921 and 1922. From his excellent notes, his plan (Figure 3-15), and his sections (Figure 3-16), it is possible to define and describe the existence of two subsequent buildings at this locus - Strs. T117-2nd and T117-1st. Both of them appeared to be range-shaped in their final forms and to support perishable superstructures. Based on Guthe's notes and sections, Str. T117-1st appears to date to the Late Classic Period. There is no evidence for the Late Postclassic assignment for this structure as was proposed by Morley (Guthe 1922) in his paraphrase of Guthe's data.

STRUCTURE T123

Structure T123 is a small, approximately 5.8 m square, structure located in the central plaza of Str. Gr. 25. It is not on direct access to any of the three buildings (Strs. T117, T124, and T125) which bound the plaza. Structure T123 was excavated by Carl Guthe in March and April of 1921. Guthe (field notes) stated that his "main purpose in excavating this mound is one of curiousity." Tayasal Stela 2 was located approximately 10 m north of Str. T123 in 1921. This monument was unassociated with any of the structure

fronting the central plaza of Str. Gr. 25 and Guthe believed that Str. T123 faced the monument. He therefore undertook the excavation of Str. T123 in order to define the relationship between Tayasal Stela 2 and the building.

Excavation of Structure T123

The investigation of Str. T123 was carried out by Guthe in two phases. He originally laid out a 1 m wide trench some 6 m south of Tayasal Stela 2 and followed this trench into the substructure of Str. T123. The northern part of this excavation was later expanded to encompass three burials that were initially encountered slightly east of the trench. The second phase of investigation involved the areal clearing of Str. T123 and the full definition of its four corners, which rose 1.2 to 1.25 m above the plaza level prior to excavation. This investigation immediately produced Tayasal Lintel 1, one piece of which was found in the north doorway area and another piece of which was encountered on the surface in the center of Str. T123.

Structure T123 (Figure 3-17)

The construction of Str. T123 appears to have been associated with the laying of the final central plaza surface, since foundation stones for the substructure of the building were noted by Guthe as having been set below the level of the last plaster surface. The exact stratigraphic relationships between Str. T123 and the plaza floor were, however, never explicitly stated. Before the entire

building could be exposed, Guthe's original trench cut away the northern doorway with thich the lintel bearing the calendar round date 11 Ahau 18 Mac (9.18.0.0.0.) was believed to be associated. The corners of the northern side of the building were, however, found and excavated. Guthe noted that in general the corners of the walls were difficult to locate because of the many fallen building stones in the earth and because the wall stones were not well-shaped. The interior southwest wall was the only one to have been faced with a second tier of dressed stone, 60 cm in front of the original undressed one. Guthe hypothesized that this well-faced construction may have represented a bench in this interior corner.

Upon excavation, Str. T123 proved to be a small single roomed building with four doorways, which had been built on a low platform whose base was about on plaza level. All that was recovered of the structure were the four corners which were usually two courses in height and presented an "L" shape. Three courses of the east wall were in place and rose and average of 45 cm above the substructure. Clear traces of a plaster floor were found along the west side of the building; this flooring turned up to the wall and rose about 9 cm above the base of what Guthe (field notes) referred to as a "pretil."

Although Str. T123 presents a regular exterior appearance, its interior was quite jagged and its western

side was shorter than the others. The most interesting feature in the interior of the building was a huge boulder which occupied the center of the structure's floor and measured 2.3 m by 1.4 m by Ø.5 m thick. This large slab projected about "6 or 8 inches" above the interior floor and was felt by Guthe (field notes) to form "a sort of foundation or pedestal." When it was turned over in 1922 by Morley, it was discovered to be a monument and is presently designated as Tayasal Stela 1.

Structure T123 - Burials 1, 2, and 3

Three burials were located by Guthe in the northern end of his original trench some 6.3 m south of Tayasal Stela 2 on the centerline with Str. T123. The three burials were located from 42 cm to 9Ø cm below the surface in a single deposit. The bone was crushed, but not soft and was intermixed in the rock fill. The skeletons of the three individuals were mixed, so their positions were difficult to establish. The upper one was flexed on the right side with head to the north. A second fragmentary skull was located beneath the pelvis of the first individual. Beside this second skull was the broken mandible of a young child. While the mandibles of the three individuals were removed, the rest of the bones were not removed from the ground and werre reburied where they had been found. No sign of tooth decoration was found on any of the recovered teeth.

Structure T123 - Burials 4, 5, and 6

A fourth burial was recovered by Guthe 39 cm below the surface and 10.2 m from Tayasal Stela 2. This burial was flexed on its left side with its head to the north. Directly under Bu. T123-4 and south of it, another individual was located. Burial T123-5 was almost directly under the northwest corner of the northeast "L" shaped element of Str. T123. The bones were in poor condition, but Guthe was able to ascertain that the individual was a female who had been buried on her face in a flexed position (pelvis up, head down) with her head oriented north - northeast. Her body extended to a depth of 1.3 meters. Guthe further established that the individual in Bu. T123-5 had reached old age at the time of her death and had occipatal flattening of her skull. Her teeth evinced pyorrhea according to Guthe and aveolar reabsorption was also present. Under Bu. T123-5 and a few inches west of it, another skeleton was located at a depth of 1.43 m below the surface. Burial T123-6 was poorly preserved and was unaccompanied by furniture like the other interments. The individual had been buried on its right side with its head to the west. Guthe noted that the body was completely flexed, but contorted. Although the individual was practically full grown, the epipheses were not fused; Guthe could not tell the sex of the individual. He did, however, save the maxilla and mandible for analysis.

Interestingly, Guthe noted that all the burials recovered in excavation in the vicinity of Str. T123 were in the midst of large rocks with no earth between them. He further noted, however, that although the idea is that of a cist that the bones are in no regular order, a phenomena he could not explain. Although Guthe's comments are included with Bu. T123-5, they probably relate more directly to Bus. T123-1, 2, and 3 as Bus. T123-4, 5, and 6 are in basic anatomical order.

Tayasal Stela 1

Tayasal Stela 1 is described and discussed by Morley (1938: III: 426-428) who dates the monument to 9.17.Ø.Ø.Ø. and interprets Str. T123 to have "doubtless served as a base for the single fragment of Stela 1 recovered." While Morley acknowledges that "Stela 1 was found in a position surely indicative of secondary usage," he implied that the stela was housed and visible within the building. Guthe's field notes, on the other hand, would indicate that the stela had not been erected within Str. T123, but rather may have been repositioned upside down to serve as an interior altar in the center of Str. T123.

Tayasal Lintel 1

Guthe does not enter into a long discussion of Tayasal Lintel 1 in his field notes other than to indicate that he believed it to have been associated with the northern doorway of Str. T123. Morley (1938: III: 428-431) states

that "Lintel 1 was ... part lying on top of the mound ... and the other a little to the north of the first piece, about halfway between this mound and the base of Stela 2 just north of it." Morley (1938: III: 431) also noted that "it is impossible to tell over what doorway and in what structure this lintel or wall panel had originally been used. The lintel records the date 11 Ahau 18 Mac or 9.18.Ø.Ø.Ø. While Morley saw this date as being inconsistent with what he considered to be a Late Postclassic building, it is probable that the lintel and Str. T123 were contemporaneous given the information provided in Guthe's notes. These indicate that Str. T123 was constructed in Late Classic times, but do suggest that the building was used during the Postclassic. In that Str. T123 defines the central plaza of Str. Gr. 25, conforming to Becker's (1971, 198Ø) Plaza Plan 4, and as such groups generally appear in the Late to Terminal Classic, a 9.18.Ø.Ø.Ø. dating for the construction would be acceptable.

Tayasal Stela 2

Tayasal Stela 2 is described by Morley (1938: III: 431-432) and was found by Guthe in 1921 some 1Ø.8 m north of Str. T123. The monument consists only of the butt of a once multi - glyph stela. Glyphic inscriptions exist on two adjacent sides of the monument with no evidence that there was ever a central sculptured figure as Morley implies. Whether the monument can be dated to 9.19.Ø.Ø.Ø., as Morley

does, is also uncertain although the remaining glyphs are stylistically Late Classic in date. Photographs of the monument taken in 1971 after the stone had eroded for an additional fifty years, confirm that there were two columns of glyphs on adjacent sides. However, these glyphic columns on the two carved sides face in different directions and are, in fact, oriented at right angles to each other. The overall shape of the monument when combined with the non-uniform directional facing of the glyphs indicate that the stone was probably not a stela, but more likely a lintel. If such is the case, it may be hypothesized that this monument, and perhaps even Tayasal Lintel 1, may have originated from some other building in Str. Gr. 25, possibly Str. T125. Further excavation in this central plaza and in the northern and eastern buildings may uncover other pieces to both monuments as well as find new ones.

Structure T123 Recovery Lots

Apart from the burials and monuments recovered in the vicinity of Str. T123, Guthe does not provide much other information as to what was found in the excavation of Str. T123. He does, however, note that many rims and some fragments of incensarios were found within Str. T123 and is quite specific concerning a large incensario foot recovered, which he estimated to have belonged to an eight foot high figure. The incensario foot dates to the final part of the Terminal Classic (Hobo) or to the early part of the

Postclassic (Chilcob), thus placing a terminus post quem on the use of Str. T123. It is most likely that this unusual foot, 29 cm in length (incomplete) by 24.5 cm in width by 9.8 cm in height by Ø.9 to 2.3 cm in thickness, dated to the Terminal Classic (Hobo) as the paste of the foot was reddish in color and had sand temper. Such paste is not typical of the few Postclassic (Chilcob and later) censer pastes from Tayasal; it is, however, more typical of Terminal Classic pastes.

Summary of Structure T123

Structure T123 was a small irregular structure, with one doorway in each wall, set on a 5.8 m square substructure in the central plaza of Str. Gr. 25. The building appears to have been constructed in one effort, possibly associated with the refurbishing of the plaza floor. The building probably represents the latest construction undertaken in Str. Gr. 25 and converted the extant Plaza Plan 2 to a Plaza Plan 4. No buildings similar to Str. T123 are known from the rest of the site of Tayasal or from the Tayasal - Paxcaman zone.

While the dating of Str. T123 cannot be assigned with any certainty, it is most likely Late to Terminal Classic (Hobo) in date based on a consideration of its placement in the central plaza of Str. Gr. 25, its probable coeval use with other existing buildings in the group, its associated censerware, and its associated 9.18.Ø.Ø.Ø. lintel. The form

of Str. T123, assuming a Late to Terminal Classic date, definitely anticipates several known buildings of Postclassic date from other sites. Structure A-1Ø at Seibal, although on a larger scale, evinces similarities to Str. T123 in both form and dating. Most similar in form and size to Str. T123, however, is Chuntixtiox (Department of Quiche) Structure 12 which evinces the same four doors and base walls (Smith 1955: Fig. 61). Structure Q-225 from Mayapan (Proskouriakoff 1962: Fig. 2b), a small isolated shrine, is also similar in size and form to Str. T123, but lacks the rear door. Vague similarities in form and placemtn may also be seen with Mayapan Str. H-18 (Proskouriakoff 1962: Fig. 1). Mayapan Str. H-18, although round, has four doorways, and is set on a square substructure in the center of the plaza group at Itzmal Ch'en much like Str. T123 is set in the center of the central plaza of Str. Gr. 25. Structure H-18 also has a central "monument-altar" similar to the function that Tayasal Stela 1 served for Str. T123. Besides the formal similarities, there were probably functional similarities between the two buildings. Structure T123 with its interior deposit of censerware reflects a ritual aspect which, when viewed in conjunction with its formal setting and plan, may allow for its inclusion in the category of "shrines." If the placemtn of Str. T123 in the Late to Terminal Classic Period is correct, then it may be viewed as a possible

forerunner to the shrines which proliferate to the north in the later Postclassic Period. The appearance of Plaza Plan 4, as characterized by small square structures centrally placed in plazas, in the Late to Terminal Classic Period in the central Peten may therefore be interpreted, assuming that the above points concerning Str. T123 are correct, to be an antecedent of a later Postclassic Period ritual pattern. Plaza Plan 4 may in fact have direct relevance to the events transpiring before and during the Classic Maya "collapse."

STRUCTURE T124

Structure T124 is located on the eastern side of the central plaza of Str. Gr. 25 and rises to a height of approximately 9.5 m above its associated plaza. The exact dimensions of the structure are not known, but the unexcavated mound is approximately 28 m wide by 24 m deep. A stairway flanked the west side of the building.

Guthe cursorily investigated this structure in April 1921 by placing a 5.4 m long trench in the vicinity of the northwest corner of the building, north of the stairway. He also cleared the top of the pyramid in search of walls, finally finding part of the southeast corner of the upper building still in situ. In the trench a tier of stones, believed to be representative of the pyramid face, was encountered just above a plastered floor. While the lower

course of rocks representing the pyramid substructure was still in place, the rest of the facing was gone. Guthe did not note whether this was simply due to nature and time or whether the facing of Str. T124 had been stripped off for use in another building. He did not uncover the stairway which he (field notes) suspected "from the slope of the pyramid" was "to the south of the trench, only a very few feet." Little stratification was found in either the trench or the upper excavation. Based on the almost non-existent upper structure, Guthe (field notes) concluded that the majority of the earth removed from the trench represented "debris from the upper part of the pyramid."

Nothing more was recorded concerning the excavation and it is assumed that it was abandoned prior to the penetration of the pyramid itself. Had Guthe continued on axis to Str. T124, it is believed that he would have encountered a tomb later in date than that recovered in Str. T118 and of the same date or slightly earlier than the one recovered in Str. T1Ø8. Future investigation of this building should bear out this conclusion assuming that the model of eastern lateral expansion of the site center of Tayasal over time is correct.

OTHER GUTHE WORK: GROUP 5

From February 24 through March 8, 1922, Guthe excavated in an area referred to as "Group 5." The placement of his

excavations are unknown for it is unclear as to where this group was located. It is, however, likely that Group 5 corresponds to the northern plaza area of Str. Gr. 25. These investigations succeeded in uncovering a long stratified sequence. Guthe (field notes) recorded that a "Wall 3" was found beneath "Floor A" and above "Floor C" and that a "pier" was found below "Floor C." Other than these few cryptic remarks, little else is known of these previously unreported Tayasal excavations.

STRUCTURE GROUP 28

Structure Group 28 is located southeast of Str. Gr. 3Ø and west - northwest of Str. Gr. 23. In its present state it consists of a rectangular plaza on a north - south axis with a single large building, Str. T1Ø9, dominating its southern side. Two less-elevated building platforms, Strs. T76 and T77, are located on the western side of this group. Structure T76 is an "L" shaped building platform which doglegs to the east and may serve to delineate the northern limit of Str. Gr. 28. Alternatively, Str. 75, further to the north may possibly be included in the group and constitute the northernmost structure. The eastern side of Str. Gr. 28 appears to have been engulfed beneath a later construction - the huge platform and building denoted as Str. T99, which is possibly of Postclassic date. It is probable that excavation into the western part of the Str. T99 platform would produce earlier constructions which may be formally assigned to Str. Gr. 28.

STRUCTURE T1Ø9

A very weathered north-facing mound is located on the extreme western end of the elevated area comprising the central part of thee Main Group of Tayasal. It dominates Str. Gr. 28 in its southern placement on this rectangular plaza area. From surface remains, it was clear that a stairway had once served Str. T1Ø9 on its northern side; excavation, however, was not undertaken to confirm its

presence. Structure T1Ø9 was chosen for excavation during the last days of June 1971 in the hope that it would document Postclassic construction. While excavation did not produce such materials from its core, Postclassic materials were recovered from the surface of the mound. The excavations into this locus were directed by Peter Galsworthy.

Excavation 11B

The only investigation undertaken in the Str. T1Ø9 locus was a 7.6 m long trench, excv. 11B (Figure 3-18), excavated from the summit of the structure through the south slope. Although the excavator was under the impression that this would uncover a stairway, it is quite clear from the site plan that the stairway is located on the opposite side of the structure. No structural remains or deposits were encountered in the excavation and the investigation was halted only four days after being instigated. Beneath the humus, core material was directly encountered without benefit of constructional or masonry facings. The investigator, however, indicated that the top of the structure was covered with large stones which seemed to follow a pattern, but that these stones did not continue beneath the surface. These patterned stones were not planned, but would appear to represent possible Postclassic architecture, dated by Postclassic surface ceramics. The description of the surface remains provided by the excavator

is similar to other brief descriptions of similar surface stones on Strs. T1Ø1, T113, and T115. All of these latter structures also evinced probable Postclassic constructions consisting of lines of stone visible only on the surface of the mound. The existence of a possible Postclassic construction on the Str. T1Ø9 locus is consistent with the general pattern of Postclassic occupation in the western part of the Tayasal Main Group, as exemplified by Str. T1ØØ.

Structure T1Ø9

Little information exists on the latest formal building that was constructed on the Str. T1Ø9 locus prior to the reuse of the mound during Postclassic times. It would appear that this earlier building and substructure were robbed of its faced stone after abandonment; its floorings have badly decomposed. This earlier structure cannot be securely dated, but it had a stairway that faced to the north and surmounted a lower terrace, the rear surface of which is represented by U. 1. The core material of Str. T1Ø9 was akin to "mortared concrete aggregate" and was generally sterile, the majority of the sherd material occuring near the juxtaposition of this lower matrix with the overlying humus layer. The relationship between the structure and the accompanying platform was not discerned in excv. 11B.

Structure T1Ø9 Recovery Lots

Only three lots were collected in the vicinity of Str.

T1Ø9. The first, Lot T11A/1, was from the surface and contained Paxcaman Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics consistent with the postulated reuse of the locus in Postclassic times. This surface lot also contained five obsidian blades as well as an uncatalogued metal cow-bell. In the southern axial trench, excv. 11B, the humus layer, Lot T11B/1, contained sherd material dating largely to the Late Classic (Hobo) as well as one obsidian disc and six obsidican blade fragments. The one lot (T11B/2) collected from the core matrix for Str. T1Ø9 contained only a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds; no other artifacts were obtained from this lot.

Structure T1Ø9 Summary

Excavation in the Str. T1Ø9 locus, although brief, suggests that the latest formal structure was built anywhere from either during or after Preclassic (Kax) times to during or preceding Late Classic (Hobo) times; as no formal deposit was recovered in excv. 11B, it is difficult to precisely place the date of this construction (see Table 16 for a tabular summary of the locus). Based on the presence of only Late Preclassic (Kax) sherds in its fill and on structural relationships discussed in Chapter VII, it is believed that Str. T1Ø9 was likely constructed either during late Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) or early Late Classic (Pakoc) times. Surface remains hint at a Postclassic reuse of the locus. No walls or floorings or other cultural

features were recovered in the investigations.

Structure T1Ø9: Units

Unit 1 : Hypothesized rear flooring for lowermost rear terrace of Str. T1Ø9.

Structure T1Ø9: Lots

T11A/1 : Surface collection from Str. T1Ø9.

T11B/1 : Material in the humus layer of excv. 11B.

T11B/2 : Material within the coring of Str. T1Ø9.

TABLE 16

Structure T1Ø9 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Reuse of Locus		T11A/1	Cocahmut ?
II	Abandonment and Stone Robbing		T11B/1	Pakoc or Hobo ?
III	Use of Str. T1Ø9			Hoxchunchan ?
IV	Construction of Str. T1Ø9		T11B/2	Hoxchunchan ?

STRUCTURE GROUP 31

Structure Group 31, located in the northwestern part of the Tayasal Main Group was investigated by Douglas Hancock during June and July of 1971. Of the five structures which comprise the group, three were excavated - Strs. T1Ø1, T1Ø4, T1Ø7; Strs. T1Ø2 and T1Ø6 remain uninvestigated. In general, excavations within this group revealed a Late to Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) occupation. No deposits were located during the investigation of Str. T1Ø7 (excv. 7C). Structure T1Ø4 (excv. 7B) produced a series of four stratigraphically related burials, all exhibiting the same general burial pattern. Excavations in Str. T1Ø1 (excv. 7A) resulted in the controlled recovery of three burials and one cache. After the deposition of these Terminal Classic remains and the partial disintegration of the buildings, it appears that there was a brief Postclassic occupation on the loci of Strs. T1Ø1 and T1Ø7.

Structure Group 31 was apparently built in one massive effort (see Table 17 for a tabular summary of the locus). Of the three buildings excavated in the group, none date earlier than Late Classic (Hobo) and none appeared to have superceded an earlier construction. All appear to have utilized during the Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo). Although the possibility exists that Str. T1Ø4 was a later addition to Str. Gr. 31, it is more likely that it was a part of the original plaza plan based on its proximity to

Strs. T1Ø2 and T1Ø6 and the over meter high fill on which it rests. It would therefore seem that the basal plaza floor (U. 2 and U. 5) abutted contemporaneously built constructions and that the upper plaza floor (U. 1 and U. 6) was associated with a major renovation of the entire group (assuming that these conjoined floors from the different loci represent a single construction).

The relationship of Str. T1Ø7 to events occurring with regard to Strs. T1Ø1 and T1Ø4 cannot be stated with certainty as the two identified plaza floors (U. 3 and U. 4) in this area could relate to either the upper (i.e., U. 1 and U. 6) or the lower (i.e., U. 2 and U. 5) plaza surfacing. While Strs. T1Ø1 and T1Ø4 can be related simply on a postulated sequence of floor superposition in spite of a 1.43 m difference in absolute height between the basal portions of the two buildings, Str. T1Ø7 is an anomoly. Only a single postulated plaza floor occurs in this vicinity and it is some Ø.77 m higher than those in the Str. T1Ø4 vicinity and Ø.64 m lower than those in the Str. T1Ø1 locale. It is suspected that this surface related to the original plaza surface and that a now eroded upper floor once existed to the west of Str. T1Ø7.

The unity of the postulated building sequence is also reflected in the artifactual remains, specifically those in Ca. T7A-1 of Str. T1Ø1 and Bus. T7B-1 and T7B-3 of Str. T1Ø4. These three deposits contained cylindrical vases with

similar pictorial scenes which may be inter-related. These polychrome vessels, all located in simple deposits in small structures, appear to refer to bloodletting ceremonies within one Tayasal "family" and may refer to events in the historical lives of the individuals portrayed in the scenes (A. Chase in press a).

The abandonment of Str. Gr. 31 by Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) peoples appears to have been planned and deliberate with Bu. T7A-2 being intruded into Str. T1Ø1 and Bu. T7B-2 being intruded into Str. T1Ø4. The placement of both these burials precluded continued use of their associated buildings. Based on the grave goods accompanying Bu. T7A-2, Str. T1Ø1 may have been abandoned prior to Str. T1Ø4. The date of abandonment for Str. T1Ø7 is not clear. The Str. Gr. 31 locus, however, was reoccupied by later peoples who erected perishable buildings on top of the collapsed Strs. T1Ø1 and T1Ø7. Early Postclassic artifacts also occurred in the humus overlying Strs. T1Ø1 and T1Ø4, but it is not clear whether these are associated with the earlier or later constructions.

Structure Group 31: UNITs

UNIT 1 : Uppermost plaza flooring in the Str. T1Ø1 locus.

UNIT 2 : Lowermost plaza flooring in the Str. T1Ø1 locus.

UNIT 3 : Flooring found in the vicinity of Str. T1Ø7 north of the axial section; probably equivalent to U. 4.

UNIT 4 : Hypothetical plaza flooring west of Str. T1Ø7 in the axial section.

UNIT 5 : Lowermost plaza flooring east of Str. T1Ø4; probably equivalent to U. 2.

UNIT 6 : Uppermost plaza flooring east of Str. T1Ø4; probably equivalent to U. 1.

TABLE 17

Structure Group 31 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Str. T1Ø1	Str. T1Ø4	Str. T1Ø7	Date
I	Abandonment				
II	Reuse of Str. Gr. 31 Locus	U.2Ø-U.23	?	U.11	Chilcob ?
III	Abandonment of Str. Gr. 31	Bu. T7A-2 PD. T7A-1 ?	Bu. T7B-2		Hobo (late facet)
IV	Use of Str. Gr. 31	Str. T1Ø1 -1st-A	Str. T1Ø4 -1st-A	Str. T1Ø7	Hobo (late facet)
V	Construction of Plaza Floor	U. 1	U. 6	?	Hobo (late facet)
VI	Use of Str. Gr. 31	T1Ø1-1st-B --- T1Ø1-1st-C	T1Ø4-1st-B --- T1Ø4-1st-C	?	Hobo (late facet)
VII	Construction of Plaza Floor	U. 2	U. 5	U. 4?, U. 3?	Hobo ?

STRUCTURE T1Ø1

Structure T1Ø1 is backed against the edge of a vertical face of what was most likely a limestone quarry used in the construction of the surrounding buildings. It is the southernmost construction in Structure Group 31 and faces to the north with its long axis being east - west. The structure was selected for excavation on the presumption that it would prove to be Postclassic in date. The investigations were supervised by Douglas Hancock during July 1971.

Of all the structures investigated at Tayasal, Str. T1Ø1 was the only Classic Period building to receive extensive horizontal excavations. Because of the attention and time which was invested in searching for construction features, it is possible to reconstruct its plan more accurately than any other building excavated at the site during 1971.

Excavation 7A

As the general shape of the structure was visible in its mounded surface remnants, an 11.9Ø m long excavation, Ø.75 to 1.ØØ m in width (Figure 3-2Ø), was placed in the apparent axis of the building. Excavations were then made for the southern substructure corners, but these were not located. Excavations for the northern substructure corners were also non-productive. Floor remnants were, however, found in both of the excavations undertaken in search of

northern corners. Part of a facing, U. 17, was found in the northwest corner excavation and was followed to its junction with another facing, U. 18. Further investigation along the western side of the Str. T1Ø1 substructure succeeded in defining a complex series of relationships between two successive floorings and three facings.

As the western substructure relationships were felt to be fairly well understood, excavation proceeded to locate the east substructure wall, U. 15, and also located another wall, U. 19, perpendicular to it. Additionally, a second axial trench 2 m east of the original was started to determine wall relationships for Str. T1Ø1. This 1 m wide excavation succeeded in uncovering the northern substructure wall, U. 14, as well as the frontal terrace, U. 5, for Str. T1Ø1 which had also been uncovered in the original axial trench. As both the northern and eastern walls of the substructure had been demarcated, these were then followed to the northwestern substructure corner.

The wall, U. 19, which abutted the eastern substructure wall was also followed along its northern facing. A Ø.6Ø m wide trench was subsequently placed through this southern construction and succeeded in uncovering Bu. T7A-3.

The final excavations were undertaken in the western interior of Str. T1Ø1 along the structure flooring, U. 7, which had been found in the axial trench. These investigations succeeded in defining the interior junction

of U. 13 and U. 8 and in demonstrating that certain stone features visible on the surface (U. 2Ø, U. 21, U. 22, and U. 23) were constructed after the abandonment of Str. T1Ø1.

Although the extensive investigations undertaken in the Str. T1Ø1 vicinity allowed for a reconstruction of the building plan (Figure 3-19), they also insured that this kind of horizontal excavation would not be undertaken on other Tayasal structures. Both the field director (Loten) and the excavator "came to the conclusion that under the guidelines and purposes of our present research proposal, looking for corners and following walls was far too time consuming and yielded few results" (Hancock field notes, P. 37). Accordingly, most structures excavated after Str. T1Ø1 were simply trenched.

Structure T1Ø1-1st-C

Structure T1Ø1-1st-C formed the major construction on the south side of Str. Gr. 31 And was in use through two minor modifications which followed. From the available evidence, it would appear that no earlier buildings existed in the locus selected for the construction of Str. T1Ø1-1st-C. Both the substructure and structure were apparently built as one construction as no pause lines or construction stages can be descerned. The construction of a crypt for Bu. T7A-1 was intergral with the deposition of fill material for Str. T1Ø1-1st-C. The roof of this crypt was probably composed of wooden beams as no vaulting was

present; the excavator did not, however, note that there were beam impressions in the roof. Even though the beams had rotted away long ago, the compact fill above the crypt had not collapsed. Burial T7A-1 was sealed by the interior summit flooring, U. 7, of Str. T1Ø1.

Structure T1Ø1-1st-C was oriented to the north. The whole construction rose about 1 m above the underlying bedrock. The substructure (U. 3, U. 14, U. 15, U. 16) was almost 12 m in width (east - west) and slightly over 9 m in length (north - south). The eastern substructure facing, U. 15, was well constructed and rested on bedrock. No similar information concerning construction was recorded for the other recovered substructure facings. A frontal step, U. 2, of unknown width (probably about 3 m) protruded another 1.5 m to the north. Unit 2 was an integral part of the construction as the northern substructure facing, U. 14, did not run behind it. The substructure rose approximately Ø.3Ø m above U. 2, an associated plaster flooring. UNIT 2 was probably laid down at the same time as the construction of Str. T1Ø1-1st-C, or shortly afterwards, as this plaza flooring abuts U. 16 and U. 15 and was not found beneath the substructure.

The summit building was offset to the east on the substructure platform and had a frontal terrace, U. 5, on its northern side. Just as with the frontal substructure step (U. 2), a step-up (U. 1) from the upper level of the

substructure to the plastered floor of the superstructure (U. 6 and U. 7) was an integral part of the construction. Unit 1 consisted of five rocks in and east - west line which rose approximately Ø.3Ø m above the substructure level. This step-up was of unknown width (probably about 3 m) and was about 1 m in length. Unit 5 rose about Ø.25 m above the upper leve of U. 1 and, by extrapolation, about Ø.55 m above U. 14. The frontal terrace represented by U. 5 and its associated plaster floor, U. 6, extended about 1.4 m north of the northern building wall, U. 8; it is estimated as being about 8.8 m in length. Unit 6 abutted U. 8.

Structure T1Ø1-1st-C enclosed a space about 6.75 m in width and 3.2 m in length. The stone base-walls enclosing this area were about Ø.4Ø m high as found and probably supported the upper walls and roof of a perishable construction. The eastern (U. 12) and western (U. 13) walls were about 1 m thick and appear to have been broader than the southern (U. 11) and northern (U. 8) walls, the latter being only about Ø.5Ø m thick. A bench or altar (U. 4) was inset into U. 11 and encircled by an outset base wall (U. 9) which was Ø.5Ø m thick. The fill of U. 4 consisted of stones 1Ø to 15 cm in diameter mixed with smaller stones and earth. The length of the bench was 1 m and the width is estimated at the same. Cache T7A-1 was found in the upper levels of U. 4, but it was probably intruded at a later date.

A single interior structure floor, U. 7, abutted U. 4 and U. 8; it was described as being in excellent condition. The excavator, however, was uncertain as to whether U. 7 abutted U. 13 or whether U. 13 rested on U. 7 and noted that there was a hint of another floor level abutting the interior of U. 13; subsequent excavation in the vicinity of U. 13 did not clarify this equivocal situation. No plaster surface was found to the west of U. 13, probably because of poor preservation.

Burial T7A-1 (Figure 3-21)

Burial T7A-1 was deposited slightly west of the axis of Str. T1Ø1. The east side of the trench was almost tangent to the west side of the burial crypt. The burial chamber, which contained the remains of a single individual, was roughly circular, 8Ø cm in diameter and 7Ø cm in height. As no cut-lines were evident in the excavation for the placement of the crypt, it is most likely that Bu. T7A-1 was dedicatory to Str. T1Ø1-1st-B and was contemporary with its construction.

The individual in the crypt was found flexed and in a seated position. The back of the individual was to the west. The skull, which had originally looked to the east, was face down with the mandible 1Ø to 15 cm to its north. The skull is flattened and broader at its back; it and the long bones are in good condition. One femur was 37.3 cm in length while its associated tibia was 32.Ø cm in length.

One humerus was 26.9 cm in length. The individual was female based on the sciatic notch and the skull. At death she was between 17 and 21 years of age. The skull sutures were not completely closed and the long bone epiphyses were joined, although lines were visible at the epiphysial junction.

No vessels or other items accompanied the interment.

On stratigraphic grounds, Bu. T7A-1 is the earliest event associated with the construction of Str. T1Ø1. Its dating, however, cannot be securely placed. It was, however, deposited no earlier than Late Classic (Hobo) times based on fill material recovered beneath U. 7.

Structure T1Ø1-1st-B

Once the basic plan of the building had been established with the construction of Str. T1Ø1-1st-C, two sequent modifications were made. The first of these, designated Str. T1Ø1-1st-B, involved the lengthening of the western side of the substructure. A new western facing, U. 17, was placed on U. 2, the extant plaza floor. This facing bowed out in the central part of the substructure as if to form a broad step. The extent of U. 17 was not determined as it was overlain by another facing, U. 18, which ran east - west and was not cut through. Unit 17 was placed Ø.5Ø m west of U. 16 in its northern part and jogged 1.ØØ m west of U. 16 in the central part of the Str. T1Ø1 substructure. The fill between U. 16 and U. 17 consisted of

sizeable rocks roughly 16 to 17 cm in diameter. This fill was overlain by a plaster floor, U. 24, which capped U. 17 and abutted U. 16.

No special deposits were found in association with the modification representing Str. T1Ø1-1st-B. Consequently, it is difficult to place a date on its construction, but it probably belongs to the Late Classic.

Structure T1Ø1-1st-A

The final modification involved the addition of two lateral wings on the east and west sides of the structure. The extent of these side platforms was not determined in the 1971 excavations. The northern facing of the eastern platform, U. 19, abutted U. 15 while the northern facing of the western platform, U. 18, abutted U. 16 and overlay U. 24 and U. 17. The western platform was not excavated, but the eastern one was trenched. The excavation into the eastern platform showed U. 19 to be roughly Ø.5 m in thickness. The core material for the construction consisted of large stones, closely packed together, along with some smaller stone and some earth. This fill lay directly on bedrock as did U. 19.

Immediately behind U. 19, an extended burial was encountered. Burial T7A-3 lay on bedrock and was partially covered by plaster, probably uprooted from the earlier plaza floor, U. 2, in order to lay U. 19 on bedrock.

Both U. 19 and U. 18 were abutted by a plaster floor,

U. 1, which clearly overlay U. 2. It is suspected that U. 1 was laid at the same time or immediately after the construction of the lateral wings. UNIT 1 also abuts U. 15, U. 14, U. 17, and probably U. 2.

It is probable that Ca. T7A-1 is related to the use of Str. T1Ø1-1st-A as the deposit was probably made at a time when the building was still in use based on its axial location; however, the two vessels in the cache are quite late in date. Whereas the placement of Ca. T7A-1 would indicate that the building was still in use during the later facet of Hobo times, the placement of Bu. T7A-2 through U. 7 indicates that this interment was deposited at the time of abandonment of Str. T1Ø1-1st-A as the deposit was never capped and its rough protrusion above U. 7 precluded full use of the inner building space. Burial T7A-2 is the latest event that can be definitely related to the occupation of Str. T1Ø1 with the exception of P.D. T7A-1, a possible child's burial off the northwestern corner of the building. The deposition of the unsealed Bu. T7A-2 is very similar to the deposition of Bu. T7B-2 in Str. T1Ø4. Both deposits may be viewed as commemorating the abandonment of their associated structures.

Burial T7A-3 (Figure 3-22)

Burial T7A-3 was located south of U. 19 and lay on bedrock. The interment consisted of a single extended individual in a simple grave. The individual was supine

with its head to the west. It was partly covered with plaster. The excavator did not state whether the plaster constituted a floor or was broken fragments, but it is suspected that it is the latter. As no evidence for an intrusive cut was found in the vicinity of U. 19, the burial was probably deposited at the time of the construction of the eastern wing of Str. T101-1st-A and may be dedicatory to it.

Based on teeth, the individual may be termed a young adult between 21 and 35 years of age. Based on the mastoid processes and the sciatic notch, the individual was male. There is a slight calculus build-up on the teeth. Although caries were noted by the cataloguer in 1971, none were noted for any of the full set of teeth in 1977. The upper incisors and canines are filed as are the lower central incisors. Following Romero's (1958) designations, the upper filing pattern is as follows (canine to canine): B5, A4, C5, C5, A4, B5. The lower incisors are A1 (right) and C5 (left).

No vessels or other items accompanied the burial. Based on ceramic material recovered in the fill above the interment, it may be dated to no earlier than the Late Classic (Hobo).

Cache T7A-1

Cache T7A-1 consisted of two vessels placed on axis to the southern bench (U. 4) of Str. T101. These two vessels

were found one on top of the other about 10 cm below the surface. Whether or not these were intrusive to the bench or were deposited during the construction of Str. T101-1st-B is uncertain. Because of their proximity to the upper surface of the bench, however, it is believed that Ca. T7A-1 was intrusive to U. 4 and associated with use of the building.

Object 1 (T7A/13-13; Figure 3-23b): Lombriz Orange: Variety Unspecified. A flat-based, flaring-walled, tripod plate was the uppermost vessel in Ca. T7A-1. It has a rim diameter of 28.5 cm with a basal diameter of 23.1 cm, a wall thickness of 0.7 to 0.8 cm, and an overall height of 9.7 to 9.8 centimeters. The supports are cylindrically shaped, are perforated by rounded lateral vents, and are without rattles. The lip is both flattened and everted. Although the vessel is now largely eroded (7.5 YR 6/6 - 6/8), traces of orange (7.5 YR 7/6 - 7/8) slip are visible on both the exterior and interior of the vessel. A trace of red (10 R 4/8 ?) slip may also occur. The paste (7.5 YR 6/6) is fine textured and contains no calcite. There are, however, occasional white inclusions (1.0 by 0.5 mm) and mica inclusions (0.5 mm in diameter).

Object 2 (T7A/13-18; Figure 3-23a): Chumeru Polychrome: Chumeru Variety. A cylinder vase with a flat base and three nubbin supports was located under the western edge of Object 1. The vessel has a height of 11.6 cm with a

wall thickness of Ø.7 cm and a basal and rim diameter of 8.2 centimeters. Two of the solid supports are at a flush angle with the vessel wall while the third is slightly inset. Because the vessel was so near the surface, its exterior decoration is not well preserved. The interior of the vessel, however, exhibits a red (1Ø R 4/6 - 4/8) band immediately below the lip of the vessel; the rest of the interior is unslipped. Although badly decomposed, the exterior of the vessel evinces the remnants of black (1Ø YR 2/1) bands immediately below the lip of the vessel and above the base. These two bands enclosed a scene painted on a buff (7.5 YR 8/6) background which consisted of at least two figures separated by a vertical specular hematite (1Ø R 4/4) panel which probably contained a glyphic text. The specular hematite panel is placed so as to lie between two of the vessel supports with each of the flanking figures, painted in red and orange and probably once outlined in black, located above a support. The paste is reddish - yellow (7.5 YR 8/6 - 7/6) and contains no calcite. White inclusions Ø.5 mm in diameter are present, however, as are yellowish particles 2 mm in diameter.

The two vessels may be dated to the Terminal Classic Period (late facet Hobo).

Burial T7A-2 (Figure 3-24)

Burial T7A-2 was located south of U. 8 in the north -

south axial trench. It was intrusive through U. 7 and represents one of the latest events associated with Str. T1Ø1. The interment consisted of the upper part of an individual which was placed in a cist grave. The head of the individual was to the east and the arms were folded over the chest. The stone slabs which covered the torso protruded above U. 7. Although the excavator does not record a pelvis for the individual, it was present according to the laboratory cataloguer. No leg bones, however, were recovered and it is suspected that they were missing in the original interment.

The portions of the axial skeleton preserved are in good condition. The cataloguer noted in 1971 the existence of many long bones, most broken at the medial or distal ends. When analyzed in 1977, the burial lot was found to contain two sets of scapulae, two sets of ulnae, and four right humeri. This would indicated either the mixing of bones from several excavated burials or the presence of more than one individual in this interment. In fact, one of the right humeri matches the left humerus of Bu. T7A-1 and as there were no scapulae in Bu. T7A-1, it is obvious that there was a partial mixing of grave lots in 1971 with Bu. T7A-2 being the unexpected beneficiary of several extra bones.

Both the 1971 and 1977 accounts state that the skull is fragmentary. Tooth decay and modification of the upper

canines was recorded in 1971. Among the fourteen teeth present in 1977, no decay was found although calculus was noted. The only canine present is an upper left canine and it may exhibit a possible drill hole. Both the 1971 and 1977 accounts agree that the individual in Bu. T7A-2 was probably a male based on the sciatic notch and mastoid processes. The 1977 skeletal analysis concluded that the individual was a young adult, 21 to 35 years of age at the time of death.

Two vessels were associated with the burial. A shell fragment was discovered in the laboratory in compacted dirt associated with the bone material. In 1977, two other bone artifacts were also found in the dirt and bone gathered in 1977 as part of this burial lot.

Object 1 (T7A/10-3; Figure 3-25a): Possibly Danta Orange Polychrome: Variety Unspecified. A flat-based, flaring-walled bowl was located base up under the skull. The vessel has a height of 5.8 cm with a wall thickness of 1.1 cm, a rim diameter of 18.0 cm, and a basal diameter of 14.2 centimeters. As found, it was badly chipped on its exterior base and very eroded. It was, however, slipped red (10 R 4/8), black (10 R 2.5/1), and orange (5 YR 7/6). No slip is left on the interior base. The interior wall exhibits a black rim band, an intermediate band of red on orange, and a lower orange panel. The exterior wall has a black rim with a slightly lower circumferential black line.

Beneath this, a black and red design, seemingly representing abstract curves, is painted on the underlying orange slip. Another, lower black line borders this design panel. The reddish-yellow (5 YR 6/8) paste is fine grained and contains white inclusions up to 1 mm in diameter. Based on an HCL test, no calcite is present in the paste.

Object 2 (T7A/10-2; Figure 3-25b): Possibly Danta Orange Polychrome: Variety Unspecified. A flat-based, flaring-walled bowl was located south of the skull at a 65 degree angle sloping away from the interment. The vessel has a height of 5.3 cm with a wall thickness of 0.8 cm, a rim diameter of 17.3 cm, and a basal diameter of 9.8 centimeters. Although the slip is gone from the interior base, patches of orange (7.5 YR 6/8) slip are evident on the interior vessel wall. Both the interior and exterior rim are painted black (10 YR 2/1). The exterior wall had a red (10 R 4/8) on orange design which is now destroyed. The exterior base is smooth and unslipped (5 YR 7/6). It was not possible to analyze the paste as the vessel is unbroken. It is, however, possible that calcite is present in the paste as there was an exterior reaction with HCL. Yellow - white inclusions, 1.0 mm by 0.5 mm, are also visible.

Object 3 (T7A/10-4): The hinge area of an unmodified shell was found in the laboratory with the bone material in 1971. This fragment is probably pearly oyster and measures 2.7 cm by 1.0 centimeters.

Object 4 (T7A/10-26): One tubular bone object of possible human origin was located in 1977 in the dirt and bone labeled Bu. T7A-2. This tubular bone object is almost whole with only one end being partially destroyed. The piece is 17 cm in length by approximately 2.6 cm in diameter; the bone is 0.3 cm thick. Each end of the shaft has been somewhat recuded by scraping to emphasize the four parallel, circumferential incised lines at each terminus. Three perforations occur in the bone tube. One of these is central to an incised oval design which was placed medially on the tube. To either side and above this design element are two other perforations, possibly for suspension. The object is quite similar to bone tubes from Uaxactun (Kidder 1947: Fig. 81c2).

Object 5 (T7A/10-27a - e): A fragmentary carved long bone fragment which contained at least twelve glyphs was also located in 1977 with the dirt and bone labeled Bu. T7A-2. As Object 5 was cemented by dirt to and crushed against Object 4, the two bone artifacts are definitely associated with the same interment. The original carved bone, now in five fragments with much of the original gone, had a length of over 17.2 cm and probable diameter of about 2.6 centimeters. Whether it is carved from human or animal bone is not known. The glyphs are very eroded; from what can be discerned, calendrical data is included in the text. One portion apparently records a one katun; the spacers

associated with the numeral one are St. Andrews' crosses. Thompson (1950: 130) noted that this kind of spacer appeared "in many inscriptions carved between 9.17.0.0.0. and 10.3.0.0.0.," thus supporting the Terminal Classic date ascribed to Bu. T7A-2.

Burial T7A-2 represents the latest activity associated with Str. T101 as it is intrusive to the structure floor (U. 7) and protrudes above the floor, but was never capped by a later surface. Its deposition precluded later use of Str. T101-1st-A. Based on stratigraphic grounds, the interment is later than Ca. T7A-1. Whereas the cache, however, contained ceramic vessels which are clearly recognizeable on stylistic grounds as Terminal Classic in date, the vessels in Bu. T7A-2 are not. The two vessels in Bu. T7A-2 are quite different from other Late Classic bowls recovered elsewhere at Tayasal and Cenote. Both are more outflaring and much thicker than other recovered bowls. As such, they may be representative of a very late trend clearly derived from the Classic Maya mainstream. Based on stratigraphic and stylistic grounds, therefore, Bu. T7A-2 is assigned to the latest part of the Terminal Classic Period (late facet Hobo).

Problematic Deposit T7A-1

A possible burial of a child was located in the vicinity of the northwest corner of Str. T101. This

possible interment consisted of cranial bones of a very small individual. These bones were located beneath the humus level and were associated with Terminal Classic ceramic material. It is not certain, however, whether these are the remains of a child or are of non-human origin.

Later Construction on the Structure T1Ø1 Locus

Evidence for a reuse of the Str. T1Ø1 locus was identified by the excavator in the form of constructional and possibly artifactual materials. Four conglomerations of stone (U. 2Ø - U. 23) were identified on the ground surface. Two of these were circular in shape and two were square. One circular construction was located directly over the junction of U. 8 and U. 13 while the other was situated to the north of U. 11 and was centered approximately 2 m east of the axial trench. One of the square stone configurations was located immediately south of U. 5 and was centered about 3 m east of the axial trench. The other square configuration was immediately west of the axial trench and south of U. 4. This construction was half-sectioned and showed that all the stones were 1Ø to 15 cm above U. 7 indicating that these configurations had been made some time after the abandonment and collapse of Str. T1Ø1.

The four constructions were probably utilized in a Postclassic (or possibly Historic) building of some sort, perhaps to brace supporting posts. That these features date to the Early Postclassic or later is not only confirmed by

the extant stratigraphy, but also by the Postclassic (Chilcob) material found in the humus and collapse overlying the eastern wing of Str. T1Ø1-1st-A and in the humus in the northeastern corner area of Str. T1Ø1. This small amount of Early Postclassic material, however, does not necessarily date this later reuse of the Str. T1Ø1 locus to Chilcob times for the ceramics and artifacts may be in correct association with the late facet Hobo ceramics (see A. Chase n.d.); should this be the case, the construction represented by U. 21 through U. 23 may have been built at a much later date.

Platform Relationships to Structure T1Ø1

Two sequent plaza floors were found in the Str. T1Ø1 locus. The earliest of these surfaces, U. 2, appears to have been built at the same time as the construction of Str. T1Ø1-1st-C as it abutted U. 14, U. 15, and U. 16. UNIT 2 was encountered in the northeastern and northwestern excavations and in both of these locales it was clearly covered by a later flooring, U. 1. UNIT 1 abutted U. 14, U. 15, U. 17, U. 18, and U. 19. It was apparently associated with the construction of Str. T1Ø1-1st-A. No data exists as to the distance separating the two surfaces although it is suspected that it was less than 15 centimeters. Neither flooring was located in the northern part of the axial trench. UNIT 2 also does not appear to have continued south of Str. T1Ø1, probably due to the rise

in topography at the rear of the structure. It is possible that the two plaza surfaces in the Str. T1Ø1 locus may correspond to the two plaza surfaces in the Str. T1Ø4 locus, allowing for a half meter slope from one end of Str. Gr. 31 to the other.

Structure T1Ø1 Recovery Lots

While Bu. T7A-1 (Lot T7A/11) is sealed within the core of Str. T1Ø1-1st-C, it contained no items which could aid in dating the major Str. T1Ø1 construction. Two lots were recovered which relate to Str. T1Ø1-1st-C fills. Lot T7A/6, which was sealed by U. 7, was exterior to Bu. T7A-1, and was located above bedrock, contained only sherds of mixed Preclassic (Kax) to Late Classic (Hobo) date. Material within the fill for U. 14 (Lot T7A/7) consisted of a discoidal stone pounder and Late Classic (Pakoc and Hobo) sherd material.

Sherds of mixed Preclassic (Kax) to Late Classic (Hobo) date were collected from a gray lens between U. 16 and U. 17. These possibly relate to the construction of Str. T1Ø1-1st-B. No other material was gathered which is pertinent to this modification.

Ceramics which may be related to the construction of Str. T1Ø1-1st-A were collected from the fill inside the eastern lateral platform as Lot T7A/8. This lot consisted of mixed Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) to Late Classic (Hobo) sherds. Burial T7A-3 (Lot T7A/12), which was sealed under

the fill, contained no items which would aid in the precise dating of the construction of the lateral wings. The latest event associated with Str. T1Ø1, the deposition of Bu. T7A-2 (Lot T7A/1Ø), may be dated as Terminal Classic.

Material collected with the structure above U. 7 as Lot T7A/5 consisted of Early to Late Classic sherds and a possible ceramic mold. Lot T7A/3, material in a gray colored collapse layer exterior to Str. T1Ø1, consisted of Hobo sherds and PD. T7A-1. A surface collection of the structure prior to excavation (Lot T7A/1) yielded similar Late to Terminal Classic pottery as well as a fragmentary obsidian blade and a flint biface point made from a blade. The most prolific lot was that collected for the humus overlying the entire structure (Lot T7A/2); this lot contained sherd material largely of a Terminal Classic (Hobo) date with some sherds of a Preclassic (Kax) to presumed Postclassic (Chilcob) date. Artifacts from this recovery lot included 27 obsidian blade fragments, a flint biface oval, a flint biface blade, a flint hammerstone, a fragment of a mano, two shells, four ceramic figurine fragments of Late Classic date, two pieces of unclassified bone, and one pottery pestle of presumed Postclassic date. The early Postclassic sherds (Chilcob) recovered in Lot T7A/2 were noted as specifically coming from the vicinity of U. 15 and U. 19; whether these may be associated with the Postclassic construction indicated by U. 2Ø to U. 23 is

questionable.

No archaeological material was collected from beneath U. 1 or U. 2.

Summary of Structure T1Ø1

As originally constructed, Str. T1Ø1 consisted of a roughly square substructure with a rectangular superstructure offset to its eastern side (see Table 18 for a tabular summary of the locus). The superstructure contained an outset bench or altar in its southern wall. This earliest and most massive construction covered a dedicatory crypt interment in its fill. Subsequent modification expanded the substructure laterally, first slightly to the west and then to both sides with major lateral platforms. The later eastern wing was also associated with a sealed interment.

During the use of Str. T1Ø1, a cache was interred in its rear altar or bench. Immediately prior to the abandonment of the building, a burial was intruded through the interior structure floor and not sealed by an subsequent construction. Some time following the abandonment of the Terminal Classic Period building and after its disintegration, the Str. T1Ø1 locus was re-occupied.

Structure T1Ø1 would appear to have been constructed in either Late or Terminal Classic times and to have been utilized during the Terminal Classic. Whether Str. T1Ø1 was abandoned earlier than the other buildings in Str. Gr. 31 is

not known, but this is suspected based on grave goods associated with the latest burial (Bu. T7A-2). Although both Terminal Classic and Early Postclassic artifactual remains from Str. T1Ø1 are present, these data do not allow for a definitive statement concerning Postclassic continuity or discontinuity. The later construction which appeared on this locus is clearly disjunctive on stratigraphic grounds from the earlier Terminal Classic Period building. The dating of these later remains is not clear, but it is considered unlikely that they are in association with the few Early Postclassic sherds which occur at this locale. These Early Postclassic sherds are few, occur away from the late stone constructions, and are found in conjunction with Terminal Classic sherds. Rather than suggesting an Early Postclassic date for the later re-occupation of the Str. T1Ø1 locus, the context in which the Augustine Red sherds (early facet Chilcob) occur may indicate contemporaneity or overlap between Terminal Classic and Early Postclassic occupation.

Structure T1Ø1 Units

Unit 1: Intermediate step between substructure and superstructure floorings.

Unit 2: Outset frontal step for substructure of Str. T1Ø1.

Unit 3: Southern substructure facing.

Unit 4: Northern facing for Str. T1Ø1 bench or altar.

Unit 5: Facing for northern superstructure terrace.

Unit 6: Superstructure flooring north of U. 8 which connected with U. 5.

Unit 7: Superstructure flooring within Str. T1Ø1; probably equivalent to U. 6.

Unit 8: Front (north) wall for Str. T1Ø1.

Unit 9: Rear (south) wall for Str. T1Ø1 which enclosed the altar/bench area.

Unit 1Ø: Cut for Bu. T7A-2 behind U. 8.

Unit 11: Rear (south) wall for Str. T1Ø1 outside the axial trench.

Unit 12: Eastern wall for Str. T1Ø1.

Unit 13: Western wall for Str. T1Ø1.

Unit 14: Northern substructure facing.

Unit 15: Eastern substructure facing.

Unit 16: Western substructure facing.

Unit 17: Western extension of substructure facing.

Unit 18: Facing overlying U. 17 and abutting U. 16 which is probably part of a western wiing of Str. T1Ø1.

Unit 19: Wall abutting U. 15 and running east-west which is the northern facing of an eastern wing of Str. T1Ø1.

Unit 2Ø to 23: Rock formations on the surface of Str. T1Ø1.

Unit 24: Plaster floor capping U. 17 and abutting U. 16.

Structure T1Ø1 Platform Units

UNIT 1: Upper flooring associated with Str. T1Ø1 which abuts U. 15, U. 14, U. 17, U. 18, U. 19.

UNIT 2: Lower flooring associated with Str. T1Ø1 which abuts U. 14, U. 15, U. 16 and underlies U. 17, U. 18 and U. 19.

Structure T1Ø1 Lots

T7A/ 1: Surface collection in the vicinity of Str. T1Ø1.

T7A/ 2: Material within the humus overlying Str. T1Ø1.

T7A/ 3: Material within a gray soil layer in the northwest corner area.

T7A/ 4: Sherd material from gray earth between U. 16 and U. 17.

T7A/ 5: Material from gray earth within Str. T1Ø1 and above U. 7.

T7A/ 6: Material below U. 7, but exterior to Bu. T7A-1.

T7A/ 7: Material from gray earth between U. 14 and U. 5.

T7A/ 8: Material above bedrock south of U. 19 and east of U. 15.

T7A/ 9: Material south of U. 4 and north of U. 9.

T7A/1Ø: Material from Bu. T7A-2.

T7A/11: Material from Bu. T7A-1.

T7A/12: Material from Bu. T7A-3.

T7A/13: Material from Ca. T7A-1.

TABLE 18

Structure T1Ø1 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Reuse of Str. T1Ø1 Locus	U.2Ø,U.21,U.22, U.23	(T7A//1,T7A/2)	Chilcob ?
II	A. Abandonment and Collapse of Str. T1Ø1-1st-A		T7A/1-T7A/5, T7A/9	Hobo ?
	B. Placement of Bu. T7A-2; Placement of PD. T7A-1 ?	U. 1Ø	T7A/1Ø T7A/3	Hobo (late facet) ?
III	A. Use of Str. T1Ø1-1st-A			
	B. Deposition of Ca. T7A-1 ?		T7A/13	Hobo (late facet)
IV	A. Construction of Str. T1Ø1-1st-A	U.18,U.19, U.1	T7A/8	Hobo ?
	B. Deposition of Bu. T7A-3		T7A/12	Hobo ?

TABLE 18

Structure T1Ø1 Timespans (continued)

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
V	Use of Structure T1Ø1-1st-B			
VI	Construction of Str. T1Ø1-1st-B	U.17,U.24	(T7A/4)	?
VII	Use of Str. T1Ø1-1st-C			
VII	A. Construction of Str. T1Ø1-1st-C	U.1-U.9,U.11-U.16, U. 2	T7A/6,T7A/7	?
	B. Deposition of Bu. T7A-1		T7A/11	?

STRUCTURE T1Ø4

Structure T1Ø4 is the northeasternmost construction of Str. Gr. 31. The long axis of this construction is north - south and the building is backed against a steep grade on its northern and western sides. To its south, and occupying the same side of the plaza, is Str. T1Ø2 (not investigated in 1971); Str. T1Ø6 is to its east. The positioning of Str. T1Ø4 in the northeast corner of a plaza group that was already bounded by other building platforms on all four sides was considered an unusual arrangement. It was partially selected for excavation because of its anomolous positioning as it was hypothesized that this may have been due to a slightly later date of construction than the other buildings in the group. As excavation had already been undertaken in Str. T1Ø1 and was planned for Str. T1Ø7, it was also chosen for investigation to provide information which could be utilized to understand the growth and development of Str. Gr. 31. Structure T1Ø4 was excavated under the supervision of Douglas Hancock in late June and early July 1971.

Excavation 7B

The limits of Str. T1Ø4 could be determined on the basis of surface remains and this guided the placement of an 8.6 m long trench (excv. 7B; Figure 3-26) along the east - west axis of the building. Although the width of the trench was not recorded, it was probably 1 m wide and records

indicate that is width expanded in some places to 1.92 m to encompass burial remains which were encountered. Because of the good preservation of plaster surfaces and walls in the structure, the constructional stratigraphy encountered is quite clear.

Structure T1Ø4-1st-C

Structure T1Ø4-1st-C was constructed on an apparently vacant area of the plaza; no earlier remains were discovered beneath this building. Two distinct construction stages, separated by the deposition of Bu. T7B-1, were involved in the building of Str. T1Ø4-1st-C. In Construction Stage A two walls, separated by 5 m, and the fill between them were laid and capped with a plaster surface (U. 4). The easternmost wall (U. 1) was a crudely faced construction. The major part of U. 1 was not meant to be visible during the use of Str. T1Ø4-1st-C, but its uppermost part served as the first step for the building. The western wall (U. 2) was a formal facing and comprised the rear facade for Str. T1Ø4 throughout all of the subsequent modifications of the building's front. The material between U. 1 and U. 2 is repeatedly recorded by the excavator as being dry masonry fill; the field section drawing, however, contradicts this and indicates stones in a soil matrix. While it is suspected that the fill was indeed dry core masonry (consistent with construction techniques prevalent at the site), the section drawing (Fig. 3-26) follows the field

record. Additional fill material was also laid to the east of U. 1 during C.S. A and this material formed the hearting for what was to become a plaza surface. While bedrock was not reached in excv. 7B, the investigation shows that C.S. A rose at least 1.4 m above ground level.

Immediately prior to the construction of Str. T1Ø4-1st-C, an excavation (U. 18) was made through U. 4 and Bu. T7B-1 was interred. Construction Stage B follws this interment. This involved the elevation of U. 2 by at least Ø.8 m through the construction of a new wall (U. 5) which rested on U. 4, the construction of a second step (U. 7)) which raised its associated floor level (U. 1Ø) some 21 to 26 cm above U. 4, and the construction of what may be an interior room which rose 5Ø cm above U. 1Ø (which turned up to it). The plaster coating (U. 1Ø) which was applied to the whole of Str. T1Ø4-1st-C is seemingly continuous with the associated plaza flooring (U. 5).

As constructed, the initial step (U. 1) for Str. T1Ø4-1st-C rose Ø.2Ø m above U. 5. Slightly over Ø.8Ø m separated U. 1 from U. 7 which rose an additional Ø.21 meters. An area of 1.7 m separated U. 7 from U. 3. The distance between U. 3 and U. 5 was 2.4 meters. It may be hypothesized that U. 3, U. 5, and its plaster capping (U. 6) formed an elevated rear activity area which was approached through off-center step-ups (none were found in excv. 7B, but the height of U. 3 dictates a step-up). The area

between U. 3 and U. 7 probably formed a lower activity area. The entire 4.1 m distance between U. 7 and U. 5 was probably surmounted by a perishable structure approached from the east, although no traces of this were found. Based on the section information and on surface considerations, the Str. T1Ø4-1st-C platform was 4.9 m in depth by approximately 1Ø.2 m in breadth. While the breadth of the building appears to have remained the same throughout its history, the depth gradually increased to the east. The rear chamber of the building also appears to have remained unchanged through two subsequent modifications.

Burial T7B-1 (Figure 3-27)

Burial T7B-1 was intruded through U. 4 and was dedicatory to Str. T1Ø4-1st-C. It was sealed by the hearting for the rear (west) structure bench (U. 3, U. 5, and U. 6). The grave cut was 1.62 m in length by Ø.42 m in width and protruded Ø.32 m below U. 4. The interment is the earliest in a series of four associated with Str. T1Ø4.

The individual appears to have been supine on a north - south axis with the head to the south. Due to the poor preservation of the skeletal material, it was not possible to determine its sex. The individual had, however, reached a mature age prior to death. Both teeth recovered, a worn lower incisor and an upper right premolar with heavy tartar build-up, contained circular jade inlays, one of which was still intact and the other of which is now missing. This

burial is similar in both accompanying grave goods and plan to the other three burials in the structure, save that the latest two have their heads to the north. Accompanying the interment were three (possibly four) pottery vessels, two sets of composite earplugs, one jade bead, three shell beads, one whole shell perforated for suspension, and one elaborately carved and inlaid shell frog.

Object 1 (T7B/6-21; Figure 3-28c): Lombriz Orange Polychrome: Lombriz Variety. A tripod plate was located over the right tibia. In general, the vessel is flat-based with a flaring rim. The three supports are perforated by two lateral slashes and contain no pellets. The height of the plate is 10.1 cm with a wall thickness of 0.9 cm, a basal diameter of 23.7 cm, and a rim diameter of 28.4 centimeters. The lip of the rim is red (10 R 4/8) and touches an exterior black (5 YR 3/1) band. An additional black band was located just above the exterior basal break. The area between the exterior black bands was slipped orange and contained severn, roughly equally spaced, alternating decorations consisting of three dotted black circles. The exterior base of the vessel and the supports were painted red. This treatment differs from Lombriz Orange Polychrome couterparts at Seibal (Sabloff 1975: 187-189) and Altar de Sacrificios (Adams 1971: 39-40) which do not have slipped exterior bottoms or slipped supports. On the interior, the red rim was abutted by a stepped black "tau" design. The

interior of the vessel was slipped orange (5 YR 6/8 - 5/8) and evinced the very eroded remains of a central black and red design. The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) and is peppered with white particles up to 1.5 mm in length and 1 mm in width. No calcite is present.

Object 2 (T7B/6-22; Figure 3-28a): Chumeru Polychrome: Chumeru Variety. A polychrome cylinder vessel was placed across the abdomen of the individual, on an east - west axis with orifice to the west. The vessel is 17.4 cm high with a wall thickness of Ø.5 cm, a basal diameter of 9.9 cm, and a rim diameter of 1Ø.4 centimeters. The vessel is painted white (7.5 YR 8/2 - 8/4), pink (no Munsell reading), red (1Ø R 4/6 - 4/8), orange (2.5 YR 6/8 - 5/8), black (1Ø R 2.5/1), and a specular hematite maroon (1Ø YR 4/4 - 4/6) on a buff (7.5 YR 8/6 - 7/6) background. The paste is reddish-yellow (5 YR 7/6 - 6/6) and contains white particles less than Ø.25 mm in diameter. No calcite is present.

The painted scene presents separate groupings of six glyphic passages, three vessels, and three, but probably four human figures. As interpreted, the overall scene on this vessel consists of two flanking figures to either side of three centrally placed ceramic vessels. Each figure is apparently accompanied by an identifying glyphic text; the overall scene is in turn dated by yet another glyph (x1). The whole scene was accompanied by 11 glyphs which probably described the events depicted on the vessel (A1 - H1); this

central text is totally effaced. At one point, however, it consisted of black-lined glyphs painted on a specular hematite background.

The most lateral figure on the left side of the scene is a standing individual with feet spread apart wearing a loincloth which almost extends to ground level. Figure 1 is painted orange but splashes of red slip occur in the vicinity of the waist and headress. The figure is posed so as to be facing towards the central vessels, towards which both arms are extended. The right hand of this figure most likely had its palm open with the right arm bent at the elbow to extend across the body. The left arm is seemingly fully extended with open hand facing the viewer. Attached to the wrist of the left hand of Figure 1 is a white-colored flowing element similar to the elements found on Yaxchilan Lintel 26 which dates to 9.14.15.Ø.Ø. (Mahler 1965: 582). This figure is associated with a series of three glyphs which are now illegible (v1 - v3) but were once painted in black line on an underlying specular hematite panel. The emphasis lent to Figure 1 by having the associated text written on a hematite background suggests that this may be the most significant individual represented on the vessel.

Figure 2 is that of a kneeling person with right arm bent at the elbow and fingers of the hand held upright. The hair is worn in a pompador style and the figure is seemingly unclothed above the waist. It may be that the left arm

gestures in submission across the torso. A sash of white is worn around the waist and black sashes hang to both the front and rear of it. The legs are bare and the left foot is hooked over the right leg as the figure kneels. The artist who painted this figure attempted to show a depth of background by placing Figure 2 in front of the bench on which Figure 3 sits and by only touching the left toe and right knee to the black line base. The right foot is left at a higher level and is surrounded by the buff background; the artist apparently attempted to use the buff background to indicate a floor in this instance. In front of Figure 3 is Vessel 3, a tripod platter filled with some unknown substance.

Figure 2 is accompanied by three glyphs painted in specular hematite and designated Panel "w." Following are the Thompson (1962) numbers for these glyphs as well as the Kelley (1976) commentary:

Glyph	Thompson Numbers	Kelley Interpretation
w1	12 or 172.1Ø9:1Ø16	?.chac,ta, or yax:God C
w2	528.126	ba.ah or hi
w3	117.528:671	?.haab or cu:ce

The T671 glyph in w3 could just as well be assigned Thompson's T219 affix number. The overall meaning ascribed by these glyphs is not at all clear. Glyph w3, however, probably does not refer, as in its traditional sense, to a period ending; this will be discussed later under Burial T7B-3.

The center of the scene represented is dominated by the specular hematite glyph panel. Unfortunately, all the glyphic material in this panel is illegible. Beneath the vertical band of specular hematite resides one isolated glyph, referred to hear as "z1." A reading of this glyph is as follows:

Glyph	Thompson Numbers	Kelley Interpretations
z1	VII.5Ø1(544):238??	7.nab(kin):a??

This glyph is apparently associated in some way with the three vessels which occur beneath it and refers either to the date of the event being depicted or to some honorary title referring to the vessels or their contents. The lowermost tripod platter is associated with Figure 2 and is situated in front of the bench upon which the other two vessels rest. This vessel, Vessel 3, is typical in form for Late to Terminal Classic Maya plates. The decoration shown on the vessel consists of "dress-shirt" designs.

The upper two vessels are associated with Figure 3 and rest on the bench in front of this individual. Vessel 1 stands in front of Vessel 2. Vessel 1 appears to be a fluted cylinder vase with cover. The fluting is represented by alternate diagonal bands of orange and black. To some degree, it is similar to a vessel found in Str. T1Ø8 by Carl Guthe in 1921. The cover is painted red and is dome-shaped; it is not known for certain whether it is part of the vessel or a representation of the vessel contents, much like the

domed contents of the plates. Vessel 2, behind Vessel 1, is a tripod plate and probably once had exterior dress-shirt designs much like Vessel 3. This plate typically exhibits domed contents.

To the right of the vessels, sitting on top of the bench, is Figure 3. When considered in relation to Bu. T7B-3, Figure 3 is believed to be a woman. She is sitting cross-legged with an outstretched right arm. The details of her clothing are totally effaced although from the outline of the figure, it is possible to ascertain that she was probably adorned with a sash at her waist. On her head, she wears a pink bird's head hat recalling the bird in the headress of Yaxchilan Lintel 57. As protrayed, she is the prominent figure in the scene on Vessel T7B/6-22 and faces Figures 1 and 2. She is probably accompanied by a fourth figure who is located behind her and her bench. As shown on the vase, she is engaged in the act of speaking. This is designated by the use of a speech scroll of specular hematite paint shown issuing from her mouth, enveloping glyphic text "y," and then entering the major glyphic text for the vessel. The glyphs contained in this utterance are as follows:

Glyph	Thompson Numbers	Kelley Interpretations
y1	1.561:87	u.caan:te
y2	58?.nn(552):116	zac?.?(kat?):-il
y3	751:74	balam:ma

The most important glyph in this text is y3, the jaguar

head. It is bounded on either side by the speech scroll and probably designates the role that Figure 3 is playing in the scene depicted on the vase. The glyphs in y1 and y2 probably represent the name, title, or both of Figure 3.

To the right of Figure 3, the vase is to a large part effaced and portions of it are missing. The existence of specular hematite line work, as represented by partial glyph "z1," indicates that there was glyphic material in this portion of the vessel. This now illegible text should refer to a fourth figure, represented by the orange and red paint and black line work barely visible in this area. This missing Figure 4 probably faced the same direction as Figure 3 thus making the whole scene symetrical.

Object 3 (T7B/6-23; Figure 3-28d): Asote Orange: Variety Unspecified. Upside down, underneath the skull of the individual, an unusual flaring walled vessel had been placed. It has a slightly rounded bottom and three slash-vent cascabel supports with pellets. The vessel has a height of 11.3 cm with a wall thickness of Ø.6 cm, a basal diameter of 12.9 cm, and a rim diameter of 17.4 centimeters. The vessel had been "killed" in its base, the blow having been executed from the exterior of the vessel. The kill hole was roughly 1.8 to 1.9 cm in diameter. The interior of the vessel is slipped orange (2.5 YR 6/8 - 5/8) in color and has tan firing clouds on its base. The exterior of the bowl exhibits a two-tone orange stepped design, perhaps due to a

fugitive white (2.5 YR 5/8) on orange (2.5 YR 4/8). The lighter orange color carried over onto the base and may have been applied to the supports as well. The paste is buff (5 YR 6/4 - 6/6) in color and contains pieces of hematite up to 1.Ø mm in diameter as well as yellow white particles up to 1.Ø mm in diameter. No calcite is present in the paste.

Object 4 (T7B/6-25): Located halfway under Object 3 on its southern side was a triangular shaped bead with incising at its distal ends. The bead is drilled from end to end. It is Ø.9 cm in height, 4.5 cm in length, and 1.2 cm in width. When found, it was broken into two large pieces and one smaller one.

Objects 5a and b (T7B/6-27a and b): Underneath Object 3 were two identical shell earplugs, their flares to the west. Each earplug is carved from a single piece of conch shell an has a central perforation drilled from front to back. The earplugs are 5.4 cm in length, 2.5 cm in width, and 1.7 cm in depth. They probably had jadeite faces (Objects 6a and b).

Objects 6a and b (T7B/6-28a and b): Obviously associated with Objects 5a and b were two jade discs which were asymetrically biconically drilled. One of these discs was located under Object 3 just west of the earplugs while the other was located immediately north of Object 3. The diameter of one of the discs varies from 2.2 to 2.4 cm while the other varies from 2.4 to 2.5 centimeters.

Objects 7a and b (T7B/6-29a and b): Located in the area of the right humerus were two identical shell earplugs. Each was carved as a single unit from a piece of conch shell and was drilled on its face to intersect a laterally connecting drill hole. Both earplugs have a length of 5.6 cm, a depth of 2.6 cm, and a 2.6 cm face diameter. Each earplug probably had a carved shell facing associated with it (Objects 9a and b).

Object 8 (T7B/6-30; Figure 3-28e): Directly east of Object 3 was a shell frog which had been carved from a single piece of conch shell. It is 10.1 cm in length, 5.6 cm in height, and ranges from 0.2 to 0.6 cm in thickness. The frog contained one obsidian and two jadeite inlays; one jadeite inlay was in situ. The inlays were generally 0.3 cm in thickness and approximately 1.0 cm in diameter. In the mouth was a shell wedge, containing traces of red pigment, which formed the frog's tongue. Several biconical holes were drilled along the upper margin of the ornament.

Objects 9a and b (T7B/6-31a and b): Associated with Objects 7a and b were two almost identical flower-shaped discs which probably served as faces for the earplugs. Both are carved from purple spondylus and are centrally perforated. One of them contains an additional drill hole near its border. Each has two circumferential incisions and six petals. They are each roughly 2.5 cm in diameter.

Object 10 (T7B/6-34): Located north of Object 3 and

west of Object 6a was a whole spondylus shell with a scraped interior. A biconical perforation occurs near the hinge area. The shell may have an incised line on its exterior below its edge. The shell measures 8.3 cm from hinge to edge and 8.4 cm from side to side.

Objects 11a and b (T7B/6-32a and b): Two shell beads occurred in the interment, but were not recorded as to location. Both are tubular, drilled end-to-end, and or red spondylus. One of the beads is Ø.6 cm in width and 1.4 cm in length. It is squarish in section and linearly drilled. The other is Ø.6 cm in width and 1.3 cm in length. It is oval in section and biconically drilled with the exterior openings Ø.3 cm in diameter. Both beads are incised at their distal ends with two circumferential lines.

Object 12 (T7B/6-33): Also associated with the burial, but not located as to placement, was a single flat, circular bead which was drilled from one side. It is probably of spondylus and is 1.1 cm in diameter by Ø.5 cm in thickness.

Object 13 (T7B/6-24; Figure 3-28b): Probably Palmar Orange Polychrome. Half of a pottery bowl was recovered from beneath Object 3. This flat - based, flaring - walled vessel was later eliminated from the burial by the excavator and the laboratory cataloguer in spite of the fact that it was recorded on the burial plan. The judgement to exclude Object 13 from the burial was likely due to its incomplete condition and its slightly earlier (early facet Hobo) date

than the rest of the vessels (late facet Hobo) in the interment. The positioning of Object 13, however, would indicate that it was purposely placed in the burial to hold one set of earplugs (Objects 5a and b and 6a and b) which were positioned under Object 3. The vessel is 8.8 cm in height with a wall thickness of Ø.9 centimeters. It would have had a full basal diameter of 14.5 cm and a full rim diameter of 19.Ø centimeters. The interior of the vessel has its upper half slipped red (2.5 YR 4/8 to 1Ø R 4/8). Beneath this was a band of orange (5 YR 7/6 - 6/6) and then red beneath which was red and orange multistroke which extended onto the interior base. The exterior vessel walls had an orange underslip upon which traces of a black (5 YR 2.5/1) design were barely evident. The exterior base was slipped red. The paste was reddish-yellow (5 YR 7/6 - 6/6) and contained silt sized white particles which were occasionally Ø.75 mm in diameter. No calcite was present in the paste.

As the earliest burial in Str. T1Ø4, Bu. T7B-1 set a general pattern which was employed in the other three interments placed in the core of the structure. There are very close ties in patterning and vessels between Bu. T7B-1 and Bu. T7B-3; these are thought to reflect a mother - child relationship (Chase in press). The dating of Bu. T7B-1 is Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo).

Structure T1Ø4-1st-B

Structure T1Ø4-1st-B was created through a lengthening of the eastern steps of the building and a slight raising of the lower level flooring. The lower step (U. 9) was extended Ø.72 m beyond U. 1, the upper step (U. 8) was lengthened Ø.48 m beyond U. 7, and its associated upper surface (U. 11) was raised Ø.Ø6 cm above U. 1Ø and abutted U. 3. The upper surface (U. 12) of U. 9 was not raised but is simply an extension of the upper U. 1 surface. While the constructions of U. 8 and U. 9 are tentatively placed at the same time, it is equally possible that they were segmented. The available data do not clarify this point, but as U. 8 and U. 9 are of similar building technique and present an almost homologous image of U. 1 and U. 7, they are grouped together as "one" modification.

Structure T1Ø4-1st-A

The final modification of Str. T1Ø4 involved the lengthening of U. 9 by Ø.98 meters. Only one block of this step (U. 17) was encountered during excavation, but this block was definitely in place and was abutted by a new plaza surface (U. 6) which rose Ø.Ø4 m above U. 5. The flooring (U. 16) which capped U. 17 was simply extended from U. 12. The upper step was not modified. This final extension resulted in a building which was 6.8 m in width and approximately 1Ø.2 m in length. It also produced two frontal steps, each about Ø.2 m in height and 2.18 and 2.Ø8

m in depth. This may mean that the easternmost level was now roofed, but this cannot be said with certainty.

Three burials were intruded through Str. T1Ø4-1st-A. Burial T7B-4 was capped by a plaster surface (U. 14) indicating that the building was utilized following its interment. This burial cuts (U. 13) through both U. 1Ø and U. 11 and is thus definitely later than the construction of Str. T1Ø4-1st-B. While the possibility exists that it may have been deposited prior to the construction of -1st-A, a comparison of burial plans and items in Str. T1Ø4 strongly suggests that Bu. T7B-4 is later than Bu. T7B-3, which is definitely intrusive to -1st-A. If this is the case, then Bu. T7B-4 was deposited following the construction of -1st-A. It also suggests that a plaster capping probably covered the cut (U. 2Ø) for Bu. T7B-3 which was intruded through U. 16 and U. 5, but that this capping had disintegrated because of its proximity to the present ground surface.

The latest burial interred in Str. T1Ø4, Bu. T7B-2, was intruded through U. 12 and was capped with large slabs (U. 15) which inclined against U. 8. These slabs were not sealed by any construction and their positioning indicates that Str. T1Ø4 was not utilized following the placement of this burial. The final use of this building then, as represented by Bu. T7B-2, was during the Terminal Classic Period (late facet Hobo). No later material was uncovered

in this vicinity.

Burial T7B-3 (Figure 3-29)

Burial T7B-3 was located in the eastern part of Str. T1Ø4 just south of what is believed to be the central axis for the structure. Although the exact positioning of this interment in time is not clear, it is believed that Bu. T7B-3 is earlier than Bus. T7B-2 and T7B-4 as discussed above. Burial T7B-3 is definitely later in time than Bu. T7B-1. The burial is intrusive to the latest frontal step for Str. T1Ø4 (U. 16 and U. 17); it is uncertain whether it was capped by a later plaster surface because of the proximity of the cut (U. 2Ø) to the present-day surface. Based on the capping (U. 14) of Bu. T7B-4 and its later dating, it is likely that Bu. T7B-3 was similarly capped.

The cist into which Bu. T7B-3 was placed was Ø.85 m in length, Ø.37 m in width, and was intruded some Ø.68 m below U. 16. The upper portion of the body was covered with two stone slabs. The individual in Bu. T7B-3 was supine on a north - south axis with head to the south. The bone was in a very poor and crushed condition. The individual was a child; based on the eruption of the teeth, it was only 3 or 4 years old at the time of death. The child was accompanied by four vessels, four little shells, and one piece of jadeite. A flint chip and fragmentary obsidian blade were recovered in the vicinity of the body, but were probably not associated with the interment.

Object 1 (T7B/7-38; Figure 3-30b): Chumeru Polychrome: Chumeru Variety. The excavator originally recorded that the head of the child was partially covered by a miniature bowl, but later conceded that the vessel may have rested under the head; the plan of interment (Figure 3-29) does not clarify this question. The bowl is flat-based with almost vertical walls and a rounded rim. It is 4.3 cm in height and has a wall thickness of 0.9 cm, a basal diameter of 8.4 cm, and a rim diameter of 9.5 centimeters. The exterior base of the vessel was slipped a reddish orange (10 R 4/8) and contained a medially placed circular band of black paint. The design on the exterior vessel walls consisted of stylized black-line kin signs in two rows of circular red-orange elements, all on a black background. The vessel lip was painted with a red hematite (10 R 3/6) slip. The interior of the vessel contained a cream (7.5 YR 8/6 - 7/6) slip. Below the interior rim of the vessel was hematite red-line work forming an intersecting triangular design. The paste was not directly viewed, but it contains no calcite. Silt-sized white particles and some black particles are, however, present, although sparse.

Object 2 (T7B/7-40; Figure 3-30d): Danta Orange Polychrome: Variety Unspecified. Another bowl was placed near the center-line of the burial, in the pelvis region. It has a slightly rounded base with flaring walls. The height of this bowl is 5.5 cm with a wall thickness of 0.7

cm, a basal diameter of 7.2 cm, and a rim diameter of 9.2 centimeters. Two concentric circles, probably of red (7.5 YR 3/8 to 1Ø R 3/6) are painted on the exterior base, which has a buff (1Ø YR 7/4 - 7/6) colored undercoating. The exterior vessel wall has an orange (2.5 YR 5/8 to 5 YR 6/8) underslip. One black (1Ø R 2.5/1) band encircles the exterior basal break. The rim of the vessel is painted black and two other black bands occur below the rim on the exterior vessel wall. Between these black line boundaries are a series of alternating red (approximating hematite) and orange chevrons. Matte red dots are visible in the polished red chevrons. The interior of the vessel contains vertical red and orange multistroke with a solid red horizontal line bisecting the multistroke into two panels. The interior base is painted a solid red. The paste is reddish-yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) and contains white and gray particles of calcite which are Ø.5 to 1.Ø mm in diameter.

Object 3 (T7B/7-39; Figure 3-3Øc): Joyac Cream Polychrome: Variety Unspecified. A flat - based, flaring - walled, tripod plate was set over the feet of the child. It has three small hollow supports, open on their articular surfaces due to some sort of grinding; the supports have lateral vent holes. The overall height of the plate is 5.Ø cm with an average wall thickness of Ø.8 cm, a basal diameter of 14.2 cm, and a rim diameter of 18.Ø centimeters. The exterior base and supports of the vessel are painted red

(1Ø R 4/8). The entire interior of the vessel is slipped black (7.5 YR 2/Ø). The exterior design of the vessel wall exhibits two circumferential cream (5 YR 7/6) panels separated in the middle by a band of black and delineated on the top by a black band carried over from the rim and on the bottom by a black line in the basal break area of the vessel. The reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6 - 6/6) paste contains silt-sized white particles and would be considered untempered except for one large yellowish white inclusion 2.Ø mm in diameter. No calcite is present in the paste.

Object 4 (T7B/7-37; Figure 3-3Øa): Chumeru Polychrome: Chumeru Variety. Within the tripod plate, lying on its side on a north - south axis, was a small cylindrical vessel. The walls of this vessel are not perfectly vertical, but taper inwards towards the rim. The overall height of the vessel is 1Ø.8 cm with a wall thickness of Ø.7 cm, a basal diameter of 6.3 cm and a rim diameter of 6.Ø centimeters. The paste is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/4 - 7/6) and has some calcite in it. The rim of the vessel is painted black (7.5 YR 2/Ø to 1Ø YR 2/1) and black bands extend below the lip on both the interior and exterior. Below the interior black band, the vessel is unslipped (7.5 YR 7/6). A band of black occurs at the basal portion of the exterior wall with a second line of black just above it.

Between the black border is painted a scene showing two figures (1 and 2) facing another figure (3) separated by a

tripod plate with domed contents. A glyph panel occurs above the plate and glyphic texts occur with each of the figures. A vertical band of background slip delineated by two vertical black lines separates the back of Figure 3 from the back of Figure 1. The entire scene is painted on a cream or buff (7.5 YR 7/4 - 7/6) background.

Figure 1 is located to the far left of the scene. The personage represented is a woman. She is sitting cross-legged and the bottom of the left foot is visible. Although her body is painted an orangish color (2.5 YR 5/8), her face is almost entirely red (10 R 4/8). Her entire form is outlined in black line. She looks forward in the direction of Figure 3. Her black hair is knotted together, probably by means of a cloth warp and falls over her right shoulder. She is garbbed in a full length dress which is strapless and is probably tied beneath her arms. This dress is largely black with a side panel of red with black dots and with a cream colored area at the torso. The woman's right had rests on her lap while her left hand, bent at the elbow, is extended forward with her palm up. She is accompanied by Glyph Panel "x," which is painted in red (10 R 4/8) line and most likely gives her name:

Glyph	Thompson Numbers	Kelley Interpretation
x1	1000b	young girl
x2	616 or 121:713a:196?	?:naab:?
x3	87	te

Although this text is probably phonetic, it is interesting

that Kelley (1976: 199) believes that Glyph x2 (particularly Thompson's 616) may be interpreted to mean "to offer blood."

Figure 2 seated slightly behind the vessel which is in the center of the scene. This individual is also a woman and she stares ahead, like Figure 1, towards Figure 3. she sits cross-legged in a strapless dress of black with a white side panel. Her hair appears to be knotted with a piece of cloth on the top of her head. Her face is largely painted red, but some orange is evident in the area of her ear. Her left hand is either in the vessel or in her lap. Her right arm, crooked at the elbow, appears to be suspended over the vessel palm downward as if she were about to pick something up. Perhaps the most interesting feature on Figure 2, however, is the black area on her right shoulder; it is suggested that this black area indicates that Figure 2, who is named in Glyphic Panel "y," was dead at the time that Object 4 was painted. The red line glyphic text which accompanys this woman may be read as follows:

Glyph	Thompson Numbers	Kelley Interpretations
y1	1ØØØb	young girl
y2	58	zac
y3	87	te
y4	nn(552):116	?:-il

The nominal phrase presented with Figure 2 is the same as than spoken by Figure 3 on Object 2 of Bu. T7B-1. It is therefore probable that these two represent the same individual.

The major glyph panel (A1 - A3) and a tripod plate are

intermediate to Figures 2 and 3. The tripod plate is positioned in front of Figure 3, whose hand appears to be touching the contents of the plate. The supports of the plate are red as is the rim of the vessel. The outer wall of the vessel exhibits black "dress shirt" designs on a buff or cream background. The contents of the vessel are domed upward from the sides of the vessel and are painted orange. Black line oval elongate objects are visible among this orange colored background. Above this vessel are located the remnants of four glyphs painted in black line. The panel or band on which these glyphs are located is purple (1Ø R 6/4 - 5/4), having been painted with specular hematite. To a large degree, this important text is illegible, but a partial reading can be made as follows:

Glyph	Thompson Numbers	Kelley Interpretations
A1	1.757	u."jog"
B1	?	?
A2	?:212?	?:feather?
A3	?.?:1Ø3	?.?:al?

Kelley(1976:118) provides an informative discussion concerning Glyph T757, the first glyph of this text. In general, however, Proskouriakoff's (1968: 249) reading for T757 "here is protrayed (recorded)" or "in commemoration of" appears to fit the situation shown on this vase better than Kelley's belief that the glyph is simply a title.

Figure 3, situated to the right of the vessel, appears to represent a male. The individual is apparently wearing only a sash or loincloth around his waist; this sash is

cream colored with black decorative elements. His hair is tied in a knot and his face is an orange red color in contrast to his orange body. He sits cross-legged, with his right foot and toes visible, and faces Figures 1 and 2 across the centrally placed vessel. His left hand rests in his lap while his right hand is outstretched and clasped shut. It appears that he may be holding something which came from within the vessel. His mouth is open and a red line speech scroll issues from it and envelopes Glyphic Panel "z," which reads as follows:

Glyph	Thompson Numbers	Kelley Interpretations
z1	764?.74?	?.ma?
z2	1ØØ9?:77?	diety?:?

It is probable that his text contains Figure 3's name and refers to the role he played in the ceremony depicted on Object 4. The reasons for stating this are that the name of Figure 2 occurs in the speech event for the same individual (Figure 3) on Object 2 in Bu. T7B-1. The lower glyph in the Bu. T7B-1 text is is T751:74 probably refers to the role that Figure 3 on Object 2, named immediately above T751:74, was carrying out in the event depicted on that vessel. If the two spoken texts which occur on the two vessels are of similar sentence structure, then Glyph z2 above would refer to the role play by Figure 3 in the event depicted on Object 4 of Bu. T7B-3 while Glyph z1 probably refers to his name.

Objects 5 (T7B/7-44a - d): Somewhere near the skull, but not recorded on the burial plan, were located four small

shells. While listed in the field notes, none of these were catalogued in 1971 and only one was in existence in 1977. The one recovered shell was 5.5 cm in length and was not drilled; it appears to be a land snail.

Object 6 (no catalogue number): Also located in the area of the skull, but not recorded on the burial plan, was a jadeite bead. The bead was not catalogued in 1971 and was not in the collections studied in 1977, but was clearly noted by the excavator.

The wealth of material which accompanied Bu. T7B-3 is unusual considering its young age and is probably indicative of ascribed status. For reasons argued elsewhere (A. Chase in press), the child in this burial was probably related to the individual interred in Bu. T7B-1. Child burials containing grave goods have been recovered from Altar de Sacrificios (Smith 1972: Table 5; Bus. 29, 50, 69, and 134) and from Uaxactun (Smith 1950: Table 6; Bus. A8, A21, A48, A53, A57, A63, E4, E22, and E23). While not as elaborate as the Tayasal burial, they are indicative of a widespread presence of ascribed status, seemingly as early as Late Preclassic times. Burial T7B-3 clearly dates to the Terminal Classic Period (late facet Hobo).

Burial T7B-4 (Figure 3-31)

Burial T7B-4 was deposited during the use life of Str. T104 and intruded through U. 10 and U. 11. The cut (U. 13)

was sealed by a plaster cap (U. 14) indicating that the structure was still used after the placement of the interment. Burial T7B-4 is stratigraphically later than Bu. T7B-1 and earlier than Bu. T7B-2. Whether it succeeded or preceded Bu. T7B-3 is not known with certainity, although it is believed to be later in date than Bu. T7B-3 (for reasons given in the previous pages).

The burial is located on what is believed to be the midline of Str. T1Ø4 directly in front of the rear bench (U. 3, U. 5, and U. 6). The burial cut (U. 13) is Ø.6Ø m deep, Ø.55 m wide, 1.98 m in length, and was filled with smaller rocks and earth. The individual in the interment was supine with arms by its side and head to the north. The individual would appear to have been female (based on the sciatic notch) and between 15 and 21 years of age at death (as the third molar had not yet errupted). Both cranial and postcranial bones are extant but in bad condition. Of the 26 teeth present, none showed any caries or calculus. Although upper and lower canine modification was noted in 1971, no evidence for this could be found in 1977. Four ceramic vessels accompanied the burial. Two flint chips and one piece of plaster were in the vicinity of the body, but probably not formally associated with it.

Object 1 (T7B/9-9; Figure 3-32a): Probably Zacatel Cream Polychrome. The northernmost vessel in the burial was a flat-based bowl with curving walls which flare outward in

the upper wall and lip area. The rim is flattened. The height of the bowl is 5.3 cm; it has a wall thickness of Ø.7 cm, a basal diameter of 8.7 cm, and a rim diameter of 11.4 centimeters. The interior of the bowl exhibits a black (7.5 YR 2/Ø) rim with a red (1Ø R 4/8) upperwall and multistroke lower wall separated by a buff (5 YR 7/6 - 6/6) band. The exterior wall of the vessel has a black rim with a thin black line bordering it. The bottom of the exterior wall is banded by a black line with red slip to the base. Between the black line boundaries are painted two long necked black birds with two different red-painted designs separating them. The exterior bottom of the vessel is slipped orange (5 YR 6/8 - 5/8) and exhibits a continuation of the red wall basal band and then another concentric red line. It was not possible to obtain information on the paste as the vessel is unbroken. No calcite, however, appears to be present.

Object 2 (T7B/9-8; Figure 3-32d): Either Paixban Buff Polychrome or Saptan Buff Polychrome. A second small, flat - bottomed, flaring - walled bowl was situated south of Object 1 and northeast of the skull. This vessel is 4.2 cm in height with a wall thickness of Ø.7 cm, a basal diameter of 6.9 cm, and a rim diameter of 9.4 centimeters. The interior of the vessel has its lower wall and base slipped buff (5 YR 7/6) while the upper wall of the vessel is slipped red (1Ø R 4/8). The rim of the vessel on both the exterior and interior is slipped black (2.5 YR 2.5/Ø) over

the red slip. A possible red design existed in the interior bottom. The exterior of the vessel is slipped orange (7.5 YR 6/8) beneath the black band. Four red circles outlined in black are painted on the orange underslip and are separated by four or five alternating - length diagonal bands of red. The exterior base is probably slipped buff. As the vessel is whole, the paste is not observable. No calcite, however, exists in the paste. White particles less than 2 mm in diameter are visible through the slip.

Object 3 (T7B/9-11; Figure 3-32b): Jato-Black-on-Gray: Variety Unspecified. Located east of the skull and Object 4 and southeast of Objects 1 and 2 was a flat - based, flaring - walled, tripod plate. The supports are flush with the basal break and contain pellets. The plate has a height of 9.Ø cm, a wall thickness of 1.Ø cm, a basal diameter of 2Ø.6 cm, and a rim diameter of 26.2 centimeters. The exterior base and supports are unslipped. The exterior vessel wall exhibits a band of black (7.5 YR 2/Ø) on both the rim and above the basal break. The area between these bands is brownish - gray (7.5 YR 4/2 - 4/4) in color. The interior of the vessel has three black bands separating the vessel wall while the rest of the vessel is slipped the same brownish gray as the exterior. A red (2.5 YR 4/8) firing cloud is also evident in the interior. No paste readings were possible as the vessel is intact. White inclusions up to 3 mm in diameter as well as some calcite do, however,

occur in the paste.

Object 4 (T7B/9-1Ø; Figure 3-32c): Pepet Incised: Vareity Unspecified. A flat-based, slightly flaring-walled bowl was placed upside down and located beneath the skull. A kill-hole, struck from the exterior, was in the vessel bottom. The bowl has a height of 6.6 cm with a wall thickness of Ø.8 cm, a basal diameter of 11.1 cm, and a rim diameter of 13.Ø centimeters. The interior of the vessel is well smoothed and exhibits a polished brown - black (1Ø YR 2/1 - 2/2) band near the rim while the rest of the interior is a matte brown (1Ø YR 4/2). The exterior of the vessel has brown - black polished bans on both the rim and basal break area. Between these two bands is a matte brown area with an incised design comprised of paired diagonal lines with dots between them. Although it was not possible to view a fresh paste break, it would appear from scratches on the bottom of the vessel to be a very pale brown (1Ø YR 7/3) color. No calcite is evident although yellowish white particles (1 mm in diameter) and specks of mica (Ø.25 mm in diameter) are visible in the paste. Based on surface treatment and design, Object 4 may be a trade piece from the Highland Maya area. A vessel almost identical to Object 4 was found in Bu. T3ØPP-1.

Of the three burials later than Bu. T7B-1, Bu. T7B-4 is the only one which was definitely capped with a specially

prepared plaster flooring (U. 14) after interment. Thus, this would suggest that Str. T1Ø4 continued to be utilized following the placement of Bu. T7B-4. The clustering of all burial goods near the head of the individual is more similar to Bu. T7B-2 than to Bus. T7B-1 or T7B-3, thus providing additional circumstantial evidence that Bu. T7B-2 is later in time than Bu. T7B-3. The dating of Bu. T7B-4 is clearly Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo).

Burial T7B-2 (Figure 3-33)

Burial T7B-2 was intruded through U. 4 and U. 12 to the east of, but underneath, U. 8. It is apparently on axis to Str. T1Ø4. The cut (U. 19) was narrower at its top than at its bottom where it measured 1.7 m by Ø.8 m; it was Ø.68 m in depth. The opening of the cut was sealed with two large stone slabs which covered the upper half of the cut and rested on U. 12 and against U. 8. The placement of these stones precluded the use of Str. T1Ø4-1st-A after the interment of Bu. T7B-2. The whole of the cist was filled with many large stones; one very large one, over 7Ø cm in length, lay immediately above the body and parallel to it.

The individual was supine with its head to the north. The bones were in extremely poor condition with very little of the axial skeleton being recovered. The skull was fragmentary. Based on the two teeth recovered, the excavator concluded that the individual was quite old at time of death. Because of the poor condition of the bone,

it was not possible to determine the sex of the individual. Three ceramic vessels and two shell earplugs accompanied the burial. Also in the vicinity of the body, but not definitely associated with it, was a fragmentary obsidian blade.

Object 1 (T7B/5-17; Figure 3-34c): Probably Danta Orange Polychrome. Located over the left elbow area of the individual was a flat-based, flaring-walled, tripod plate. The supports are laterally punched on each side and contain no pellets. The height of the vessel is 7.4 cm with a wall thickness of Ø.7 cm, a basal diameter of 17.6 cm, and a rim diameter of 24.7 centimeters. The basal angle of the plate is exteriorly notched every three centimeters. While the base is unslipped (2.5 YR 6/8 - 5/8), the feet are slipped orange (2.5 YR 5/8 - 4/8). The exterior wall has a red (1Ø R 4/8) rim and then alternating red and orange vertical bands with the red frequently fading to the left on the orange. The interior vessel wall has a series of concentric, alternating black (5) and orange (4) lines beneath the red rim. The interior base exhibits an orange underslip onto which three concentric black (1Ø R 2.5/1) circles are painted; between the innermost two black circles, a red circle occurs. Within the final banded concentric circle, a now eroded black and red design was painted on the orange base. The paste is red (2.5 YR 5/8 - 4/8) in color and contains quartzite particles up to Ø.5Ø mm

in diameter. No calcite is present in the paste. Object 1 of Bu. T7B-2 shows a resemblance to Object 3 in Bu. T5B-1 (Cenote Str. C7).

Object 2 (T7B/5-19; Figure 3-34a): Probably Danta Orange Polychrome. A flat-based, flaring-walled bowl was located beneath the skull. The vessel exhibits a kill-hole in the base which was struck from the exterior of the vessel. The bowl has a height of 9.5 cm with a wall thickness of Ø.8 cm, a basal diameter of 15.Ø cm, and a rim diameter of 19.1 centimeters. The bottom of the vessel is unslipped (7.5 YR 7/4). The interior of the vessel exhibits a band of red (1Ø R 4/8) on the upper wall which is bracketed by a black (7.5 YR 2/Ø) rim band and another black line. The lower black line separates the red band from the rest of the interior which is slipped orange (7.5 YR 7/8 - 6/8). The exterior wall has a black rim band and then red, black, and orange bands followed by a black line and then by the main panel of decoration which is further framed on its bottom by a black and orange line. Within the main panel, on an orange underslip, are two large black birds with one geometric design occurring between them. As the vessel is unbroken, it was not possible to observed the paste. No calcite occurs in the vessel. Black and yellowish white particles (1 mm by 2 mm) are vissible in the paste of the unslipped base. Object 2 of Bu. T7B-1 is quite similar to a bowl found in Bu. T5B-1 in Cenote Str. C7 some fifteen

kilometers to the east.

Object 3 (T7B/5-18; Figure 3-34b): Probably Danta Orange Polychrome. Located immediately west of Object 2 and the skull was a slightly rounded-base, flaring-walled bowl. It has a height of 7.2 cm, a wall thickness of Ø.6 cm, a basal diameter of 9.7 cm, and a rim diameter of 13.1 centimeters. The interior of the vessel has a black (5 YR 3/1) rim band and is slipped black-gray beneath the rim band to the interior base in diagonal, 2 cm wide bands. The interior base of the vessel is red (1Ø R 4/8). The exterior bottom is unslipped (7.5 YR 7/4). The exterior walls have and orange (5 YR 6/8) and black circumferential line beneath the black rim band. Beneath these lines is an orange base slip decorated with two multicolored fish separated by red "dress-shirt" designs to either side. The paste is a light red (2.5 YR 5/6 - 6/8) and contains no calcite. White particles Ø.5Ø mm in diameter are present in the paste as well as yellow white particles measuring 2 mm by 1 mm and smaller pieces of black charcoal measuring up to Ø.25 by 2 millimeters. Although Objects 2 and 3 are generally similar to standardized Late Classic forms found elsewhere in the Peten, the decoration associated with them differs from the other bowls in the gaudy use of multiple color combinations exterior to the main panel.

Objects 4a and b (T7B/5-16a and b): To the southwest of Object 3 were two undrill conch shell earplugs of

identical size. Each earplug has a length of 6.6 cm, a depth of 2.3 cm, and a width of 1.6 centimeters. The extended rectangular element at the top of each plug had an area which was most likely inlaid with non-specular hematite and matches the "loose red material" recovered by the excavator from the cist.

The exposed capstones (U. 15) for Bu. T7B-2 and the flagrant way in which they blocked access to the rear part of Str. T1Ø4 indicate that the building must not have been utilized after the deposition of Bu. T7B-2. The burial plan is consistent with the others in Str. T1Ø4 even though four vessels were not present in the interment. The alignment of the individual's head to the north is consistent with the preceding interment, Bu. T7B-4. The earplugs tie this latest burial to the earliest burial (Bu. T7B-1) in Str. T1Ø4 and provide further evidence for a continuity between all the burials placed in this locale. Based on the associated ceramic items, Bu. T7B-2 is Terminal Classic Period (late facet Hobo) in date.

Platform Relationships to Structure T1Ø4

Two platform floors which relate to the plaza between Strs. T1Ø1, T1Ø7, and T1Ø4 were uncovered. The lowermost flooring (U. 5) was constructed during the building of Str. T1Ø4-1st-C and was plastered at the same time that -1st-C was. No evidence for an earlier platform floor was

encountered beneath U. 5. This may indicate that both the construction of U. 5 and -1st-C were an addition to the already existing plaza area or, alternatively, it may indicated that Str. T1Ø4-1st-C and U. 5 were a part of the original plaza construction. The excavations conducted in 1971 do not allow a resolution of these two possibilities. UNIT 5 was later resurfaced (U. 6) and raised 4 cm in height following the construction of U. 16 and U. 17.

To the rear of the structure, a hypothetical flooring is believed to abut U. 2. This western floor (unlabeled in Figure 3-26) probably relates to Str. T74.

Structure T1Ø4 Recovery Lots

Material relating to C.S. A of Str. T1Ø4-1st-C was collected in Lots T7B/11 and T7B/1Ø. While Lot T7B/1Ø contains material from both construction stages of -1st-C as well as material from -1st-B, Lot T7B/11 is unmixed material from C.S. A of -1st-C. The sherd material from both these lots is of mixed age (Preclassic Kax and Late Classic Hobo); Lot T7B/11 also contained a mano fragment. One unmixed lot (T7B/3) obtained from C.S. B of Str. T1Ø4-1st-C; it contained a few Preclassic Kax and Late Classic Hobo sherds, an unmodified shell, and two obsidian blade fragments. Material from below U. 5 was mixed with that from the U. 9 and U. 12 construction and collected as Lot T7B/8; it again consisted of a mixture of Preclassic and Late Classic sherd material. Many Preclassic Kax and Late Classic Hobo sherds

were also collected within the fills (Lots T7B/5, T7B/6, T7B/7, and T7B/9) of the burial cists. Five Late Classic Hobo sherds and a mano fragment (Lot T7B/4) were collected from the top of the eastern steps; this material does not appear to be use related. Items collected west of U. 2, from the -1st-A addition, and from humus/collapse were included in Lot T7B/2. Besides a large number of late facet Hobo sherds, this lot also contained 1 Postclassic Cocahmut sherd (Paxcaman Red), 3 broken obsidian blades, and 1 chert biface ovate. A stone maul (Lot T7B/1) was found on the surface of the structure.

Structure T1Ø4 Summary

Structure T1Ø4 was constructed in two distinct phases and underwent two modifications which lengthened the eastern part of the building (see Table 19 for a tabular summary of the locus). The front - rear axis of the building appears to have been extensively utilized, probably by a single kin group for the interment of their dead (A. Chase in press). The four burials encountered in Str. T1Ø4 all exhibit a similar mode of interment, a similar burial plan, and have similar grave goods. The inclusion of a polychrome cylinder with a figural scene painted on it in two separate cist burials in the meter high Str. T1Ø4 contrasts with current beliefs concerning the placement of these vessels. Although unverified reports have eminated from recent looting that such vessels can appear in small structures, Bus. T7B-1 and

T7B-3 present the first documented archaeological occurrence of such. Previously, similar pictorial vases have been assumed to only occur in interments placed in the largest temples (Coggins 1975: 499). The Tayasal examples indicate that it may have been the norm to place these vessel within smaller buildings as well as in tombs in larger structures during the Late Classic Period.

For Tayasal, the pattern of having two buildings on the western side of a plaza group, with one occupying the northwest corner of the plaza, appears to be representative of an unusual plaza plan (Plaza Plan W) not yet formally noted or investigated elsewhere in the Maya area. Structures which may be homologous to Str. T1Ø4 include Strs. T76, T8Ø extension, and T91 extension. It is suspected that excavations into these latter buildings would produce burial remains which are similar to those in Str. T1Ø4, but of an earlier date. The constructions, uses, and deposition of burials in Str. T1Ø4 are all Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) in date. Based on this late dating and the earlier continuities, Str. T1Ø4 is likely the culmination of this specialized building plan at Tayasal.

Structure T1Ø4: Units

Unit 1 : Eastern construction wall for the building of the lower core of Str. T1Ø4; also served as earliest frontal step for Str. T1Ø4.

Unit 2 : Western facing for the lower part of Str. T1Ø4 below U. 4.

Unit 3 : Eastern facing for Str. T1Ø4 bench.

Unit 4 : Flooring connecting U. 2 and U. 4.

Unit 5 : Western facing of Str. T1Ø4 bench; set on U. 4.

Unit 6 : Hypothesized upper surface of Str. T1Ø4 bench.

Unit 7 : Medial step-up for the earliest set of Str. T1Ø4 stairs.

Unit 8 : Later extension of Str. T1Ø4 medial step-up.

Unit 9 : Eastern step-up for Str. T1Ø4; later in time than U. 1.

Unit 1Ø: Surface connecting U. 7 and U. 3.

Unit 11: Surface connecting U. 8 and U. 3.

Unit 12: Surface extending from base of U. 7 to top of U. 9.

Unit 13: Cut for Bu. T7B-4.

Unit 14: Plaster cap placed over U. 13.

Unit 15: Stone-covering for Bu. T7B-2 and U. 2Ø.

Unit 16: Eroded surface covering U. 9 and extending U. 12 to the top of U. 17.

Unit 17: Easternmost step-up for Str. T1Ø4.

Unit 18: Cut for Bu. T7B-1.

Unit 19: Cut for Bu. T7B-2.

Unit 2Ø: Cut for Bu. T7B-3.

Structure T1Ø4: Associated Platform UNITs

UNIT 5 : Lowermost platform flooring running up to U. 1.

UNIT 6 : Upper platform flooring above U. 5 and running up to U. 17.

Structure T1Ø4: Lots

T7B/1 : Material from surface of Str. T1Ø4.

T7B/2 : Material from within the humus level of excv. 7B and west of U. 2.

T7B/3 : Core material west of U. 3 and above U. 4.

T7B/4 : Material from collapse east of U. 3 and above U. 8, U. 11, U. 12, and U. 14.

T7B/5 : Material from within Bu. T7B-2.

T7B/6 : Material from within Bu. T7B-1.

T7B/7 : Material from within Bu. T7B-3.

T7B/8 : Material east of U. 1, below U. 12 and U. 5, and outside of Bu. T7B-3.

T7B/9 : Material from within Bu. T7B-4.

T7B/1Ø : Material from west of U. 1, below U. 11, east of the back side of U. 3, and exterior to Bus. T7B-4 and T7B-2.

T7B/11 : Material east of U. 2, below U. 4, and exterior to Bu. T7B-1.

TABLE 19

Structure T1Ø4 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	A. Abandonment and Collapse of Str. T1Ø4		T7B/1,T7B/2, T7B/4	Chilcob ?
	B. Placement of Bu. T7B-2	U.15,U.19	T7B/5	Hobo (late facet)
II	Use of Str. T1Ø4			Hobo (late facet)
	Deposition of Bu. T7B-4	U.13,U.14	T7B/9	Hobo (late facet)
	Deposition of Bu. T7B-3	U.2Ø	T7B/7	Hobo (late facet)
III	Use of Str. T1Ø4-1st-A			
IV	Construction of New East Step	U.16,U.17, U.6	(T7B/8)	Hobo (late facet)

TABLE 19

Structure T1Ø4 Timespans (continued)

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
V	Use of Structure T1Ø4-1st-B			
VI	Construction of New East Steps	U.8,U.9,U.11,U.12	(T7B/8,T7B/1Ø)	Hobo (late facet)
VII	Use of Str. T1Ø4-1st-C			
VIII	A. Construction of Str. T1Ø4-1st-C (CS. B)	U.3,U.5,U.6,U.7, U.1Ø, U. 5	T7B/3,(T7B/1Ø)	Hobo (late facet)
	B. Deposition of Bu. T7B-1	U.18	T7B/6	Hobo (late facet)
	C. Construction of Str. T1Ø4 hearting (CS. A)	U.1,U.2,U.4	T7B/11,(T7B/1Ø)	Hobo ?

STRUCTURE T1Ø7

Structure T1Ø7 is a low rectangular mound located on the western edge of Str. Gr. 31. It is to the west of a raised platform level supporting Strs. T76, T77, and T1Ø9. Structure T1Ø7 was investigated in an attempt to find floorings, walls, and special deposits which could be related to the extremely productive investigations into Strs. T1Ø1 and T1Ø4. The excavations, which were supervised by Douglas Hancock, took place in late June 1971.

Excavation 7C

Initial excavation began on the western side of Str. T1Ø7 and was later expanded into an east-west axial trench 7.4 m in length and ca 1 m in width (Figure 3-35). Following the discovery of architectural features within the east-west axial trench, another excavation was begun on the north side of the structure. This succeeded in uncovering two walls (U 9 and U. 1Ø) and a flooring (U. 3). The final excavation was an expansion of the axial trench to the north to follow what appeared to be the first step-up (U. 1) on the west side of the structure. This resulted in the discovery of a probable frontal platform. Within these excavations, recovery lots were arbitrarily defined.

Structure T1Ø7

Structure T1Ø7 appears to have been constructed in two stages. The first involved the construction of two step-ups (U. 1, U. 2) and an associated level (U. 4). Three meters

behind U. 2, U. 4 is apparently 10 cm higher than in the area less than 1 m to the west (see Figure 3-35); this difference in elevantion may indicate a slight step-up in U. 4. The construction of U. 1, U. 2, and U. 4 probably occurred at the same time as the building of the associated platform floor (U. 4) as no floorings or constructions underly U. 1 (7 cm above bedrock). Only one masonry block of U. 1 was encountered in the axial trench. Expansion of the trench to the north along the western facing of U. 1 encountered one other U. 1 stone as well as U. 8, a facing running west and perpendicular to U. 1. Unit 8 was believed to be part of a frontal terrace for the final Str. T107. No further excavation was undertaken to determine the limits of this hypothesized terrace. Although no evidence for a floor was found associated with U. 1, an abutting surface must at one time have been in use. A hypothetical floor abutting U. 1 and U. 8 is indicated by U. 4 in Figure 3-35.

The second step-up (U. 2) also consisted of a single large, faced stone on section. Although the excavator at one point expressed doubt about this stone representing a step-up, it was labeled as such on the section drawing (Figure 3-35), but was not further investigated. Unit 4 consisted of a gravel, dirt and patchy plaster floor surface which, if it had extended to the west, would have capped U. 2. The poor condition of this surface may be due either to its use as a formalized floor and subsequent exposure to

the elements or its use only as a temporary construction floor. If U. 4 was a worn plaster floor, U. 1, U. 2, U. 4, and U. 8 could be designated as Str. T1Ø7-2nd, an earlier and distinct stepped platform. However, both the investigator and the writer believe that U. 1 and U. 2 were part of the final version of Str. T1Ø7 and that U. 4 represents a pause in construction of Str. T1Ø7. This may be additionally supported by the association between U. 1 and U. 8, the hypothesized frontal terrace.

The second and final construction stage of Str. T1Ø7 began with the placement of what may be interpreted as another construction floor (U. 3). Unit 3 underlay the central part of the building and possessed a clear plastered surface for less than 1 meter. Two facings (U. 6, U. 7) appear to have been placed on U. 3. Unit 6, the rear facing of Str. T1Ø7 rose to the surface of the mound from U. 3 and was visible prior to excavation as a line of stones protruding through the humus. The lower portion of this back wall was abutted by a faced mass of rubble (U. 7) which may have served as support for the higher U. 6. Unit 3 can be traced west of U. 6, but faded before reaching the stair (U. 5) and was not found to the east of U. 7. How U. 3 resolved beyond U. 7 was not discovered; it may have extended to the east as a formal flooring (if so, it left no trace in section) or it may have stepped-down to U. 4. Fragments of plaster were found in the vicinity of the

stairs (U. 5) and in the humus for a meter to the east of them. The position and distribution of these plaster fragments led the excavator to postulate the existence of a bench backed by U. 6 like that located in Str. T1Ø4. The eastern limit of Str. T1Ø7 corresponds to U. 6 and U. 7, indicated by the very loose earthen fill east of these units, which the excavator clearly constrasts to the harder fill in the coring of Str. T1Ø7. The loose fill and sherds probably washed down from use related deposits either associated with Str. T1Ø7 or the higher platform directly to the east which supports Str. T76.

The cultural features (U. 9, U. 1Ø and U. 3) uncovered in the northern excavation into Str. T1Ø7 are difficult to relate to those in the axial trench particularly since the northern excavation was not well recorded. Excavation was initiated in order to determine the extent of U. 6. The line of stones from this previously mentioned wall were followed on the surface and excavation was begun at the point at which they appeared to stop. Digging proceded until a floor (U. 3) was encountered. UNIT 3 may relate to U. 4, U. 3, or U. 4. No elevations were taken for the floor. Since the excavator felt that it was exterior to Str. T1Ø7, it was probably, (but by no means certainly) equivalent to the hypothesized U. 4 abutting U. 1 and U. 8 in the axial trench. Two probable walls (U. 9 and U. 1Ø) were uncovered in this northern excavation. The first wall

(U. 9) ran east-west and was located by following U. 3 to the south. While U. 9 may represent the northern extent of Str. T1Ø7 this is by no means certain as U. 6 was apparently not actually uncovered within this investigation. The excavator suggested that it might also represent an ordered collapse of the wall which would have been located a bit further to the south. Further investigation was not undertaken to resolve this question. An alignment of fairly sizeable stones (U. 1Ø), however, was uncovered running to the north and perpendicular to U. 9. Unit 1Ø was not followed to its end. While the location of the excavation and walls was unfortunately not well described, it seems likely that U. 9 formed the northern facing for Str. T1Ø7, U. 1Ø the frontal terrace, and U. 6 (recovered in the axial trench and visible on the surface) the eastern facing. While the description of the excavation procedure suggests that U. 9 and U. 1Ø either rested on or were abutted by U. 3, this can not be determined with certainty.

The excavator reported lines of stone (U. 11) on the surface and in the humus in the eastern part of excavation 7C. These lines of stone were evidently distinct from U. 6 and did not continue below the surface. Because they were not deeply bedded, they were not considered to represent walls by the excavator. The positions of these stones were not recorded, although it appears that there may have been two lines in the eastern end of excavation 7C which ran

north-south, and one line running east-west in the middle of the trench. Lines of stone have formed parts of parts of Postclassic construction in other locations at Tayasal. While U. 11 may have also formed such a construction, the lack of Postclassic sherds in the investigations may indicate that the excavator's assessment was correct.

Structure T1Ø7 Platform Relationships

Two possible floors were recovered which are believed to relate to the platform associated with Str. T1Ø7. In the northern excavation, a definite plaster floor (U. 3) was encountered, but its relationship to structure walls (U. 9 and U. 1Ø) cannot be defined. In the axial trench, a hypothesized floor (U. 4) must have abutted U. 1 and U. 8. No platform floor is evident at a higher level. Certainly, one did not exist below U. 4 as bedrock is only 1Ø cm below the level of this hypothesized unit.

Structure T1Ø7 Recovery Lots

Only one lot (T7C/3) recovered in excv. 7C was sealed by construction and even it is not unmixed in that it contains material from below U. 3 and U. 4 as well as between U. 5 and U. 6. The sherds in this lot were basically Early and Late Classic (Hoxchunchan and Hobo) in date. The humus from both the axial excavation and the northern excavation was combined together as Lot T7C/1. This lot contained Late Classic (Hobo) and a few earlier (Kax) sherds. Matrices overlying U. 1 and U. 2 in the

western part of the trench as well as from below U. 4 was labeled Lot T7C/2. Sherds from Lot T7C/2 were primarily Hoxchunchan (late Early Classic) in date. Lot T7C/4 was located east of U. 6, but does not appear to have included U. 7. The excavator described the large quantity of sherds from this eastern portion of the trench as distinct from those encountered in fill; analysis reveals that this difference is caused by the large number of Late Classic sherds in this lot. Matrices from beneath U. 4 were also included in Lot T7C/4. Sherds within it are primarily Late Classic (Hobo) in date; the Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Yaxcheel and Hoxchunchan), and early Late Classic (Pakoc) Periods are also represented by sherds. This material does not appear to derive from the use of Str. T1Ø7; it may, instead, represent a fill block or it may represent collapse from the higher eastern T76 or wash-out from the slope between Str. T76 and Str. T1Ø7. A pottery whistle and 3 fragmentary obsidian blades were also located in this area. Collapse exterior to U. 9 and U. 1Ø and above U. 3 was included in Lot T7C/5. Sherds from this Lot are Early (Yaxcheel and Hoxchunchan) to Late (Pakoc and Hobo) Classic in date.

Structure T1Ø7 Summary

Structure T1Ø7 was seemingly constructed in two distinct phases (see Table 2Ø for a tabular summary of the locus). The final result was a westward facing building

with an eastern interior bench. The facings of this structure rose some 1.5 meters above the associated plaza floor. The structure was probably longer than it was wide. The total width of the building was no more than 2.5 meters with the rear bench accounting for half of this distance. As no formal stone superstructure walls were encountered, the substructure may have been surmounted by a perishable construction. No special deposits were recovered. The form of the structure and the presence of an interior bench suggest a residential function.

The dating of Str. T1Ø7 is not secure. Based upon the temporal identification of fill sherds, it would appear that the structure was built during Late Classic (Hobo) times and most likely abandoned prior to the onset of the Postclassic Period. While lines of stone noted at the surface of the mound might indicate Postclassic occupation at the locus, analysis of artifacts and sherds does not offer supporting evidence. Further investigation of Str. T1Ø7 would undoubtedly add considerably to the conclusions presented here.

Structure T1Ø7: Units

Unit 1: Probable first step-up on the western side of Str. T1Ø7.

Unit 2: Probable second step-up on the western side of Str. T1Ø7.

Unit 3: Floor encountered to the west of U. 6.

Unit 4: Floor which was probably equivalent and linked to U. 2 and which continued with a step-up under the construction of Str. T1Ø7.

Unit 5: Probable steps located on the western side of Str. T1Ø7.

Unit 6: Rear (eastern) facing for Str. T1Ø7.

Unit 7: Rough facing placed against the base of U. 6.

Unit 8: Wall in the western end of Excv. 7C which is perpendicular to and abutts U. 1 and is probably the souther side of a frontal (western) platform.

Unit 9: Probable northern facing of Str. T1Ø7.

Unit 1Ø: Wall which runs perpendicular to U. 9 and to the north.

Unit 11: Possible later Postclassic wall outlines visible on the surface of Str. T1Ø7.

Structure T1Ø7 Platform Units

UNIT 3: Flooring which abutts U. 9 of Str. T1Ø7.

UNIT 4: Hypothesized flooring which abutts U. 1 and U. 8 of Str. T1Ø7.

Structure T1Ø7: Excavation 7C Lots:

Lot T7C/ 1: Humus in both the axial trench and in the small side trench to the north.

Lot T7C/ 2: Matrices overlying U. 1 and U. 2 and to the

west of U. 5.

Lot T7C/ 3: Fill of Str. T1Ø7, east of U. 5, and west of U. 6.

Lot T7C/ 4: Non-fill material east of U. 6.

Lot T7C/ 5: Collapse north of U. 9.

TABLE 2Ø

Structure TlØ7 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Possible Reoccupation of Locus	U. 11		Chilcob ?
II	Abandonment and Collapse		T7C/1,T7C/2, (T7C/4),T7C/5	Hobo ? (late facet)
III	Use of Str. TlØ7			Hobo ? (late facet)
IV	A. Construction of upper part of Str. TlØ7	U.3,U.5,U.6,U.7	(T7C/3)	Hobo ?
	B. Construction of lower part of Str. TlØ7	U.1,U.2,U.4,U.8, U.9?,U.1Ø?,U.3,U.4	(T7C/3,T7C/4)	Hobo ?

THE TAYASAL SITE CORE AND PLAZA PLANS 2 AND W

While the repetition of a specific groupings of structures at different sites was first formally noted for E Groups (Ruppert 194Ø) during the 192Ø's and 193Ø's, the search for other building groups, apart from possibly ballcourts (Satterthwaite 1944; Smith 1955; Quirarte 1972), was not actively researched in the Peten until the onset of The University Museum Tikal Project. Work at Tikal resulted in the formal definition of 8 plaza plans at that site (Becker 1971, 1982); of these, Tikal Plaza Plan 1 (Jones 1969) and Tikal Plaza Plan 2 (Becker 1971) were the subjects of two dissertations. Tikal Plaza Plan 1 was demonstrated by Jones (1969) to have architecturally served as an elaborate Katun marker while Tikal Plaza Plan 2 was demonstrated by Becker (1971) to be another ritual grouping of structures, primarily defined by a small structure (shrine) on the east side of a relatively square plaza bounded by other buildings of a larger size. Excavation into these eastern structures at Tikal revealed a mortuary association with high status individuals. Subsequent work in the Peten (Rice and Puleston 1981: 141-142) has borne out the importance of what is now termed "Plaza Plan 2" to the Maya of the Late Classic Period.

Based on the mapped plan, Str. Gr. 31 might be considered to be an example of Becker's (1971, 198Ø) Plaza Plan 2. According to Becker's Plaza Plan 2, Str. T1Ø7 would

have been the earliest structure built in this group and one of the least modified. It is not possible to say for sure that Str. T1Ø7 was built prior to or at the same time as other constructions in this plaza group, but it does not appear to have been modified. However, no deposits were located in Str. T1Ø7, a finding inconsistant with Becker's model. Structure T1Ø7 also appears to be range-like in form rather than shrine-like, another finding inconsistant with the Plaza Plan 2 model. While this may be a result of time differential, as this group is seemingly later than those investigated by Becker at Tikal, it is more like indicative of a functional difference when it is considered in light of data retreived from the other buildings in the group. Thus, in spite of a single eastern building, it does not seem likely that Str. Gr. 31 forms a group that was comparable to a Plaza Plan 2 Group.

In formal plan, Str. Gr. 31 is very similar to Str. Gr. 29 except that Str. Gr. 31 posesses an extra eastern structure. Excavation into the northern annex of Str. T8Ø would probably produce a series of burials similar to its analagous structure (Str. T1Ø4) in Str. Gr. 31. It is further suspected that Str. Gr. 29 (Strs. T79, T8Ø, T81, and possibly T78) is a temporally earlier version of Str. Gr. 31 as there appears to be a linear progression from the Tayasal core (Str. Gr. 3Ø) to both the east and west through time of the two formal plaza plans represented in the Main Group.

While the eastern plan in the Tayasal site core is analogous to Plaza Plan 2 (as represented by Str. Grs. 24, 25, 26, and 27), Str. Grs. 29 and 31 are representative of the western plaza plan, referred to here as "Plaza Plan W." Plaza Plan W may be characterized as having a rectangular arrangement with low buildings on two or more sides but with two separate or tangent buildings on the western side. Plaza Plan W is probably representative of an elite residence compound.

While the integrity of the Tayasal Plaza Plan 2 groups was apparently maintained through time, such does not appear to be the case for the Tayasal Plaza Plan W groups. While it is possible to visually identify Str. Grs. 29 and 31 as according with Plaza Plan W, two other groups may also be denoted as evincing Plaza Plan W; both of these are partially obscured beneath later construction. Tayasal Str. Gr. 28 appears to be part of an earlier, partially buried, grouping which probably conformed to Plaza Plan W; the massive platform supporting Str. T99 buried the eastern side of this plaza and altered its original appearance. Additionally, an even earlier compound of this type may lay under Str. Gr. 27, which was converted into a Plaza Plan 2 group during Hoxchunchan times (based on the Str. T110 excavations). It is postulated that further investigation in Strs. Grs. 27, 28, and 29 would both confirm the existence of Plaza Plan W in these locations as well as

demonstrate the equivalence and temporal succession of the Str. T91 north annex, Str. T8Ø north annex, Str. T76, and Str. T1Ø4.

STRUCTURE GROUP 32

Structure Group 32 is located in the south-central part of the Tayasal Main Group on the high bluff overlooking the lake, the San Miguel Aguada, and the island of Flores. The group consists of two small structures set on an irregularly shaped platform. Both Str. T12Ø to the north and Str. T119 to the east were trenched in 1971. If other smaller buildings existed on the surface of the Str. Gr. 32 platform, they are not visible on the surface. The platform itself rises above a lower level on the west, north, and east sides, but drops very steeply 1Ø to 15 m on its southern side. On the northern side of the platform, the lower level exhibits a long sequence of plaster floors. While Str. Gr. 32 was never accurately mapped it is rendeered on the Tayasal map from a sketch plan in the excavator's notebook. The group's placement is not precise, but is clearly south of Str. T56, west of the San Miguel Aguada, and located at the fall-line between the higher plateau (on which the Main Group of Tayasal is located) and the southern lake shore.

Nine surfaces received platform UNITs in the Str. Gr. 32 investigations; three of these surfaces (U. 4, U. 8, U. 9) relate to a lower platform north of Str. Gr. 32, but are included under the Str. Gr. 32 label for convenience. A summary of the other Str. Gr. 32 surfaces follows:

Structure T120	Structure T119	Date
U. 6		Hobo
U. 5	U. 2, U. 3	Hobo
U. 7	U. 1	Pakoc ?

While the upper surfaces were definitely constructed during the Late Classic, they were probablly used during the Terminal Classic and Early Postclassic. It would appear that Str. T120 was constructed at the same time as Str. T119-2nd-B based on the equivalence of U. 5 with U. 2 and U. 3. Structure T119-1st was the latest construction located during the investigations of Str. Gr. 32, but its use life probably overlapped with Str. T120 into the Early Postclassic.

In the immediate vicinity of Str. Gr. 32, a surface collection (Lot T6B/2) was made of a structure to the east of Str. T119 and on the edge of a reported causeway to the San Miguel Aguada. The lot produced a single Late Classic figurine fragment. The structure in question may either be Str. T59 or it may not have been recorded on the Tayasal map. The causeway was never varified and the area was not further mapped or investigated.

Excavation 17C

A series of floors north of Str. Gr. 32 were located in excv. 17B (see Str. T120). To further explore these, excv. 17C, a test pit of unknown dimensions, was placed about 15 m

north of U. 1 of Str. T12Ø on "a north-south line approximating that of the medial line for the north-south axial trench in T12Ø." Three plaster surfaces were revealed in excv. 17C, the first and uppermost one 51 cm below the present-day surface. Thirty-two cm below the upper floor, another plaster surface was exposed; a lower surface was found 26 cm below the intermediate floor. The excavation was continued 3Ø cm below the lower floor, but did not encounter any further construction features. No artifactual material was found sealed beneath the floors. Two lots, however, were assigned for material above the upper floor. The uppermost of these (Lot T17C/1) was defined for the humus layer and contained Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) and Early Postclassic (Chilcob) ceramics. The lower lot (T17C/2) obtained from a tan matrix overlying the upper floor and contained 1 unidentified bone fragment, 1 obsidian blade fragment, and 1 flint chip as well as Late Classic (Hobo) and abundant Early Postclassic plainwares (Chilcob).

The floor series recovered in excv. 17C cound not be related to that recovered on the north side of Str. Gr. 32 as the upper floor in excv. 17C was 17 cm lower than U. 8 in excv. 17B. Either these two series of floorings do not correspond, which is unlikely, or there is a 44 cm step-down between U. 9 of excv. 17B and the upper surface of excv. 17C. This latter sollution is the more probable of the two. Of note in excv. 17C is the presence of Early Postclassic

ceramic material above the upper surface. This presence may be seen as corroborating evidence secured in excv. 17B and excv. 17A that Str. Gr. 32 was in use during this time period.

STRUCTURE T119

A low mound was visible on the southeast side of the Str. Grp. 32 platform. Str. T119 was visible on the surface through facings which were not completely buried. The building was selected for excavation in order to complement the information which had been gathered on Str. T12Ø (see the following excavation report) and in order to attempt to gain an understanding of this struture group. It was accordingly excavated in July 1971 under the supervision of Douglas Hancock.

Excavation 17A

An east-west trench (Figure 3-37) was placed along the apparent medial axis of Str. T119 (Figure 3-36). This initial excavation eventually attained an average depth of 1.6 m below the summit of Str. T119. It revealed the remains of three different versions of Str. T119 and their modifications. An east-west cross-trench (Figure 3-38) was later added to the initial excavation and succeeded in determining the northern extent of Str. T119-1st; it followed the level of the uppermost platform floor (U. 2). The cross-trench was Ø.9 m wide and attained a length of

6.75 m while the east-west axial trench was 1.1 m wide and 11 m in length. Both trenches were designated excv. 17A.

Structure T119-3rd

The earliest version of Str. T119 was detected beneath the fill for the latest plastered platform floor (U. 2) seen in the investigation. The structure was in turn constructed on the lowest platform floor (U. 1) which was already in existence prior to the building of Str. T119-3rd-B. Two probable versions of Str. T119-3rd existed. The earliest of these, Str. T119-3rd-B, is represented by a plaster floor (U. 11) built 14 cm above U. 1 which was then covered with the fill for Str. 119-3rd-A and buried within the construction. No facings associated with Str. T119-3rd-B were revealed, but this is not unusual considering the construction of Str. T119-3rd-A.

Structure T119-3rd-A was a low platform which occupied about two-thirds of the width of the axial trench. It consisted of a sloping hard plaster surrface (U. 10) which covered a rock and earth fill. Only the southern and western ends of the structure were exposed and these terminations were indicated not by facings, but by the sloping of the plaster surface to meet U. 3. The fact that U. 10 slopes from its known height of 50 cm above U. 3 to join with U. 3 indicates that U. 11 represented an earlier version of Str. T119-3rd and not a new platform floor. While the revealed portion of Str. T119-3rd-A occupied 4.6 m

of the length of excv. 17A, the eastern portion of the building was not extant. As the platform surface begins to slope in an eastward direction at the eastern terminus of the structure, it is possible to estimate that Str. T119-3rd-A had a width of 8.2 m assuming that its long axis ran north-south. Two postholes were apparently found on the sloping south side, near the presumed north-south center line of the building. This would indicate that Str. T119-3rd-A was surmounted by a perishable superstructure. As U. 10 is heavily eroded, it may be inferred that this structure had decomposed and that Str. T119-3rd-A had been abandoned for some time prior to further construction activity on the locus.

Structure T119-2nd

Structure T119-2nd-B was constructed over the eroded remains of the earlier building and was associated with two new platform floors (U. 2, U. 3) which rose 60 cm above U. 1. Prior to this activity, it would seem that an intrusive cut (U. 13) was made through the eastern side of Str. T119-3rd-B and probably through U. 1, possibly for the placement of a deposit. The extent of U. 13, however, was not determined. Directly over U. 13, the southern end of Str. T119-2nd-B was built. It may be that Str. T119-2nd was placed on the same axis as Str. T119-3rd (located to the north of the axial trench on Str. T119-1st). Structure T119-2nd-B, as revealed, consisted only of a masonry step-up

1.5 m in depth, about 20 cm high, and of unknown width; it was at one time covered with plaster. The facing for the step-up projected 0.38 m to the south of the recorded section wall (Figure 3-37) where it formed a corner and continued east for 0.92 m before forming an inset corner which jogged northward. This whole stone construction, whose exact function and dimensions are unknown, is referred to as U. 12. Prior to the placement of U. 12, Ca. T17A-2 was placed under its southwest corner stone. UNITs 2 and 3 were subsequently laid up against the construction.

Structure T119-2nd-B was substantially modified to produce Str. T119-2nd-A. The full extent of these modifications is not understood as Str. T119-2nd-A appears to have been partially stone-robbed before being buried under Str. T119-1st. In order to construct Str. T119-2nd-A, a pit (U. 9) was dug through U. 3 and larger stones were laid in it to support a new eastward projetion (U. 8) which was added to the building. Unit 8 was bedded in this pit and above the level of the unpenetrated portion of U. 3 to the west. Only the extreme southern facing of U. 8 was recovered in excv. 17A; U. 3 was continous along the southern and central portions of the axial trench. Cache T17A-1 was located west of U. 8, directly above a continuous portion of U. 3. It would appear that both this cache and U. 8 were capped by a floor (U. 7). Unit 7 was 34 cm above the level of U. 3. It is likely that U. 12 was heightened

on the west side to reach the level of the new plaster surface (U. 7). This version of U. 12 may have also been stone robbed prior to the construction of Str. T119-1st. The eastern extent of U. 7 and U. 8 were not be determined, but it seems likely that U. 7 terminated in an eastern facing. This hypothetical east facing would have adjoined U. 8 and been perpendicular to it. If it existed, it was removed prior to the construction of Str. T119-1st. It would appear that U. 7 continued in an eroded state south for an unknown distance.

Cache T17A-2

Cache T17A-2 may be classified as a corner cache. It's position directly beneath the southwest cornerstone of U. 12 indicates that it was deposited prior to the construction of Str. T119-2nd-B. The cache itself consisted of a single ceramic vessel.

Object 1 (T17A/13-1; Figure 3-39a): Saxche Orange Polychrome or Palmar Orange Polychrome. This flat-based, rounded-wall, incurving bowl has a height which varies between 5.7 and 5.9 cm, a Ø.7 cm wall thickness, a 6.7 cm basal diameter, and a 9.2 cm rim diameter. The interior of the vessel is unslipped and exhibits an orange (5 YR 7/4 - 7/6) paste. The exterior base of the vessel is also unslipped. The rim of the vessel is painted black (5 YR 2.5/1). On its exterior wall, the vessel may be separated into two design panels: (1) an upper one which is slipped

red (1Ø R 4/8, but redder), and (2) a lower one in which wide red petal motifs extend from the base to mid wall on an orange (5 YR 7/4 - 7/6) slip. The paste is reddish-yellow (5 YR 6/6) and contains white and grayish inclusions up to Ø.5 mm in diameter, but no calcite based on an HCL test.

The exact dating of this cache is problematic as the vessel form could either be late Pakoc or early facet Hobo. It is suspected that the vessel is Palmar Orange Polychrome, but this is uncertain. Sabloff (1975: 144, Fig. 267) illustrates a very similar vessel and is likewise unable to securely identify it as to type. Whatever the case, Object 1 is clearly deposited prior to the construction of Str. T119-2nd-A.

Cache T17A-1

Cache T17A-1 was set directly on U. 3 approximately 42 cm east of the southwestern extension of U. 12. Based on stratigraphy, it is inferred to have been deposited prior to the construction of Str. T119-2nd-A. The cache consisted of a single vessel.

Object 1 (T17A/12-2; Figure 3-39b): Molino Black or Meditation Black. A rounded-bottom, rounded-wall, incurving rim bowl comprises Ca. T17A-1. The vessel is not whole, although the majority of it is present. It has a height of 9.6 cm, a 9.8 cm rim diameter, and a Ø.6 cm wall thickness. It is slipped a variable brown-black (5 YR 4/1 - 3/1 to 1Ø

YR 4/2 -3/2) on both its exterior and interior. The paste is orange-tan (5 YR 6/6 - 7/6) and contains white silt sized particles (sometimes up to Ø.25 mm in diameter) with only a very slight reaction to HCL, indicating limited calcite inclusions.

The dating of this bowl is clearly Late Classic although the exact type designation for the vessel is difficult to discern, largely because Tayasal exhibits few black-slipped Late Classic (early facet Hobo) ceramics and those which it has yielded are not within the common (or presumed typical) Achote Ceramic Group. The exact positioning of the cache in the architectural sequence must remain open to question because of the later stone-robbing of the building with which it was apparently associated. As only two-thirds of vessel is present, its purposeful placement, as opposed to accidental, may also be questioned. Given its location and similarity in form to Ca. T17A-2, however, this vessel most likely does represent a formal cache.

Structure T119-1st (Figure 3-36)

Following the partial dismantlement of Str. T119-2nd, Str. T119-1st was built. This construction was set on U. 2 and rose in a series of four western steps (U. 6, U. 5, U. 4, U. 3) to a height of approximately Ø.75 m above U. 2. Each step was approximately 1.5 m in depth, but the length

of all, save U. 3, could not be determined. Assuming that the east-west trench is axial, U. 3 would be 2.4 m in length with a 15 cm central projection 1.35 m in length. While not recovered in the east-west trench (possibly because of failure to recognize the feature) the northern part of this inset step was exposed in the north-south cross-trench on the surface. The hypothesized surface which capped this step was not seen as it had eroded. The eastern termination of U. 3 could not be detected as no eastern facing associated with Str. T119-1st was excavated. A northern facing (U. 2) for Str. T119-1st was revealed in the north-south cross-trench. Unit 2 had been constructed on top of U. 2 as a 2.95 m thick fill block, whose south side was faced with a construction wall (U. 1). No other constructions associated with Str. T119-1st were exposed.

The recovered data indicates that the final building substructure, referred to as Str. T119-1st was fronted by a two step landing with an approximate depth of 3 meters. This frontal terrace could have extended the entire length of the building or it could have been abbreviated. Whatever the case on the western side, this terracing did not extend around the north side of the building. Based on the existence of U. 8, however, there must have been a rear outset for Str. T119-1st in order to cover this earlier construction. Assuming that U. 4 also formed the edge of the substructure, Str. T119-1st had a depth of at least 6 m

(and probably more) with an inset upper step. If the east-west trench is on axis, Str. T119-1st had a length of about 13 meters. No special deposits associated with Str. T119-1st were located.

Platform Relationships to Structure T119

Only three platform floors were located in excv. 17A. The lowest plaster floor (U. 1) was encountered in the western part of the east-west trench. Structure T119-3rd-B and -A were built directly on U. 1. With the construction of Str. T119-2nd-B, the level of the platform was raised Ø.6m above U. 1. Although two floor designations (U. 2, U. 3) are given for this new surface abutting Str. T119-2nd-B, they likely refer to the same floor. The two surfaces were separated in height by only 8 centimeters. UNIT 2 joined the western side of U. 12 and ran along its southern side as well, while U. 3 abutted the eastern side of U. 12. Although the excavator noted that no physical connection existed between the two, no other surfaces were recovered in the trench directly below or above U. 2 or U. 3. Therefore, they are non-overlapping entities, probably equivalent to the same surface. The apparent difference in elevation between the two surfaces cannot be interpreted without further data. UNIT 2 was also exposed for the length of the north-south trench. Structure T119-1st was constructed on U. 2. No later flooring which would abut this last building was detected.

Structure T119 Recovery Lots

No artifactual material was recovered from beneath U. 2. Lot T17A/14, however, was located beneath U. 3 in the eastern part of the trench. Although it may contain material pertinent to Str. T119-3rd, it probably relates to the construction of Str. T119-2nd-B. Whatever the case, this mixed lot represents the earliest artifacts from exccv. 17A; it contained Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds, 3 partial obsidian blades, 1 flint chip and 1 unclassified stone artifact. Artifacts from the sealed context below U. 2 and above Str. T119-3rd-A (Lot T17A/3) included 1 pottery disc, 1 ground flint celt, 1 flint blade, 1 flint chip, 2 partial obsidian blades, and 1 figurine fragment (Late Classic) as well as Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Yaxcheel and Hoxchunchan), and a few Late Classic (Hobo) sherds. This material, combined with Ca. 17A-2, indicates that Str. T119-2nd-B was constructed during Hobo times.

The single lot pertaining to the construction of Str. T119-2nd-A (Lot T17A/6) contained Late Classic (Hobo) sherds, 5 obsidian blade fragments and 1 flint Chip. The majority of the excavated lots (T17A/2; T17A/4; T17A/8; T17A/1Ø; T17A/11) are associated with the constructioon of Str. T119-1st. In general these lots contain Late Classic (Hobo) sherds although Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds are present in small quantities; the

inclusion of Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) sherds in Lots T17A/4 and T17A/8 suggests that Str. T119-1st was constructed during this time. Lot T17A/2 additionally contained 1 flint biface blade, 1 partial fire-burned flint point, 1 flint cortex chip, and 1 ceramic figurine fragment; Lot T17A/4 also contained a deer antler fragment and 8 partial obsidian blades; within Lot T17A/11 were also 2 obsidian blade fragments. Artifacts from north of U. 1 and above U. 2, and probably from the collapse of Str. T119-1st, included 5 partial obsidian blades, 1 mano fragment, and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds.

The humus layer contained many snail shells, none of which were collected. The topsoil, Lot T17A/1, may include material related to both use of Str. T119-1st and the subsequent period of abandonment. Artifacts included 1 pottery pellet, 1 flint chip, 1 bilaterally notched obsidian blade, 22 fragmentary obsidian blades, and 3 obsidian scrapers as well as Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) and Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob, specifically Augustine Red) pottery. It is possible that the Early Postclassic pottery was associated with the use of the structure, rather than its abandonment; as Str. T119-1st was apparently built during the Terminal Classic Period, it may be that there is overlap between the late facet Hobo and early facet Chilcob material. Since fits exist among many of the sherds in this lot, areal clearing and many hours of

analysis would undoubtedly produce reconstructable vessels, probably reflecting use of the locus. The function of this structure is not known, although the mano fragment and plentiful obsidian implements, if they are related to the use of the building, would suggest some sort of preparatory or technological activities.

Structure T119 Summary

The Str. T119 locus demonstrates a sequence of building and occupation activity extending from at least the late Early Classic through Early Postclassic Periods (see Table 21 for a tabular summary of the locus). The earliest building recovered, Str. T119-3rd, was extensively modified before being abandoned sometime prior to the Late Classic. Structure T119-2nd, built during the Late Classic, was also extensively modified; however, the full extent of these modifications is difficult to discern because of subsequent stone-robbing. Each phase of Str. T119-2nd is associated with the placement of a cache, the earliest one being located under the southwest corner of the construction. With the completion of Str. T119-1st, the medial axis was shifted to the southern end of the earlier constructions. The exact form that Str. T119-1st took cannot be determined although the building was fronted on the west by broad steps. The Str. T119 substructure was likely surmounted by a perishable superstructure. It is believed that Str. T119-1st was used into the Early Postclassic and that Ca.

T17B-1 found in the adjoining Str. T12Ø (see following discussion) was probably associated with the inhabitants of Str. T119-1st.

Structure T119: Units

Unit 1: Inner construction wall recovered in the north-south cross-trench.

Unit 2: Northern facing for Str. T119-1st recovered in the north-south cross-trench.

Unit 3: Hypothesized upper platform surface for Str. T119-1st; associated with construction recovered in the north-south cross-trench representing the upper step-up.

Unit 4: Hypothesized step-up between U. 3 and U. 5 of Str. T119-1st.

Unit 5: Step-up between U. 6 and U. 4 recovered in axial east-west trench, Str. T119-1st.

Unit 6: Lowest step for Str. T119-1st, resting on U. 2, and connecting to U. 5 of Str. T119-1st.

Unit 7: Upper surface for Str. T119-2nd-A which caps U. 8.

Unit 8: East-west facing of a rear projection for Str. T119-2nd-A.

Unit 9: Hypothesized pit dug for the foundation of U. 8, Str. T119-2nd-A.

Unit 1Ø: Plaster surface for Str. T119-3rd-A.

Unit 11: Plaster surface for Str. T119-3rd-B.

Unit 12: Southern step-like construction for Str. T119-2nd-B also utilized for western facing of Str. T119-2nd-A.

Unit 13: Hypothesized cut through the eastern part of Str. T119-3rd-A.

Platform UNITS Associated with Structure T119

UNIT 1: Lowermost plaster surface in excv. 17A on which Str. T119-3rd rests.

UNIT 2: Plaster surface which was placed over Str. T119-3rd-A and was constructed at the same time as U. 12; Str. T119-1st rests on this surface.

UNIT 3: Plaster surface associated with the east side of Str. T119-2nd-B.

Structure T119: Lots

T17A/ 1: Humus of Str. T119 in both the axial trench and the north-south cross-trench.

T17A/ 2: Fill east of U. 6, west of U. 5, and above U. 2.

T17A/ 3: Matrix sealed below U. 2, west of U. 12, and above U. 10.

T17A/ 4: Matrix above U. 2, but beneath humus, east of U. 5 and west of U. 12.

T17A/ 5: Added to Lot T17A/4.

T17A/ 6: Matrix just below humus, east of U. 12, and above the level of U. 3.

T17A/ 7: Added to Lot T17A/3.

T17A/ 8: Matrix below humus from and just above U. 12.

T17A/ 9: Matrix beneath humus and north of U. 2.

T17A/10: Fill matrix between U. 1 and U. 2.

T17A/11: Fill matrix in the north-south cross-trench, south of U. 1 and above U. 2.

T17A/12: Cache T17A-1.

T17A/13: Cache T17A-2.

T17A/14: Matrix beneath U. 12 and below the level of U. 3.

TABLE 21

Structure T119 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment and Collapse		(T17A/1,T17A/9)	
II	Use of Str. T119 1st		T17A/1,T17A/9	Chilcob ?
III	Construction of Str. T119-1st	U.1,U.2,U.3,U.4, U.5,U.6	T17A/2,T17A/4, T17A/8,T17A/10, T17A/11	Hobo (late facet)
IV	Use of Str. T119-2nd-A			
V	A. Construction of Str. T119-2nd-A	U.7,U.8,U.9	T17A/6	Hobo
	B. Deposition of Ca. T17A-1		T17A/12	Hobo
VI	Use of Structure T119-2nd-B			
VII	A. Construction of Str. T119-2nd-B	U.12, U.2,U.3	T17A/3,T17A/14	Pakoc or Hobo
	B. Deposition of Ca. T17A-2		T17A/13	Pakoc or Hobo

TABLE 21

Structure T119 Timespans (continued)

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
VIII	Abandonment			
IX	Use of Str. T119-3rd-A			
X	Construction of Str. T119-3rd-A	U.10	(T17A/14)	Hoxchunchan ?
XI	Use of Str. T119-3rd-B			
XII	Construction of Str. T119-3rd-B	U.11		?
XIII	Use of Lower Platform Floor			
XI	Construction of Lower Plat. Floor	U. 1		?

STRUCTURE T12Ø

The northern building of Structure Group 32 is a low lying structure which appears to be three times a long as it is wide (5.2 m). Structure T12Ø barely rises above the level of the Str. Gr. 32 platform, but its existence was easily noted because of the wall remnants visible on the surface after clearing. The structure was selected for investigation in order to increase the sample of materials from the southern part of the Tayasal Main Group and to aid in dating this part of the site. Excavations were initiated in July 1971 under the supervision of Douglas Hancock.

Excavations 17B and 17D

Investigation of Str. T12Ø began with the placement of a 1 m square test-pit in the plaza, 3 m south of the building. Excavation 17D was dug to a depth of 55 cm, at which point a hard plaster floor (U. 7) was encountered. This level was then utilized to serve as a guide for the initial penetration of the main axial trench (excv. 17B). Excvation 17B (see Figure 3-4Ø) attained a length of 1Ø.Ø m and was 1.2 m wide. While the excavation was not carried down to bedrock, it was excavated to a depth of 2.5 m below the summit of the structure in the northern part of the investigation. A 1.Ø m wide east-west cross-trench was begun west of the main axial trench near the close of work. Only the humus was reemoved in this cross-trench and the western facing of Str. T12Ø was not delineated. This

east-west trench was not recorded by a section drawing and its length is unknown, but must have been at least 7 meters. The stratigraphy recovered and recorded in the main excavation (Figure 3-40) allows for a detailed reconstruction of the sequence of events at the Str. T120 locus.

Structure T120

The construction of Str. T120 may be divided into five sequent and inter-related construction stages. The initial building of Str. T120 (C.S. A) involved the lengthening of the extant platform and the elevation of its floor level to form a new surface (U. 5). This initial modification of a pre-existing platform in some ways exactly mirrors activity undertaken in Str. T104 (see Str. Grp. 31); in fact, the new northern facing which resulted (U. 3) was described as very similar to Str. T104: U. 2. The new plaster surface (U. 5) rose about 30 cm above the older platform surface (U. 7). The new northern platform facing (U. 3), which also served as the rear facing for Str. T120, projected at least 7.3 m beyond the former platform north facade, which must exist in the area between excv. 17B and 17D. While U. 5 probably connected with U. 3, it was not formally plastered over this entire distance, being only a rough surface north of the southern construction wall (U. 5) for Str. T120. Unit 3 was also not associated with any formal floor level, but was instead immediately engulfed in a new northern terrace

construction.

Following the completion of C.S. A, a new phase of building was begun (C.S. B) which involved the construction of the central core of Str. T12Ø and a new northern terrace face (U. 2). Unit 2 was most likely associated with a new northern platform surface (the hypothesized U. 4). In core of Str. T12Ø was a northern construction wall (U. 4), located approximately 1 m south of U. 2 and set on the level of U. 5. A more formal southern facing (U. 5) also set on U. 5 and U. 5 was exhibited a plastered surface to the south of this facing. Units 4 and 5 are separated from each other by almost exactly 3 m; the area between them contained a loose fill with a few larger rocks immediately north of U. 5. It is likely that U. 5 was meant to be seen off axis to the Str. T12Ø substructure, thus explaining the fully plastered U. 5 west of it. On the structure axis, however, U. 5 and this plastered surface were buried beneath what was probably a stairway (C.S. C). The building of this frontal stair or step (U. 6) was probably accompanied by the raising of U. 3 to the level of the structure summit and the capping of these series of constructions with a formal plastered surface (U. 7). Unit 6 was not set on U. 5, but rested almost 3Ø cm above it. Construction Stage C was quickly followed by C.S. D, at which time a flooring (U. 6), which probably forming the new platform surface, was laid down. UNIT 6 abutted U. 6 and part of this new flooring was

immediately buried under the construction of a new southern facing or balustrade (U. 9) which was uncovered in the cross-trench. Exactly what U. 9 represented was not clearly defined in excv. 17B. During this final stage (C.S. E), a new terrace facing (U. 1) appears to have also been appended to the north side of the structure. The actual construction of U. 1, however, may have followed U. 9 by some time.

With these two final modifications no more building took place in the vicinty of Str. T12Ø. The completed substructure was approximately 5.2 m in depth and roughly 16 m in width. It was most likely surmounted by a perishable building. The excavator notes that a single post mold may have been located immediately behind U. 6; it was unfortunately never mapped or photographed. With the exception of this possibility, nothing else representing the Str. T12Ø superstructure was recovered.

Cache T17B-1

A single deposit was recovered on axis to Str. T12Ø. This cache was located 85 cm north of U. 5 and 2Ø cm below the present surface. It is uncertain whether this deposit was intrusive to Str. T12Ø or sealed within C.S. B and capped by U. 7. Cache T17B-1 consisted of a single upright vessel placed directly in the rock fill.

Object 1 (T17B/5-1; Figure 3-41): Malacatan Modeled: Malacatan Variety (Tohil Plumbate Group). A single indented base, flaring rim jar comprised Ca. T17B-1. The vessel was

incised circumferentially about the neck and had once been a bird effigy jar. The head of the bird and part of the jar shoulder were missing when found. The details of the bird effigy that remained had been applied to a standard plumbate jar form. The vessel is slipped all over, the interior having a "red" slip and the exterior having a slip which grades from orange to red to gray. No Munsell color readings or paste readings are available as the vessel was not present in the Tayasal collections in 1979. The jar has a height of 16.2 cm, a rim diameter of 8.1 cm, a basal diameter of 5.5 cm, and a 0.5 cm wall thickness.

Cache T17B-1 clearly dates to the Postclassic Period. No pit for it could be seen during the excavation, thus it is quite possible that the cache was not intrusive to Str. T120. If, however, the cache was intrusive, its positioning may indicate that the building was still being utilized when the vessel was deposited. Another plumbate vessel was recovered in Bu. T9F-1, located in the eastern part of San Miguel. Plumbate sherds have also been recovered in 4 different and areally separate locations on the Tayasal north shore. The distribution of plumbate at Tayasal indicates that the site participated in a trade network that was seemingly larger than that for many of its neighboring sites. In particular, this picture for Early Postclassic Tayasal contrasts with the lack of plumbate at Uaxactun,

Tikal, Seibal and most Peten sites.

Platform Relationships to Structure T120

The earliest platform floor (U. 8) beneath Str. T120 was recovered in the northern part of excv. 17B and was not penetrated. UNIT 8 was sealed beneath another plastered platform surface (U. 9), located 26 cm above it, and probably seals other earlier floorings in turn. UNIT 9 was the latest platform floor in existence prior to the construction of Str. T120 and probably connects (via a facing) with U. 7, another plastered surface recovered in excv. 17D. Together these two surfaces served as the foundation for the Str. T120 substructure. The lowest bedded north terrace facing (U. 2) rests some 30 cm above the level of U. 9 and is believed to have been abutted by a new northern platform floor (U. 4) which was laid approximately 40 cm above U. 2. A new surface (U. 5) was also placed 40 cm above U. 7 and formed the construction surface for C.S. A of Str. T120. In the vicinity of U. 6, another sloping floor was constructed (U. 6) UNIT 6 abutted U. 6 and probably sloped to the south to meet U. 5 or capped a low facing located somewhere between excv. 17B and 17D. Unit 9 was also constructed on U. 6. The investigator further noted the possible existence of a low-lying structural facing on the plaza floor, 12 to 20 cm below the surface in the western part of excv. 17D. The existence of this later feature was not, however, proved.

Structure T12Ø Recovery Lots

The ony lot recovered in the Str. T12Ø vicinity relating to the earlier platform was obtained from beneath U. 9 and above U. 8; lot T17B/9 contained Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds and no other artifacts. Material sealed beneath U. 5 of Str. T12Ø: C.S. A came from Lot T17B/7 and included Late Classic (Hobo) sherds as well as Preclassic (Kax) ones. Lot T17B/2 was collected for material thought to come from beneath U. 5 in the southern part of excv. 17B and in excv. 17D. This lot included mostly Preclassic (Kax) and a few Late Classic (Hobo) sherds as well as a stone maul and 2 flint chips; this material was not sealed under a plaster surface. No lots were assigned for material south of U. 2 in the fill although sherds must have been recovered; the disposition of this material is not known. Fill from between U. 4 and U. 5 and above U. 5 (C.S. B) was collected as Lot T17B/4 and contained Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds as well as an obsidian blade fragment. Artifactual items from the fill between U. 5 and U. 6 included a stone spindle whorl and Late Classic (Pakoc and Hobo) sherds (Lot T17B/3). Fill from between U. 1 and U. 3 (C.S. E) was collected as Lot T17B/8 and contains Late Classic (Pakoc and Hobo) sherds. Lot T17B/6 was assigned for material below the humus in the north part of excv. 17B, north of U. 1 and above U. 9; this lot combines items from the fill of U. 4, use of the structure, and the collapsee

of Str. T12Ø. It contained more sherds than any other lot, almost all of them Late Classic (Pakoc and Hobo) in date as well as 1 pottery bead, 1 flagolet, 1 piece of tortoise shell, and 2 fragmentary obsidian blades. None of these remains appear to derive from primary refuse. The debris collected from the humus layer of excv. 17B (in both trenches) and excv. 17D as Lot T17B/1 contained Late Classic (Hobo) sherds and a few Preclassic (Kax) ones as well as 4 flint chips and 7 obsidian blade fragments. No clear examples of Terminal Classic sherds were recovered in this lot. This is unusual considering the Early Postclassic (Chilcob) date of Ca. T17B-1 and the almost omnipresent surface scatter of Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) sherds at Tayasal and Cenote. While this may be interpreted as an abandonment of Str. T12Ø prior to the Terminal Clasic Period and the incidental caching of the plumbate vessel at a later date, such an absence may also be interpreted in other ways given the lack of clear use-related deposits. The building may have been built in the Late Classic (early facet Hobo) and have been utilized in the Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo), but may not have functioned as a domestic structure and thus does not have the usual assemblage of materials deposited around it. Alternatively, the building may have functioned as a domestic residence, but with the Terminal Classic refuse being systematically gathered up and deposited elsewhere. There is evidence of both Terminal

Classic (late facet Hobo) and Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) use of the neighboring Str. T119. Because of the Late Classic (Hobo) materials evident in the fill and the absence of associated refuse, it is suggested that the structure may well have been utilized during the Terminal Classic and one of the above alternatives applicable.

Structure T120 Summary

Structure T120 is a single phase construction built on the northern side of Str. Gr. 32 in conjunction with a general northern platform expansion (see Table 22 for a tabular summary of the locus). The superstructure of Str. T120 was apparently of perishable materials. Structure T120 was constructed during the Late Classic (Hobo) and is believed to have been utilized through the Terminal Classic Period in spite of the paucity of materials representing this time period recovered within the vicinity of the structure. If this in fact the case, the small amount of cultural items in the structure collapse and in the humus overlying the building may indicate that Str. T120 served some sort of special function during the Terminal Classic. Cache T17B-1 is most likely intrusive to the structure, regardless. Its deposition may well correlate with some use of the Str. T120 locus given the evidence for Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) use of the nearby Str. T119. The plumbate effigy jar comprising Ca. T17B-1 serves to tie the Tayasal sequence to a wider Mesoamerican network

at the beginning of the Postclassic period. The placement of this cache in a group which was occupied during the Terminal Classic Period also indicates certain continuity between the Classic and Postclassic at Tayasal.

Structure T12Ø: Units

Unit 1: Northernmost terrace facing for the rear of Str. T12Ø.

Unit 2: Inner northern terrace facing for Str. T12Ø.

Unit 3: Northern facing for the rear of Str. T12Ø; also serves as a construction wall for the initial platform expansion.

Unit 4: Northern construction wall for the Str. T12Ø substructure.

Unit 5: Southern construction wall for the Str. T12Ø substructure; may be formal facing for the building off axis.

Unit 6: Southern step-up for axis to Str. T12Ø.

Unit 7: Hypothesized plaster surface connecting U. 3 and U. 6 and capping U. 4 and U. 5.

Unit 8: Hypothesized plaster surface extending south from U. 1, capping U. 2, and abutting U. 3.

Unit 9: Construction, possibly a wall, to the south of the axial trench and resting on U. 6.

Platform UNITs associated with Structure T12Ø

UNIT 4: Hypothesized plaster surface in the northern part of excv. 17B which abuts U. 2 and on which U. 1 rests.

UNIT 5: Plaster and construction surface on which the main part of the Str. T12Ø substructure rests; extends north, probably to U. 3.

UNIT 6: Plastered surface which abuted U. 6 and on which U. 9 rested; probably sloped south to reach U. 5 level and then faded into U. 5.

UNIT 7: Plaster floor recovered in excv. 17D which may connect with U. 9 via a facing.

UNIT 8: Lowest plaster floor recovered in the northern part of excv. 17B.

UNIT 9: Plaster floor in northern part of excv. 17B above U. 8 and constructed well before the construction of Str. T12Ø.

Structure T12Ø Lots

T17B/ 1: Humus levels of excv. 17B and excv. 17D; probably includes items from collapse.

T17B/ 2: Matrix beneath the level of U. 5 in the northern part of excv. 17B and in excv. 17D.

T17B/ 3: Sealed fill north of U. 6, south of U. 5, and above U. 5.

T17B/ 4: Sealed fill from south of U. 4, north of U. 5, and

above U. 5.

T17B/ 5: Cache T17B-1.

T17B/ 6: Matrix beneath the level of U. 4 and north of U. 1; may also contain artifacts from structural collapse north of U. 1.

T17B/ 7: Matrix sealed by U. 5 floor, north of U. 5, and south of U. 6.

T17B/ 8: Fill south of U. 1, north of U. 3, and above U. 9.

T17B/ 9: Matrix sealed beneath U. 9 and above U. 8.

TABLE 22

Structure T12Ø Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment and Collapse		(T17B/1)	Chilcob ?
II	Use of Str. T12Ø		(T17B/1)	
	Deposition of Ca. T17B-1		T17B/5	Hobo or Chilcob
III	Final Construction of Rear & Frontal Walls; CS. E	U.1,U.9	T17B/8	Hobo
	Construction of Upper Platform/ Str. Floor; CS. D	U.6	(T17B/1)	Hobo
	Construction of South Facing; CS. C	U.6,U.7	T17B/3	Hobo
	Construction of Central Core, North Facing, North Plat. Floor; CS. B	U.2,U.4,U.5,U.8, U. 4	T17B/4,T17B/6	Hobo
	Construction of Substructure Plat.; CS. A	U.3, U.5	T17B/2,T17B/7	Hobo

TABLE 22

Structure T12Ø Timespans (continued)

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
IV	Use of Inter-mediate Plat.			
V	Construction of Intermediate Plat. (excv. 17B) & Lowest Plat. (excv. 17D)	U.7,U.9	T17B/9	Pakoc ?
VI	Use of Lowest Platform Floor			
VII	Construction of Lowest Plat. Floor	U.8		?

STRUCTURE GROUP 33

Structure Group 33 is located in the southwest site core of Tayasal. The group contains four structures and one rectangular area of raised bedrock which may or may not have been anciently utilized. The four buildings are located around a common plaza. Excavations were focused in this group to investigate the lines of stone which were visible from the surface. Two of these stone lines formed a corner in the southeast portion of the group and linked Str. T113 (the southern building) to Str. T114 (the eastern building). A line of stones was also visible on the surface of Str. T115 (the western building) running north to south. However, neither Str. T115 nor Str. T116 (the northern building) were connected by stone lines or surface walls. Structure T113 (Excv. 14A) and Str. T115 (Excv. 14B) were selected for investigation in Str. Gr. 33. Both excavations were supervised by Douglas Hancock during June and July of 1971.

Excavation revealed a sequence of three floorings in the Str. Gr. 33 area (see Figures 3-43 and 3-45). The lowest floor (U. 6) was composed of hard plaster and overlay bedrock (see Table 23 for a tabular summary of the locus). UNIT 6 underlay all of Str. T113. It is suspected to underlie Str. T115, but excavations were not carried to a depth which would have located it under this structure. A decomposed intermediate plaza floor (U. 3 and U. 5) was

identified under the Str. T113 locus as well as to the west of Str. T115. UNIT 3, however, was not found in a deep cut on the eastern side of Str. T115 where it had probably eroded away prior to being buried. The earliest construction encountered in the Str. Gr. 33 investigations, Str. T113-2nd, was built upon the eroded U. 5. Whether or not a corresponding earlier version of Str. T115 existed is unknown.

The latest floor (U. 1, U. 2, and U. 4) recovered in Str. Gr. 33 excavations was constructed simultaneously with Str. T115 and slightly before the final construction of Str. T113-1st. It would appear that both structures were part of the same massive construction effort. While Str. T115 is abutted by the upper floor (U. 1, U. 2) on both its front and rear, Str. T113-1st partially rests on the upper floor (U. 4) at its front and on the intermediate floor (U. 5) at its rear. Two excavations into the southern part of Str. T113 confirmed the non-existence of the uppermost plaza surface in this area - indicating that U. 4 does not extend further than Str. T113 to the south.

Analysis of fill pottery suggests that the lowermost floor dates no earlier than the Late Preclassic (Kax times). The intermediate flooring would appear to have been constructed during the end of the Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) as would Str. T113-2nd. The latest flooring and Str. T115-1st-B and Str. T113-1st were probably built

during the first part of the Late Classic (Pakoc - Hobo transition). Slightly later, a minor raising of the rear surface of the western building resulted in Str. T115-1st-A. No midden material was recovered in any of the excavations into Str. Grp. 33 so it is difficult to determine when the group was abandoned.

Later activity in the area is indicated by a line of stones (U. 8) on top of Str. T115, but this construction cannot be precisely dated. The latest sherds collected from the surface and from the humus dates to the Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo); most, however, were Late Classic (early facet Hobo) in date, possibly indicating the time of the Str. Grp. 33 occupation. No evidence for a Postclassic presence was recovered for this area.

Structure Group 33: UNITS

UNIT 1: Uppermost plaza flooring to the east of Str. T115.

UNIT 2: Uppermost plaza flooring to the west of Str. T115.

UNIT 3: Lower plaza flooring to the west of Str. T115.

UNIT 4: Uppermost plaza flooring in the Str. T113 locus.

UNIT 5: Intermediate plaza flooring under Str. T113.

UNIT 6: Lowest plaza flooring under Str. T113.

TABLE 23

Structure Group 33 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Structure T113	Structure T115	Date
I	Abandonment			
II	Reuse of Str. Gr. 33		U.S	?
III	Abandonment of Str. Gr. 33			Hobo ?
IV	Use			
V	Structural Modification		T115-1st-A	Pakoc - Hobo
VI	Use			
VII	Major Construction Associated with Construction of Latest Plat. Floor	T113-1st; U. 4	T115-1st-B; U. 1, U. 2	Pakoc - Hobo
VIII	Use			
IX	Construction of South Building	T113-2nd		Hoxchunchan ?
X	Use			
XI	Construction of Intermediate Floor	U. 5	U. 3	Hoxchunchan ?
XII	Use			
XIII	Construction of Earliest Floor	U. 6		?

STRUCTURE T113

Structure T113 is the southernmost building in Str. Gr. 33. It faces to the north and is basically rectangular in form with a long axis running east to west. A stone wall indirectly links Str. T113 and Str. T114 and additionally defines the southeast corner of Str. Gr. 33. It was the presence of this wall which led to excavation of the building during June and July 1971 under the supervision of Douglas Hancock.

Excavation 14A

Four separate investigations, collectively labeled "excav. 14A," were undertaken in the vicinity of Str. T113 (see Figure 3-42). The first was a 1.4 m by 1.2 m pit in the platform area north of Str. T113; it was dug to bedrock and revealed a sequence of three platform floors. The second excavation, in line with the first and 2.6 m south of it, was a north to south trench 8.1 m in length by 1.2 m in width. It was also dug to bedrock in its center area and revealed the same sequence of underlying floorings found in the plaza (see Figure 3-43). Some "3 to 4 meters to the west" of the original trench another north to south excavation was begun, this one over 6 m in length by 1.3 m in width. This third probe was initiated in order to expose cultural features which had also been located in the second excavation; it's excavated section was not recorded. Finally, a 3.35 m by Ø.5Ø m probe was begun on an east to

west axis out from the western edge of the third excavation. This investigation located what appeared to be the western side of Str. T113. Later, the northern facing (U. 4) of Str. T113-1st was followed to the east from the second investigation for over 4.3 meters.

In general, an understanding of the appearance of the latest version of Str. T113 is quite difficult to ascertain. The excavator noted that, "the area of stones in the axial trench as well as in the second trench to the west are quite puzzling. Without stripping operations of some sort, the delineation of these strange and highly variable stone formations.... is unlikely" (Hancock field notes).

Structure T113-2nd

The earliest constrution in the Str. T113 locus was built upon the level of a partially razed plaza flooring (U. 5). This construction was some Ø.21 to Ø.27 m in height and measured 1.95 m from north to south. Two stone facings (U. 1, U. 3) and a decomposed upper surface (U. 2) served to define this feature. Whether it is representative of a formal building or simply a construction stage for an expanding platform cannot be determined. Based on its north-south length, however, and on the presumption that the construction is actually longer on its east-west axis, it is probable that it represents the raised rear area of an earlier version of Str. T113. Units 1, 2, and 3 are therefore designated as composing Str. T113-2nd.

Structure T113-1st

The assembly of the latest building on the Str. T113 locus was coordinated with the construction of the latest platform floor (U. 4). This integrated effort resulted in U. 4 being used as a construction surface under the northern part of Str. T113-1st and the burial of Str. T113-2nd. Both an inner construction wall (U. 4) and the northern facing (U. 11) for Str. T113-1st were built on U. 4. The rear (south of Str. T113-1st, however, is composed of a series of step-downs (U. 6, U. 7, U. 10) to the older U. 5.

As reconstructed from the excavation data, the north wall (U. 11) was not straight, but was inset along its eastern side. The western end of the building (4.95 m) was slightly over 1 m wider than the eastern end (3.90 m). The estimated length (east-west) of the formal building was ca. 13.6 meters. A terrace some 1.0 m wide skirted the building to its south (U. 7, U. 8). What appears to be this same terrace was approximately 2.0 m wide on the west side (U. 13), and is estimated to be a similar width on the east side. The terrace, however, did not rise as much on the west side (one course high) as it did on the south (two-three courses; 0.36 m in height), perhaps indicating that this construction interlocked with the hypothesized southern platform facing. An additional terrace level (U. 9, U. 10) fronted U. 8 to its south for 0.62 m and rose 0.10 m above U. 5. All of these southern risers were built

at the same time as the northern part of Str. T113-1st.

While no definable building units could be seen in the eastern axial trench, two features became evident upon surface clearing in the western axial trench. The first of these, U. 14, was a circle of stones approximately Ø.45 m in diameter and set 1.1Ø m behind U. 11; it was clearly discernable in the stone fill representing the upper surface of Str. T113-1st. These stones probably functioned to support a vertical element such as a wooden post. In line with and beginning Ø.7Ø m behind U. 14 was a 1.2 m long stone facade (facing east) which was joined at a right angle on its south by an east-running facade (facing north) Ø.55 m in length. These two facings formed a southwest corner area and are designated as U. 15. The function of U. 15 is not known but may relate to the inner southwest corner of Str. T113-1st. No other features or constructions can be associated with the latest building.

Later Use of the Structure T113 Locus

Although Str. T113 was originally selected for excavation because of a surface line of stones which ran east to west and formed a southeast corner area for Str. Gr. 33, no mention is made of this stone line by the excavator. Unit 6 may correspond to this stone alignment as it is visible on the surface in the excv. 14A section drawing (Figure 3-43), but this is not certain. Whether the line of stone noted in the Str. T113 locus is of Postclassic date,

as was originally suspected, is not known. However, these investigations recovered nothing overtly Postclassic in date.

Platform Relationships to Structure T113

Three platform floorings were located in excavations in the vicinity of Str. T113. The lowest platform floor (U. 6), comprised of plaster patches, overlies bedrock. UNIT 6 was encountered in both the original axial trench and in the plaza excavation. A difference in floor height between the two investigations suggests that a step about Ø.16 m high exists in the 2.6Ø m area separating the two excavations. UNIT 6, however, appears to have been constructed in a single effort based on the underlying fills. The platform was eventually leveled by the building of a new plaster surface (U. 5) Ø.12 m above the southern elevation of U. 6. Both Str. T113-2nd and the back of Str. T113-1st rest on the eroded U. 5. The final hard plaster platform floor (U. 4) was built Ø.42 m above U. 5 and partially underlies the construction of Str. T113-1st. The building of U. 4 was interlocked with the assembly of Str. T113-1st. Both U. 4 and U. 5 have counterparts in the Str. T115 locus.

Recovery Lots from the Structure T113 Locus

Pottery of Late Preclassic date was recovered beneath U. 6 and overlying bedrock; the sherds from the plaza cut were designated as Lot T14A/4 while those in the axial

trench were labeled as Lot T14A/7. All the items sealed by U. 5 were collected as Lot T14A/3; the latest ceramics in the lot are Hoxchunchan (Early Classic) in date. Lot T14A/6 was assigned for the fill of Str. T113-2nd. The ceramics dated largely from the Early Classic (Yaxcheel and Hoxchunchan) with the latest being Hoxchunchan in date. Six obsidian blade fragments were also obtained from this fill. Lot T14A/2 contained artifacts sealed under U. 4 and north of U. 11. These sherds were largely Late Classic (Pakoc and Hobo) in date. Also included in this fill were four obsidian blade fragments, one obsidian core, two flint chips, and one Late Classic pottery figurine fragment. Fill from the core of Str. T113-1st overlying Str. T113-2nd was collected as Lot T14A/5. This pottery dated from Preclassic (Kax) to Late Classic (Hobo). A stone disc was also obtained from this fill. Artifacts and ceramics collected from within the humus overlying Str. T113 (Lot T14A/1) included Late (early facet Hobo) to Terminal (late facet Hobo) Classic ceramics as well as earlier sherds. Artifactual items from the humus included eighteen fragmentary obsidian blades, four flint fragments, one land shell, one piece of unclassified bone, one unclassified stone object, and two quartz crystals. Quartz crystals are extremely rare in the Tayasal collections; they are associated with divining kits in the Maya highlands (Dutton and Hobbs 1943: 55).

Summary of Structure T113

Structure T113 occupied the south side of Str. Gr. 33. Two versions of the building were located during excavation (see Table 24 for a tabular summary of the locus). The earliest, Str. T113-2nd, is little known, but had a raised southern area and was longer than it was wide. Structure T113-2nd was buried under Str. T113-1st. Structure T113-1st was a north-facing building longer than it was wide. The plan of the actual building could not be fully distinguished, but it is clear that Str. T113-1st was surmounted by a perishable building of pole and thatch. While Str. T113-2nd was built during or after Hoxchunchan times, Str. T113-1st was apparently built during Hobo times and was abandoned by the onset of the late facet of this period. There is no evidence of use at a later date. The construction sequence of Str. T113-st indicates that this building was probably coeval in use with Str. T115.

Structure T113: Units

Unit 1: North facing of Str. T113-2nd.

Unit 2: Hypothesized surface connecting U. 1 and U. 3.

Unit 3: Southern facing of Str. T113-2nd.

Unit 4: Northern interior construction wall for Str. T113-1st.

Unit 5: Hypothesized surface connecting U. 11 and U. 6.

Unit 6: Upper southern facing for Str. T113-1st.

Unit 7: Hypothesized surface connecting U. 6 and U. 8.

Unit 8: Intermediate southern facing for Str. T113-1st.

Unit 9: Hypothesized surface connecting U. 8 and U. 10.

Unit 10: Southernmost facing or terrace for Str. T113-1st.

Unit 11: Northern facing for Str. T113-1st.

Unit 12: Western facing for Str. T113-1st.

Unit 13: Westernmost facing uncovered in excv. 14A, probably associateed with a western terrace for Str. T113-1st.

Unit 14: Probable post support found in the western axial trench.

Unit 15: Two facings forming a corner found in the western axial trench.

Platform UNITs Associated with Structure T113

UNIT 4: Uppermost platform floor which underlies U. 11 and U. 4.

UNIT 5: Intermediatee platform floor which underlies Str. T113-2nd and U. 10.

UNIT 6: Lowermost platform floor which overlies bedrock.

Structure T113: Lots

T14A/ 1: Humus overlying Str. T113.

T14A/ 2: Matrix below U. 4 and above U. 5.

T14A/ 3: Matrix below U. 5 and above U. 6.

T14A/ 4: Matrix below U. 6 and above bedrock in the plaza

excavation.

T14A/ 5: Matrix below U. 4 and above U. 5 directly beneath Str. T113.

T14A/ 6: Matrix below U. 2, above U. 5, south of U. 1, and north of U. 3.

T14A/ 7: Matrix below U. 6 within the axial trench.

TABLE 24

Structure T113 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment		T14A/1	late Hobo ?
II	Use of Str. T113-1st		T14A/1	
III	Construction of Str. T113-1st	U.4, U.4,U.5,U.6, U.7,U.8,U.9,U.10 U.11,U.12	T14A/2,T14A/5	Hobo ?
IV	Use of Str. T113-2nd			
V	Construction of Str. T113-2nd	U.1,U.2,U.3	T14A/6	Hoxchunchan ?
VI	Use of Intermediate Platform Floor			
VII	Construction of Inter. Plat. Floor	U. 5	T14A/3	Hoxchunchan ?
VIII	Use of Lowest Platform Floor			
IX	Construction of Low. Plat. Floor	U. 6	T14A/4,T14A/7	?

STRUCTURE T115

Structure T115 defines the western limit of Str. Grp. 33. Prior to investigation it appeared as only a slight rise above the associated platform area. It was excavated during July 1971 under the supervision of Douglas Hancock in the hope that it might produce Postclassic remains.

Excavation 14B

The investigation of Str. T115 was undertaken in two steps. An east-west axial trench (9.60 m in length and ca. 1 m in width) was laid over the structure (Figure 3-45). This investigation resulted in the definition of cultural features relating to Str. T115 and was later probed at deeper levels in an unsuccessful search for earlier constructions. A second, shallow north-south cross-trench (at least 5 m in length and of unknown width) was placed along one of the known facings (U. 4) adjacent to the south section of the east-west investigation. This second trench succeeded in locating a southern facing for Str. T115 as well as in delineating a raised southern portion of the building (see Figure 3-44).

Structure T115-1st-B

At the time of the construction of the western building of Str. Gr. 33, a single platform flooring (U. 3) was in existence in this locale. UNIT 3 was, however, not located over he entire length of the excavation and is presumed to have been in a bad state of repair at the time of the

construction of Str. T115-1st-B. This may indicate that some period of time had passed after the laying down of U. 3 prior to the assembly of Str. T115-1st-B.

Structure T115-1st-B was raised Ø.55 m above U. 3 and was 8.2 m in width (east-west); its length was not determined. Accompanying this construction effort was the raising of the associated platform floor (U. 1, U. 2) some Ø.17 m and the deposition of Bu. T14B-1. The new platform surface abutted both the eastern, front facing (U. 2) of Str. T115-1st-B and its southern one (U. 1). A single plastered surface (U. 5, U. 6, U. 1Ø) is believed to have connected U. 1 and U. 2. As these later facings were not fully excavated, it is not possible to state with assurance which facings are associated with this plaster surface. As originally built, however, the Str. T115-1st-B flooring sloped to the east.

Burial T14B-1 (Figure 3-46)

Burial T14B-1 appears to have been deposited during the laying down of the fills for Str. T115-1st-B based on plaster floor patches over the capstones for the burial pit recorded on the detailed section (Figure 3-45). The burial consisted of a flexed, upright-seated individual placed in a circular cist. The excavator noted that this pit was lined with "fist sized" stones on its western wall and was capped with larger stones on its eastern side. The whole cist was filled with earth, small stones, and many sherds.

The bones of the individual were articulated. The skull, which is deformed by posterior flattening, faced to the south as did the flexed legs. The vertebrae and ribs were to the north. The state of preservation of the bone was very good in comparison to other burials at Tayasal. A complete humerus yielded a length of 29.7 cm while an intact femur measured 41.9 cm in length. Many teeth, however, had been lost while the individual was still living. The teeth which were present showed evidence of caries, but not of modification. Based on the pelvis, the individual was male. The alveaolar reabsorption present and anti-mortem tooth loss suggests he was elderly at death.

Although there were no surviving grave goods, the sherds within the cist indicate that Bu. T14B-1 was deposited no earlier than early Late Classic Period (Pakoc).

Structure T115-1st-A

Sometime after the original construction of Str. T115, several minor modifications were made (se Figure 3-44). The first involved raising the western 3.3 m of the structure about Ø.15 meter. The floor ballast for this largeley eroded surface (U. 7) consisted of a highly compacted layer of smaller-sized rocks. The eastern facing (U. 4) for U. 7 was one course in height while the western facing for U. 7 consisted of a plaster heightening of the already extant U. 1. Unit 4 was later followed to the south, where it interlocked with an east-west raised level, some 2.7 m in

width. This southern area of raised stones was capped by a hypothetical surface (U. 13) which must have been above the levels of U. 6 and U. 7. Thus, this southern modification is placed as part of Str. T115-1st-A, although it may be later. The southern wall (U. 12) of this raised area was found and, accepting that the east-west trench is on axis, would imply that Str. T115-1st-A was ca. 11 m in length. A third modification which is assigned to Str. T115-1st-A involved the leveling of the previously slping eastern structure surface (U. 6) by placing a Ø.Ø6 m high facing (U. 3) approximatelyly Ø.9 m west of U. 2 and creating a new surface (U. 11) to its west. While it is not possible to state with certainty that the three modifications defined above were all constructed contemporaneously, the combined three account for the final form of Str. T115-1st-A.

Later Use of Structure T115 Locus

A single north-south stone alignment (U. 8) was recorded on the surface of Str. T115 prior to excavtion. This construction activity did not appear to relate to Str. T115 after its investigation. The date of this construction is not known, but post-dates the abandonment and collapse of the Classic Period buiilding. Although the latest recovered sherds from the locus are Late Classic (Hobo), it is possible that U. 8 postdates this time period.

Platform Relationships to Structure T115

Structure T115 appears to have been interlinked with

the construction of the final flooring for the Str. Gr. 33 area. The eastern side of the building is abutted by this flooring (U. 1) and a similar situation is assumed for the western side of Str. T115 (U. 2). A lower plaza floor (U. 3), associated with no known constructions in the Str. T115 area, was located under the western part of the building but not in the deep excavation west of U. 2. UNIT 3 is presumed to be the equivalent of the intermediate plaza floor defined in the Str. T113 locus.

Structure T115 Recovery Lots

The levels beneath the lowest plaza floor (U. 3) encountered in the Str. T115 vicinity were not penetrated. Artifacts sealed within the construction of the upper plaza floor (Lot T14B/4) and within the rear core of Str. T115-1st-B (Lot T14B/5) were largely early Late Classic (Pakoc) in date, as were the sherds overlying Bu. T14B-1 (Lot T14B/6). A flint blade and 2 fragmentary obsidian blades came from Lot T14B/4. Lot T14B/2, corresponding to core material for Str. T115-1st-B sealed beneath U. 1Ø, contained a mixture of Preclassic (Kax) to Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds as well as a pottery disc, a stone disc, 2 manos (one fragmentary and one whole), and one fragmentary obsidian blade. Sherds recovered from within the raised rear of Str. T115-1st-A were slightly later than the other core collections, being Late Classic (Hobo) in date. Sherds from within the humus (Lot T14B/1) were also

Late Classic (Hobo); a piece of tortoise shell also came from the humus.

Summary of Structure T115

Structure T115 occupied a locus in Str. Gr. 33 without evidence of previous buildings (see Table 25 for a tabular summary of the locus). The rectangular Str. T115 faced towards the east and was constructed as part of the final modification of Str. Gr. 33. An unaccompanied single flexed individual, was placed in the core of the initial building (T115-1st-B). Several modifications, possibly undertaken coevally, raised both the western and southern parts of the structure and leveled the previously sloping eastern surface; these modifications define Str. T115-1st-A. The building seemingly fell into disuse by the end of the Late Classic Period, but a surface stone alignment suggests that the locus was reused at some unspecified later time. The construction of Str. T115 was closely associated with that of Str. T113. These two structures together indicate that the latest definable use of Str. Gr. 33 was probably during the Late Classic (early facet Hobo) Period.

Structure T115 Units

Unit 1: Rear (west) wall of Str. T115-1st-B and -1st-A.

Unit 2: Easternmost facing for Str. T115.

Unit 3: Facing which formed a second step-up to Str. T115-1st-A.

Unit 4: Eastern facing of raised upper part of Str. T115-1st-A.

Unit 5: Flooring found west of U. 4; probably equivalent to U. 6 and part of Str. T115-1st-B.

Unit 6: Flooring east of U. 4 and west of U. 3; part of Str. T115-1st-B.

Unit 7: Surface of raised rear section of Str. T115-1st-A between U. 1 and U. 4.

Unit 8: Surface line of stone running north-south.

Unit 9: Cist for Bu. T14B-1.

Unit 10: Flooring between U. 3 and U. 2.

Unit 11: Hypothetical surface west of U. 3 which graded into U. 6.

Unit 12: Southernmost facing recovered relating to Str. T115.

Unit 13: Hypothesized flooring related to U. 12 and above the level of U. 6 and U. 7.

Platform UNITs Associated with Str. T115

UNIT 1: Flooring east of and abutting U. 2.

UNIT 2: Hypothetical flooring west of U. 1.

UNIT 3: Flooring below U. 2 and Str. T115 which was located in the western part of Excv. 14B.

Structure T115 Lots

T14B/ 1: Humus overlying Str. T115.

T14B/ 2: Matrix below U. 6 and U. 1Ø.

T14B/ 3: Matrix below U. 7, above U. 5, east of U. 1, and west of U. 4.

T14B/ 4: Matrix below the level of U. 2 and above the level of U. 3.

T14B/ 5: Matrix below U. 5, but exterior to U. 9.

T14B/ 6: Matrix recovered from within U. 9, including Bu. T14B-1.

TABLE 25

Structure T115 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Final Abandonment of Locus			
II	Reuse of Str. T115 Locus	U.8		?
III	Abandonment and Collapse of T115		T14B/1	Hobo
IV	Use of Str. T115-1st-A			
V	Construction of Str. T115-1st-A	U.1,U.3,U.4,U.7, U.11,U.12?,U.13?	T14B/3	Pakoc - Hobo
VI	Use of Structure T115-1st-B			
VII	A. Construction of Str. T115-1st-B	U.1,U.2,U.5,U.6, U.10, U.1,U.2	T14B/2,T14B/4, T14B/5	Pakoc ?
	B. Deposition of Bu. T14B-1	U.9	T14B/6	Pakoc ?
VIII	Use of Platform Floor			
IX	Construction of Platform Floor	U.3		?

TAYASAL STRUCTURE GROUP 34

Structure Group 34 is located on the broad gentle sloping terrain northwest of the higher bluff supporting the Tayasal Main Group, about 100 m northeast of Strs. T111 and T112, 70 m north of Str. T146, and 150 m north of Str. T68, which dominates the northwestern limit of Tayasal proper. The group is formed by three structures (T143, T144, and T145) located around a common plaza. This plaza area is buttressed against the rising terrain by means of a raised platform on its western side; no structures occur on the unraised eastern side of the plaza. Beacause of its proximity, a fourth structure (T147) located east of the southern Str. T145 may also be part of the group; it was not archaeologically tested in 1971. Eight test-pits were placed in the vicinity of Str. Gr. 34 during July 1971 as a means for dating occupation in the area; these were supervised by Stan Loten.

Structure T144: Excavation 27D

The northern building for Str. Gr. 34, Str. 144, is lower than either Str. T143 or Str. T145, and measures approximately 18 m (east-west) by 8 m (north-south). Excavation 27D was placed on the summit and was dug to a depth of 90 centimeters in three lots. No construction features were encountered, although the two lowest lots were apparently within the structural fill. Lot T27D/3, from 50 to 90 cm below the summit, contained only plentiful

Preclassic (Kax) sherds; the core lot from 25 to 50 cm beneath the surface contained many Preclassic (Kax) sherds, a few Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) and Late Classic (early facet Hobo) sherds, and 1 flint chip (Lot T27D/2). The upper lot (T27D/1) which mixed humus and upper core deposits contained Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (early facet Hobo), and a multitude of Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) sherds as well as one Postclassic (Paxcaman Red - Cocahmut) body sherd. Based on excv. 27D, it is likely that Str. T144 was constructed as a single construction during the Late Classic (early facet Hobo) and that the building was probably used through the Terminal Classic Period (late facet Hobo) with little (if any) subsequent occupation. Earlier use of and/or construction in the general area is suggested, however, by the contents of Lot T27D/1.

Structure T145: Excavation 27J

Structure T145 is 23 m south of Str. T144 and forms the southern side of The Str. Gr. 34 plaza. Structure T145 measures 21 m (east-west) by 18 m (north-south). Excavation 27J was placed into the eastern summit and dug to a depth of 50 cm in three lots without revealing any construction features. The lowest defined lot (T27J/3) from a depth of 30 to 50 cm beneath the summit yielded only Preclassic (Kax) sherds. An intermediate lot (T27J/2) from a depth of 15 to 30 cm below the summit included Preclassic (Kax) and early Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds as well as a fragment of a stone

barkbeater. The upper humus lot (T27J/1) contained Preclassic (Kax) and Late and Terminal Classic (early and late facet Hobo; including fine orange) sherds. The amound of sherd material encountered in Str. T145 is not nearly the same quantity as that excavated in Str. T144. Based on excv. 27J, Str. T145 was likely built in a single construction, minimally dating to the early Late Classic Period (Pakoc) and possibly utilized during the Terminal Classic Period. The presence of only Preclassic sherds in the lowest level of the excavation may indicate the use of earlier Preclassic constructions in the vicinty for fill.

Structure T143: Excavations 27G and 27P

Structure T143 forms the western building for Str. Gr. 34 and measures 2Ø m (north-south) by 11 m (east-west). Two test-pits were placed on or near the summit along its east-west axis; excv. 27G was located to the east and excv. 27P to the west. Excavation 27G was dug to a depth of 47 cm in two lots. Lot T27G/2 was assigned for core fill from 15 to 47 cm beneath the surface and contained Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (early facet Hobo) sherds, 1 stone mano fragment, 1 flint biface ovate, 1 unclassified flint artifact, and 1 whole vessel; the vessel has been designated PD. T27G-1. The upper humus lot (T27G/1) yielded Late Classic (early facet Hobo) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as a partial flint biface ovate, a partial flint biface elongate, 5 obsidian blade fragments, and the

remains of a turtle carapace. No floors or walls were encountered in excv. 27G.

Excavation 27P was placed on the sloping western surface of Str. T143 and was dug in three lots, following the contour of the mound, to a depth of 32 to 65 cm below the surface. Only the lowest lot (T27P/3) was considered to contain pure core remains; it included Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (early facet Hobo) sherds as well as 1 flint chip and 1 flint biface ovate fragment. The intermediate lot (T27P/2) contained a crack-laced sherd and Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (early facet Hobo) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. The upper humus lot (T27P/1) revealed the same kind of sherd material as the intermediate lot, but also included 2 unperforated pottery discs, 1 ceramic censer fragment, and 4 partial obsidian blades.

Based on these two investigations, it would appear that Str. T143 conforms to the pattern of Strs. T144 and T145 in being a single construction of probable Late Classic (early facet Hobo) date. Unlike the other two buildings, however, the Str. T143 locus did not produce unmixed Preclassic sherds in any of its lots; it does, however, exhibit evidence of having been reoccupied during the Middle Postclassic.

Problematic Deposit T27G-1

A single vessel is briefly noted as having been recovered from within the western core of Str. T143. Its

exact positioning was not recorded so it is unknown whether its deposition was accidental or purposeful. Because the vessel is a miniature, neither possibility can be discarded. Regardless, it clearly dates to the Late Classic.

Object 1 (T27G/2-1; Figure 3-60c): Possibly Tinaja Red. This miniature jar has a flat base, rounded walls, a constricted neck, and a slightly flaring rim. It has a height of 3.0 cm, a rim diameter of 2.6 cm, a basal diameter of 2.3 cm, and a 0.4 cm wall thickness. There are traces of what may be red (10 R 4/8) slip on the interior while the exterior is unslipped. The paste is tan (10 YR 7/4 to 6/4) in color and includes small white particles, but no calcite based on an HCL test. The vessel is very similar to an example illustrated by Smith (1955: Figure 67) from Uaxactun.

Excavations 27E, 27F, and 27S

Three investigations were placed in the vicinity of the Str. Gr. 34 plaza. Excavation 27E was located in the center of the Str. Gr. 34 plaza, 12 m north of Str. T145, and was dug to a depth of 40 cm, but encountered no formal plaster floorings. Nothing was retained from the lower 10 cm with the exception of a partial obsidian blade (Lot T27E/2). The upper humus level (Lot T27E/1) included a multitude of Preclassic (kax), Late Classic (Hobo, including Sahcaba Modeled), and Postclassic (Cocahmut and possibly Kauil) sherds as well as 1 pottery pellet, 4 pottery figurine

fragments, 1 whole stone mano, 1 unidentified animal bone, 1 flint biface ovate, 1 partial obsidian blade, 2 flint chips, and 1 flint point.

Excavation 27F, 6 m west of excv. 27E, produced the same profusion of sherds as the previous excavation. Although excv. 27F was dug to a depth of 1 m, it also failed to reveal construction features. The lowest lot (T27F/3), from 8Ø to 1ØØ cm beneath the ground surface, yielded only Preclassic (Kax) sherds. An intermediate lot (T27F/2), from 3Ø to 8Ø cm below the surface, also yielded mainly Preclassic (Kax) but included a few Late Classic (Pakoc) examples as well. The upper humus lot (T27F/1) produced over 3ØØ sherds mostly dating to the Late and Terminal Classic (early and late facet Hobo) but included occassional Preclassic (Kax) sherds as well as later Postclassic (Cocahmut) ones. Unlike the humus lot in excv. 27E to the west, no artifacts were collected in the humus from excv. 27F.

Excavation 27S was located 15 m east of the northeast corner of Str. T145. It was dug to a depth of 6Ø cm in three 2Ø cm lots and encountered neither non-pottery artifacts nor construction features. While all three lots (T27S/1, 2, and 3) contained a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds, the upper lot (T27S/1) also included a few Late Classic sherds. The upper level sherds were nowhere near as abundant as those found in the humus lots of excvs. 27E and

27F.

In general, these three investigations into the plaza of Str. 34 replicates the information garnered from Strs. T143, T144, and T145 and suggests the probability of a sizeable former Preclassic (Kax) occupation somewhere in the area, heavy Late Classic (early facet Hobo) construction, use of the area through the Terminal Classic Period (late facet Hobo), and subsequent scattered Postclassic (Cocahmut) occupation.

Excavation 27H

Excavation 27H was placed 35 m west of the southwest corner of Str. T145, at the edge of the raised western platform supporting Str. Gr. 34. The investigation, which was only 35 m northeast of Str. T112, was dug to a depth of 40 cm in three lots. No artifacts or construction features were recovered, but a multitude of sherds were collected, especially in the lowest lot. This lot (T27H/3) represents an arbitrary level between 30 and 40 cm beneath the surface and contained over 250 Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) and Late Classic (early facet Hobo) sherds. The intermediate lot (T27H/2), from 15 to 30 cm beneath the surface, contained a slightly lesser amount of sherds dating to the same periods as the lower lot, but also included a few Postclassic (Cocahmut) examples. Interestingly, the upper lot (T27H/1) contained fewer sherds than the other two lots; these were only Preclassic (Kax) and Late to Terminal

Classic (late facet Hobo) in date, indicating the posibility of an unfinished Postclassic construction or a naturally redeposited level of sherds not found in the Str. Gr. 34 plaza area. The lowest lot would appear to indicate that the present extent of the platform supporting Str. Gr. 34 was achieved no earlier than Late Classic times.

Summary of Structure Group 34

Based upon fill and humus sherds and upon one P.D., the buildings comprising Str. Gr. 34 appear to have been constructed during the Late Classic (early facet Hobo) Period and to have utilized through the Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) Period. All of the structures investigated were built as single constructions. The recovered artifacts and large number of sherds encountered during excavation suggest a primarily residential function for the Late - Terminal Classic structures within Str. Gr. 34. The presence of Preclassic sherds in the lowest lots of most of the excavations suggests the probabilty of earlier construction in the locus. These may have been demolished to comprise the Classic Period fills, but it is also possible that the platform on which Structures T143, T144, and T145 were built had an earlier Preclassic component. Based on the widespread distribution of the Preclassic sherds in the lower lots of the various test excavations made in the vicinity of Str. Gr. 34, it is possible that a former Preclassic platform may have had the same dimensions

as the later Classic one. Postclassic (Cocahmut) Period reuse of Str. Gr. 34 is evident in the Str. T143 locus and portions of the flat plaza surface.

STRUCTURE GROUP 35

A small plaza group, formed by Strs. T126, T127, and T128, was located due north of Str. Gr. 25. This grouping of buildings rested on an elevated platform and was designated as "Str. Gr. 35;" no structure was located on its southern side. Structure Group 35 was investigated in July 1971 by Douglas Hancock. The northern structure (T127) in the group was not tested, but the eastern (T126) and western (T128) structures were excavated. Additional tests were made to the northwest of the elevated platform and in the approximate center point of the elevated platform. The group was originally selected for limited testing to gain comparative material for already excavated structure groups of similar form.

Excavation 23A

A 1.2 (north-south) by 1.4 m (east-west) excavation was placed in the plaza between Strs. T126, T127, and T128. The excavation was carried to a depth of just over 1 meter. At Ø.3Ø m, a layer of small stones (Ø.1 to Ø.12 m thick) and traces of plaster were encountered; these were probably the remnants of a former plaza floor. The excavator noted the existence of a probable plaster turn-up to this hypothesized floor in the northern part of the excavation. Lot T23A/1 corresponded to the black humus above this level. Artifactual remains from within this Lot included Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds and two obsidian blade

fragments. Material from beneath the floor level was collected as Lots T23A/2, T23A/3, T23A/4. None of the sherds recovered from these lots (including one censer fragment) dated later than the Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) Period; most were Late Preclassic (Kax).

Structure T126; Excavation 23B

Structure T126, located on the eastern end of the platform, was excavated by a 1.2 m by 1.Ø5 m test pit into its center. This immediately produced a core layer of compacted small rocks and earth. Larger rocks, from 8 to 13 cm in diameter, were found at a depth of about 25 centimeters. Four capstones covering Bu. T23B-1 were exposed at a depth of 46 to 49 cm below the surface. The burial itself was located at a depth of 6Ø to 65 cm, while the associated vessels were encountered at a slightly greater depth (72 cm below the surface). The excavation probed to almost a meter below the surface and incorporated four lots. The deepest fill lot (T23B/4) contained Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds as did the uppermost lot (T23B/1); nothing later was detectable in the other recovery lots. Two obsidian blades and a non-human long bone shaft were found in Lot T23B/1 while three flint chips were recovered in Lots T23B/2 and T23B/4. No architectural data was encountered during excavation. The excavator noted that while the structure appeared small on the surface, it was sufficient to encompass the burial.

Burial T23B-1

Burial T23B-1 was a cist interment in which the body was roughly ringed by a line of stones (10-17 cm in diameter), and covered by four large slabs. The excavator noted that the cist was circular in plan. The skull was face-up with the chin to the south; a few postcranial bones were noted as being to its south. While the individual was clearly not placed in an extended position, it is not possible to determine whether the interment was flexed or secondary as no plan was made.

Analysis of the skeletal material in 1977 indicated that the individual was most likely about 21 years of age at death. Sex was not determined although the excavator suggested that the individual was female for undisclosed reasons. No calculus or caries was noted on the teeth in 1977, although not all of the recovered teeth could be located for analysis. While there was a lack of postcranial material, two bones of a second individual were found. These appear to have been those of a child.

Two vessels were found to the west outside of the cist at the same level as the burial.

Object 1 (T23B/3-5; Figure 3-47b): Balanza Black: Balanza Variety. A slightly rounded, slightly flaring walled bowl with a spout at the rim was located west of the head exterior to the stones ringing the body. Although it was either north or south of Object 2, its exact placement

relative to its companion is not known. The vessel has a height of 9.9 cm with a wall thickness of Ø.5 to Ø.6 cm and a rim diameter of 12.7 to 13.4 centimeters. The color is brown-black (1Ø YR 3/1 - 3/2) inside and out with several orange-tan (1Ø YR 4/3) firing clouds. The paste is orange (5 YR 7/6 - 6/6) with hematite particles 2 mm in diameter and white inclusions Ø.5 mm in diameter; no calcite is present.

Object 2 (T23B/3-6; Figure 3-47a): Balanza Black: Balanza Variety. This vessel was badly crushed, but its size and form were reconstructed when it was drawn. Object 2 was apparently a round-sided bowl with an indented base and flattened lip. It has a height of 7.7 cm eith an average wall thickness of Ø.5 cm and a basal thickness of Ø.3 cm. The rim diameter of the bowl is 14.1 cm, while the body diameter is 14.6 cm, and the basal diameter is 6.9 centimeters. The base is unslipped. The rest of the vessel is covered with a black-brown (7.5 YR 3/2 - 3/4) to 5 YR 2.5/2) slip on both the interior and the exterior. The paste is a salmon buff-pink (5 YR 7/4 -7/6) color and contains no calcite. Inclusions consist of carbonized materials (stems), pieces of white substance 1.5 mm in diameter, and an occassional hematite nodule usually about 1 mm in diamter (one, however, is 4.5 by 2.1 mm).

The placement of the vessels, outside the Bu. T23B-1

cist, would suggest that the interment was not intrusive to Str. T126, but was associated with the construction of the building. The stones outlining the cist do not define an intrusive cut. The vessels would identify the burial as Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) in date. Similarly dated burials (Bus. T27W-1 and T27W-2) from Str. T32 were flexed, suggesting that the individual in Bu. T23B-1 may have been flexed as well. The presence of two Balanza Black vessels associated with a cist interment is interesting as it contrasts with patterns at Tikal where such vessels occur only in tomb burials and never as a "two vessel set" (Culbert n.d.: M-86).

Structure T128; Excavation 23C

Investigations into the western building of Str. Gr. 35, Str. T128, revealed neither floors nor facings. The dimensions of this excavation were not recorded, but it was dug to approximately a meter in depth and was located south of the center line of the structure. Four 25 cm arbitrary levels were defined. The uppermost lot (Lot T23C/1) contained a mixture of Preclassic (Kax) - Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds in a brown matrix, which was interpreted as being part of the building core. This lot also contained two unclassified bone fragments and some unfired pink clay. The middle lots (Lot T23C/2 and T23C/3) contained both early and late Early Classic (Yaxcheel and Hoxchunchan) sherds as well as a mano fragment. The lowest

lot (Lot T23C/4) contained no sherds later than the Preclassic (Kax) Period.

Excavation 23D

A one meter square exccavation was placed northwest of the platform supporting Strs. T126, T127, and T128. The surface in this area was 4 to 5 m lower than the platform summit and it was therefore believed that a midden deposit might be located on this lower level. The excavation was carried to just over 1 m in depth; four recovery lots were assigned. The uppermost lot (Lot T23D/1) came from a 30 cm thick layer of black earth and contained Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) and Late Classic (early facet Hobo) sherds. The three lower lots (Lots T23D/2 to 4) were all in a brown soil matrix below the black humus. The uppermost of these three lots (Lot T23D/2) included a flint biface ovate fragment and 2 obisidan blade fragments as well as Early Classic (Hoxhcunchan) sherd material. The lowest lots (Lots T23D/3 and T23D/4) yielded Preclassic (Kax) ceramics. Based on the dating of the construction of the associated Str. Gr. 35 to the Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) Period, Lot T23D/2 (and part of Lot T23D/1) could be viewed as possibly containing refuse from this group.

Structure Group 35 Summary

Based on the four excavations conducted in and near Str. Gr. 35, it would appear that the platform and its associated buildings were constructed and utilized during

the Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) Period. The later materials found in the upper level of excv. 23D may either indicate a reuse of the area in Late Classic times or may have derived from a neighboring group of structures. The existence of Bu. T23B-1 in the eastern structure (Str. T126) and the suggestion that a small building was built over this burial may indicate that Str. Gr. 35 conforms to Becker's (1971, 1972) Plaza Plan 2.

STRUCTURE GROUP 36

In the northern part of Tayasal, inland along the higher spine east of the bay formed by Punta Tayasal and Punta Vitzil, is Str. Gr. 36. Ensenada Tayasal is located to the northeast of Str. Gr. 36 while Aguada El Pu is approximately 500 m to the northwest. The group consists of two adjacent plaza areas and an isolated northern platform representing the remains of yet another construction (Str. T320). The ten buildings forming Str. Gr. 36 are all located in open grassland in what is locally referred to as "Savanna Escondida."

The northern plaza area is composed of Str. T317, T318, and T319, all resting on an elevated platform that appears to have both a southern and western stairway. Str. T319 is centered on the western side of the elevated platform and appears to block the western stair at its upper junction with the elevated plaza. A similar construction occurs at Michoacan where Str. M41 blocks stairway access to its associated elevated platform.

The lower southern plaza area is composed of six structures and conforms to Becker's (1971; 1980) Plaza Plan 4 in that it has a low rectangular platform occupying its center (Str. T313). The northern and eastern buildings (Strs. T316 and T312) are not axial to the plaza, nor is Str. T313 on axis to the descending stairway from the elevated platform. The western building (Str. T315) is the

most prominent structure flanking the southern plaza.

Four excavations were carried out in each of the plaza areas. All three structures on the elevated platform were tested while only one excavtion in the southern plaza area actually penetrated a building. The eight excavations were all undertaken in July 1971 and were supervised by Douglas Hancock.

A surface collection from Str. Gr. 36 was designated Lot T25A/1. The eroded pottery in this sample dates from Preclassic (Kax) through Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo times; most of the pottery, however, dates to the Late Classic (early facet Hobo). Other surface remains included a pottery figurine fragment, a pottery net-sinker, a metate fragment, a mano fragment, two probable polishing stones, one flint biface elongate, seven flint biface ovates, and five flint chips.

Structure T317: Excavation 25A

A 1.5 m square investigation was dug into the summit of Str. T317 slightly off center and probably to the south of the structure axis. According to the excavator, two floors were encountered. The upper floor was approximately 10 cm below the surface and must have been poorly preserved. A whole tripod vessel was noted by the excavator as coming from above this floor (Lot T25A/2). Between 20 and 25 cm below the upper floor, a second plaster floor was encountered. The material between the two floors was

collected as Lot T25A/3 and contained pieces of the tripod vessel as well as two other artifacts; these are discussed below as P.D. T25A-1. Excavation 25A was halted at the level of this second floor, although the excavator noted that two distinct cuts penetrated its surface. One of these cuts was circular and 24 cm in diameter and may have represented a posthole. The other cut occupied the northwestern portion of the excavation and, given the proximity to the structure axis, may have been a burial.

Problematic Deposit T25A-1

The material recovered from the upper lot (Lot T25A/2) contained the partial remains of two ceramic vessels. The lower lot (Lot T25A/3) contained the supports of on of the vessels as well as a biface elongate and a shell adornment. It may be that these two artifacts and two vessels represent a deposit intrusive to the upper floor.

Object 1 (T25A/2-1; Figure 3-48a): Probably Tinaja Red. Two thirds of a flat-based, flaring-walled, tripod plate was uncovered in the upper part of Str. T317. The supports have lateral slash vents and contain pellets. The height of the vessel is 8.8 cm with an average wall thickness of 1.Ø cm, a basal diameter of 2Ø.Ø cm, and a rim diameter of 26.Ø centimeters. The exterior base and the feet appear to be unslipped while the interior and exterior vessel wall were slipped red (1Ø R 4/8). The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6 - 6/8) and contains no calcite. In

general, the paste is very fine in texture but contains an occasional whitish particle approximately 1.Ø mm in diameter.

Object 2 (T25A/2-2; Figure 3-48b): Possibly Tinaja Red. One-third of a very fragmentary, slightly-indented base, flaring walled bowl was also uncovered in the upper part of Str. T317. No rim fragments were recovered. The bowl has a basal diameter of 16.Ø cm and was over 5.3 cm in height; it has a wall thickness of Ø.6 to Ø.7 centimeters. The vessel appears to have been slipped red on both the interior and exterior (1Ø R 4/8 to 2.5 YR 4/8). The paste is quite hard and is a light red (2.5 YR 5/6 - 6/8) in color. It contains a small amount of calcite as well as yellow-white and gray particles approximately 1.Ø mm in diameter.

Object 3 (T25A/3-4): An immature spondylus shell was uncovered in the upper part of Str. T317. The shell measures 5.2 cm in length and 4.6 cm in width. Two perforations occur near the hinge; both were conically drilled from the exterior of the shell, probably for suspension. The interior of the shell is not scraped.

Object 4 (T25A/3-5): A cream colored flint biface elongate was also located in the upper part of Str. T317 above the lower plaster floor. This piece had been formed from a large flake which had been retouched on both surfaces and on its edges. The elongate measured 1Ø cm in length by

3.8 cm in width by 1.8 to 1.9 cm in height. Its function is unknown.

The meaning of these two artifacts and two fragmentary vessels is not clear. It is unlikely that they were simply abandoned on top of the structure and, indeed, the distribution of the pieces of Object 1 suggests that it was intrusive to the uppermost summit floor of Str. T317. Further horizontal excavation would probably have recovered the rest of both vessels and perhaps other artifacts. While the artifacts cannot be securely dated, both vessels appear to be Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) in date; this date, however, cannot be attributed to the final construction of Str. T317 as the two vessels may be intrusive. The other recovered sherds (Lot T25A/3), supposedly recovered from between the two floors, do not aid in placing a date on the construction of Str. T317 as they are few, very fragmentary, and eroded.

Structure T318: Excavation 25B

A 1.5 m square excavation was placed in the summit of Str. T318 and over its southern facing. The black humus layer (Lot T25B/1) contained Late Classic (early facet Hobo) sherds and a partial polychrome bowl. Further excavation into the core of the structure (Lot T2 ./2) resulted in the removal of its southern facing and the collection a few sherds of Early Classic (Yaxcheel) and Late Classic (early

facet Hobo) date. The building core consisted mostly of rocks 15 to 20 cm in diameter. The excavation was stopped at a depth of 40 centimeters.

Object 1 (T25B/1-2): Zacatel Cream Polychrome: Variety Unspecified. A flaring-walled polychrome bowl was found in the humus overlying Str. T318; about half of the vessel is present. It has a height of 7.0 cm with a wall thickness of 0.7 cm, a basal diameter of 14.4 cm, and a rim diameter of 18.7 centimeters. The interior of the vessel is a uniform red save for a cream band half-way down the interior vessel wall. The lip of the vessel is red with a black band beneath it on the exterior wall. A black-on-cream design, now eroded, once decorated the exterior vessel wall and appears to have been bounded at the base by a red line. The exterior base has red multistroke on the cream background. No Munsell color readings exist for this partial vessel nor was any information on paste collected. What its deposition reflects with respect to Str. T318 is not known.

Structure T319: Excvation 25C

A 1.5 m square test pit was placed into the summit of Str. T319 and excavated to a depth of 40 centimeters. Two lots were collected based on a marked change in soil color from brown (Lot T25C/1) to grey (Lot T25C/2). The upper lot contained one obsidian blade and sherds which dated from Preclassic (Kax) through Late Classic (early facet Hobo). The lower lot consisted of a small stone fill and contained

Preclassic (Kax) sherds. No structural information was gained from this investigation.

Excavation 25D

A 1.5 m square test pit was placed in the plaza between Strs. T317, T318, and T319. The humus layer (Lot T25D/1) was approximately 20 cm in depth and rested on a stoney layer which was probably representative of stone ballast for an eroded floor. This upper layer contained Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) sherds. A distinctive change marked the upper black layer from the lower brown layer, which was capped by the stone lens. This second layer was penetrated for 18 cm and produced Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) and Preclassic (Kax) sherds, 3 obsidian blade fragments, and 2 flint chips. The remains from the lower 18 cm of the 38 cm deep excavation would indicate that the latest plaza flooring was probably constructed in Terminal Classic times.

Structure T313: Excavation 25E

A 1.5 by 1.75 m excavation was located along the western side of Str. T313. The total depth of the investigation was 50 to 60 cm with a black humus layer (Lot T25E/1) accounting for the upper 20 centimeters. The sherds in this layer were Late and Terminal (Pakoc, early and late facet Hobo) Classic in date; a flint biface also obtained from the humus. Beneath the humus, a matrix of sizeable rocks, 20 to 30 cm in diameter, was uncovered. Many of

these were flat and the excavator interpreted them as being collapse from the building. Although no floor surface was apparently found, the excavator did encounter a series of three steps leading toward the summit of the structure. The sherds overlying these steps (Lot T25E/2) were Preclassic (Kax) to Late Classic (Hobo) in date. No dimensions were taken for these steps nor is there a full description of them. Whether the material overlying them is collapse or fill cannot be ascertained. It would appear, however, that a Late to Terminal Classic dating can be assigned to Str. T313. A surface collection (Lot T6E/1) from Str. T313 made separately by Miguel Orrego in June 1971 contained only ceramics dating to this same era.

Structure T313 was visited again in 1977. Between 1971 and 1977, an illicit excavation had been made into the center of the structure, effectively destroying it. No structural details could be seen as the result of this digging nor were any diagnostic sherds or other artifacts found in the vicinity. If Str. T313 was representative of Becker's (1971; 1980:8) Plaza Plan 4, then it is likely that some deposit was located by the looters and carried away with them.

Excavation 25F

A 1.5 m square excavation was dug slightly east of Str. T313 to a depth of ca. 30 cm. The entire excavated matrix was a very soft black humus with few stones. The collected

sherds (Lot T25F/1) is largely Late Classic (Hobo) in date; a flint biface elongate, a flint biface ovate, and two flint chips were also collected.

Excavation 25G

A 1.5 m square excavation was placed between Strs. T315 and T316. Only the humus level (Lot T25G/1) was removed and the excavation did not penetrate below 24 centimeters. A large amount of pottery, which dates to the Late Classic (early facet Hobo) was recovered as well as a few Early Classic (Yaxcheel and Hoxchunchan) sherds. Several artifacts were also recovered; these included 7 fragmentary obsidian blades, 5 pottery figurine fragments (all Late Classic), 1 shell fragment, 1 flint biface ovate, and 3 flint chips.

Excavation 25H

An excavation, most likely ca. 1.5 m square, was dug in the plaza immediately north of the junction of Str. T311 with its eastern side terrace. The excavation removed only the 20 cm humus level. As in the other three excavations into the southern plaza, no floor surface was encountered. The sherds which were recovered (Lot T25H/1) date to the Early (Hoxchunchan) and Late (early facet Hobo) Classic.

Structure Group 36 Summary

Excavations into Structure Group 36 suggest that the entire area was occuppied during Late to Terminal Classic times. No dating for the construction of the buildings

which form the group can be determined, since the 1971 excavations did not penetrate these deeply enough. The height of the platform supporting Strs. T317, T318, and T319 would suggest, however, that substantial effort was spent in construction of this area, probably over a long period of time. The function that Str. Gr. 36 performed is unknown, although it is likely that it was the locus of domestic activities, based on both the plan of the group and the recovered artifacts. Structure T313, in its central Plaza Plan 4 location, would also suggest that some ceremonial functions were probably carried out in Str. Gr. 36.

INVESTIGATIONS IN NORTH-CENTRAL TAYASAL

While the best known part of Tayasal is that initially investigated by Guthe (referred to here as the Tayasal Main Group), the major portion of the site is actually located east of this area. The two parts of the site are separated by a narrow passageway or via (Hellmuth 1971) which runs from the higher plateau above the San Miguel Aguada north for a distance of a little over half a kilometer. It is not known whether this separation of the site, which is clearly visible on the site map, was viewed similarly in antiquity. This north-central portion of the site was mapped by Miguel Orrego with additions by Peter Galsworthy and A. Chase. In general, only the larger structures were mapped and the smaller ones omitted unless they were clearly visible on the surface without bushing. Test-pits were placed throughout this north-central area in July and August of 1971 by Peter Galsworthy (Excavations 24 and 21), and Douglas Hancock (Excavations 26 and 29) in order to increase the areal sample of the site. In addition to test pitting operations, more intensive excavation was undertaken on Str. T121.

Structure T167; Excavation 29A

Structure T167 is a long, narrow, east - west construction which exists north of the Tayasal Main Group and bounds a broad flat area to its south. Excavation 29A, a 1.5 m square test pit was placed in the summit of the structure 100 m east of its western limit. The pit was dug

in three 20 cm arbitrary levels (Lots T29A/1, 2, and 3). No construction features were recovered although artifacts were noted as deriving from a fill matrix. All three lots produced only Late Preclassic (Kax) pottery; Lot T29A/3 also yielded a flint chip. Based on this material, it would seem likely that Str. T167 was constructed no earlier than the Late Preclassic Period; further excavation, however, is necessary to confirm the actual dating of the structure.

Structure T166: Excavations 29C and 29B

Two 1.5 m square test-pits were located in the vicinity of Str. T166, a small low structure, raised on its northwest side and located some 20 m north of the eastern portion of Str. T167. Excavation 29C was placed on the summit of Str. T166, while excv. 29B was located 10 m southwest of the platform. Excavation 29B, dug in three arbitrary levels of 20 cm (Lots T29B/1, 2, 3), produced the possible decomposed remains of a floor level 10 cm below the surface. All sherds recovered from this excavation were Preclassic (Kax). Excavation 29C was also dug to a depth of 60 cm in three arbitrary levels of 20 cm and clearly penetrated fill for Str. T166. Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel) material occured in the lower lots as well as in the upper one, indicating that this platform may have been constructed during the Early Classic Period.

Excavation 24D

A single test-pit was placed 12 m southwest of the

southwest corner of Str. T168. The investigation was taken to a depth of 30 cm in two lots (T24D/1 and T24D/2). The upper humus lot yielded 2 flint chips and 1 flint biface elongate fragment as well as Preclassic (Kax) and early Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds; the lower lot was recovered from a gray soil matrix and contained similar sherd material. No construction features were found.

Via Investigations: Excavations 24A and 24C

Two excavations were made at the northern end of the north-south via which divides the site. Neither investigation located construction features. Excavation 24A was 1.5 m square, was cleared to a depth of 1.3 m, and was situated in the via at the northeast junction in the eastern terrace. In spite of the depth of the pit, the excavator could only detect progressively lighter layers of clay-like earth. The 13 sherds recovered from this investigation were Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) in date. One flint biface ovate is also recorded as coming from Lot T24A/1. Excavation 24C was located 70 m east of excv. 24A at the bottom of a terrace northwest of the Str. T188 platform. Apart from exposing large boulders, no construction features were found. Material from the single assigned lot (T24C/1) included 2 obsidian blade fragments and Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds.

Structure T122: Excavation 21A

From the surface, Str. T122 appeared to be a fairly

massive structure which faced east and dominated a broad areal expanse. It was therefore selected for an axial trench in July 1971. This trench, excv. 21A, was never completed as no architectural features were found by a depth of 1.5 m below the summit (similar to Str. T1Ø9). Although the width and length of the excavation were not recorded, two lots were collected. The uppermost (T21A/1) came from humus and contained 14 Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The lower lot (T21A/2), which came from a mortar-like core matrix, contained only 4 Preclassic sherds. Based on excv. 21A, it would appear that Str. T122 was an early single construction possibly dating to the Late Preclassic (Kax), which was extensively robbed of its facade at a later date.

Structure T187: Excavation 24B

Excavation 24B was placed in the approximate center of a small platform, designated Str. T187. The excavation uncovered three plaster floor levels, a posthole, and a wall which rested on the lowest floor. No plan or section was made of excv. 24B. Material collected in a brown soil matrix (Lot T24B/5) and sealed by the lowest of the three floors contained Preclassic (Kax) sherds and transitional types dating from the Late Preclassic (Kax) to the beginning of the Classic (Yaxcheel). The southwest corner of a wall was found in the north part of excv. 24B resting on this lowest floor. An intermediate plaster floor probably abutted this feature. Pottery collected from between the

intermediate and lowest floor (Lot T24B/4) was entirely Preclassic (Kax) in date. Ten centimeters above the intermediate floor, a decomposed plaster surface was found which was built on a black soil matrix; cermics from beneath this floor but above the intermediate floor (Lot T24B/3), were also of Preclassic (Kax) date. The relationship between this upper floor and the stone wall was not defined. A post-hole, 60 cm in diameter, was cut to a depth of 60 cm below the upper floor and was filled with a soft brown earth matrix whch contained only 1 Preclassic (Kax) sherd (Lot T24B/2). The 20 cm thick humus layer contained Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherd material (Lot T24B/1). In summary, the Str. T187 locus exhibits a complex construction history probably beginning at the end of the Late Preclassic and extending into the early part of the Early Classic Period.

Excavations 24E and 24F

Two investigations were made in the plaza east of Str. T187. The first of these, excv. 24E, was placed south of the Str. T188 platform. The excavator noted that excv. 24E was possibly located in a low structure built on the plaza, since lines of stones crossed the plaza near the investigation. Only the humus layer was removed; the recovered material (Lot T24E/1) included 1 obsidian chip, 3 obsidian blade fragments, 1 flint chip, and Preclassic (Kax) and early Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds. Excavation 24F

was placed in the plaza on axis to Str. T191 and approximately 5 m to its west. Besides yielding Late Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1 obsidian chip, the removal of the humus (Lot T24F/1) also uncovered a "substantial single course wall" which ran north-south. The brown soil east of this wall (believed to be exterior to it) was removed as Lot T24F/2 and contained Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds. This lower lot may represent a fill matrix which buried the wall. No further excavation was undertaken in this locus.

Structure T192: Excavation 24G

A single test excavation was placed into the low structure designated Str. T192. The excavation uncovered an eroded plaster floor 8 cm below the surface. The humus above this level (Lot T24G/1) incuded Preclassic (Kax) and Middle Postlcassic (Cocahmut) sherds while material below the floor was only of Preclassic (Kax) date (T24G/2). While this indicates Postclassic use of the locus, the construction itself may have dated to the Preclassic Period.

Structure T194: Excavations 24I and 24H

Structure T194 is a southern-facing building with a broad frontal terrace which is situated on the northern side of a massive substructural platform. Excavation 24I was placed in the summit of Str. T194. No construction features were uncovered. Lot T24I/1, collected form the humus contained Preclassic (Kax) sherds as did Lot T24I/2 from the

core of the building.

A single test-pit, excv. 24H, was placed 1Ø m west of the Str. T194 complex. It was dug to a depth of Ø.75 cm at which point a plaster floor was uncovered. The upper 2Ø cm of this excavation were humus (Lot T24H/1) and contained Late Classic (early facet Hobo) and Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The lower level (Lot T24H/2) contained Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel and Hoxchunchan) sherds. Whether excv. 24H may be related to use of the Str. T194 complex is not known.

Excavation 24J

A single test-pit was placed in what appeared to be a plaza area some 44 m south of the platform supporting Strs. T261, T262, T263, and T264. Although the excavation continued into a fine limestone matrix below the humus, no construction features or artifactual material were recovered.

Structure T241: Excavations 24K, 24L, and 24M

Structure T241 consists of a small building which is set at an angle to the large low north-south platform (3Ø m by 8Ø m) that it surmounts. Twenty meters directly west and parallel to Str. T241 is Str. T242, a taller structure which faces to the west and is flanked on both north and south by lower wings. Another tall building, Str. T196, located northwest of Str. T242, faces north. This latter building had a large illicit trench on its southern side which was

visible in 1971 and was still being expanded in 1977.

Three small excavations were placed in the vicinity of Str. T241. Based on a rough map prepared by Galsworthy, these pits appear to have been in the plaza area between Strs. T241 and T242. Galsworthy's notes, however, specifically locate all these tests on the Str. T241 substructure; this location is followed here. The initial test-pit, excv. 24K, appears to have been located on the summit of Str. T241. It was excavated to a depth of 5Ø cm in two lots. A 1Ø cm thick humus level overlay a rough level, probably representing an eroded floor which had once formed the upper surface of Str. T241. The majority of the artifactual material in the humus (Lot T24K/1) was early Late Classic (Pakoc) in date. Fill within the structure (Lot T24K/2) was composed of Preclasssic (Kax) and Late Classic (early facet Hobo) sherds. In the northwest corner of excv. 24K, at a depth of 5Ø cm, a single flexed burial was encountered in a pit cut into the underlying level (Lot T24K/3). A Late Classic (Hobo) figurine fragment and early Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds were found intermixed with the bones of the interment. Excavation 24K was not continued beyond this point.

Five meters southwest of excv. 24K, another test-pit, excv. 24L, was excavated to a depth of 55 cm, at which point a plastered surface was revealed. This investigation was outside of Str. T241 proper on its supporting substructure

platform. Three lots were assigned, one for the humus layer (Lot T24L/1) which contained early Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds, one for a transitional layer (Lot T24L/2) which contained Late and Terminal Classic (early and late facet Hobo) sherds, and a lower lot (T24L/3) for the grey matrix above the plastered floor containing Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (early facet Hobo) sherds. Eight meters southwest of excv. 24L, and also placed on the summit of the Str. T241 substructure platform, another test-pit (excv. 24M) was excavated exposing a plastered floor at 55 cm below the surface. In general, the three lots (T24M/1, 2, and 3) assigned for this excavation yielded material comparable to that recovered in excv. 24L; the upper two lots contained Late Classic (Hobo) sherds while the lower lot above the floor contained Early (Hoxchunchan) and Late (Hobo) Classic sherds. In the western section of excv. 24 M, a crude, dry-stone wall was found resting on the plaster floor.

In summary, the three excavations into the summit of Str. T241 and its substructure platform encountered several surfaces. All material above these floors dated to the Late Classic. It was not determined, however, whether the substructure platform surface abutted or ran under the actual Str. T241. In excv. 24M a wall was built on this surface, but cannot be dated. Str. T241 dates to the Lte Classic based on the material recovered in its fill. It would appear that at least one burial was deposited under

the fill of the building when it was constructed. It does not appear that the Str. T241 platform was utilized beyond the Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) Period.

Burial T24K-1

A single flexed individual was placed in a stone-lined pit built into the fill of Str. T241. The individual was placed on its right side with its head to the east (face possibly to the south). Its exact positioning relative to Str. T241 was not recorded. Analysis of the skeletal remains in 1977 revealed a probable female individual (based on the pelvis) who was approximately 35 years of age at death and suffered from caries. While it cannot by certain that the burial was not intrusive to Str. T241, the relationships between the strata and fills indicate that it was sealed in the building's construction core. Based solely on the ceramic information recovered in the three excavations into the Str. T241 locus, it is believed that Bu. T24K-1 dates to the Late Classic Period.

Structure T256: Excavation 24S

Structure T256 is the tallest building on the Tayasal Peninsula and is informally known to the present-day local inhabitants as "Cerro Mco." The substructure is almost 75 m square and once had a stairway on its western side which ended in a frontal terrace some 12.8 m above the plaza. The summit of the structure rises 19.4 m above this same plaza. A single test-pit was placed in the summit of Str. T256 and

cleared to a depth of 60 cm without revealing any architecture. The humus artifacts (Lot T24S/1) consisted of a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds as did the material within its core (Lot T24S/2). A single pottery end-notched oval, of unknown date, was also recovered from the humus. It is suspected that further investigation of Str. T256 would reveal it to be a Late Preclassic building.

Excavations 24N, 24O, and 24P

Three test-pits were placed in the western plaza on axis with the center line of Str. T256. The first of these investigations, excv. 24N, was located 4 m west of the stairway and was dug to a depth of 30 cm at which point a well preserved plaster floor was encountered. No artifactual material was encountered in the topsoil (upper 18 cm, Lot T24N/1). Three Preclassic (Kax) sherds were recovered from just above the floor; the investigation was not continued. Eight meters further west another test-pit (excv. 24O) was placed; it was dug to a depth of 45 cm at which point an intrusive cut, filled with light brown soil was found, but not exposed. No artifacts were recovered in the upper 10 cm of topsoil (Lot T24O/1) but the matrix below this (Lot T24O/2) produced Preclassic (Kax) sherds and a flint disc. This lower matrix may represent eroded construction core. A final test-pit, excv. 24P, was located 8 m directly east of excv. 24O. The topsoil, which was 22 cm thick here, produced 3 eroded sherds (Lot T24P/1). It

was excavated to a depth of 55 cm and no construction features were discovered although Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1 obsidian blade fragment were collected (Lot T24P/2). In general, it would appear that the plaza area west of Str. T256 had been abandoned since its construction and use in the Late Preclassic, perhaps in conjunction with Str. T256.

Structure T258: Excavation 24V

The plaza west of Str. T256 is flanked on its north and south sides by two smaller buildings. The northern building, Str. T258, rises to a height of 5 m above the plaza, and is flanked by lower wings on its eastern and western sides. A single test-pit was placed on the summit of Str. T258 and was dug to a depth of 35 cm in 2 lots. The upper lot (T24V/1) was 25 cm in depth and was defined for the humus; it contained a fragmentary obsidian blade and Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds. The lower lot (T24V/2) was defined for what was believed to be core fill; it contained only Preclassic (Kax) sherds. A possible post-hole was also found intruded into this lower matrix in the northwest corner of excv. 24V, but was not excavated. Based on this superficial excavation it would appear that Str. T258 could either be dated to the Late Preclassic or to the Late Classic Period. If the bulk of the building activity dates to the Late Preclassic, this projected time of construction for Str. T258 would be in agreement with the tentative dating of the rest of the constructions in the

Str. T256 plaza area (based on the investigations that were undertaken). It would appear very possible, however, that the Str. T258 locus may have been reoccupied during the Late Classic Period; other building activity may have taken place at the locus during this time, as possibly evidenced by the unexcavated posthole.

Excavation 24Q

West of the Str. T256 plaza, and 1.5 m lower, is an adjoining plaza area. A single test-pit, excv. 24Q was exposed to a depth of 36 cm at which point a decomposed floor was found. As in excv. 24N and 24O, no artifacts were encountered in the humus (Lot T24Q/1) while Preclassic (Kax) sherds were collected in the matrix just above the floor (Lot T24Q/2). This may indicate that this plaza area was also built during the Late Preclassic Period.

Excavation 24R

Another featureless excavation was undertaken north of Str. T26Ø and south of the platform supporting Strs. T273, T274, T275, and T276. No artifacts were located in the upper 25 cm of topsoil (Lot T24R/1), but a transitional layer beneath the humus (Lot T24R/2) produced 2 obsidian blade fragments and Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (early facet Hobo) sherds. A lower lot (T24R/3) into dark brown soil, which was thought by the excavator to represent a possible floor level, produced only Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The Late Classic sherds recovered in excv. 24R may have

derived from the platform to the north (see excv. 24Y).

Excavation 24Y

Excavation 24Y was placed 3 m west of Str. T276 on the summit of the platform supporting Strs. T273, T274, T275, and T276. The four structures form a quadrangle version of a Plaza Plan 2 with Str. T276 being a higher eastern shrine or temple. The humus level was 25 cm thick in the plaza and was removed as a single lot (T24Y/1); 3 obsidian blade fragments, 1 obsidian scraper, and Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), and Late Classic (Pakoc and early facet Hobo) sherds were recovered from within the humus. A transitional level, which was believed to represent a decomposed floor, was removed as Lot T25Y/2 and contained only Preclassic (Kax) sherds. One part of the test-pit revealed a light brown soil matrix which was collected as Lot T24Y/3; although sherds were noted as coming from this matrix, they were not available for analysis in 1977. It is suspected, based on the humus artifactual material and on the Plaza Plan 2 arrangement, that the Str. T276 platform was utilzed during the Late Classic Period, although earlier Preclassic construction activities were also probably present at this locus.

Structure T288: Excavation 24T

Structure T288 is a low structure forming the southern building of a slightly raised platform also supporting Str. T290 to thee north and Str. T289 on its east. A single

test-pit was placed on the summit of Str. T288 and dug to a depth of 60 cm at which point bedrock was reached. The upper 25 cm of topsoil were removed as Lot T24T/1 and contained Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The lower level was removed as Lot T24T/2 and included an unidentified animal bone, 2 flint chips, and large Middle Preclassic (Chunzalam) sherd fragments. The excavator recorded that a complete vessel was found 3 cm above bedrock, however in 1977 only the major portion of an Achiotes Unslipped vessel and a large fragment of a Pital Cream bowl could be located. It is likely that this material represents Middle Preclassic activity in the vicinity of Str. T288. No sherds later than Late Preclassic (Kax) in date were recovered from the excavation.

Excavation 24U

A platform east of Str. T194 supported four structures (T261, T262, T263, and T264). This platform was stripped of vegetation in 1971 revealing that the buildings on this platform were "quite well preserved as these features go" (Galsworthy field notes). A surface collection of the platform (Lot T24U/1) yielded a few Late Classic (Hobo) sherds, 2 stone mano fragments, 1 obsidian blade fragment, and 1 obsidian core. Excavation 24U was set just east of Str. T262 into the summit of the platform. It was exposed to a depth of 70 cm and disclosed no floors and very few sherds. The 20 cm thick topsoil (Lot T24U/2) yielded a

flint biface ovate and Early (Hoxchunchan) and Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds. A 15 cm thick level beneath the humus (Lot T24U/3) yielded Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds and 1 stone bark-beater fragment. The limestone core of the platform (Lot T24U/4) contained no artifacts and excv. 24U was stopped 35 cm into this core. In general it would appear that the platform supporting Strs. T261, T262, T263, and T264 was constructed during the early Late Classic and probably utilized during the same time.

Excavation 24W

A single test-pit was located 5 m southwest of Str. T245 and was dug in three arbitrary 20 cm levels. No construction features were encountered. The upper humus level (Lot T24W/1) contained early Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds. The intermediate lot (T24W/2) contained Early Classic (Hoxhcunchan) sherds while the lower lot (T24W/3), in a brown soil matrix, contained Preclassic (Kax) sherds. It is not possible to date Str. T245 based on this sample.

Excavation 24X

Excavation 24X was placed 5 m southwest of Str. T246, a low platform south of Str. T256 and was dug to a depth of 50 cm. The topsoil in excv. 24X was 25 cm deep and contained Late and Terminal (early and late facet Hobo) Classic sherds. The light brown matrix beneath the humus contained Late Classic (Pakoc) and Preclassic (Kax) sherds (Lot T24X/2). While the evidence for use and construction is not

conclusive, it would appear from this excavation that the Str. T246 locus may have been utilized during the Late to Terminal Classic era.

Structure T268: Excavations 26B, 26A, 26C, and 26D

A series of four excavtions were placed in the vicinity of Str. T268. Str. T268 is one of four structures (along with Strs. T27Ø, T271, and T269) on a raised platform which may form a Plaza Plan 2 group. Structure T268 is located on the western side of the platform; each of the other three structures in the group occupies another side of the platform. Excavation 26B, a 1.5 m square test-pit, was placed into the summit of Str. T268. The excavation was dug to a depth of 3Ø cm in two lots. The upper humus level was 2Ø cm thick and yielded Late Classic (early facet Hobo) sherds (Lot T26B/1); the tan level berneath the humus was more rocky and thought to represent the core of the structure. Lot T26B/2 yielded Late Classic (early facet Hobo) sherds as well and implies that Str. T268 was probably built during the Late Classic Period.

A 1.5 m square excavation was also placed in the plaza area east of Str. T268 and produced a floor level at a depth of 24 centimeters. Excavation 26A produced Late Classic (early and late facet Hobo) sherds in the humus above the floor as well as 1 obsidian blade fragment. Lot 26A/2 was assigned for the matrix below the floor to a depth of 2Ø cm; this contained Early Classic (early Hoxchunchan) sherds.

Excavation 26C, 1.Ø m square, was also placed on the summit of the platform between the northeast corner of Str. T268 and the southwest corner of Str. T269. The material in the upper 2Ø cm of humus was collected as Lot T26C/1 and yielded Late Classic (Hobo) sherds and a Late Classic monkey figurine fragment. A lower 2Ø cm lot (T26C/2) from a brown matrix, probably representing the core of the platform, contained Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds.

A final 2 m square test-pit was placed to the northwest of the raised platform which supported Str. T268 in hope of encountering large quantities of sherds which may have resulted from refusee activity from this group. Excavation 26D was dug to a depth of 15 to 2Ø cm throughout and deeper in one quarter of the excavation; no artifacts were recovered.

In summary, it would appear that the entire raised platform was probably constructed during the Late Classic (Hobo) as seen by Str. T268. The group was utilized during the same period and then subsequently abandoned. Given the expectation that domestic occupation is generally associated with refuse deposits, the lack of artifacts in excv. 26D, on a downslope from the platform, may indicate that at least Strs. T268 and T269 of the group were not primarily domestic in function (as there is no trash associated with them).

Other Investigations in North-Central Tayasal

Miguel Orrego, who mapped the north-central portion of

Tayasal, made surface collections of Str. T286 (Lot T6E/2) and of Strs. T280 and T281 (Lot T6E/3). Although he clearly notes that surface ceramics were gathered from each of these locales, none of these collections were available for analysis in 1977. He also noted an interesting arrrangement of three structures immediately southeast of Str. T256. Two of these were small temples (Strs. T247 and T248) which faced south while Str. T254, which was also classed as a temple by the mapper was over 8 m in height. No dating information exists for these buildings.

North-Central Tayasal Summary

The north-central part of Tayasal has a sequence beginning in the Middle Preclassic (Chunzalam - Str. T288) and continuing through the Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut - Str. T192). While statements on occupation in this portion of the site are based primarily on a limited number of test-pits, the results of this program are remarkably consistent. Of all the temporal periods, Late Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (early facet Hobo) remains are the most abundant in the sample while Early Classic (Yaxcheel and Hoxchunchan) occupation is slightly less well represented. Postclassic construction in the area could be determined to occur only at a single locus (Str. T192). If this testing program adequately represents the area, then a number of statements concerning trends through time can be made.

The Preclassic occupation in the north-central part of Tayasal appears to have been fairly random and widespread, with Strs. T167, T122, and T256 (and their associated plazas) showing no evidence of subsequent reuse. Structure T258 is also likely Preclassic in date, but may have been reused during the Late Classic Period. The distribution of solely Early Classic (Yaxcheel and Hoxchunchan) constructions, without re-occupation, is tightly clustered in the western part of this area at Strs. T166, T187 and its plaza, and the trans-Tayasal via. Early Classic constructions are also evident at Str. T121 (Yaxcheel - see following section) and Str. Gr. 35 (Hoxchunchan). Contrasted with the general lack of Early Classic remains in the Tayasal Main Group (with the exception of Str. T11Ø), the close spatial grouping of Early Classic constructions in this central part of the site is quite notable and may be indicative of a change in social grouping between the Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel) Periods. In general the distribution of Late Classic (Hobo) materials does not appear to overlap with that of the Early Classic (Yaxcheel and Hoxchunchan) and is heavily represented in the northern, inland portion of North-Central Tayasal. Only Str. T241 and possibly Str. T246, however, exhibit evidence of continuing use into the Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) Period. Structure T192 was the single locus evincing Postclassic remains and it is indicative of the almost

complete lack of spatial overlap between Classic and Postclassic occupation in North-Central Tayasal.

STRUCTURE T121

Located on the high bluff area north of modern San Miguel lies a major portion of the site of Tayasal. This area has been designated as North-Central Tayasal and, as seen from the preceeding pages, is characterized by complex plaza plans and many structures. Structure T121 is located upon a platform which contains two interlocked plaza areas. To its east are Strs. T174 and T175 while Strs. T173 and T172 are to its south. Structure T121, as mapped, consists of a low building facing east on top of a building platform which extends eastward; this building platform, in turn, surmounts the general raised platform and provides a front terrace for Str. T121. In order to test this portion of Tayasal, which is also known as "Sanjon," Str. T121 was investigated by H. S. Loten during July of 1971.

Excavations 19A, 19B, and 19C

A preliminary trench and two test excavations were placed into Str. T121 (see Figure 3-49). Excavation 19A consisted of a trench (Figure 3-50), 12 m in length by 1.4 m in width, placed slightly off the east - west axis. This trench penetrated substructural remains in the western and centsal area; otherwise, the excavation served only to strip the humus off this general area. In order to test the extent of the building platform underlying Str. 121, a 1.5 m by 1.5 m excavation (excv. 19B) was placed south of what was thought to be the limit of the building platform on a north

- south axial approximation of the Str. T121 substructure. Excavation 19B was halted in core material at a depth of 60 centimeters. One other test excavation (excv. 19C) on the approximate north - south axis was opened to determine the building platform limits of Str. T121. Excavation 19C was placed at an east - west stone alignment (U. 12), which probably represented the northern edge of Str. T121-2nd-A, and was terminated at a depth of 60 centimeters.

Structure T121-2nd-C

On the western side of excv. 19A, approximately 30 cm below the surface, a plastered covered construction, probably representing an early version of the Str. T121 substructure (U. 1, U. 2), was discovered. The northeast corner area of this structure was fully excavated as it fell within excv. 19A. An area of approximately 20 cm by 70 cm of Str. T121-2nd-C was exposed. Structure T121-2nd-C rose 30 cm above a plaster flooring (U. 3). This flooring ran into and joined with the plaster covering the building. The core of Str. T121-2nd-C was not penetrated.

Structure T121-2nd-B

Structure T121-2nd-C was modified by the addition of a new northern facing (U. 3) 38 cm north of its original facing (U. 1). This new construction is designated as Str. T121-2nd-B. Structure T121-2nd-B partially covered a cut (U. 4) through U. 3 in this area; U. 4 was not, however, investigated. Unit 3 consisted of dressed masonry and had a

slight batter. No other information was gathered for Str. T121-2nd-B.

Structure T121-2nd-A

Structure T121-2nd-A involved the extension of the substructure for Str. T121-2nd-B 4 m to the east and 2.6 m to the north. The facade angles of the substructure for Str. T121-2nd-A were also changed from the earlier versions. No information exists on the northern facing (U. 12). The eastern facing (U. 4) consisted of rough unshaped boulders. Unit 4 was capped with a floor (U. 5) which continued the original level of U. 2 out across U. 3. As fully uncovered in excv. 19A, this flooring (U. 5) consisted of soft pounded marl. Where it was well preserved, as in an excavated central patch 1 m long, this flooring was very thick - ca. 2Ø cm - with the top of it being delaminated. Where the floor was not quite as thick, it was represented in the excavation only by fragments. These fragments were plentiful enough, however, for the excavator to determine that the floor had not been cut and that it extended out to U. 4. The core for U. 5 contained many fist-sized rocks loose in a low grade mortar typical of most Tayasal floor ballasts. Immediately below this ballast and immediately above U. 3 was a lens of pure light gray-brown dirt with no stones. No other remains attributable to Str. T121-2nd-A were found or excavated.

Structure T121-1st

Following either the intentional roughening of U. 5 or its erosion due to exposure, Str. T121-1st was built. The building faced to the east and had a frontal terrace or building platform. The substructure was 5.4 m in depth, the terrace was 1.8 m in depth, and a frontal step projected an additional Ø.75 meters. The width of the building is unknown, but some sort of addition (U. 13) was built on its south side. A new northern facing must have been added, based on core material recovered in excv. 19C. The core above U. 5 was compact with few rocks and much pulverized limestone which did not easily break apart. This core was determined by the excavator to be an integral part of Str. T121-2st.

The western (and rear) facing (U. 1Ø) for Str. T121-1st was located approximately 1.25 m east of the buried U. 1. Unit 1Ø appears to have consisted of rough boulders. A hypothesized upper surface (U. 9) joined U. 1Ø to U. 8, the eastern substructure facing. Unit 8 consisted of a line of large irregularly shaped boulders. East of U. 8 another boulder-like facing (U. 6) existed; this facing apparently rested on the eroded level of U. 5 and could have formed a frontal terrace for Str. T121-1st with U. 7, a hypothesized surface connecting U. 6 and U. 8. Immediately east of U. 6 was a roughly rectangular area, about 18 cm deep in which rubble was absent; stones, however, bounded this area which

extended Ø.75 m directly in front of U. 6 and formed a corner Ø.8 m from the southern side of the trench. This feature was designated a U. 11 and probably demarcated a frontal step for the building platform associated with Str. T121-1st.

Tayasal Miscellaneous Stone 1

A possible altar was found in association with Str. T121-1st. This problematic stone was designated as Tayasal MS 1. It was roughly 34 cm square and 26 cm deep and was of good quality stone. It was set in a horizontal position 1.3 m behind U. 8 and probably on U. 9. No other information exists for this possible monument.

Platform Relationships to Str. T121

Although no clear platform surfaces can be associated either with Str. T121-1st or Str. T121-2nd-A, three plastered surfaces were recovered in excv. 19A. The latest of these, U. 3, joins with the plaster covering Str. T121-1st-C. Structure T121-2nd-B was built directly on it. Two earlier plaster surfaces, believed to be representative of earlier platforms, were encountered beneath U. 3. The first of these, U. 2, was about 28 cm below U. 3. The lowest surface, U. 1, was 64 cm beneath U. 2. There are no known constructions associated with either U. 2 or U. 1.

Structure T121 Recovery Lots

Material collected from beneath the lowest platform floor (U. 1) in excv. 19A consisted of sherds (Lot T19A/7)

dating from the first part of the Late Preclassic (Kax) Period. Ceramics sealed under U. 2 (Lot T19A/6) and U. 3 (Lot T19A/5) dated to the Late Preclassic (Kax) as did material sealed within Str. T121-2nd-A. Lot T19A/4 also contained a piece of a spiked censer and Lot T19A/2 included a stone discoidal pounder and a Preclassic pottery figurine limb. No associated cultural items were recovered from either Str. T121-2nd-B or Str. T121-2nd-C. Material from the sealed core of Str. T121-1st was collected as Lot T19A/3 and yielded a stone metate fragment as well as sherds which are transitional from the Preclassic (Kax) to the Early Classic (Yaxcheel) Periods. Ceramics from Lots T19B/2 and T19C/2, in the core of Str. T121-1st, are also attributable to this timespan; Lot T19B/2 also contained 2 flint chips. The majority of the recovered items in the humus overlying Str. T121 (Lots T19B/1, T19C/1, and T19A/1) date to either the Late Preclassic (Kax) or early Early Classic (Yaxcheel) Periods. Lot T19C/1 and Lot T19A/1 yielded a total of 3 Middle Preclassic (Chunzalam) sherds and only 1 Late Classic (Hobo) sherd out of a total of almost 450 sherds. A stone metate fragment was also gathered from Lot T19C/1 while Lot T19A/1 produced 4 partial obsidian blades, 2 mano fragments, and 1 Preclassic figurine fragment.

Summary of Structure T121

The Str. T121 locus reveals a history of use which began in the Late Preclassic (Kax) Period and ceased before

the middle of the Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) Period (see Table 26 for a tabular summary of the locus). The early version of Str. T121, probably built during the Late Preclassic Period, underwent at least two modifications. The later version of Str. T121, built during the very beginning of the Early Classic (Yaxcheel) Period, utilized the crude line-of-stone (probably slathered with plaster) construction which is also typical of the later Postclassic Period. The presumed monument (Tayasal MS 1) associated with Str. T121 is probably one of the earliest at Tayasal, dating before 9.Ø.Ø.Ø.Ø. based on the associated remains. It would also appear that Tayasal MS 1 may have been placed in a non-ritual context based on the domestic items recovered in the upper level of excv. 19A. It is difficult to relate Str. T121 to other Tayasal buildings and sequences because of both the limited excavation done on the structure and the limited testing done in this portion of the site.

Structure T121 : Units

Unit 1: Eastern facing for Str. T121-2nd-C.

Unit 2: Surface for Str. T121-2nd-C.

Unit 3: Northern addition to Str. T121-2nd-C to form Str. T121-2nd-B.

Unit 4: Eastern facing for Str. T121-2nd-A.

Unit 5: Surface for Str. T121-2nd-A.

Unit 6: Eastern terrace for Str. T121-1st.

Unit 7: Hypothesized surface connecting U. 6 and U. 8.

Unit 8: Eastern facing for Str. T121-1st.

Unit 9: Hypothesized surface connecting U. 8 and U. 10.

Unit 10: Western facing for Str. T121-1st.

Unit 11: Possible easter step for U. 6 of Str. T121-1st.

Unit 12: Northern facing, probably for Str. T121-2nd-A.

Unit 13: Eastern facing, probably associated with Str. T121-1st.

Unit 14: Hypothesized surface capping U. 11 and joining U. 11 and U. 6.

Platform UNITs associated with Structure T121

UNIT 1: Lowest plaster floor encountered in excv. 19A.

UNIT 2: Plastered surface encountered in excv. 19A beneath U. 3.

UNIT 3: Platform surface which is associated with Str. T121-2nd-C and on which Str. T121-2nd-B and -A rest.

Structure T121 : Lots

T19A/1 : Material in the humus of excv. 19A and overlying U. 2, but generally not in the core of Str. T121-1st.

T19A/2 : Material east of U. 1, above U. 3, and below U. 2 in the western cut in excv. 19A.

T19A/3 : Material above U. 5 and in the core of Str.

T121-1st in excv. 19A.

T19A/4 : Material beneath U. 5 and above U. 3 in excv. 19A.

T19A/5 : Material beneath U. 3 and above U. 2 in excv. 19A.

T19A/6 : Material beneath U. 2 and above U. 1 in excv. 19A.

T19A/7 : Material beneath U. 1, excv. 19A.

T19B/1 : Material from Ø - 3Ø cm below the surface, excv. 19B.

T19B/2 : Material from 3Ø - 6Ø cm below the surface in a core matrix, excv. 19B.

T19C/1 : Material from Ø - 3Ø cm below the surface, excv. 19C.

T19C/2 : Material from 3Ø - 6Ø cm below the surface in a core matrix, excv. 19C.

TABLE 26

Structure T121 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment			
II	Use of Str. T121-1st		(T19A/1)	?
	Placement of MS 1			
III	Construction of Str. T121-1st	U.6,U.7,U.8,U.10, U.9,U.11,U.14,U.13	T19A/1,T19A/3 T19B/1 ?,T19B/2 ? T19C/1 ?,T19C/2 ?	Yaxcheel
IV	Use of Structure T121-2nd-A			
V	Construction of Str. T121-2nd-A	U.4,U.12,U.5	T19A/4,T19A/2	?
VI	Use of Structure T121-2nd-B			
VII	Construction of Str. T121-2nd-B	U.3,U.4 ?		?
VIII	Use of Structure T121-2nd-C			
IX	Construction of Str. T121-2nd-C	U.1,U.2,U.3	T19A/5	?
X	Use of Platform			
XI	Resurfacing of Platform Floor	U.2	T19A/6	?
XII	Use of Platform			
XIV	Construction of Platform Surface	U.1	T19A/7	Kax

INVESTIGATIONS NEAR ENSENADA TAYASAL

A series of excavations were undertaken in the vicinity of the modern rancho and ensenada called Tayasal on Guatemalan government maps (Hoja 2266IV). This area is located almost one kilometer directly south of Punta Vitzil and between the bay shore and the more inland Str. Gr. 36. The excavations sought Postclassic remains in this site area. All the excavations reported here were supervised by Douglas Hancock and were generally 1.5 m square excavations dug in arbitrary levels of 20 cm each unless construction features were found. While the investigations are grouped together here for convenience under the general heading "Ensenada Tayasal," they could just as easily be divided into four specific portions: (a) excavations into a northern area above the small aguada in the extreme northern part of the site of Tayasal (excvs. 30Y, 30Z, 30AA, 30VV); (b) vacant terrain excavations between the lake shore and the building platforms (excvs. 30L to 30P and 40A to 40F); (c) excavations into a very concentrated series of low platforms about 150 m inland from Vitzil Bay and just south of Rancho Tayasal (excvs. 30Q through 30X and 30BB through 30UU); and (d) excavations in a series of nine structures in four plaza groups 410 m inland from the lake at a point south of Punta Vitzil and to the southeast of the above mentioned aguada (excvs. 30A to 30I).

Structure T343: Excavation 3ØY

Excavation 3ØY was placed into the top of Str. T343 an amorphous platform located northwest of the Vitzil Aguada. The investigation was dug to a depth of 48 cm in three lots and was terminated at bedrock. Lot T3ØY/1 was assigned for the 8 cm of humus which overlay Str. T343 and the initial 7 cm of its core; it included only Preclassic (Kax) ceramics and 1 stone disc. The next 15 cm of core fill was excavated as Lot T3ØY/2 and contained only Middle and Late (Chunzaʌam and Kax) Preclassic sherds. The final lot (T3ØY/3) was continued to bedrock; it too contained Preclassic sherds. Based on excv. 3ØY, Str. T343 was constructed and used in the Late Preclassic and not occupied at any later time.

Structure T342: Excavation 3ØZ

Structure T342 is located east of Str. T343 and northwest of the Vitzil Aguada. Excavation 3ØZ was placed on its summit and excavated to a depth of 5Ø cm before work was halted. The upper lot (T3ØZ/1) was continued through the humus to a depth of 2Ø cm and clearly encountered structure fill; the material in this lot included Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds. The lower fill lot (T3ØZ/2) contained only Preclassic (Kax) sherds. While Str. T342 may have been built during the Preclassic (Kax) Period, the locus was also apparently utilized during the Late - Terminal Classic Period.

Excavations 3ØAA and 3ØVV

East of Str. T342, but still northwest of the Vitzil Aguada, a locus was found which had sherds on the surface in the vicinity of no recognizable structure. Excavation 3ØAA was placed in this area and dug to a depth of 3Ø cm in two lots (T3ØAA/1 and T3ØAA/2); no construction features where found. Only a few diagnostic Preclassic (Kax) sherds were found in the two lots and most of these were small fragments. It therefore seems likely that these items were non-primary in deposition, but why this material exists in vacant terrain is unclear. Excavation 3ØVV was placed directly north of the Vitzil Aguada, but yielded neither construction features nor artifacts.

Vacant Terrain Excavations 3ØJ to 3ØP and 4ØA to 4ØF

Seven excavations were placed in an area of gently sloping vacant terrain in the vicinity of Rancho Tayasal. Excavation 3ØJ was slightly northwest of the northern Rancho Tayasal champa. A single 25 cm thick level (Lot T3ØJ/1) encountered Preclassic (Kax) sherds, but no construction.

Excavation 3ØK, located about 1ØØ m from the 1971 lakeshore, was placed approximately 1Ø m southwest of excv. 3ØJ. Approximately 15 cm below the surface of excv. 3ØK, a crude wall which ran north-south was found. It was not possible to determine which way the wall faced although its eastern side appeared to be better constructed. The wall extended beyond the 6Ø cm depth of the investigation. The

upper 25 cm of the test-pit was excavated as Lot 30K/1 and included a few Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds as well as an obsidian blade fragment, an unidentified animal bone, and an unidentified shale artifact. The lower clay-like gray soil matrix (Lot T30K/2), contained a few sherds of Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Pakoc) date. It would therefore appear that the wall in excv. 30K was built no earlier than the Late Classic Period.

Excavation 30L was placed west of excvs. 30J and 30K and approximately 50 m inland from the 1971 lake shore. The investigation was carried to a depth of 50 cm and produced only 2 small sherds from the humus and 1 from a lower gray level. None of these sherds (T30L/1) was available for analysis.

Excavation 30M was located approximately 120 m south of exacv. 30L and 60 m inland from the 1971 lake shore; it was dug to a depth of 40 cm in two lots. The upper lot (T30M/1), including remains from the 18 cm thick humus level, contained a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds while the lower lot (T30M/2) defined for a gray clay-like matrix, contained no sherds, but did include a flint biface elongate and 2 flint chips.

Excavation 30N was located about 50 m southeast of excv. 30M and approximately 80 m inland from the 1971 lake shore. The test-pit was continued to a depth of 60 cm in

two arbitrary lots, both of which included Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) pottery. Although the humus and clay-like matrix distinction was present, excv. 30N contained a higher percentage of rock than previous excavations, perhaps indicative of core from a buried platform.

Excavation 30O was located southeast of excv. 30N and ca. 100 m from the 1971 lake shore. It was dug to a depth of 50 cm in two lots. Only the 28 cm thick humus layer (Lot T30O/1) contained any sherds and these were of Preclassic (Kax) date. Although the lower gray clay matrix did not contain any sherds, excavation did produce 2 fragmentary obsidian blades (Lot T30O/2).

Excavation 30P, southeast of excv. 30K and ca. 125 m inland from the lake shore, did not contain a lower gray clay matrix as did the previously described vacant terrain excavations. The investigation was dug to a depth of 50 cm with the upper 30 cm thick humus level (Lot T30P/1) producing Early (Hoxchunchan) Late (Hobo) Classic sherds and the lower brown soil matrix yielding only Preclassic (Kax) sherds (Lot T30P/2). No evidence of construction features, however, was encountered in excv. 30P.

Another series of vacant terrain investigations was undertaken 400 m southwest of Rancho Tayasal, 250 m north of Str. T166, and approximately 100 m from the 1971 lake shore (in a recently cleared milpa). Excavation 40F was located

75 m from the lake shore and, although dug to a depth of 30 cm, yielded no artifacts or constructions. Excavation 40E, 50 m south of excv. 40F, also encountered the same 20 cm thick sterile humus and sterile lower level of gray clay. Excavation 40A was placed 45 m due south of excv. 40E and although a few Late Classic (Hobo) sherds were found in the upper 20 cm of humus (Lot T40A/1), nothing was recovered from the underlying gray clay level (penetrated 10 cm). Excavation 40B, 50 m east of 40A, was similarly devoid of cultural material as was excv. 40D, 150 m west of excv. 40E. Both of these latter investigations was excavated to a depth of 30 cm and revealed humus and gray clay matrices.

Excavation 30Q

Excavation 30Q was located approximately 130 m southeast of Rancho Tayasal between two opposing facings which rise over 2 m above a ravine separating them. The pit was dug into the ravine to a depth of 50 cm in two arbitrary levels. The upper level included Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds (Lot T30Q/1) while the lower level, a black soil matrix contained only Preclassic (Kax) sherds (Lot T30Q/2).

Structure T309 and T310: Excavations 30W and 30X

Structures T309 and T310 form two rather large platforms which are divided from each other by the walled-in ravine tested by excv. 30Q. A single test-pit, excv. 30W, was placed in Str. T310, the westernmost platform.

Excavation 30W was dug to a depth of 40 cm in two arbitrary lots. The lower lot was claearly in core, but contained no sherds. The upper humus level (Lot T30W/1) contained sherds, but was not available for analysis in 1977.

Excavation 30X was placed in the summit of Str. T309, the eastern platform, and was dug to a depth of 75 cm in three arbitrary levels. The lowest lot (T30X/3) contained mostly Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds, a few Early Classic (Hoxchunchar) sherds, and an obsidian blade fragment and unidentified stone artifact. The intermediate lot (T30X/2), in the same brown matrix as the lower lot, contained Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as an obsidian blade fragment. The upper level, which mixed topsoil and core matrices, contained a mixture of sherds dating from the Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Yaxcheel), Late Classic (Pakoc), and Postclassic (Cocahmut) Periods; the lot (T30X/1) also produced 1 flint chip and 2 fragmentary obsidian blades. Based on this excavation, it is possible to date Str. T309 construction and use to no earlier than the Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) Period. By association, Str. T310 probably dates to the same period. The preponderance of earlier sherd material in the topsoil is unusual and must result from later disturbance and redeposition. In conjunction with other excavations at Tayasal, this poses a cautionary note for interpretations based on surface survey alone.

Structure T3Ø6: Excavations 3ØR and 3ØT

Excavation 3ØR was positioned inside the northeast corner of Str. T3Ø6, as indicated by the juncture of two surface lines of stone. This test-pit was excavated to a depth of 6Ø cm in two arbitrary levels. The upper humus layer contained largely Preclassic (Kax) pottery with a few Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds and 4 obsidian blade fragments (Lot T3ØR/1). The lower lot (T3ØR/2), defined for a brown soil matrix, contained only Preclassic (Kax) sherds.

Excavation 3ØT was placed 1Ø m directly east of excv. 3ØR. It was most likely within the limits of Str. T3Ø6; however, the south and western extent of the structure were not determined. The pit was excavated to a depth of 5Ø cm in two arbitrary lots; core fill was encountered at a depth of 2Ø centimeters. The upper lot (T3ØT/1) contained Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds while the lower lot (T3ØT/2) contained Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. Based on these two excavations and the presence of the surface lines of stones, it is possible that the Str. T3Ø6 was the locus of both Preclassic and Middle Postclassic constructions.

Structure T3Ø5: Excavation 3ØBB

Excavation 3ØBB ws placed immediately east of Str. T3Ø6 in a small building rising 1.Ø m in height and having a length of 4.5 m and a width of 2.75 meters. The excavation was dug in a single lot (T3ØBB/1) to bedrock, which was

encountered between 2Ø and 3Ø cm below the surface. Only Postclassic (Cocahmut or early facet Kauil) sherds were recovered. Excavation 3ØBB suggests that Str. T3Ø5 was utilized, if not built, during the latter part of the Postclassic Period.

Structure T3Ø4: Excavations 3ØDD and 3ØCC

Structure T3Ø4 measures 6.75 m in length by 2.5 m in width and rises less than a meter above the surrounding terrain. It was visible on the surface through lines of stones and evinced a recessed northwestern corner; its southern side was not demarcated by a line of stones. Excavation 3ØDD was placed on its southern side and dug to bedrock (2Ø - 3Ø cm below the surface) in a single lot (T3ØDD/1) which contained a few Late Classic (Hobo) and Preclassic (Kax) sherds.

Excavation 3ØCC was placed just west of the struture. Bedrock occurred 22 to 3Ø cm below the surface. The single lot assigned for this excavation contained Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics as well as 2 fragmentary obsidian blades. While the information derived from these two investigations is inconclusive, it indicates that Str. T3Ø4 was utilized, if not built, during the Middle Postclassic.

Structure T3Ø7: Excavations 3ØQQ to 3ØUU

Structure T3Ø7 is an odd-shaped quadrilateral construction. It was investigated through five test-pits,

three outside the structural limits and two on its summit. The two summit excavations revealed the same building sequence, which consisted of two superimposed plaster floors surmounted by a humus layer 25 cm in depth. Excavation 3ØQQ was placed in the approximate center of Str. T3Ø7 and was dug to a depth of 75 centimeters. Material from beneath the lower plaster floor (55 cm below the surface) included Preclassic (Kax) sherds, 1 flint chip, and 1 flint biface ovate (Lot T3ØQQ/4). The matrix between the lower and upper plaster floors (25 cm below the surface and covering three-fourths of the pit) contained 1 flint chip and copious amounts of Late Preclassic (Kax) sherds (Lot T3ØQQ/2 and 3). Material from the humus (Lot T3ØQQ/1) included 1 stone disc, 1 fragmentary stone disc, and 4 obsidian blades as well as Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. Excavation 3ØRR was placed immediately southeast of excv. 3ØQQ and was dug to a depth of 6Ø cm at which point the same lower plaster floor present in excv. 3ØQQ was encountered. The upper plaster floor was located at a depth of 3Ø cm below the surface and, as in excv. 3ØQQ, sealed a large amount of Late Preclassic (Kax) pottery (some of which fits together) as well as 1 flint chip (Lot T3ØRR/2). The humus above the upper floor (Lot T3ØRR/1) included Postclassic (Cocahmut) and Preclassic (Kax) sherds as well as 2 obsidian blade fragments.

Excavation 3ØSS was placed immediately northwest of Str. T3Ø7 and was dug to a depth of 5Ø centimeters. While

the humus layer was 30 cm deep and contained only Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds, 1 flint chip, and 3 fragmentary obsidian blades (Lot T30SS/1), the underlying brown matrix appeared to be the remains of an eroded floor surface and produced only Preclassic (Kax) sherds (Lot T30SS/2). Excavation 30TT was placed immediately northeast of Str. T307 and was dug to a depth of 60 cm in three arbitrary levels. The two lower lots (T30TT/2 and T30TT/3) came from the same brown soil matrix and yielded only Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The upper, humus lot (T30TT/1) contained Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds, 3 obsidian blade fragments, and 1 obsidian projectile point. Excavation 30UU was placed to the south of Str. T307 and, like excv. 30TT, was dug to a depth of 60 cm in three arbitrary lots. Unlike excv. 30TT, however, Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds were recovered in all three lots. No artifacts were obtained in the humus lot (T30UU/1); a stone metate fragment was found in the intermediate lot (T30UU/2); the lower lot (T30UU/3) produced a flint biface elongate fragment and a Postclassic figurine as well as Preclasssic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds. Unlike excv. 30TT, no brown soil matrix was encountered in excv. 30UU even though the excavation was just as deep, indicating that there was a sharp drop-off to the south side of Str. T307.

Based on this series of five investigations, Str. T307

was built and modified at least once during the Preclassic and was re-occupied during the Middle Postclassic.

Structure T3Ø2: Excavation 3ØEE

Structure T3Ø2 is a 5 m wide by 6 m in length line-of-stone construction. Excavation 3ØEE was placed just south of Str. T3Ø2 and dug in one lot (T3ØEE/1) to a depth of 22 to 3Ø cm at which point bedrock was encountered. Ten very eroded Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds were recovered, probably indicating that Str. T3Ø2, like the other shore structures in this area (see following), dates to the Postclassic.

Structure T3ØØ: Excavation 3ØFF

Excavatioion 3ØFF was placed just south of a low structure measuring 5 m by 8 meters. The investigation was dug to a depth of 3Ø cm where bedrock was encountered. Lot T3ØFF/1 included Late Classic (Hobo) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds indicating that Str. T3ØØ is probably Postclassic in date.

Excavation 3ØII

Excavation 3ØII was placed in vacant terrain 15 m northeast of excv. 3ØFF and 13 m north of Str. T299. It was dug to a depth of 4Ø cm in two arbitrary levels. Lot T3ØII/2 was collected from the lower gray soil matrix and contained Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. Besides yielding five Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds, the humus lot (T3ØII/1) also contained a fragmentary obsidian blade and an obsidian

core. Excavation 30II also suggests the presence of Postclassic occupation the vicinity of Str. T299 and Str. T300.

Structure T301: Excavation 30JJ

Structure T301 is a small platform measuring 5 m by 8 meters. Excavation 30JJ was placed just east of this substructure platform and dug to a depth of 42 cm in two arbitrary lots without encountering bedrock. Ceramics from the lower brown soil matrix (Lot T30JJ/2) dated to the Preclassic (Kax) while material from the humus (Lot T30JJ/1) included Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds. It is unclear given these associations whether the platform was constructed and utilized in the Preclassic or whether it was constructed and utilized at a later time.

Structure T299: Excavations 30GG, 30HH, and 30KK

Structure T299 is a 15 m by 15 m platform which rises over 2 m on its northern side. The three excavations placed within Str. T299 revealed that its core was comprised largely of brown soil rather than of rocks, something true of several other platforms in this area. Excavation 30GG was placed on the south side of Str. T299 and dug to a depth of 60 cm in three arbitrary levels. The lower lot (T30GG/3) porduced only Preclassic (Kax) sherds while the intermediate lot (T30GG/2) in the same brown soil matrix produced Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. The upper humus lot (T30GG/1) contained Late Classic (Hobo) and

Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as 1 Late Classic figurine head and 6 fragmentary obsidian blades. Excavation 3ØHH, placed 1 m north of excv. 3ØGG into the summit of Str. T299, largely replicated the previous investigation with Preclassic (Kax) ceramics in the lowest 2Ø cm level (Lot T3ØHH/3) and Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics in both the 2Ø cm intermediate level (Lot T3ØHH/2) and in the upper humus layer (Lot T3ØHH/1). A final 6Ø cm deep test-pit, excv. 3ØKK, was placed 2 m west of excv. 3ØGG into the summit of Str. T299. Again the lower lot (T3ØKK/3) contained only Preclassic (Kax) sherds and the intermediate lot (T3ØKK/2) contained Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Chilcob and Cocahmut) sherds while the upper lot (T3ØKK/1) included Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds and 1 end-notched oval.

In general, excvs. 3ØGG, 3ØHH, and 3ØKK indicate that Str. T299 was built and used during the Postclassic. However, the height of the structure and the presence of only Preclassic ceramics in the lower level of all three excavations may also be indicative of a Preclassic occupation at the locus.

Structure T298: Excvations 3ØNN and 3ØOO

Structure T298 is a small platform which is raised on its northwest side by a facing to form a level surface. Two investigations were placed into the southern summit of the platform; both revealed that the construction core was

largely devoid of rock fill and mostly composed of a gray earth. Excavation 3ØNN was placed within the southwest corner of Str. T298 to a depth of 68 centimeters. The lowest lot (T3ØNN/3) in the gray matrix (54-68 cm below the surface) contained Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) ceramics as well as a flint biface elongate. Lot T3ØNN/2, also in the gray matrix (24 - 53 cm below the surface) contained Preclassic (Kax) and Late - Terminal Classic (Hobo) ceramics and a rounded ceramic artifact. The upper humus lot (T3ØNN/1) contained 1 stone metate fragemnt, 3 obsidian blade fragments, and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds which fit together to form large vessel portions.

Excavation 3ØOO was placed "several meters to the east" of excv. 3ØNN on the summit of Str. T298 and was dug in three 2Ø cm lots, the lower two in a brown soil matrix and the upper one in humus. The latter (Lot T3ØOO/1) contained 1 flint chip and Late Classic (Hobo) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds while the intermediate lot (T3ØOO/2) included Postclassic (Cocahmut) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds. The lowest lot (T3ØOO/3) contained a flint biface elongate fragment, Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds, and a complete ceramic bowl. This bowl was not recorded by the excavator; it was found in 1977 during preliminary ceramic assessment of the lot and was designated P.D. T3ØOO-1.

Problematic Deposit T3ØOO-1

Although the exact context of the vessel forming P.D. T3ØOO-1 is not known, it is likely that the vessel formed part of a Late Classic burial deposit since it has an exteriorly struck kill-hole in its base.

Object 1 (T3ØOO/3-3; Figure 3-51): Probably Zacatel Cream Polychrome. A flaring-sided, direct rim bowl with a slightly rounded base, was recovered in the lowest lot of excv. 3ØOO. The bowl has a rim diameter of 17.5 cm, a basal diameter of 13.5 cm, a height of 6.5 cm, and a Ø.7 to 1.4 cm wall thickness. The entire vessel has an eroded overall buff (5 YR 6/8) slip. This coloration is to a large degree due to the paste showing through and was probably lighter in its original condition. The interior base of the vessel had red (1Ø R 4/8 to more orange) multistroke on a cream background extending downward from a medial band (probably originally cream). The rest of the upper interior wall was slipped red. The exterior wall contained two circumferential black (1Ø YR 2/1) bands near the rim with design elements beneath them also in black. The design element consists of four circles with central dots arranged in a square with a single vertical line in the middle; there are four groupings of this design on the bowl. The paste is light buff (5 YR 6/6) in color and contains a variety of temper which includes black fragments measuring 2 mm by 1 mm, white-gray particles 1 mm in diameter, small "pebbles" 3

mm in diameter (sparse), and some calcite based on an HCL test.

The relationship between P.D. T3ØOO-1 and Str. T298 cannot be defined because its exact placement is unknown. While P.D. T3ØOO-1 may be part of an unexcavated burial, it is not certain that it is coeval with the platform. The placement of P.D. T3ØOO-1 may have preceded the building of Str. T298, may have been a purposeful deposit connected with an early version of the construction, or be may have been an incidental inclusion in the fill of a later platform. Whatever the case, Str. T298 was built no earlier than the Terminal Classic based on construction fill. Given the indication of Postclassic use, Str. T298 was likely constructed during Middle Postclassic times and P.D. T3ØOO-1 was probably inadvertantly included in the core fill.

Structure T297: Excavations 3ØLL and 3ØMM

Structure T297 is a 1Ø m by 8 m platform which rises about Ø.5 m above the ground surface. Excavation 3ØLL was placed in its summit and dug to bedrock, some 6Ø cm below the surface. Whereas the majority of the other structures in this area had been built up of an earthen core, Str. T297 contained a high percentage of fist-sized rocks in its brown soil matrix. While the structure itself was oriented approximately 3Ø degrees east of north, a 17 cm high wall resting directly on bedrock and having an orietation of

approximately 100 degrees east of north was revealed in the bottom of excv. 30LL. The stones (30 cm in length; 15 cm in width) in this lower wall were carefully cut and faced; the wall appeared to face south. The core matrix north of the wall was collected as Lot T30LL/4 and contained Preclassic (Kax) sherds; the later fill (Lot T30LL/3) south of the wall also contained only Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The 20 cm arbitrary level above the lower lots contained Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds as well as 1 flint chip and 6 obsidian blade fragments (Lot T30LL/2). The upper humus lot (T30LL/1) contained Late Classic (Pakoc) and a few Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics, 1 fragmentary obsidian blade, 1 flint biface ovate fragment, and 1 pottery end-notched oval. Aside for the wall on bedrock, buried under the later fill matrix, no other construction features were noted within Str. T297.

Excavation 30MM was placed 3 m northeast of Str. T297 and encountered a plaster floor at a depth of 12 cm and bedrock at a depth of 22 centimeters. The flooring was felt to be a part of a plaza surface which extended north and east of Str. T297. Only 1 eroded sherd was found above the plaster floor (Lot T30MM/1) while Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds were found beneath the surface and above bedrock (Lot T30MM/2). Based on this information it would appear that the floor was associated with the latest construction in the Str. T297 locus, thus explaining its

absence in association with the wall in excv. 3ØLL.

In summary, Str. T297 was built over an earlier construction, probably dating to the Preclassic. Structure T297 itself and its associated floor were probably built no earlier than the early Late Classic Period. This interpretation is based both on the sherd material within the fill as well as the fill's rocky composition in contrast to typical Postclassic constructions in the general vicinity. The locus appears to have been reused during the Postclassic.

Structure T3Ø8 and Platform:
Excavations 3ØS, 3ØU, 3ØV, and 3ØPP

Structure T3Ø8 is an 8 m long by 4 m wide mound which is situated on the eastern side of a 14 m by 16 m platform. Although Str. T3Ø8 itself was not penetrated, three excavations were placed into the summit of the platform and one was placed just east of Str. T3Ø8. A metate fragment (Lot T3ØV/3) was recovered on the surface near the northeast corner of the platform.

Excavation 3ØS was placed just west of Str. T3Ø8 and dug to a depth of 6Ø cm in two lots. Lot T3ØS/2 was collected for the lower stoney brown soil matrix which formed the core of the platform. It contained Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds and 1 piece of unidentified shell. The upper lot (T3ØS/1) was collected for the 5 cm thick humus layer and the underlying core; it contained Late Classic (Pakoc)

and many Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics. Excavation 30U was placed just east of Str. T308 and was dug to a depth of 20 centimeters. Nothing was recovered although the matrix which was dug into was very rocky.

Excavation 30V was placed "3 or 4" m to the south of the northern facing of the platform. The northern facing was evident on the surface and was composed of very large stones which ran east - west and formed a visible northwest corner with the western facing. The investigation was dug to 54 cm below the surface in two lots. The lower lot (T30V/2) was an arbitrary 32 cm level into a rocky brown core matrix and contained only Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The upper lot (T30V/1), which was entirely in humus, contained Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds.

Departing from the 1.5 m square format utilized for all other excavations in the vicinity of Ensenada Tayasal, excv. 30PP measured 1.5 m east-west by 2.9 m north-south. The investigation was placed "2 or 3" m east of the western platform facing and dug to a depth of 80 centimeters. No reason is given for the expansion of the size of the excavation. The lower 58 cm of the excavation contained the rocky fill matrix present in excv. 30S and excv. 30V. Two burials were also found within this lower matrix, both covered with a layer of stones. The lowest lot (T30PP/5) was collected for a depth of 61-80 cm below the surface; Bu. T30PP-2 (Lot T30PP/7) was located within its lower limits.

The fill exterior to this interment consisted only of Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds. Lot T3ØPP/3 was defined for the brown matrix above the lowest lot. The bottom of this lot was also equivalent to the base of Bu. T3ØPP-1 (Lot T3ØPP/4). Only Late and Terminal Classic (Hobo) sherds came from this level along with 5 flint chips. The upper fill lot (T3ØPP/2) from 21 to 4Ø cm below the surface included Late Classic (Hobo) and Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The humus (Lot T3ØPP/1), however, contained Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds (but no Late Classic), 1 flint chip, and 1 stone mano fragment as well as PD. T3ØPP-1 (Lot T3ØPP/6), which was believed to be a cache by the excavation supervisor.

Burial T3ØPP-2 (Figure 3-52)

Burial T3ØPP-2 was recovered from a depth of 8Ø to 82 cm below the surface in the northeast corner of excv. 3ØPP. Since no intrusive pit was evident and the interment was covered with large rocks "located within the core material," it is probable that Bu. T3ØPP-2 was placed at the time of the Str. T3Ø8 platform construction. The single individual in the burial was supine with its head to the north. While the sex of the individual could not be determined, the person was advanced in age at the time of death as the mandible evinced alveolar reabsorption. No caries or calculus were noted on the 4 teeth recovered. A single vessel accompanied the interment.

Object 1 (T3ØPP/7-2; Figure 3-54b): Probably Zacatel Cream Polychrome. A flat-based, flaring-walled bowl was inverted beneath the skull. The vessel was "killed" by a purposefully drilled hole in its bottom and was quite eroded when found. It has a 7.6 cm height, a 12.Ø cm basal diameter, a 13.2 cm rim diameter, and a Ø.5 to Ø.6 cm wall thickness. The interior and exterior rim of the vessel was slipped black (1Ø R 2.5/1). The upper interior wall of the bowl was red (1Ø R 4/8) slipped; the lower interior wall and base was slipped orange (5 YR 7/6), as was the exterior vessel wall. No design element is presently visible. The exterior base is slipped a very pale brown or cream (1Ø YR 8/3 - 8/4). The color of the paste was not examined in a fresh break, but resembles the orange slip color where it is exposed. Silt sized white particles are present in the paste and there is no calcite reaction to HCL.

Burial T3ØPP-2 is Late Classic (Hobo) in date based on its accompanying vessel. This dating is supported by its stratigraphic placement in excv. 3ØPP and the recovered sherd material in the matrix exterior to the interment.

Burial T3ØPP-1 (Figure 3-53)

Also in the northeast corner of excv. 3ØPP and almost directly over Bu. T3ØPP-1 was a supine interment with head to the south. The head and right arm of Bu. T3ØPP-1 actually rested 2Ø cm above the lower legs of Bu. T3ØPP-2

indicating a sucessive temporal placement of the two interments. The individual was accompaniedd by a single vessel which was inverted beneath the skull. The entire burial was covered with stones, a large shaped one being situated above the head and vessel. The burial is recorded as being within the fill of the platform and no intrusive cut for its placement was noted.

Based on the absence of a wear facet on the second molar, the individual may have been a young adult at death and was possibly a male baed on the massiveness of the skull. The upper and lower right teeth showed a heavy calculus build-up.

Object 1 (T3ØPP/4-1; Figure 3-54a): Pepet Incised: Variety Unspecified. A flat-based bowl with nearly vertical walls was inverted beneath the skull of the individual in Bu. T3ØPP-1. The rim of the vessel is flattened in some parts and rounded in others. A hole had been struck through its base. The bowl had a height of 6.9 to 7.Ø cm, a rim diameter of 11.5 cm, a basal diameter of 9.9 cm, and a Ø.5 to Ø.6 cm wall thickness. The vessel has a black slipped (1Ø YR 2/1) interior and a reddish-brown slipped exterior (5 YR 3/3 - 4/6). The unslipped exterior base is also a reddish brown (5 YR 5/6) color. Decoration of the vessel consists of incised double parallel lines beneath the rim and a single line above the base in between which are vertical incisions forming designs similar to those found on

the Pepet Incised vessel (Object 4) in Bu. T7B-4. The paste is yellowish red (5 YR 5/6 - 5/8) in color, but is incompletely oxidized so that the core is dark brown (1Ø YR 3/2). No calcite is present in the paste based on an HCL test. Inclusions do include, however, hematite particles generally 1 or 2 mm in diameter, but occasionally up to 5 mm in diameter, as well as yellow - white particles 1 mm in diameter, and gray particles of approximately the same size but more angular.

The associated vessel dates Bu. T3ØPP-1 to the Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo). This dating is reinforced by the interment's stratigraphic placement and the sherd content of the fill exterior to it. Burial T3ØPP-1 may have been deposited immediately after Bu. T3ØPP-2 during the construction of the platform. Alternatively, it may have been placed at a later time and may be intrusive to the original platform. This interpretation is supported by its placement almost on top of Bu. T3ØPP-2, implying that the location of Bu. T3ØPP-2 may have been forgotten.

Problematic Deposit T3ØPP-1

The larger part of a single vessel was found west of and on axis to Bus. T3ØPP-1 and T3ØPP-2 in the humus. The excavator designated this plate as a possible cache although this cannot be confirmed.

Object 1 (T3ØPP/6-7; Figure 3-54c): Tziche Polychrome:

Tziche Variety. A single, partial, large shallow plate with a notched flange at its exterior basal break ws found 1Ø cm beneath the surface in the western part of excv. 3ØPP. The vessel had a diameter of between 42 and 44 cm, a Ø.8 cm wall thickness, and a height of at least 6 centimeters. It is likely that the vessel had three bulbous, hollow supports. The flange extended Ø.4 cm from the vessel wall with the notches being cut back to the wall. Traces of red paint were visible along the lip of the vessel. Black (1Ø YR 2/1) slip was present on the exterior between the rim and the flanges and were recorded as possibly forming glyphs. The paste is reddish-yellow (5 YR 7/6 -6/6) and contains no calcite based on an HCL test. White inclusions, genrally silt-sized, but occsionally up to Ø.75 mm in diameter, are present in the paste.

While it is doubtful that PD. T3ØPP-1 represents a cache because of both its location in the humus lens and its incompleteness, its existence as other than such is difficult to explain. It may be that the plate had been left on the surface of the platform to be gradually encorporated in the humus followed by a subsequent Postclassic reoccupation of the locus. This would explain its presence on the platform, its Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) dating, and its incompleteness as well as account for the Postclassic materials which occur in the

same matrix.

Structure T3Ø8 and Platform Summary

The four excavations placed in the vicinity of Str. T3Ø8 revealed the existence of a large low platform which was probably constructed during Late Classic times. The western side of this platform may have housed a perishable Late Classic structure about the axis of which Bu. T3ØPP-1 and PD. T3ØPP-1 were located. The earlier Bu. T3ØPP-2 indicates that this axis was important even during the construction of the platform. The locus appears to have been abandoned after the Terminal Classic Period. Middle Postclassic peoples reocupied the locus and there may have been further construction on the Str. T3Ø8 platform during this period. There is no evidence of subsequent occupation of this structure-platform complex.

Structures T338, T339, and T34Ø:

Excavations 3ØA, 3ØB, & 3ØC

A series of three excavations were undertaken in the vicinity of the platform which supports Strs. T338, T339, and T34Ø. These three structures are located on the north, west, and south sides of the platform respectively. The initial excavation (excv. 3ØA) was undertaken slightly northeast of Str. T34Ø. Excavation 3ØA was carried to a total depth of 48 cm below the surface in two lots. No artifacts were recovered in either of these two lots (T3ØA/1; T3ØA/2) and the ceramics indicate a Late Classic

(Hobo) construction date. The investigator noted that very few stones occurred in excv. 30A in relation to the black-gray humus that was removed. In the northern extent of the pit, at a depth of 35 cm below the surface, an east-west facing was encountered composed of rocks 10 to 18 cm in size. The excavator felt that this may have represented a southern facing for the platform supporting Strs. T338 and T339, thus placing Str T340 south of the actual platform.

Excavation 30B was placed directly on top of Str. T338 and apparently produced the northern facing for the structure. Structure T338 itself was not penetrated, but the humus was stripped from its summit. Excavation was continued to a depth of 42 cm below the surface north of the exposed facing, evidently encountering fill containing earth and fist sized rocks. While this lower fill (Lot T30B/2) contained Preclassic (Kax) sherd material, the pottery (Lot T30B/1) in the humus was of both Preclassic (Kax) and Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) date and was associated with 2 obsidian blades and an obsidian scraper.

The final excavation, (excv. 30C) was located to the north of Str. T338 off the platform. Two distinct lens of earth were defined, an upper black humus layer (Lot T30C/1) and a lower tan matrix (Lot T30C/2). Bedrock was exposed 40 cm below the surface in the eastern portion of the investigation. Late Classic (early facet Hobo) sherds were

collected from the lower matrix and Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) ones from the upper layer; no other artifacts were found.

Structure T337: Excavations T30D and T30E

Two excavations were undertaken in the vicinity of Str. T337, one on the eastern side of the platform (excv. 30E) and one on the structure itself (excv. 30D). Structure T337 and its supporting platform is located east of the Str. T338 and Str. T339 platform and north of Strs. T336 and T335. Excavation 30D into Str. T337 uncovered no architecture. The excavator felt there was a chance that the test-pit may have been to the northeast of the actual structure. The excavation was carried to a depth of 40 cm in two lots. The lower brown fill layer (Lot T30D/2) contained early Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds, including part of a shallow plate (T30D/2-3) with glyphs painted on its interior border, and an obsidian blade fragment. The overlying humus layer (Lot T30D/1) contained Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds. The eastern excavation (excv. 30E) was taken to a depth of 50 cm and produced much rock in the lower 25 cm; it probably penetrated platform core. While the bottom lot was sterile, the upper lot (T30E/1) contained Preclassic (Kax) and early Late Classic (Pakoc) pottery.

Structures T333 and T334; Excavations 30F and 30G

South of Strs. T338 and T339 and southwest of Str. T335 is a platform which supports two side-by-side structures.

The eastern of these is Str. T334; the western is Str. T333. Two investigations were undertaken on either side of this platform. Excavation 3ØF was conducted north of the Str. T333 and Str. T334 platform and was carried to a depth of 55 cm in two lots. Few stones were noted in either the humus or the underlying brown earth. Artifactual material was sparse with sherds from the lower lot (T3ØF/2) dating to the Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) while those from the upper lot (T3ØF/1) represented eroded Late Classic (Hobo) material. Excavation 3ØG was dug south of the two structures to a depth of 25 cm and uncovered a single Preclassic (Kax) flanged sherd (Lot T3ØG/1). Continuous rock was encountered in excv. 3ØG 15 cm below the surface. The investigator felt that this indicated either the presence of a hidden structure or an extension of the platform supporting Strs. T333 and T334.

Structures T335 and T336: Excavations 3ØH and 3ØI

A plaza group comprised of Str. T335 to the west and Str. T336 to the north is located northeast of Strs. T333 and T334 and south of Str. T337. Two excavations were placed in this area, one south of Str. T336 (excv. 3ØH) and one northeast of the platform on which Str. T336 sits (excv. 3ØI). In excv. 3ØH, bedrock was encountered 1Ø to 15 cm below the surface in the western part of the pit. Only one sherd came from the lower lot (T3ØH/2) while the upper lot (T3ØH/1) contained largely Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1

obsidian blade fragment. Excavation 3ØI was dug to a depth of 55 cm in two lots. Much rock, some larger than 2Ø cm across, was uncovered at a 3Ø cm depth. Whether this rocky layer was natural or cultural in origin was not determined. Only 1 large body sherd was found beneath this rock layer (Lot T3ØI/2) while the pottery above it (Lot T3ØI/1) included Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds.

Summary of Investigations Near Ensenada Tayasal

As elsewhere at the site, investigations near Ensenada Tayasal showed slightly different spatial distributions of occupation for each temporal period. The investigations in northern lake-side Tayasal revealed a widespread Middle Postclassic occupation which overlay a more sparsely represented Preclassic and Late Classic occupation; however, the Postclassic occupation was not always indicated by large numbers of sherds. This area of the site does not appear to have been utilized extensively by Early Classic peoples.

Both northern platforms (Strs. T342 and T343) above Aguada Vitzil indicate possible Preclassic construction in the immediate vicinity. Three structures (T299, T3Ø7, T297) in the area southwest of Rancho Tayasal also evince Preclassic construction. In general, these structures are separated by a distance of about 5Ø meters. Late Classic construction was noted for one of the Aguada platforms (Str. T242) and four constructions south of Rancho Tayasal (Strs. T297, T298, T3Ø1, and the Str. 3Ø8 platform). However,

twelve structures (T297 to T301) in this same lake-side area give evidence of having been built or utilized during the Middle Postclassic. Constructions dating to the Middle Postclassic in this part of Tayasal generally had a dirt coring with little stone; this contrasts greatly with earlier constructions which make use of stone for fill. Two vacant terrain investigations (excv. 30T and excv. 30II) in this area also yielded evidence of Middle Postclassic occupation while one (excv. 30QQ) could not be dated to later than Late Classic times even though it was situated between two platforms with evidence of Postclassic use.

The lake shore vacant terrain investigations contrast with the high percentage of platform structures which appear to have been utilized during the Postclassic. Four lake-side vacant terrain investigations (excvs. 40A, 30K, 30N, and 30P) exhibit Late Classic material while three (excvs. 30J, 30M, 30O) exhibit only Preclassic sherds; none of the vacant terrain excavations near the lake shore and away from structures contained any Postclassic sherds.

In contrast to the lake-side excavations into platforms, investigations into constructions slightly more inland reveal an almost completely different temporal pattern. None of the archaeologically tested inland platforms northeast of the previously discussed structures are Postclassic in construction or use. Terminal Classic material was recovered from Strs. T338, T339 and T340 and

may indicate that these inland platforms were occupied at that time. While not directly indicated, it is further possible that certain of the structures yielding Late Classic pottery in the inland test operations continued to be utilized during the Terminal Classic without significant debris build up. Almost all the inland excavations produced Late Classic pottery, implying that there was likely a widespread Late Classic occupation in this vicinity. Preclassic occupation in this area is more difficult to pin-point, particularly since most of the diagnostic Preclassic pottery occured mixed in lots with later Early Classic or Late Classic sherds. While the presence of Preclassic sherds in many of the excavations indicates the probability of Preclassic occupation somewhere in this inland area, there are only two structures (Strs. T336 and T338) with primarily unmixed Preclassic lots, possibly indicative of Preclassic construction in the vicinity. Thus, while the lake-side constructions demonstrate a prevalent Middle Postclassic occupation, the predominant inland occupation in northern Tayasal appears to have been during the Late - Terminal Classic Period with no subsequent reoccupation.

In general, it would appear that the northern part of Tayasal saw intensive use during the Late Preclassic, Late Classic, and Middle Postclassic Periods. Artifactually, the flint biface elongates which occur in the lower levels of

the various excavations, may indicate the exploitation of the low lying land which occurs here for specific agricultural purposes prior to the Postclassic Period. It may be that a small Middle Postclassic village was located along the shore of Lake Peten in this part of the site. The Middle Postclassic occupation in this part of the site is characterized by its proximity to the lake shore as well as the use and discard of large amounts of obsidian (and very little flint) and the use of dirt fills for construction core.

INVESTIGATIONS IN NORTHWEST TAYASAL

A series of small test-excavations were placed in four separate areas in Northwest Tayasal under the supervision of Douglas Hancock (excvs. 34, 35, and 41) and Stan Loten (excvs. 18 and 22) during July and August 1971. The majority of these excavations were within cleared milpas and involved a combination of vacant terrain testing as well as structural penetration in order to gain an idea of the dating of occupation in these areas. In general, all tests in this part of the site were 1.5 m square, and excavated in arbitrary levels of 20 cm unless construction features were encountered; the upper level usually represented the natural humus layer.

Structure T141: Excavations 22A and 22B

Based on its surface configuration, Str. T141 appeared to be a very small structure measuring 4.0 m by 4.5 m with a height of 0.3 meters. The building was about 50 m from the lake and just west of the larger platform labeled Str. T152. It was about 5 m above the 1971 lake level. Structure T141 occured in an area which was believed by the supervisor to be a "zone of several small structures," none of which were mapped. A surface collection (Lot T44G/1) was made in 1971 from a rocky outcrop projecting into the water on the shore north of this area; it included Late Classic (Hobo) and Postclassic (Kauil) ceramics.

Excavation 22A is recorded as having been a north -

south trench through Str. T141; its exact dimensions are not given. Two lots were assigned for this investigation, the upper one (Lot T22A/1) extending from the surface to the top of boulders which occurred at a level between 30 to 60 cm below the ground level. A lower "core" lot (T22A/1) was collected for material from among the boulders. The upper lot contained Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), Early Postclassic (Chilcob), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds (including plumbate); non-pottery artifacts included 1 Late Classic figurine fragment, 1 pottery pellet, 1 possible pottery pendant, 2 ceramic censer fragments, 1 flint chip, 1 partial obsidian blade, 1 stone mano fragment, 1 flint biface ovate, and unidentified animal bone. The lower core lot contained Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), Late Classic (Hobo) and Postclassic (Chilcob) sherds as well as 1 fragmentary obsidian blade, 2 ceramic censer fragments, 1 pottery disc with a central perforation, 1 unidentified pottery artifact, and a modern housetile (which was discarded). Excavation 22B was a test-pit placed immediately south of Str. T141 and dug to a depth of 40 cm in a single lot (T22B/1). It contained eroded Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds and 1 fragmentary obsidian blade.

The mixed collection of artifacts from these two investigations implies a construction date for Str. T141 no earlier than the Early Postclassic. The presence of a piece

of modern house tile and the boulder construction core (which is not typical of Postclassic construction at Tayasal) suggest the possibility that the construction may actually have been the foundation for a modern building.

Excavations 18F and 18G

Excavation 18G was a test-pit located 40 m almost due south of Str. T141. The pit was dug to a depth of 60 cm in three lots, the lower one containing no cultural material. The intermediate lot (T18G/2) was assigned for artifacts occuring 17 cm beneath the humus to a depth of 38 cm in a matrix thought to represent the coring for a structure. Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Yaxcheel), Late Classic (Hobo), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds were recovered from this matrix as well as a pottery figurine fragment. The humus lot (T18G/1) contained Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds and 1 partial obsidian blade.

Excavation 18F was a test-pit located 10 m south of excv. 18G. It was dug to a depth of 70 cm in an upper 30 cm lot and a lower 40 cm lot as no identifiable structure was associated with this locus. The lower lot (T18F/2) contained 8 eroded and undated body sherds, while the upper lot (T18F/1), from a black dirt matrix, contained Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds.

Structure T389

Structure T389 is a large amorphous platform rising about 0.5 m and located about 15 m north of the northeast

corner of Str. T152. Two test-pits were placed into its summit and one was placed just southeast. Excavation 34B was located approximately in the center of the Str. T389 summit and was dug to a depth of about 80 cm at which point an almost complete vessel was encountered. The upper 20 cm of humus (Lot T34B/1) contained Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics as well as 2 pottery figurine fragments (one of Postclassic date), 1 centrally perforated pottery disc fragment, 1 ceramic censer fragment (probably Postclassic), 1 obsidian chip, and 1 obsidian blade. A plaster floor was encountered at a depth of 30 centimeters. The lot (T34B/2) from a gray matrix above the floor included Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds, an unclassified flint artifact, 1 fragmentary flint biface ovate, 1 obsidian chip, and 3 flint chips. The 6 cm thick floor which was recovered was found only in the southern third of the investigation. Immediately beneath the upper plaster surface was another 6 cm thick floor. An obvious cut line through both of the floorings was found in the southwestern corner of excv. 34B. The fill matrix beneath the two floors consisted of stones 8 to 10 cm in diameter intermixed with smaller rocks. It contained mostly Preclassic (Kax) sherds with a few Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) ones as well as 1 flint chip (Lots T34B/3 and T34B/4). A nearly complete vessel was found in the northeast corner of the excavation in this rock matrix.

Problematic Deposit T34B-1

A partial Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) vessel was recovered at a depth of 8Ø cm in excv. 34B in what would otherwise be considered a Preclassic or possibly Early Classic fill matrix. According to the field notes, the vessel was not intrusive to the fill and may thus be considered to date the construction of the upper two floors to the Terminal Classic Period. This also serves as yet another lesson on the problems of dating constructions by sherds from fill contexts. What P.D. T34B-1 represents is unknown, but it is possible that further excvation in the vicinity may have yielded skeletal remains from a burial. Based on the large amount of Preclassic sherds in the fill, it is unlikely that the plate was accidently included in the core.

Object 1 (T34B/4-1; Figure 3-55): Leona Red-on-Orange or Lombriz Orange Polychrome. An eroded and partial flat-based, flaring-walled, tripod plate forms the total content of P.D. T34B-1. The rim of the vessel appears flattened, but is actually slightly rounded. The supports are bulbous and have two laterally slashed vents. The plate has a height of 9.5 cm, a basal diameter of 2Ø.7 cm, a rim diameter of 26.6 cm, and a Ø.9 cm wall thickness. Traces of a red (1Ø R 6/8 - 5/8) slip occur on the rim and interior of the vessel while traces of an orange slip (2.5 YR 6/8 - 5/8) occur on the exterior vessel wall. The supports appear

never to have never been slipped and are a very pale brown color (1Ø YR 7/4). The paste is reddish-yellow (5 YR 7/6 - 6/6) and contains no calcite based on an HCL test. Inclusions in the paste include 1 mm white particles, silt-sized white particles, and Ø.25 mm black particles.

Excavation 34A was also placed into the summit of Str. T389 about 5 m northwest of excv. 34B. Unlike excv. 34B, excv. 34A did not yield any evidence of construction although it was clearly located within the limits of the structure. It was excavated to a depth of 6Ø cm in 3 arbitrary levels of 2Ø cm each. All three lots contained Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) pottery in a gray soil matrix. The lowest lot (T34A/3) contained no artifacts other than sherds while the humus lot (T34A/1) contained a single obsidian blade fragment. The intermediate lot (T34A/2) contained 2 partial obsidian blades, 1 obsidian projectile point, 1 flint chip, and 1 whole and 1 partial flint biface blade.

Excavation 34C was placed about 3 m east of Str. T389 almost on the center-line for the platform. The test-pit was excavated to 6Ø cm below the surface in three distinct lots. The lowest lot (T34C/3), composed of a gray soil matrix, was between 4Ø and 6Ø cm deep; it yielded Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds, 9 flint chips, and 1 flint biface ovate. The intermediate lot (T34C/2) was

in a tan matrix 25 to 40 cm below the surface. Sherds in it were Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), and Late Classic (Hobo); also in this lot were 13 obsidian blade fragments, 1 piece of a ceramic censer, 1 unidentified fragment of cranial bone, 1 unidentified ceramic artifact, 1 pottery disc, and 3 modified shells. The upper humus lot (T34C/1) yielded primarily Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds, but also included Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), and Late Classic (Hobo) ceramics as well as 1 Postclassic censer fragment, 1 unclassified ceramic artifact, 2 flint chips, 2 flint cores, 2 flint biface ovates, and 1 partial biface elongate.

Structure T389 presents a very complicated history of occupation. In spite of the exclusively Preclassic and Early Classic core material sealed beneath the buried plaster floors in the center of the platform, P.D. P34B-1 appears to date these constructions to the Terminal Classic Period. This interpretation is strengthened by the existence of a separate tan lens in excv. 34C (Lot 2), which is exterior to the original structure core for Str. T389 and may be either interpreted as originating from an eroded flooring (probably of Late Classic date) or from scattered occupation refuse. This lens is stratigraphically overlain by a Middle Postclassic refuse deposit, indicating use of the Str. T389 locus during this later period. These Middle Postclassic peoples apparently expanded the Str. T389

platform to the north with a dirt fill (as indicated by excv. 34A). Based on the available data, it is not possible to determine whether a hiatus existed between the Terminal Classic and Middle Postclassic constructions at the Str. T389 locus. No Historic occupation was recovered in the vicinity of Str. T389.

Excavations 34D, 34E, 34F, and 34G

Four test-pits were placed in vacant terrain near Str. T389. Excavation 34D was located 70 m northwest of Str. T389 along the western edge of a milpa. Its total depth was 40 cm and two lots were defined. Although the lot (T34D/1) was unavailable for analysis in 1977, Postclassic sherds were noted by the excavator as coming from the humus, which also produced 1 flint biface blade, 1 pottery pellet, 1 unidentified animal bone, 1 piece of metal (Historic), 4 obsidian blade fragments, and 1 pottery figurine mold. The lower lot (T34D/2), which was defined for a gray soil matrix, yielded Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) sherds, 1 unmodified shell, and 1 partial obsidian blade. Excavation 34E was placed 100 m north of Str. T389 and was terminated at a depth of 40 cm, the lower 10 cm of which were sterile. Only pottery was recovered from this test-pit. The excavator believed that the rocky matrix below the surface represented the core for a buried structure. Sherds from both Lots T34E/1 and T34E/2 dated from the Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Cocahmut). Excavation 34G was a test-pit

located 90 m northeast of Str. T389. Nothing was found in the topsoil or in the clayey soil beneath the humus. Excavation 34F was placed 105 m east of Str. T389 and dug to a depth of 40 cm; the lower 10 cm of gray matrix was sterile. Other than Preclassic (Kax) sherds, no artifacts were recovered in both the humus (T34F/1)or the lower gray matrix (T34F/2) lots.

While it is difficult to assess the use of the Str. T389 locus based upon these four test pits, possible Preclassic use of this vicinity may be reflected in excv. 34F. If the excavator's comments are correct, excv. 34D exposed the remains of Postclassic and possibly Terminal Classic occupation. Excavation 34E produced lots of mixed Preclassic and Postclassic sherds; as there was no clear Preclassic level, it is probable that this material suggests Postclassic use of this vicinity. In general, the outlying test operations reflect the general construction and use history derived from excavation into Str. T389.

Structure T386: Excavation 35C

Structure T386 is a line of stone construction located on a low platform approximately 250 m north of the Tayasal Str. Gr. 30. Neither Str. T386 nor the platform it rests on were precisely placed on the Tayasal site map in 1971; this complex is placed on the present map based upon the parameters defined in the 1971 descriptions. Excavation 35C, which was placed on the summit of Str. T386, was

located 28 m north of the Tayasal - San Miguel Path and was dug to a 50 cm depth in two lots. A well preserved plaster floor was found, but not penetrated, at the bottom of excv. 35C. A tan soil matrix lay directly above the floor (Lot T35C/2) and included Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1 stucco fragment. The excavator noted that this lower lens was not core material for Str. T386, which he viewed as having been constructed at a much later date. The core material for Str. T386 rested above the tan layer, was 20 cm thick, and resembled humus in its composition. The lot (T35C/1) collected for what was believed to be the core matrix for the low Str. T386 platform contained only a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds. Based on the recovered sample, it is difficult to date Str. T386, but the evidence suggests the Preclassic era.

Structure T387: Excavation 35A

Structure T387 is located on the western side of a 25 m wide platform. The substructure measures 4 m by 8 m and is located some 13 m north of the Tayasal - San Miguel path. Excavation 35A, which was located just east of Str. T387, was also approximately 35 m east of excv. 35C. The investigation was dug to a depth of 60 cm with the lower 20 cm being sterile. A rocky tan-colored matrix was found 20 cm below the surface and thought to represent a decomposed floor; it contained Preclassic (Kax) sherds (Lot T35A/2). The upper humus lot (T35A/1) also yielded Preclassic (Kax)

sherds as well as 1 obsidian blade fragment, 1 flint biface ovate, and 1 polishing stone. While Str. T387 cannot be firmly dated by this investigation, excv. 35A suggests that the area was occupied during the Preclassic Period.

Structure T388: Excavation 35B

Structure T388 is a platform which measures at least 50 m from east to west and is located 7 m east of the platform supporting Str. T387. Excavation 35B was placed on the summit of Str. T388, approximately 37 m east of excv. 35A. The investigation was dug to a depth of 60 cm in three 20 cm lots. The lowest lot (T35B/3), in a brown soil matrix, was sterile while the intermediate lot (T35B/2), also in a brown soil matrix, yielded a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The latter lot was not considered by the excavator to have originated from the core of the structure. The upper lot (T35B/1), although humus, was believed to have served as an earthen fill for the platform; it contained Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. If the Postclassic sherds were in fact found in construction fill, then Str. T388 is a Postclassic Period construction.

Excavations 35D, 35E, and 35F

Three test-pits were placed in the vacant terrain north of Strs. T386, T387, and T388. Excavation 35D was 70 m northwest of the 1.5 m deep gully separating the Str. T387 platform from Str. T388. Although 50 cm deep, this excavation encountered neither artifacts nor construction

features. Excavation 35E was 5Ø m due north of the gully and, again, contained no artifacts or cultural features; it was discontinued at 3Ø cm below the surface. Excvation 35F, located 35 m northeast of the gulley, yielded no sherds but did produce a single obsidian blade fragment in the lower part of its 3Ø cm depth (Lot T35F/2). There is no evidence from these three test-pits to indicate that the area north of Strs. T386, T387, and T388 and south of Str. T161 was anciently occupied.

Structure T384: Excavation 41A

Structure T384 is a small 7 m by 8 m platform located approximately 5Ø m north of Str. T153 in the southern reaches of the large platform labeled Str. T152. Although the building was not indicated on the 1971 Tayasal map, it was recorded as being 1ØØ m from the Tayasal - San Miguel Path and ca. 27Ø m from the lake shore, allowing it to be placed on the map with reasonable accuracy. A single test-pit, excv. 41A, was placed near the southeast corner of the structure summit and dug to a depth of 6Ø cm in 3 arbitrary 2Ø cm lots. All of the lots were noted as deriving from core for Str. T384 even though the lowest lot (T41A/3) was in a gray matrix, the intermediate lot (T41A/2) was in a brown matrix, and the upper lot (T41A/1) was in a black matrix noted as having little topsoil. No definable construction or artifacts other than fill sherds were noted in the excavation. As all the lots contained intermixed

Postclassic (Cocahmut) and Preclassic (Kax) sherds, Str. T384 construction and use should minimally be Middle Postclassic in date.

Excavation 41B

Excavation 41B was a test-pit placed ca. 10 m north of Str. T384 and 23 m west of the southwest corner of Str. T383. The excavation was dug to a depth of 60 cm in 3 arbitrary levels of 20 cm each; at this point a poorly preserved plaster floor was encountered. No sherds or other artifacts were encountered in the 20 cm of rocky core matrix which directly overlay the floor (Lot T41B/3). The brown matrix (Lot T41B/2) above this was largely earth with few stones and a scattering of Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The upper humus lot (T41B/1) yielded Preclassic (Kax) and Late - Terminal Classic (Hobo) sherds. Thus, excv. 41B shows evidence of a Late - Terminal Classic final use of the vicinity, of an eroded construction of possible Preclassic date, and of an earlier, undated construction below the unpenetrated floor.

Structure T385: Excavation 41C

Structure T385 is located approximately 50 m east of Str. T384 and is a low, 5 m wide building with its long axis (10 m) running east-west. It is situated on the northern edge of a platform or frontal terrace which extends for 10 m to the building's south. Excvation 41C, a test-pit, was placed immediately south of Str. T385 into the platform.

This was excavated to 6Ø cm below the surface; a 1Ø cm thick plastered floor was penetrated at a depth of 4Ø centimeters. Cultural material from beneath this surface (Lot T41C/3) was restricted to Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1 Preclassic figurine or adorno head. The brown matrix matrix above this floor was noted as "very thick with sherds," all dating to the Late - Terminal Classic (Hobo) Period (Lot T41C/2). Whether these sherds were fill or use-related is not indicated; the description indicates the possibility that they may have been fill since the sherds are noted for the entire brown matrix. The humus layer (Lot T41C/1) was also packed with Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) sherds as well as 1 Late Classic figurine fragment. In considering the date of construction and use of Str. T385, a cautionary note must be interjected from Santa Rita, however, where Str. 81 (D. Chase 1982: 296-297) shows a similar instance of dense Terminal Classic sherd deposits; however, in this case these were used as fill in a clearly Late Postclassic building. Based on the density of and consistent date of the material in the two lots above the plaster surface, however, it would be very surprising if Str. T385 was not constructed and used in the Late or Terminal Classic era. The flooring upon which Str. T385 rests, however, could be Preclassic in date based upon the recovered data..

Summary of Investigations in Northwest Tayasal

The excavations in the northwestern part of Tayasal

suggest that further work in this area would yield information on Preclassic, Late - Terminal Classic, Middle Postclassic, and probably Historic Period occupation. There is a relatively large amount of Terminal Classic material in this part of the site when compared to the northern and north-central parts of Tayasal (with the exception of Str. Gr. 36). In general, this sector of the site would appear to be lacking occupation in the Early Classic, early Late Classic, Early Postclassic, and Late Postclassic Periods.

INVESTIGATIONS IN WEST TAYASAL

The area immediately bordering the Tayasal Main Group to its northwest and west has been designated West Tayasal. The southern limit of this area has been arbitrarily defined by the Tayasal Aguada. The northern portion of this sector is delineated by the Str. T151 platform. West Tayasal consists of low sloping terrain; it is covered with platforms and terraces. Within this area, Str. T111, Str. T112, and Str. Gr. 34 were intensively investigated. Structure Group 34 has been treated in a preceding section while Strs. T111 and T112 are presented immediately following the West Tayasal test operations. These test excavations, undertaken in both structures and platforms, usually employed 1.5 m square test-pits excavated by arbitrary levels (unless cultural features were encountered). All of the smaller investigations in West Tayasal were supervised by Stan Loten during July 1971.

Structure T142: Excavations 27A and 27L

Structure T142 is a low building measuring 13 m (north - south) by 7 m (east - west). It is situated on the western side of the same platform which supports Str. T140 13 m to the south. Excavation 27A was placed in the summit of Str. T142 near the eastern end of its east - west axis and was dug to a depth of 50 cm in two lots. The lower lot (T27A/2) was defined for core fill between 20 to 50 cm below the summit. This lot contained Preclassic (Kax), Early

Classic (Hoxchunchan), Late Classic (Hobo), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. The upper lot (T27A/1) consisted of mixed core and humus. It contained a large amount of Middle and Late Postclassic (Cocahmut and early facet Kauil) material as well as a few Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds. Other artifacts from Lot T27A/1, and perhaps indicative of the use of Str. T142, inluded 1 ceramic pestle, 3 Middle to Late Postclassic pottery figurine fragments, 1 ceramic censer fragment, 1 flint chip, and 3 partial obsidian blades.

Excavation 27L was placed 5 m north of Str. T142 into the supporting platform. Its total depth of 55 cm was reached in three lots. Excavation indicated that excv. 27L may have penetrated a northern extension of Str. T142 not visible on the surface. The lowest lot (T27L/3) from a depth of 35 to 55 cm beneath the ground surface was a core matrix containing Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds. The intermediate lot (T27L/2), from 15 to 30 cm below the surface, produced a Preclassic figurine fragment and pottery dating from the Preclassic (Kax) through the Postclassic (Cocahmut). The upper humus lot included mostly Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds with a few Late Classic (Hobo) ones as well.

While excavation points toward a Middle Postclassic construction date for Str. T142, its supporting platform appears to have been constructed at an earlier time, perhaps

during the Early Classic. Artifacts encountered in excavation 27L suggest Middle and Late Postclassic use of Str. T142; the presence of only 1 censer sherd in the pottery in combination with the pestle, might indicate that the structure was primarily domestic in function.

Structure T140: Excavations 27B and 27C

Structure T140 occupies the southwest corner of the same platform that supports Str. T142. The low mound measured 13 m by 6 m with the long axis being north - south. Although the structure itself was not penetrated, two investigations were dug just exterior to it. Excavation 27B was placed 2 m east of the center of the building and dug to a depth of 30 cm in two 15 cm lots. The lowest lot (T27B/2) was not sealed, but was thought to represent platform construction core; it yielded Preclassic (Kax) sherds, 3 flint chips, 1 flint core, and 1 flint biface ovate. The upper humus lot contained Preclassic (Kax), and Late - Terminal Classic (Hobo) sherds (including 4 pieces of Tohil Plumbate) as well as 3 flint chips, 2 partial obsidian blades, and 2 bone fragments (possibly human). A few Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds were also present in this upper lot, but not in the abundance found on the summit of Str. T142.

Excavation 27C was located 3 m northeast of the northeast corner of Str. T140. Material collected from the platform core at a depth of 30 to 50 cm beneath the surface

included Preclassic (Kax) sherds, 1 unmodified shell, 1 stone mano fragment, and 1 flint chip (Lot T27C/2). The upper humus lot (T27C/1) included Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (early facet Hobo) sherds, 1 flint biface ovate fragment, 1 piece of tortois shell, and 4 flint chips as well as 1 Paxcaman Red Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherd (out of 22Ø sherds).

These investigations indicate that platform construction in this vicinity took place during the Preclassic or later; no early Classic sherds were found in construction core as were in the vicinity of Str. T142. The majority of the sherds encountered in the level above the platform fill could be dated to the Late - Terminal Classic Period. These suggest Terminal Classic use of the platform in this area; the proximity of these tests to Str. T14Ø may be taken as indicative of its construction and use dates; however, this can not be verified without additional excavation.

Excavations 18H and 27R

Two test-pits were placed north of the platform supporting Strs. T14Ø and T142. Excavation 18H was 16 m northwest of the platform. It was excavated in two arbitrary levels of 2Ø cm to a total depth of 4Ø centimeters. The excavation was halted at bedrock. The lower lot (T18H/2) contained only Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1 intact miniature stone mortar. The upper lot included

Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), Late Classic (early facet Hobo), and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as 7 obsidian blades. No evidence for any sort of construction activity was encountered.

Excavation 27R was placed 5 m north of the platform and yielded a buried Preclassic structure and burial ca. 25 cm below the humus. The lowest lot (T27R/3), from 26 to 50 cm beneath the ground surface and exterior to the burial (Lot T27R/4) contained Preclassic (Kax) material from what is described as construction core. The lots above this matrix contained Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds; Postclassic sherds were not, however, abundant. No other artifacts were recovered from the upper lot (T27R/1). The intermediate lot (T27R/2) excavated from a depth of 15 to 26 cm below ground level, yielded 1 intact stone celt and 1 ceramic censer fragment. Based on the burial (described below) and pottery in the lower lot, it would appear the buried construction was Preclassic in date. It is possible that much of the hidden building may have been removed for use as fill in the later constructions which occur in West Tayasal. No further information is available on the Preclassic construction which housed Bu. T27R-1.

Burial T27R-1

Burial T27R-1 was found within the core of a buried platform encountered in excv. 27R. Objects associated with the interment were found at depths of from 28 to 50 cm below

the ground surface. It is unknown whether Bu. T27R-1 was sealed in the core of the buried construction or was intruded into it. As the construction was not further investigated, it is likewise not known whether this burial was located on the structural axis or in another location.

The skeletal remains were placed in the larger of two ceramic vessels; Object 1 was capped by Object 2. The bones present included a complete skull and all the long bones; however, the ribs, scapula, pelvis and vertebrae all were missing. Whether this was due to poor preservation of these parts or to the selective deposition of skeletal material cannot be determined. The excavator does not describe the burial as either articulated or dis-articulated and no plan was drawn. Based on the mastoid processes, the individual was male. Wear on the teeth indicates an age at death of between 25 and 35. The upper incisors were filed (from left to right, following Romero 1958: A4, F1, C7, C7). The lower molars contained bucal caries; there was a slight build-up of calculus on the lower canines and premolars. A series of smaller artifacts were found with the skeletal remains inside Object 1. These are discussed below. The excavator recorded the upper vessel (Object 2) as containing "1 thin, fine, obsidian blade," but this does not appear to have been retained for analysis. Burial T27R-1 can be dated to the Preclassic (Kax) Period based on its accompanying items.

Object 1 (T27R/4-1; Figure 3-56b): Sierra Red: Sierra

Variety. A large inverted dish contained the human remains. The cataloguer estimated that half the vessel was present and that there also existed "many essentially unrestorable sherds." The rim has two shallow grooves on its interior side. The dish has an estimated rim diameter of 40 cm, an estimated basal diameter of 24 cm, and an estimated height of 16 centimeters. The wall thickness is approximately 1 centimeter. Except for the unslipped (7.5 YR 7/4 - 8/6) exterior base, the vessel is entirely red slipped (10 R 4/8 - 5/8). The paste is incompletely oxidized with a dark yellowish brown core (10 YR 3/4 -4/4 - 5/4) in a standard reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) matrix. An HCL test revealed that calcite is present and represented by yellow inclusions measuring 1 mm by 0.5 mm; red inclusions 1 mm in diameter and angular white inclusions 0.5 mm in diameter are also present.

Object 2 (T27R/4-5; Figure 3-56a): Possibly Sierra Red: Sierra Variety. A thick-walled outflaring-rim, constricted upper-wall bowl was placed upright above the body and barely beneath what may have been the upper surface of the Preclassic structure (assuming no later fill robbing). The bowl has a rim diameter of 14 cm, a basal diameter of 11 cm, a height of 10.6 cm, and a wall thickness of from 0.8 to 1.2 centimeters. Except for traces of red slip on the base of the bowl, the vessel appeared to be unslipped. It was not available for detailed analysis in 1979.

Object 3 (T27R/4-3): A pearly oyster hinge fragment was located beneath the head of the Bu. T27R-1 individual within Object 1. The fragment was Ø.1 cm thick, 2.1 cm in width, and 4.1 cm in length.

Object 4 (T27R/4-4a to e): What appears to be the remnants of a jadeite and shell mosaic assemblage was found over the frontal bone of the skull. This consisted of three shaped shell fragments and two jade pieces still containing inlaid shell. One of the shell fragments (T27R/4-4d) was a long narrow piece measuring 3.Ø by Ø.4 by Ø.4 cm; another (T27R/4-4e) was rectangular in shape and measured 1.2 by 2.Ø by Ø.2 cm; the third (T27R/4-4c) had a chevron shape and measured 2.6 by 2.7 by 1.Ø centimeters. The remaining two pieces were of dark mottled greenstone, recorded as being "very poor quality jade." Traces of what was probably an adhesive was visible in the grooves of both pieces as a "yellowish crumbly material." One (T27R/4-4a) was fragmentary, but had originally been oval in shape (2.1 by 2.3 by Ø.6 cm) with a flat back and rounded front which contained an inlaid rectangle of shell along the long axis, beneath which were two circular grooves Ø.Ø3 cm deep which had probably once held inlays of other material (hematite?). The other piece (T27R/4-4b) was of a similar shape (1.9 by 2.Ø by Ø.6 cm) and contained two circular holes Ø.Ø4 cm deep which had been conically drilled. One of these holes still contained its shell inlay. A Ø.Ø4 cm deep grooved chevron

intruded from the edge of the piece to form a tip between the two holes. The exact relationship between the two presumed jadeite and three shell pieces cannot be defined. Their positioning in the forehead area led the cataloguer to hypothesize that these objects may have formed a "fillet" of some sort.

Object 5 (T27R/4-7; T27R/4-8a to 1, T27R/4-9): One quartz crystal, twelve obsidian crescents, and one rounded shell object were discovered intermixed with the bones of Bu. T27R-1 in 1977. The quartz crystal has a height of Ø.6 cm and a diameter of Ø.3 cm; the rounded shell has its edges beveled, is Ø.8 cm thick, 3.5 cm in length and 2.7 cm in width; the twelve obsidian crescents vary from Ø.9 by Ø.85 by Ø.Ø3 cm to 1.3 by 2.1 by Ø.Ø5 cm and are generally finely chipped along one edge to make it convex in appearance while the other side is often slightly concave. A suggested function for the quartz crystal, obsidain eccentrics, and rounded shell piece is that they may have served as a shaman's divination kit (cf. Dutton and Hobbs 1943: 55).

The wealth of items accompanying the individual in Bu. T27R-1 was not expected given its location in the northern periphery of the site in a vacant terrain excavation. The construction with which Bu. T27R-1 is associated must have been quite low; little else can be said about it as its dimensions and orientation are unknown. The interment

clearly dates to the Late Preclassic. Its existence may shed light on the nearly universal occurrence of Preclassic sherds at Tayasal and on the type of excavation strategy which might best uncover Preclassic occupation. Further investigation of the Preclassic settlement of Tayasal, which must have been substantial, would likely reveal a highly developed center and a complex social structure for this era. Based on the test operations, it may be further suggested that the epicenter for Late Preclassic Tayasal was concentrated either in the vicinity of Str. T256 or possibly of the Str. T65 area.

Excavations 27K and 27Q

Two test-pits were placed to the east of Str. T14Ø in an attempt to find datable cultural features in this vacant area. Excavation 27K was placed 6Ø m east of Str. T14Ø and was dug to a depth of 5Ø cm at which point bedrock was reached. The excavator referred to this bedrock as having been "leveled." A line of stones running north-south was found in the southeastern corner of the excavation at an unknown depth below the surface. The wall was faced on its eastern side indicating that the majority of the material recovered in the lower lot of excv. 27K was obtained from within the core (or beneath) a buried structure. The relationship between the wall and bedrock was not defined. The lower lot (T27K/2) came from a depth of from 2Ø to 5Ø cm below the ground surface and yielded Preclassic (Kax) sherds

and 1 flint chip. The upper humus lot (T27K/1) also contained only Preclassic (Kax) sherds as well as 2 obsidian blade fragments. The wall and the construction that it represents in excv. 27K would, therefore, appear to date to the Preclassic.

Excavation 27Q was placed 80 m southeast of Str. T140 and 35 m northeast of Str. T144 (26 m southeast of excv. 27K). It was excavated in two lots in what appeared to be a continuous dark soil matrix to a depth of 85 cm; no construction features were found and only a very few artifacts were encountered. Lot T27Q/1, from a depth of 70 to 85 cm below the ground level, included Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1 fragment of a flint biface elongate. The upper lot (T27Q/1) produced Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds as well as 1 flint biface ovate fragment and 1 flint biface blade. In general, the material from excv. 27Q is indicative of a gradual accumulation of soil in this vicinity along with stray artifacts.

Structure T150: Exccavations 18E, 27M, and 27N

Structure T150 is a long low platform west of Strs. T140, T142, and T143 and north of T111. Surface indications suggested that the platform was some 100 m in length and may have been associated with a chultun (Ch. 4) on its eastern side. Structure T150 was investigated by three test-pits placed into its summit. The northernmost of these test-pits, excv. 18E, ws located approximately 25 m south of

the northern limit of Str. T15Ø. Excavation 18E was dug to a depth of 4Ø cm in a single lot (T18E/1) which contained Preclassic (Kax) and early Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds as well as an obsidian scraper and an obsidian core. A line-of-stones, not visible from the surface, ran across the investigation from southwest to northeast; it was not possible to determine which way it faced and no associated floors were noted. The depth of the wall was not recorded by the excavator.

Excavation 27N was located 2Ø m southeast of excv. 18E and was dug to a depth of 45 cm in three arbitrary 15 cm lots. Nothing was retained from the lowest lot (T27N/3). Preclassic (Kax) and early Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds were collected in the upper two lots. Lot T27N/2 also included a non-human scapula fragment, while the upper lot (T27N/1) ylielded 1 pottery pendant and 1 other unclassified ceramic artifact.

Excavation 27M was placed 31 m southwest of excv. 27N and 25 m north of the southern termination of Str. T15Ø along its eastern edge, but still on the summit of the platform. This investigation was dug to a 47 cm depth, producing only pottery. The lowest lot (T27M/3), from 32 to 47 cm beneath the ground surface, contained Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds as did Lot T27M/2 (15 to 32 cm below the surface) and the upper topsoil lot (T27M/1). No evidence of construction was encountered.

Based upon these three investigations it would appear likely that Str. T150 was built and used during the Early Classic Period.

Structure T32: Excavations 27T, 27U, and 27W

Structure T32 is a very low structure located approximately 40 m southwest of Str. T111; it is supported by a slightly larger raised platform. Str. T32 measures 11 m (north - south) by 5 m (east - west). Three test-pits were placed in the vicinity of the structure. Excavation 27T ws placed just west of Str. T32 on the platform and in line with the east-west axis of the building. Excavation 27U was placed just east of Str. T32 on the platform and slightly north of its east-west axis. Excavation 27W was placed on the summit on the east-west axis.

Excavation 27T ws dug to a depth of 55 cm in three lots; no construction features were encountered. The lowest lot (T27T/3), from 37 to 55 cm beneath the surface, contained Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds. An intermediate lot (T27T/2), from 20 to 37 cm below the surface in a light brown soil matrix, yielded the same kind of material as Lot T27T/3. The upper lot (T27T/1) yielded Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds as well as Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds and 1 obsidian blade fragment over what was considered to be a 6 cm thick eroded Postclassic floor.

Excavation 27U contained no clear construction core in

spite of the fact that the excavation was dug to a depth of 60 cm in 3 arbitrary 20 cm lots. The lowest lot (T27U/3) in excv. 27U contained Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), and early Late Classic (Pakoc) material (thus postdating Str. T32; see below). The intermediate lot (T27U/2) contained Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds, while the upper topsoil lot (T27U/1) added a few Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds and 1 fragment of a granite metate to this repertoire.

Excavation 27W, placed on the summit of Str. T32, was extended further to the southwest in mid-investiation and eventually exposed some 5.625 square meters of an underlying plaster floor. This floor was located approximately 45 cm below the ground surface and formed the probable platform surface upon which Str. T32 was built. The plaster was approximately 8 cm thick; its surface was weathered and very uneven. The core beneath this floor consisted of soft dark brown soil matrix with few stones. Two arbitrary 30 cm thick lots (T27W/10 and T27W/11) were collected from beneath this surface and yielded only Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1 obsidian blade fragment. While the core fill underlying the plaster surface continued beneath the 60 cm which was exposed, the investigation was not continued. The excavator hypothesized that this surface probably extended for some 5 m southwest of excv. 27W, perhaps 8 m to the north, and only 2 m to the west (as it was not encountered in excv. 27U).

The erosion of the surface also indicates that there was some time lapse prior to the construction of Str. T32. The dimensions provided by the excavator suggest that the plaster floor was probably the surface of a platform.

Just before the construction of Str. T32, Bu. T27W-2 was placed directly on the plastered surface along with two vessels which date Str. T32 to the Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) Period. Another burial (T27W-1) was placed directly on this surface and its single vessel confirms the Early Classic dating of Str. T32. The core above these two interments and beneath the topsoil was collected in 7 lots (T27W/2 to 4 and 6 to 9). Sherds in all of these lots dated from either the Preclassic (Kax) or Early Classic (Hoxchunchan). Lot T27W/6, however, also included some Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds, an undated figurine fragment, and a bone rasper; as this lot was collected from a depth of between 16 and 30 cm below the ground level, it is suspected that there may have been a Postclassic pit intruded into the area from which Lot T27W/6 was collected. An obsidian core was encountered in Lot T27W/2 while an obsidian blade fragment and an obsidian chip were obtained from Lot T27W/7. Sherds, but no other artifacts were collected in topsoil lots (T27W/1, T27W/5, T27W/9 - the latter lot included matrix from ground level to the plaster suface); the pottery was only Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) in date.

Based on excvs. 27T, 27U, and 27 W, an approximation of the locus history may be gained. A well-plastered surface appears to have been built in this area during the Late Preclassic (possibly as late as the beginning of the Early Classic) and was probably the floor of a small platform. Structure T32 was built on this eroded surface in the Early Classic, immediately after the deposition of two interments on the surface. The structure appears to have been utilized into the early part of the Late Classic at which point the locus was abandoned. As only construction core and no architecture was discovered in association with these excavations, the dimensions and possible function of Str. T32 cannot be determined. The amount of stone debris encountered during excavation indicates that the height of the substructure for Str. T32 must have been almost Ø.5 m above the underlying surface. It most likely faced west based on the sharp drop-off encountered on its eastern side (as represented in excv. 27U). Further excavation to the west of Str. T32 would likely encounter buried buildings around a plaza area for it is likely, based on the recovered burial patterns and placement, that Str. T32 formed the eastern building for a Plaza Plan 2 architectural arrangement. Should such be the case, it would predate the one formed by Str. T11Ø in the Main Group at Tayasal and would have formed a group coeval with Str. Gr. 35.

Minor Postclassic activity was evident to the west of

Str. T32 and may be indicative of the re-inhabitation of this higher terrain during this era, a point already suggested to account for what appear to be Postclassic items in Lot T27W/6. No Historic period remains were found in the locus.

Burial T27W-1 (Figure 3-57)

Burial T27W-1 consisted of a single individual in a simple grave. The individual was in a flexed position on its left side with head to the north and face down. The interment was located in the southwest corner of excv. 27W and was fully exposed in the excavation extension. The head area was covered with a single stone slab. Part of the mandible was in the collections in 1977, but no teeth were found (these were present in 1971). The individual was an adult, but the age cannot be estimated. Based on the mastoid processes and the pelvis, the skeletal remains belonged to a male. The leg bones were bowed and thus the individual may have suffered from rickets. Besides the one vessel, the interment was also accompanied by an obsidian blade.

Object 1 (T27W/8-6; Figure 3-58): Aguila Orange: Variety Unspecified. A shallow flaring-rim plate with an exterior flange and a ring-base was located in the northern portion of the interment. The vessel was upright with the head of the individual resting on the southern part of its rim. The rim diameter was 28.4 cm and that of the ring base

9.2 cm; the vessel height was 8.2 centimeters. The vessel was slipped an orange-red (2.5 YR 6/8 - 5/8) on its interior and its exterior was unslipped. The paste was not completely oxidized and exhibited a dark brown (10 YR 5/4) core in what should have been a purely reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8) matrix. The paste contained whitish particles of calcite 1 mm in diameter as well as other sand-sized inclusions.

Object 2 (T27W/8-10): A single obsidian lancet was located in the general vicinity of the pelvis toward the west side of the interment. This blade has a thickness of 0.28 cm, a maximum width of 1.2 cm, and a length of 7.14 centimeters.

Object 1 dates Bu. T27W-1 to the Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) Period. The presence of the obsidian lancet in the interment is reminiscent of the later Bu. T16B-1 and Str. T108 burial. Both of these graves were similarly located in structures thought to face west.

Burial T27W-2

Burial T27W-2 was located ca. 1 m west of Bu. T27W-1 and rested on the same floor surface, sealed in the core for Str. T132. The head of this individual was recorded a being to the north, but, unlike its companion burial, it was not covered with a stone slab. A few long bones occupied an area south of the skull taking up a total area some 45 cm

north-to-south by 15 cm east-to-west. The excavator noted that the skeleton was incomplete and, indeed, its distribution suggests a secondary burial. While pieces of the skull were present in 1971 and an initial determination of adult female had been made based on the mastoid processes, it was not available for analysis in 1977. As no teeth were present an age determination is not possible. Two ceramic vessels were located slightly west of and above the burial.

Object 1 (T27W/4-7; Figure 3-59a): Triunfo Striated: Triunfo Variety. A very small unslipped olla with an almost vertical neck and a striated body was located tangent to the skull. The mouth of the olla was open to the south. The olla has a rim diameter of 9.5 cm, a height of 11.Ø cm, a Ø.7 to Ø.9 cm wall thickness, and an 11.4 cm diameter at its widest part. The unslipped exterior of the vessel ranges in color from reddish brown (5 YR 5/6) to a more typical dark brown (1Ø YR 3/2 -3/4). The paste is dark reddish brown (2.5 YR 4/4 - 3/6) in color and contains no calcite based on an HCL test. White silt-sized particles are included in the paste, however, and these occasionally are 2 mm in diameter.

Object 2 (T27W/4-5; Figure 3-59b): Balanza Black: Balanza Variety. A very broken and eroded flat-based, flaring-walled bowl was located immediately above and next to Object 1. The vessel was set upright and was missing most of its rim, probably because of erosion due to the

proximity of the vessel to the upper surface of the Str. T32 (ca. 15 cm beneath ground surface). The wall thickness of the bowl was Ø.5 cm and the basal diameter was 1Ø.2 centimeters. The minimum height is estimated at 7.Ø cm while the rim diameter is at least 17 centimeters. The entire bowl was slipped black (1Ø YR 2/1) grading into a reddish brown (2.5 YR 4/8 to 2.5 YR 2.5/4). The paste was incompletely oxidized with a reddish yellow (7.5 YR 8/6) outer color and a gray-brown (1Ø YR 5/2 - 4/2) core. No calcite was presnt in the paste, but there were inclusions of white particles 1 mm diameter, slit-sized white particles, and black particles Ø.5 mm in diameter.

It is likely that Bu. T27W-2 was deposited at the same time as Bu. T27W-1 as neither are intrusive to Str. T32 and both are sealed in the building core. Burial T27W-2 exhibits resemblances to Bu. T23B-1 at Tayasal and Bu. T1G-1 at Cenote in that all appear to be non-primary interments that date to the Early Classic Period.

Tayasal Chultun 1: Excavation 2ØA

One of the four known chultuns at Tayasal was investigated in 1971. Tayasal Chultun 1 was located just east of and almost on axis with Str. T31. It was large enough for a man to enter the cavity prior to excavation. Chultun 1 was completely excavated in July 1971 to gain comparative material for the chultuns which had been

investigated at Tikal (Puleston 1965; 1971). No capstone for the chultun was found. No sections or descriptions were made to describe its actual shape or depth. Excavations did, however, lead to the collection of a variety of artifacts. Three lots were defined; Lot T2ØA/3 consisted of a bedrock sample taken from the bottom of the chultun. Accumulated debris within the cavity (Lot T2ØA/2) yielded Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds as well as 1 obsidian chip, 1Ø flint chips, 1 partial flint core, a flint point, 1 fragment of tortoise shell, 1 non-human carpal, 1 marine worm shell casing, and 1 horse's tooth. The horse's tooth probably came from the body of the large mammal skeleton which was encountered on top of the debris matrix (Lot T2ØA/1). Based on this material, Tayasal Ch. 1 may be dated to either the Early or Late Classic and does not appear to have been used at any later date. It seems to be filled with debris either purposefullly or naturally deposited.

Excavations 18A, 18B, 18C, and 18D

Four test-pits were dug on or near the platform extension west of Strs. T31 and T32. These investigations were located 75 m west of the western side of Str. T32 and were in a north-south line. Excavation 18A was directly west of the northern side of Str. T32 and was dug to a depth of 6Ø cm (at which point bedrock was found) in two arbitrary 3Ø cm lots. Although no construction features were

encountered, both lots were full of cultural material. The lower lot (T18A/2) included Preclassic (Kax) and Early Postclassic (Chilcob) sherds as well as 1 obsidian blade fragment, 1 flat pottery stamp, and 1 ceramic figurine fragment of probable Postclasssic date. The upper lot (T18A/1) included Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), Postclassic (Cocahmut), and Historic (late facet Kauil sherds as well as 1 obsidian blade fragement and 1 incomplete ceramic jar.

Object 1 (T18A/1-3; Figure 3-60a): Chilo Unslipped: Variety Unspecified. An incomplete ceramic jar was recovered from the upper lot of excv. 18A. The jar is an unslipped brown and is only complete through its mid-body; the base is missing. The rim diameter is 10.2 cm while the neck diameter is 8.6 cm and the wall thickness ranges from 0.5 (neck) to 0.9 (body) centimeters. This vessel fragment porbably dates to the Historic era and is very similar to a vessel illustrated for modern San Jose by Reina and Hill (1978: Fig. 41F).

Excavation 18B was placed 15 m north of excv. 18A on the platform summit near its edge. The investigation was also located on the edge of Str. T390 (never accurately placed on the Tayasal map). It was dug to a depth of 50 cm in four lots. Material collected from the part of the excavation outside of and below Str. T390 (Lot T18B/4)

included Late Classic (Hobo) sherds and 1 obsidian blade fragment. Material from within the core of Str. T390 was collected as lot T18B/3 and included Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Pakoc and Hobo), and Postclassic (Chilcob and Cocahmut) sherds as well as 1 Middle Postclassic figurine fragment, 1 unidentified animal bone, and 1 partial obsidian blade. This core unit was defined by a wall comprised of unworked rocks 15 to 25 cm in diameter which possibly formed a single, double-line-of-stone wall which terminated in the center of excv. 18B. Material exterior to this wall (Lot T18B/2) was thought by the excavator to represent the use of the structure. It included Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as 1 unidentified fragment of animal bone and 7 partial obsidian blades. The Terminal Classic sherds from this lot largely fit together suggesting some sort of functional deposit. However, the presence of aparently non-intrusive Postclassic sherds in the fill of Str. T390 (Lot T18B/3) makes it highly unlikely that the Terminal Classic sherds were deposited during the use of the building. The topsoil lot (T18B/1) contained Late Classic (Hobo), Postclassic (Chilcob and Cocahmut), and Historic (late facet Kauil) sherds as well as 2 pottery figurine fragments of probable Middle Postclassic date, 1 unidentified animal bone, 1 ceramic censer fragment, and 1 partial obsidian blade.

It is difficult to interpret the Str. T390 locus based

on the material recovered in excv. 18B. Structure T39Ø was apparently constructed during the Middle Postclassic Period given the core sherds in Lot T18B/3. The locus was also used in the Postclassic and must have been reused in Historic times (Lot T18B/1). The Terminal Classic sherds in Lot T18B/2 are somewhat problematic. It is possible that Lots T8B/4 and T8B/3 were confused and that there was no Postclassic pottery in the structure core, in which case the Terminal Classic sherds date the structure's use. Alternatively, it may be postulated that another, earlier construction or functional area may have been located below the Postclassic construction, but that this was missed by the excavators. Further investigation of this locus would be beneficial to solving these problems.

Excavation 18C was located 1Ø m north of excv. 18B, off the platform in vacant terrain. The investigation was dug to bedrock at a depth of 1.5 meters. All three lots collected included Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) material; none appeared to be indicative of construction core. The lowest lot (T18C/3), from a depth of 67 cm below the ground surface to bedrock, also included Late Classic (Hobo) sherds. The intermediate lot (T18C/2) ws in a gray soil matrix and began at a depth of 3Ø cm below ground level. This lot also included Early (Hoxchunchan) and Late (Hobo) Classic and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as 1 unmodified shell and 1 obsidian blade fragment. The upper

topsoil lot (T18C/1) duplicated the others in its mixture of Late Classic and Middle Postclassic sherds. The meaning of this material and how it was deposited cannot be determined; it may have been outwash from the platform.

Excavation 18D was placed 7 m north of excv. 18C in vacant terrain and dug to bedrock at a depth of 55 cm below the surface. The lower 10 cm level above bedrock was sterile (Lot T18D/3). An intermediate lot (T18D/2), collected from 30 to 45 cm below the ground surface in a gray soil matrix, yielded only a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The topsoil lot (T18D/1) produced Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Yaxcheel), and Terminal Classic (Hobo) sherds as well as 1 ceramic censer fragment and 1 flint biface blade. While the deposition of this material is no more clearly understood than that from excv. 18C, it appears to suggest a completely different dating.

Structure T148

The remains of what probably was a low structure platform was encountered on the extreme tip of "Punta Boqueron," just across from Lepet at the juncture of the north and south arms of Lake Peten. A surface collection (Lot T44F/1) of this platform yielded Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds which furnish a possible date for this platform.

Excavation 27V

A single test-pit was placed into the center of the platform supporting Str. T33 on its north and Str. T34 on

its west. Excavation 27V was located 4 m south of Str. T33 and 4 m east of Str. T34. The investigation penetrated to a depth of 45 cm in three arbitrary 15 cm lots. The lower lot (T27V/3) was located in the core of the platform and yielded Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) and Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The intermediate lot (T27V/2) produced only Late Classic (Hobo) and Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) sherds as well as 1 partial obsidian blade. An upper lot T27V/1 produced similar material. The only cultural feature noted, apart from the core matrix, was a posthole which cut through the lower core level; it was located at he southeast edge of the test-pit and may account for the Postclassic remains in this lot (T27V/3). The posthole was about 20 cm deep and 20 cm in diameter.

The data recovered in excv. 27V suggest two possibilities. The platform supporting Str. T34 may have been initially constructed during or after the Preclassic Period and then have been reused during the Early Postclassic Period, as indicated by the posthole and sherds in the upper two lots. Alternatively, assuming the the Early Postclassic material in the lower lot is not intrusive, the construction of the platform and Str. T34 may have been entirely Early Postclassic in date and use. Further investigation would undoubtedly aid in a reconstruction of the activity at this locus.

Structure T3Ø: Excavation 27X

Structure T3Ø is a low mound some 5Ø m south of Tayasal Chultun 1. From the surface, it appeared to be ca. 28 m in length and 15 m in width and aligned on a northwest-southeast axis. Excavation 27X was placed on the summit of Str. T3Ø near its center and cut to 45 cm below the surface in three arbitrary 15 cm levels. All three lots (T27X/1 to 3) yielded Preclassic (Kax) and early Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds while the uppermost (T27X/1) also contaied a partial obsidian blade. A well-faced, exteriorly oriented, wall appeared in the western side of the excavation almost at the onset of work. It continued beneath the excavation limit of the test-pit. All excavation was in core fill exterior to and later than this wall which must date be no later than Early Classic in date. The wall was composed of coursed, face-dressed stones about 3Ø cm long by 1Ø cm high by 2Ø cm deep. Further investigations into Str. T3Ø should, therefore, uncover the remains of a well preserved building. No material later than the Early Classic was recovered from this locus.

A surface collection (Lot T44E/1) made from the vicinity of Str. T3Ø in 1977 revealed a reconstructable vessel dating to the Early Classic; a description of it is included here for the sake of convenience.

Object 1 (T44E/1-1; Figure 3-6Øb): Probably Quintal Unslipped. A single miniature jar was found on the surface

between Str. T3Ø and Str. T29. It has a 4.2 cm rim diameter, a 5.4 cm height and a Ø.5 to 1.Ø cm wall thickness. The vessel was unslipped and its surface ranged in color from a brown-black (1Ø YR 2/1 - 2/2) to reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6). The paste was incompletely oxidized, in general being a reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) color, but having a very dark gray (1Ø YR 3/1) core. Calcite was abundantly present in the paste being visually represented by white silt sized particles occasionally as large as 1 mm in diameter.

Structure T29: Excavation 27Y

Structure T29 is located approximately 1Ø m southwest of Str. T3Ø and about 3Ø m north of the Tayasal Aguada. From the surface, it appeared to be roughly 23 m square, rising some Ø.5 m above the surrounding terrain. A single test-pit, excv. 27Y, was placed into its summit and probed downward 5Ø cm in three lots. No floors or walls were encountered. The lowest lot (T27Y/3), in core material from a depth of 24 to 5Ø cm beneath the summit, yielded Late Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1 obsidian scraper. An intermediate lot (T27Y/2), also in core, was initiated just under the top soil at a depth of 15 cm. It contained only Late Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The upper humus lot (T27Y/1) yielded Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as Late Preclassic (Kax) pottery. Based on this data, Str. T29 was likely constructed during the Preclassic era (or later) and

may have been re-occupied during the Middle Postclassic.

Summary of West Tayasal Investigations

West Tayasal was intensively tested in 1971 resulting in evidence from all periods of occupation at Tayasal (from Late Preclassic through Late Postclassic and Historic). Two periods are particularly notable, the Early Classic and Historic, as they are not commonly found in other portions of the site. The only Preclassic interment (Bu. T27R-1) recovered at Tayasal was encountered in vacant terrain investigations in this part of the site; extensive Late Preclassic deposits underlay the surface throughout this area. It is only rarely, as in the possible case of Str. T29, that the Preclassic construction in West Tayasal is not buried under later building projects. The Early Classic is represented by Strs. T30, T31, T32, and T150. Structure T32 was possibly the eastern building of a Plaza Plan 2 group and is, therefore, important in understanding both the development of this structural alignment at Tayasal and its social implications for it either predates or is coeval with the occurrance of a formal Plaza Plan 2 in the Tayasal Main Group (Str. Gr. 27). Evidence for Late and Terminal Classic construction was found extensively in Str. Gr. 34, in Str. T140, underlying Str. T111 and Str. T390, and in association with Str. T31. The Late Classic - Terminal Classic construction and occupation appears to almost always occur in clustered groups rather than in single platforms or

constructions as is common from the earlier and later periods. Early Postclasssic remains were noted only in the vicinity of the Str. T31 and Str. T33 platform, suggesting that this latter complex may have been built at this time. Structure T142 appears to have been built during the Middle Postclassic and widespread Middle Postclassic occupation is evident in the vicinity of Strs. T142, T140, T143, T32, T148, and T129. Postclassic occupation and construction dating to the Historic era (late facet Kauil) was found in the intensive excavations of Strs. T111 and T112 (see following discussions) as well as in the vicinity of Str. T390 to the west. Further vacant terrain investigation in West Tayasal would likely encounter widespread Postclassic remains as well as buried Preclassic occupation and construction.

STRUCTURE T111

Structure T111 was one of two structures initally selected for intensive excavation in the western part of Tayasal. Its investigation was felt to satisfy a perceived need for a broader coverage of the site. In addition, surface finds between Strs. T111 and T112 indicated that one or both of these structures might be Postclassic in date. Structure T111 stands alone; it does not form a group with Str. T112 as each one rests on its own isolated platform. The building and platform complex which form Str. T111 is located in an area of relatively level terrain to the north of the peninsular spine. The structure was visible prior to excavation only as a line of stones on the surface. The investigation was undertaken in June and July of 1971 under the supervision of David Evans.

Excavations 13A and 13C

Excavation 13A was a magnetically - oriented, north - south trench through Str. T111; it was 15.6 m in length by 1.5 m in width (Figure 3-62). Three areas within it were penetrated to bedrock. The stratigraphy directly beneath Str. T111 was easily definable due to the series of floors encountered; the area north of the building was barely penetrated and thus is less clearly understood. Although a plan (Figure 3-61) and section (Figure 3-62) were prepared for excv. 13A, very few notes were made with which these two drawings can be correlated.

At the same time that excv. 13A was begun, a small test - pit, 1.5 m east-west by 1.6 m north-south, was positioned in the low-lying area between Str. T111 and Str. T112. The purpose of excv. 13C was to sample this area for evidence of construction activity which would enable Str. T111 to be correlated with Str. T112. Although the investigation was dug to bedrock, no construction features of any kind were located.

Structure T111

Structure T111 is the latest construction at its locus. It was placed above a series of plastered floors associated with platform construction (see Platform Relationships below and Figure 3-62). The eroded nature of the uppermost platform floor (U. 8) and the erosion of underlying fill indicate that the area had been abandoned for sometime prior to construction of this late building. Structure T111 consisted of a line-of-stone basal portion of a perishable building. Most of its facings were visible from the surface (see Figure 3-61). A thin layer of fill, consisting primarily of earth, was laid above the existing, but eroded platform surface (U. 8). A southern line of stone (U. 1) was bedded in this layer as was a northern facing (U. 2) which was probably originally some three courses in height. The fill south of U. 2 contained a few larger rocks, consistent with the need to build up this eroded slope for new construction. Units 1 and 2 were probably connected by

a plastered surface (U. 3) and the whole was most likely surrmounted by a perishable construction (of which no trace was found). As revealed, Str. T111 measures 4.5 m from north to south and approximately 9 m from east to west. One other facing (U. 4) was found in the southern part of excavation 13A (see Figure 3-61); it runs roughly perpendicular to the nearby southern facing (U. 1) of Str. T111 and may have joined with it or possibly formed part of a separate construction.

Although it is not certain as to which direction Str. T111 faced, very indirect evidence suggests that it faced to the south and that U. 2 was a rear wall. This inference is based on the existence of a steeper drop-off from U. 2 and on the presumed location of the single deposit, P.D. T13A-1, recovered in Str. T111. The only recorded notation pertaining to this deposit was that it was "sealed by surface stones forming part of (the) floor to (the) structure" (Evans fieldnotes). The only location containing stones such as described above is recorded on both plan and section as being immediately south of U. 2. Assuming this is where P.D. T13A-1 was located, its placement would indicate that the Str. T111 faced south, if consitant with Late Postclassic patterns noted at other sites (Santa Rita - D. Chase 1981, 1982; Mayapan - Pollock et al. 1962) and for the earlier part of the Postclassic Period (see Tayasal Str. T12Ø) as most Postclassic caches appear to be intruded

toward the rear of buildings on their primary axis. Should this be the case, the construction represented by U. 4 may be a small axial shrine as it is on axis and south of Str. T111.

Problematic Deposit T13A-1

A single vessel was deposited directly in the fill of Str. T111, presumably on its front to rear axis, apparently prior to or during construction of the building.

Object 1 (T13A/9-17; Figure 3-63): Xuxchichini Unslipped: Xuchichini Variety. A crudely made, solid base, rounded-wall cup was the sole object in P.D. T13A-1. It has a height of 6.3 cm, a rim diameter of 9.8 cm, and a Ø.7 cm wall thickness. The base is approximately 1.5 cm thick and has a basal diameter of approximately 5.5 centimeters. The walls of the vessel are smoothed. The vessel is unslipped on both the interior and exterior and is reddish-brown in color (2.5 YR 4/6 to 5 YR 5/4 - 4/4). The paste exhibits white particles Ø.5 to 1.Ø mm in diameter which are most likely calcite, based on their reaction to HCL. Shell particles 3 to 7 mm in length are also present as are probable pieces of sherd temper, black in color and measuring 4.5 by 1Ø millimeters.

While the exact location of P.D. T13A-1 was not recorded, it most likely was encountered fairly close to the east section wall, ie., near the axis of Str. T111. It

probably functioned as a cache and is similar in placement to one in Str. T12Ø, also of Postclassic date. The shape of Object 1 is reminiscent of Lacandon incensarios (see Thompson 1977) without the effigy face. It is much more similar, however, to a cache vessel recovered at Macal-Tipu, Belize (personal observation); this is dated to the early Historic or Protohistoric Period (Robert Kautz, personal communication 1981). No vessels like Object 1 are known from published Late Postclassic contexts at other Peten sites. The deposit is, therefore, dated to Protohistoric times based upon this stylistic dating; the presence of Historic artifacts elsewhere in the excavation may imply a slightly later date, yet this is impossible to state with assurance.

Platform Relationships to Structure T111

A multitude of building activity preceded the final construction of Str. T111. All of this construction may be related to a long history of platform construction. The earliest platform floor (U. 1) that was recovered was placed upon a sterile brown soil which directly overlay bedrock; no facings may be associated with this level. The next series of constructions raised the platform level by some Ø.85 m to a new plaster level (U. 3). This plaster floor was also probably recovered in the northern part of the excavation (U. 4) and is believed to connect with the northernmost facing (U. 2) recovered in excv. 13A. UNIT 2 does not rest

on any plaster surface and is thus the earliest recovered construction facing in the excavation. A hypothesized plaster surface (U. 7) is thought to have abutted it. The northern termination of U. 3 was not recovered during excavation; it may either end in a facing slightly south of where it was found or it may grade into U. 5 to the south. Whatever the case, U. 3 was covered over by another plaster surface (U. 5) which in turn was resurfaced by another (U. 6), raising the total height of the platform some 1.Ø m above U. 1. No facings were associated with either of these last two surfaces. A cut (U. 9) just beyond U. 2 terminates U. 5 abruptly (and presumably U. 3 and U. 5). This cut was not fully excavated in 1971, but stratigraphically precedes the next platform construction.

The final construction raised the platform about Ø.7 m above U. 6. Two construction walls are associated with this platform. The northernmost construction wall (U. 1Ø) runs diagonally to the trench (NW-SE) and consists solely of a pile of stones against which fill was laid. The southern construction wall was more formally faced (U. 11) and rested on U. 6. It rose the entire height of the fill and was finally capped by a plastered surface (U. 8). Neither the northern nor southern termination of this platform could be determined. Whatever had formed the northern edge of the platform had been removed or eroded away prior to the construction of Str. T111. Two interments (Bu. T13A-1 and

Bu. T13A-2) were located north of Str. T111. One of these rested on U. 4. It is not known whether these burials were associated with the latest platform construction, but this is doubtful due to the dating of the various constructions and to the Terminal Classic date which may be assigned to Bu. T13A-1. No Late Classic or Terminal Classic material was recovered from either excv. 13A or 13C. The latest platform fill below U. 8 contains nothing later than Early Classic Period sherds. While this does not preclude this last platform from being Terminal Classic in date, there is no evidence to suggest that it was this late. It is therefore suggested that the last platform had been abandoned for some time before the area was utilized for the placement of burials during the Terminal Classic. Following these burials, the area was again seemingly unused until the construction of Str. T111 during the Protohistoric Period.

Burial T13A-1 (Figure 3-64)

Burial T13A-1 consisted of a single individual in a simple grave laid out east-west on U. 4 in a supine position with the head slightly to the south of east and the arms folded over the chest. The skull was to the east and faced north. Two vessels were located immediately east of the skull. These vessels and the skull were covered with flat stones. A one point, these stones were described by the excavator as being "part of a structure lying in a northerly direction from the burial" (Evans field notes), but no other

evidence is presented to support this, although the stones could conceivable be outlyers of U. 2. The dating of U. 2 to the Early Classic Period, however, is not consistent with the dating of the burial.

The skull of the individual exhibits artifical deformation as can be seen in Figure 3-64. A relatively old age is indicated by the almost completely fused saggital and coronal sutures and complete mandibular aveolar reabsorption. Dental modification was also present; the upper left canine was corner - notched on its distal side. While the excavator felt that the skeletal remains were of a male based on the mastoid process and the sciatic notch, further examination in 1971 indicated that the individual could be female based on the mastoids and orbits. Although the pelvis was not present for re-analysis in 1977, it is perhaps best to rely on the sciatic notch determination made in 1971 and classify the individual a being an elderly male.

Object 1 (T13A/7-16; Figure 3-65a): Possibly Yuhactal Black-on-Red. A flat-based, slightly flaring-walled bowl was located just north of the head of the individual. In typical Late to Terminal Classic style, the bowl was inverted and had a kill-hole in its base. The vessel is 6.9 cm in height with an average wall thickness of 0.7 cm; it has an 11.5 cm basal diameter and a 13.0 cm rim diameter. Both the interior and exterior of the bowl are slipped black (10 YR 2/1). A red (2.5 YR 3/6 to 10 R 4/8) band, however,

had been painted on the upper vessel wall on both the interior and exterior. The paste is two-toned, that towards the interior wall being reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) while that near the exterior wall is dark gray (5 YR 4/1). The paste contains no calcite (based on an HCL test) but does contain hematite particles 2 mm in diameter, white silt sized particles, larger white inclusions 1 mm in diameter, and fragments of black charcoal 1 mm in diameter.

Object 2 (T13A/7-15; Figure 3-65b): Possibly Chumeru Polychrome. A very worn and incomplete cylinder was located directly north of Object 1. The cylinder was missing its rim but was 14 cm in height as found and probably ca. 16 cm in height originally. It had an average wall thickness of Ø.5 cm and 1Ø.6 cm basal diameter. It rim diameter was probably equal to or slightly less than its basal diameter. The exterior of the vessel was slipped buff (7.5 YR 7/4 - 7/6) and had traces of red paint (2.5 YR 5/8) on this underslip; other colors probably had once existed. The interior of the vessel was unslipped. The paste of the vessel is a yellow buff (1Ø YR 8/6 to 7.5 YR 8/6) and contained a large amount of temper. Particles included in the paste are calcite inclusions 2 mm by 1 mm in size and gray particles ranging in size from less than Ø.5 mm to 2 mm in diameter.

The two vessels accompanying Bu. T13A-1 indicate that

the burial most likely dates to the Late to Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) Period. The interment is not clearly associted with any construction activity and is thus hypothesized to have been deposited subsequent to the abandonment of the area in the Early Classic Period.

Burial T13A-2

A second burial was recorded as having been located somewhere south of U. 2 and north of U. 2. Its location was not recoraded on the plan, section, or in the notes. The interment was described as being under a layer of small stones and in very poor condition as the "bones and ceramics are crushed and mixed together." The burial consisted of broken human long bones and cranial fragments, but no teeth. A partial mandible was, however, recovered and exhibited alveolar reabsorption indicating that the individual in Bu. T13A-2 was most likely elderly at the time of death. The sex was not determinable. Found intermixed with the bone were 2 obsidian blade fragments, 1 flint flake, and the shattered remains of at least three Preclassic vessels (Sierra Red: Sierra Variety; Sierra Red: Xex Variety; Flor Cream: Variety Unspecified). Because of the paucity of notes, it is uncertain whether Bu. T13A-2 was a primary burial or one that had been redeposited, perhaps accidently in the process of collecting fill. It is also not clear what construction Bu. T13A-2 is associated with although an educated guess, assuming that it was primary, would place it

as prior to the construction of U. 6. Other human long bone and skull fragments were recovered during the clearing of the humus in excv. 13A; it is not clear whether these bones constitute a separate interment or were part of Bu. T13A-2.

Recovery Lots for the Structure T111 Locus

The fill for the earliest platform floor (U. 1) contained no ceramics or artifacts (Lot T13A/15); neither did the lowest lot overlying bedrock in the northern registro in excv. 13A (Lot T13A/4), although the lot immediately above it (Lot T13A/3) and probably from the same matrix contained Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The matrix beneath the next platform floor (U. 3; Lots T13A/12, 13, and 14) contained only Preclassic (Kax) ceramics while further south, beneath U. 5, 4 flint chips, 3 obsidian blade fragments, and 1 polishing stone were recovered in addition to Preclassic sherds. One obsidian blade fragment and Preclassic (Kax) ceramics (Lot T13A/2) were recovered from the matrix immediately beneath U. 2. The pit (U. 9) cut through U. 6 contained no artifactual material (Lot T13A/16). The matrices beneath the final platform level (U. 8; Lots T13A/6, T13A/10, and T13A/11) contained 1 obsidian blade fragment, 1 flint chip, and 1 ceramic censer fragment as well as Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds. Ceramic fragments in the vicinity of Bu. T13A-1 were Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) in date (Lot T13A/5). The uppermost lot contained an admixture of

material from the suface and humus of excv. 13A and core of Str. T111. Lot T13A/1 contained Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), and Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics as well as 1 piece of tortoise shell, 1 quartz crystal, copal incense, 1 stone mano, 9 obsidian blade fragments, 1 obsidian core fragment, 1 piece of Majolica, and 1 metal (iron?) knife blade. The presence of the Majolica and knife blade in conjunction with a cache of stylistically protohistoric - historic date may indicate a possibility that this locus was used in the Historic Period. As the context of the majolica and knife blade are uncertain, however, this is impossible to ascertain. The absence of use related ceramics also makes a functional determination of Str. T111 almost impossible.

The material recovered from the test pit (excv. 13C) intermediate to Str. T111 and Str. T112 resembles the Str. T111 stratigraphic sequence even though no construction features were recovered. The lower lots (T13C/3 and T13C/4) contained Preclassic (Kax) sherd material and 1 obsidian blade fragment. Above this lower matrix was a level (Lot T13C/2) containing Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) ceramics as well as 1 obsidian blade fragment. The humus and surface lot (T13C/1) yielded Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) pottery as well as a ceramic notched sherd (net sinker).

Structure T111 Summary

Structure T111 is a simple line-of-stone construction which surmounts a long series of platform constructions which had been abandoned long before the final structure was built (see Table 27 for a tabular summary of the locus). Structure T111 most likely dates to the Protohistoric Period (late facet Kauil) based on P.D. T13A-1. The building substructure is quite similar in form to Str. T112 and resembles substructures built today for abodes. If Str. T111 was actually a Historic construction (given the historic artifacts in the mixed surface and core lot), it would indicate continuity in ancient caching patterns in the central Peten even after the impact of the Spanish was felt in this area.

Structure T111: Units

Unit 1: South facing or wall for Str. T111.

Unit 2: North facing or wall for Str. T111.

Unit 3: Hypothesized surface for Str. T111.

Unit 4: Facing south of U. 1 which may or may not be associated with Str. T111.

Platform UNITs Associated with Str. T111

UNIT 1: Lowest plaster surface recovered in excv. 13A.

UNIT 2: Northern terrace wall possibly abutted by U. 7 and capped by U. 4.

UNIT 3: Plaster floor located ca. 90 cm above U. 1 in excv. 13A.

UNIT 4: Plaster surface recovered beneath Bu. T13A-1 which may be equivalent to U. 3.

UNIT 5: Plaster surface located in excv. 13A.

UNIT 6: Plaster floor located ca. 6 cm above U. 5 in excv. 13A.

UNIT 7: Hypothesized surface north of and abutting U. 2.

UNIT 8: Uppermost surface recovered in excv. 13A which was probably once plastered; Str. T111 was built above its eroded surface.

UNIT 9: Cut through U. 6 north of U. 2 and of unknown dimensions.

UNIT 10: Northernmost construction wall resting on U. 6 in excv. 13A.

UNIT 11: Southern construction wall resting on U. 6 and capped by U. 4 in excv. 13A.

Structure T111: Lots

T13A/ 1: Material from the humus and surface of excv. 13A.

T13A/ 2: Material in deep northern cut beneath the level of U. 7 but above the darker mud level.

T13A/ 3: Material in the upper part of the dark mud level in the northern pit in excv. 13A.

T13A/ 4: Material in the lower part of the dark mud level in the northern pit in excv. 13A and above bedrock;

Lot T13A/4 was distinguished from Lot T13A/3 by the presence of more limestone rock in the lower level.

T13A/ 5: Material west of the trench in the area of Bu. T13A-1 above U. 4 and below the humus level.

T13A/ 6: Material below U. 8, south of U. 11, and above the level of U. 5 and U. 6.

T13A/ 7: Material recovered from Bu. T13A-1.

T13A/ 8: Material recovered from Bu. T13A-2.

T13A/ 9: Material recovered from P.D. T13A-1.

T13A/1Ø: Matrix beneath U. 8, north of U. 11, south of U. 1Ø, and above U. 6.

T13A/11: Matrix from within construction fill north of U. 1Ø, beneath U. 8 and U. 2 to the termination of U. 5.

T13A/12: Matrix from a pit in the southern side of excv. 13A beneath the level of U. 5.

T13A/13: Matrix from the deep north-central pit beneath U. 3 and above U. 1.

T13A/14: Matrix from the deep south-central pit beneath U. 5 and above U. 1.

T13A/15: Matrix beneath U. 1 and above bedrock in both the deep central pits.

T13A/16: Matrix beneath the level of U. 6 and within U. 9.

T13C/ 1: Material in humus of excv. 13C.

T13C/ 2: Light grey-tan layer beneath humus.

T13C/ 3: Matrix beneath Lot T13C/2 in tan layer above

bedrock.

T13C/ 4: Material just above bedrock in excv. 13C; combined with Lot T13C/3.

TABLE 27

Structure T111 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment of Str. T111		(T13A/1)	
II	Use of Str. T111		(T13A/1)	Historic?
III	A. Construction of Str. T111	U.1,U.2,U.3,U.4	T13A/1	
	B. Deposition of PD. T13A-1		T13A/9	Kauil?
IV	Abandonment			
V	Deposition of Bu. T13A-1 & Bu. T13A-2		T13A/7,T13A/8	Hobo (late facet)
VI	Abandonment		(T13/A/1)	
VII	Use of Uppermost Platform			
VIII	Construction of Uppermost Platform	U.8,U.10,U.11	T13A/5,T13A/6, T13A/10,T1A/11	Yaxcheel ?
IX	Use of Upper Intermediate Plat. Floor	U.9	T13A/16	
X	Construction of Upper Intermed. Plat. Floor	U.6		

TABLE 27 (continued)

Structure T111 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	AssociatedLots	Date
XI	Use of Middle Intermediate Platform Floor			
XII	Construction of Middle Intermed. Floor	U.5	(T13A/12,T13A/14)	Kax ?
XIII	Use of Lower Intermed. Floor			
XIV	Construction of Lower Interm. Plat. Floor & Northern Facing	U.2,U.3,U.4,U.7	T13A/2,T13A/12 T13A/13,T13A/14	Kax ?
XV	Use of lower Plat. Floor			
XVI	Construction of Lower Plat Floor	U.1	T13A/3,T13A/4 T13A/15	Kax ?

STRUCTURE T112

Structure T112 is located north of the peninsular spine in the extreme western part of Tayasal. It is located about 25 m southeast of Str. T111 on its own raised platform; a shallow ravine separates the two structures. The structure was visible on the surface as lines of facing stones. As the original goal of the 1971 Tayasal Project was to locate Postclassic remains and as Postclassic ceramics had been encountered on the surface in the gulley between Strs. T111 and T112, Str. T112 was selected for investigation. Excavations were supervised by David Evans in June and July of 1971.

Excavation 13B

A north-south trench was placed in Str. T112 and an eas-west cross trench was later begun (both labeled excv. 13B). Neither excavation fell near the axis, except near the east side of Str. T112 (see Figure 3-66). Excavation 13B was not aligned to any of the cultural features visible on the surface and thus the north-south trench bisected the northeast corner of the structure and the southern part of the building. It was 10 m in length and was cut to bedrock on its northern end and to a deep floor (U. 4) on its southern end. The north-south trench had a width of 1.4 meters. The cross-trench was begun at a point along the western side of the original trench where U. 1 re-entered the section wall. This second trench reached a length of

7.6 m and had a width of 1.5 m; only the humus was stripped in this excavation. An overall plan of the two trenches on the humus level was made (Figure 3-66), but neither trench was recorded by a section drawing. Very few notes were taken on excav. 13B and thus the interpretations and schematic section (Figure 3-67) presented here are tentative but believed to be accurate.

Structure T112 (Figure 3-66)

Structure T112 was built on a slight rise caused by earlier, long-ago abandoned constructions. It is uncertain whether Str. T112 was placed on an already existing platform, faced on its northern side by U. 5, or if it was grounded on U. 1 and into U. 2 and raised some Ø.65 m above these earlier levels through construction during the Postclassic. In rough sketches of the excavation, the field supervisor places the northern facing, U. 3, on U. 1 and the southern facing, U. 1, on U. 2. Assuming that this is the correct placement of U. 1 and U. 3, then the northernmost facing, U. 5, was a subsequent addition to Str. T112, along with a terrace level (the hypothesized U. 4), rather than a precursor to it. It seems unlikely, given the slope of the terrain, that there was yet another terrace facing north of U. 5. The northern terrace (U. 5) extended a little over 1 m from U. 3; whether it encircled the building like an exagerated plinth is unknown, but very possible. Units 3 and 1 were joined by a decomposed surface (U. 2) whick was

located in the excavation. A lower, decomposed platform surface (U. 5) abutted U. 1 to the south. Burial T13B-1 was located beneath the level of U. 5 in the southern part of the excavation. It is not clear, however, if U. 5 sealed the interment or if it had been intruded through this surface. Whatever the case, the constructions outlined above resulted in a structure some 9 m in length by 4.5 m in width whose long axis ran from the southwest to the northeast. The structure must have faced either northwest or southeast.

Burial T13B-1

Burial T13B-1 was reported as being "immediately south of the structure wall on the south side" (Evans, field notes); this description would indicate that it was found immediately east of U. 1 which is consistent with the recovery of other human bones in this general area. Assuming that this location is correct, Bu. T13B-1 was located almost on axis to the eastern wall. Its positioning may indicate that it was associated with Str. T112 and its use regardless of its relationship to U. 5. As recorded in the field, the burial consisted mostly of badly broken skull fragments, but these were not located for analysis in 1977. Other human long bones were noted from levels both above and under the burial (Lot T13B/4). This would seem to indicate that the pit for Bu. T13B-1 was intrusive through U. 2. The sex and age of the individual in the burial were not

determined. One metal object is possibly associated wwith the interment.

Object 1 (T13B/4-1): A bronze "decorative nail" was recorded from the general vicinity of Bu. T13B-1. The top of this object has a diameter of 2.9 cm and consists of a series of bonded filigree loops attached to the round head of the nail. Only half of the upper design is present. The nail itself has a length of 2.6 cm, is four-sided with a square cross-section, and tapers to a point. The excavator was careful to note that this bronze artifact was found beneath the eroded bedding of U. 5.

The positioning of Bu. T13B-1 on axis and its possible association with a historic artifact apparently sealed beneath the eroded U. 5 would date this burial to the early Historic Period (late facet Kauil) if the two are associated and later if they are not. It is possible that Object 1 served as either a pin or clasp for a cloth covering for the individual comprising Bu. T13B-1 or as a nail from a decorated coffin lid.

Platform Relationships to Structure T112

The earliest evidence of platform construction was uncovered in excavation east of U. 1 and consisted of a plastered surface (U. 4) which was located at approximately the same level as the bedrock north of U. 5. It may be that U. 4's purpose was to even out the high bedrock to the north

to form a level surface. The next constructed surface (U. 3) raised the southeast surface higher than the northern bedrock. Further excavation may indicate that U. 3 is a building substructure. A final platform surface (U. 1 and U. 2), bearing no direct relationship to Str. T112, was constructed over U. 3 to the southeast and the bedrock to the north. When uncovered, U. 1, although buried beneath U. 5, was badly eroded while U. 2 was recovered only in patches. It would therefore appear that this surface had been abandoned for some time prior to the construction of Str. T112.

The only platform surface associated with Str. T112 was located southeast of U. 1 and was not recovered in a plastered form. UNIT 5 was noted as being a decomposed floor surface. It is uncertain whether U. 5 represents a platform floor or whether it represents an eastern and possibly frontal terrace surface for Str. T112.

Structure T112 Recovery Lots

All of the lots recovered beneath the earlier platform floors dated to the Late Preclassic (Kax) based on the ceramics. No material was recovered from beneath U. 4. While the excavator states that no pottery was recovered beneath the actual surface of U. 3, material at the same level, but not sealed by the plaster floor, included Preclassic (Kax) sherds, 1 obsidian disc, and 2 flint chips (Lot T13B/6). Material below the level of U. 2, but not

sealed by it, included Preclassic (Kax) sherds, 5 flint chips, 1 obsidian blade frament, 1 unclassified bone fragment, 1 stone sphere, 1 shell pendant, and 1 effigy head, probably from a figurine of Preclassic date (Lot T13B/5). Artifacts (Lot T13B/3) beneath U. 1 included Preclassic (Kax) ceramics, 1 stone biface oval, 2 obsidian blade fragments, 1 stone mano fragment, 1 shell, and 1 modified shell tinkler as well as 57 flint chips.

Material which may relate to Str. T112 was recovered from the north terrace (Lot T13B/2) and contained Preclassic (Kax) sherds, 20 flint chips, 8 obsidian blades, 2 ceramic censer fragments, and 2 unclassified bone fragments. Besides Bu. T13B-1, the matrix beneath U. 5 (Lot T13B/4) included Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) ceramics, 1 flint biface ovate, 19 obsidian blade fragments, 1 unidentified bone fragment, and 11 flint chips. Material collected from beneath U. 2 as Lot T13B/8 contained Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) ceramics and 14 flint chips, but material collected from the level of U. 2 and thought to be impacted on the surface included Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo), and Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics as well as 7 flint chips (Lot T13B/7). The humus level of excv. 13B (Lot T13B/1) contained the same range of ceramics as the preceding lot (as well as 4 pieces of Tohil plumbate), but many more non-pottery artifacts including 63

flint chips, 1 metal knife blade fragment, 6 fragmentary human bones, 8 unclassified bone fragments, 3 pottery censer fragments, 1 pottery earspool, 1 pottery end-notched oval, 1 unclassified ceramic artifact, 2 flint biface ovates, 2 polishing stones, 2 obsidian core fragments, 1 obsidian disc, 49 fragmentary obsidian blades, 1 mano fragment, and 3 complete manos. If this artifactual repertoire is in any way related to the use of Str. T112, which it clearly should be, the material in this humus lot would indicate that Str. T112 most likely served to house a variety of domestic chores.

Structure T112 Summary

While Late Preclassic and possibly Early Classic construction occurred on the Str. T112 locus, Str. T112 itself clearly dates to at least the Late Postclassic Period; it may in fact date to the early Historic Period based on the two metal artifacts found in its excavation and their context (see Table 28 for a tabular summary of the locus). A secure dating of this structure and nearby Str. T111 clearly requires additional evidence. It should be noted, however, that pottery at various sites in the southern lowlands (see Pendergast 1982 for Lamanai) does not appear to change drastically with initial European contact. Thus, unless further clearly identifiable historic trade pieces were to be found in indisputable context, there would be no further demonstration of historic occupation. If an

historic community existed at Tayasal, Strs. T111 and T112 provide the most likely archaeological examples of all the excavated sample for such a community.

Structure T112 Units

Unit 1: Southern facing for Str. T112.

Unit 2: Surface for Str. T112.

Unit 3: North facing for Str. T112.

Unit 4: Hypothesized terrace facing capping U. 5 and abutting U. 3.

Unit 5: Northern terrace facing for Str. T112.

Platform UNITs Associated with Str. T112

UNIT 1: Surface recovered in the northern part of excv. 13B.

UNIT 2: Surface beneath U. 1 recovered in southern part of excv. 13B; may be equivalent to U. 1.

UNIT 3: Plastered surface beneath U. 2 in southern part of excv. 13B.

UNIT 4: Plastered surface beneath U. 3 in southern part of excv. 13B.

UNIT 5: Upper surface abutting U. 1. in the southern part of excv. 13B.

Structure T112 Lots

T13B/ 1: Material from humus and surface of excv. 13B.

T13B/ 2: Matrix above U. 1, beneath U. 4, north of U. 3 and south of U. 5.

T13B/ 3: Matrix beneath U. 1 and above bedrock.

T13B/ 4: Matrix beneath U. 5 and above the level of U. 2; contains Bu. T13B-1.

T13B/ 5: Matrix below the level of U. 2 and above U. 3.

T13B/ 6: Matrix below U. 3 and above U. 4.

T13B/ 7: Material from the ballast or actual surface of U. 2.

T13B/ 8: Material below U. 2 in the core of Str. T112.

TABLE 28

Structure T112 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment and Collapse			?
II	Use of Str. T112		T13B/1,T13B/7	?
III	A. Construction of Str. T112 & Upper Plat. Surface	U.1,U.2,U.3,U.4, U.5, U.5	T13B/2,T13B/4, T13B/8	Kauil ?
	B. Deposition of Bu. T13B-1		T13B/4	Kauil ?
IV	Abandonment			
V	Use of Upper Intermediate Plat. Surface			
VI	Construction of Upper Inter. Plat.	U.1,U.2	T13B/3,T13B/5	Kax ?
VII	Use of Lower Intermediate Plat. Surface			
VIII	Construction of Lower Inter. Plat.	U.3	T13B/6	Kax ?
IX	Use of Lower Platform Surface			
X	Construction of Lower Plat. Surface	U.4		Kax ?

INVESTIGATIONS IN SOUTHWEST TAYASAL

A series of test-pits were dug in an area southwest of the Tayasal Aguada. The majority of these investigations were into the low-lying platforms along the lower edge of the lake-side bluff and were intended to locate Postclassic occupation. Two buildings, Strs. T15 and T19, found during the test-pit program were extensively investigated (see following sections). One of the reasons for excavating in this part of Tayasal was its proximity to the project camp, which was located on the bluff overlooking this area. The Southwest Tayasal test-piting program was undertaken in July and August 1971 under the supervision of Stan Loten. In general, test-pits were 1.5 by 1.5 m squares which were dug in arbitarary levels.

Structure T28: Excavation 27Z

Excavation 27Z was located immediately east of Str. T28 and was dug to a depth of 70 cm in four lots. All of the lots were collected from a black clay matrix, which was later determined to have been from a bulldozer backdirt pile. While the original context of these four lots (T27Z/1 to 4) is unknown, it is certain that their contents pertain in some way to Str. T28. As the sherds in these lots were only Preclassic (Kax) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) in date, it is possible to tentatively assign the latest use of Str. T28 to the Postclassic Period.

Structure T27: Excavtions 31S, 31X, and 31Z

Structure T27 is located north of the modern buildings used for the 1971 and 1977 project camps. It is about 65 m inland from the lake shore and about 7 m above the 1971 lake level. Three investigations were placed on the summit of Str. T27; all were penetrated with two arbitrary lots.

Excavation 31S was the initial test-pit and was placed towards the northern edge of Str. T27. Lot T27S/2, from a depth of 15 to 40 cm below the ground surface in the core of Str. T27, yielded Late Classic (Pakoc), Early Postclassic (late facet Chilcob), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds, 1 stone metate fragmetn, 1 ceramic censer fragment, and 2 partial obsidian blades. The upper topsoil lot (T31S/1) yielded mostly Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds and very few earlier ones as well as 2 partial obsidian blades, 1 flint chip, 5 ceramic censer fragments, and 1 Postclassic pottery figurine mold.

Excavation 31X was located almost in the center of Str. T27, about 6 m southeast of excv. 31S. A lower core lot (T31X/2), from 15 to 30 cm beneath the surface, yielded Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), Late Classic (Pakoc), Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo), and Early Postclassic (Chilcob - including Plumbate) sherds as well as an undated pottery figurine fragment. An upper topsoil lot (T31X/1) produced mainly Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds and a few earlier (Kax and Pakoc) ones, but no other artifacts.

Excavation 31Z was placed 6 m southeast of excv. 31X. A core lot (T31Z/2), from a depth of 10 to 30 cm below the ground surface, was not available for ceramic analysis (although it did contain 1 incised fine orange sherd which was removed from the lot in 1971) but contained 1 pottery end-notched oval, 6 partial obsisian blades, and 1 undated pottery figurine fragment. The topsoil lot (T31Z/1) yielded Late Classic (early facet Hobo) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics and no associated artifacts.

Based upon these three investigations, it would appear that Str. T27 may have been built no earlier than the Early Postclassic, extended during the Middle Postclassic to the north, and was then abandoned prior to the onset of the Late Postclassic.

Excavation 31LL

Excavation 31LL was a single test-pit placed in vacant terrain some 25 m southeast of Str. T27. The pit probed to bedrock, 42 cm below the ground surface, in three arbitrary lots. All three lots contained primarily Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds with an earlier mixture of Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds. The lowest lot (T31LL/3), from a depth of 28 to 42 cm below ground surface, also yielded 1 discoidal stone, 1 ceramic censer fragment, and 1 obsidian core. The upper two topsoil lots contained no artifacts. Excavation 31LL, therefore, indicates the probability that even apparently vacant areas in Southwest

Tayasal were in use during the Middle Postclassic Period.

Structure T37: Excavation 31KK

Structure T37 is located on a steep incline immediately to the north of the modern buildings which served as the Tayasal Project camp. A single test-pit, excv. 31KK, was placed near the center of the platform and penetrated to 40 cm in two lots. The lower lot (T31KK/2), from 13 to 40 cm below the ground surface, produced Late Classic (Pakoc and Hobo) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as a partial obsisian blade and 1 Late Classic pottery figurine. The upper topsoil lot (T31KK/1) yielded the same kinds of ceramics (with Cocahmut being very abundant), but no other artifacts. Because it cannot be determined if the lower lot was obtained only from core material, it is not possible to definitely date Str. T37. Structure T37 does, however, date minimally to the Late Classic, with use or construction activity at least as late as the Middle Postclassic Period.

Structure T38: Excavation 31Y

Structure T38 is located approximately 25 m above the lake immediately northwest of the Tayasal Project camp. Excavation 31Y was placed in the northwest corner of Str. T38 and dug to a depth of 50 cm in three lots. The deepest lot (T31Y/3), from a depth of 30 to 50 cm below the ground surface in the core of Str. T38, yielded Preclassic (Kax) and a few Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. An intermediate lot (T31Y/2), from 10 to 30 cm below the

surface also produced Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Pakoc) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds while the upper topsoil lot (T31Y/1) contained similar pottery.

Evidence from excv. 31Y, indicates that Str. T38 was probably constructed and used during the Middle Postclassic Period.

Structure T26: Excavation 31J

Strructure T26 is located approximately 35 m down-slope from Str. T38, about 80 m inland from the lake shore, and about 9 m above the 1971 water level. Excavation 31J was placed on the summit of Str. T26 and encountered bedrock at a depth of 36 centimeters. A core lot (T31J/2), from 15 cm down to bedrock, produced Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) sherds. The topsoil lot yielded mainly Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds, 1 unmodified shell, and 5 partial obsidian blades. Based on excv. 31J, Str. T26 would apppear to have been constructed minimally during the Early Postclassic and utilized during the Middle Postclassic Period.

Structure T24: Excavations 31L, 31M, and 31MM

Structure T24 is a double level platform about 10 m south of Str. T26. Two investigations (excvs. 31M and 31MM) were placed on the summit of the northern, upper platform; a single test-pit (excv. 31L) was located on the summit of the lower southern extension. Excavation 31M, the initial test pit, was placed near the southwest corner of the upper

summit of Str. T24 and cut to a depth of 60 cm at which point bedrock appeared in part of the investigation. The lowest core lot (T31M/4), from a depth of 45 to 60 cm, yielded Late Classic (Hobo) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as did the core lot (T31M/3) just above. Lot T31M/3 also produced 1 partial obsidian blade and 1 Middle Postclassic figurine fragment. Lot T31M/2, from 20 to 35 cm below the surface, contained a large number of Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds (with very few earlier Classic ones) as well as 7 cermic censer fragments and 3 Middle Postclassic figurine fragments. The upper topsoil lot (T31M/1) produced Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) and Late Postclassic or early Historic (Kauil) sherds as well as 1 Historic Period pumice abrader (dated by the excavator; the piece was not kept or catalogued), 1 unidentified modeled pottery artifact, 1 partial obsidian blade, 1 tapir canine, and 1 non-human vertebrae.

Excvation 31MM was located 5 m north of excv. 31M and dug to a depth of 50 cm in three lots. The lowest core lot (T31MM/3) produced Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), and Middle Postclassic (Cocamut) sherds as well as 1 ceramic censer fragment, and 1 Middle Postclassic pottery figurine fragment. Lot T31MM/2, from 20 to 35 cm beneath the surface level, produced abundant Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds and 1 crack-laced pottery sherds. The upper topsoil lot (T31MM/1) contained Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) and

possibly a few Late Postclassic (Kauil) sherds, 1 obsidian chip, and 1 flint chip.

Excavation 31L was located approximately 5 m south of excavation 31M, about 4 m west of a bedrock outcrop, and was dug to a depth of 50 cm in three lots. Lot T31L/3, from 30 to 50 cm deep, yielded 1 partial obsidian blade with Preclassic (Kax) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. An intermediate lot (T31L/2), initiated between 15 and 20 cm below the surface, produced Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds, 1 partial obsidian blade, 2 flint chips, 1 ceramic censer fragment, 1 stone metate fragment, and 2 non-human burned fragmetns of bone. The topsoil lot (T31L/1) yielded 1 obsidian scraper and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) and possibly early Historic (Kauil) Period sherds based on the field notes, but was not available for analysis in 1977 or 1979.

Based on these three investigations, it would appear that Str. T24 was built and possibly occupied no earlier than Middle Postclasic. Part of the Str. T24 locus appears to have been reoccupied during the Late Postclassic or early Historic era.

Excavation 31K; Structure T22

Excavation 31K was placed almost immediately northeast of Str. T22 about 8 m above the 1971 water limit. It is possible that the excavation was placed on the actual summit of the platform, but this cannot be determined. The pit was

dug to a depth of 50 cm with the lowest lot (T31K/3), from 35 to 50 cm below the ground surface, producing no artifacts. An intermediate lot (T31K/2), from 15 to 35 cm below the surface in a stoney black earthen matrix, yielded an almost pure Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) core matrix with a few earlier Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1 obsidian core, ceramic figurine fragment, 1 non-human bone fragment, 1 worked pottery sherd, and 1 pottery end-notched oval. The topsoil (Lot T31K/1) contained Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. Assuming that excv. 31K was located on Str. T22, it would indicate that the building platform was probably constructed and used no earlier than the Early Postclassic Period.

Excavation 31Q

Excavation 31Q was located approximately 30 m west of Str. T19 and 10 m north of Str. T20, about 8 m from the lake shore on vacant terrain ca. 2 m above the 1971 lake level and noted by Loten (field notes) as being "certainly underwater within (the) last 30 years." Bedrock was encountered at about 40 cm below the surface and the lot (T31Q/2) assigned for the gravelly matrix from 20 cm below the surface to bedrock included Early (late facet Chilcob) and Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic sherds and 1 flint chip. The topsoil lot (T31Q/1) included Postclassic (late facet Chilcob and Cocahmut) and modern sherds, 1 unidentified

shale or slate artifact, and 1 piece of iron which was not catalogued. This investigation was clearly inconclusive; the largest number of identifiable sherds were late facet Early Postclassic, suggesting the possibility of Early and/or Middle Postclassic activity of some sort in the area prior to the deposition of more modern debutages.

Structure T17: Excavations 31B, 31C, and 31D

Structure T17 was visible from the surface as a "flat, slightly raised area" (Loten field notes) about 40 m inland from the lake shore and slightly over 8 m above the 1971 water level. The building platform was located approximately 60 m southwest of the Tayasal Project Camp and was investigated by three test-pits. The initial excavation, excv. 31B, was placed near the west edge of Str. T17 and suceeded in locating the western structural fcing. This facing ran approximately north-south and consisted of rough rocks and boulders, forming a wall some 34 cm in height. Although only one lot (T31B/1) is recorded from the excavation, 2 partial obsidian blades were recovered from a presumably lower "Lot T31B/2." Lot T31B/1 was a topsoil lot over the surface of Str. T17 and west of the facing; it yielded a multitude of Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds with a few earlier Classic (Hobo) or Postclassic (Chilcob) examples as well as 1 undated pottery figurine fragment, 1 stone mano fragment, 1 unidentified pottery artifact, 2 ceramic censer fragments, 1 obsidian blade fragment, 1 "lime

concretion," 2 pieces of tortoise shell, 1 non-human ulna, and 1 unidentified long bone fragment.

Excavation 31C was placed east of excv. 31B on the summit of Str. T17 and was dug to a depth of 40 cm in a single lot (T31C/1). A lower unprovenienced lot (T31C/2) yielded 2 partial obsidian blades. The structure core was composed of loose earth, stone pebbles, and fist-sized rocks. The majority of the sherd material came from the topsoil. While Lot T31C/1 included a few Preclassic (Kax) and a few Early Postclassic (Chilcob) sherds, most of the large sample of pottery was Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) in date. Artifactual remains from this single lot included 2 flint chips, 1 flint blade, 1 flint hammerstone fragment, 12 partial obsidian blades, 1 probable deer mandible containing 1 canine and 2 molars, and 1 Middle Postclassic pottery figurine body.

In order to obtain a sealed core sample from Str. T17, excav. 31D was placed on the platform's summit about 2 m south of excv. 31C and cut to a depth of 65 cm in three lots. The lowest lot (T31D/3) consisted of a gray earth matrix with numerous stones which clearly underlay Str. T17; it yielded no artifacts. A core lot (T31D/2), from 20 to 30 cm below the ground surface, found the same matrix encountered in excv. 31C, but included Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut), Early Postclassic (Chilcob), and Preclassic (Kax) sherds as well as 1 undated figurine fragment. The

topsoil lot (T31D/1) contained mostly Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds and a few Early Postclassic (Chilcob) ones; although flint and obsidian are noted as occuring in the lot by the excavator, these were not catalogued and were unavailable for analysis in 1977.

While a few earlier Preclassic and Late Classic sherds were found in all the investigations, these were always in a mixed context with Middle Postclassic sherds. The presence of these Middle Postclassic sherds in all core lots indicates that Str. T17 was a single-unit construction datable to no earlier than the Middle Postclasic Period. Structure T17 was seemingly used during the Middle Postclassic as a residence based on the bone and tools recovered in its vicinity. If the sherds are indicative of the latest occupation, the locus does not appear to have been reused following the Middle Postclassic Period.

Excavation 31A

Excavation 31A was placed just west of the Str. T16 platform about 45 m south of the Project Camp and 60 m from the 1971 lake shore at the base of a possible stela. The dimensions of this stone were not recorded. Upon the conclusion of the excavation, it still could not be determined if the stone was a stela, for it was "very eroded" and "not sitting on a very clear level" (Loten field notes). Based on the recovery lots, the stone was a minimum of 65 cm in height and undoubtedly taller since it was noted

on the basis of its surface remains. Its height and the dating of the matrices which encompass it indicate that it is very possibly a Postclassic stela.

A sample of material (Lot T31A/3) was taken from below the stone at a depth of 60 to 90 cm below the ground surface (and possibly into bedrock); Lot T31A/3 contained a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds. Lot T31A/2, from a depth of 20 to 60 cm below the surface to the base of the stone, produced Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), Early Postclassic (Chilcob), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) pottery as well as 1 obsidian blade with peripheral retouch and 1 obsidian projectile point. The topsoil lot (T31A/1) incuded the same mix of sherds as the previous lot as well as 1 partial obsidian blade and 1 Late Classic figurine fragment.

Excavation 31T

Excavation 31T was located on a lower terrace which was continuous with the platform supporting Str. T19. Because of this, the terrace was not given a separate structure number although future investigation may prove it warranted. Excavation 31T was located approximately 20 m south of excv. 31E and was dug to a depth of 60 cm in three lots. A possible buried structure was located at a depth of about 40 cm below the surface. Lot T31T/3, which was located in a rocky gray earthen matrix thought to be within the core of a buried structure, produced Early (early and late facet Chilcob) and possibly Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics

as well as a possible Postclassic figurine fragment, 1 partial obsidian blade, and 1 obsidian scraper. An intermediate lot (T31T/2), from 25 to 40 cm below the ground surface, yielded the same ceramic mixture as the lower lot as well as 1 cermic notched sherd, 2 ceramic censer fragments, and 3 partial obsidian blades. The topsoil lot (T31T/3) contained a few Early Postclassic (late facet Chilcob) sherds but mostly Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) ones as well as 1 obsidian core, 3 obsidian blade fragments, and 1 unclassified iron artifact (probably modern). An interpretation of excv. 31T is difficult, but it would apppear that a Middle Postclassic structure may have existed in this area and incorporated Early Postclassic sherds in its fill. Whether the terrace into which excv. 31T was placed is a formal construction or simply a natural feature cannot be determined.

Xel Cave: Excavation 31JJ

Xel Cave is located ca. 25 m north of Str. T15 and immediately south of the Project Camp. The cave was about 2 m deep, 4 m wide at its mouth, and 1.5 m in height. Another cavern, with its mouth almost closed by silt, was located immediately east of Xel Cave. Excavation 31JJ was a test-pit which was placed at the cave mouth and dug to a depth of 50 to 80 cm following the underlying rock. The lower lot (T31JJ/2), from 15 cm below the surface to bedrock in a black earth matrix, contained mostly Preclassic (Kax)

sherds with some Postclassic (Cocahmut) ones as well as 1 eroded censer fragment, and 1 Middle Postclassic ceramic figurine fragment. The topsoil lot (T31JJ/1) yielded the same kind of ceramic material as the lower lot, as well as 1 partial obsidian blade, 1 ceramic censer fragment, and 1 undated pottery figurine fragment. In summary, it would appear that Xel Cave may have been first used during the Late Preclassic Period based on the number of sherds from this era in the lower stratigraphic level. It then seems to have been utilized during the Middle Postclassic Period, much like the Cave of the Wild Pig (excv. 12C) east of Str. T11Ø. The dating of these remains, the presence of probably Postclassic censer fragments near its mouth, and the proximity of Postclassic Str. T15 indicate Postclassic activity possibly consistant with the use of caves for worship by the Itza, recorded by Means (1917) and Thompson (1951; 1977).

Structure T14: Excavation 31CC

Structure T14 is a small 5 m by 5 m platform located south of Str. T4Ø and about 1Ø m above the 1971 lake level. Excavation 31CC was a test-pit placed on the summit of this platform and excavated to a depth of 45 cm in three lots. The lowest lot (T31CC/3), from 35 to 45 cm below the ground surface and in the core of Str. T14, produced only Late Preclassic (Kax) ceramics and 1 plano-convex stone disc (mini-mortar). An intermediate lot (T31CC/2), from 2Ø to 35

cm below the surface in mixed core and topsoil, yielded mostly Preclassic (Kax) sherds and a few Postclassic (Cocahmut) ones, an Early Postclassic (Chilcob) figurine mold, and 1 obsidian scraper. A topsoil lot (T31CC/1) also contained mixed Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds and 1 partial obsidian blade.

Excavation 31CC suggests that Str. T14 was built during the Preclassic era, although later construction can't be ruled out; the locus may have been sporadically utilized during the Postclassic Period.

Excavation 31P

Structure 31P was located in vacant terrain north of excv. 31C and ca. 14 m above the 1971 lake level. It was probed in three lots to a depth of 55 centimeters. None of the lots encountered construction features or appeared to include core fill. Lot T31P/3, from a depth of 30 to 55 cm below the ground surface, yielded Early (early and late facet Chilcob) and Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic sherds as well as some Preclassic (Kax) ones. An intermediate lot (T31P/2), from 15 to 30 cm below the ground surface, contained the same sherd mixture as the lower lot, but also included Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds and 1 flint biface elongate fragment. The same sherd mix occured in the humus lot (T31P/1).

Based on excv. 31P, it is likely that Str. T40, located to the north of the probe and on the bluff summit, would

produce both Preclassic and Postclassic remains upon excavation.

Structure T382: Excavation 28A

Structure T382 is a platform 40 m inland from the lake shore on the incline leading to the Tayasal Main Group. It was not mapped in either 1971 or 1977, but can be placed on the site map as the excavator, Amilcar Ordonez, noted that it was 20 m east of Gabriel Tiul's fence, the same point at which the 1971 contours for the plane table map were terminated. Excavation 28A was a single test-pit located on the summit of Str. T382 and dug to a depth of 50 cm in two 25 cm lots. The lower lot (T28A/2) was thought to be in the structural core and produced Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. The topsoil (lot T28A/1) contained Preclassic (Kax) and Middle (Cocahmut) and Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic sherds along with 1 flint biface ovate fragment, 2 ceramic censer fragments, and 2 unclassified stone artifacts (1 of slate). Based on excv. 28A, Str. T382 was probably consntructed during the Middle Postclassic and used through the Late Postclassic.

Excavation 28C

Excavation 28C was located 10 m south of excv. 28A, on the slope below Str. T382. Investigations cut to a depth of 50 cm in two 25 cm lots. The lower lot (T28C/2) produced only Preclassic (Kax) sherds while the upper lot yielded

Preclassic (Kax) and Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic ceramics. It is likely that the Postclassic sherds derived from the use of Str. T382 while the earlier ones probably came from the erosion of the Str. T65 platform.

Excavation 28B

Excavation 28B was placed in vacant terrain 20 m north of the lake, approximately 20 m southeast of Str. T382, and 15 m northeast of the lower, lake-side, water-house for the Project Camp. Like excv. 28C, excv. 28B was supervised by Amilcar Ordonez during the end of July of 1971. The excavation was undertaken in two lots; the final depth was not recorded. Both lots produced a multitude of sherds. The lower lot (T28B/2) contained Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob), Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut), and Late Postclassic (early facet Kauil) sherds as well as 2 ceramic censer fragments (1 ladle handle), and 1 Middle Postclassic figurine fragment. A topsoil lot (T28B/1) contained the same sherd admixture as the lower lot, but also included 1 piece of Tohil Plumbate and some later (late facet Kauil) sherds. Other artifacts from Lot T28B/1 included 3 partial obsidian blades, 4 ceramic censer fragments, 2 end-notched sherds, 2 centrally perforated pottery discs, 1 pottery figurine fragment, 1 pottery figurine mold, 1 unclassified stone artifact, 1 unclassified metal artifact (Historic), and 1 pottery "chili" pestle. It does not appear that any of these

artifacts were primary in deposition.

Excavation 31R

Excavation 31R was located 20 m west of the platform supporting Strs. T65, T66, and T67 and about 30 m northwest of Str. T40 in a vacant terrain area. It was dug to a depth of 50 cm at which point an eroded plaster surface was encountered. Lot T31R/3, from 26 to 50 cm below the surface in a gray brown earth matrix overlying a lower flooring which may be representative of an eroded building core, contained Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) pottery. The mixed matrix (Lot T31R/2) from above (15 to 26 cm below the surface) yielded Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) and Late Classic (Pakoc and Hobo) sherds as well as 6 partial obsidian blades, 3 scrapers, 1 partial flint biface elongate, 1 flint biface ovate, 1 shale mirror back fragment, 1 unclassified pottery artifact, 1 unclassified stone artifact, and 2 Late Classic figurine fragments. Located within this matrix, on the south side of the test-pit, was a lone of stones representing a remnant of a small structure; unfortunately the notes do not further describe it. The upper topsoil lot (T31R/1) produced Late and Terminal Classic (early and late facet Hobo) pottery and two possible Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) sherds as well as 1 unidentified pottery artifact, 1 polishing stone, 1 ceramic censer fragment, 1 partial obsidian blade, and 1 obsidian scraper.

Excavation 31R may serve to indirectly date the larger platform to its east. The three structures (T65, T66, T67) on this platform were noted by the excavator as forming a "visual unit like the North acropolis at Tikal" (Loten field notes). Based on excv. 31R and a presumed association of the lower eroded matrix with the latest major construction of this platform, this building would have taken place prior to the Late Classic. As in excv. 31R, some minor Late Classic construction may have been undertaken in the area during this latter period. However, this part of the site, located on the top of the bluff, does not appear to have seen the large Postclassic occupation in evidence along the lake shore and slope.

Summary of Investigations in Southwest Tayasal

Of the thirteen structures investigated in Southwest Tayasal, all contained evidence of some sort of Postclassic construction or occupation. Of these, Strs. T27 and T22 are tentatively dated to the Early Postclassic (with Str. T27 continuing in use through the Middle Postclassic). Eleven of the platforms and the Xel cave appear to date to some part of the Middle Postclassic. It is possible that a Middle Postclassic ceremonial precinct existed in the vicinity of Str. T15 (see following detailed report) and T16 and involved the use of caves and perhaps a Postclassic stela (excv. 31A). Structure T382 and the area to its south evinces Late Postclassic materials. Historic artifacts were

visible in the vicinity of Strs. T24, T15, T19 (see following detailed report), and south of Str. T382. Only Strs. T14 and T15 (both of which appear to have had earlier Preclassic construction) and Str. T37 (which had evidence of Late Classic construction) showed indications of any earlier building activity in the lake shore area of Southwest Tayasal. As in other parts of the site, the investigations from the upper bluff show the nearly the inverse of those from the lake; on the higher ground in Southwest Tayasal and in the Tayasal Main Group there is only a rare occurence of Postclassic building activity.

STRUCTURE T15

Structure T15 is located in southwest Tayasal on a platform associated with Str. T16. From the surface, a faint line-of-stone building could be discerned. An initial test in the summit of this platform produced what were identified as Postclassic sherds, so it was decided to clear its facings to expose the form of the building. The investigation was carried out during July and August 1971 under the supervision of Stan Loten.

Excavations 31F, 31N, and 31H

Three investigations were made in the vicinity of Structure T15. The first of these, excv. 31F, was a 1.5 m square test-pit placed about 2 m west of the western facing for Str. T15. Excavation 31N was placed approximately the same distance directly north of Str. T15 and had the same dimensions as excv. 31F. Excavation 31H began as a 1.5 m square test-pit over the northern facing of Str. T15, but the investigation was later made into a 6.25 m long north-south trench (Figure 3-69) which was dug to a depth of 1.9 m below the ground surface in its central part. The designation excv. 31H was also applied to the contiguous horizontal excavation of the structure to expose its form (Figure 3-68).

In general, the Str. T15 stratigraphy is confused by a lack of formal building floors. Compounding the problem, Str. T15 was most likely built on an earlier eroded platform

surface. The building, however, is clearly visible and the ceramics which are associated with it are large pieces of Postclassic pottery that frequently fit together (Figure 3-70).

Earlier Constructions Below the Structure T15 Locus

Because their relationship as direct antecedents to Str. T15 cannot be documented, the traces of two earlier constructions are designated T15-Sub 1 and -Sub 2 (see Figure 3-69). The earliest construction feature encountered beneath Str. T15 was a white marly crushed bedrock surface (U. 4) located about 1.6 m below the ground surface. This floor matched the core material contained within Str. T15-Sub 2 to its north. Structure T15-Sub 2 is of uncertain form and function, but appears to have been constructed at the same time as U. 4. At one point the excavator described Str. T15-Sub 2 as missing its facing while at another point he considered the portion of Str. T15-Sub 2 exposed in 31H to be representative of a "very rough stair."

Structure T15-Sub 2 and U. 4 were subsequently buried under another platform construction. The eroded surface (U. 3) of this platform, which was physically represented by a layer of rough mortar, rose some 60 cm above U. 4. Two entities were built on U. 3. One of these was a formal construction (T15-Sub 1) while the other may have simply been a construction wall (U. 5) for a later and totally eroded platform surface. Structure T15-Sub 1 rested on U. 3

and was a formal circular masonry unit about 8Ø cm in diameter and 36 cm in height with upper and lower moldings. If Str. T15-Sub 1 had had a formal plaster facing, it was long eroded when excavated. The function that Str. T15-Sub 1 served is also unknown, but it may have been a small masonry altar for an adjacent construction resting on U. 3.

South of Str. T15-Sub 1, a crude boulder facing (U. 5) was found which rose at least Ø.5 m above U. 3. The excavator noted that U. 5 may have been a curving construction. It is not clear if this facing represented a formal construction on U. 3 or a construction wall subsumed in a later platform. Based on the unrefined construction technique, however, it is most probable that U. 5 functioned as a construction wall for a heavily eroded platform which later supported Str. T15.

Structure T15 (Figure 3-68)

Structure T15 was built in a single construction effort. It consists of a roughly rectangular platform with a largely dirt fill between ragged lines of unworked boulders. It was roughly 11.5 m in length (east-west) by 5.Ø m in width (north-south) and was approximately Ø.2 m in height on its northern side (U. 1) and almost Ø.45 m in height on its southern side (U. 5). While the excavator believed the southern side to be the probable front of the structure, the building plan of Str. T15 more readily suggests tht the northern side was. This orientation is

indicated by U. 3 a raised area on the west and southern sides of Str. T15, forming an apparent 1.8 m wide bench (its continuation on the east is postulated). This raised (U-shaped) area was indicated by smaller stones which formed lines on the summit of the platform (U. 3) and were noted by the excavator as probable "partition wall" lines. Lumps of mortar with wattle impressions were found to the north of U. 3 indicating that this raised area was surmounted by some sort of perishable (wattle) building wall. While no formal plaster surfaces were found on the summit of Str. T15, they are postulated (U. 2 and U. 4), and the remains of a plaster flooring was found to the west and south of the building (U. 2). In the three locations that U. 2 was found, it turned up to U. 5. The lack of a ballast build up for this floor led to the existence of a very uneven surface. A deposit of sherds was encountered north of U. 3 and may represent primary refuse left on the floor of Str. T15 when it was abandoned.

Deposit T31H-1 (Figure 3-70)

Immediately east of the north-south trench (excv. 31H) and within the top 20 cm of the excavation, a nested group of sherds was encountered. These sherds (Lot T31H/9) were thought by the excavator to possibly mark the former interior floor level (U. 2) of the structure north of U. 3 and to represent material left on this floor at the time of the abandonment of Str. T15. Analysis of this lot in 1977

seemed to bear out this conclusion as it was possible to reassemble almost two complete vessels from these sherds; the other sherds which were present were large fragments which fit together to produce a variety of forms. Further excavation in the east part of this building would undoubtedly recover other vessels.

The forms which are present in Deposit T31H-1 included comals, jars, and deep incurving ollas. Both reconstructable vessels (Xuxhichini Unslipped: Xuchichini Variety) are of ollas having an unslipped cream-brown exterior and a red-brown interior. The forms and types from this deposit are ascribable to the Protohistoric or Historic (late facet Kauil) era and would seem to indicate that Str. T15 served some sort of domestic function. Interestingly, and perhaps indicative of the late date of this assemblage, there are no redwares present in this deposit. Comparison with contemporary pottery of the Lake Peten area reveals similarity in both a jar form (Reina and Hill 1978: 143; Fig. 43f) and a tapadera (Ibid. Fig. 41c) which is similar in depth to a comal form from Deposit T31H-1. None of the other forms illustrated for modern San Jose are present in this archaeological deposit.

Structure T15 Recovery Lots

No artifactual remains were recovered from within Str. T15-Sub 2 or from beneath U. 4. These constructions probably date to the Late Preclassic era since material

beneath U. 3 included only Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1 flint chip (Lots T31H/13 and T31H/14).

No artifacts relate directly to Str. T15-Sub 1 or from within U. 5, but the core material which buried these constructions contained only Preclassic (Kax) sherds (Lots T31H/1Ø, 11, and 12), thus providing a tentative date for these early constructions.

The construction of Str. T15 may be indirectly dated to the Protohistoric or Historic (late facet Kauil) era by a consideration of artifactual material recovered in fill. As this fill appears to have been set directly on an eroded platform surface (possibly scraped prior to construction) and because of the difficulty of separating the underlying fill from the Str. T15 fill, there is some admixture of earlier and later materials. Lots T31H/2, T31H/3, and T31H/8 were assigned for core material from within Str. T15. Lot T31H/8 yielded Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1 unclassified stone artifact; lot T31H/3 produced Preclassic (Kax) and a few Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as 2 flint chips and 1 mano fragment; Lot T31H/2 also produced Preclasssic (Kax) and Early (Chilcob) to Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic sherds as well as 1 obsidian blade, 1 ceramic censer fragment, and 1 metal handle. To the west of Str. T15, Lot T31F/3 yielded Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1 ceramic censer fragment (probably Postclassic in date) while Lot T31F/2 produced Preclassic (Kax) and Late (early facet

Kauil) Postclassic sherds as well as 1 ceramic censer fragment. Two lots which probably pertain to construction were gathered from an area north of Str. T15. Lot T31N/3 contained mixed Preclassic (Kax) and Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic sherds, 2 centrally perforated pottery discs, 1 unperforated pottery disc, and 1 Early Postclassic figurine fragment while Lot T31N/2 contained the same ceramic mix and 1 flint biface ovate fragment.

The use of Str. T15 may be dated to either the Proto - Postclassic or Historic era based on Deposit 31H-1 (Lot T31H/9). Other surface lots collected in the Str. T15 area bear out this conclusion as they contain Preclassic (Kax) and Early (Chilcob) through Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic sherds (Lots T31F/1, T31N/1, T31H/1, T31H/5, and T31H/7). Two other lots may be more specifically related to the use of Str. T15 based on their artifactual content. Lot T31H/6, from surface clearing over the top of the structure, yielded largely Late Postclassic (Kauil) ceramics as well as an Early Postclassic figurine fragment and 1 non-human long bone fragment. Lot T31H/4, from the trench around the exterior of Str. T15, produced a large amount of mixed Postclassic sherds (including many Late Postclassic - Kauil - unslipped examples) as well as some Preclassic material; it also included 1 pottery disc with an incomplete perforation, 2 unidentified shale artifacts, 1 unidentified non-human bone, 9 ceramic censer fragments, and 3 pottery

figurine fragments of which 1 was Early Postclassic in date and 2 were Middle Postclassic in date. All of this material supplements the evidence from Deposit 31H-1 and supports the interpretation of Str. T15 as a domestic residence.

Summary of Structure T15

Construction in the vicinity of the Structure T15 locus flourished during the Preclassic era (see Table 29 for a tabular summary of the locus). After the early use of this locus, the area does not appear to have been re-occupied until the Late Postclassic - Historic era. Structure T15 was then built on the eroded remains of an apparent Preclassic platform and was seemingly occupied into Historic times. Structure T15 was a small low rectangular structure which faced north and had raised back and side areas, evidently supporting a wattle and thatch wall. Based upon the probable use related artifactual remains in the vicinity of Str. T15, it is likely that the building was used for domestic purposes which included food preparation.

As is the case with other Tayasal structures evincing possible Historic occupation, the evidence in the case of Str. T15 is not conclusive. It consists of a metal artifact found in construction core and use related ceramics which vary from the typical Middle Postclassic ones found at Tayasal and which resemble (in at least 2 forms) the modern pottery of San Jose, Peten. Although it is suggested that these Kauil ceramics may be historic in date, their precise

chronological limits are unknown. It is neither possible to accurately date the first occurrence of the Kauil complex and the new forms which occur within it nor to absolutely define its relationship to the Postclassic complexes which preceded it. Based upon the similarities to modern pottery and on the lack of Majolica or other trade wares, it is even conceivably possible that this pottery is relatively modern, being perhaps as late as 19th century in date.

Structure T15: Units

Unit 1: Northern facing for Str. T15.

Unit 2: Hypothesized surface south of U. 1 and north of U. 3.

Unit 3: Probable bench or wall step-up in interior of Str. T15.

Unit 4: Hypothesized surface south of U. 3 and north of U. 5.

Unit 5: Southern facing for Str. T15.

Structure T15: UNITs

UNIT 1: Hypothesized platform surface north of U. 1.

UNIT 2: Plastered surface south of U. 5.

UNIT 3: Plaster surface on which Str. T15-Sub 1 and U. 5 rest.

UNIT 4: Lower plaster surface on which Str. T15-Sub 2 rests.

UNIT 5: Core facing resting on U. 3.

Structure T15: Lots

T31F/ 1: Material in topsoil to the west of Str. T15, excv. 31F.

T31F/ 2: Material from 10-15 to 30 cm below the surface, probably in core of Str. T15, excv. 31F.

T31F/ 3: Material in gray matrix from 30 to 43 cm below the surface, excv. 31F.

T31N/ 1: Topsoil north of Str. T15; excv. 31N.

T31N/ 2: Matrix from 16 to 30 cm below the surface, excv. 31N.

T31N/ 3: Matrix from 31 to 50 cm below the surface, excv. 31N.

T31H/ 1: Topsoil from 0 to 15-18 cm below the surface in original excv. 31H.

T31H/ 2: Matrix from 19 to 30 cm in the core of north part of Str. T15, excv. 31H.

T31H/ 3: Matrix from 31 to 50 cm in original excv. 31H.

T31H/ 4: Material encountered during edge-trenching in topsoil around Str. T15, excv. 31H.

T31H/ 5: Material encountered in topsoil near northeast corner of Str. T15 during edge-trenching, excv. 31H.

T31H/ 6: Topsoil over central part of Str. T15.

T31H/ 7: Matrix from 5 to 22 cm below the surface in the

north-south trench, excv. 31H.

T31H/ 8: Material in core of Str. T15 in north-south trench from 23 to 40 cm below the surface, excv. 31H.

T31H/ 9: A concentration of sherds below the topsoil and to a depth of 20 cm in a line-of-stone corner 30 cm east of excv. 31H trench.

T31H/10: Material from 40 to 62 cm below the surface in lower platform core, excv. 31H.

T31H/11: Material from 62 to 82 cm below the surface in lower platform core , excv. 31H.

T31H/12: Material from 82 cm below the surface, exterior to Str. T15-Sub 1 and U. 5, and above U. 3, excv. 31H.

T31H/13: Material below U. 5 to a depth of 20 cm below U. 3, excv. 31H.

T31H/14: Material from 20 cm and below U. 3, above U. 4 and south of Str. T15-Sub 2, excv. 31H.

TABLE 29

Structure T15 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment			
II	Use of Str. T15		T31H/9,(T31F/1), (T31N/1),(T31H/1), (T31H/4),(T31H/5), (T31H/6),(T31H/7)	Historic or Kauil
III	Construction of Str. T15	U.1,U.2,U.3,U.4, U.5, U.1,U.2	T31F/2,T31F/3, T31N/2,T31N/3, T31H/2,T31H/3, T31H/8	Historic or Kauil
IV	Abandonment			
V	Use of Upper Platform			
VI	Construction of Upper Platform	U.5	T31H/10,T31H/11, T31H/12	Kax
VII	Use of Str. T15-Sub 1			
VIII	Construction of Str. T15-Sub 1	(T15-Sub 1)		
IX	Use of Intermediate Platform Floor			
X	Construction of Inter. Plat. Floor	U.3	T31H/13,T31H/14	Kax
XI	Use of Str. T15-Sub 2			
XII	Construction of Str. T15-Sub 2	U.4		?

STRUCTURE T19

Structure T19 is situated on a gentle slope west of the Project Camp and about 8 m above the 1971 lake level. It is marked on the surface by lines-of-stone and was initially sampled as part of the 1971 test-pit program. Based on the recovery of Postclassic material underlying the building core, the decision was made to undertake extensive horizontal excavation. This further investigation was supervised by Stan Loten during July and August 1971.

Excavations 31E and 31G

Excavation 31E began as a 1.25 m square test-pit located on the summit of the northwest portion of Str. T19. It was subsequently made into a 7.5 m long north-south trench. An additional trench, Ø.7 m wide and 5.6 m in length, was extended to the west of the original excv. 31E. Further trenching along the north, west, and south sides of Str. T19 was later included under the designation "excv. 31E" as were separate summit tests (in the vicinity of U. 5). The north edge trench was 3.9 m in length, the west one was 5.5 m in length, and the south one was 9.2 m in length; in general these excavations extended Ø.5 m in front of (i.e. exterior to) the walls being exposed. Only the north-south trench in excv. 31E was dug to bedrock (Figure 3-72); the other excavations involved only topsoil removal or a slight core penetration.

Excavation 31G was a separate 1.5 m test-pit placed

immediately northwest of excv. 31E, off the edge of the platform on which Str. T19 rested. This investigation was dug to a depth of 45 cm, recovering refuse material most likely associated with use of Str. T19. It was not located on the recorded plan of Str. T19 (Figure 3-71).

Structure T19 (Figure 3-71)

When excavated, Str. T19 proved to have a width of 7 m, an estimated length of 12 m, and to face to the south overlooking a larger plaza or terrace (U. 1). The estimated height of Str. T19 was approximately Ø.8 m above the southern platform floor (U. 1) indicating that at least one step up was necessary to gain access to the summit surface (U. 2). However, no trace of this access was recovered in the 1971 investigations. Based on the positioning of what are clearly core stones in the northern part of Str. T19 and the continuation of of the back line of stones (see Figure 3-71), it is likely that the northern extent of the building was surmounted by a massive, perishable wall (U. 3). In general, the facings that were recovered in excv. 31E (U. 1, U. 4, U. 3, U. 3 and U. 4) were all large stone masonry comporised of big boulders (often only one course high) with an exteriorly cut face. The excavator noted that these looked like "split boulders" and that the Str. T19 masonry was very similar to that recovered in Str. T38Ø. A possible wall-like feature (U. 5) of unknown function was encountered in a small excavation near the center of Str. T19. It is

unclear whether U. 5 represents a distinct internal building construction, such as a wall or bench, or whether it was simply a misleading pattern formed by a low fill retaining wall. From the available evidence, it seems likely that U. 5 was located on the U. 2 level, thus lending credence to the former possibility. Aside from a stone platform (U. 3 and U. 4) which appears to abut the western side of Str. T19, no other construction features were noted. UNIT 3 was noted by the excavator as being at least 16 m in length.

No earlier constructions appear at the Str. T19 locus, as the building is set directly on soil overlying bedrock. Based on sectional information (Figure 3-72), the building appears to have been erected in a single effort. The excavator postulated the existence of a surface (U. 1) south of the building because of a distinct change in matrices corresponding to a lack of stones at this level. One unanswered question is whether U. 1 represents the only surface to the south of the building or if there was once a higher, now totally eroded, one. The excavation supervisor also noted the presence of many larger stones in the eastern part of the trench exterior to U. 1 and pointed out the distinct possibility that U. 1 may have been covered up by a subsequent raising of the either U. 1 or U. 1.

Although no formal deposits were found during the Str. T19 excavations, much of the material collected in the upper levels of excvs. 31E and 31G obviously derived from the use

of Str. T19. Large fragments of vessels were found in both investigations and include plainware bowls and plates, Paxcaman Red Group plates and jars, and interestingly, almost complete censers (see Figure 3-73). The censerware is of hourglass form (jar with pedestal base) with an unslipped buff-brown surface and appliqued design. One large fragment (no type designation assigned), resembling the Cehac - Hunacti Composite Type described for Mayapan (Smith 1971: 74), had a basal diameter of 11 cm, a wall thickness of Ø.5 cm, and was over 12 cm in height. A shallow unslipped plate (Nohpek Unslipped: Variety Unspecified), resembling a chalice but without the pedestal base, had a height of 4 cm, a rim diameter of 28 cm, a basal diameter of 14 cm, and a 1.Ø cm wall thickness; it also contained calcite, quartzite, and snail shells in its paste. Small Macanche Red-on-Cream: Variety Unspecified plates were also encountered in the topsoil debris as were the remnants of a Topoxte Red: Variety Unspecified jar with a bolstered parenthesis-mouth rim. This material allows the latest use of Str. T19 to be tentatively dated to the later part of the Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) Period with a possible use life extending into the earlier part of the Late Postclassic (early facet Kauil) Period.

Structure T19 Recovery Lots

Material found overlying bedrock and beneath the construction core of Str. T19 clearly indicates that Str.

T19 was built no earlier than the Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) Period. While Lots 31E/24 and T31E/28 produced only Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) sherds as well as a few Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) examples, Lots T31E/4 and T31E/16 contained a mixture of Early (early facet Chilcob) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds along with a few earlier ones. While 1 Augustine Red (Chilcob) end-notched oval was collected in Lot T31E/24 and 1 from Lot T31E/28 (lost), the other two lots contained a greater mix of artifactual material. Lot T31E/16 yielded 1 flint biface elongate fragment, 1 ceramic censer fragment, and 1 obsidian projectile point. Lot T31E/4 produced 4 Augustine Red end-notched ovals, 3 unworked shells, 1 flint biface blade fragment, 1 partial obsidian blade, and 2 ceramic censer fragments.

Like the underlying lots recovered from above bedrock, the fill lots from within Str. T19 are similarly split between those which are mixed early facet Chilcob and Cocahmut ceramics and those which only yield early facet Chilcob sherds. Unlike the bedrock lots, however, most of the other artifactual remains are associated with those lots having only early facet Chilcob sherds. This would suggest that some Early Postclassic refuse deposit had been mined to provide fill for the core of Str. T19 and that rubbish that was produced at the time of the Str. T19 construction was also being mixed into the core. In general, the Str. T19

core lots contain little ceramic material which is not of a Postclassic date. Lots with mixed Early (early facet Chilcob) and Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic pottery include T31E/15, T31E/18, T31E/19, and T31E/27, while core lots which contain Early Postclassic sherds exclusively include T31E/2, T31E/3, and T31E/23. This distribution may indicate that certain of the supervisor's lots roughly corresponded to fill blocks. Lot T31E/18 also contained 1 fragment of an obsidian core and 4 partial blades. Lot T31E/19 included 1 Paxcaman Red end-notched oval and 1 flint chip. While the excavator noted that Lot T31E/3 included an unspecified artifact, obsidian, and animal bone, none of this material was catalogued. Lot T31E/2 yielded 1 flint chip, 1 obsidian chip, 1 partial obsidian core, 3 partial obsidian blades, 2 pottery figurine fragments, 1 unidentified shale artifact, and 1 pottery end-notched oval. Lot T31E/23 produced 1 flint scraper, 1 pottery end-notched oval, 2 natural shells, 3 ceramic censer fragments, 5 partial obsidian blades, and 1 flint chip.

Two lots (T31E/11 and T31E/22) may be assigned as probable core lots for the platform abutting Str. T19 on the west. Both of these lots contained primarily Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds with a few Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) examples. Lot T31E/22 also yielded 1 stone mano fragment and 1 Middle Postclassic pottery figurine.

Material which may relate to the final use of Str. T19, derived from soil overlying the substructure summit, was collected as Lots T31E/1, T31E/7, T31E/13, T31E/20, T31E/25, and T31E/26. Some Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob), mostly Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut), and a few probable Late Postclassic (early facet Kauil) sherds were recovered in this upper matrix. Lot T31E/7 also included 1 clay pellet, 1 flint biface ovate, 1 nose of a cermic effigy censer, and 1 partial obsidian blade. Twelve obsidian chips were encountered in Lot T31E/13 along with 1 flint projectile point. A fragment of a stone metate was found in the vicinity of U. 5 (Lot T31E/25). In general, there is an almost equal amount of redwares and unslipped ware in these lots, presenting a contrast to the redware difficient Str. T15, also located in Southwest Tayasal.

Three collections were made from the topsoil south of U. 1. Lot T31E/21 yielded only Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds and 1 ceramic figurine fragment. Lot T31E/14 contained possible Late Postclassic (early facet Kauil) pottery and 1 censer fragment. Lot T31E/6 produced Early (early facet Chilcob) and Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic pottery in addition to predominantly Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic sherds. Artifacts in Lot T31E/6 included 1 obsidian chip, 4 censer fragments, 1 hammerstone, 1 flint biface ovate, 1 mano fragment, 1 pottery labret, 1 Middle Postclassic figurine mold, and 1 reconstructable

unslipped ceramic plate.

Topsoil to the west of U. 4 did not yield the same profusion of aartifacts found south of U. 1 and included Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds along with a few Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) examples. Lot T31E/5 also contained 1 pottery end-notched oval and 1 obsidian blade fragment. Lot T31E/10 produced a single obsidian bland and Lot T31E/12 included 1 flint biface ovate fragment, 1 censer fragment and 1 partial obsidian blade.

Material immediately north of U. 3 and U. 4 in the topsoil was collected as Lots T31E/8 and 9 and contained Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds with a few Late Postclassic (early facet Kauil) ones. Lot T31E/8 also included part of a stone metate and Lot T31E/9 contained a partial Augustine Red flagelot, 2 Middle Postclassic figurine fragments, 1 pottery end-notched oval, 1 partial obsidian blade, and 3 ceramic censer fragments, one of them being a face fragment from an effigy censer.

Slightly farther to the north, in excv. 31G, Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) pottery with small numbers of Preclassic (Kax), Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds mixed in, were recovered. Lot T31G/1 also contained 1 partial obsidian blade, 3 censer fragments, 1 flint chip, 1 flint biface ovate, 1 pink clay object, 1 unperforated pottery disc, 1 pottery end-notched oval, 1 figurine fragment, 1 unclassified stone artifact, 1

unidentified long bone, and tortoise shell fragments. These remains were most likely debris from the use of Str. T19.

Two mixed lots were also collected from the Str. T19 area. Lot T31E/17 was assigned to a single pottery figurine mold of unknown provenience, but seemingly from excv. 31E. Lot T31E/29 is a mixed lot from within and outside of Str. T19 U. 1 and contained only Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds.

Structure T19 Summary

The extensive artifactual collections recovered from the vicinity of Str. T19 date the construction of this stone faced substructure to no earlier than the Middle Postclassic Period (see Table 3Ø for a tabular summary of the locus). The building appears to have been used during the Middle Postclassic and possibly into the early part of the Late Postclassic Period. The debris in the immediate vicinity of Str. T19 also indicate that it was not simply a residence, but also served ceremonial functions. It is suspected that an on-axis trench in Str. T19 would have produced either a Middle or Late Postclassic cache or burial, thus reflecting Postclassic patterns found elsewhere in the Maya area (D. Chase 1981, 1982).

Structure T19: Units

Unit 1: Southern facing for Str. T19.

Unit 2: Hypothesized upper surface for Str. T19.

Unit 3: Hypothesized rear wall for Str. T19.

Unit 4: Western facing for Str. T19.

Unit 5: Possible central wall or bench feature for Str. T19.

Unit 6: Hypothesized eastern facing for Str. T19.

Structure T19: UNITS

UNIT 1: Hypothesized southern flooring for the platform summit.

UNIT 2: Hypothesized northern flooring abutting U. 3.

UNIT 3: Western platform or terrace facing.

UNIT 4: Northern platform or terrace facing.

Structure T19: Lots

T31E/ 1: Top 1Ø cm of topsoil in the original excv. 31E test-pit.

T31E/ 2: Core from 1Ø to 3Ø cm below the surface in the original excv. 31E test-pit.

T31E/ 3: Core from 3Ø to 6Ø cm below the surface in the original excv. 31 test-pit.

T31E/ 4: Material from the soil lens underlying Str. T19, original excv. 31E.

T31E/ 5: Topsoil exterior to U. 4.

T31E/ 6: Topsoil exterior to U. 4 to the west and U. 1 to the south.

T31E/ 7: Material recovered exterior to U. 1 and from a

smaller summit test west of U. 5.

T31E/ 8: Topsoil exterior to U. 3 and U. 4.

T31E/ 9: Matrix exterior to U. 3 and U. 4 and below topsoil.

T31E/10: Topsoil west of U. 4 and east of U. 3.

T31E/11: Core from 15 to 40 cm below Lot T31E/10.

T31E/12: Topsoil overlying U. 3.

T31E/13: Topsoil from upper 5 cm of Str. T19 to the south of the original excv. 31E.

T31E/14: Material against U. 1 from 0 to 30 cm below the surface.

T31E/15: Material from 0 to 40 cm below the surface in the summit of Str. T19, probably south of the original excv. 31E.

T31E/16: Matrix below T31E/15 south of original excv. 31E and above bedrock.

T31E/17: One Paxcaman mold probably from excv. 31E.

T31E/18: Material in the vicinity of U. 5 from 20 to 50 cm below the surface.

T31E/19: Material below U. 5.

T31E/20: Material from 5 to 20 cm below the surface in the Str. T19 core.

T31E/21: Material against U. 1 from 0 to 30 cm below the surface at the east end of the frontal trench, possibly buried in the core of another platform to the south of Str. T19.

T31E/22: Matrix below T31E/21 to a depth of 51 centimeters.

T31E/23: Core of Str. T19 from 3Ø to 54 cm below the surface.

T31E/24: Material below Str. T19, below T31E/23, and above bedrock to the south of the original excv. 31E, probably in the soil lens below Str. T19.

T31E/25: Material in the vicinity of U. 5 from Ø-2Ø cm below the surface.

T31E/26: Material from Ø to 3Ø cm below the surface and just north of U. 1.

T31E/27: Material in the core of Str. T19 from 3Ø to 55 cm below the surface and just north of U. 1.

T31E/28: Material on bedrock below T31E/27.

T31E/29: Mixed lot from the vicinity of U. 1 and the north-south trench.

T31G/ 1: Topsoil from surface to 15 cm below ground level, excv. 31G.

T31G/ 2: Refuse material from 15 to 3Ø cm below the surface, excv. 31G.

T31G/ 3: Matrix from 3Ø to 45 cm below the surface; nothing bagged.

TABLE 30

Structure T19 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment			
II	Use of Str. T19 & Platform or Terrace		T31G/2,T31G/1, T31E/1,T31E/6 T31E/8-10,T31E/12, T31E/13,T31E/14, T31E/5,T31E/20 T31E/21,T31E/25, T31E/26	Cocahmut to Kauil
III	Construction of Str. T19 Platform or Terrace	U.1,U.2,U.3,U.4	T31E/7,T31E/11 T31E/22,(T31E/29)	Cocahmut
IV	Possible Use of Str. T19 By Itself			
V	Construction of Str. T19	U.1,U.2,U.3,U.4, U.5,U.6	T31E/2,T31E/3, T31E/15,T31E/18, T31E/19,T31E/23, T31E/27,(T3E/17)	Cocahmut
VI	Possible Use of Str. T19 Locus Prior to T19 Construction		T31E/4,T31E/16 T31E/24,T31E/28 T31G/3	Chilcob to Cocahmut

INVESTIGATIONS AT PUNTA TRAPECHE

Punta Trapeche is a point of land located on the north shore of the southern arm of Lake Peten directly west of Punta San Miguel and south of the western limit of the Tayasal Main Group. The land forming this point rises fairly steeply up to the bluff supporting central Tayasal. Because of the sharp angle of the slope, any minor alterations of the land were more in evidence than if they had been done on flatter ground; this allowed for easier identification of building platforms. A series of these low platforms were investigated on Punta Trapeche during August of 1971 under the supervision of Stan Loten. Excavations generally took the form of 1.5 by 1.5 m test-pits dug in arbitrary levels. The area was mapped in 1977 and thus while the placement of the excavations relative to the platforms is believed to be accurate, these associations are not absolute. Further mapping in this area would undoubtedly produce even more structures.

Structure T12: Excavation 31U

Structure T12 is a small platform located about 25 m inland from the 1971 lake shore at a height of ca. 6 m above the 1971 water level. The platform measured 19 m in length by 7 m in depth. Excavation 31U was placed on the structure summit near its center and dug to a depth of 60 cm in two 30 cm lots. No floors or walls were found. The upper lot (T31U/1), in topsoil which contained a few large boulders,

yielded a mix of Late Classic (Hobo), Early Postclassic (Chilcob), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds with 4 obsidian fragments and 1 unclassified stone artifact. The lower lot (T31U/2) was gathered from a gray soil and stone matrix which was judged to reflect construction core. It contained the same mix of ceramics along with 1 flint chip, 1 partial obsidian blade, 1 obsidian scraper, 1 censer fragment, 1 flint biface elongate fragment, and unidentified bone pieces. Structure T12, therefore, appears to date to the Middle Postclassic in both construction and use.

Structure T1Ø: Excavations 31V, 31DD, and 31HH

Structure T1Ø is located approximately 25 m inland and directly north of Str. T12. It measures ca. 2Ø m in length by 1Ø m in depth. Three investigations were placed in the vicinity of Str. T1Ø, two on its summit and 1 just south of the platform.

Excavation 31V was located near the center of the summit. Excavation 31HH was later placed to its east. Both excvs. 31V and 31HH penetrated to a depth of 5Ø cm to a plaster surface; neither cut through this floor. The floor was badly disturbed, apparently by intrusive cuts; these were not investigated. The matrix to 2Ø cm above this plastered surface was collected as Lots T31V/3 and T31HH/3. Lot T31V/3 yielded Preclassic (Kax) and Early Postclassic (late facet Chilcob) Postclassic sherds; Lot T31HH/3 was not available for analysis. Lot T31V/3 also contained 1 flint

biface blade, 1 flint core, 1 obsidian blade fragment, and 1 fragment of an Early Postclassic figurine. Material in a black soil matrix from a depth of 15 to 30 cm below the ground surface was collected as Lots T31V/2 and T31HH/2. Included in this was the same sherd content as the lower lot, but with the addition of Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) pottery, as well as 1 partial obsidian blade in Lot T31V/2 and 1 flint biface ovate and 2 censer fragments in Lot T31HH/2. A similar collection of sherds was evident in the topsoil lots; Lot T31V/1 also yielded an obsidian scraper and Lot T31HH/1 produced a ceramic censer fragment and a pottery pestle.

Excavation 31DD was placed just off the edge of Str. T10 in line with excv. 31V and was excavated to a depth of 50 cm in three lots. These lots were all collected from a similar black soil matrix. The same pottery inventory that was found in excv. 31V and excv. 31HH was encountered in all three excv. 31DD lots, but there was a plentiful number of Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds in all three lots. The lowest lot (T31DD/3), from 36 to 50 cm below the ground surface, also contained a Middle Postclassic figurine body. No additional artifacts were found in the upper two lots (T31DD/1 and 2).

Excavation of Str. T10 should have been continued below the plaster surface found beneath the summit as it may have provided Postclassic deposits useful for dating purposes.

As it is, it would appear that Str. T1Ø overlies a presently undated earlier structure (tentatively designated Str. T1Ø-2nd). The construction of Str. T1Ø-1st dates no earlier than the late facet of the Early Postclassic Period and was built using an earthen core typical of similarly dated construction from North Tayasal (see Ensenada Tayasal). The latest use of Str. T1Ø-1st was apparently during the Middle Postclassic Period.

Structure T391: Excavations 31EE and 31GG

Structure T391 is located ca. 2Ø m east of Str. T12, ca. 15 m from the edge of the lake shore, and 4 m above the 1971 water level. The structure was not mapped in 1971 and was not re-located in 1977; it is located on the Tayasal map based on fieldnotes made in 1971. Structure T391 measured roughly 6 m in length by 2 m in depth.

Excavation 31EE was placed in the summit of this platform and dug to a depth of 45 cm in two lots. These contained mixed Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), and Early Postclassic (largely late facet Chilcob) sherds. The lower lot (T31EE/2), collected from a depth of 25 to 45 cm beneath the surface, also yielded 2 obsidian blade fragments. The upper lot (T31EE/1) produced no additional artifacts. No walls or floors relating to Str. T391 were located, but the platform may be dated to no earlier than the later part of the Early Postclassic based on sherds contained within it.

Excavation 31GG was placed 4 m south of excv. 31EE, off the edge of Str. T391. The investigation was about 10 m from the lake shore and about 3 m above the 1971 water table. Excavation 31GG was dug to a depth of 78 cm in five lots. The lower lot (T31GG/5) was a sandy matrix beginning at a depth of 64 cm below the ground surface and contained only Preclassic (Kax) sherds. A transitional lot (T31GG/4), in a gray sandy matrix from 50 to 64 cm beneath the surface, yielded a few Postclassic (late facet Chilcob) sherds in its upper part and then only Preclassic (Kax) sherds in conjunction with one worked sherd and one flint core. The excavator believed that this lower sandy matrix may have been lake deposited. A gray soil matrix from 36 to 50 cm beneath the surface (Lot T31GG/3) only contained Early Postclassic (late facet Chilcob) sherds and a stone mano fragment. A lot (T31GG/2) for the matrix 11 cm above yielded mostly Early Postclassic (late facet Chilcob) pottery, with a few Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds, 1 stone discoidal pounder, and 4 obsidian blades fragments. The topsoil lot (T31GG/1) included 3 partial obsidian blades, 1 flint chip, and mostly Early Postclassic (late facet Chilcob) pottery with a few stray Preclassic (Kax), Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds.

While the depositional significance of the remains recovered in excv. 31GG are unknown, it is suspected that

they may be use-related to Str. T391. This is based on the fact that the test-pit provides a nearly continuous deposit for Ø.5 m below the surface of large sherd fragments of mostly late facet Early Postclassic date, coeval with the suspected construction date for Str. T391.

Excavation 31FF

Excavation 31FF was located 4 m above excv. 31EE about 2Ø m inland from the lakeshore and 7 m above the 1971 water level. A burial was encountered lying on bedrock (Lot T31FF/4), 82 cm below the surface. The burial was covered by a gray soil, stoney matrix which included Early (late facet Chilcob), Middle (Cocahmut), and possibly Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic sherds as well as 2 flint chips, 1 ceramic censer fragment, 2Ø tortoise shell fragmentss, 1 unidentified shale artifact, and 1 stone mano fragment. The black soil lot (T31FF/2) above this from a depth of 15 to 3Ø cm beneath the surface, yielded Early (early and late facet Chilcob), Middle (Cocahmut), and Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic sherds and an artifactual repertoire including 2 pottery end-notched ovals, 1 unidentified pottery artifact, 3 ceramic censer fragments, 1 obsidian blade fragment, 2 Middle Postclassic figurine fragments. Non-artifactual items included tortoise shell fragments, a monkey incisor, and non-human long bone fragments. The upper topsoil lot (T31FF/1) produced Late Classic (Hobo) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds, 1 pottery pestle, 2 partial

obsidian blades, and 1 unclassified metal artifact. This material was not in construction core and, since excv. 31FF was located just uphill (north) from Str. T391 and downhill from Str. T7 (southwest) and Str. T8 (south), it is likely that the majority of the mixed remains in the upper level eroded from one of these latter two structures. All of the material in excv. 31FF was probably mixed when Bu. T31FF-1 was placed on bedrock.

Burial T31FF-1 (Figure 3-74)

Burial T31FF-1 was a tightly flexed burial with head face down and oriented to the north with its back to the west. A single tooth was recorded as being located in the area of the individual's feet. The body had been placed in a shallow pit cut into bedrock and then covered by a stoney gray soil matrix. Although no pit was evident in the dark humus soil, it is believed that the burial was intrusive through this layer as well. Analysis of the skeletal remains by Diane Z. Chase concluded that the individual was female and about 21 years of age at the time of death. All of the skeleton was present and fairly well preserved. The lengths of three long bones could be measured in 1977 and were: femur - 37.7 cm, humerus - 26.6 cm, and tibia - 30.4 centimeters. All the teeth were present except for the lower two central incisors which had been lost or removed before death. The four upper incisors were all shoveled and the right central one had slight enamel hypoplasia. Some

caries and slight calculus was evident on the molars. One bead accompanied the interment.

Object 1 (T31FF/4-11): A single strombus shell bead accompanied Bu. T31FF-1, but was not located on the burial plan. The bead is circular with a Ø.8 cm diameter and a Ø.3 cm thickness. It is centrally perforated.

Burial T31FF-1 probably dates to the Late Postclassic (early facet Kauil) based on the sherds that occur in the fill directly above it. The presence of a single shell bead or shell beads in Postclassic burials of women is also noted at Santa Rita (D. Chase 1981: 32).

Structure T4; Excavation 31BB

Structure T4 was not mapped in 1971 nor located in 1977, but it can be tentatively located on the Tayasal map based on descriptions of its placement in the fieldnotes. The structure was noted as being located approximately 2ØØ m southeast of Str. T65 and about 2Ø m above the 1971 water level of Lake Peten, high on the bluff side overlooking the lake-side Punta Trapeche structures. The dimensions of Str. T4 are not known, but the platform is no more than 8 m in length by 4 m in depth. Excavation 31BB was placed on its summit and dug to a depth of 5Ø cm in three lots. The lowest lot (T31BB/3), from 35 to 5Ø cm below the ground surface, yielded Preclassic (Kax) sherds and 1 flint biface ovate. An intermediate lot (T31BB/2), from 15 to 35 cm

below the surface in a slightly rocky black earthen matrix, produced Late Preclassic (Kax) and early Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds as well as 1 pottery pendent and 1 obsidian scraper. A topsoil lot (T31BB/1) contained Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel and Hoxchunchan) sherds, 1 pottery pellet, and 1 unidentified pottery artifact. Based on this data, it would seem likely that Str. T4 was built and utilized during the Early Classic Period and that the locus was never re-occupied.

Structure T3; Excavation 31W

Structure T3 is located in the northeast reaches of Punta Trapeche at the top of the initial rise from the lake, about 25 m above the 1971 water level of Lake Peten and about 60 m inland from the lake shore. A single test-pit, excv. 31W, was placed on its flat summit and dug to a depth of 30 cm in two 15 cm arbitrary lots. The lower lot (T31W/2), in the Str. T3 core, yielded only Late Classic (Hobo) sherds and 1 Late Classic figurine fragment. The upper topsoil lot (T31W/1) produced Late Classic (Hobo) and a few Early Postclassic (late facet Chilcob) sherds. Based on excv. 31W, Str. T3 would appear to have been probably built and utilized during the Late Classic Period. Structure T3 may have additionally been used during the Early Postclassic Period, but whether there was a continuous occupation of the locus is doubted.

Structure T2; Excavation 31AA

Structure T2 is located just east of Str. T3 and rises to a height of Ø.5 meters. Excavation 31AA was placed into its summit and dug to a depth of 4Ø cm, encountering no construction features. The lower lot (T31AA/2), collected from the core of Str. T2 at a depth of 3Ø to 4Ø cm below the surface, yielded Preclassic (Kax), early Late Classic (Pakoc), and Early Postclassic (late facet Chilcob) sherds. An upper mixed topsoil and core lot (T31AA/1) produced Late Classic (Hobo) and Early Postclassic (late facet Chilcob) sherds. Based on excv. 31AA, Str. T2 would appear to have been constructed and occupied no earlier than the late facet of the Early Postclassic.

Summary of Investigations at Punta Trapeche

Six structures were investigated in 1971 in the Punta Trapeche area. In general, these structures indicate a dichotomy in areas utilized by the Classic as opposed to Postclassic Maya. All of the investigations in the lower bluff area revealed only Postclassic construction and occupation while those in the upper Punta Trapeche bluff area revealed an Early Classic and Late Classic basal construction with possible sporatic Postclassic construction and occupation. The predominance of late facet Early Postclassic materials in this portion of the site may indicate the existence of a lake-side village of this date on Punta Trapeche.

INVESTIGATIONS IN WESTERN SAN MIGUEL

Apart from the intensive investigations undertaken in the area of Str. T1 and Str. T38Ø, three smaller excavations were undertaken in the western part of San Miguel. All three of these indicated that this part of San Miguel had a heavy Middle to Late Postclassic occupation.

Excavation 33E

A single test-pit of unknown dimensions was placed 5Ø m northwest of Str. T38Ø and 3Ø m southwest of Str. T1. It was dug in August 1971 under the supervision of Peter Galsworthy. Excavation 33E was located about 2Ø m above the 1971 lake level at a point where the path from Tayasal entered the village. The pit was dug to a depth of 6Ø cm and was subdivided into a humus lot (T33E/1) and a lower lot (T33E/2). Both lots contained abundant Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherd material; the lower lot also included a flint biface while the upper lot included a modern floor tile (discarded in 1971).

Excavation 9L

A small test-pit, measuring 1.5 m north to south by Ø.5 m east to west, was dug to bedrock in the end of July 1971 under the supervision of Amilcar Ordonez. Excavation 9L was located near the lake shore on land belonging to Angelica Samos Uda. de Romero; it was approximately 1ØØ m east of the Str. T38Ø investigations. Although no architecture was encountered, the excavator was certain that there had been

construction at this locus. The excavation was carried to a depth of 65 cm at which point bedrock was reached. Three lots were defined. The uppermost lot (T9L/1) was defined for topsoil and yielded Preclassic (Kax) and Middle (Cocahmut) and possibly Late Postclassic (early facet Kauil) ceramics as well as 1 partial obsidian blade and 1 worked pottery sherd. Lot T9L/2 was defined for material which came from a gray layer of possible construction fill, which directly overlay bedrock; included in this lot were Preclassic (Kax) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics as well as 1 ceramic censer fragment and 2 partial obsidian blades. One other lot (T9L/3) was defined for a burial encountered on the bedrock.

Burial T9L-1

Burial T9L-1 consisted of a single individual placed directly on bedrock in what appears to have been an extended position with head to the north. The remains were in the west section wall of excv. 9L; no evidence of a formal pit or grave was found. Only 2 upper right premolars and badly preserved bones were available for analysis in 1977. While the precise age of the individual is not known, it would appear to have been an adult. A 1971 assessment believed the individual to have been male based on the mastoid processes. One bone from the burial, however, was noted as being either non-human or immature in 1977. While no objects accompanied the burial, a single obsidian chip

(T9L/3-4) was recovered from among the bones in 1977.

Excavation 9T

Excavation 9T was located 1 m directly east of excv. 9L and had the same dimensions. It was also located on land belonging to Angelina Samos Uda. de Romero, was supervised by Amilcar Ordonez, and was dug in late July 1971. The depth of the excavation was not recorded, but two lots were defined, one for the upper topsoil (T9T/1) and one for the lower fill material (T9T/2). Both lots contained only Preclassic (Kax), Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. A plaster floor level was found 15 cm below the ground surface in the northern part of excv. 9T; it extended 40 cm south of the northern excavation limit. The surface was not encountered in excv. 9L. For reasons unknown, the excavator felt that this floor may have been of modern origin. No other cultural features were recovered in this investigation.

Summary of Investigations in Western San Miguel

Investigations in the western portion of San Miguel uniformly produced mixed Postclassic and earlier sherds, suggesting Postclassic Period deposition. Sherds from these test pits, in combination with those from excavations in Str. T380 (see following section) and Str. T1 (see following section), were not, however, from a single time horizon, but rather, indicate use of the area from the Early Postclassic to the Historic Period. Further vacant terrain

investigation in this portion of modern San Miguel might reveal important, buried Postclassic period architecture and artifactual remains.

STRUCTURE T1

A large low platform, designated Str. T1 in spite of the lack of obvious surface features, is located south of Str. Gr. 32, some 40 to 50 m north of the lake shore, and directly northwest of modern San Miguel village. Structure T1 is approximately 40 m wide (east-west) by 35 m in length (north-south) and has a southwestern outset summit and an inset lower terrace at its southeast corner. The structure was selected for excavation as part of the overall design to test the western part of San Miguel for evidence of occupation between the Postclassic and Historic Periods. Structure T1 was investigated by Peter Galsworthy in August, 1971.

Excavations 33G, 33J, 33K, 33L, 33M, and 33N

Six test-pits of unrecorded dimensions were placed into Str. T1. It is believed that each measured 1.5 by 1.5 meters. The initial test-pit, excv. 33G, was placed in the northeast portion of the platform. Excavation 33J was made 6 m south of excv. 33G. Although recorded as being 30 m southwest of excv. 33J, excv. 33K was mapped as being only 13 m southwest of excv. 33J. As in other cases, the map is considered more reliable than the notes. Excavation 33L was

placed near the terrace edge of the southwest Str. T1 outset, some 25 m southwest of excv. 33K. A single excavation, excv. 33M, was placed on the lower level of the Str. T1 southeast terrace; although excv. 33M is recorded as having been placed 1Ø m south of excv. 33L, it was mapped as being 1Ø m south of excv. 33K. The final investigation into Str. T1 was recorded as having been placed 2Ø m northwest of excv. 33K although it's mapped location clearly placed it 2Ø m northwest of excv. 33L. No detailed plans or section were made for any of the excavations into Str. T1.

Structure T1

No structural remains were recovered in either excv. 33G or excv. 33M. Excavation 33G, however, did yield an intrusive burial (Bu. T33G-1). No structural remains were recovered in excv. 33K, but this is probably due to the presence of two intrusive burials there, one (Bu. T33K-1) atop the other (Bu. T33K-2).

Excavations 33J, 33L, and 33N all produced floor surfaces which are probably representative of a single construction effort. The floor in excv. 33J was 1.Ø m below the ground surface and was disturbed (broken up) by later activities. The southern part of excv. 33J also revealed the remains of a wall which was built on top of this floor. The probable edge of a burial pit, which was not excavated, was uncovered in the northern part of excv. 33J. The floor surface in excv. 33N was located Ø.8 m beneath the ground

surface and was largely destroyed. The single burial (Bu. T33N-1) recovered in this excavation was intruded Ø.4 m below this former surface. The floor recovered in excv. 33L, at a depth of Ø.75 m, was also in poor condition and was intruded through by Bu. T33L-1. None of the intrusive burials in any of the Str. T1 investigations were drawn.

The latest structural remains for Str. T1 were recovered in excv. 33N and consisted of a "crude line" of stones just under the topsoil in the northern part of the excavation.

Burial T33G-1

The head and chest of a single individual were recovered in the bottom of excv. 33G. Although the grave area could not be distinguished from the surrounding matrices, Bu. T33G-1 was clearly intrusive. The head of the individual was to the west and faced north. Based on unerupted teeth, the individual in Bu. T33G-1 was a child about 4 years of age.

Based on the presence of Object 1, Bu. T33G-1 dates to the Historic era and is probably post A. D. 18ØØ. The single nail, Object 2, recovered in the vicinity of the burial suggests that the child had been placed in a coffin.

Object 1: A single button, described as "modern looking" was found at the side of the head, but was not recovered.

Object 2 (T33G/3-3): A squarish nail, 5.3 cm in

length, Ø.5 cm in width, and Ø.3 cm in depth, was also recovered from Bu. T33G-1. Its position relative to the burial was not provided.

Burial T33K-1

The lower part of a burial with its head to the west was recovered 4Ø cm below the surface in excv. 33K; its torso, which lay outside the dimensions of the excavation, was not exposed. No grave goods were recovered in association with the interment. Based on its stratigraphic positioning above Bu. T33K-2, however, Bu. T33K-1 can be dated to the Historic Period. Analysis of the bone in 1977 revealed the presence of animal long bones and cranial material as well as some tortoise shell in addition to the human skeletal remains.

Burial T33K-2

Eighty-eight cm below the surface of excv. 33K, a second interment was located. The individual was extended in an east - west orientation with the head remaining unexcavated under the east section wall. The burial was neither drawn nor was the skeletal material recovered as clearly visible coffin nails, which were not collected, dated the grave to the Historic Period. A single artifact, which may be associated with the burial, was, however, recovered.

Object 1 (T33K/5-1): A pottery spindle whorl was located in the vicinity of Bu. T33K-2. The spindle whorl is

2.65 cm in diameter with a central perforation Ø.9Ø cm in diameter; it has a height of Ø.95 cm and is triangular in cross-section. Traces of an orange slip remain on the piece and the top has shallow incisions which form a design reminiscent of a "spoked wheel" centered on the axial perforation. While it cannot be certain that the spindle whorl dates to the deposition of Bu. T33K-2, the possibility cannot be ruled out.

Burial T33L-1

At a depth of 8Ø cm below the surface of excv. 33L, a child burial, on an east - west axis (with head to the west), was encountered. It was neither drawn nor collected as nails indicated the former presence of a coffin and a Historic Period dating.

Burial T33N-1

A Historic Period burial was intruded to a depth of 1.1Ø m below the surface of excv. 33N. Burial T33N-1 was not drawn nor was the positioning of the individual recorded. It was identified, however, as a "coffin burial," indicating that nails had been recovered, but not collected, in association with the interment. Analysis of the pelvis in 1977 by D. Z. Chase indicated that the adult individual was female. Other smaller bones were noted as accompanying the interment; these were either those of a child or an unidentified animal.

Recovery Lots for Structure T1

In general, no sealed material was recovered from below the lower, disturbed floor level present in most of the excavations into Str. T1. Material from above this floor level was largely Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) Period in date while the burials intruded into this area date to the Historic (late facet Kauil) Period.

Material in a lower brown matrix in excv. 33G (Lot T33G/2) included a problematic shale artifact and Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), and Early Postclassic (Chilcob) sherds. Artifacts recovered in the humus of excv. 33G (Lot T33G/1) included Late Classic (Pakoc) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds, 1 obsidian core, 1 fragmentary obsidian blade, and 1 obsidian chip.

Excavation 33J largely mirrored excv. 33G with the lower brown matrix (Lots T33J/2 and T33J/3) containing a flint nodule and Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Yaxcheel), and Late Classic (Pakoc) sherd material while the upper humus lot (T33J/1) contained Late Classic (Hobo) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds.

Like excv. 33G and excv. 33J, the upper lots (T33K/1 and T33K/2) of excv. 33K yielded Late Classic (Hobo) and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. Lot T33K/1 also included 2 obsidian blade fragments while Lot T33K/2 produced 4 obsidian blade fragments and a stone figurine head. Unlike excv. 33G and excv. 33J, the lower lot (T33K/3) of excv. 33K

contained an almost pure Postclassic (mostly early facet Chilcob and some Cocahmut) deposit containing a large amount of pottery as well as 2 stone metate fragments, 1 flint biface blade fragment, 1 flint chip, 9 obsidian tools (scraper, blades, miscellaneous), and 4 ceramic censer fragments. Lot T33K/3 is interpretated as representing, at minimum, the redeposition of a Postclassic refuse deposit.

The nearest excavation to excv. 33K was excv. 33N to the north. Excavation 33N was dug in three lots, all of which produced Postclassic (early facet Chilcob and Cocahmut) ceramics, but which also included a scattering of Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (Hobo) ceramics. Lot T33N/2 also included 2 obsidian blade fragments while Lot T33N/1 contained a ceramic figurine fragment of probable Postclassic date.

Excavation 33L produced a similar repertoire of Postclassic ceramics with a sparse amount of Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), and Late Classic (Hobo) sherds in its three lots. Lot T33L/2 also produced a stone metate fragment while Lot T33L/1 included an animal tooth and an obsidian core. Large stones were noted as occurring within the topsoil.

Although the lower levels of excv. 33M (Lots T33M/3 and T33M/4) contained only Preclassic (Kax) sherds, Lot T33M/4 also contained a probable Middle Postclassic pottery figurine fragment. Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic

(Cocahmut) ceramics were recovered in Lots T33M/2 and T33M/1.

Structure T1 Summary

The platform referred to as Str. T1 was probably built during the Middle Postclassic Period. This construction is represented by the plastered floor recovered in three of the excavations as well as by the wall found in excv. 33J. During the later part of the Postclassic, the platform appears to have fallen into disuse and was covered over by a deposition of humus. The locus, however, was still utilized as is represented by the wall recovered in excv. 33N. During the Historic era, Str. T1 was converted into a burial ground. This grave yard appears to date to the 19th century and was either associated with San Miguel village or with nearby Flores.

Structure T1 : Lots

T33G/1 : Material in the humus of excv. 33G.

T33G/2 : Material in a fine brown matrix below the humus, excv. 33G.

T33G/3 : Material from Bu. T33G-1.

T33J/1 : Material in the humus of excv. 33J.

T33J/2 : Material in a brown soil matrix below the humus, excv. 33J.

T33J/3 : Material possibly below the plaster floor, excv. 33J.

T33K/1 : Material in the humus of excv. 33K.

T33K/2 : Material below the humus, excv. 33K.

T33K/3 : Material in a dark stony soil matrix, excv. 33K.

T33K/4 : Material from Bu. T33K-1.

T33K/5 : Material from Bu. T33K-2.

T33L/1 : Material in the humus of excv. 33L.

T33L/2 : Material in a gray matrix above the floor level, excv. 33L.

T33L/3 : Material from Bu. T33L-1.

T33M/1 : Material in the humus of excv. 33M.

T33M/2 : Material in a dark stony matrix below the humus, excv. 33M.

T33M/3 : Continuation of Lot T33M/2.

T33M/4 : Material in a compact brown soil below Lot T33M/3, excv. 33M.

T33N/1 : Material in the topsoil south of a line of stones, excv. 33N.

T33N/2 : Material in a brown soil matrix below the humus, excv. 33N.

T33N/3 : Material below the plaster floor, excv. 33N.

STRUCTURE T38Ø

Structure T38Ø is located directly inland from Punta San Miguel on terrain which had a ground height of about 5 m above the 1971 level of Lake Peten. The structure was not visible on the surface and was located during vacant terrain testing in this area. The building and its varied constructions were sampled under the supervision of Peter Galsworthy during August 1971 in the hope of obtaining stratified Postclassic deposits.

Excavations 33F, H, I, and O

Excavation 33F was initially placed in the midst of modern houses on Punta San Miguel as a 1 m by 1.8 m test-pit. Excavation 33H was placed 3 m to the north of excv. 33F and was 2.25 m (north-south) by 1.4 m (east-west). Excavation 33I was placed immediately west of excv. 33F in order to further investigate the facing found in the initial excavation. This test-pit measured 1.1 m (east-west) by 1.5 m (north-south). A final investigation, excv. 33O, was undertaken in order to define the relationships between the various features found in excv. 33F and excv. 33H. Excavation 33O was Ø.7 m by 3 meters.

The stratigraphy recovered in these four excavations was quite clear and, when combined (see Figures 3-75, 3-76, and 3-77), provides a very complex history for the Str. T38Ø locus.

Early Use of the Str. T38Ø Locus

At the basal level of the excavations undertaken in the vicinity of Str. T38Ø, an old humus level was recovered. This was immediately overlain by a gravel layer (U. 12) which most likely represented a decomposed floor. A posthole (U. 14) through the original ground surface indicates that this area had been utilized for occupational purposes prior to the construction of U. 12. Unit 14 was sealed by a decomposed portion of U. 12. Unit 12 formed the basal footing for the majority of the constructions which took place at the Str. T38Ø locus.

The first formal construction undertaken at this locus was recovered in excv. 33H and consisted of a facing (U. 1) which ran from southwest to northeast. Unit 1 was composed of what the excavator referred to as "cyclopian" masonry. This wall rested directly on U. 12 and was abutted on its southern side by a light gray soil matrix which probably represented a former floor level (U. 13). Unit 1 rose about Ø.8 m above U. 13. No other architectural features associated with this construction were encountered. The construction of U. 1, however, substantially predates any other building activity which was undertaken at the locus. Following the construction of Units 1 and 13, the Str. T38Ø locale appears to have been abandoned for almost a millennium.

Structure T38Ø-2nd

Sometime during the Early Postclassic Period, construction on this locus was renewed to produce the first version of Str. T38Ø. The orientation of the new construction, represented by a southern facing (U. 2) placed almost directly on an east-west line, was shifted substantially from the earlier U. 1. Associated with the construction of U. 2, the upper part of U. 1 was demolished (U. 9) and a single interment (Bu. T33H-1) was placed against the southern side of U. 1 and buried in the U. 2 construction fill. As revealed in excv. 33O, U. 2 was placed about 1.7 m south of U. 1 and rose at least 1.5 m above U. 12. The front of U. 2 was plastered and some of this plaster still adhered to the south side of the facing. The exact relationship between U.2 and U. 12, however, was not defined as the entire facing was not excavated; thus it is not known if U. 2 rested on U. 12. No upper surface for U. 2 was found probably because it had been removed by later construction activity (U. 7). The recorded stratigraphy shows that at least one cut (U. 8) had been made into Str. T38Ø-2nd for the placement of an interment (Bu. T33H-2). Sometime after the deposition of Bu. T33H-2, Str. T38Ø-2nd was partially dismantled. Based on the information that is available, it would appear that Bu. T33H-2 was actually intruded into Str. T38Ø-2nd during the use-life of the building or substructure.

Burial T33H-1

Burial T33H-1 consisted of a single individual placed directly in the core of Str. T38Ø-2nd and against U. 1. The individual was in a flexed position with its head to the east, facing south. The back of the individual was against U. 1 and the hands were in the vicinity of the head. The skeleton was badly crushed by a large rock or slab which had been placed over the lower part of the body. The interment was not drawn. Neither the age nor the sex of the person could be deduced from the skeletal material. Based on the heavy wear evident on the teeth and the alveolar reabsorption of all the lower molars, the individual was probably an older adult. Both calculus (slight) and caries were evident on the teeth. Diane Chase noted that the tibia were more curved than normal; this may be an indication that the person had suffered from rickets. A single bead accompanied the interment. It is possible to date Bu. T33H-1 to the early part of the Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) Period based on the dating of the fill which encompasses the interment.

Object 1: A single small white bead was noted as having been recovered from the area of the head, but it was never catalogued or fully recorded since it appears to have been lost prior to reaching the laboratory. It is likely that the bead was made from shell.

Burial T33H-2

Burial T33H-2 was placed in a pit (U. 8) which was intruded through the upper surface of Str. T38Ø-2nd. Unit 8 began approximately 2.4 m north of U. 2. Its bottom was located about 1.8 m below the present ground surface. The top of U. 8 had been disturbed by U. 7, but it was still some Ø.3 m in depth; it measured Ø.6 m from north to south and Ø.4 m from east to west. A perishable covering had apparently been placed over the body in U. 8 as the excavator noted the existence of a "hole" in the section wall which he viewed as representing the "collapse over a pit grave" (Galsworthy, fieldnotes).

The individual within U. 8 was in a flexed position with head to the north, facing east. Based on the mastoid processes, the burial was that of a male. His age could not be determined, other to say that the bones indicated an adult. None of the maxiallary teeth were present for analysis in 1977, but the entire set of mandibular teeth were present. The mandible showed that reabsorption had taken place in the area of the back molars. Most of the teeth had a slight build-up of calculus; the lower right 2nd molar evinced a heavy calculus accumulation and there were caries on the lower left 1st molar. No filing was present on the lower incisors.

No grave goods were deposited with Bu. T33H-2. Its dating would have to be later than Bu. T33H-1 based on the

stratigraphy. Although Bu. T33H-2 is believed to be associated with the use of Str. T38Ø-2nd, it is also possible that the interment was placed directly after U. 7, but prior to the placement of Deposit 33H-1 and the fill for Str. T38Ø-1st-B. Either placement of the burial would date it no later than the early part of the Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut).

Structure T38Ø-1st-B

Following the partial demolition of U. 2 and its associated construction fills (U. 7) and some time after the placement of Bu. T33H-2, a new southern facing (U. 3) was placed on Str. T38Ø. This facing was located 1.7 m south of and had the same orientation as U. 2. Unit 3 rose at least 2.4 m above U. 12, on which it was built. The postulated upper surface (U. 6) for U. 3 was not found. The upper part of the fill for U. 3 consisted of midden material (Deposit 33H-1). Like U. 2, U. 3 also had plaster remnants on its southern side. Many plaster fragments which had once covered U. 3 were found in the fill immediately south of the facing. These were frescoed with red, black, and orange paint. The excavator noted that this plaster was layered with one painting being superimposed upon another.

Deposit 33H-1 (Figure 3-78)

The fill for the upper strata of Str. T38Ø-1st-B was unusual in that it contained much bone and large fragments of ceramic vessels. It is likely that this fill was

redeposited directly from some garbage dump. In general, the abundant artifactual material from within these upper layers (Lots T33H/2, T33O/2, T33O/1 and T33H/1) is very uniform in content and age - thought to be from the end of the Early Postclassic (late facet Chilcob), with a slight intermix of very early Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) material. Vessels that were reconstructable from this deposit included a Nohpek chalice (Figure 3-78a) with a rim diameter of 32 cm, a basal diameter of 15 cm, a 13.8 cm height, and a Ø.6 to 1.1 cm wall thickness and a Pek Polychrome tripod plate (Figure 3-78b) with a rim diameter of 26 cm, a basal diameter of 18 cm, a 9.5 cm height, and a Ø.6 to Ø.7 cm wall thickness. Other partial Pek Polychrome plates (Figure 3-78c) were also present as well as frequent Augustine Red, Tanche Red, and Nohpek Unslipped material. Of the Paxcaman Red Ceramic Group, a part of one elaborate pedestal-based and flanged Ixpop Polychrome vessel was present. Approximately 2Ø5 vessels were represented in the recovered sample of 765 sherds. Because of the dominance of Paxcaman Red Group (Cocahmut) material in lower fill lots above U. 12 and north of U. 3, this deposit does not date the construction of Str. T38Ø-1st-B to the later part of the Early Postclassic (late facet Chilcob) Period. The excavator noted that the sherds were concentrated on the western side of excv. 33O and that the bulk of this deposit was probably exterior to this excavation.

Artifactual material from Deposit 33H-1 includes a single animal tooth from Lot T33O/1. Lot T33H/1 yielded 1 pottery chili pestle, 1 pottery pellet, 1 stone maul, 1 bone rasper, 5 ceramic censer fragments, 1 obsidian chip, 5 partial obsidian blades, 1 burnt bone fragment, 93 tortoise shell fragments, 1 ball of an animal femur, 1 animal ulna fragment, and 6 animal long bone fragments. Lot T33O/2 produced 1 stone bark-beater fragment, 2 unworked shells, 2 stone metate fragments, 2 Early Postclassic figurine fragments, 5 ceramic censer fragments, 1 obsidian scraper, 7 partial obsidian blades, 26 tortoise shell fragments, 1 non-human humerus, 1 non-human ulna, 1 long bone fragment, and 1 foot bone. Lot T33H/2 included 143 pieces of tortoise shell, 19 assorted animal long bone fragments, 1 animal calcaneous, 1 animal jaw, 1 unidentified bone, 6 ceramic censer fragments, 2 obsidian chips, 4 partial obsidian blades, and 1 stone mano fragment.

Structure T38Ø-1st-A

The final modification of Str. T38Ø involved the appending of a wall (U. 4) perpendicularly to the south side of U. 3. This wall was approximately 1.Ø m wide and was exposed for 3 m (it length remains unknown). Unit 4 was a well made, dry-stone wall, faced on both its east and west sides, with a solid stone core laid without mortar. Parts of the wall were preserved for a height of 1.6 m above its associated floor level (U. 5). It is likely that U. 4

represents the western wall of a room which utilized the previously constructed U. 3 as its back wall. This interpretation is strengthened by a consideration of the bedding of U. 4; the western facing of U. 4 was set on U. 12 while the eastern facing of U. 4 was bedded within a new floor level (U. 5) which rose about 15 cm above U. 12. Pottery was impacted on both these surfaces, indicating that they were both utilized with U. 4; this ceramic material dates to the Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) Period. In its final phase, then, Str. T38Ø-1st-A had a southern room formed in part by U. 3 and U. 4. It may be that the elaborate frescos that once existed on the southern face of U. 3 were painted during the use of this latest structure.

Later Activity in the Structure T38Ø Locus

By the end of the Middle Postclassic or during the Late Postclassic Period, the southern room of Str. T38Ø-1st-A was filled in with a dark, rocky soil. A similar matrix was placed to the west of U. 4. It may be that further excavation south of excvs. 33F and 33I would recover yet a later facing for which this matrix served as fill; alternatively, the area may have been abandoned following this activity. At some later date, probably during the Late Postclassic, a new line-of-stone construction (U. 1Ø) was built almost directly above U. 1 and on top of the eroding Str. T38Ø. Little is known about this later construction and it is doubtful that it was continuous with the earlier

Str. T38Ø. Unit 1Ø consisted of an east-west line-of-stone based approximately 2Ø cm below the present ground surface. Unit 1Ø was nowhere any more than a single course in height and thickness. These stones were, however, set directly upon the dark soil containing Deposit 33H-1 and may have been associated with a heavy concentration of stones which appeared the south and west of the feature. It is likely that U. 1Ø represents a very late building substructure, the use of which may be responsible for some of the Late Postclassic material in the humus levels. The only other very late activity to occur in the Str. T38Ø locus a pit (U. 11) dug down to and along the top of U. 4, probably to remove stones from this wall. This activity could have taken place at a relatively recent date. In view of the heavy concentration of modern houses around the Str. T38Ø locus, it is surprising that recognizable historic material was not found in the excavations.

Structure T38Ø Recovery Lots

Material dating to the indirect use of the old ground level was collected in Lots T33F/6, T33I/7, and T33H/8. All three of these lots contained a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds and little else. Similarly, collections from within the U. 14 post-hole (Lot T33I/5) intruded into this basal level also consisted only of a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds. Material from within the eroded lower matrix of U. 12 comprised four lots (T33O/5, T33I/6, T33H/7, and T33H/11),

all of which contained exclusively Preclassic (Kax) sherds. Lot T33H/11 also included a single flint chip. Material which may have related to the use of U. 12 was collected in Lots T33I/4 and T33F/6. Again only Preclassic (Kax) sherd material was obtained. Lots T33H/6 and T33H/9 relate to the construction of U. 1 and U. 13 and indicate that these were built during the Preclassic (Kax) since sherds only from this time period were found in these two lots. Several non-human bones were also obtained from Lot T33H/6. Two cases of recovery unit mixing occurred in the laboratory in 1971; these were Lots T33H/5 and T33F/5, and Lots T33H/6 and T33F/6; although only Preclassic material came from three of these units and as the fourth was from a defined burial, this mixing did not affect the above interpretations, but it does preclude any possible Preclassic seriation of construction.

Following this Preclassic building effort, the Str. T38Ø locus was abandoned until it was reoccupied during the Early Postclassic. Material from within the fill of Str. T38Ø-2nd was collected as Lot T33H/4 and included only Preclassic (Kax) and Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) ceramics as well as the distal end of an animal long bone and 1 ceramic censer fragment. Three other lots pertaining to this construction were from mixed collection units. Lot T33H/3, from the upper levels of the Str. T38Ø-2nd fill, was partially contaminated with material from Deposit 33H-1; it

contained primarily Late Classic (Hobo) ceramics (including 1 Sahcaba Modeled Carved sherd) with some mixture of Preclassic (Kax) and Early (early facet Chilcob) and Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic sherds as well as 3 Late Classic figurine fragments, 1 ceramic censer fragment, and 7 pieces of tortoise shell. Other lots which may pertain to this construction, but are from mixed contexts (i.e. contain material probably from the fill for Str. T38Ø-1st-B as well as Str. T38Ø-2nd), include Lots T33O/3 and T33O/4. Lot T33O/4 yielded primarily Preclassic (Kax) ceramics as well as a few Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) ones and 1 polishing stone fragment and 1 partial obsidian blade. Lot T33O/3 produced Late Classic (Hobo), Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob), and Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic sherds as well as 1 Early Postclassic figurine head and 1 ceramic censer fragment.

Material which is relatable to the construction of Str. T38Ø-1st-B was collected in Lots T33O/1, T33O/2, and T33H/2 (discussed above under Deposit 33H-1). Material which may date to the construction (or use) of Str. T38Ø-1st-A was collected in Lot T33F/4 and included mainly Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic sherds with a few Early Postclassic ones mixed in; the lot also included 2 partial obsidian blades, 7 pieces of tortoise shell, 1 possibly human flange, 1 distal end of a human humerus, 1 animal vertebrae fragment, 2 animal long bone fragments, and assorted small

unidentifed bone.

The filling in of Str. T38Ø-1st-A and exterior areas probably dates to the Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic based on material collected in Lots T33F/2, T33F/3, T33I/2, and T33I/3. Some of the material in Lot T33O/2 may also have come from this activity and a single problematic pottery tube from Lot T6B/3 also probably comes from this context. Lots T33F/2 and T33F/3 contained primarily Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic sherds with a few Early Postclassic examples. Lot T33F/3 also produced 1 obsidian blade fragment and 2Ø tortoise shell fragments while Lot T33F/2 yielded 1 monkey incisor, 1 animal long bone fragment, and a few ventral tortoise shell fragments. Lot T33I/3 yielded Early (early facet Chilcob), Middle (Cocahmut), and Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic ceramics as well as 1 unmodified shell, 1 obsidian chip, 5 partial obsidian blades, 1 pottery masquette of probable Postclassic date, 13 pieces of tortoise shell, 3 animal long bone fragments, 1 animal humerus, and 1 unidentifed bone. Lot T33I/2 included mainly Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic ceramics as well as a few from the Early Postclassic and Preclassic Periods; recovered in this lot were 1 obsidian scraper, 1 partial obsidian blade, 1 unmodified shell, 1 piece of tortoise shell, 1 animal long bone fragment, and 2 unidentified animal bones.

The humus material was collected in Lots T33F/1,

T33I/1, and T33H/1. Lot T33H/1 has been discussed under Deposit 33H-1 as the material from within it appeared to be part of that feature and to not relate to U. 1Ø. Lot T33I/1 contained a mix of Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), and Early (early facet Chilcob) and Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic sherds as well as 1 pottery end-notched oval, 1 Middle Postclassic ceramic figurine fragment, 3 ceramic censer fragments, and 1 flint chip. Lot T33F/1 yielded mainly Early and Middle Postclassic ceramics as well as a few possible Historic period plainware sherds. A Middle or Late Postclassic pottery figurine mold was also recovered in this lott as well as 1 partial obsidain blade and 1 unidentified bone fragment. No modern material was recovered in the vicinity of Str. T38Ø.

Structure T38Ø Summary

Structure T38Ø was not visible on the surface prior to excavation, but upon investigation proved to represent a very complex and stratified locus of Postclassic construction activity (see Table 31 for a tabular summary of the locus). This building appears to span the Early to Late Postclassic Periods. The exact form and function of the various constructions is unknown as it was only partially uncovered, but the latest recovered version of Str. T38Ø appears to have been fronted by a room which contained elaborate fresco paintings on its northern interior wall. Further investigation in this locus would undoubtedly add

greatly to the brief glimpse of the structure's history provided above. It is suspected that this locus was of ceremonial importance due both to the renewed painted stucco that was recovered and to the unusual ceramic forms (especially the modeled Ixpop Polychrome forms) which are present in the associated fills. The frescos are clearly contemporary with those at other Postclassic sites along the east coast of Yucatan (Tulum and Tancah - Lothrop 1920 and Miller 1973, 1982; Xelha - Farriss, Miller, and A. Chase 1975; Santa Rita - Gann 1900). The recovered color scheme for the Str. T380 paintings is however different from the east coast frescos and future research to recover more of the Str. T380-1st fresco fragments may provide new data useful in defining the Central Peten Postclassic regional tradition and its possible origins.

Structure T380: Units

Unit 1 : Northern southwest-northeast facing, excv. 33H.

Unit 2 : Intermediate east-west facing for Str. T380-2nd, excv. 33O.

Unit 3 : Southern east-west facing for Str. T380-1st-B, excv. 33F.

Unit 4 : North-south wall for Str. T380-1st-A, excvs. 33F and 33I.

Unit 5 : Surface abutting U. 4 and U. 3, excv. 33F.

Unit 6 : Hypothesized upper surface for U. 3.

Unit 7 : Postulated cut which removed the upper surface of U. 2 prior to the construction of U. 3.

Unit 8 : Grave cut for Bu. T33H-2.

Unit 9 : Postulated cut which removed the upper surface of U. 1 prior to the construction of U. 2.

Unit 1Ø: Upper east-west line-of-stone facing, excv. 33H.

Unit 11: Cut into U. 4 for stone-robbing, excvs. 33F and 33I.

Unit 12: Decomposed floor level represented by a gravel lens in excvs. 33F, 33H, 33I, and 33O.

Unit 13: Possible floor level associated with U. 1.

Unit 14: Possible post-hole in excv. 33I.

Structure T38Ø: Lots

T6B/3 : Material recovered from the Str. T38Ø, excv. 33H backdirt.

T33F/1 : Topsoil from excv. 33F.

T33F/2 : Rocky soil matrix east of U. 4, south of U. 3, and above Lot T33F/3.

T33F/3 : Rocky soil matrix east of U. 4, south of U. 3, and above U. 5.

T33F/4 : Material impacted on the surface of U. 5.

T33F/5 : Material impacted on U. 12.

T33F/6 : Material in gravelly soil beneath U. 12.

T33I/1 : Topsoil from excv. 33I.

T33I/2 : Brown soil matrix over stone-robbed part of U. 4,

excv. 33I.

T33I/3 : Material west of U. 4 and above U. 12.

T33I/4 : Material from within and on U. 12.

T33I/5 : Material in a probable posthole sealed by U. 12.

T33I/6 : Mortary matrix beneath U. 12.

T33I/7 : Material beneath Lot T33I/6 and U. 12.

T33O/1 : Core material beneath topsoil and north of U. 3 and above U. 2; equivalent to Lot T33H/2.

T33O/2 : Mixed lot containing material south of U. 3 to excv. 33F limit and south of U. 2, north of U. 3, and above U. 12.

T33O/3 : Core material north of U. 2; largely equivalent to Lot T33H/3.

T33O/4 : Core material for U. 2; largely equivalent to Lot T33H/4.

T33O/5 : Material with and beneath U. 12.

T33H/1 : Topsoil from excvs. 33H and 33O.

T33H/2 : Core material for U. 3 below U. 1Ø and above U. 7.

T33H/3 : Core material for U. 2 below U. 7, south of U. 8, and above U. 1.

T33H/4 : Core material south of U. 1 and above U. 3.

T33H/5 : Material from Burial T33H-1.

T33H/6 : Material from below U. 13 and above U. 12.

T33H/7 : Material below U. 12 and within gravel matrix.

T33H/8 : Material below U. 12 and possibly from old ground level; equivalent to Lots T33F/6 and T33I/7.

T33H/9 : Core material north of U. 1, below U. 8 and U. 9, and above U. 12.

T33H/1Ø: Material from Burial T33H-2.

T33H/11: Material from U. 12 to the north of U. 1.

TABLE 31

Structure T38Ø Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment	U. 11		
II	Line of Stone Construction	U. 1Ø	T33F/1,T33I/1, (T33H/1)	?
III	Abandonment ?/Use ?			
IV	Filling in of Str. T38Ø-1st		T33F/2,T33F/3, T33I/2,T33I/3, T33O/2,T6B/3 ?	Kauil ?
V	Use of Str. T38Ø -1st-A		T33F/4 ?	Cocahmut
VI	Construction of Str. T38Ø-1st-A	U.4,U.5,	T33F/4	Cocahmut
VII	Use of Str. T38Ø -1st-B			
VIII	Construction of Str. T38Ø-1st-B (Deposit 33H-1)	U.3,U.6,U.7	T33O/1,T33O/2, T33H/2,(T33H/1)	Cocahmut
IX	A. Use of Str. T38Ø-2nd			
	B. Deposition of Bu. T33H-2	U.8	T33H/1Ø	?

TABLE 31

Structure T38Ø Timespans (continued)

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
X	A. Construction of Str. T38Ø-2nd	U.2,U.9	T33H/3,T33H/4, T33O/3,T33O/4	Chilcob
	B. Deposition of Bu. T33H-1		T33H/5	Chilcob
XI	Abandonment			
XII	Use of early facing			
XIII	Construction of early facing	U.1,U.13	T33H/6,T33H/9	Kax
XIV	Use of early floor		T33F/5,T33I/4	
XV	Construction of early floor	U.12	T33O/5,T33I/6, T33H/7,T33H/11	Kax
XVI	A. Direct Use of Old Ground Level	U.14	T33I/5	
	B. Indirect Use of Old Ground Level		T33F/6,T33I/7, T33H/8	

INVESTIGATIONS NEAR THE SAN MIGUEL AGUADA

The San Miguel aguada is central to the modern town of San Miguel. The body of water is surrounded on the west, north, and east sides by steeply sloping terrain; only on its southern side does the aguada present a relatively easier, lower route of access. It is on this southern side that modern (and probably prehistoric) San Miguel is located. Since stratified trash deposits often occur on the edges of aguadas or small lakes (see specifically Sharer 1978 for Laguna Cuzcachapa, El Salvador), several excavations were conducted from late July through the middle of August 1971 around the San Miguel Aguada. None of the investigations were drawn.

Excavation 33A

Excavation 33A was placed to the east of the San Miguel Aguada approximately 2 m above the 1971 water line. It was excavated in August 1971 under the supervision of Peter Galsworthy. The dimensions of the investigation were not recorded. The upper 30 cm of topsoil were removed as Lot T33A/1 and yielded 1 partial obsidian blade and 5 sherds, 1 of which was possibly from a Postclassic (Chilcob or Cocahmut) plainware. The excavator felt that some of this material may have originated from the larger structures to the east of the aguada. A lower gray silty matrix mixed with clean gravel was also penetrated and revealed some sherds (not retained for analysis) and 2 flint chips. While

the excavator speculated that this might have represented the aguada bottom at one time, he also noted that there was little evidence of snail life in this lower matrix.

Excavation 33B

Excavation 33B was dug in August 1971 under the supervision of Peter Galsworthy and was placed to the west of the San Miguel Aguada some 4 m above its 1971 water line. Very few sherds and no other artifacts were recovered, although the excavation was dug to a depth of ca. Ø.75 meters. The upper 3Ø cm of topsoil were removed as Lot T33A/1 and yielded 14 sherds, none dating to the Postclassic. The material beneath the topsoil was dug in 15 cm arbitrary levels. Late Classic (Hobo) sherds were recovered in the transitional matrix immediately beneath the topsoil (Lot T33A/2). At a depth of 45 cm, a gravelly layer was encountered which contained 8 non-descrept body sherds (Lot T33A/3). Clean and sterile gravel (Lot T33B/4) was found at a depth of 6Ø cm and was thought by the excavator to represent the former aguada bottom, although he again noted that their was little evidence of snail life in this matrix.

Excavation 33C

Excavation 33C was located on the northeast shore of the aguada about 2 m above the 1971 water level. The investigation was dug in August 1971 and supervised by Peter Galsworthy. The dimensions of excv. 33C were not recorded,

but it was dug to a depth of Ø.6 meters. The upper 4Ø cm of the test-pit consisted of a black mud matrix and was removed as Lot T33C/1. This lot contained Late Classic (Hobo) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics. A lower lot (T33C/2), also in the black mud matrix (but with a higher limestone content), produced only Late Classic (Hobo) sherds and 1 partial obsidian blade. No gravel layer was encountered in excv. 33C like that found in the higher investigations just described. The excavator felt that the black mud matrix was waterlain and represented the past aguada bottom.

Excavation 33D

Excavation 33D was placed 1Ø m northeast of excv. 33B, at a point where an ancient causeway may have met the aguada shore. The test-pit was dug in August 1971 under the supervision of Peter Galsworthy. The upper 45 cm was removed as Lot T33D/1 and yielded a few Late Classic (Hobo) sherds and 1 unidentified bone fragment. Lot T33D/2 was assigned for a 15 cm thick, fine gray silt lens, which the excavator suggested as originating from the causeway rather than the aguada; this lot contained Late Classic (Hobo) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. Beneath this gray lens, a layer of gray mud was found and penetrated to a depth of 2Ø cm (Lot T33D/3); 2 partial obsidian blades and Late Classic (Hobo) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) material were recovered from this lower matrix, which was

believed to represent a former aguada bottom.

Excavation 36A

Excavation 36A was located on the low bridge of land which separated the southern side of the San Miguel Aguada from Lake Peten. The excavation measured 2 m by 2 m and was oriented on a magnetic north-south axis. It was approximately 2 m above the 1971 aguada water level, downslope from a modern house, and west of a modern trash dump. The investigation was supervised by David Sedat in August 1971.

The first 10 cm of topsoil were removed as Lot T36A/1 and contained plentiful recent trash, such as glass and tin cans; this material was discarded. Excavation to a depth of 30 cm (Lot T36A/2) exhausted the extent of the recent trash deposit and also began to produce Middle (Cocahmut) and possibly Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic sherds. Although there was no obvious change in the matrix save for the appearance of more gravel, different kinds of artifacts and more sherds began to appear. Lot T36A/3, from 30 to 50 cm below the ground surface, yielded 1 fragmentary greenstone celt, 1 obsidian core, 9 partial obsidian blades, and a large number of snail shells and animal bones (which were not saved). Although the sherd material in Lot T36A/3 was predominantly the same as the overlying lot, one sherd of a glazed vessel was also present; this later piece was painted gold and green on a white background. This lower

Postclassic - Historic refuse deposit continued to a depth of 70 cm with its continuous mixture of gravel, rock, snail shells, and sherds (Lot T36A/4); the matrix from 50 to 70 cm also included 3 partial obsidian blades and 1 obsidian projectile point. Bedrock was encountered at between 70 and 100 cm below the surface (Lot T36A/5). No artifactual material was found in the matrix immediately above bedrock (Lot T36A/5) and the investigation was halted.

Although two concentrations of refuse deposits were found, the overall deposit was quite shallow and not obviously stratified. The homogenous nature of both the modern and seemingly earlier Postclassic refuse probably indicates redeposition. According to the excavator, a local informant, upon viewing the recovered material, commented that it may have been the product of periodic cleaning of a house or patio area since this was the kind of the material which this activity produces today.

Excavation 36C

Excavation 36A had provided a prolific amount of artifacts, but had lacked good stratigraphy. It was still hoped, however, that excavation on the south side of the San Miguel Aguada might produce a stratified midden. Accordingly, excv. 36C was placed 6.4 m to the north of excv. 36A, about 0.5 m above the 1971 water level. Like excv. 36A, excv. 36C was a 2 by 2 m test-pit; it was dug in August 1971 under the supervision of David Sedat. The

excavation was dug to a depth of 40 cm, but failed to reveal a stratified deposition. A single lot (T36C/1) was defined, yielding 1 flint chip and a few Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds.

Excavation 9P

A single test-pit was placed in vacant terrain some 55 m southeast of the San Miguel Aguada and about 30 m north of the San Miguel Church. Excavation 9P was dug in late July 1971 under the supervision of Amilcar Ordonez. Its dimensions were not recorded, but the test-pit was cut to a depth of 40 cm in 4 lots. The upper 20 cm (Lots T9P/1 and T9P/2) consisted of a dark topsoil matrix and produced a mixture of Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as 1 pottery end-notched oval. It is possible that this upper matrix represents redeposited fill or topsoil. The lower two lots were obtained from a more rocky black soil matrix, which may have represented a construction core. These lower two lots (T9P/3 and T9P/4) contained Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Pakoc), and Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) sherds which included one almost complete Augustine Red plate. Other artifacts gathered from Lot T9P/3 included 1 piece of tortoise shell, 1 flint chip, and 1 Late Classic whistle fragment. This lower matrix is clearly datable to the early part of the Postclassic. The only other investigation in this area involved a surface collection

(Lot T44I/1) made in 1977 which contained Preclassic (Kax) sherds.

Summary of Investigations Near the San Miguel Aguada

The excavations undertaken near the San Miguel Aguada did not reveal any major stratified deposits as had been hoped. It was also difficult to identify the former aguada alluvium. Additionally, the stratigraphy which was encountered was not consistent between the test-pits; the contents of the various defined lots were also disparate. Ceramics from all time periods were evident in the investigations, although, based on frequency of remains, it would appear that the aguada saw some of its heaviest use during the Middle Postclassic Period (or later). In general, the distribution of the various kinds of ceramics around the sides of the aguada correlates with the archaeological remains upslope from that area. The existence of the reported causeway on the northwest side of the San Miguel Aguada cannot be verified based on the extant data.

THE CAVE OF THE WILD PIG

Some 30 m east of Str. T110, a small natural cave was located. This cavern is locally known as the "Cave of the Wild Pig." It is approximately 5 m deep by 3.8 m wide at its mouth and about 2 m wide at its rear; its height was not recorded. The cave was investigated by Peter Galsworthy in July, 1971.

The Cave of the Wild Pig; Excavation 12C

A cursory excavation, measuring approximately 1.9 m in length by 0.65 to 1.0 m in width, was opened up along the northern side of the cave (Figure 3-79). Excavation revealed two separate levels in the cave. One of these was a collapse level from the roof of the cavern and could be delimited by fallen limestone overburden; this level was stipped off as Lot T12C/1. Beneath the collapse level was a very fine layer of silt, possibly representing an occupation level. This lower level was collected as Lot T12C/2.

Following the removal of the collapse layer, a number of burial groups were noted (see Figure 3-79). These were exceedingly difficult to separate because of the jumbled nature of the bones, but six separate groupings, noted as protruding through the coring of the lower level by the excavator, were delineated. This lower level, however, was only penetrated in one 50 cm square area to a depth of 20 cm in order to recover Bu. T12C-1 (Figure 3-79, Bone Group I). Notwithstanding the possible disturbance from roof fall and

animals, it appears likely that the majority of the skeletons were disarticulated when they were deposited. Only one interment (Bu. T12C-1) showed any sign of articulation in situ. Pottery fragments were fairly randomly scattered amongst the burials with one exception (Bu. T12C-1). Where there was no association between pottery and bone, the pottery was included in Lot T1C/1.

The two recovery lots assigned for these distinct layers both contained Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics. The upper collapse lot (T12C/1) also yielded a pottery pellet and two centrally perforated pottery discs. Both lots also contained human and animal bone.

After Bu. T12C-1 had been excavated, it was decided to discontinue the digging. The cave was then sealed at its mouth pending a decision regarding its total excavation, but no further investigation was undertaken in 1971.

General Burials

Parts of at least three individuals (Catalogue Number T12C/1-4), with no accompanying items, were collected during the removal of Lot T12C/1. Assorted long bones, ribs, and vertebrae were present, but not enough was collected to represent three complete skeletons. Based on teeth, two mature individuals and one immature individual were included in the collapse. The teeth also indicate that one of the mature individuals was between 35 and 40 years of age at death, while the other mature individual was between 25 and

3Ø years of age at death and had calculus and caries. The sex of both mature individuals could not be determined based on the skeletal remains present in 1977. The immature individual was between 1Ø (based on the teeth) and 15 (based on the long bone epiphyses) years old at death. The interment of all three individuals may be dated minimally to the Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) Period based on the accompanying sherds in the cave collapse. Parts of one or two animals were also included in the collected skeletal material.

Burial T12C-1

Of the various burial groupings from the lower level of the cave, one was singled out for formal investigation. This interment was associated with a large olla and appears to have been at least partially intact when buried (the excavator noted that the pelvis and femur, in particular, were articulated). The position of the body could not be discerned. Analysis of Bu. T12C-1 (Catalogue Numbers T12C/2-3 and T12C/2-5) in 1977 by D. Z. Chase revealed rodent bones and the remains of at least two individuals in the collected material. One of these individuals was a child about 3 years of age at death while the second individual was an adult of indeterminable age and sex. No skull was recovered for the adult although six teeth were present, one of which (upper left incisor) was filed. As two adult upper left incisors were recovered, some mixing is

evident in this material. Not enough bones are present to fully represent two individuals. One shell (not catalogued) and one vessel are reported to have come from the vicinity of the burial.

In summary, then, Bu. T12C-1 contained parts of at least two individuals, a child and an adult. It is identified as a formal interment by the excavator; this identification is supported by the presence of Object 1. The latter dates the burial to the Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) Period. The fragmentary nature of the burial is thus far unique at Tayasal, but is similar to interments from Mayapan (A. L. Smith 1962 232-255; Smith 1971: 114-119), Cozumel (Talmadge n.d.), and Santa Rita (D. Chase 1982: Table 7).

Object 1 (T12C/1-6; Figure 3-8Ø): Nohpek Unslipped: Variety Unspecified. A single unslipped olla, broken and with most of its base missing, was located immediately south of the Bu. T12C-1 bone concentration. The vessel has a rim diameter of 22.Ø cm, a wall thickness of Ø.4 to Ø.9 cm, and a 19 cm estimated height. Although the vessel's light yellow-brown interior (1Ø YR 6/4) is unslipped, its exterior is colored black (2.5 Y 3/Ø to 1Ø YR 3/1) by either a black organic slip or a layer of carbon. Under most conditions, this black layer probably would have worn away. The layer can be identified as being applied, and not due to firing, for it is uneven in coating the olla and does not fully

cover the vessel lip; more importantly, the paste exhibits no signs of having been affected by a fire. The paste is reddish brown (5 YR 5/4 - 6/4) and contains gray inclusions Ø.5 mm in diameter and white inclusions from Ø.5 to 1.Ø mm in diameter. An HCL test revealed that calcite is present in the paste.

Cave of The Wild Pig Summary

Excavations in the Cave of the Wild Pig indicate that this small enclave was utilized during the Middle Postclassic Period as a repository for human remains. The majority of the recovered intements, as with the ceramics, appear to have been fragmentary. The bones were generally non-articulated. It would appear, then, that the Cave of the Wild Pig served as the final resting place for secondary burials. The absence of skulls and skull fragments is notable as is the presence of teeth in the interments. The absence of skulls or skull fragments may point to either decapitation or skull veneration (see Reina 1967 for a contemporary example at Lake Peten); the presence of teeth would point to their removal prior to whatever purpose the skulls served. Although possible, it is unlikely that the cavern was serving as a repository for a specific family analogous to a tomb noted for the Classic Period at Lubantuun (Hammond, Pretty, and Saul 1975); it is more likely that these remains are representative of individuals who were linked in some other, possibly ritual, way.

Cave of the Wild Pig : Lots

T12C/1 : Accumulated material at the mouth of and just inside the cave; probably includes material from lower level.

T12C/2 : Occupation level of undifferentiated fine yellow silt below collapse accumulation line in the cave.

T12C/3 : A 50 cm square excavation down to a depth of 20 cm in the lower level of the cave.

INVESTIGATIONS IN EASTERN SAN MIGUEL

In accordance with a larger sampling plan for the Tayasal Peninsula and in order to locate Postclasic materials, excavations were carried out within the eastern part of San Miguel during June, July, and August of 1971 under the supervision of Amilcar Ordonez and David Sedat. The majority of these investigations were carried out in an area located directly south of the platform supporting Str. T2Ø5 and Str. T2Ø6.

A rock ledge, which formed a natural platform, had been located in this area about 75 m inland from the lake shore by Amilcar Ordonez during reconaissance. A newly bulldozed road had been placed on the north side of this natural platform and the platform itself was designed to be made into a plaza/soccer field by the modern inhabitants of San Miguel. Four buildings were located on this natural rise - Strs. T2ØØ, T2Ø1, T2Ø2, and T2Ø3; all were sampled by Amilcar Ordonez in June and July of 1971. Ordonez also located six other low structures to the northeast of this area, but did not excavate any of these. Four of these, Strs. T392, T393, T394, and T395, were located directly north of the local school; two other terraces or substructure platforms, Strs. T396 and T397, were located further northeast, across from the road on the east side of the school yard.

Additional investigations in this area involved

excavations on another platform supporting Str. T2Ø6, reported on separately (see following section), and Str. T2Ø5; these investigations were supervised by Ordonez during July 1971. Six vacant terrain investigations, nearer the lake shore, were also undertaken. Four of these (excvs. 9M, 9N, 9U, and 9V) were supervised by Ordonez during July 1971 and two (excvs. 36B and 36D) were supervised by Sedat during August 1971.

Structure T2ØØ; Excavations 9A and 9B

Structure T2ØØ was the westernmost building substructure located on the raised natural platform south of the elevated platform supporting Strs. T2Ø5 and T2Ø6. Although it was not formally mapped, it appears from notes to have been an L-shaped structure with the long axis being east-west and the an eastern extension oriented to the south. Two excavations were made into the structure. Excavation 9A (Figure 3-81) was a 7.16 m long north-south trench probably 1.5 m in width (based on a photograph of the excavation) which was dug to bedrock on its southern side; it was positioned on the apparent east-west axis of Str. T2ØØ. Excavation 9B (Figure 3-82) was a test-pit placed on the structure's southwest corner; it was 1.7 m east-west by 1.76 m north-south and was dug to bedrock.

As uncovered in excvs. 9A and 9B, Str. T2ØØ appears to have been a facing for a natural bedrock outcrop. It was built from roughly shaped stones (U. 4) and was fronted by a

series of steps (U. 1 and U. 2) on its southern side. There were two versions of these steps, an earlier stage composed of larger stones (U. 2) and a later version comprised of smaller masonry (U. 1) which essentially lengthened the frontal stair. Both of these stairs were set directly on bedrock, which may have functioned as a formal plaza surface south of U. 1. A rough white lens (U. 3), which possibly represented a decomposed plaster floor and which approximated bedrock in constituency, formed the upper surface of the structure in excv. 9A, but was not located in excv. 9B (postulated U. 5). Although the stages Str. T200-1st-A and T200-1st-B can be designated based on the stair construction, neither stage was collected as a separate lot. The excavator felt that possible postholes (U. 6) could be seen intruding through U. 3, thus indicating that Str. T200 was surmounted by a perishable building. The formal dimensions of Str. T200 cannot be estimated from the available data; it can be stated, however, that Str. T200 rose approximately 1.35 m above the southern plaza surface. An intact bowl with lid was found just above the upper step of U. 1; it has been designated PD. T9A-1.

The only uncontaminated lot (T9B/2) recovered from the construction fill of Str. T200 came from east of U. 4. Lot T9B/2 produced Preclassic (Kax) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds, thus securely dating the construction of Str. T200 minimally to the Middle Postclassic Period. A

lower lot (T9A/2) was collected from within the core of Str. T2ØØ in excv. 9A, but was mixed with collapse material south of U. 1 and above U. 3. Lot T9A/2 yielded Late Classic (Pakoc), Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as 1 discoidal stone pounder, 1 piece of pumice, 1 partial obsidian blade, and 4 ceramic censer fragments. Two topsoil lots (T9A/1 and T9B/1) were collected from the two excavations. Each yielded largely Middle (Cocahmut) and Late (late facet Kauil) Postclassic sherds. Lot T9A/1 also contained Preclassic (Kax) and Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) sherds. While Lot T9B/1 produced no artifacts, Lot T9A/1 included 1 unidentified limestone artifact, 1 flint chip, and 4 ceramic censer fragments.

Problematic Deposit T9A-1

Problematic Deposit T9A-1 consisted of a single vessel with lid which was located over the upper step of of U. 1 of Str. T2ØØ. Whether it is use related to Str. T2ØØ or was deposited (perhaps ceremonially) at a later date is not known. It was impossible to tell if an intrusive cut had been made for the placement of the object.

Object 1 (T9A/1-6a,b; Figure 3-83): Special: Handled Plainware. A single ceramic bowl with a lid comprised P.D. T9A-1. The bowl had two side, horizontally-placed, strap handles; the lid also had one. Both the lid and bowl were unslipped inside and out. The bowl has a rim diameter of

8.Ø cm and a height of 6.4 cm with a Ø.8 to 1.Ø cm wall thickness; its widest diameter is 12.8 centimeters. The lid has a rim diameter of 9.2 cm, a height of 5.Ø cm including the handle, and a 1.Ø cm wall thickness. Neither color or paste readings are available for this vessel as it could not be located in 1979.

Problematic Deposit P.D. T9A-1 is stratigraphically subsequent to the construction of Str. T2ØØ, which can be dated to no earlier than the Middle Postclassic Period based on material in its fill. Because of ceramic differences between the bowl and other, more typically Postclassic, ceramic material in the topsoil, it is tentatively dated to the Historic Period (late facet Kauil). Similar bowl and lid combinations from elsewhere in the Peten have been dated to the Terminal Classic Period (P. Rice, personal communication 1982). If this latter dating is correct, then P.D. T9A-1 would represent a Terminal Classic vessel discarded no earlier than the Middle Postclassic Period; however, based on paste similarities to other late material, P.D.T9A-1 probably dates to the later Historic Period and was deposited after Str. T2ØØ had been abandoned.

Structure T2ØØ Summary

The two investigations into Str. T2ØØ revealed a low substructural platform, perhaps once supporting a perishable building which faced south. The construction of Str. T2ØØ

appears to have been undertaken no earlier than during the Middle Postclassic Period. The building locus was clearly utilized into the Late Postclassic and possibly into the Historic era based on P.D. T9A-1.

Structure T201; Excavation 9C

Structure T201 was located immediately east of Str. T200 on the natural platform. As with Str. T200, Str. T201 rose about 1.4 m above the plaza level. The building substructure was investigated by means of a single east-west trench placed approximately on the medial axis of its west side. Excavation 9C (Figure 3-84) was 5.18 m in length; its width was not recorded. The entire investigation was dug to bedrock revealing a single unit construction. A possible first step of a stair way (U. 1) was located in the western part of excv. 9C; this stair was abutted by a badly eroded plaza floor level (U. 1) which was probably built at the same time as the structure based on stratigraphy. The stairway must have risen in 3 approximately 40 cm high steps to the hypothesized upper surface (U. 2) of the platform; as with Str. T200, a natural rise in bedrock was again utilized. The core of the building had been set directly on bedrock and consisted of stones in a gray-colored matrix. The remains of a probable posthole (U. 3) penetrated the central portion of this construction core and indicates that a perishable building once surmounted Str. T201. A modern wall or facing (U. 4) prutruded through the surface

immediately east of U. 3.

Two lots were assigned in excv. 9C. The lowest lot was obtained from construction core matrices and yielded Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as 1 obsidian chip, 1 flint chip, 1 flint core, 1 natural shell, 1 ceramic censer fragment, and 1 piece of stucco. The upper topsoil lot included Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), and Middle (Cocahmut) to Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic sherds as well as 1 flint core, 1 stone celt fragment, 1 flint chip, and 2 partial obsidian blades.

Based on the data secured in excv. 9C, Str. T2Ø1 was a raised substructure platform apparently once supporting a perishable building; it possibly faced to the west. The building appears to have been constructed during the Middle Postclassic Period or later and possibly utilized during the Late Postclassic Period. No Historic Period materials were found in the vicinity of the structure.

Structure T2Ø2; Excavation 9D

Structure T2Ø2 was a low structure immediately east of Str. T2Ø1. The dimensions of the building were not recorded. Excavation 9D was an east-west trench placed on approximate axis to Str. T2Ø2 on its western side. The dimensions of excv. 9D were not recorded, nor was the excavation drawn. From the description present on the lot cards and in the notes, it would appear that, as with Strs.

T200 and T201, bedrock had been cut down to form the upper surface for Str. T202 and that a western facing had also been added when the bedrock dipped down to the west. The only features noted by the investigator were a protrusion of bedrock, visible from the surface and bisected by the trench, and a north-south wall; it is suspected that the natural limestone formed the upper step of a stairway and that the hillside facing formed a lower step of the same stairway.

The lowest lot (T9D/2) on the summit of the natural limestone rise corresponded to a gray-white matrix that rested directly on bedrock and yielded Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds. Two lots (T9D/5 and T9D/6) were assigned for material above bedrock to the west of the Str. T202 facing. Lot T9D/6 was the lowest and yielded only Preclassic (Kax) and early Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds along with 1 flint chip, 1 obsidian core, and 1 partial obsidian blade. Lot T9D/5, below the topsoil and west of the facing, produced Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds, an Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) foot, and one pottery pellet. A single lot (T9D/3) was collected for the topsoil and the matrices between the bedrock rise and the western facing; it contained only Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds as well as 3 flint cores, 1 flint chip, 1 partial obsidian blade, and 1 piece of unidentifed bone. Topsoil material west of

the Str. T2Ø2 facing was collected as Lot T9D/4 and included only Preclassic (Kax and possibly Chunzalam) sherds, 3 flint cores, 1 natural shell, and 2 flint chips. Topsoil from the summit of Str. T2Ø2 was collected as Lot T9D/1 and produced Preclassic (Kax) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics as well as 1 flint chip.

In summary, little is actually known concerning Str. T2Ø2 except that it was relatively low, used bedrock for part of its upper summit, and was probably built no earlier than the Early Classic Period based on core lots. It was possibly utilized during the Early to Middle Postclassic era. While the function of Str. T2Ø2 is not known, the general abundance of flint cores above the excv. 9D facing and in the downslope topsoil may indicate that this locus was used as a flint working area either during or probably after the Early Classic Period (possibly during the Postclassic Period).

Structure T2Ø3; Excavations 9E, 9F, 9G, and 9Q

Structure T2Ø3 was the easternmost building on the natural bedrock platform. It is separated from Str. T2Ø2 to its west by an open plaza area. The structure formed a highly visible surface mound. Four different excavations were made into Str. T2Ø3; none were recorded. Excavation 9E was the initial investigation and was centered on the eastern side of the structure; the trench was at least 3.8 m in length by Ø.9 m in width and was dug to bedrock.

Excavation 9F was recorded as being to the far west of the structure; from the burial drawings that are available, however, excv. 9F was placed north of excv. 9E near the northeast structure corner; the investigation was at least 4 m in length (north-south) by Ø.9 m in width. Excavation 9G was placed on the northern part of the summit of the structure on or near the north-south axis; it was a test-pit which measured 1.5 m by 1.5 m and does not appear to have been dug to bedrock. Excavation 9Q was placed Ø.5 m west of the western limit of excv. 9G; it was a test-pit which measured 1.5 m by 1.5 meters.

The investigations into Str. T2Ø3 revealed two different construction stages. None of the investigations actually penetrated the earliest stage, Str. T2Ø3-2nd, as the majority of them fell within the core for Str. T2Ø3-1st. A facing associated with Str. T2Ø3-1st was encountered in excv. 9E some 2.4 m east of the eastern excavation limit; this facing consisted of three stones which rested directly on bedrock and had probably originally risen two courses in height, although only one course was extant. Thirty-five centimeters above the lower course of stones and to its west, a plaster surface representing the summit floor of Str. T2Ø3-1st was encountered. Both this plaster surface and the eastern facing were demolished on their northern sides; this cut was, however, not excavated. No other facings which may be assigned to Str. T2Ø3-1st were located

in the 1971 investigations.

Excavation 9E also found a facade belonging to Str. T2Ø3-2nd, some 1.4 m west of the eastern facing for Str. T2Ø3-1st. Like the later wall, the earlier facade rested on bedrock and was represented by only three in situ stones, one course in height. The same cut that disrupted the plastered summit and eastern facing for Str. T2Ø3-1st also disturbed the northern side of the eastern facade for Str. T2Ø3-2nd. Facings associated with Str. T2Ø3-2nd were also recovered in excvs. 9F, 9G, and 9Q. Those in excvs. 9F and 9Q were believed to form either inset corners or, more likely, the sides of a projecting stairway; the measurable projection in excv. 9F was 1.65 meters. If these two inset corners are in fact representative of a stairway outset, then Str. T2Ø3-1-2nd faced to the north and had a stairway that was at least 2.2 m in length. The orientation of Str. T2Ø3-1st is unknown, but was probably different from the earlier structure based on the recovered facades.

During or just prior to the construction of Str. T2Ø3-1st, Bu. T9F-1 was placed within the northeastern stairway outset (Figure 3-85: U. 1) of Str. T2Ø3-2nd and subsequently covered by the fill of the later construction. At a later date, Bu.T9Q-1 was intruded through the Str. T2Ø3-1st fill in the area of the northwest corner (Figure 3-85: U. 2) of Str. T2Ø3-2nd.

The only materials recovered in the Str. T2Ø3 vicinity

which may predate either structure were obtained from beneath an eroded floor level south of the northern facing for Str. T2Ø3-2nd; Lot T9G/5 contained mostly Preclassic (Kax) and 1 possible Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds; Lot T9Q/3 yielded Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds as well as one Late Classic (Pakoc) support. No material was collected from within the fill of Str. T2Ø3-2nd as the excavation was terminated before the penetration of this building. Aside from Bu. T9F-1 (Lot T9F/3, which yielded a few Preclassic - Kax - sherds, 1 flint chip, and 4 partial obsidian blades mixed in with the bone as well as a single complete vessel), Lots T9E/3, T9F/2, T9G/2, and T9Q/2 comprise fill lots for Str. T2Ø3-1st. Lot T9E/3 was probably obtained from west of the facing for Str. T2Ø3-1st, below the surface for the later structure, and east of the facing for Str. T2Ø3-2nd in excv. 9E; it included only Preclassic (Kax) sherds, 2 polishing stones, and 4 partial obsidian blades. Lot T9E/2, probably to the exterior of the eastern facing for Str. T2Ø3-1st, above bedrock, and below the topsoil, may have also contained some material relating to the latest structure; it yielded mostly Preclassic (Kax) sherds but also some Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) examples as well as 1 ceramic censer fragment, 1 pottery "gaming piece," 1 partial obsidian blade, 1 flint biface ovate fragment, and 1 piece of unidentified bone. Lot T9F/2, in the fill for Str. T2Ø3-1st

and over Bu. T9F-1, contained 1 obsidian core, 3 fragmentary obsidian blades, 2 flint chips, and Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Yaxcheel), and Postclassic (Chilcob) sherds. Lot T9G/2, in the Str. T2Ø3-1st fill, included 2 partial obsidian blades and Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Yaxcheel), Late Classic (Hobo), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. Lot T9Q/2, also in the Str. T2Ø3-1st fill, was not available for analysis; the topsoil lot (T9Q/1) from excv. 9Q was also not located for analysis. Burial T9Q-1 (Lot T9Q/4, which yielded 1Ø Preclassic - Kax - sherds mixed in with the bone as well as a single complete olla) was apparently intrusive through the fill for Str. T2Ø3-1st and probably dates from the later use of this locus.

Topsoil material from excv. 9G was collected in two lots; Lot T9G/4 was collected for an intrusive pit through the topsoil and contained Preclassic (Kax) and Postclassic (Chilcob and Cocahmut) sherds; Lot T9G/1 yielded Late Classic (Hobo) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as 1 flint core, 1 flint biface ovate, and 1 partial obsidian blade. Lot T9F/1, from topsoil in excv. 9F, yielded mostly Middle (Cocahmut) and possibly Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic sherds as well as 1 ceramic censer fragment, and 3 pieces of human cranium. Topsoil Lot T9E/1, from excv. 9E, included Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Pakoc and Hobo), and Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well

as 3 obsidian blade fragments and 1 iron axe.

Burial T9F-1 (Figure 3-85)

Burial T9F-1 consisted of a single supine individual with head to the south. The interment was located along the northeastern side of the Str. T2Ø3-2nd stairway outset (U. 1). Following the initial discovery of the burial, these walls were almost totally destroyed by the local inhabitants in evening looting activity. The burial was not intrusive, but had been deposited immediately prior to the construction of Str. T2Ø3-1st on the bedrock on which U. 1 had been built. The skeleton was in an excellent state of preservation; all the long bones were present as well as the skull, mandible, and both patilla. The pelvis, however, was not well preserved, but based on the skull, the individual in Bu. T9F-1 was male. Dental criteria indicate that the individual was between 35 and 45 years of age at death. All of the individual's teeth were present with the exception of the lower left second incisor, which had been lost post-mortem, and the lower left third molar, which was not located in 1977. A calculus build-up was evident; this varied from a slight presence on the front teeth to a considerable deposit on the back teeth. Slight to moderate alveolar destruction was also evident.

The entire area of the burial had been heavily burnt. This burning was evident beginning in an area 2Ø cm below the top of the associated wall. The earth was noted by the

excavator as being especially gray and the fill rocks showed evidence of heat. Evidence of burning also continued beneath the skeleton, indicating that this event had occurred when the individual was placed in its final resting place. What function this burning served is not known, although the excavator suggested that it may have been a "rite of purification." The fact that the body was burned, however, may explain why the bones were so well preserved. A single vessel accompanied the interment and the burning may have changed its color slightly from more gray to more orangish. Burning of the individual after placement was also noted in Bu. T9H-1 in Str. T2Ø5.

Object 1 (T9F/3-8; Figure 3-94a): Probably Tohil Plumbate: Tohil Variety. A single tripod plumbate jar accompanied Bu. T9F-1 and was located immediately east of the right leg of the individual. The vessel had an almost vertical neck with a rim diameter of 6.9 cm and a neck height of 4.5 centimeters. The overall height of the vessel is 11.6 cm (1Ø.Ø cm body height) and the vessel has a maximum diameter of 9.1 cm with a Ø.6 cm wall thickness. The three supports are bulbous and each has a single, small, circular side vent. The overall color of the vessel was orangish; it is not known whether it was slipped on the interior. The vessel was not available for analysis in 1977 or 1979 so no color or paste readings could be made.

The plumbate vessel may be used to date Bu. T9F-1 to the Postclassic Period. In general, plumbate pottery has been used as a horizon marker for the early part of the Postclassic Period (A. D. 1000 - 1200; see Smith 1971: 26-27) based on its widespread occurrence as a tradeware (Shepherd 1948). Any precise placement within this period is not possible due to the small sample size thus far encountered in the Maya Lowlands. Additionally, the temporal aspects of both plumbate and the Early Postclassic Period are currently undergoing examination and revision (Ball 1979a, 1979b; A. Chase n.d.). Based on fill material within Str. T203-1st, however, Bu. T9F-1 could be no earlier than the early part of the Middle Postclassic and also dates the construction of Str. T203-1st to this time.

Burial T9Q-1 (Figure 3-86)

Burial T9Q-1 was intrusive to Str. T203-1st and was located near the earlier northwest outset stair corner (U. 2) of Str. T203-2nd. The burial cut actually brushed the western side of the outset and measured some 0.65 m in width by 1.8 m in length (north-south). The cut for the interment was readily distinguishable from the rocky core of Str. T203-1st as it was filled with a finely textured earth which did not contain any stones. The buried individual was supine with head to the south. The majority of the bones were present for analysis in 1971, but the teeth, which had been extant in 1971, were not available in 1977. One of the

femurs was complete and measured 43.6 cm in length. Based on the pelvis the individual was male; based on bone-age criteria, he was at least 21 years of age at death. Although no burning was noted, a single vessel accompanied Bu. T9Q-1, like Bu. T9F-1.

Object 1 (T9Q/4-1; not illustrated): Type Unknown. A small olla with a short almost vertical neck was placed immediately west of the skull. The vessel was recorded on both the burial plan and in the excavator's notes, but does not seem to have been catalogued or photographed in 1971; it was not available for analysis in either 1977 or 1979. It is recorded as having been in very poor condition.

Based on the stratigraphy recovered in the Str. T2Ø3 locus and the intrusive nature of Bu. T9Q-1, it is possible to date the interment as no earlier than the beginning of the Middle Postclassic Period. The recorded form of the vessel would confirm this temporal placement.

Structure T2Ø3 Summary

Two different constructions are evident in the Str. T2Ø3 investigations. The dating of the earlier building is unknown as there was no penetration of its core. However, Str. T2Ø3-2nd, most likely faced north and was fronted on this side by a stairway. The later construction, Str. T2Ø3-1st, probably had a different orientation and completely encompassed the earlier substructure. Two

burials were placed within the fills (one intrusive and one non-intrusive) for the later building; each was accompanied by a single vessel. Structure T2Ø3-1st dates to the early part of the Middle Postclassic Period based on core fill and on the ceramics associated with the two recovered burials. Based on the intrusive nature of one of the burials into the later building, it is likely that Str. T2Ø3-1st was not used into the Late Postclassic; some sherds from the early part of this period do, however, occur in the topsoil.

Structure T2Ø5; Excavations 9H and 9K

Structure T2Ø5 is a rectangular structure set upon a larger substructure platform which has an outset stair on its southern side. The building is located on the north side of a raised platform which overlooks eastern San Miguel and also supports Str. T2Ø6. A further discussion of the possible function of Str. T2Ø5 may be found within the description of the Str. T2Ø6 investigations. The outlines of Str. T2Ø5 were readily visible on the surface as lines of stones. The building platform had a length of some 44 m (east-west) and a depth of 1Ø m (north-south). Structure T2Ø5 is set upon the northern side of this building platform and measures 18 m in length by 3 m in depth. Structure T2Ø5 and its substructure platform only rose about Ø.5 m above the summit of the raised platform.

Two investigations were made in the vicinity of Str. T2Ø5; neither was recorded. Excavation 9K was a test-pit of

unknown dimensions which was placed on the summit of Str. T2Ø5 along its north-south axis. This investigation was dug to a depth of Ø.5 m in two lots. The lower lot (T9K/2) was in the rocky construction core of the building and produced only a few Preclassic (Kax) and Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) sherds. Lot T9K/2 was terminated at a matrix change, probably representing the platform surface on which the Str. T2Ø5 building platform rested. The topsoil (Lot T9K/1) overlying the upper eroded floor of Str. T2Ø5 yielded 1 flint chip and a few Classic Period (Hobo) sherds.

Excavation 9H was placed immediately south of the southern facing of the Str. T2Ø5 substructure platform into what was considered to be the plaza area. Although excv. 9H initially was a 2 m by 2 m test-pit, it was later extended to the south for an additional 2 meters. This extension, however, was offset to the east from the original excavation and was only 1.5 m in width (east-west). The investigation uncovered two facings. One of these was formal and built of cut stone while the other was made of uncut stone. From the excavator's descriptions, it would appear that these two constructions were at right angles to each other. The more formally cut facing possibly formed the southern limit of an earlier version of the Str. T2Ø5 building platform; it overlay a less formally faced north-south construction wall. This north-south construction wall was followed for 4 m south of the Str. T2Ø5 building platform facing. The

construction wall rested partially on bedrock (to the east) and partially on a plastered floor level (to the west).

At the junction of the construction wall and the more formal, overlying facade, and beneath the overlying fills, a deep pit was encountered, seemingly resulting from downward collapse. Soft earth which had leached out of the surrounding fills existed atop this collapse. This unusual pit was not excavated in 1971, but was instead covered over with earth and rocks by the excavator. This pit may or may not have been similar to features encountered at Mayapan (Strs. Q58 and Q95; Shook 1954) and at Macal-Tipu (personal observation) in high substructure buildings.

Four lots were collected for excv. 9H. The lowest was recorded as coming from below a level of red earth which appears to have capped the construction wall to the west; Lot T9H/3 contained only a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds. Burial T9H-1 rested on this red level and may explain the color of this surface as the interment had been extensively burned. Lot T9H/4 was assigned for the burial and, besides the bones and single whole vessel which accompanied the interment, yielded a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds as well as 1 flint chip and 1 unworked shell. The grayish level which overlay the burial and construction wall and formed the eroded upper fill matrix for the platform summit was collected as Lot T9H/2; this lot was not available for analysis in 1977. The topsoil was collected as Lot T9H/1

and produced mostly Preclassic (Kax) and a few Postclassic (Chilcob and possibly Cocahmut) sherds.

Burial T9H-1 (Figure 3-87)

Burial T9H-1 was placed on top of an earlier construction surface for the platform which eventually supported Strs. T2Ø5 and T2Ø6. It was located just east of a construction facing for this surface; some of the bones from the interment appear to have been located on the lower level on which the facing rested. The burial appears to have been deposited immediately before the final construction effort which resulted in a new platform surface and Strs. T2Ø5 and T2Ø6; it is sealed by the fill for this building activity. The area around the body and the bones were extensively burned, much like the burning of Bu. T9F-1; this same burning had fired the surface of the earlier platform a reddish color. One pottery vessel accompanied the interment and rested on this surface.

The single individual in Bu. T9H-1 was supine with its head to the south. The head of the individual had rolled over and was found face down; this must have happened during the burning as there is no evidence that the body was ever interred within a crypt. The long bones of upper torso were additionally jumbled along the western part of the body; while this may also be attributed to the burning, it could also indicate that the body was partially disarticulated. Unlike Bu. T9F-1, most of the Bu. T9H-1 bones were in a poor

state of preservation, but were present for analysis during 1977; one non-human burnt bone was also recovered in the interment.

Based on the mastoids of the skull, the individual in the burial was a male. Based on the teeth, he was between 25 and 35 years of age at his death. All of the teeth were present with the exception of both right third molars and the upper left third molar. An extra lower right incisor or canine was also present. The teeth were well worn and there was considerable alveolar destruction. The upper two front and the lateral upper left incisors were filed (from left to right following Romero 1958:28 : B2/C7 combination, B4 reversed, C7). Caries were present in many of the molars and a few of the premolars. There was also an extreme calculus build-up on most of the back teeth, but this was especially evident on the lower left mandible and upper left maxilla where it actually covered part of the occlussal surface of the molars. This fact suggests that the individual in Bu. T9H-1 was probably suffering from a long-standing illness.

Object 1 (T9H/4-1; Figure 3-94b): Nohpek Unslipped: Variety Unspecified. A flat-based, rounded-walled jar with a high neck and outflaring rim was located immediately west of the jumbled arm bones on the west side of the interment. As found, the vessel was on its side. It has a height which varies from 8.9 to 9.5 cm, a rim diameter of 8.1 cm, and a

Ø.6 cm wall thickness. Both the interior and exterior of the vessel are unslipped. While the base color of the jar is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6 to 7.5 YR 6/6), dark gray (1Ø YR 3/1) firing clouds exist on the vessel exterior. The paste may be the same color, but a reading could not be obtained as there were no fresh breaks in the jar. What could be observed about the paste showed it to be very course and to contain calcite particles up to 2 mm in diameter. An application of HCL produced a strong reaction.

As material in the fill of Str. T2Ø5 was of Early Postclassic date and as stratigraphic relationships suggest that Bu. T9H-1 was deposited at the same time as the construction of this building, the interment is no earlier than the Early Postclassic Period. The form of the vessel would confirm a dating either to the Early Postclassic Period or to the Middle Postclassic Period.

Structure T2Ø5 Summary

Structure T2Ø5 was found to be a formally - faced construction raised roughly 5Ø cm above an earlier platform surface found in excv. 9K. This earlier surface was also found in excv. 9H where it was in association with a construction wall. The surface had additionally been burned either during or prior to the deposition of Bu. T9H-1. Immediately following this event, the final raising of the platform summit occurred. The construction of this final

summit appears to have been associated with the apparently simultaneous building of Str. T2Ø5 and Str. T2Ø6. The earlier platform construction activity rested, in turn, on an even earlier surface which consisted of intentionally leveled bedrock articulated with a raised and plastered area in the west portion of excv. 9H. While it cannot be stated with certainty that the earlier building activity encountered in excv. 9H dated to the Postclassic, it can be inferred from data obtained in excv. 9I that this activity did occur during the Early Postclassic Period. Based on cross-dating with Str. T2Ø6 (see detailed description) and on internal stratigraphy, the construction of the final stage of Str. T2Ø5 minimally dates to the Early Postclassic Period; it could possibly date to the early part of the Middle Postclassic Period based on the vessel accompanying Bu. T9H-1.

Excavation 9M

Excavation 9M was a test-pit of unknown dimensions which was placed approximately 15 m north of the shore of Lake Peten on land belonging to Julio Romero. The pit was located immediately east of Romero's kitchen and encountered bedrock at a depth of 25 cm, immediately below the topsoil. Only on the south side of the excavation did bedrock give way to a rocky gray matrix interpreted by the excavator as being construction fill. Lot T9M/2 was collected for this lower lens and contained 1 stone mano fragment and

Preclassic (Kax) sherd material. Nine body sherds of unknown date were encountered in the topsoil (Lot T9M/1).

Excavation 9U

Excavation 9U was placed some 20 m west of excv. 9M, 15 m inland, and about 3.5 m above the 1971 lake level; it was located on lands belonging to Julio Romero and to the west of his house. Bedrock was again encountered at a depth of 25 cm, but it was not as hard as that encountered in excv. 9M and had eroded considerably. Two lots were defined for eroded bedrock. Lot T9U/2, from the central part of the test-pit, was sterile while Lot T9U/3, from the southeast corner of excv. 9U and to a depth of 60 cm, revealed a few Postclassic sherds (based on excavator's notes); these were not available for analysis in 1977. The topsoil (Lot T9U/1) contained Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. As in excv. 9M, however, no construction features were encountered.

Excavation 9N

Excavation 9N was a 0.5 m by 0.5 m test-pit which was excavated to a depth of 0.6 m and was located on land belonging to Crecencio Romero near the shore of Lake Peten. A plaster floor, referred to as having come from a contemporary house was located 15 cm beneath the ground level. No material was collected from the topsoil above this floor. The floor was 2 or 3 cm in thickness. Beneath it for 15 to 17 cm was a rocky black soil matrix which was

collected as Lot T9N/1. Lot T9N/1 included 1 partial obsidian blade, 1 ceramic censer fragment, 3 pottery end-notched ovals, and 1 figurine fragment of unknown date as well as abundant Middle (Cocahmut) and Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic sherds and a few earlier ones (Kax and Hobo). Whether this material represents fill for the floor is not known. A second lot (T9N/2) was assigned for a gray matrix beneath the black matrix. Lot T9N/2 yielded 1 flint chip and a mixture of Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), and Middle (Cocahmut) and Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic sherds. Although no other lot was recorded as coming from this investigation, 2 Early Postclassic figurine fragments are recorded as coming from a Lot T9N/3. All the recorded construction activity, therefore, in excv. 9N dates minimally to the Late Postclassic, and possibly Historic, Period. No Historic Period artifacts or ceramics, however, were recovered in excv. 9N.

Excavation 9V

Excavation 9V was located north and east of excv. 9N on the land of Crecencio Romero and within the limits of the same structure encountered in excv. 9N; the dimensions of excv. 9V were not recorded. The floor found in excv. 9N was located and excavations beneath it were carried out in four 10 cm arbitrary levels until the rocky black matrix changed to a gray matrix. The lowest lot (T9V/4) in the black

matrix contained Early Classic (Yaxcheel) and Early (early facet Chilcob) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. Lot T9V/3 yielded the same kinds of Postclassic sherds and 1 Early Postclassic figurine fragment. Lot T9V/2 included the same Postclassic mix as well as a few Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds. The upper 10 cm immediately beneath the plaster floor were collected as Lot T9V/1 and produced Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as 1 unperforated pottery disc, 1 partial obsidian blade, and 1 piece of tortoise shell. One other lot (T9V/5) was collected in excv. 9V and this was for the gray matrix below the black soil matrix; this lot produced Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel) pottery.

The difference in core material below the floor in excv. 9N and excv. 9V is unusual. If one were to date the floor in excv. 9V, it would appear to possibly predate the one in excv. 9N, when, in fact, the two surfaces are the result of the same construction event. This would indicate the existence of two different fill blocks for this surface, which is probably modern in construction. This example may serve to illustrate the pitfalls of dating constructions only on the basis of their fill inclusions.

Excavation 36B

Excavation 36B was a 2 m by 2 m test-pit oriented north-south and placed in the backyard of Francisco Tun about 5 m above the 1971 Lake Peten water level. It was

located approximately 50 m east of excv. 9M and was dug to a depth of Ø.9 meters. At a depth of Ø.5 m, a seemingly non-intrusive interment was found. No obvious constructional features were encountered and it is not known whether the locus had ever served as a foundation for a now disappeared structure.

Two soil matrices were noted in excv. 36B, a lower gray level and an upper topsoil level. The lowest three lots were collected for the gray matrix. Lot T36B/5, from 70 to 90 cm below the ground surface, yielded only a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds. Lot T36B/4, from 50 to 70 cm below the ground surface and below Bu. T36B-1, produced 1 partial obsidian blade and Preclassic (Kax) and Early (early facet Chilcob) Postclassic ceramics. Besides Bu. T36B-1, Lot T36B/3, from 30 to 50 cm below the surface, also contained 2 partial obsidian blades and very Late Preclassic (Kax) and Early (late facet Chilcob) Postclassic sherds. Lot T36B/2, from 10 to 30 cm below the surface and in the lower part of the humus, included 1 broken flint blade, 1 partial obsidian blade, and 1 flint chip as well as Preclassic (Kax), Early Postclassic (Chilcob), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. The upper topsoil lot (T36B/1) contained 11 Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds.

Burial T36B-1

Burial T36B-1 was recovered from within the gray matrix. As no pit or floor outline was evident for the

interment, it is conceivable that it was not intrusive to the lower matrix, but was deposited with the placement of the gray matrix; alternatively, Bu. T36B-1 could have been placed in a cist, the outlines of which have long since vanished. Whatever the case, the body was located entirely in excv. 36B. Several large rocks were located directly beneath the body and may have served as a foundation for the burial. The individual was in a prone position with head to the east on top of an inverted ceramic vessel.

The skeleton measured 1.37 m in length in situ and the excavator estimated that the living individual had not been over 1.45 m in height. Neither the age nor sex of the individual could be determined based on an analysis of the remains in 1977. It may be that the individual in Bu. T36B-1 was a child, as had originally been suggested by the excavator based on the skeletal length. However, the lower left portion of the mandible beyond the canine showed extensive reabsorption and the lower left canine and lateral incisors were very worn. These facts, and the absence of milk teeth, would argue against the individual being a child. The lower central incisors and the upper right one were not present for anlaysis. The upper lateral right incisor, however, was filed (Type C5 after Romero 1958:25) as was the upper left central incisor (combination of A4 and B5-reversed after Romero 1958:25). The upper left lateral incisor was worn on its right side and also exhibit a

horizontal line on it, which possibly represents intentional mutilation or, alternatively, hypoplasia. The only other teeth present in 1977 were 2 lower right premolars, the first upper right premolar, and the second upper left molar. None of these teeth showed any evidence of caries or calculus.

Object 1 (T36B/3-1; Figure 3-88): Possibly Chumeru Polychrome. A flat-based, flaring-walled bowl with a rounded rim and shouldered base-wall junction was located directly beneath the skull of Bu. T36B-1. It was upside down as found and had a kill-hole ground into its base. The bowl has a height of 6.7 cm, a rim diameter of 10.7 cm, a basal diameter of 9.8 cm, and a 0.7 cm wall thickness. The interior of the vessel had been extensively burnt, but had been orange in color at one time with a black (10 R 2.5/1) band near the rim. The exterior of the bowl is very worn, but had one time had a red-orange (2.5 YR 4/8) base slip which contained bits of shiny particles, indicating perhaps that specular hemitite paint had been utilized. Although it was not possible to directly view the paste as the bowl is intact, the unslipped surface of the vessel is reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) in color and contains visible white inclusions which are 1.5 mm in diameter. There is a slight reaction to HCL indicating that calcite is present in the paste.

Although the dating of this vessel is Late to Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) based on both form and type, the context in which it was found appears to date to the Early Postclassic (Chilcob) based on sherds in the fill below and above the vessel. Burial T36B-1 may therefore be dated to the Early Postclassic in spite of the presence of a Late Classic vessel with it. This fact has several possible implications. It may indicate that Object 1 in Bu. T36B-1 was an heirloom and that the Early Postclassic peoples of the Tayasal Peninsula were not adverse to including temporally earlier items in their burials. Alternatively, it may indicate that such ceramic vessels were still being used during the Early Postclassic Period, at least in specialized contexts. This may have wider implications for it may illustrate a temporal overlap between the Terminal Classic and Early Postclassic Periods.

Excavation 36D

Excavation 36D was a 2 m by 2 m test-pit which was oriented north-south and was located on the property of Concepcion Cordova. The investigation was approximately 5 m above the 1971 lake level and was placed on the summit of what appeared to be a small mound based on surface indications. The excavation was carried to a depth of Ø.6 meters in three 2Ø cm thick lots. The lowest lot (T36D/3) was located in a gray matrix which consisted of coarse gravel and sand and was sterile. An intermediate lot

(T36D/2), which straddled the coarse gray matrix and the upper topsoil matrix, produced a few Preclassic (Kax) sherds in its upper 5 cm (topsoil). The upper topsoil lot (T36D/1) yielded Preclassic (Kax) and Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic sherds. No construction features were encountered in excv. 36D and it is not possible to tell whether there was indeed a structure at this locus.

Summary of Investigations in Eastern San Miguel

Postclassic materials were found in all six structures investigated in eastern San Miguel as well as within five of the six vacant terrain excavations. Two of the structures (T2Ø5 and T2Ø6) produced matrices dating to the Early Postclassic as did two of the test-pits (excvs. 36B and 9V). While only one of the test-pits (excv. 9N) produced Late Postclassic ceramics, three of the structures (Strs. T2ØØ, T2Ø1, and T2Ø3) did; two of these buildings (Strs. T2ØØ and T2Ø3) also yielded the only Historic Period materials recovered in the investigations. All of the investigations undertaken in eastern San Miguel yielded Middle Postclassic ceramics, at least on the surface, and usually in the associated construction matrices; this period, then, would appear to be the time of maximum population in this portion of Tayasal. While this population may also be present here in the Late Postclassic Period, only extensive excavation could verify this.

It would appear that the Early Postclassic

constructions were built on top of the bluff overlooking Lake Peten. While the locales occupied during this time period seem to have continued in use through the Middle Postclassic, little construction activity appears to have taken place near the lake shore during the the early part of the Early Postclassic Period. With the onset of the Middle Postclassic, however, the population seems to have adopted the lake shore for its habitation area and to have produced the lake-side pattern of occupation still evident today in the central Peten.

STRUCTURE T2Ø6

Structure T2Ø6 is a small shrine-like structure located on the center of a raised platform which also supports Str. T2Ø5 on its northern side. The platform is located immediately south of the San Miguel Aguada on the edge of the high bluff which overlooks the modern village of San Miguel and Lake Peten. The top of the platform measured 48 m from east to west by 44 m from north to south. Structure T2Ø6 was on axis with and south of Str. T2Ø5. Structure T2Ø6 rose approxiomately 5Ø cm above the top of the platform and appeared to be square in shape, measuring approximately 6.5 m on all sides. The construction was investigated under the supervision of Amilcar Ordonez during the latter part of July, 1971.

Excavations 9I, 9J, 9R, and 9S

Three excavations were made into Str. T2Ø6; two of these were well recorded and drawn. Excavations 9I (Figure 3-9Ø) and 9R (Figure 3-91) consisted of two offset, but adjoining, test-pits which exposed an area measuring about 2 m from east to west by 2.7 m from north to south (Figure 3-89). The eastern portion of the excavation (excv. 9I) was dug to bedrock, approximately 1.35 m below the present ground surface. A smaller test-pit was placed on the west (excv. 9S) side of Str. T2Ø6; the dimensions of this latter investigation were not recorded although it appears to have encountered an inset corner formed by two associated facings

or walls. The label "9J" was assigned for a burial (Bu. T9I-2) found cut into bedrock; this interment is actually within the excv. 9I limits and has been accordingly reassigned to the latter investigation.

Structure T2Ø6

Structure T2Ø6 is a line-of-stone construction. Even though it was only partially exposed, it is clear that it is of unusual form for such a building type. The erection of Str. T2Ø6 appears to have been associated with a raising of the associated platform surface (U. 4) about 25 cm above an earlier, eroded surface (U. 3). Fragments of plaster from U. 4 still survived in situ exterior to U. 1 and U. 3. This new construction activity was coordinated with the deposition of Bu. T9I-1 in a pit (U. 2), cut through U. 3. As presently understood, Str. T2Ø6 probably did not rise more than about 25 cm above the associated U. 4. Based on the pattern of the recovered walls (U. 1 and U. 3) associated with Str. T2Ø6 in excvs. 9I and 9R and on the inset corner recovered in excv. 9S, it is possible that Str. T2Ø6 was cruciform in shape. No upper surface (postulated U. 2 and U. 4) was recovered for Str. T2Ø6, but it was certainly plastered and may have supported a monument or sculpture in its center if an analogy to altar/shrine constructions at Mayapan may be drawn.

Burial T9I-1 (Figure 3-92)

Burial T9I-1 was deposited in a pit (U. 2) cut through

U. 3 prior to the construction of Str. T2Ø6. It would appear that Bu. T9I-1 was placed directly beneath the northwest corner of Str. T2Ø6; if this is the case, then another burial may exist beneath the northeast corner of Str. T2Ø6, matching a pattern found in Str. T2Ø3. UNIT 2 measured approximately 1.Ø m by 1.8 m at its upper levels and was Ø.6 m in depth, at which point it measured Ø.65 m by 1.1 m. The remains of two individuals rested in the bottom of U. 2. Individual 1 was articulated and in a loosely flexed position, with head to the south and back to the west, and appeared to have been a female adult of uncertain age. A single large rock was found over the upper torso. Individual 2 was not articulated and was very fragmentary, consisting of pieces of bones scattered to the north of Individual 1 and bounded to the north and west by three upright slabs of rock. Several of the bones of Individual 2 were also recovered in an upright position; age or sex determination was not possible. No teeth, from either individual, were available for analysis in 1977; it is not certain that any were recovered in 1971. No grave goods accompanined the interment. Based on the associated material in the topsoil above Str. T2Ø6 and on the stratigraphy of excv. 9I, Bu. T9I-1 dates no earlier than the Early (but probably Middle) Postclassic.

Platform Relationships to Structure T2Ø6

Structure T2Ø6 was a single unit construction

associated with a raised and newly surfaced platform level (U. 4) which rose about 25 cm above an earlier platform surface (U. 3). UNIT 3 had been severely eroded prior to being buried beneath the new constructions. Little is known about U. 3 except that it represents a definite surface and that Bu. T9I-1 was intruded through it; whether it links up to an earlier version of Str. T2Ø6 is unknown. The construction which U. 3 represents rose some 8Ø cm above bedrock in the vicinity of excv. 9I and, like later building activity, was built in a single effort. The fills for U. 3 seal an earlier interment, Bu. T9I-2, which must have been cut into bedrock (U. 1) just before the construction of the platform represented by U. 3.

Burial T9I-2 (Figure 3-93)

Although Bu. T9I-2 was located almost directly beneath Bu. T9I-1, the two interments are not related based on stratigraphic grounds. It appears that some period of time had elapsed between the placement of the two burials. Burial T9I-2 was non-intrusive. The interment consisted of a single individual lying supine with its head to the south in a formally prepared crypt. The crypt had a height of Ø.74 m, a 1.95 m north-south long axis, and a Ø.65 m maximum width along its bottom; it was carved directly into bedrock and was sealed by large stone slabs along its eastern side. As the skeletal material was very poorly preserved and embedded in a layer of fine mud, it was not removed.

Consequently, the age and sex of the individual in Bu. T9I-2 cannot be determined.

Object 1 (T9J/1-1; Figure 3-94c): Augustine Red: Augustine Variety. A flat-based, flaring-walled, tripod plate with scroll feet was located immediately west of the western elbow of the individual in Bu. T9I-2. The plate has a height of 8.2 cm, a basal diameter of 14.9 cm, a rim diameter of 21.2 cm, and a Ø.8 cm wall thickness. The three supports are "slipper feet" with two lateral round vents, which function as crude effigy eyes. The supports are appended flush with the wall-base angle. The rim has a slight interior bevel. The vessel is highly polished and slipped red (2.5 YR 4/8, but brighter) all over except for the sides, back, and tip of the supports below the vents. Tan (7.5 YR 5/6 - 5/8) fireclouding occurs on the interior of the vessel. The paste is orange (2.5 YR 6/8 to 7.5 YR 6/8) in color and contains hematite particles up to 2 mm in diameter, yellow - white particles measuring up to 1 by 2 mm, and silt-sized white particles. A strong reaction to HCL indicates that calcite is present in the paste.

Of all the Postclassic burials recovered from Tayasal in 1971, Bu. T9I-2 is the most formal in appearance and probably is indicative of the importance of the individual interred beneath the locus occupied by Strs. T2Ø5 and T2Ø6 and their associated platform. It can be dated to the Early

Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) period based on the single pottery plate that accompanied it.

Structure T2Ø6 Locus Recovery Lots

Aside from the non-intrusive Early Postclasic Bu. T9I-2 (Lot T9J/1), only one other lot (T9I/3) was collected for material in the dense, hard-packed matrix beneath U. 3. Lot T9I/3 contained 2 flint chips, 3 partial obsidian blades and exclusively Preclassic (Kax) sherds. The construction core for Str. T2Ø6 also yielded only earlier materials. Fill material (Lot T9I/4) within U. 2 and overlying Bu. T9I-1 included exclusively Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds as well as 1 flint core. Material beneath U. 4 also was earlier than what should have been an Early or Middle Postclassic date based on Bu. T9I-2. Lot T9I/2 yielded Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel) sherds as well as 2 partial obsidian blades and 2 flint chips; lot T9S/2 included a single Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) sherd among its predominantly Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Yaxcheel) ceramics. Although excv. 9R was carried down below U. 4, no formal lots were defined; it is suspected that any archaeological material recovered in excv. 9R was added to the equivalent excv. 9I lots. The two topsoil lots that were present for analysis contain some Middle Postclassic materials. Lot T9I/1 included Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Yaxcheel), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds as well as 1 flint chip, 1 obsidian chip,

2 partial obsidian blades, and 1 problematic shale artifact. Lot T9S/1 yielded no artifacts, but did include Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Yaxcheel and Hoxchunchan), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds. None of this material can be ascribed to use-related activities. It is also probably significant that no censerwares were recovered in the vicinity of Str. T2Ø6.

Perhaps one of the more significant aspects of the Str. T2Ø6 investigations is the non-equivalence in dating between the fill material and the primary deposits. Without the existence of Bu. T9I-2, Str. T2Ø6 would likely have been dated to no later than the Terminal Classic Period and viewed as having a slight Middle Postclassic topsoil overlay. Because of Bu. T9I-2, it is clear that the earlier platform was Postclassic in date and that the construction of Str. T2Ø6 must, on the basis of stratigraphy, date to a later time. The Str. T2Ø6 investigations, then, serve as a cautionary note for dating buildings solely on fill materials. It also serves as an example at Tayasal of what appears to be a common Postclassic pattern of using primarily earlier materials in construction fills; this pattern has also been noted at Lamanai (D. Pendergast, personal communication) and at Santa Rita (D. Chase 1982).

Summary of Structure T2Ø6

Structure T2Ø6 appears to have been a small raised shrine or altar construction located to the south of Str.

T2Ø5; yet, excavations in and around it did not reveal the expected censerware that might be expected if the building were serving a ceremonial function (see Table 32 for a tabular summary of the locus). The small, possibly cruciform-shaped, construction was located on an area of intense construction activity which had been initiated during the Early Postclassic era. Two burials were encountered under the northwest corner of Str. T2Ø6. One of these dated to the Early Postclassic and predated the actual construction of the building, but may indicate the early importance of the locus on which Str. T2Ø6 was built. The other was placed just prior to the erection of Str. T2Ø6 and is either late Early or early Middle Postclassic in date.

Besides revealing the massiveness that Postclassic constructions in the Tayasal area could take as compared to the smaller substructure platforms, the Str. T2Ø5 and T2Ø6 assemblage is important for another reason - that being the possible combination of what may be interpreted as a colonaded hall (Str. T2Ø5) and a raised shrine (Str. T2Ø6). Had an oratory been present on top of the platform, these three buildings would have formed a "basic ceremonial group" (Proskouriakoff 1962:89-91), similar to ones encountered at Mayapan. The "temple assemblage" (Proskouriakoff 1962: 89, 91) found elsewhere in the Peten at Topoxte (J. Johnson in press) and at Murralla de Leon (Rice and Rice 1981:279) does not appear on the Tayasal Peninsula, the Str. T2Ø5 and T2Ø6

combination being the closest approximation of a Mayapan-like building group that exists. It is probably either temporally or spatially significant, however, that an oratory was not included in this assemblage and that the group bears little actual resemblance to its northern and eastern neighbors, in that it is located on a large raised platform and does not include indications of standing architecture. Based on its minimal Early to Middle Postclassic dating and its being the only possible hall-shrine combination recovered in the intensive mapping of the Tayasal Peninsula, it is suggested that the Str. T205 and T206 grouping was not indigenous to the central Peten, but that this pattern was introduced to the Tayasal region, perhaps at the onset of the Middle Postclassic Period.

Structure T206: Units

Unit 1 : Northern facing or outset step for Str. T206 recovered in excv. 9I.

Unit 2 : Hypothesized upper surface for Str. T206 associated with U. 1.

Unit 3 : Northern facing for Str. T206 recovered in excv. 9R.

Unit 4 : Hypothesized upper surface for Str. T206 associated with U. 3.

Platform UNITS associated with Structure T2Ø6

UNIT 1 : Cut into bedrock to form the crypt for Bu. T9I-2.

UNIT 2 : Cut through U. 3 to placed Bu. T9I-1.

UNIT 3 : Eroded surface for earlier platform extant prior to the construction of Str. T2Ø6

UNIT 4 : Upper plastered platform surface associated with U. 1 and U. 3.

Structure T2Ø6: Lots

T9I/1 : Material in topsoil above U. 4 and U. 1, excv. 9I.

T9I/2 : Material below U. 4 and above U. 3, excv. 9I.

T9I/3 : Material below U. 3 and exterior to Bus. T9I-1 and T9I-2, excv. 9I.

T9I/4 : Material in Bu. T9I-1, excv. 9I.

T9J/1 : Material in Bu. T9I-2, excv. 9I.

T9R/1 : Material in topsoil above U. 4 and U. 3, excv. 9R; proabably combined with Lot T9I/1.

T9R/2 : Material beneath U. 4, excv. 9R; probably combined with Lot T9I/2.

T9S/1 : Material in topsoil, excv. 9S.

T9S/2 : Material in fill for Str. T2Ø6, excv. 9S.

TABLE 32

Structure T2Ø6 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment			?
II	Use of Str. T2Ø6		T9I/1,T9R/1, T9S/1	Cocahmut
III	A. Construction of Str. T2Ø6	U.1,U.2,U.3,U.4,U.4	T9I/2,T9S/2	Chilcob to Cocahmut
	B. Deposition of Bu. T9I-1	U.2	T9I/4	Chilcob to Cocahmut
IV	Use of Early Surface			Chilcob (late facet)
V	A. Construction of Early Surface	U.3	T9I/3	Chilcob
	B. Deposition of Bu. T9I-2	U.1	T9J/1	Chilcob

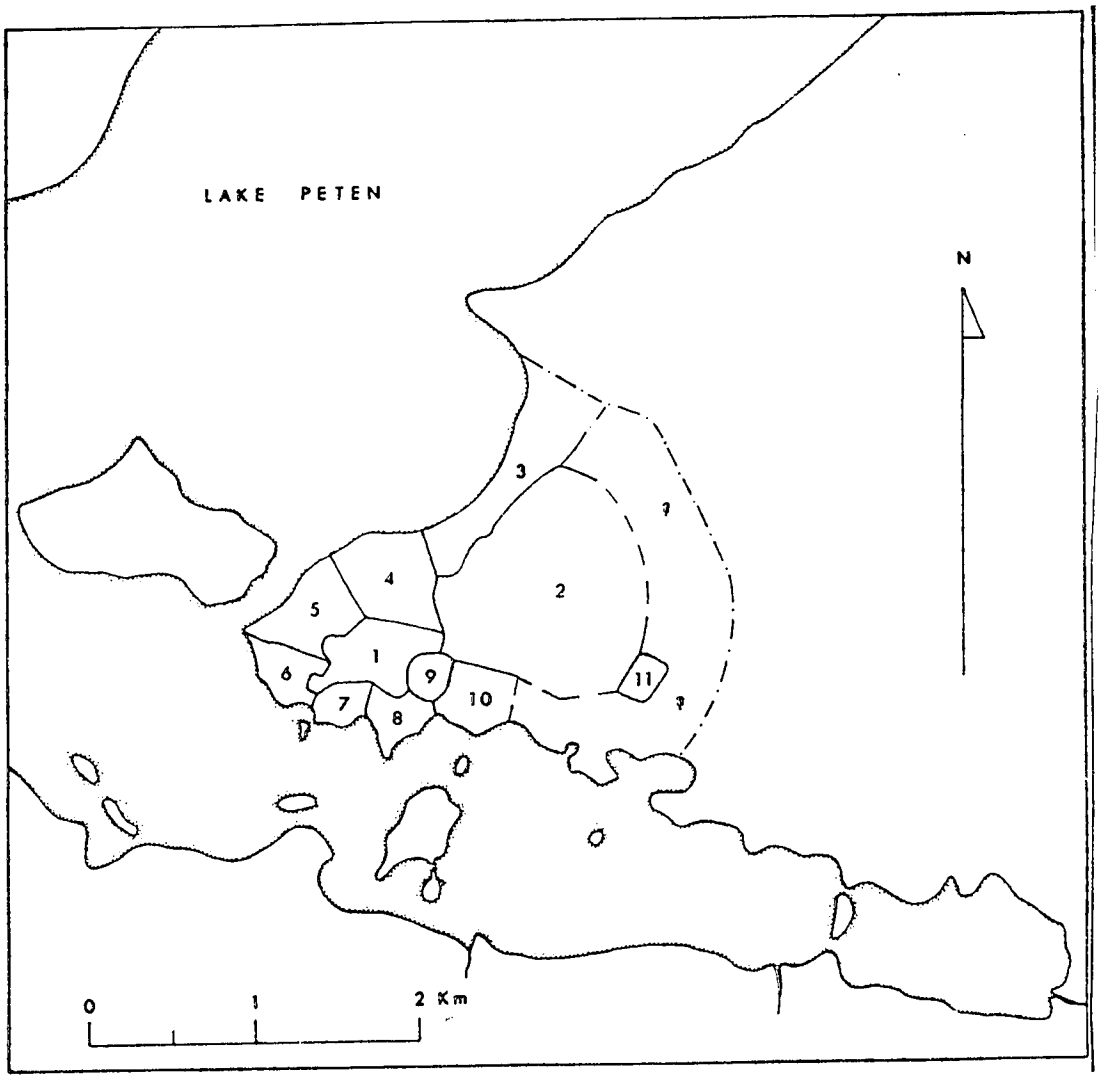


Figure 3-1a The Site of Tayasal and Its Defined Sectors:

1. Tayasal Main Group
2. North-Central Tayasal
3. Ensenada Tayasal
4. Northwest Tayasal
5. West Tayasal
6. Southwest Tayasal
7. Punta Trapeche
8. West San Miguel
9. San Miguel Aguada
10. East San Miguel
11. El Joboito

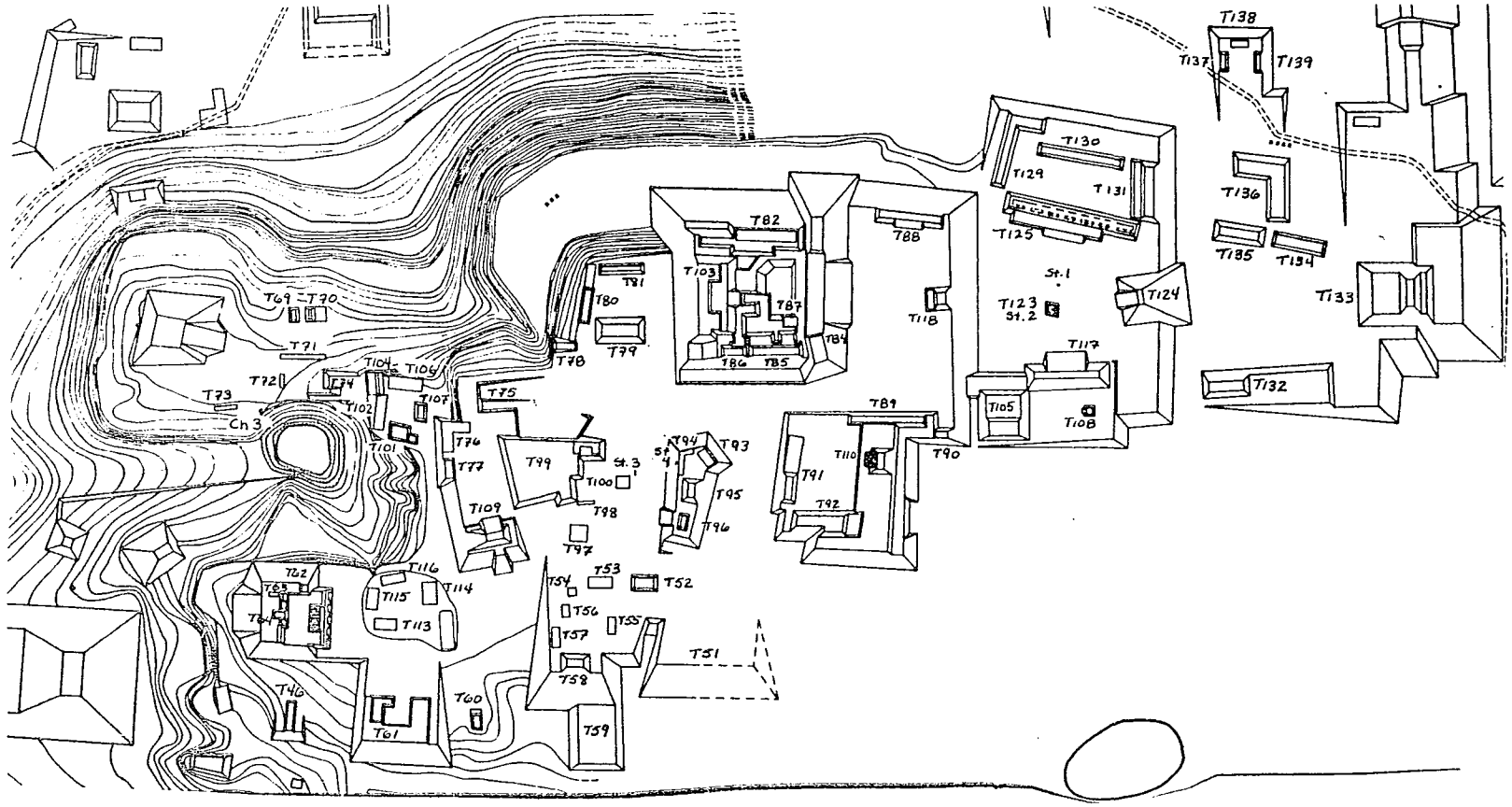


Figure 3-1b Tayasal Site Map: Main Group.

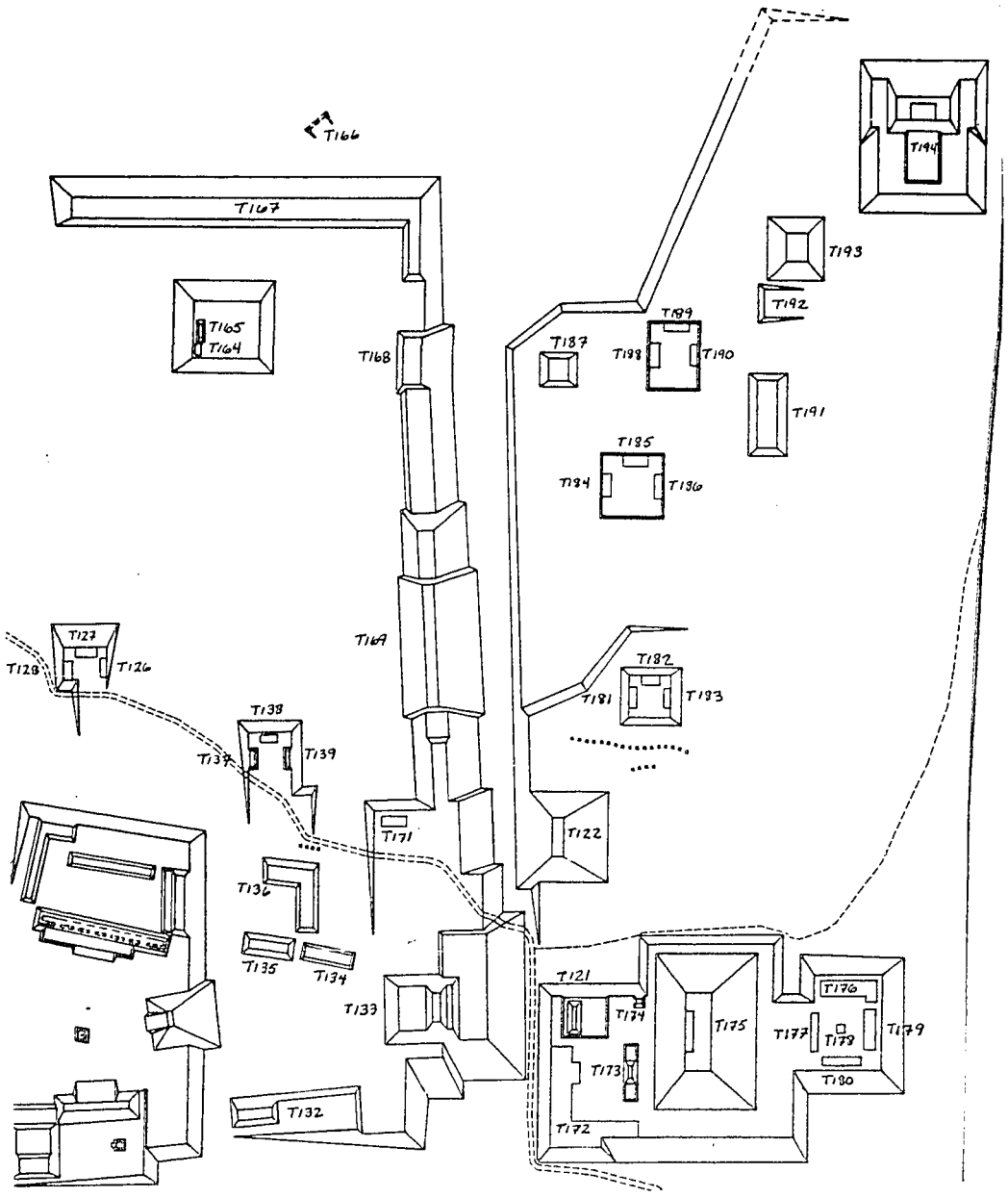


Figure 3-1c Tayasal Site Map: Main Via Between North - Central and Northwest Tayasal.

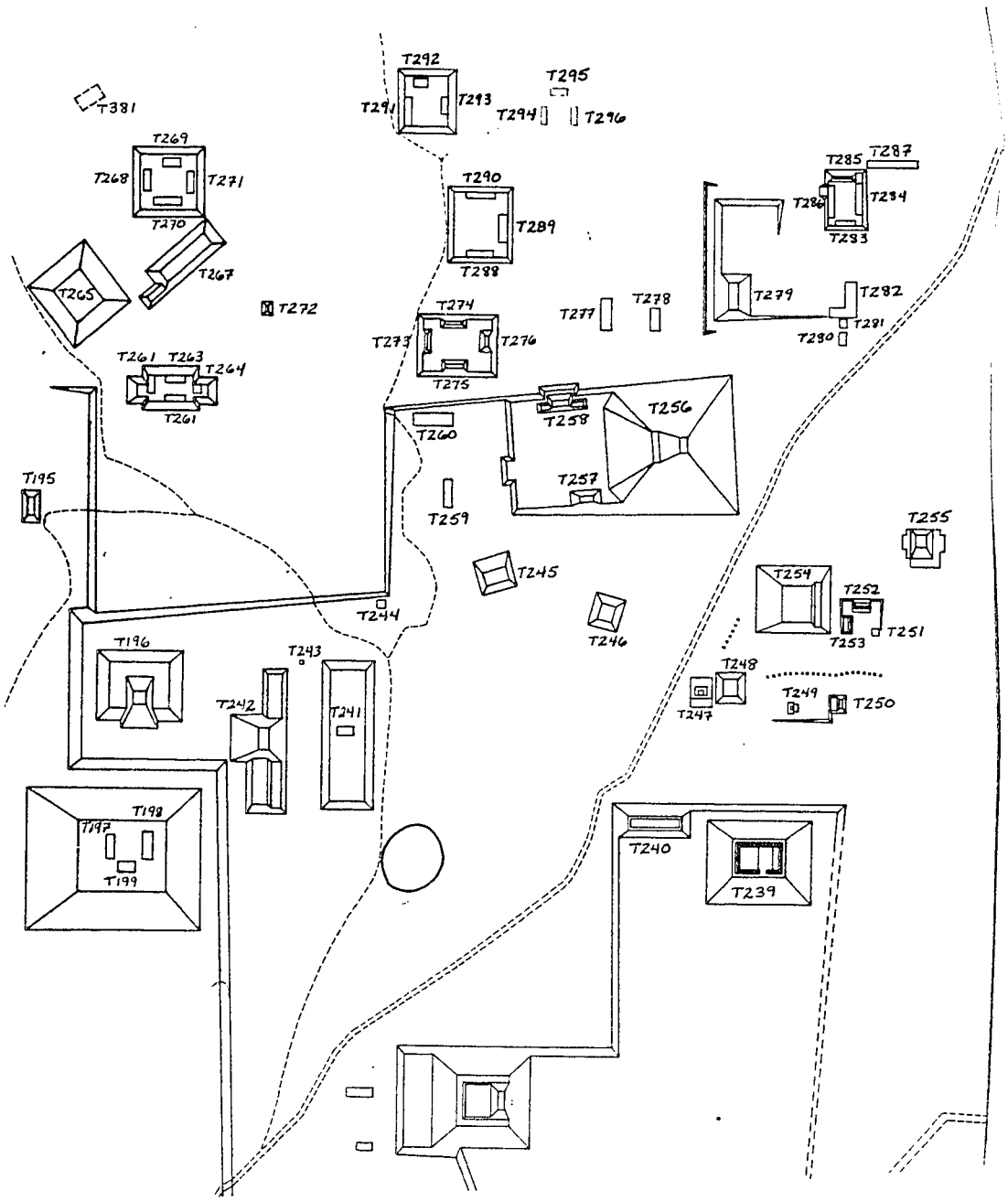


Figure 3-1d Tayasal Site Map: North-Central Tayasal.

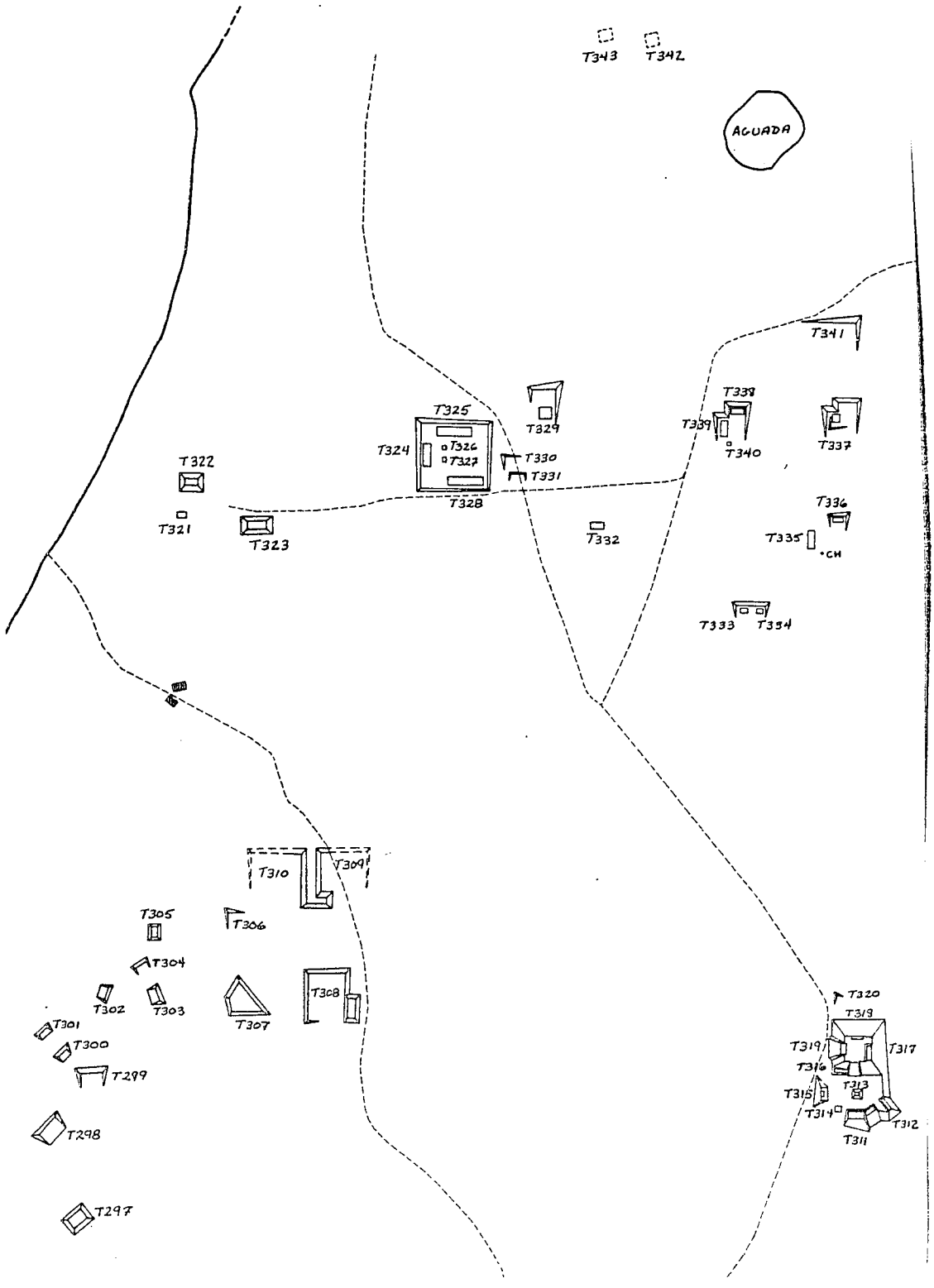


Figure 3-1e Tayasal Site Map: Ensenada Tayasal.

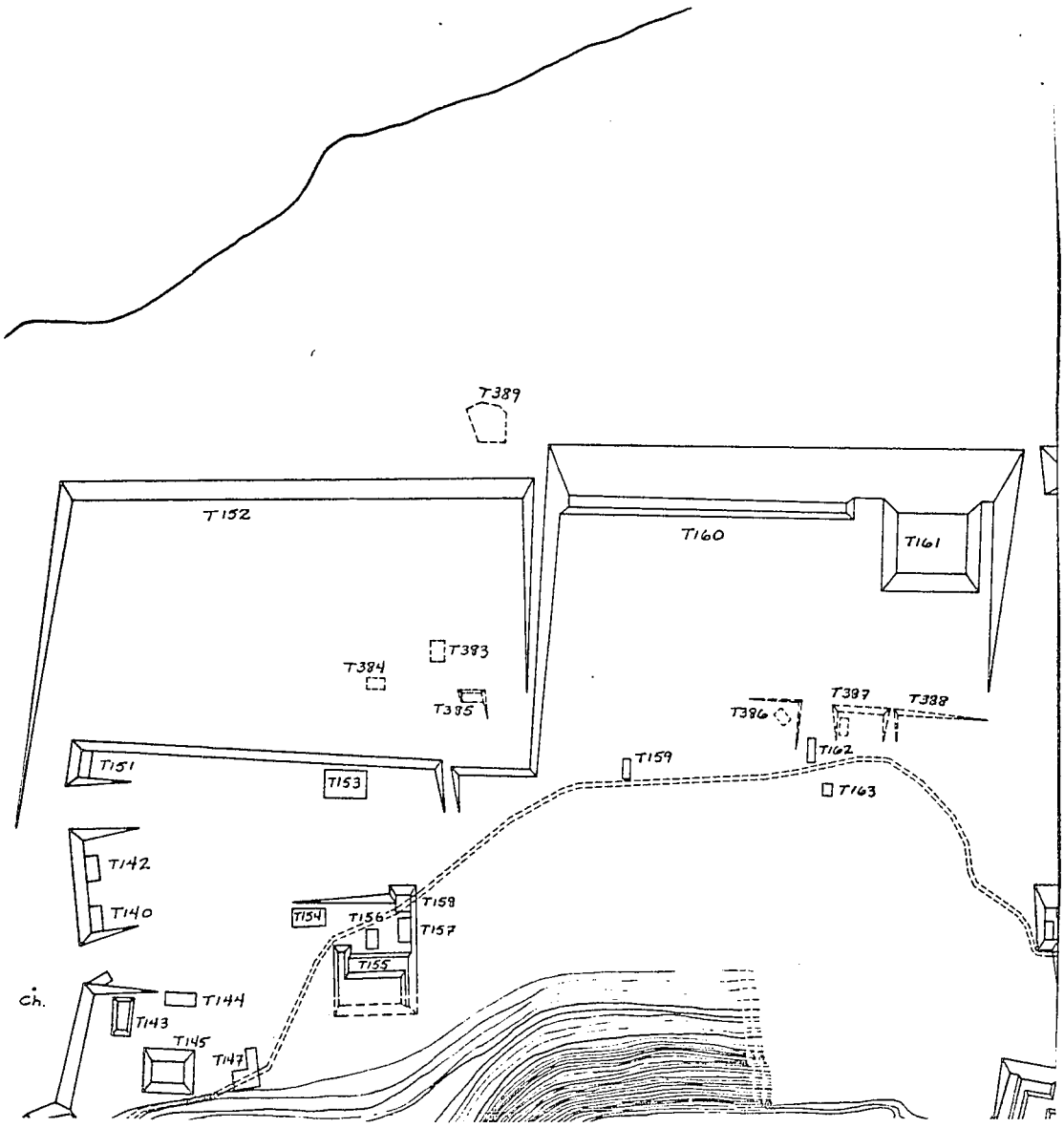


Figure 3-1f Tayasal Site Map: Northwest Tayasal.

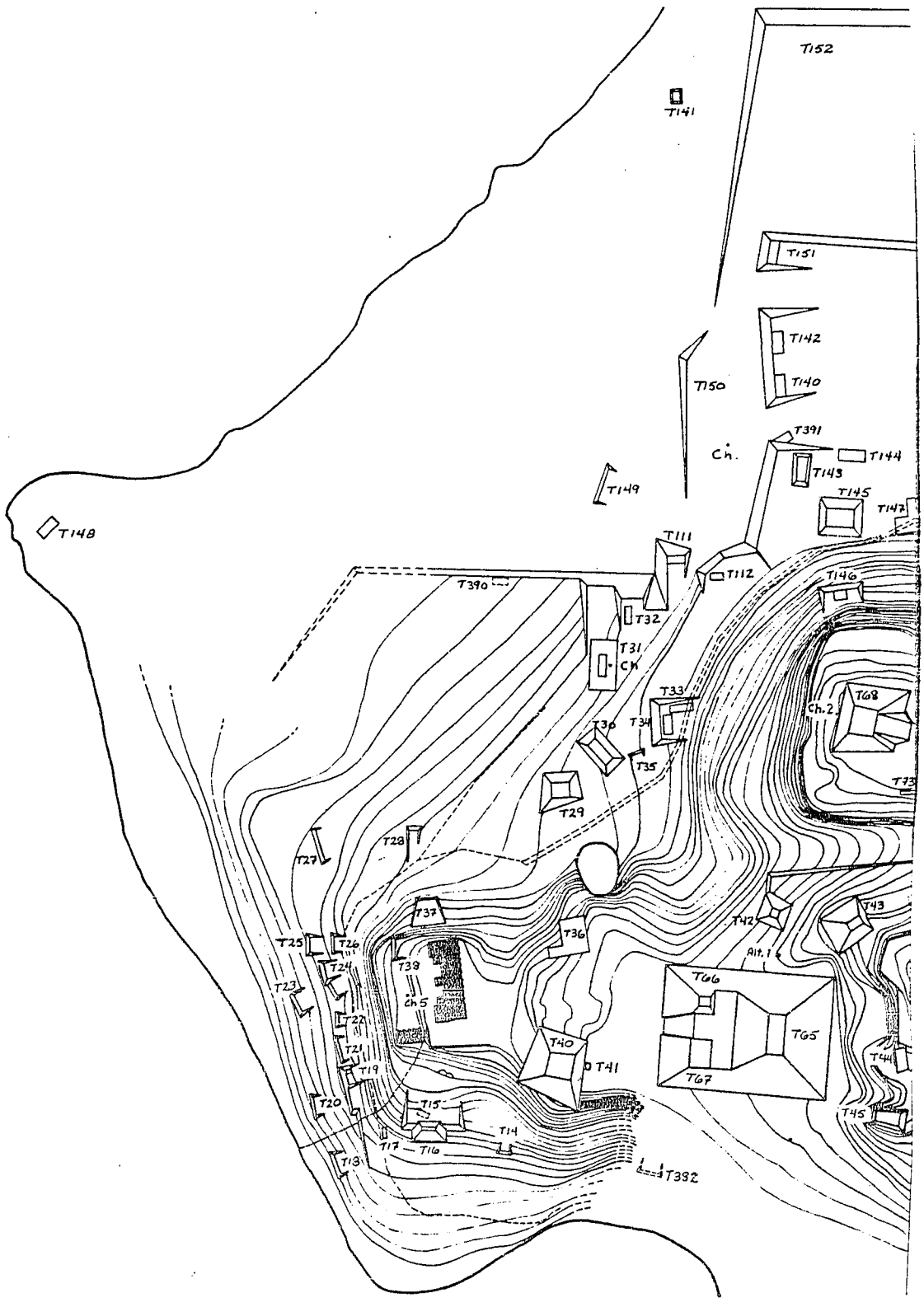


Figure 3-1g Tayasal Site Map: West and Southwest Tayasal.

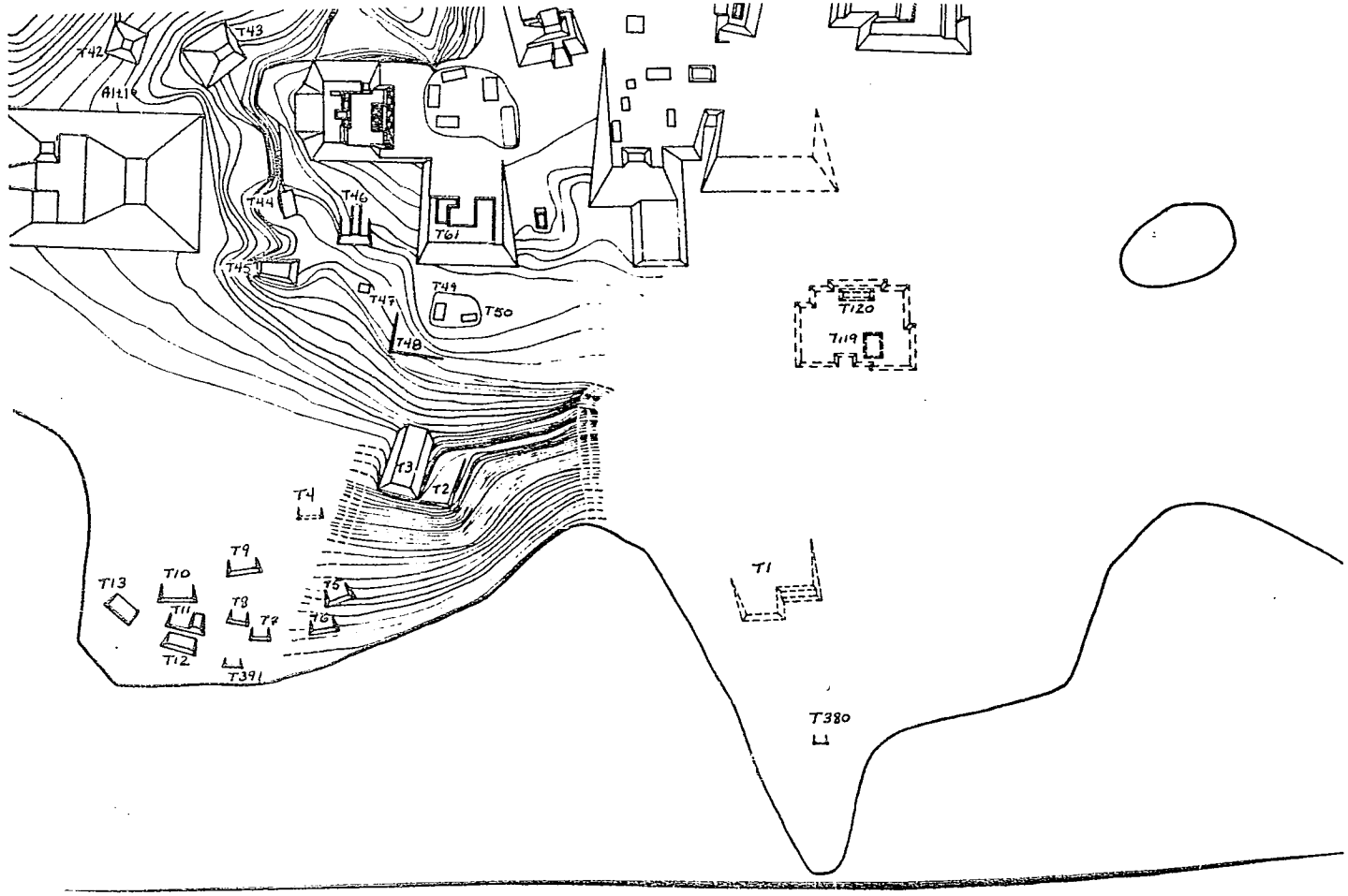


Figure 3-1h Tayasal Site Map: Punta Trapeche, West San Miguel, and San Miguel Aguada.

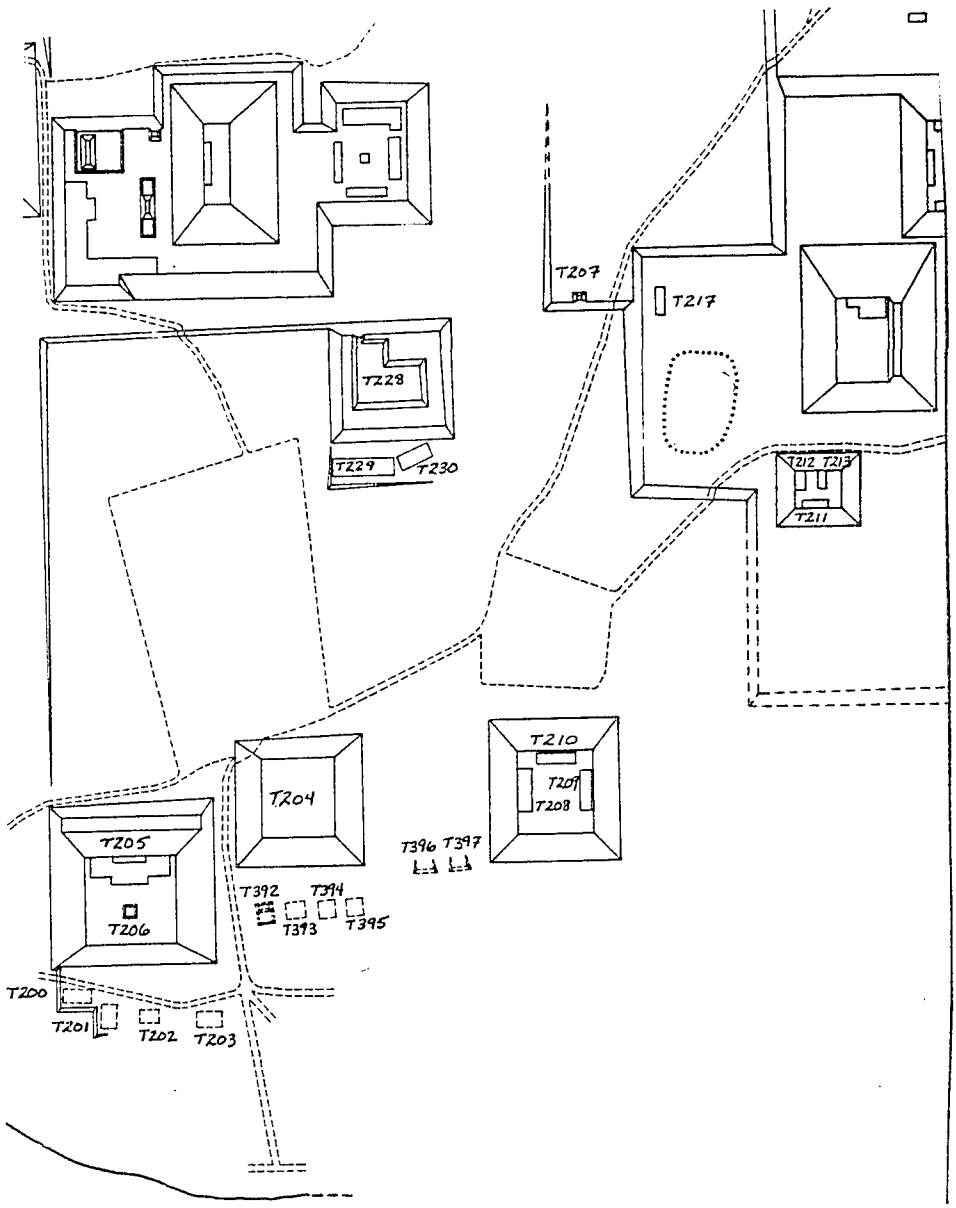


Figure 3-1i Tayasal Site Map: East San Miguel.

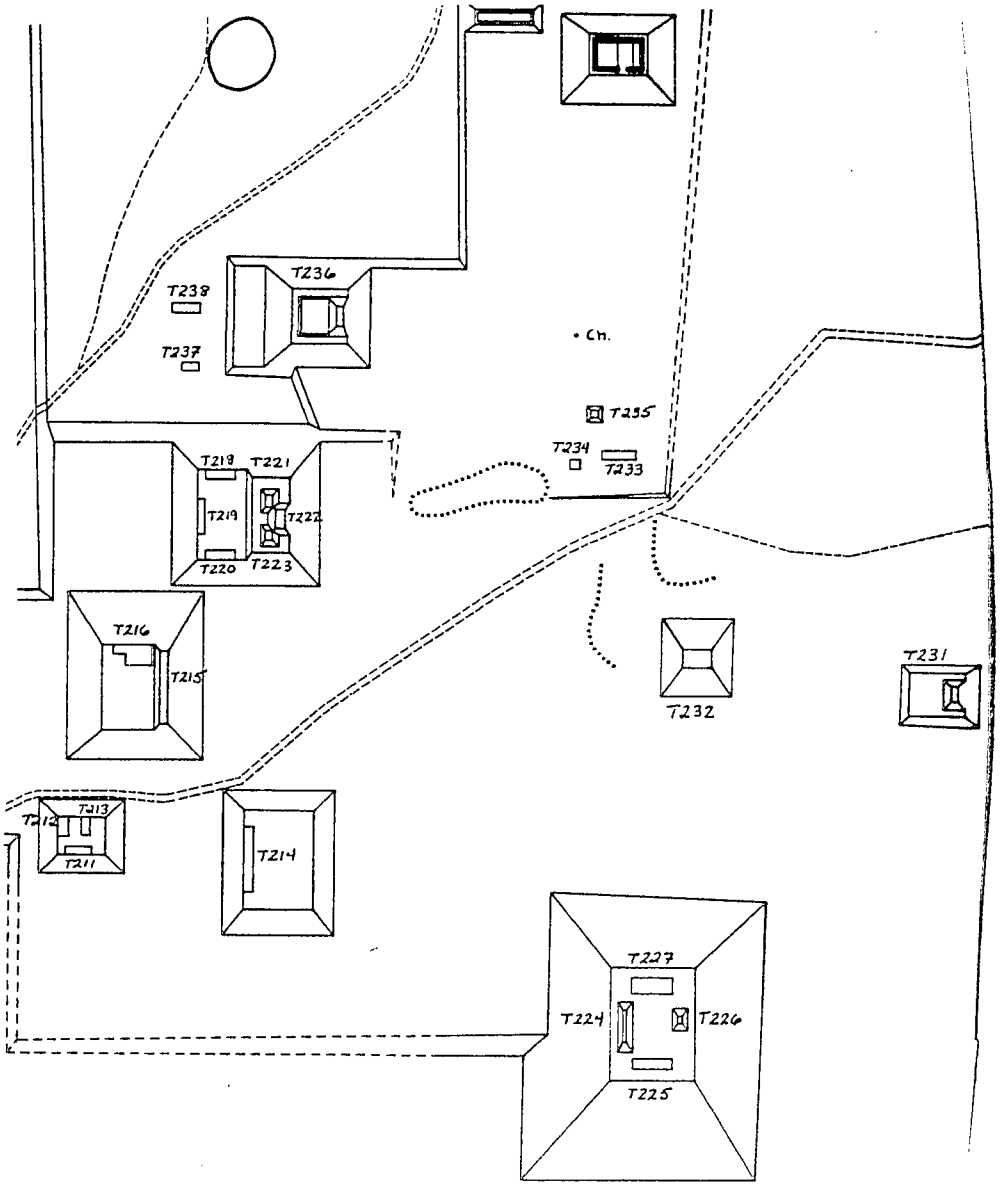


Figure 3-1j Tayasal Site Map: East San Miguel and North - Central Tayasal.

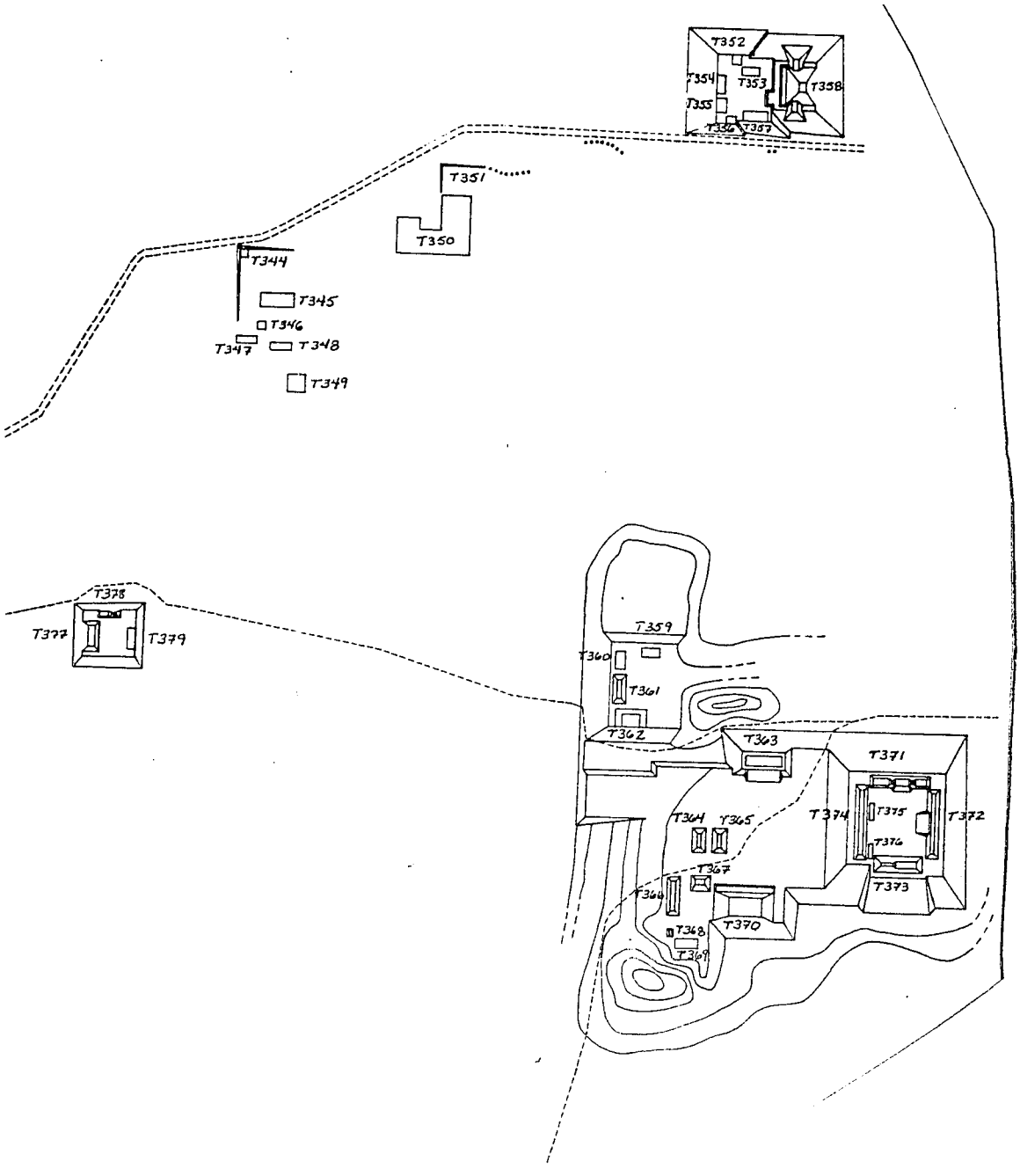


Figure 3-1k Tayasal Site Map: El Joboito and North-Central Tayasal.

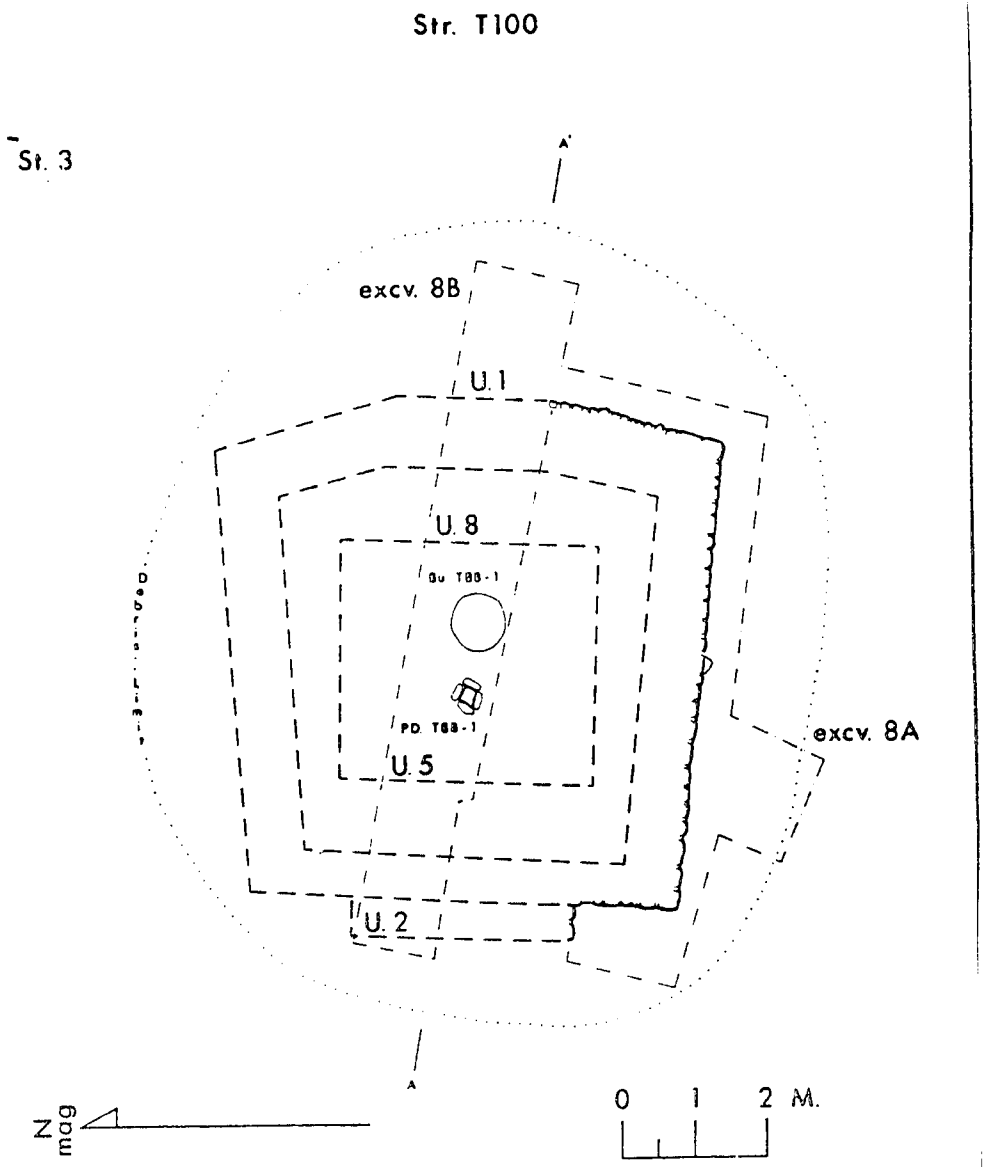


Figure 3-2 Structure T1ØØ: Plan.

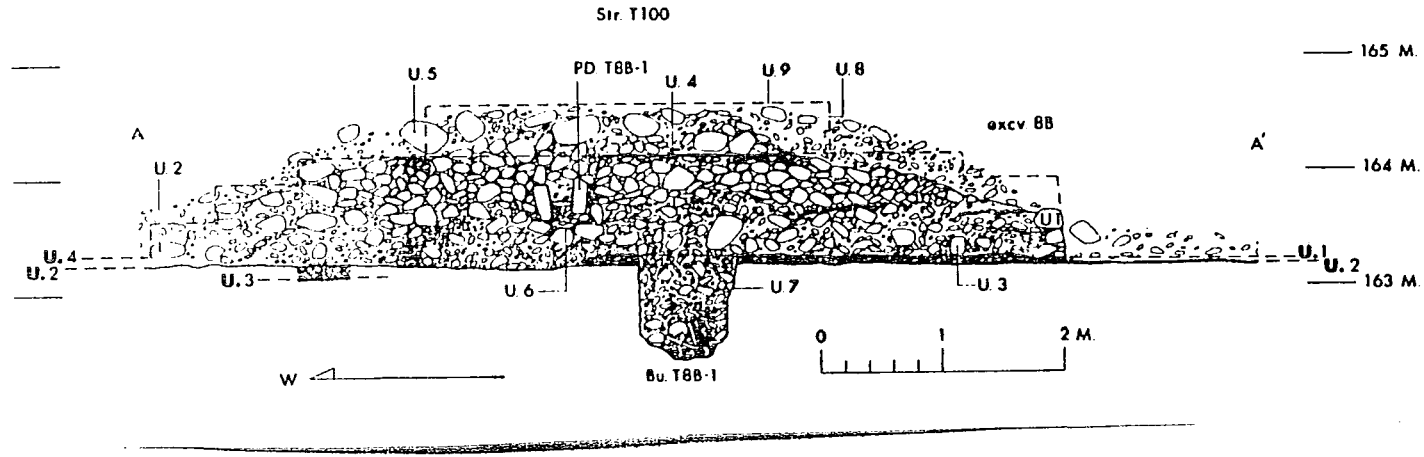


Figure 3-3 Structure T1ØØ: Section.

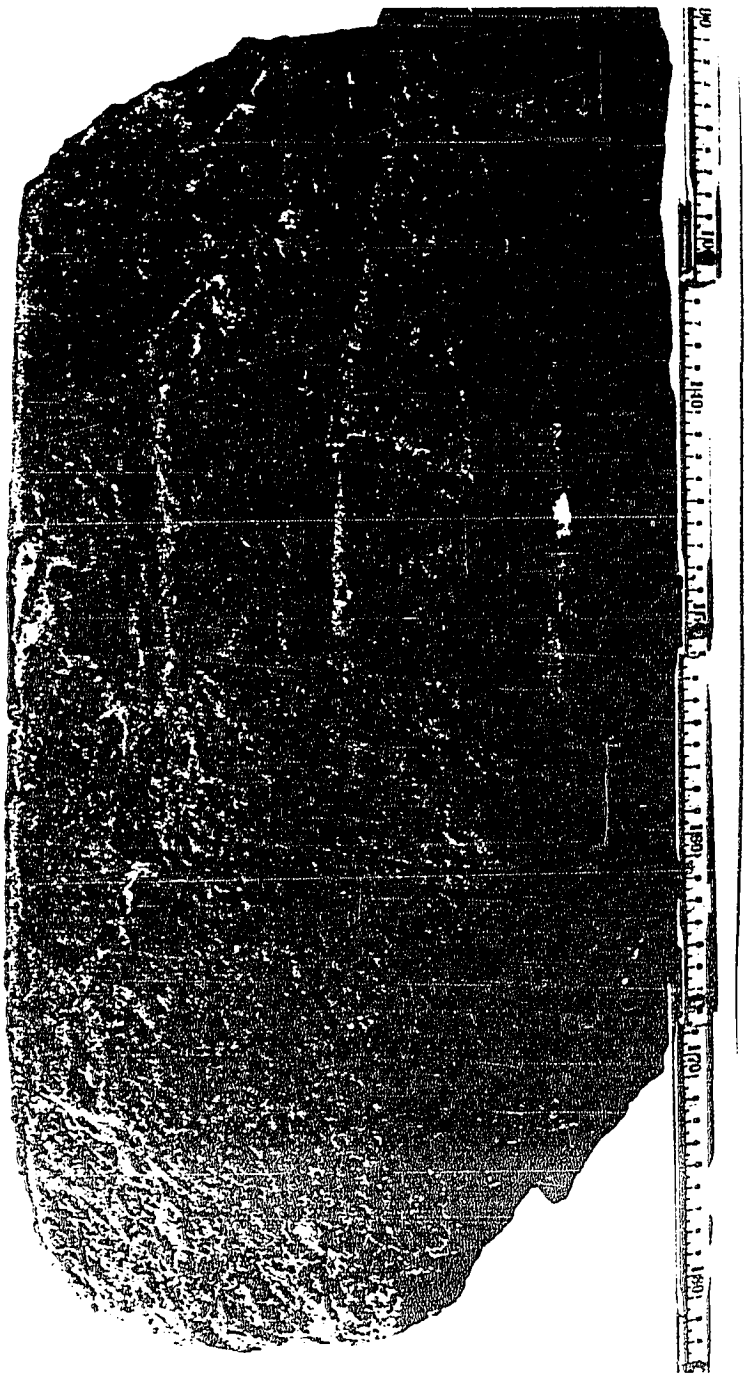


Figure 3-4 Tayasal Stela 3.

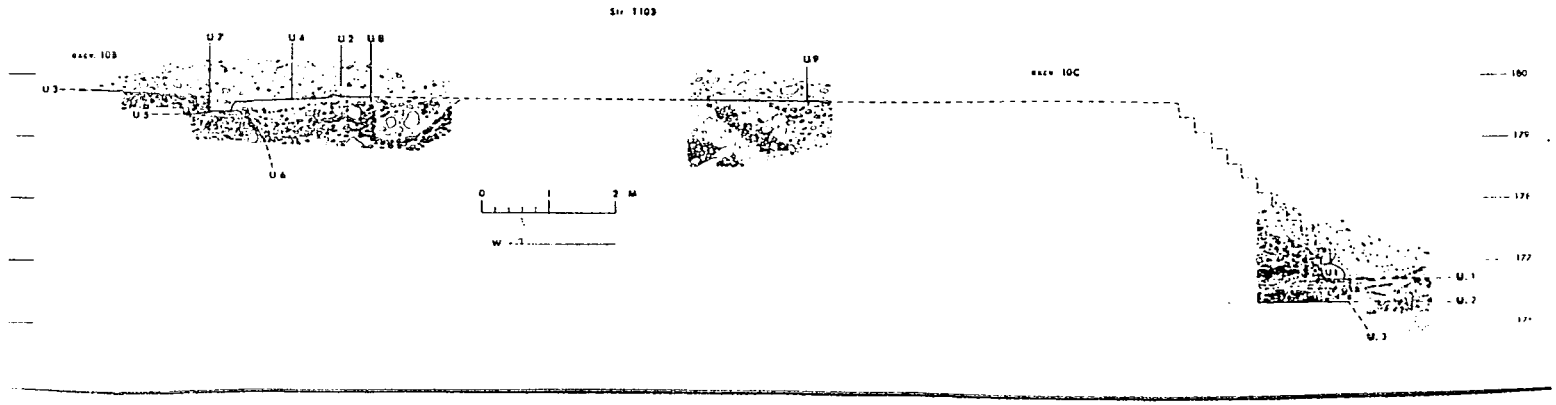


Figure 3-5 Structure T103: Section.

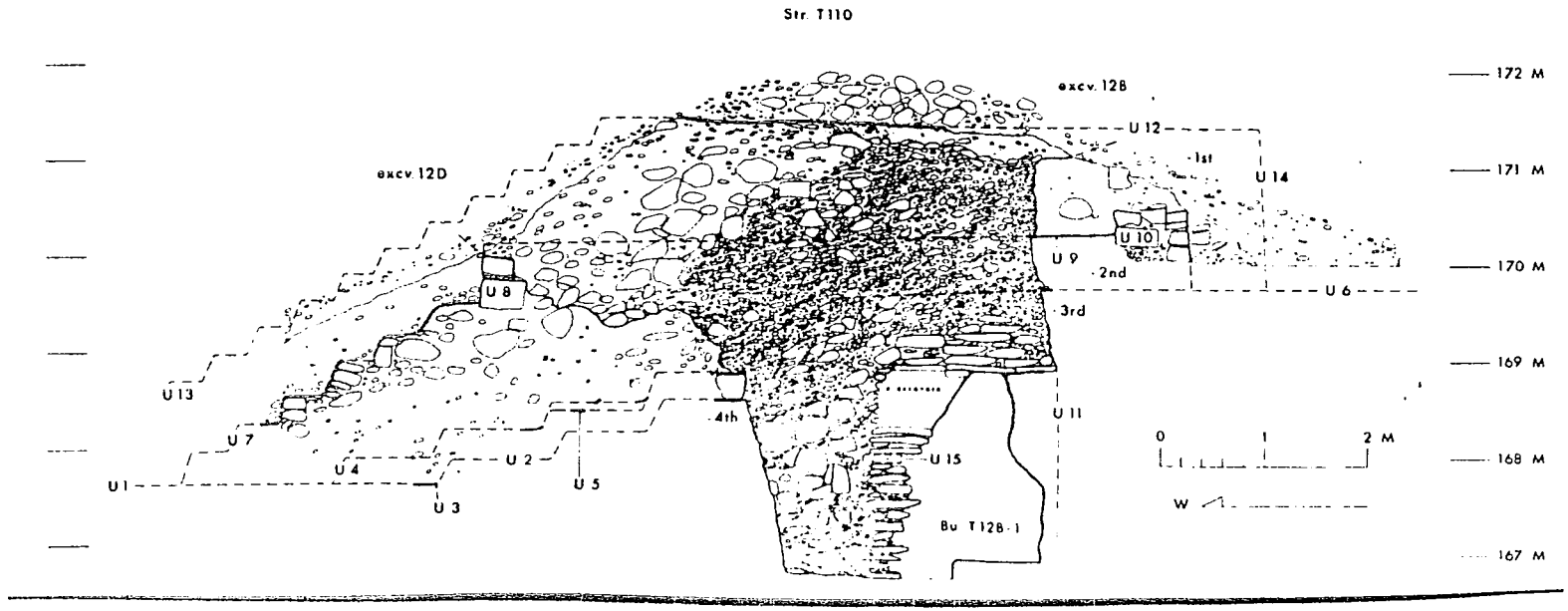


Figure 3-6 Structure T11Ø: Section.

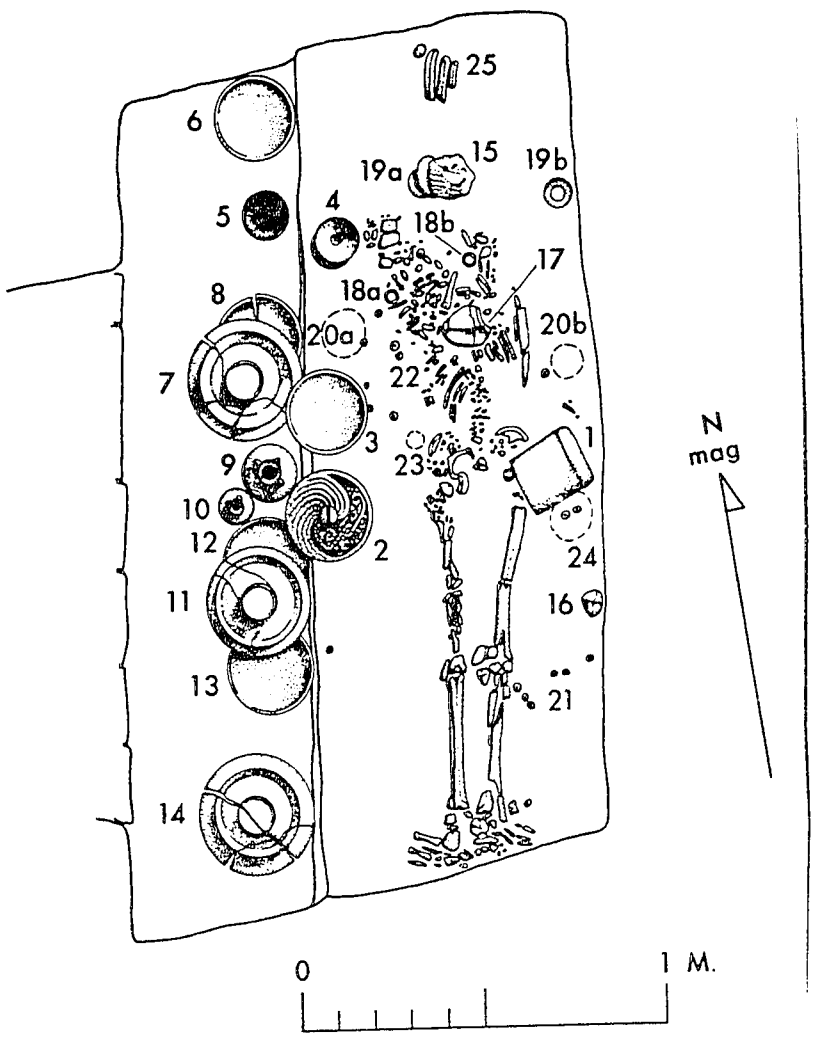


Figure 3-7 Burial T12B-1: Plan.

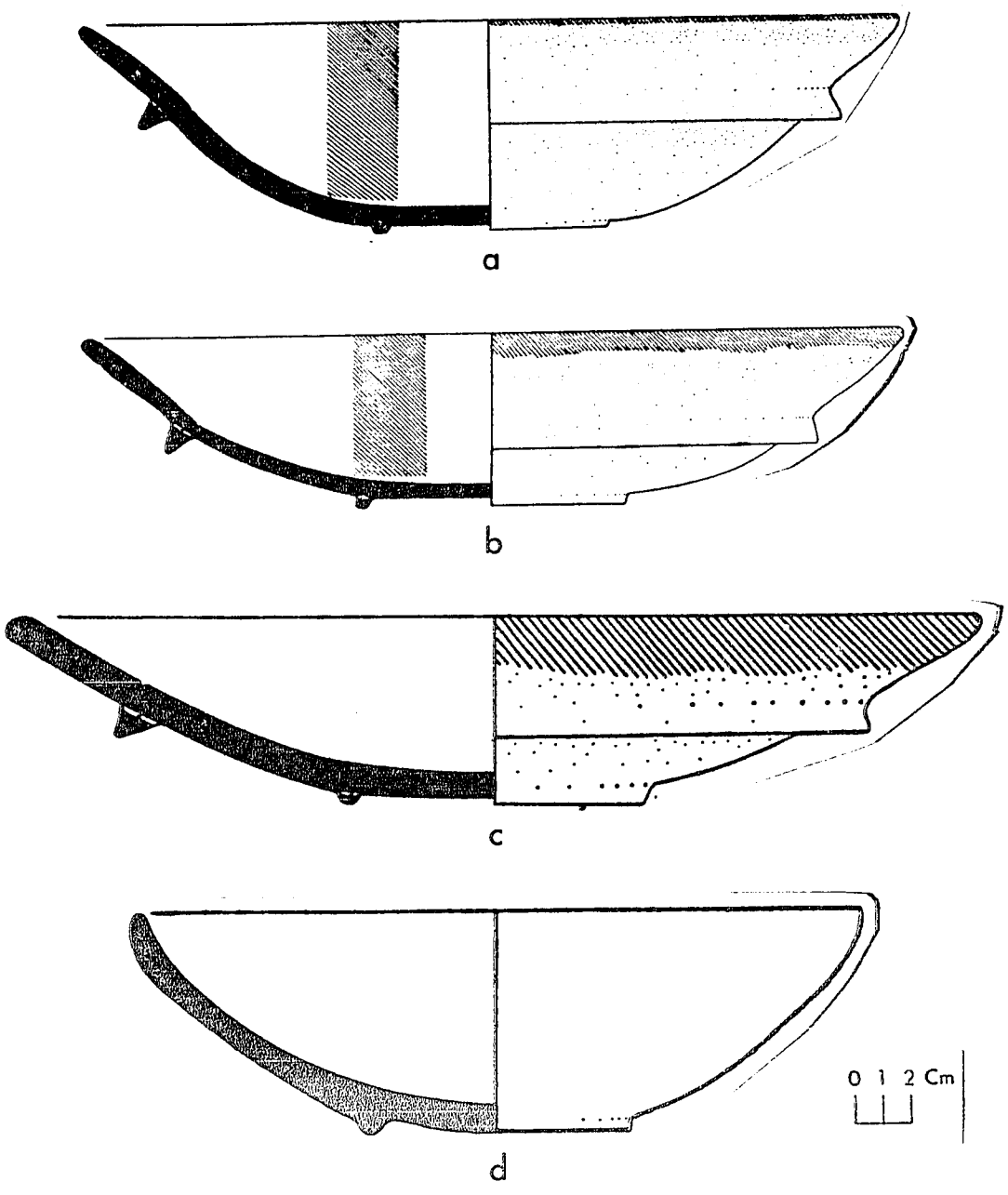


Figure 3-8 Burial T12B-1: Vessels.

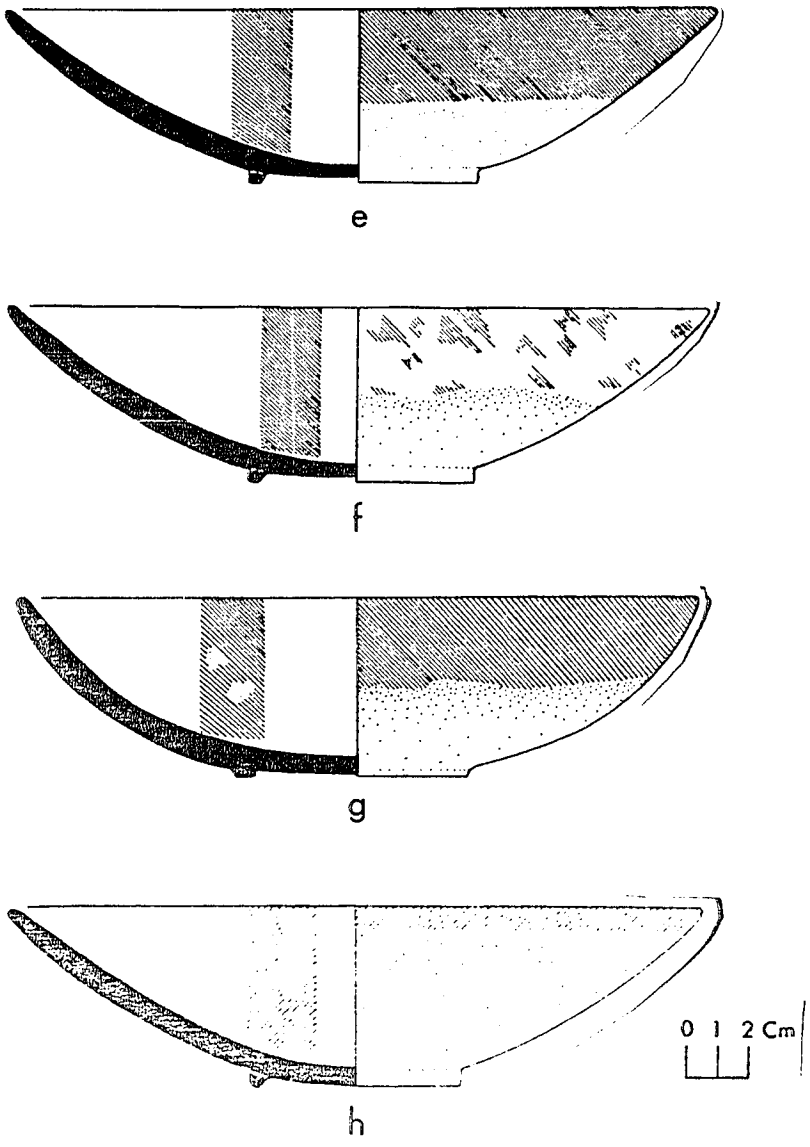


Figure 3-8 Burial T12B-1: Vessels.

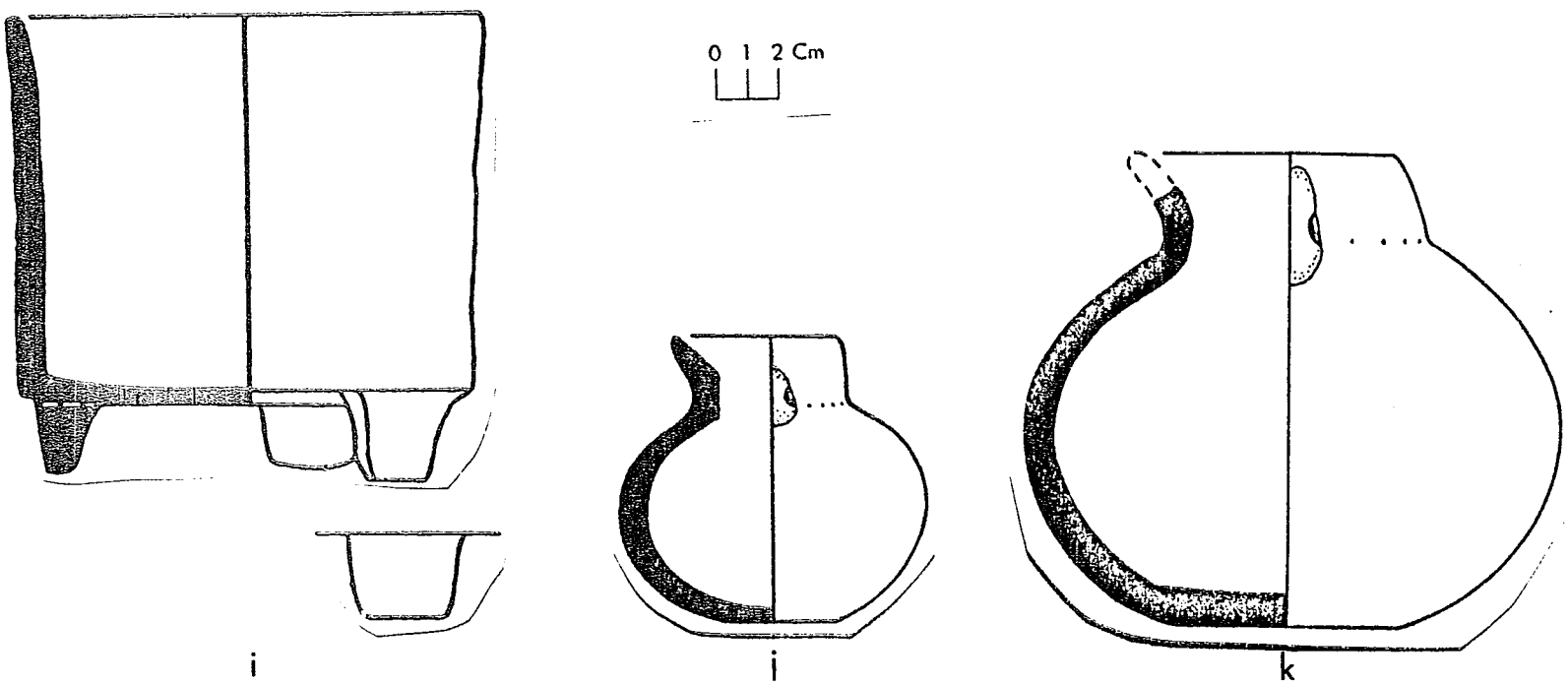


Figure 3-8 Burial T12B-1: Vessels.

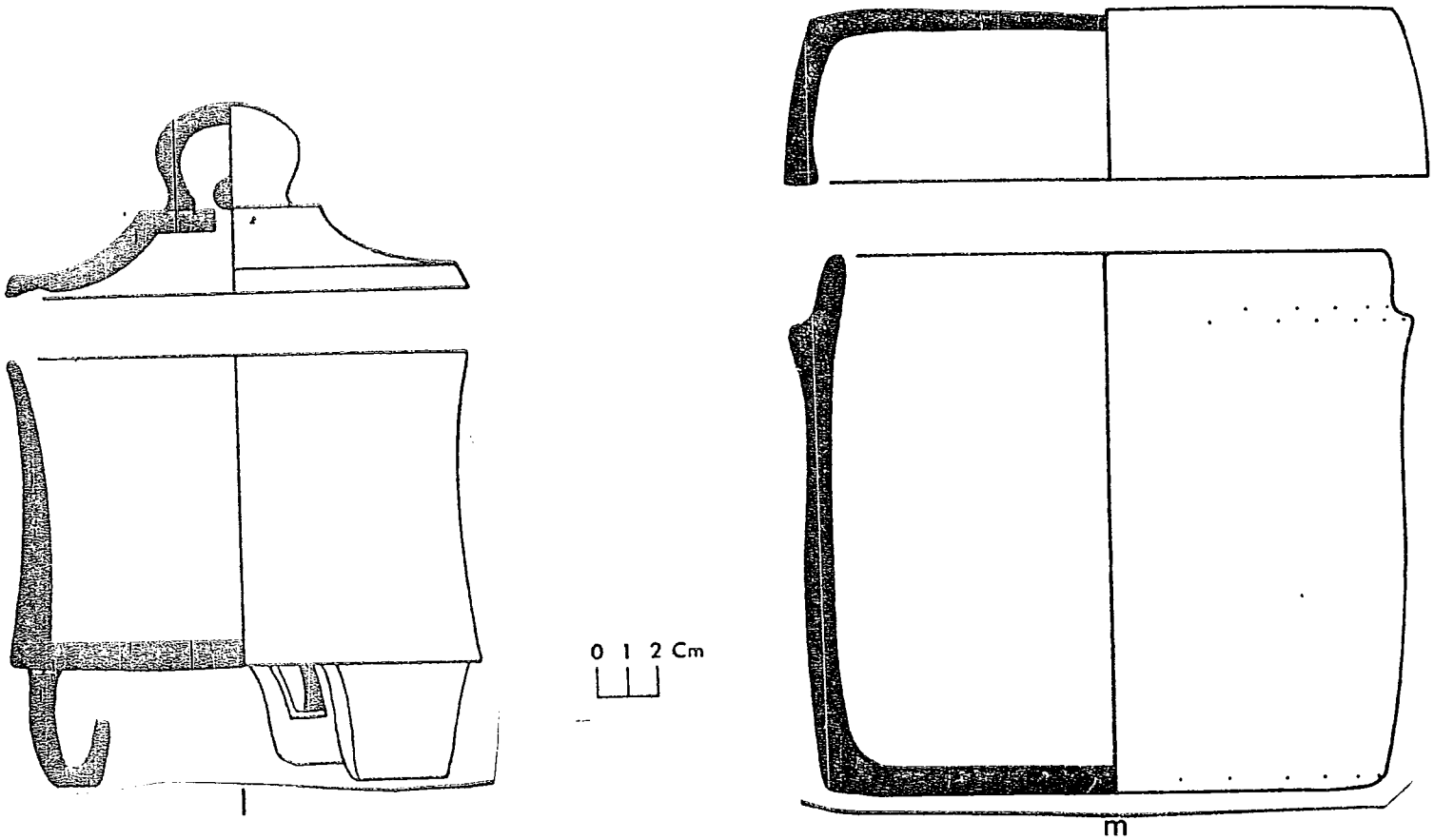


Figure 3-8 Burial T12B-1: Vessels.

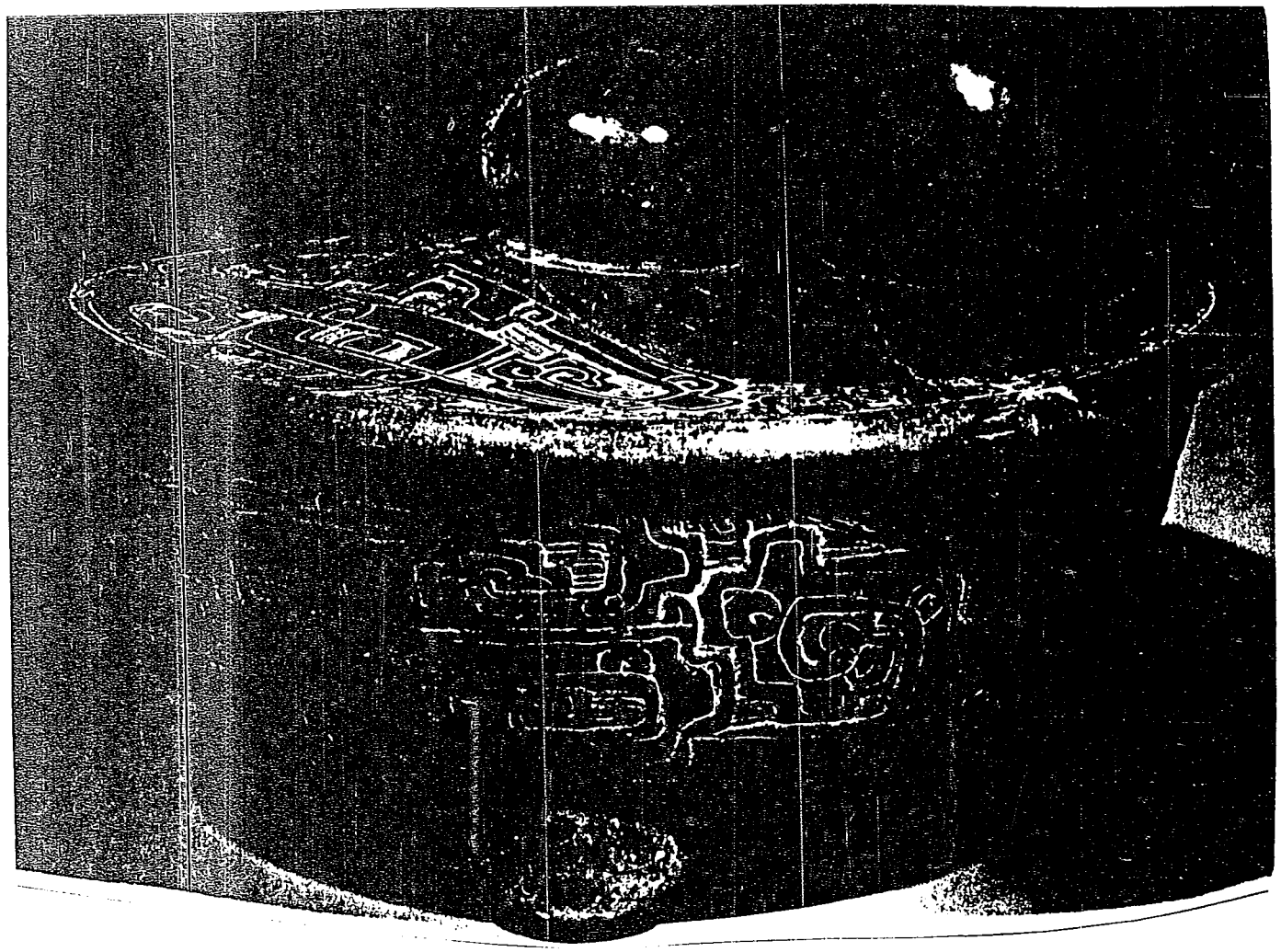


Figure 3-8 Burial T12B-1: Vessels.

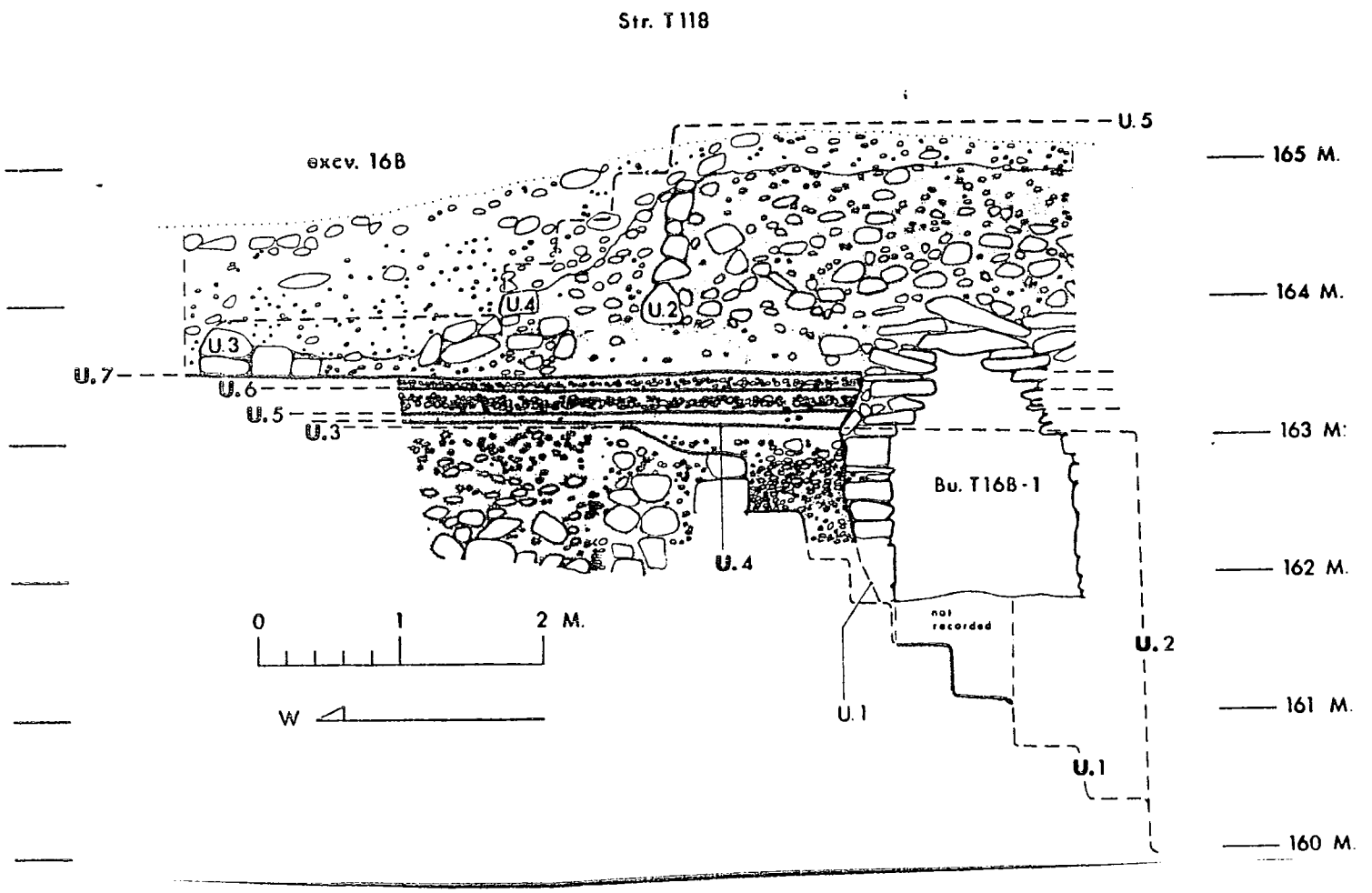


Figure 3-9 Structure T118: Section.

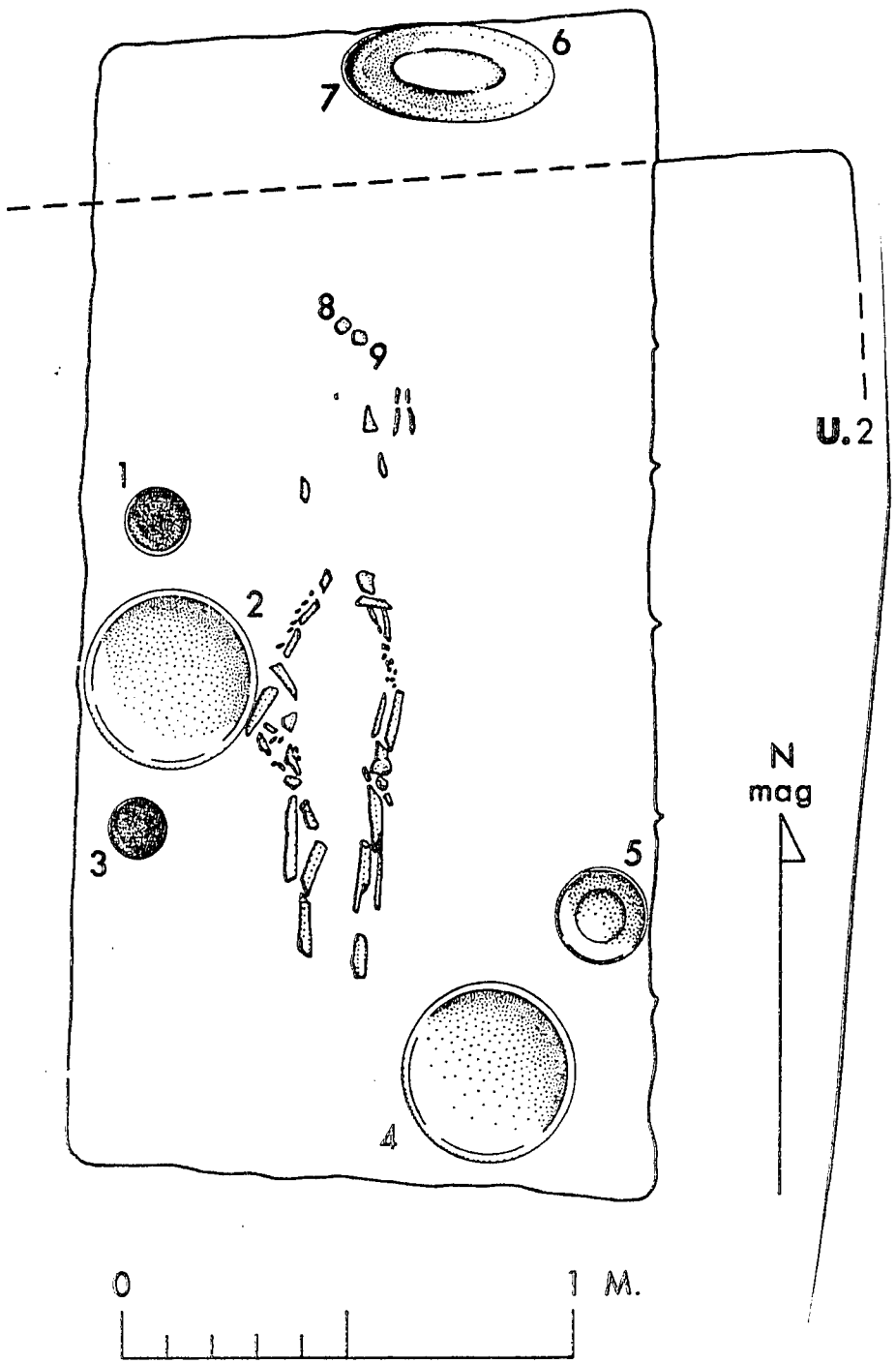


Figure 3-10 Burial T16B-1: Plan.

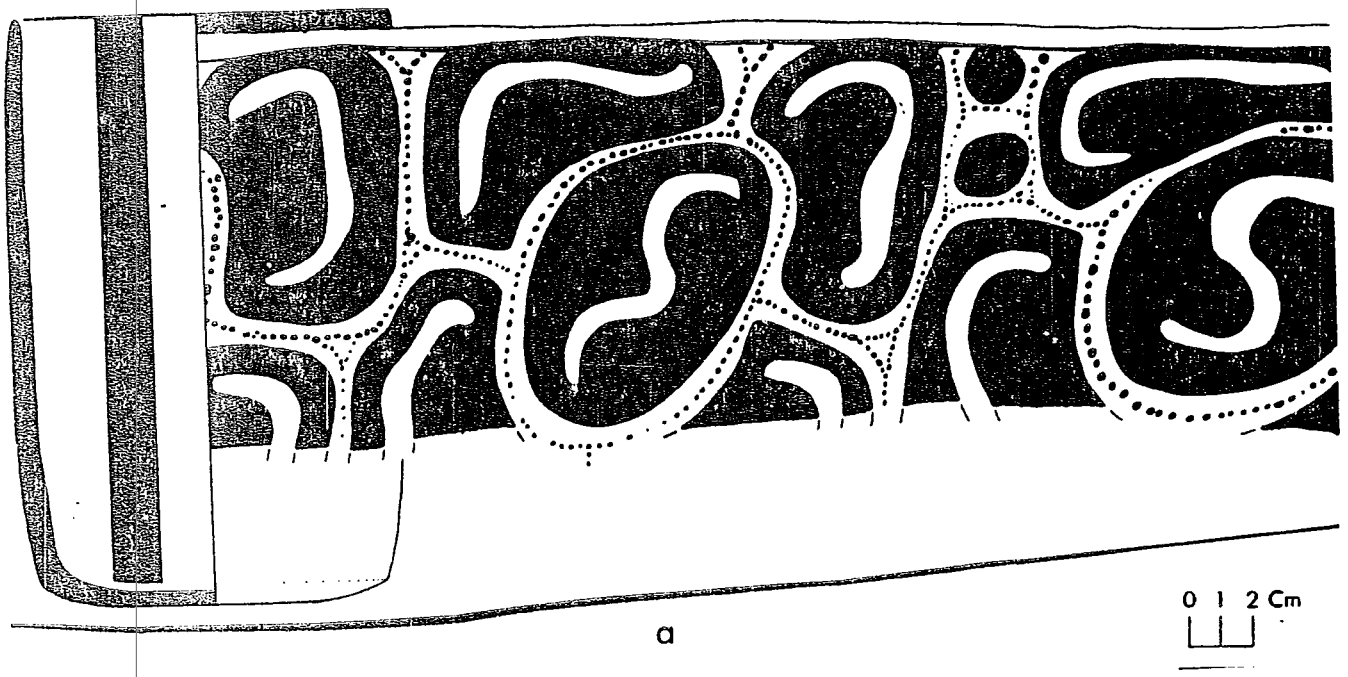


Figure 3-11 Burial T16B-1: Vessels.

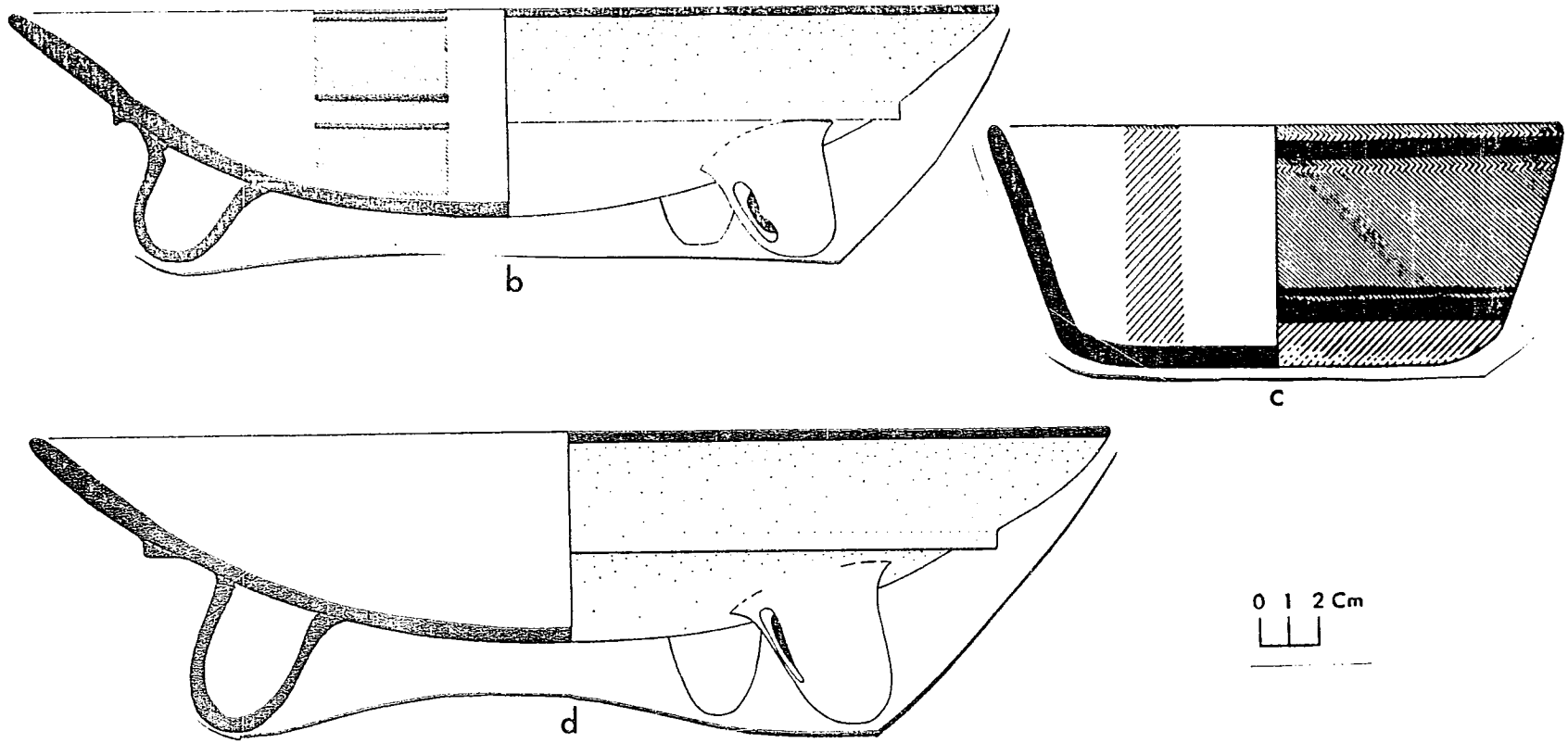


Figure 3-11 Burial T16B-1: Vessels.

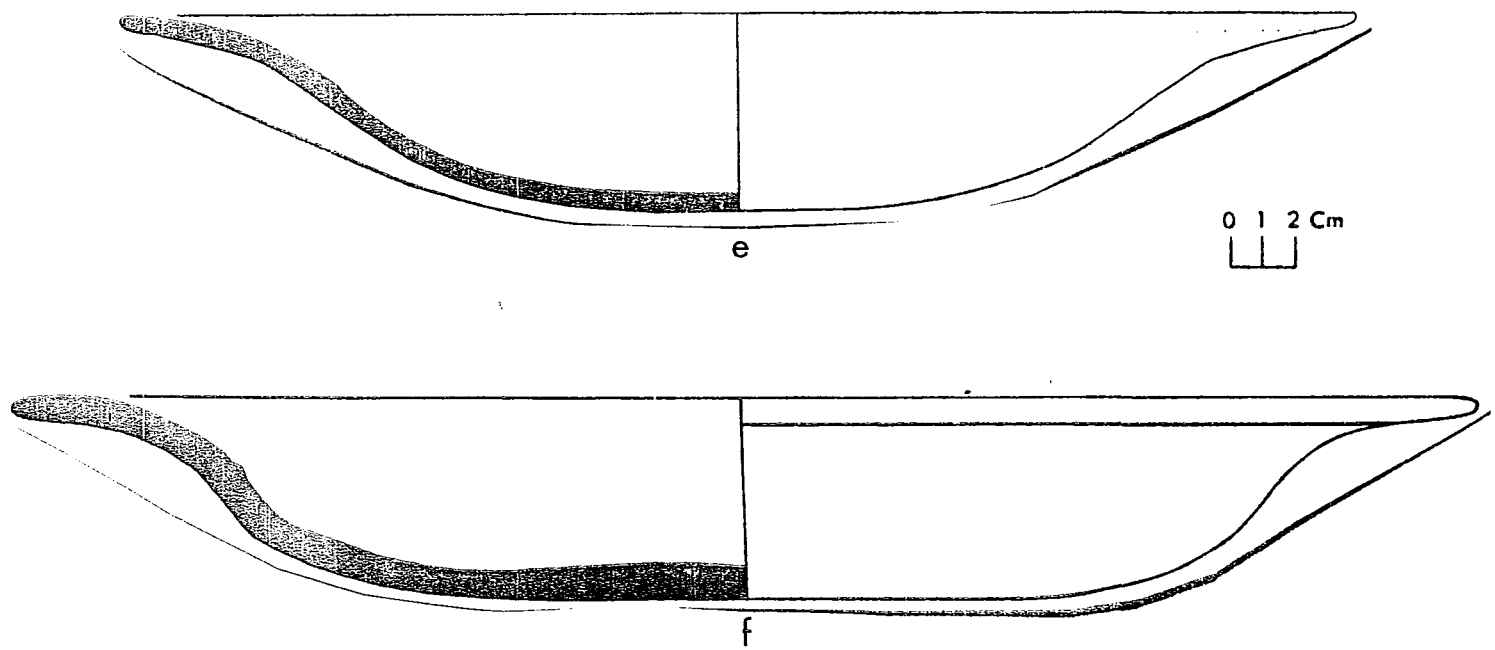


Figure 3-11 Burial T16B-1: Vessels.



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Figure 3-11 Burial T16B-1: Vessels.

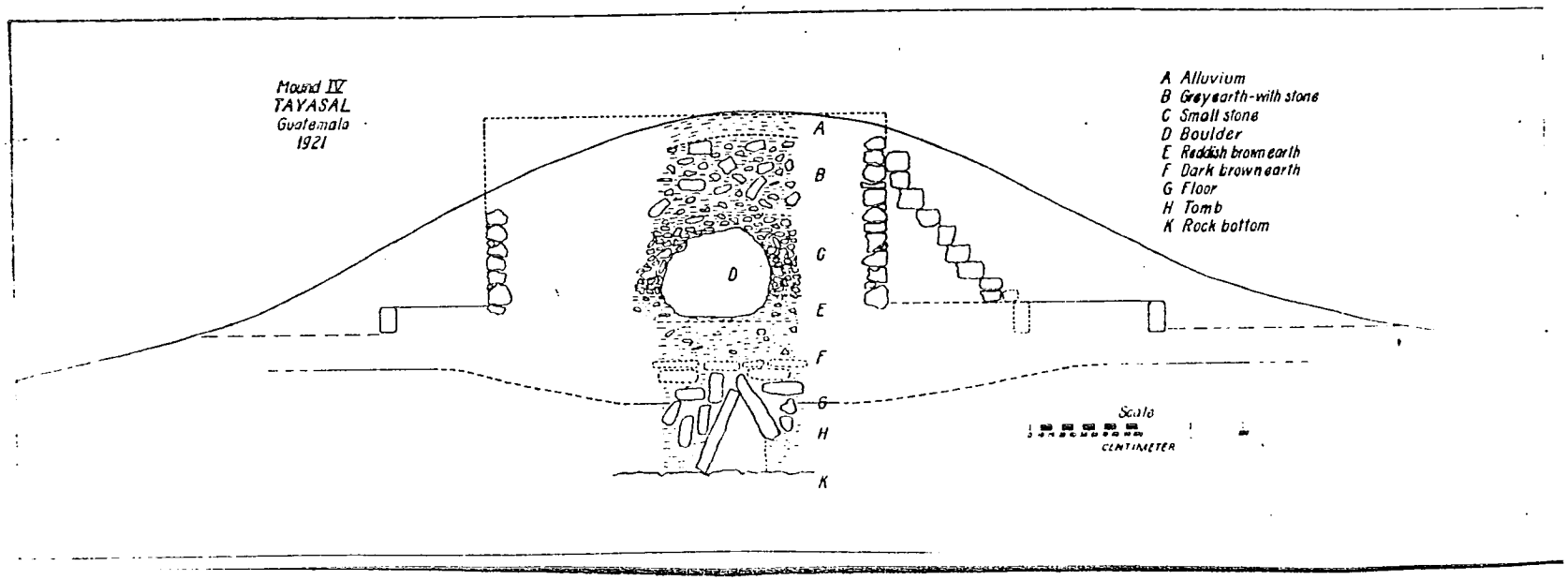


Figure 3-12 Structure T1Ø8: Section (from Guthe).

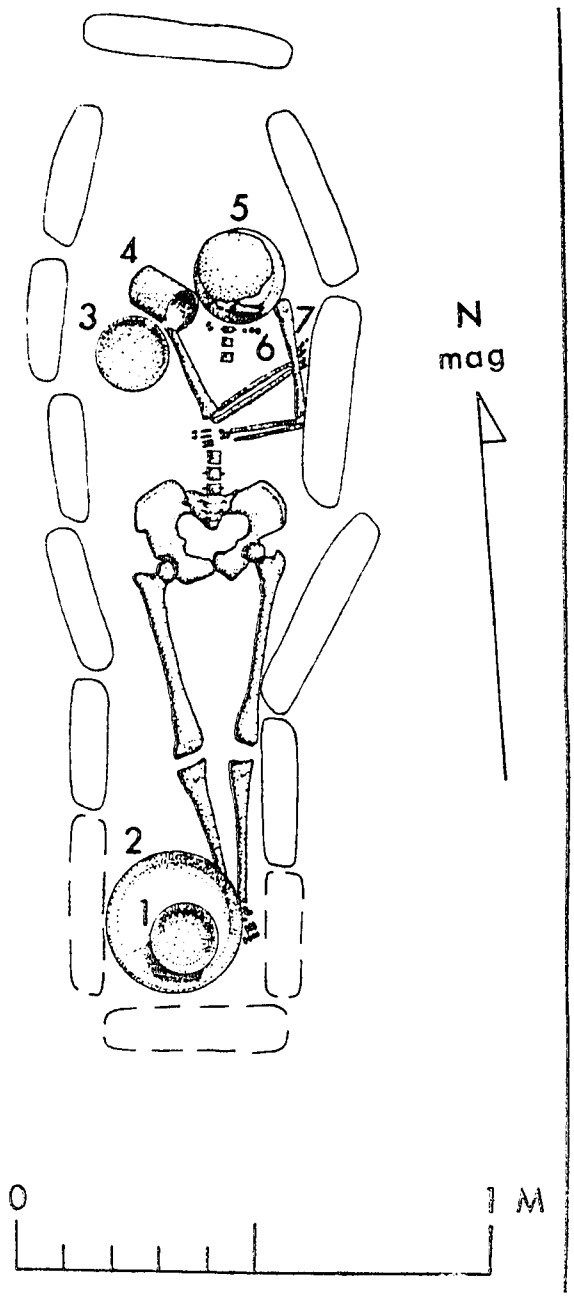


Figure 3-13 Burial T1Ø8-1: Plan (reconstructed from Guthe).

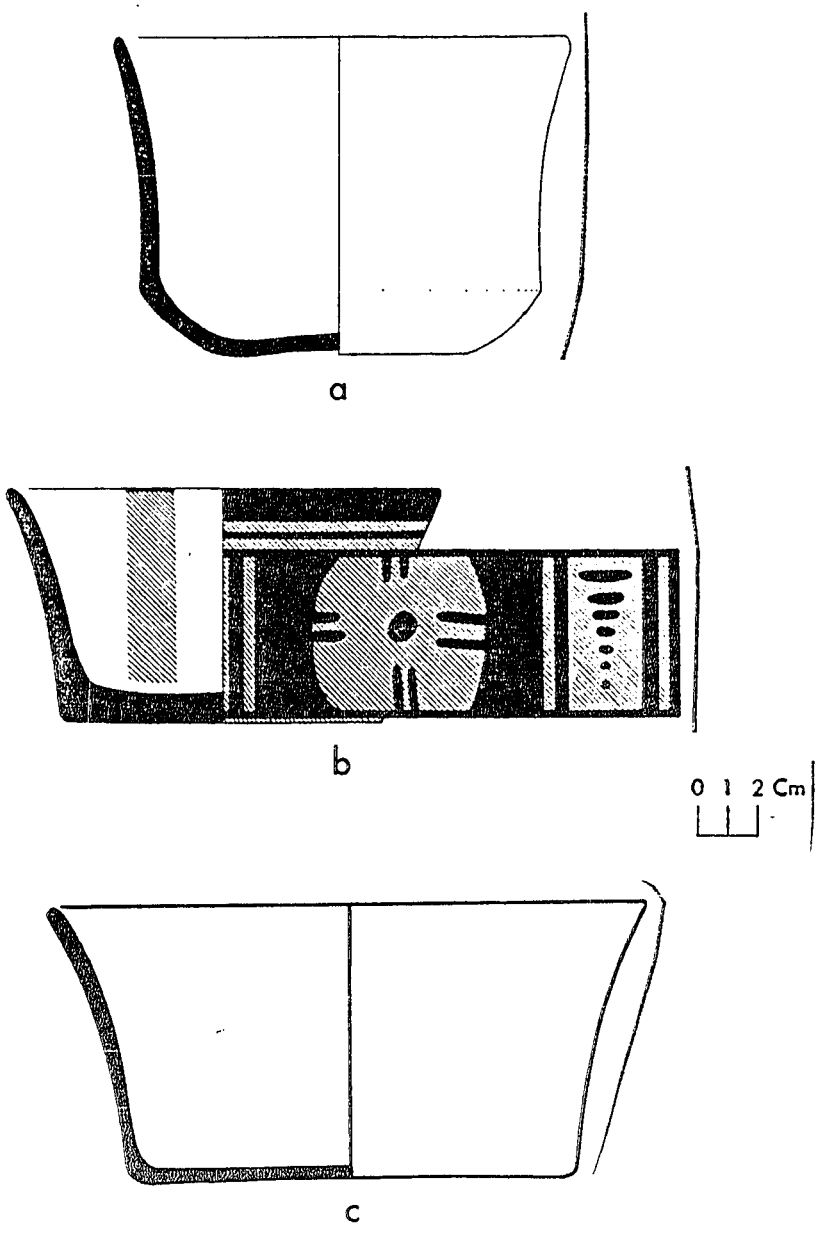


Figure 3-14 Burial T1Ø8-1: Vessels (redrawn from Guthe).

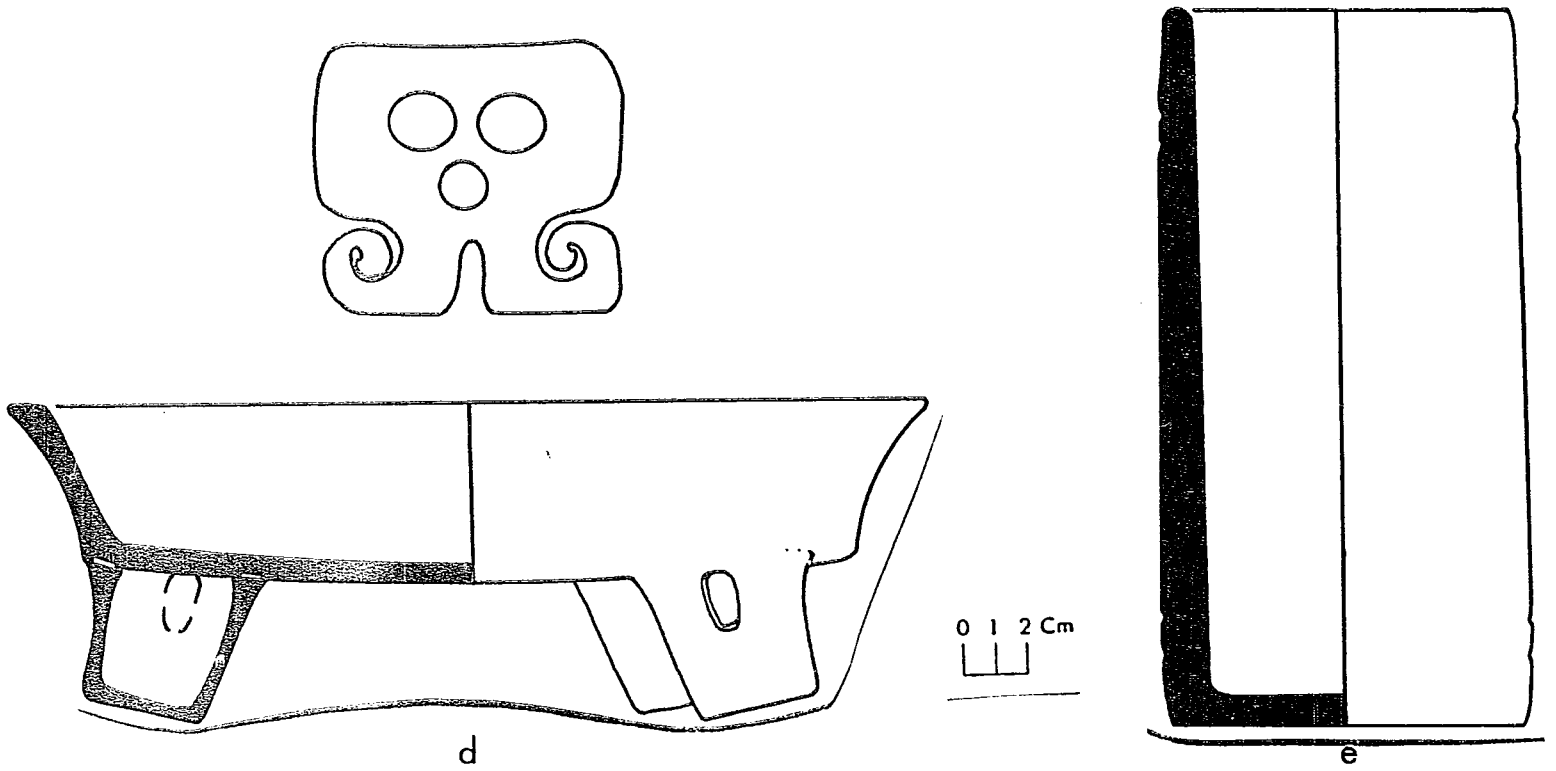


Figure 3-14 Burial T1Ø8-1: Vessels (redrawn from Guthe).

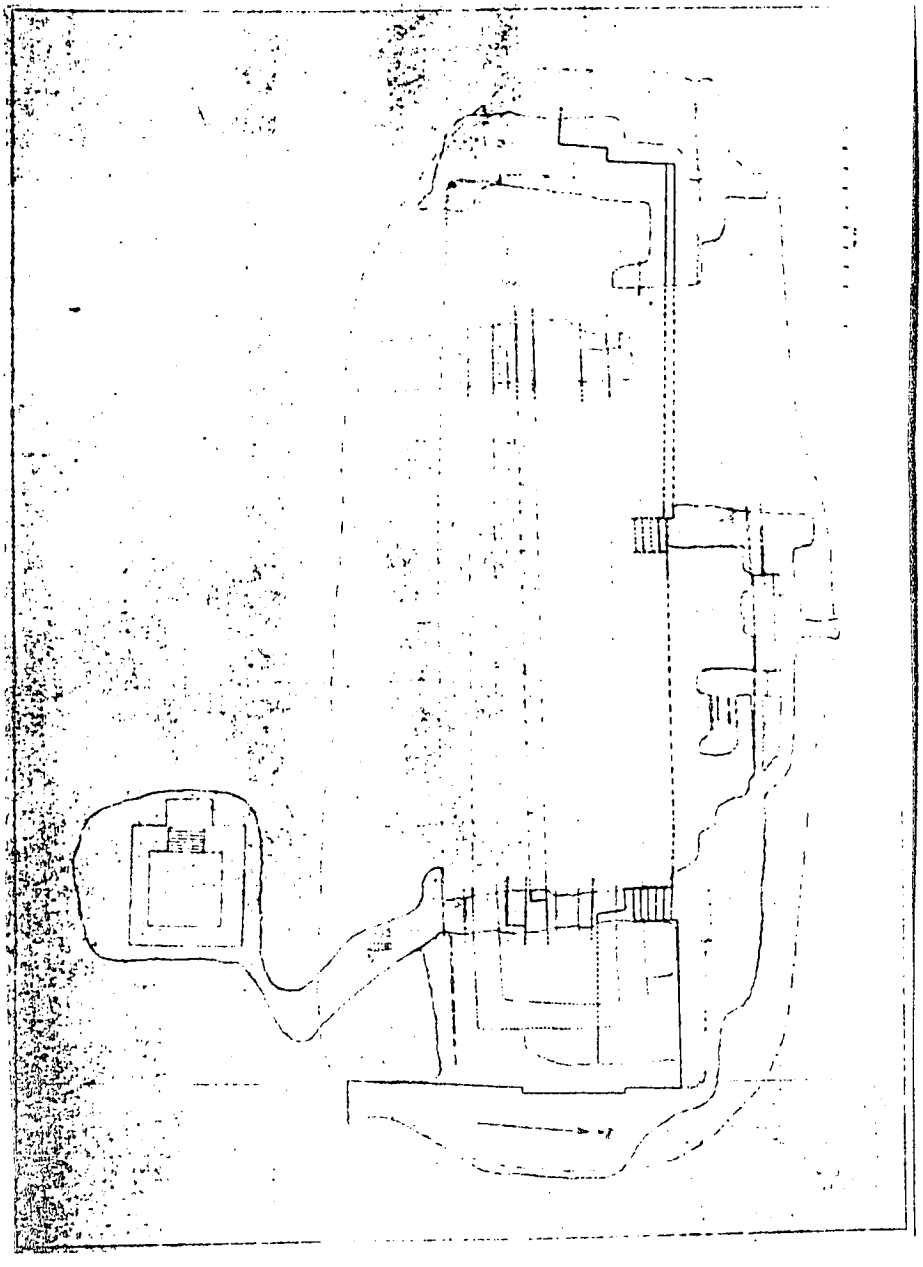


Figure 3-15 Structures T108 and T117: Plan (from Guthe).

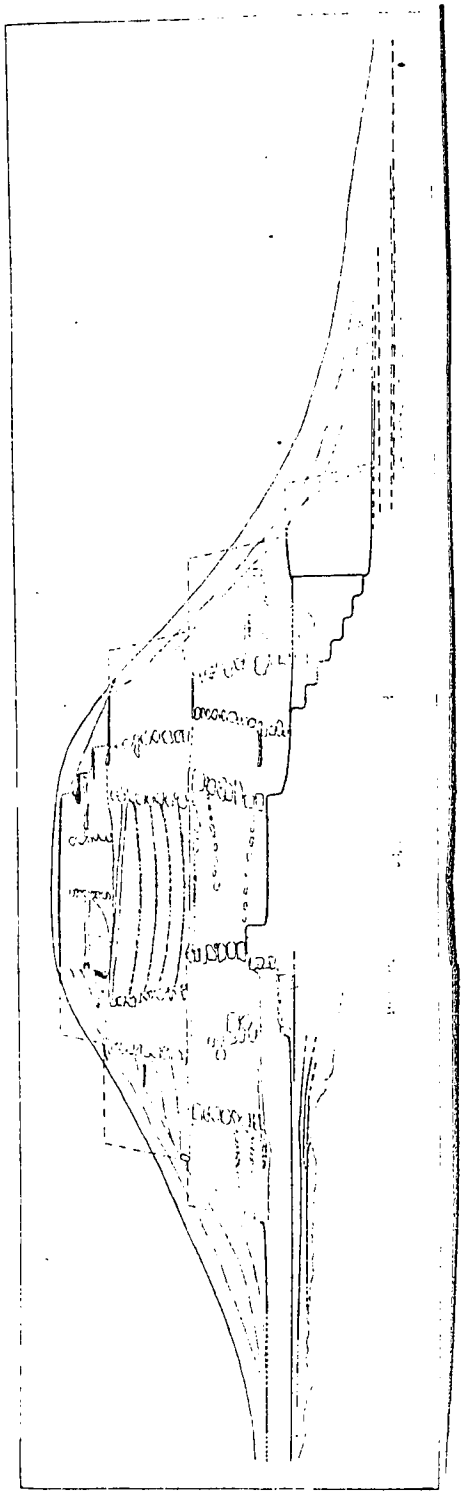


Figure 3-16a Structure T117: Section (from Guthe).

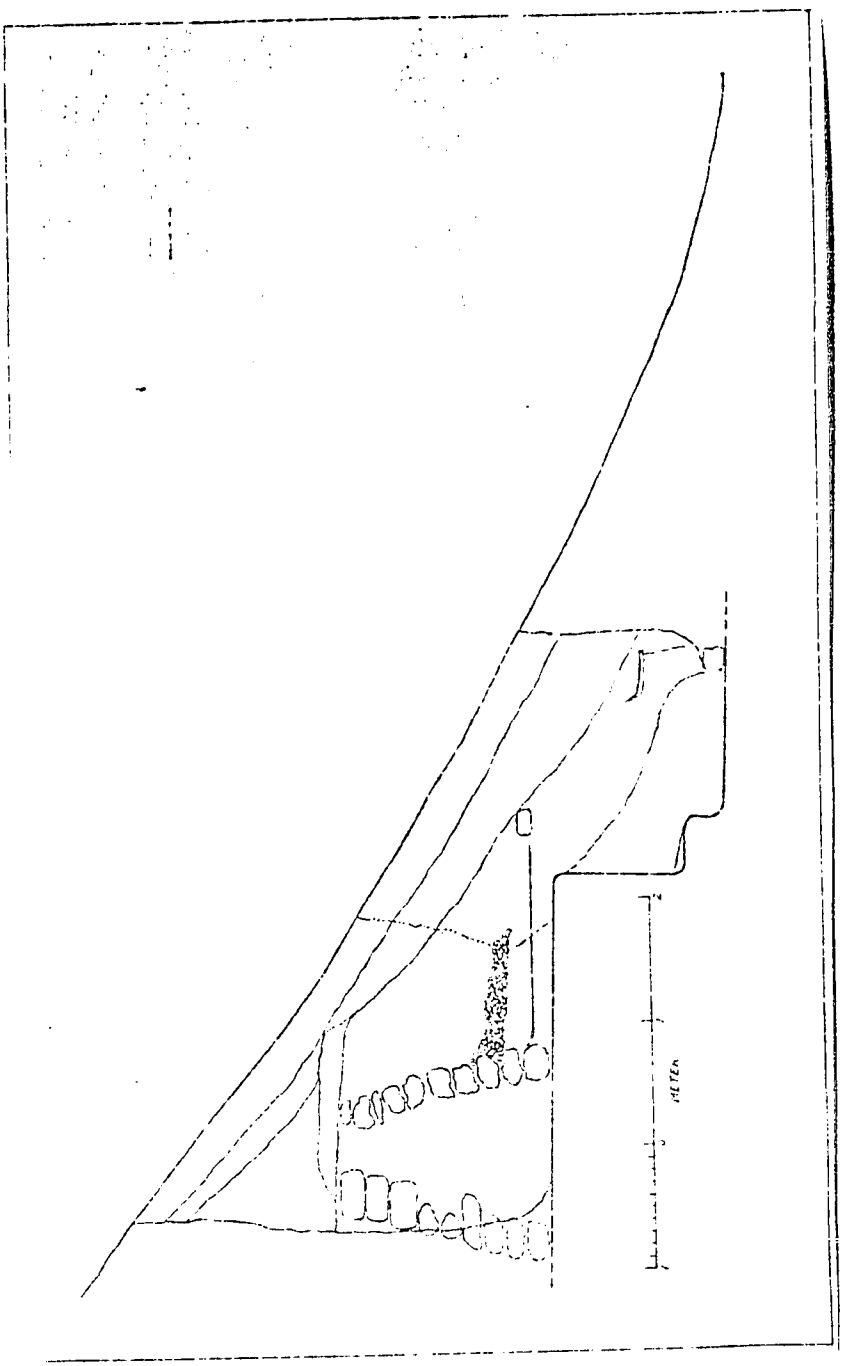


Figure 3-16b Structure T117: Detailed Section (from Guthe).

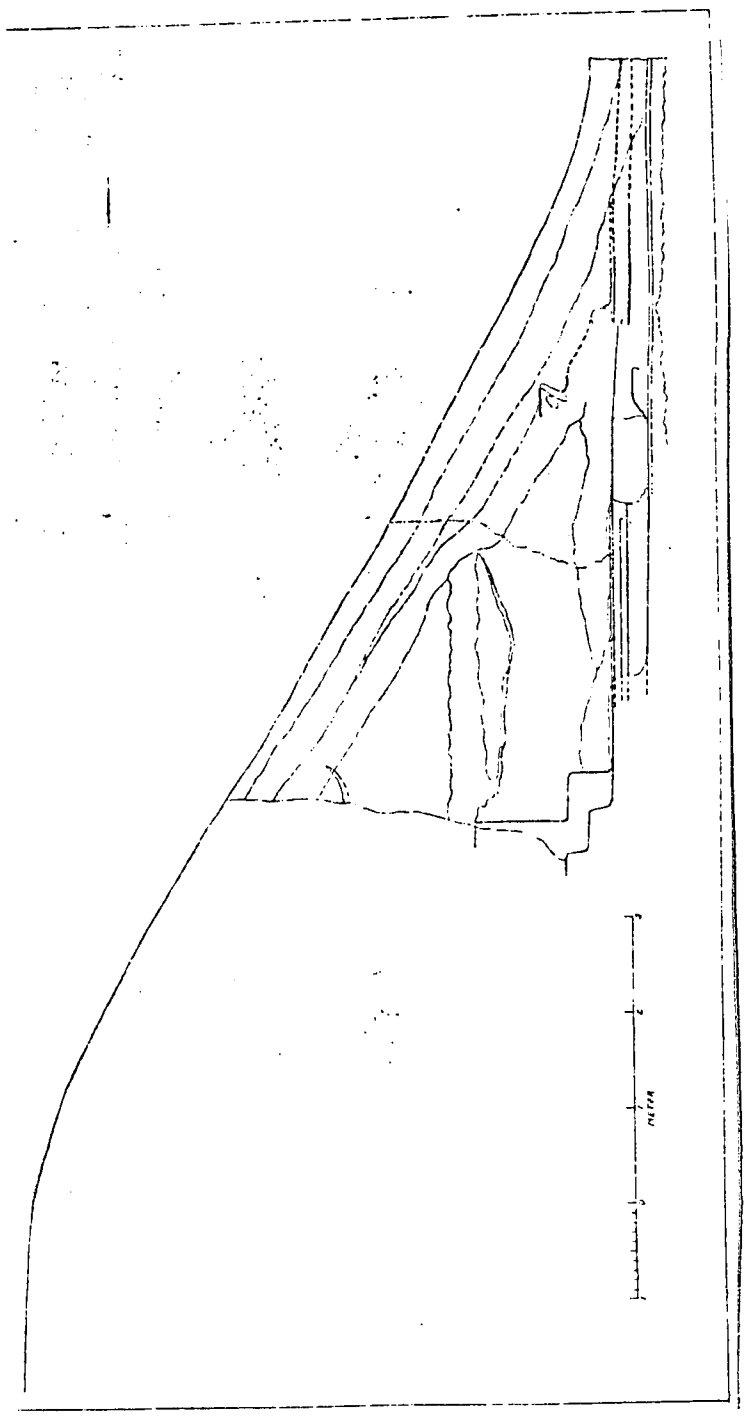


Figure 3-16c Structure T117: Detailed Section (from Guthe).

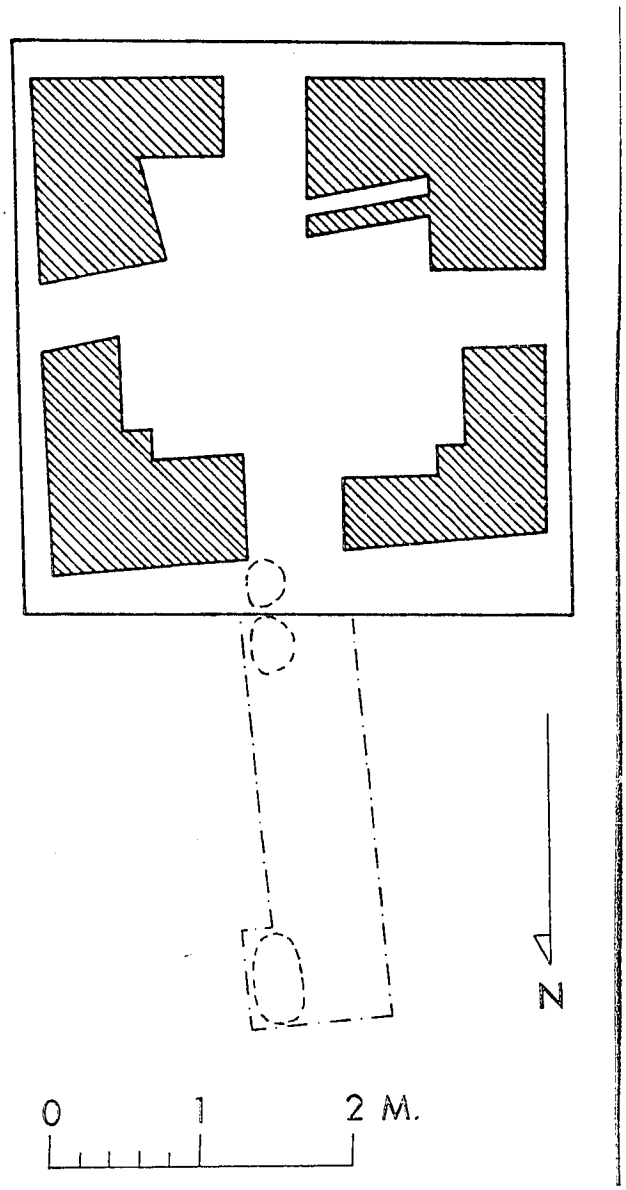


Figure 3-17 Structure T123:Plan (Reconstructed from Guthe).

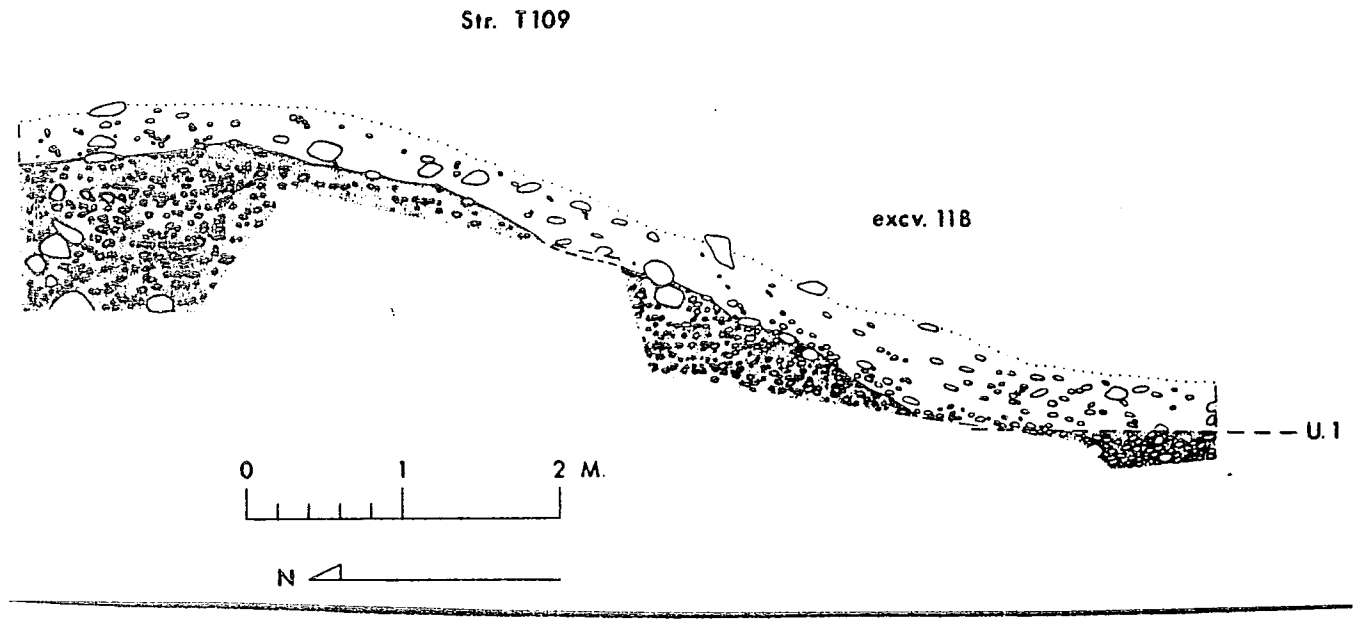


Figure 3-18 Structure T1Ø9: Section.

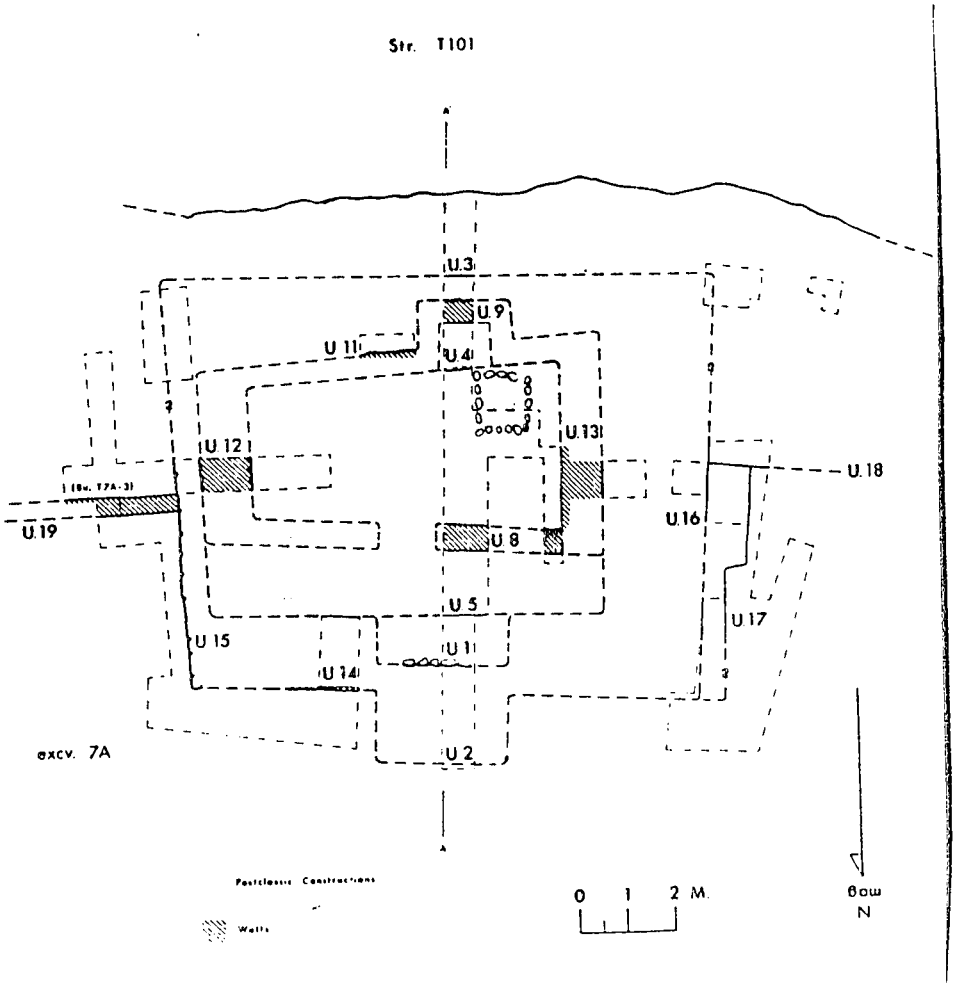


Figure 3-19 Structure T1Ø1: Plan.

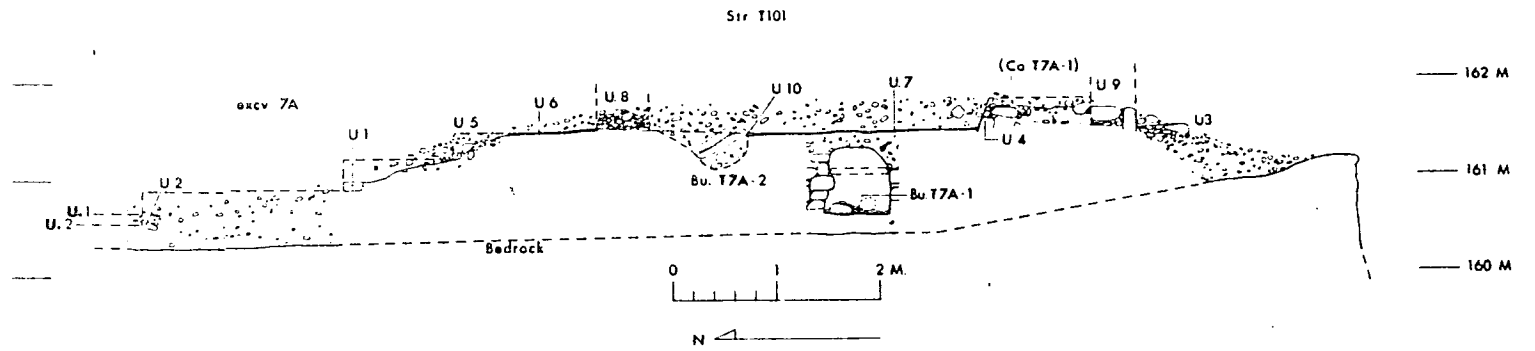


Figure 3-2Ø Structure T1Ø1: Section.

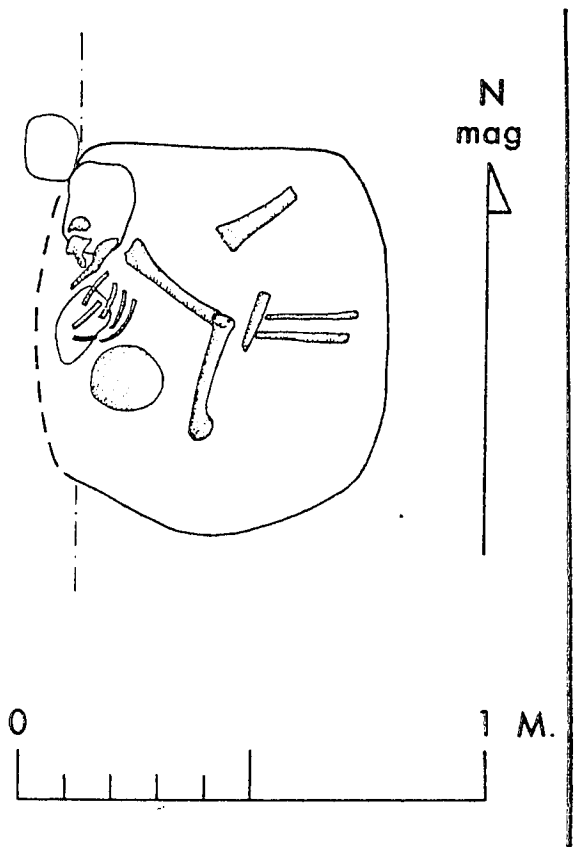


Figure 3-21 Burial T7A-1: Plan.

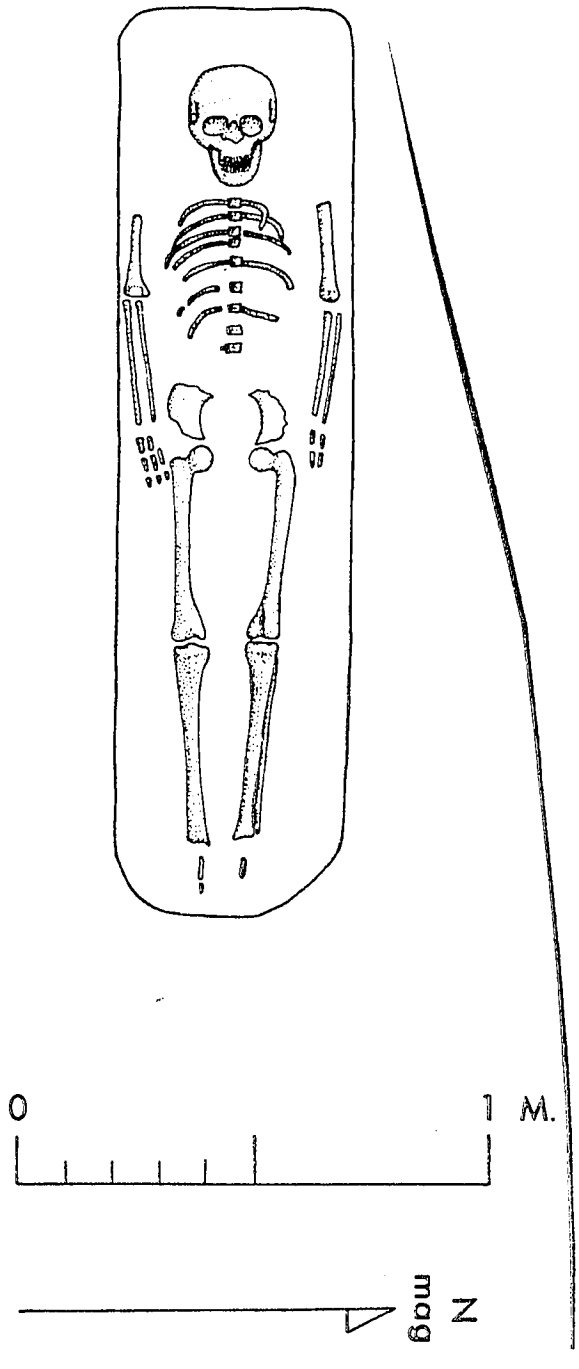


Figure 3-22 Burial T7A-3: Plan.

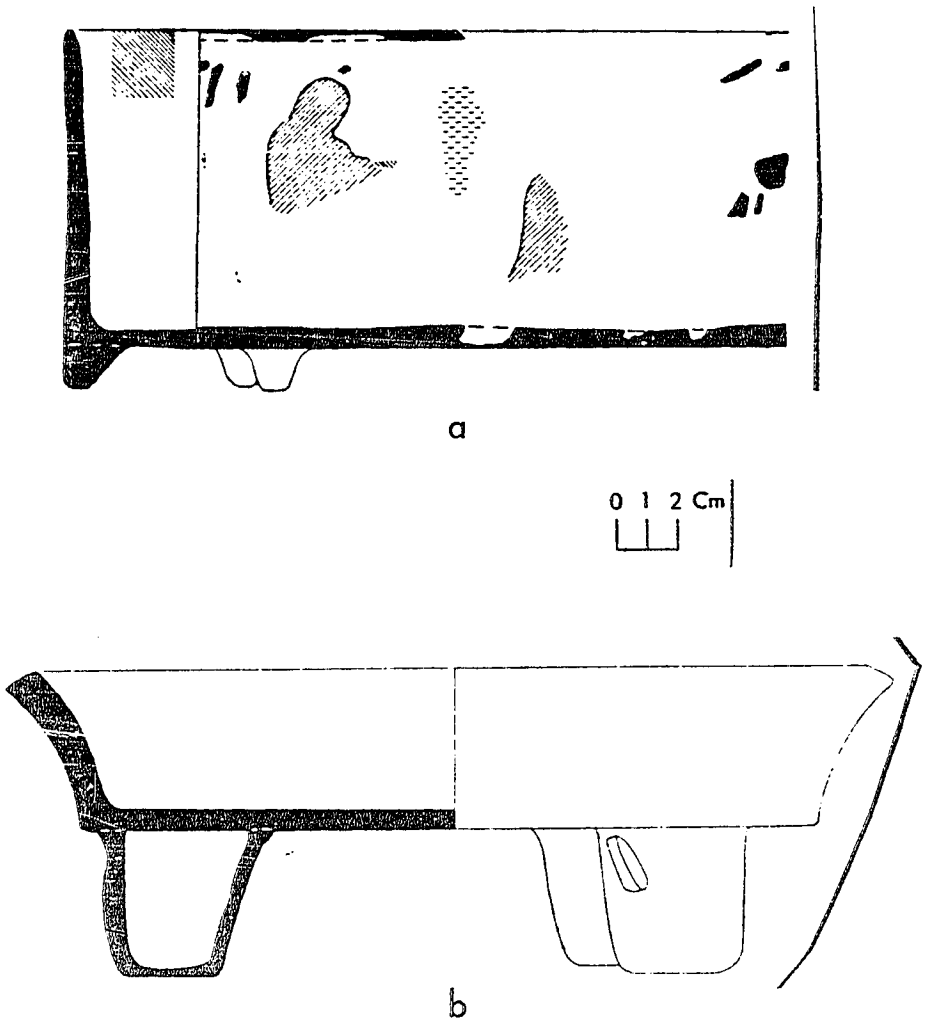


Figure 3-23 Cache T7A-1: Vessels.

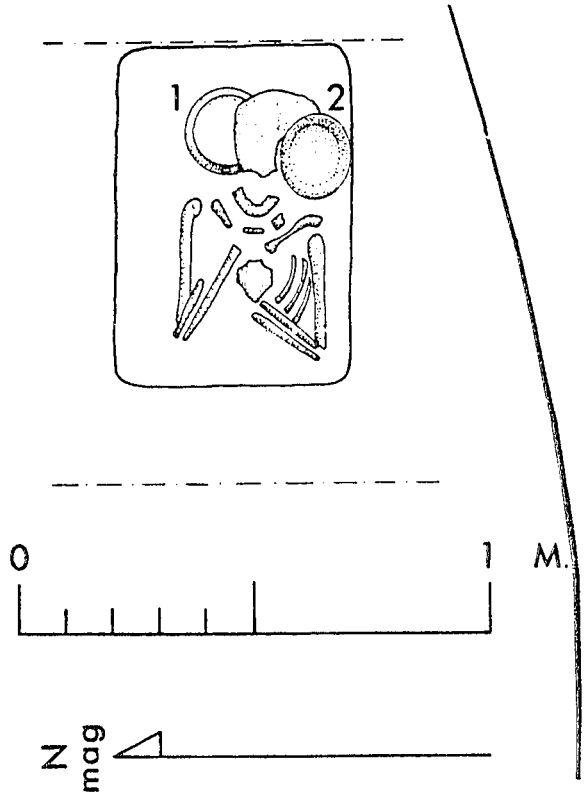


Figure 3-24 Burial T7A-2: Plan.

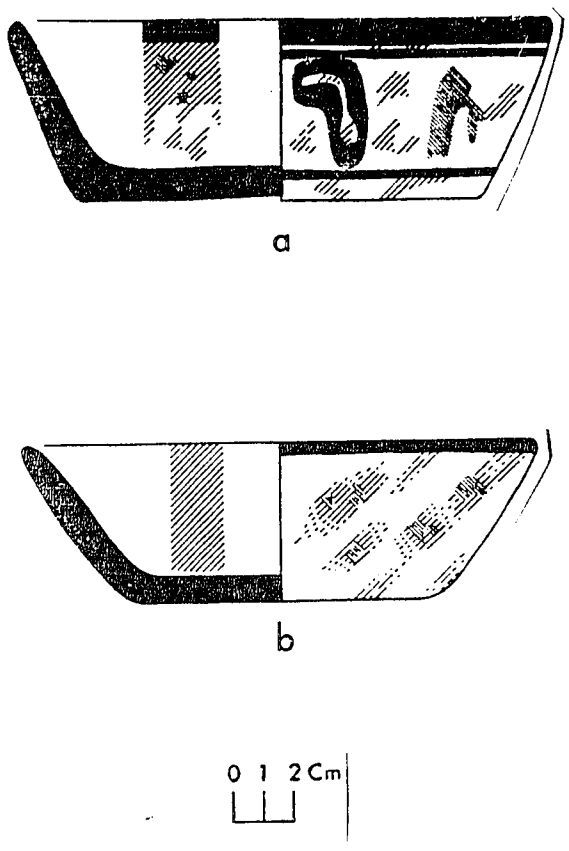


Figure 3-25 Burial T7A-2: Vessels.

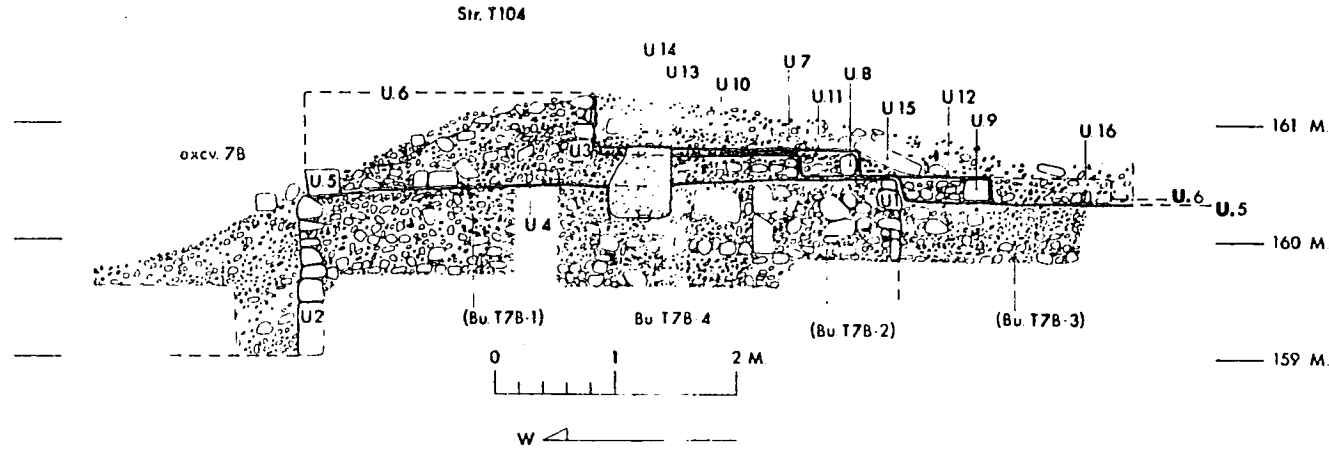


Figure 3-26 Structure T1Ø4: Section.

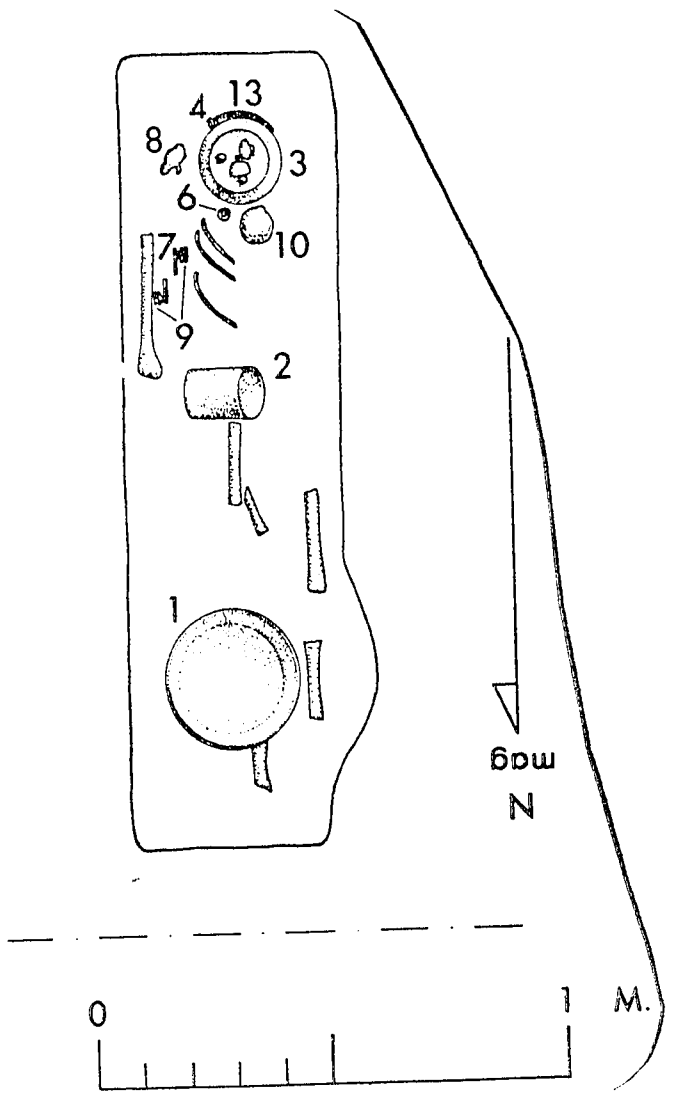


Figure 3-27 Burial T7B-1: Plan.

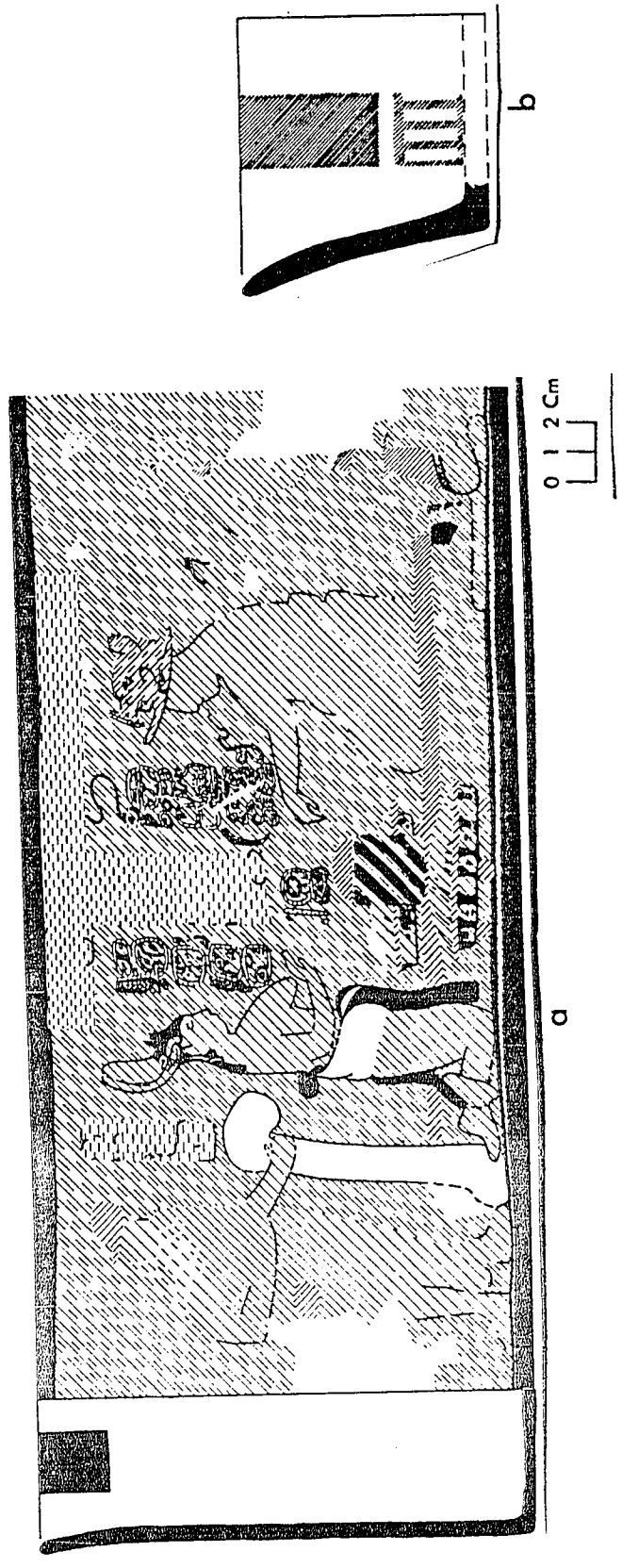


Figure 3-28 Burial T7B-1: Vessels.

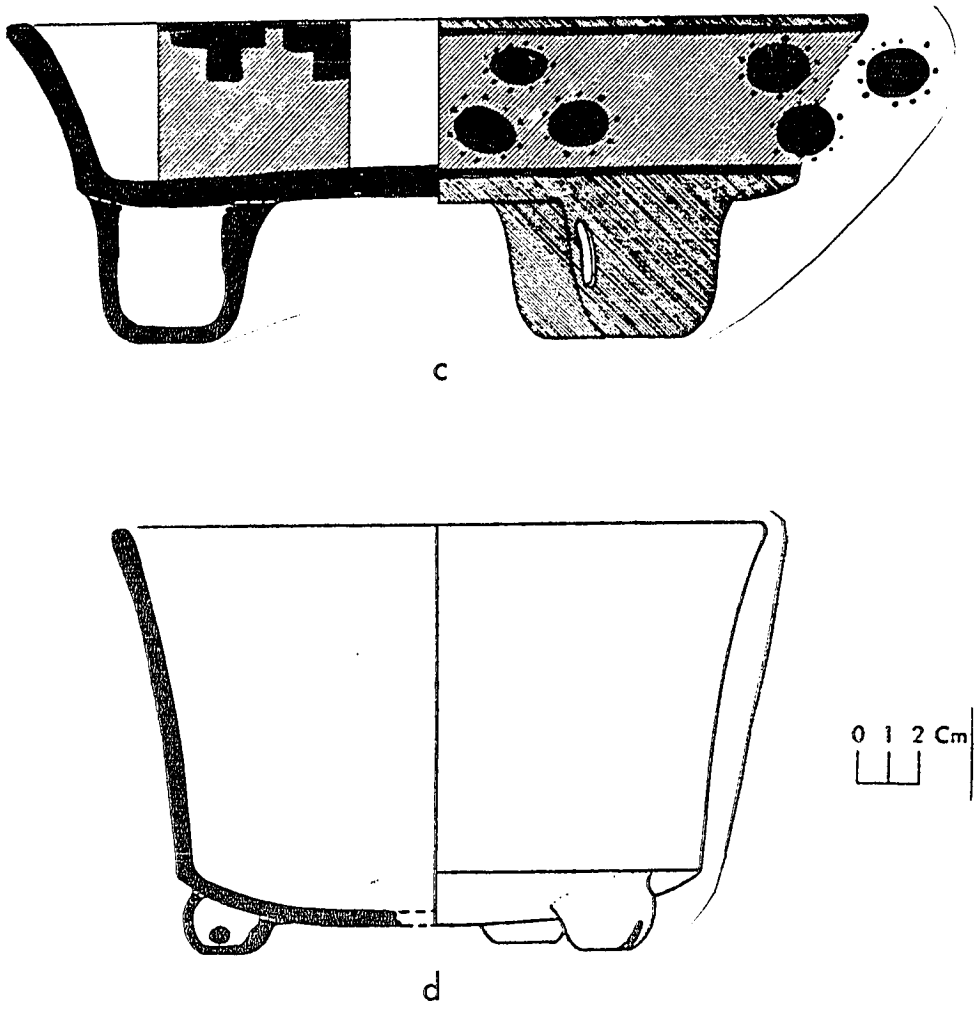


Figure 3-28 Burial T7B-1: Vessels.

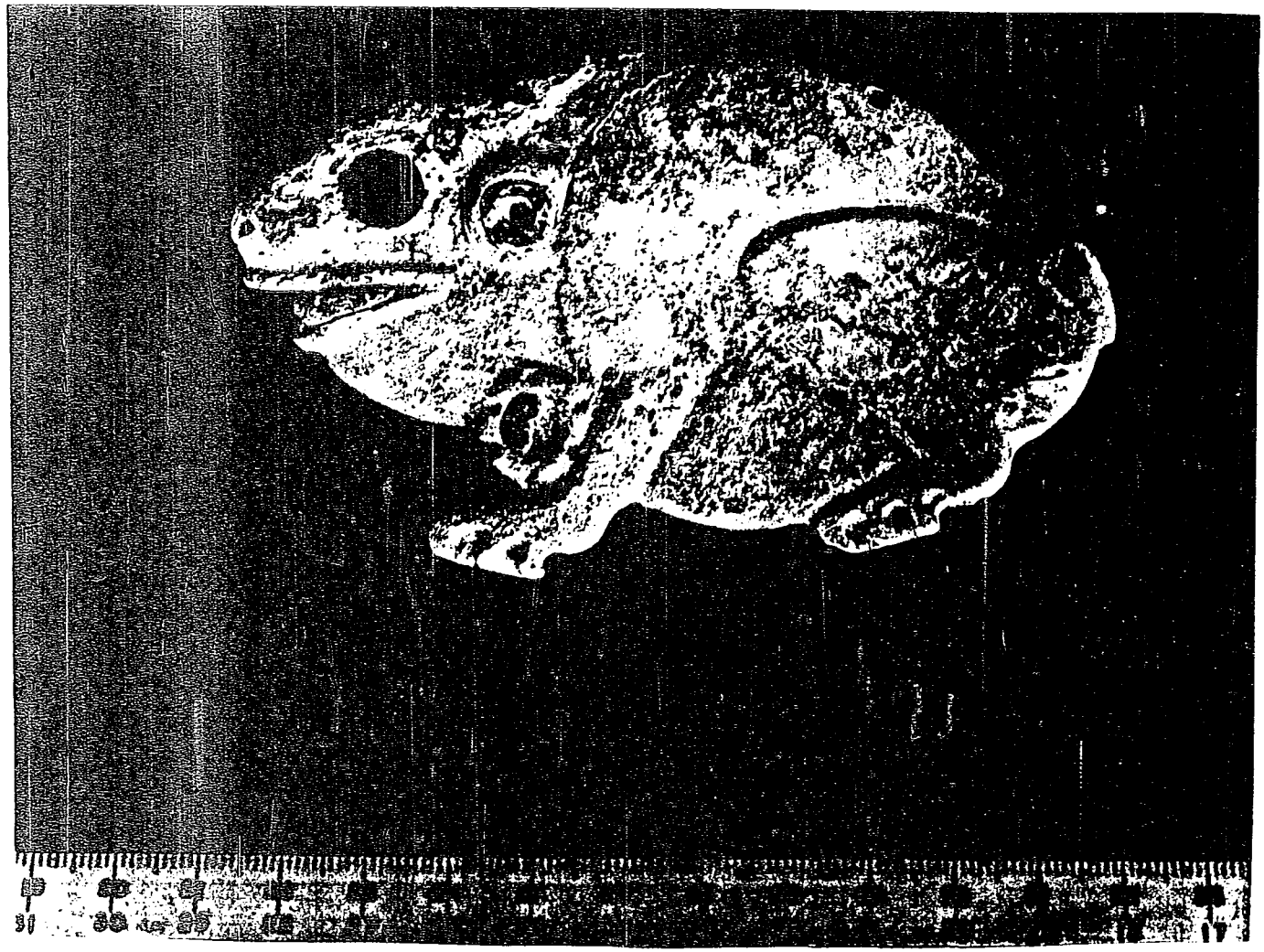


Figure 3-28 Burial T7B-1: Shell Artifact.

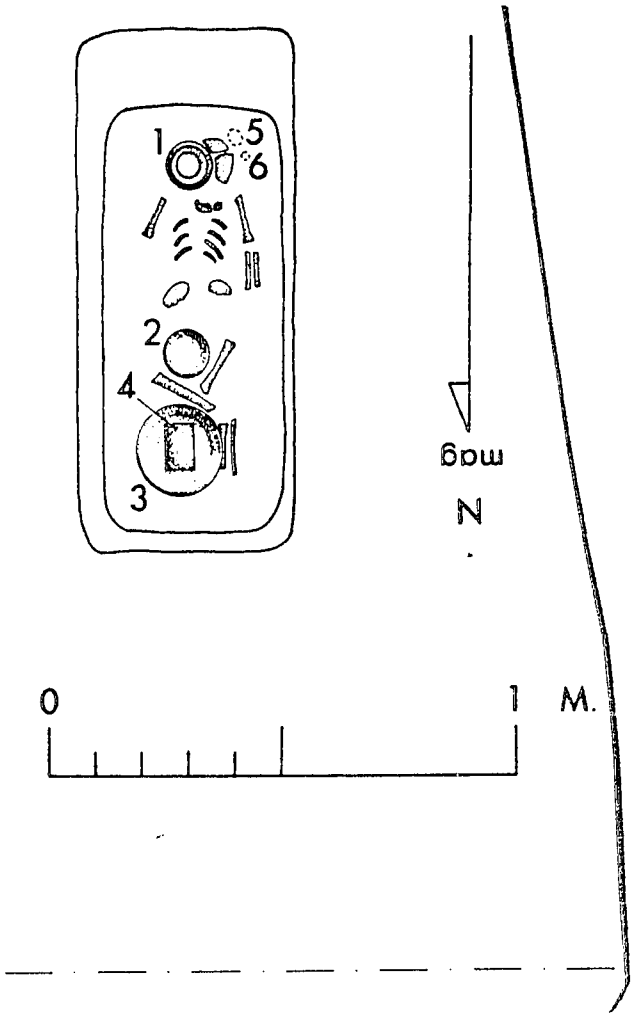


Figure 3-29 Burial T7B-3: Plan.

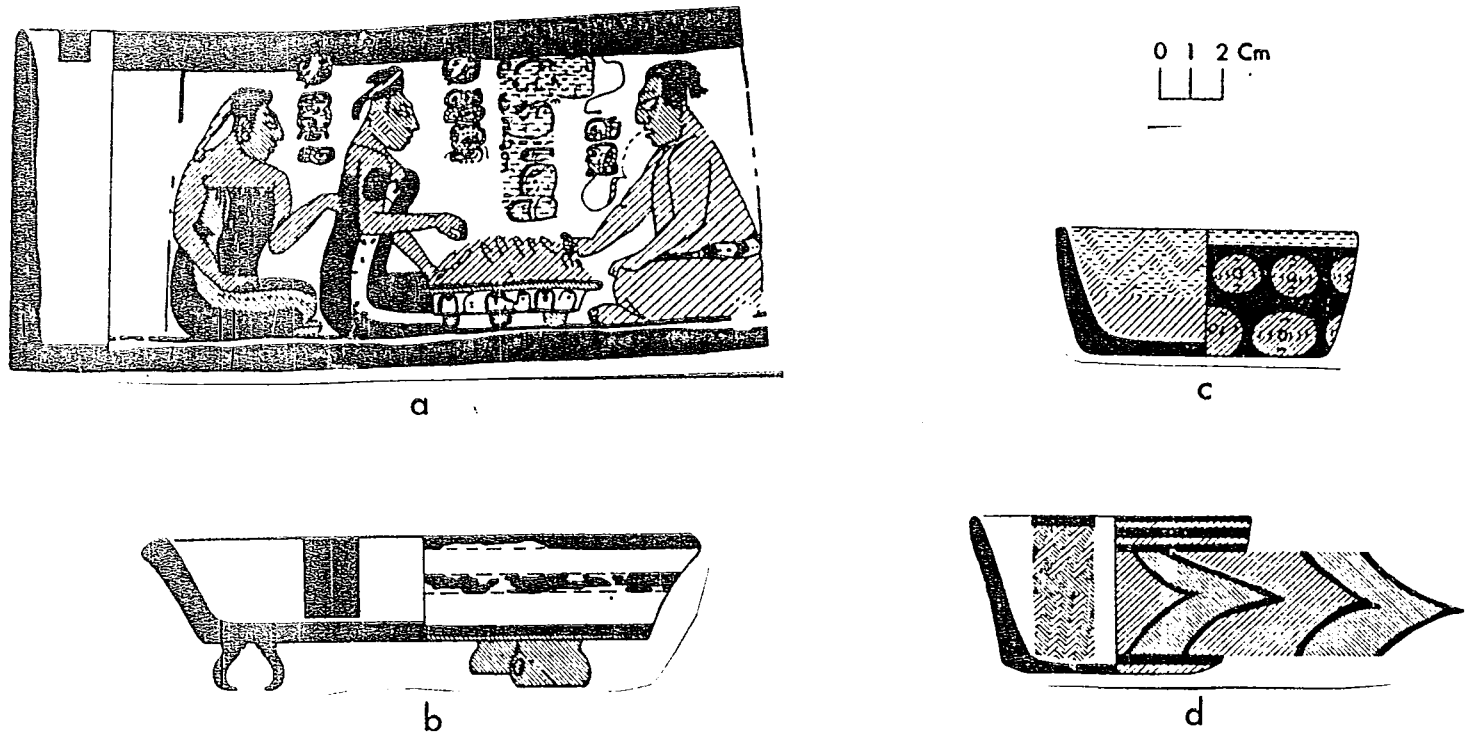


Figure 3-30 Burial T7B-3: Vessels.

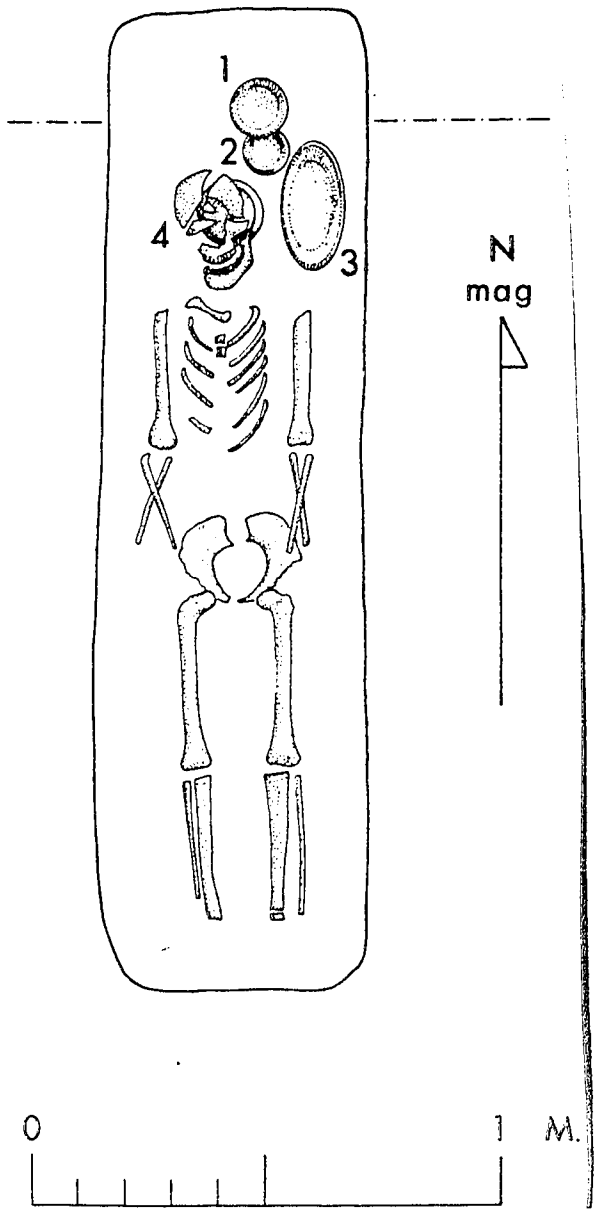


Figure 3-31 Burial T7B-4: Plan.

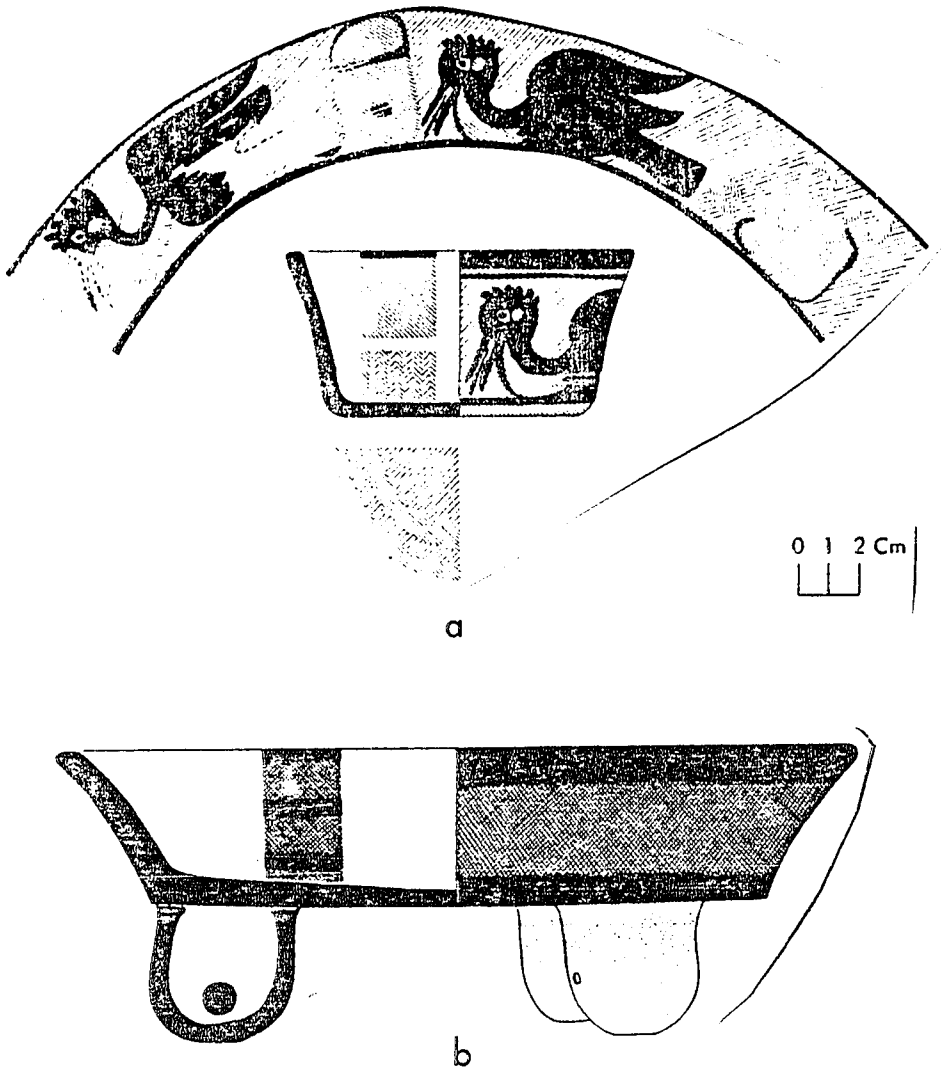


Figure 3-32 Burial T7B-4: Vessels.

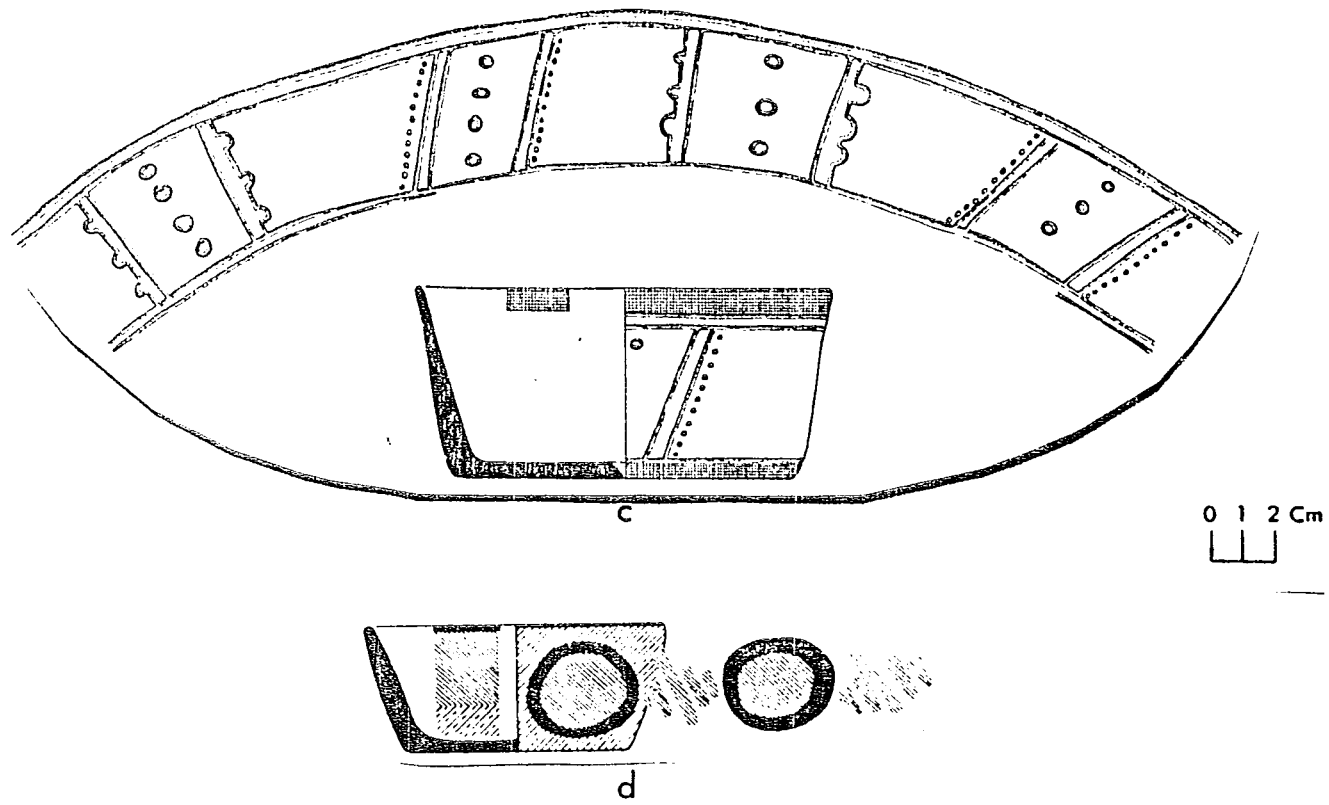


Figure 3-32 Burial T7B-4: Vessels.

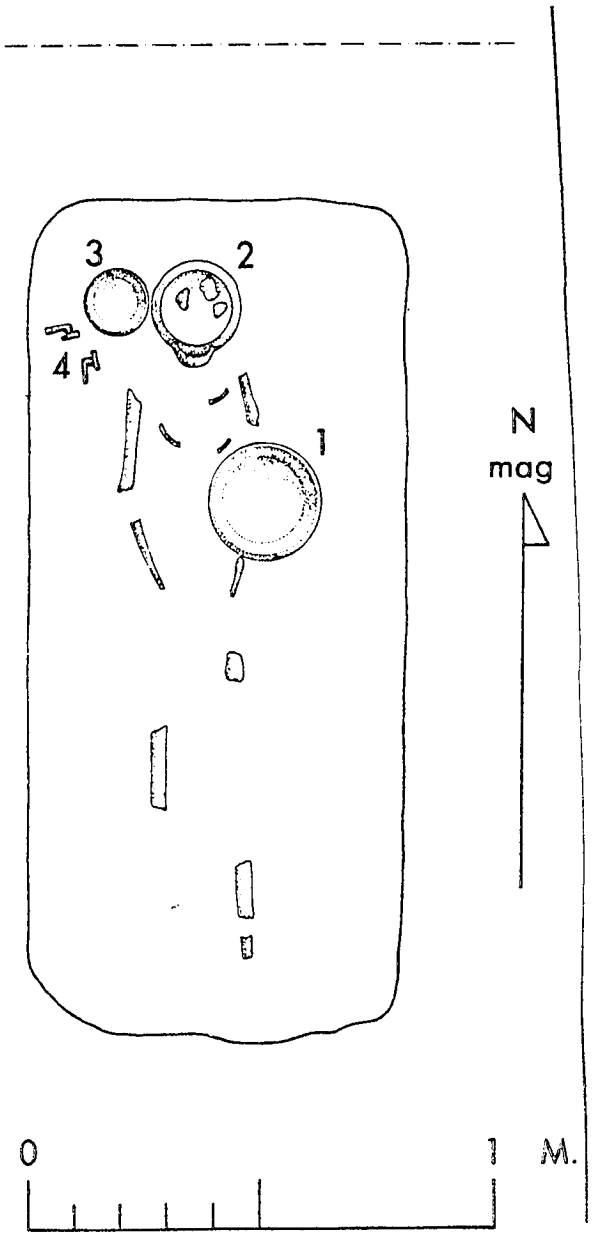


Figure 3-33 Burial T7B-2: Plan.

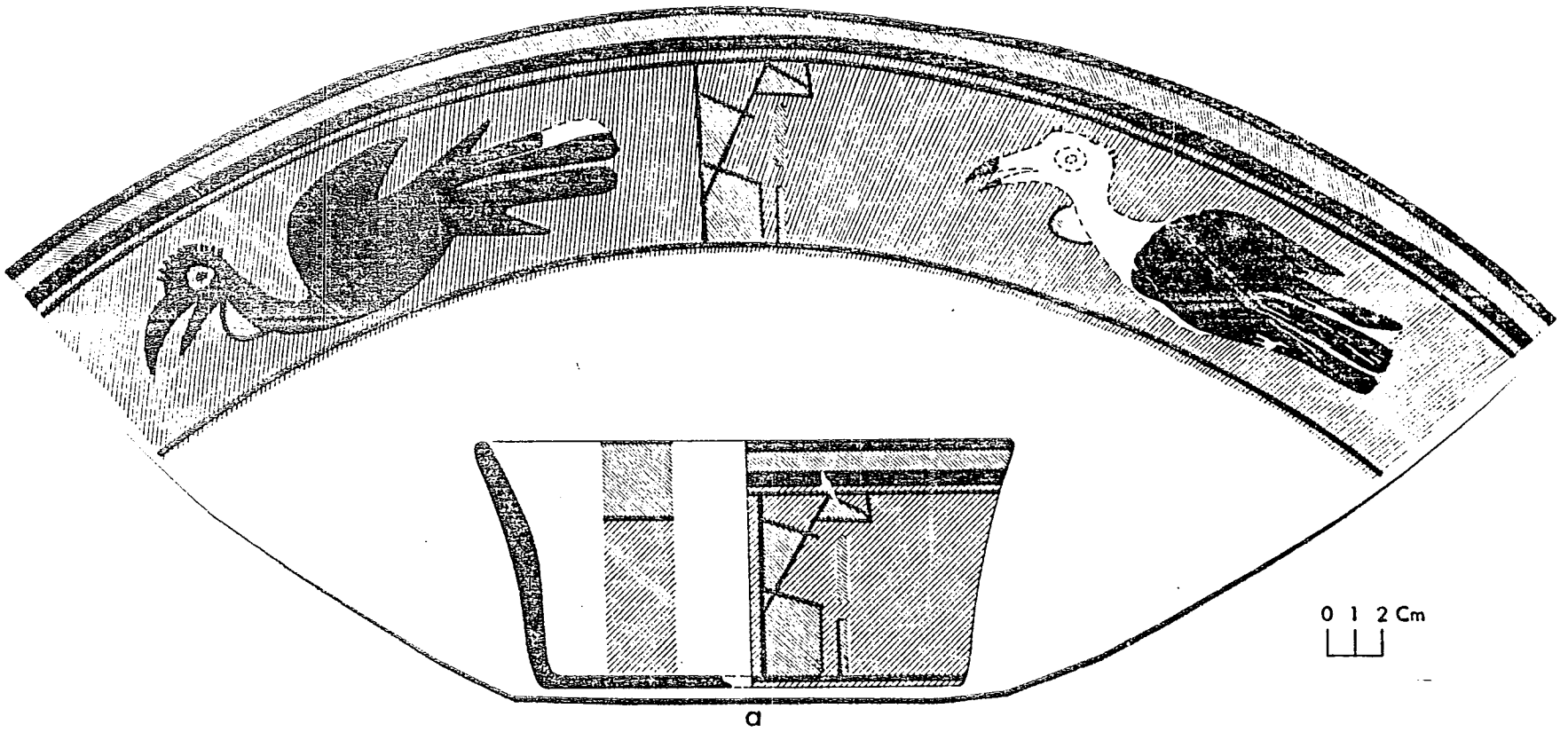
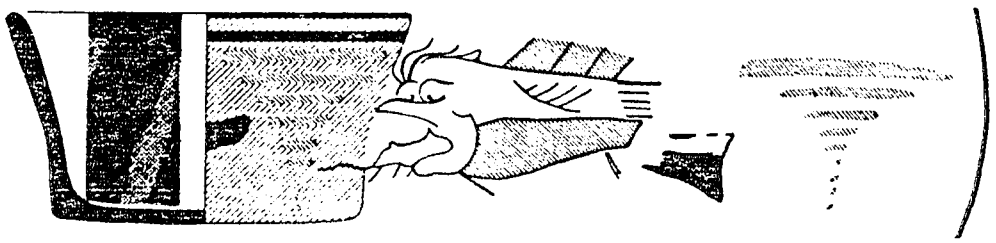
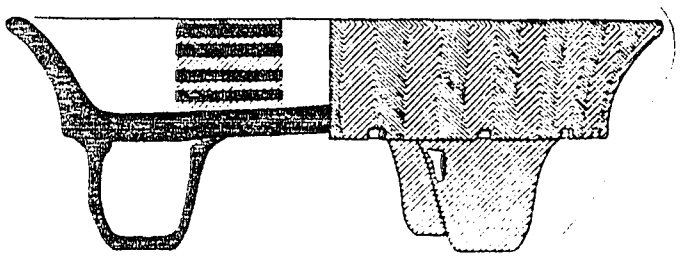


Figure 3-34 Burial T7B-2: Vessels.



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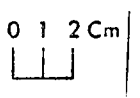


Figure 3-34 Burial T7B-2: Vessels.

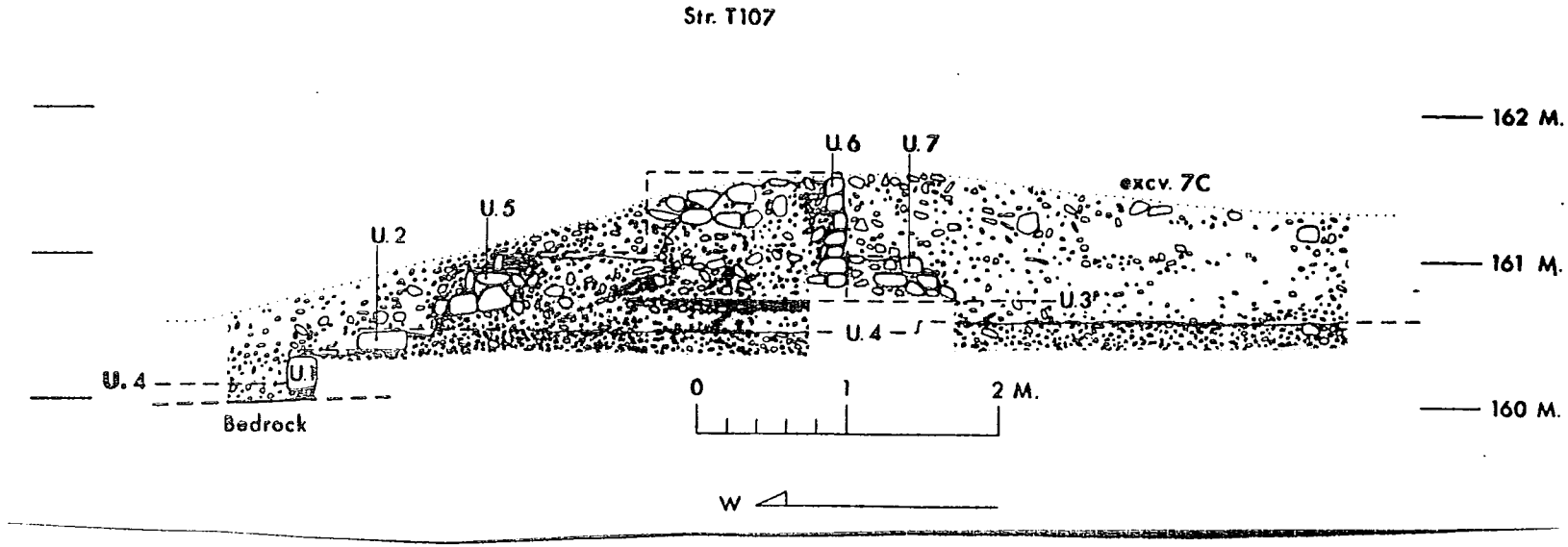


Figure 3-35 Structure T1Ø7: Section.

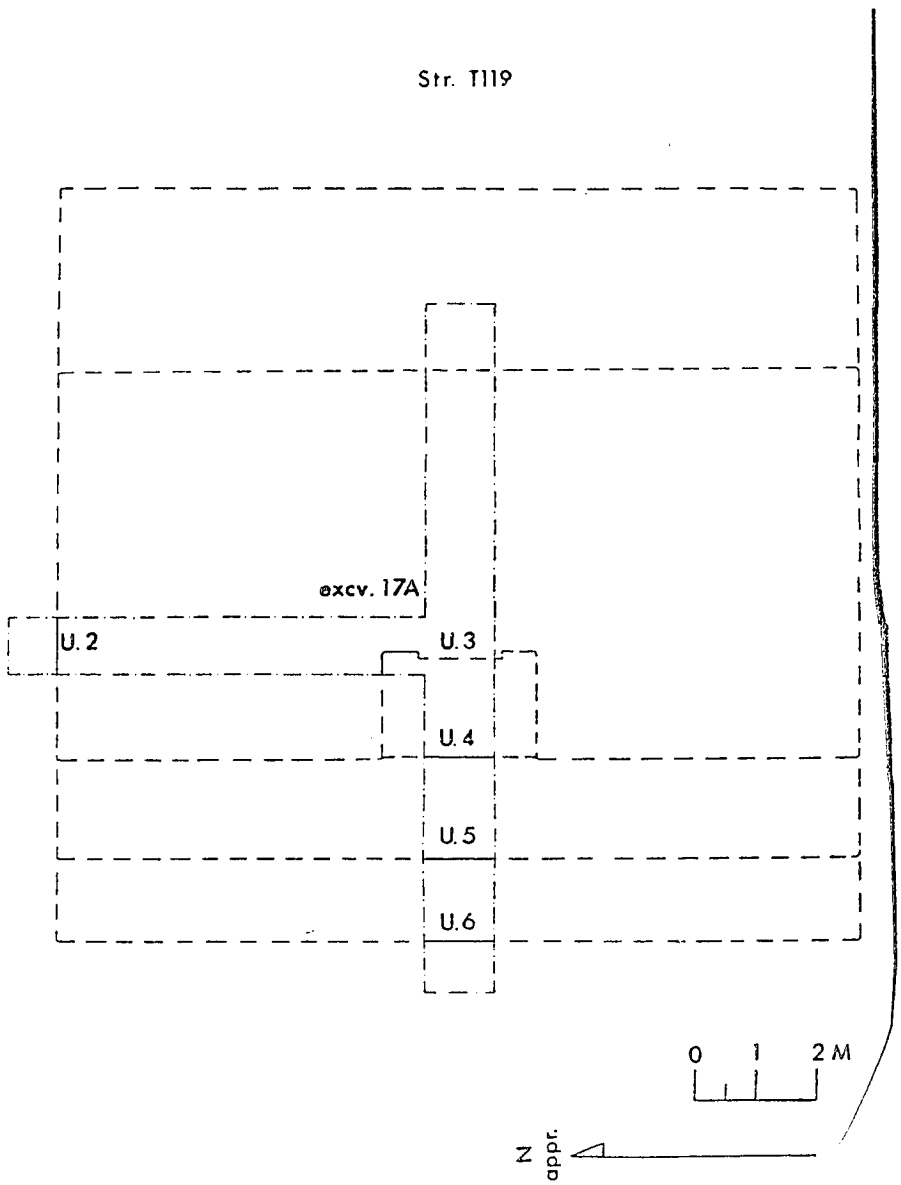


Figure 3-36 Structure T119: Plan.

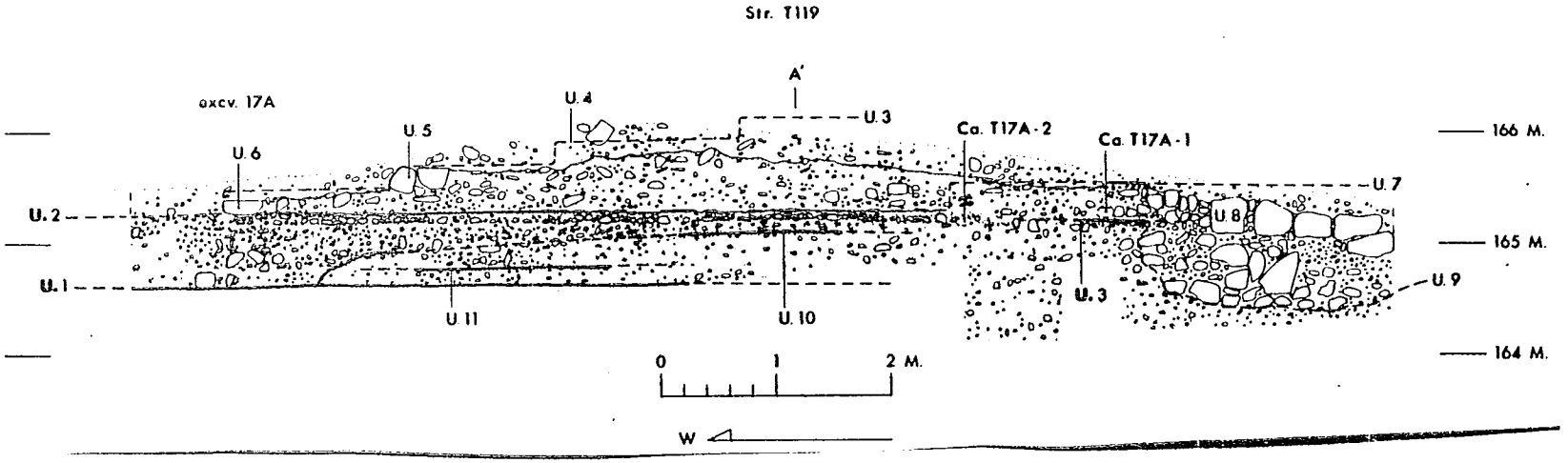


Figure 3-37 Structure T119: Axial Section.

1000

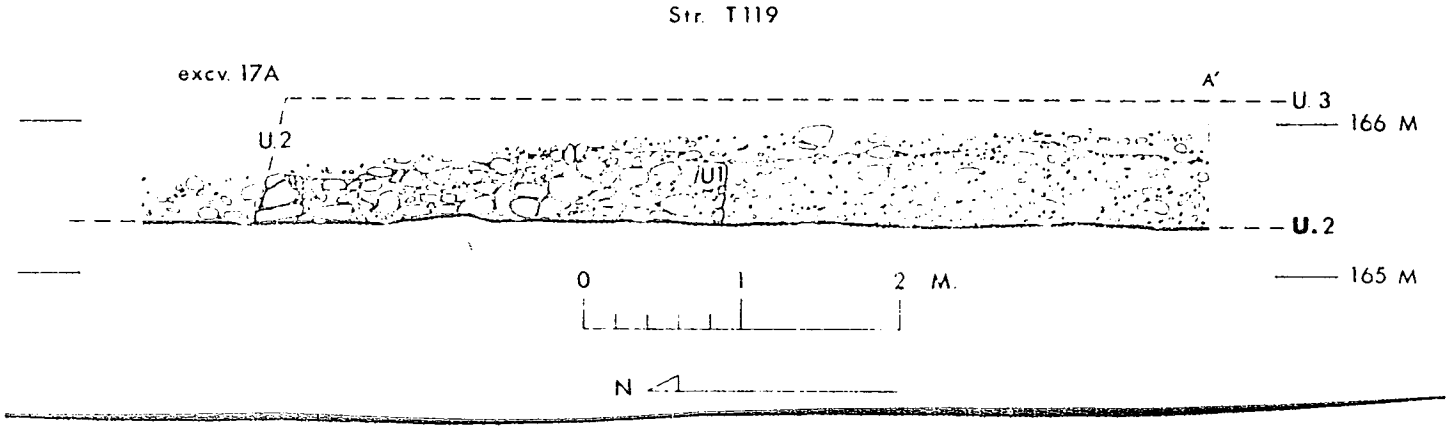


Figure 3-38 Structure T119: Transverse Section.

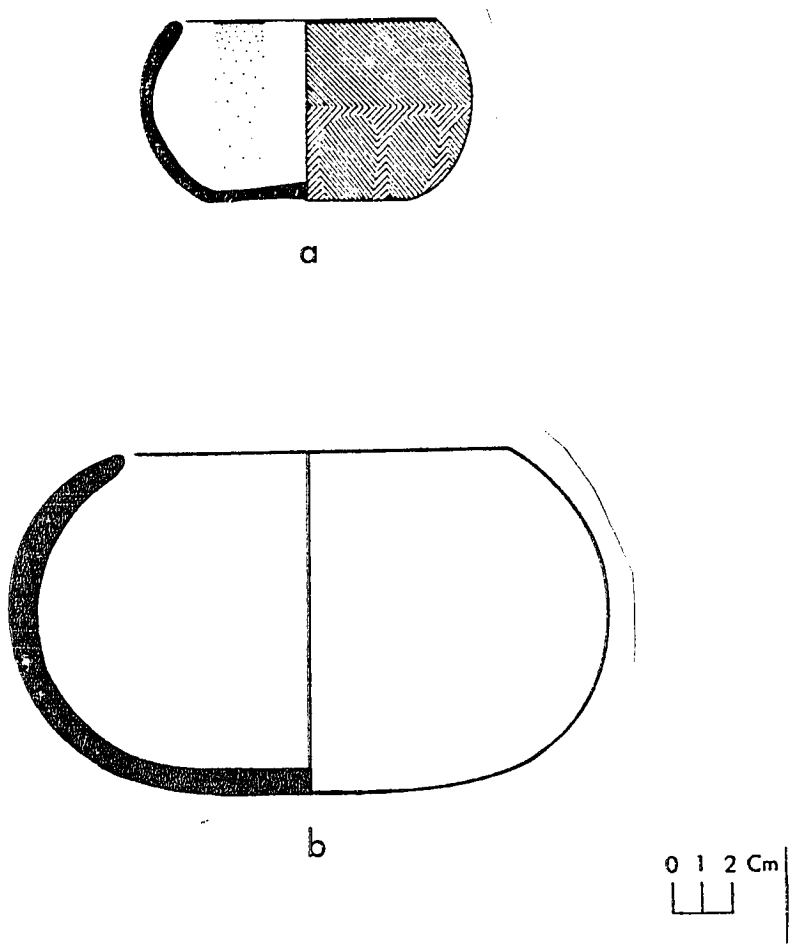


Figure 3-39 Caches T17A-1 and T17A-2: Vessels.

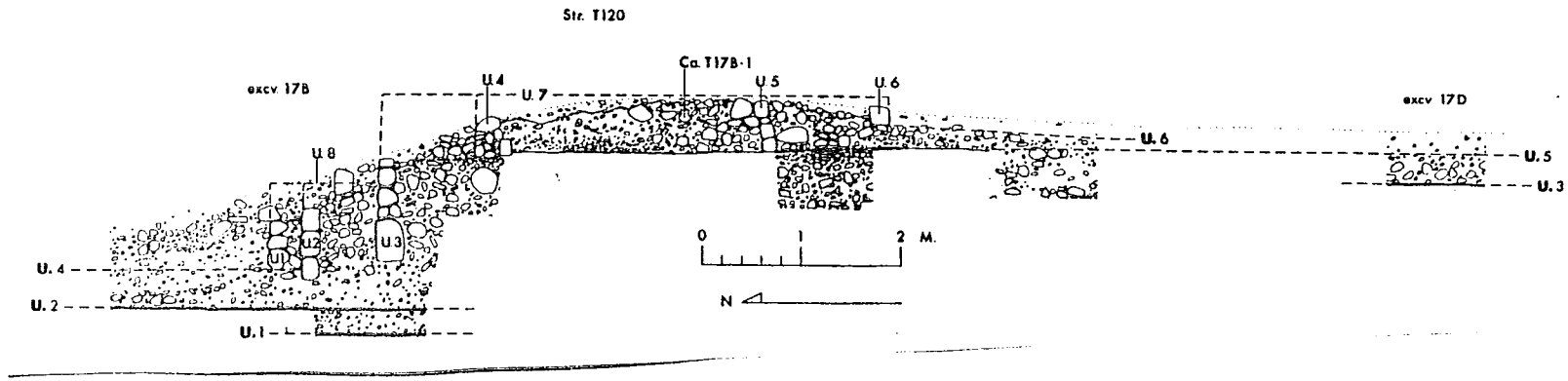


Figure 3-40 Structure T120: Section.

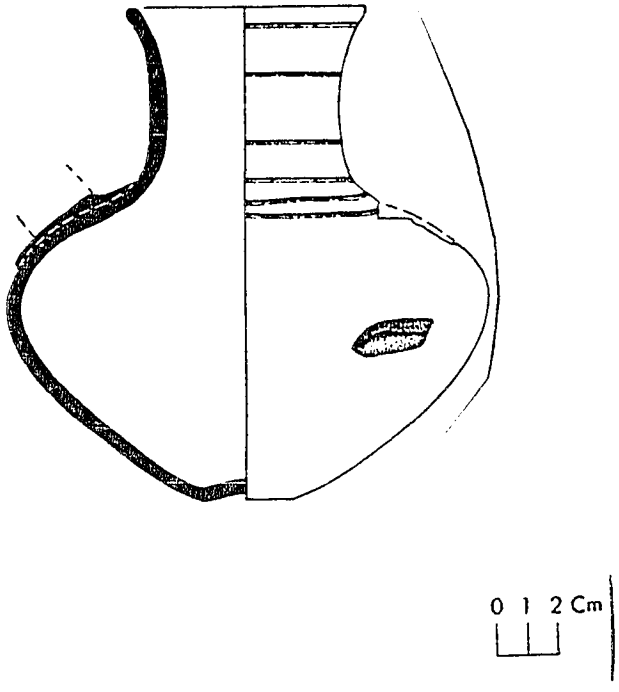


Figure 3-41 Cache T17B-1: Vessel.

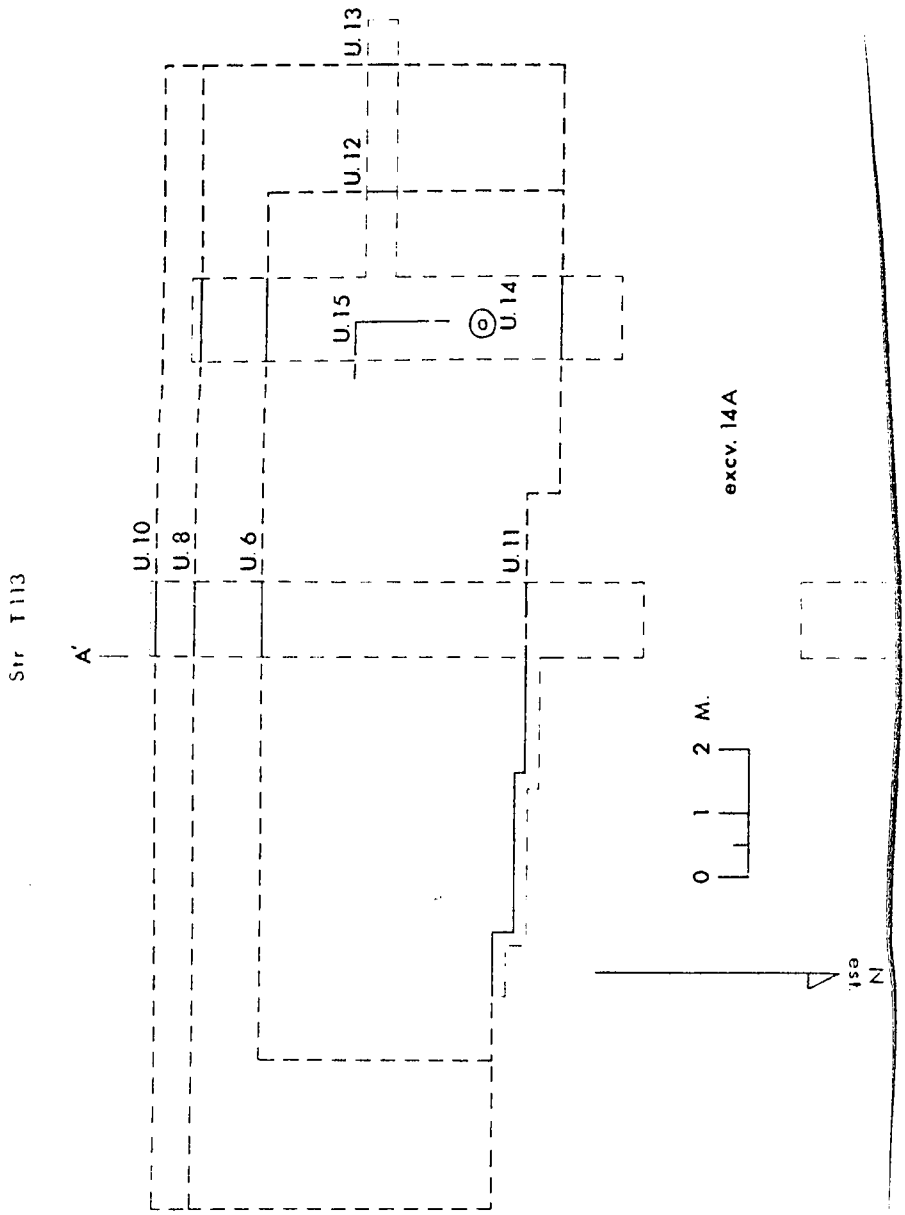


Figure 3-42 Structure T113: Plan.

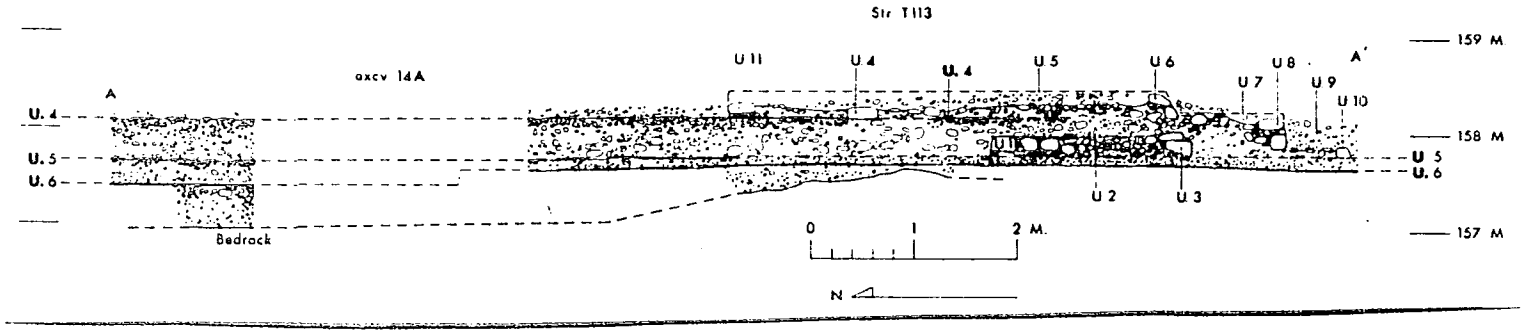


Figure 3-43 Structure T113: Section.

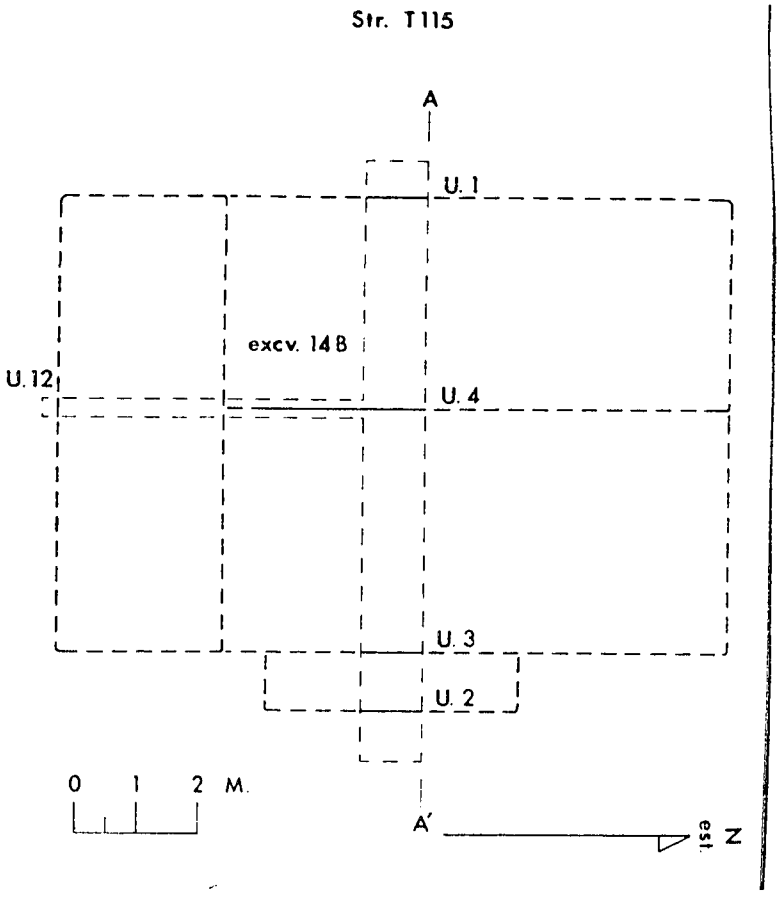


Figure 3-44 Structure T115: Plan.

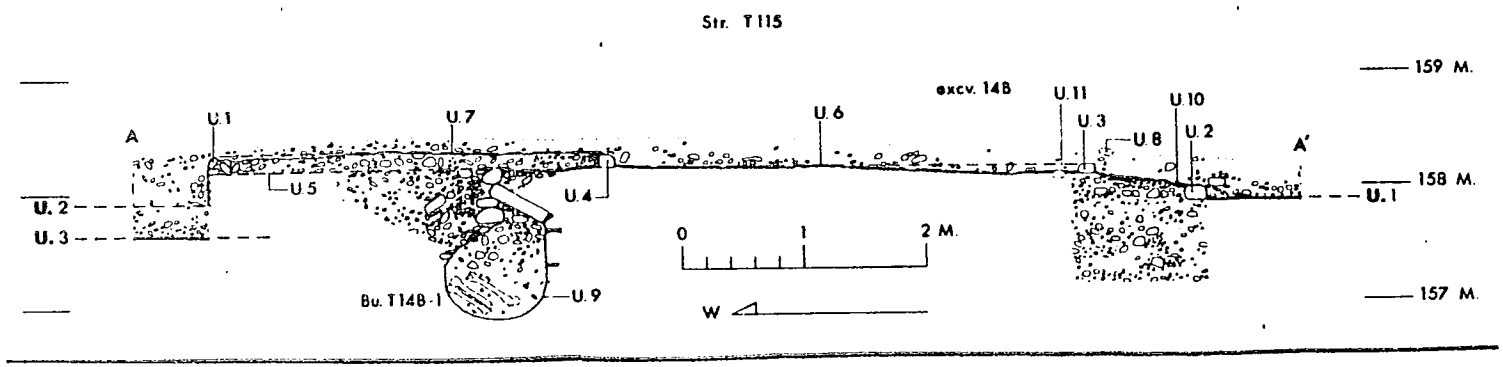


Figure 3-45 Structure T115: Section.

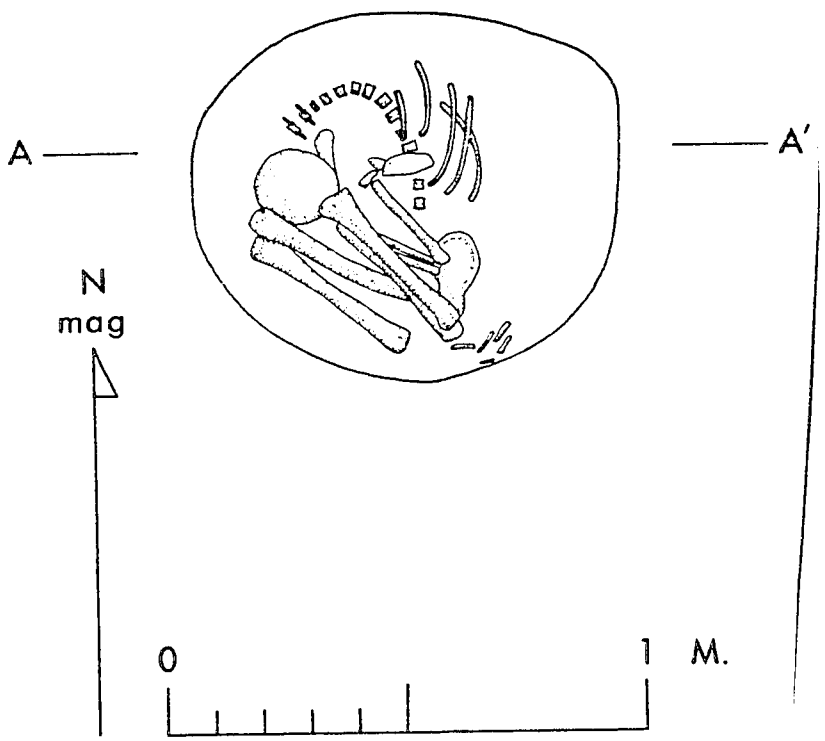


Figure 3-46 Burial T14B-1: Plan.

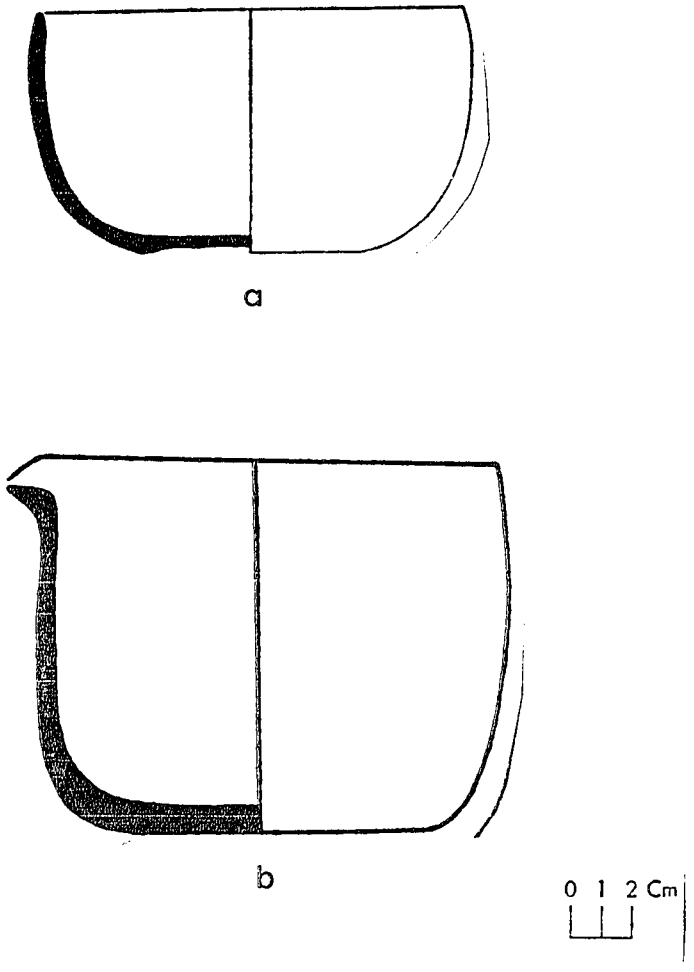


Figure 3-47 Burial T23B-1: Vessels.

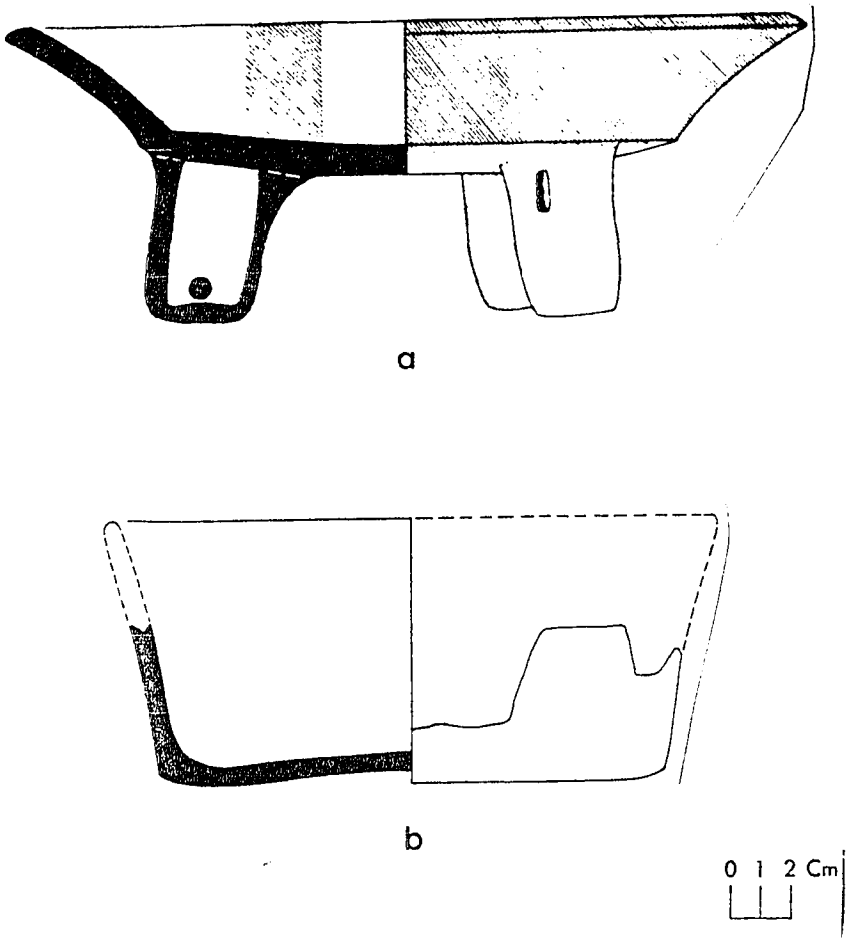


Figure 3-48 Problematic Deposit T25A-1: Vessels.

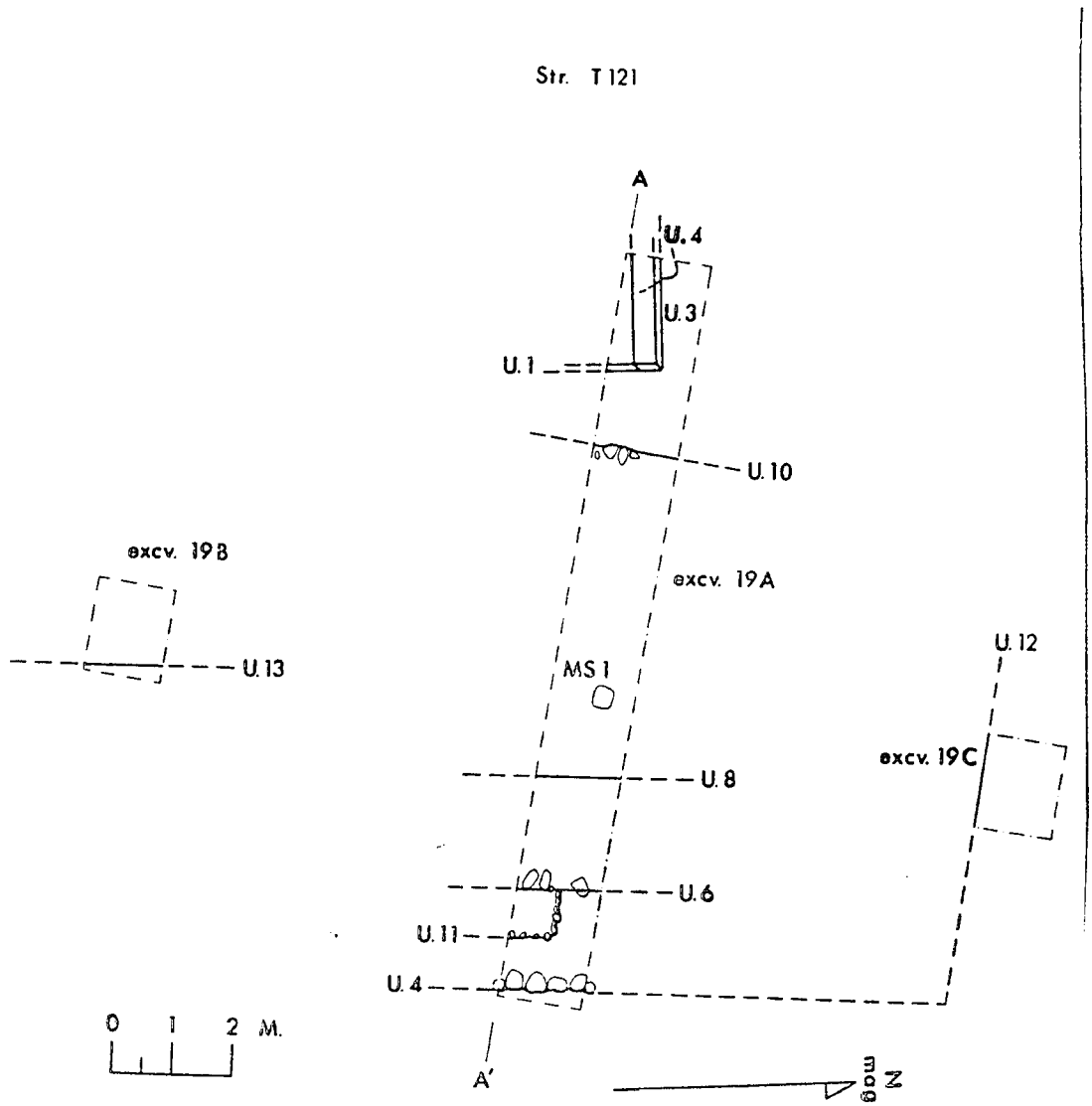


Figure 3-49 Structure T121: Plan.

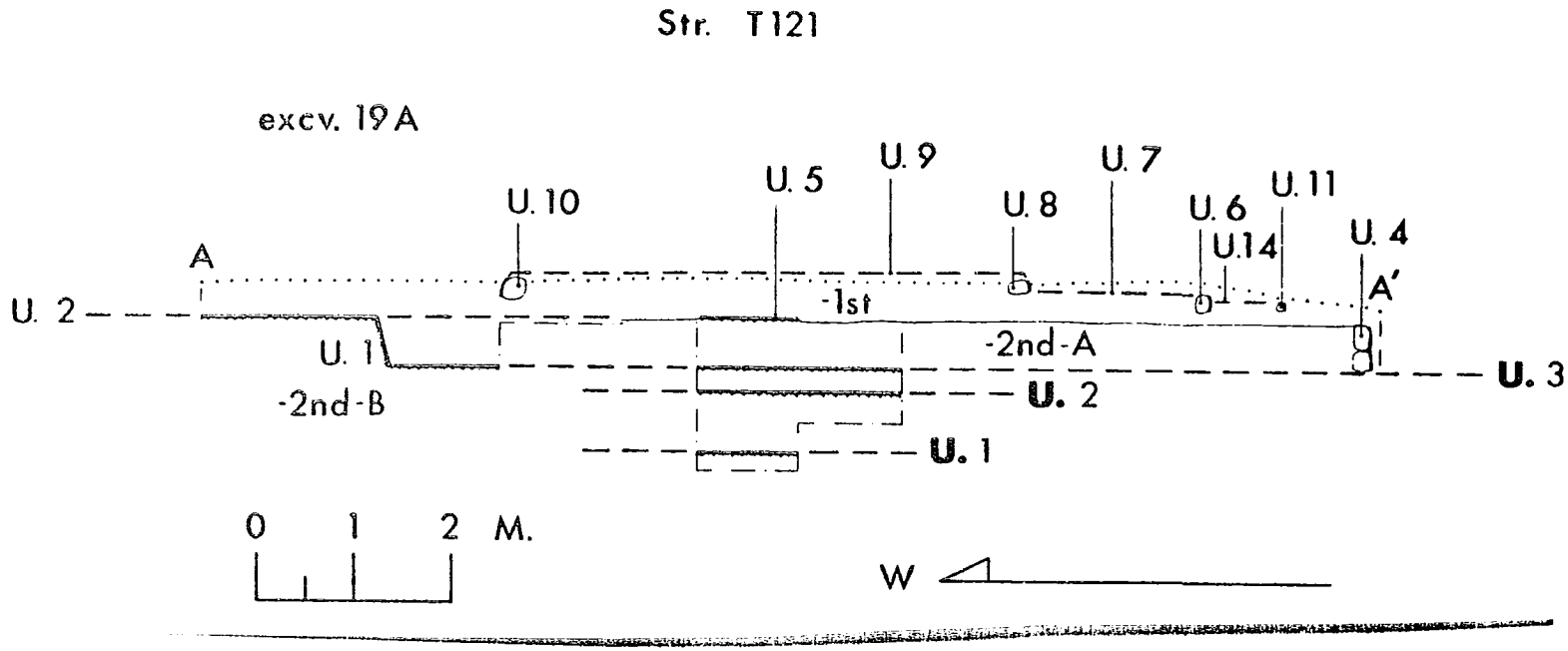


Figure 3-5Ø Structure T121: Schematic Section.

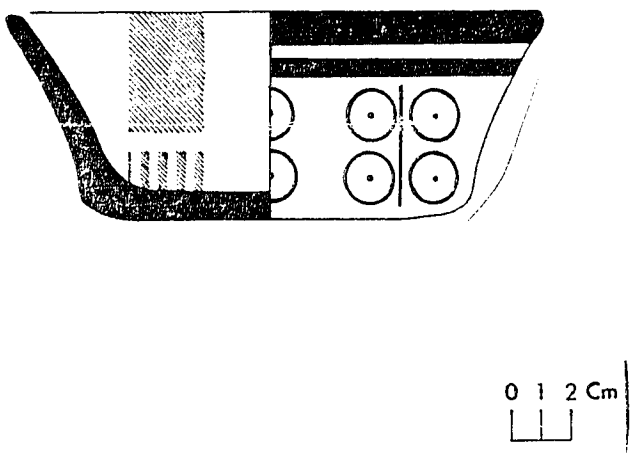


Figure 3-51 Problematic Deposit T3ØOO-1: Vessel.

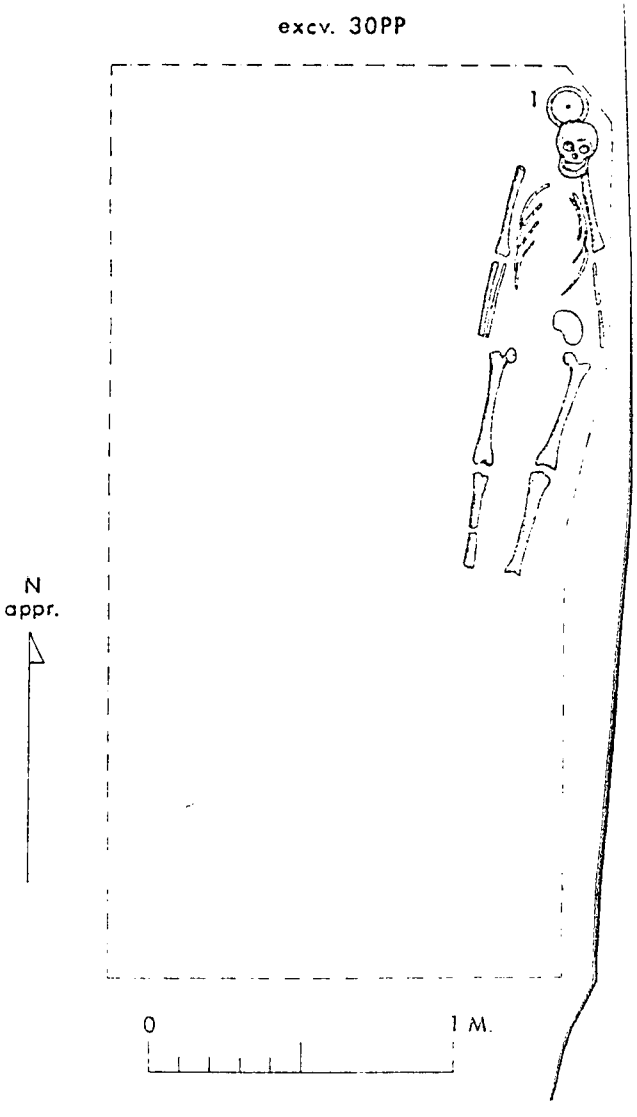


Figure 3-52 Burial T30PP-2: Plan.

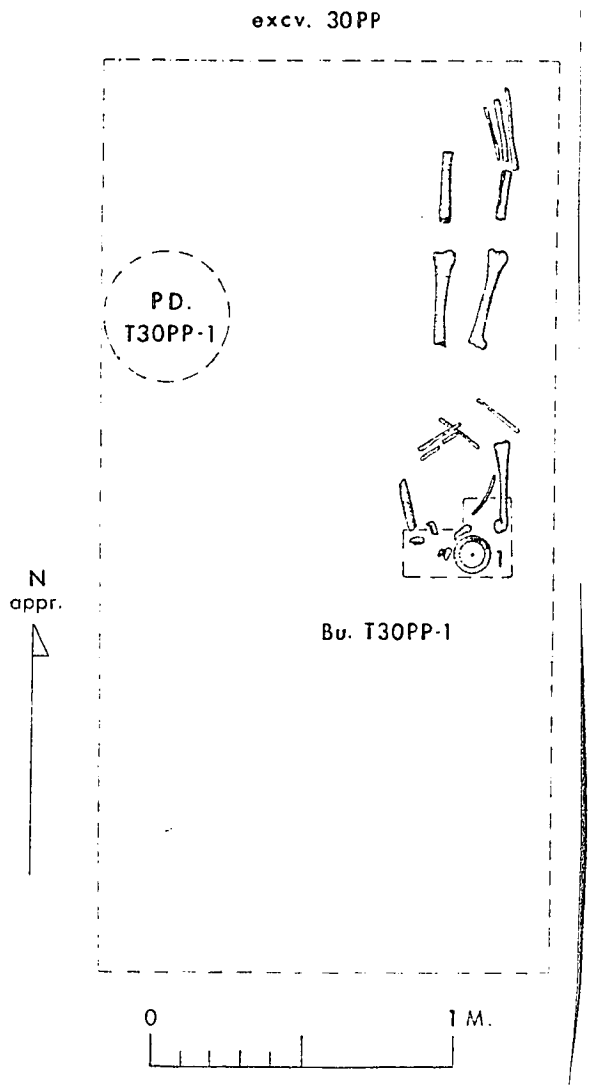


Figure 3-53 Burial T3ØPP-1: Plan.

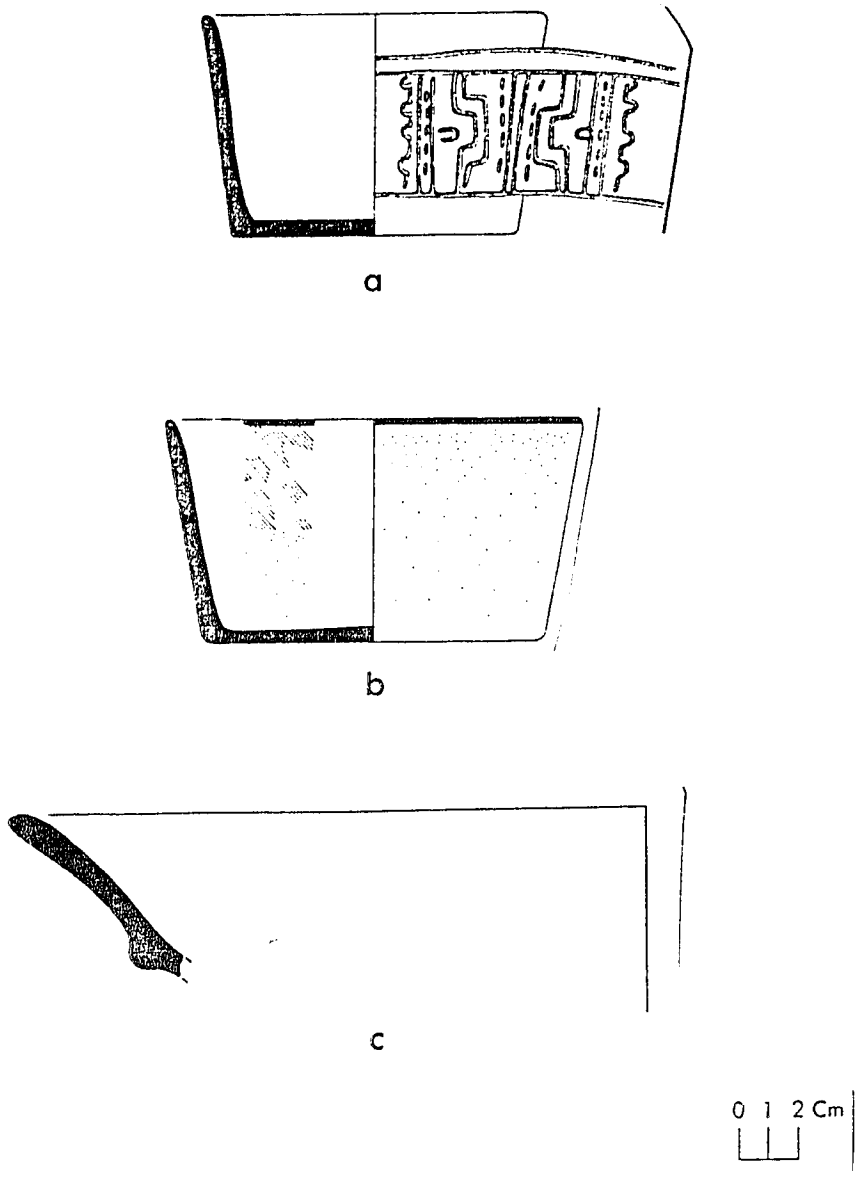


Figure 3-54 Vessels from Burial T30PP-2, Burial T30PP-1, and Problematic Deposit T30PP-1.

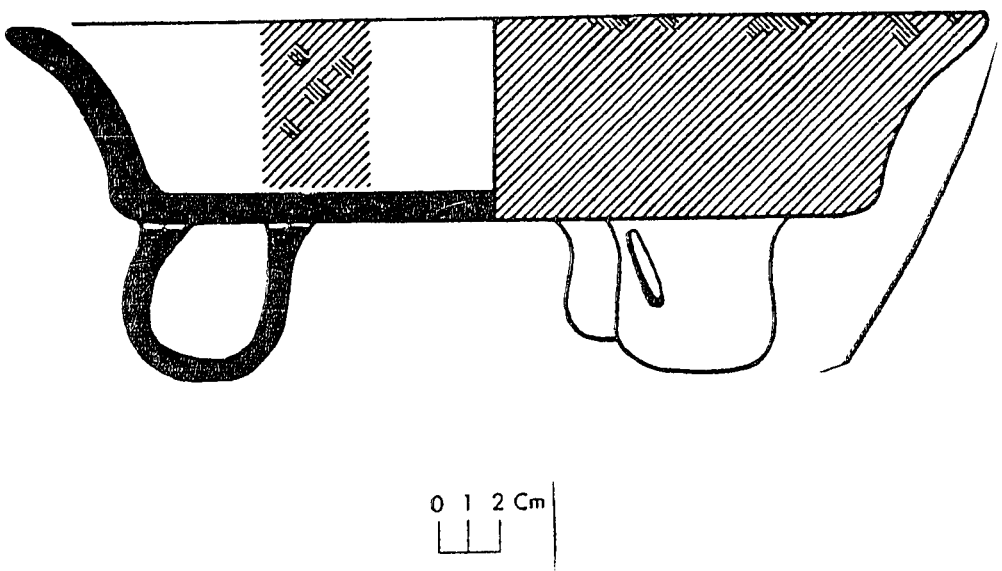
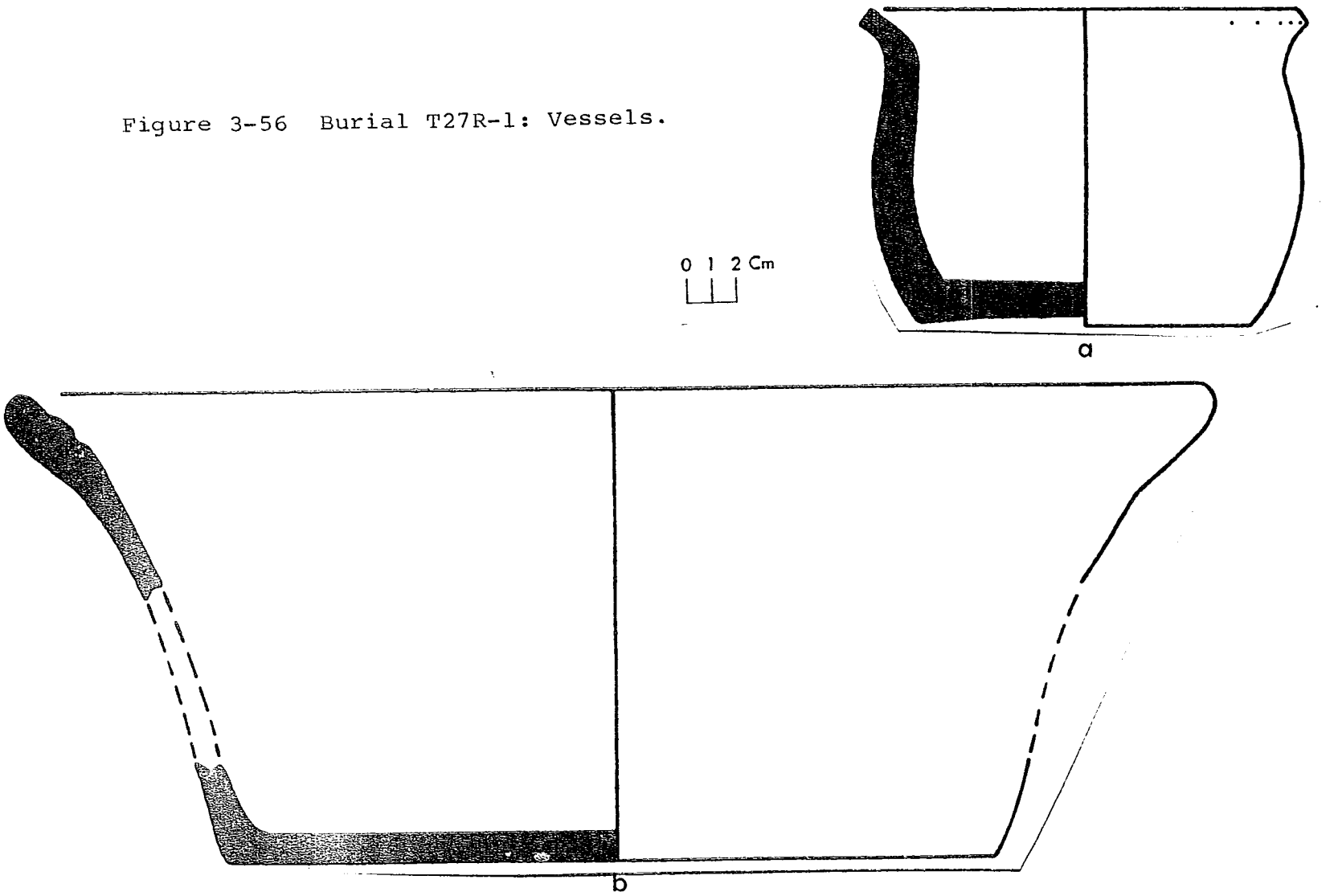


Figure 3-55 Problematic Deposit T34B-1: Vessel.

Figure 3-56 Burial T27R-1: Vessels.



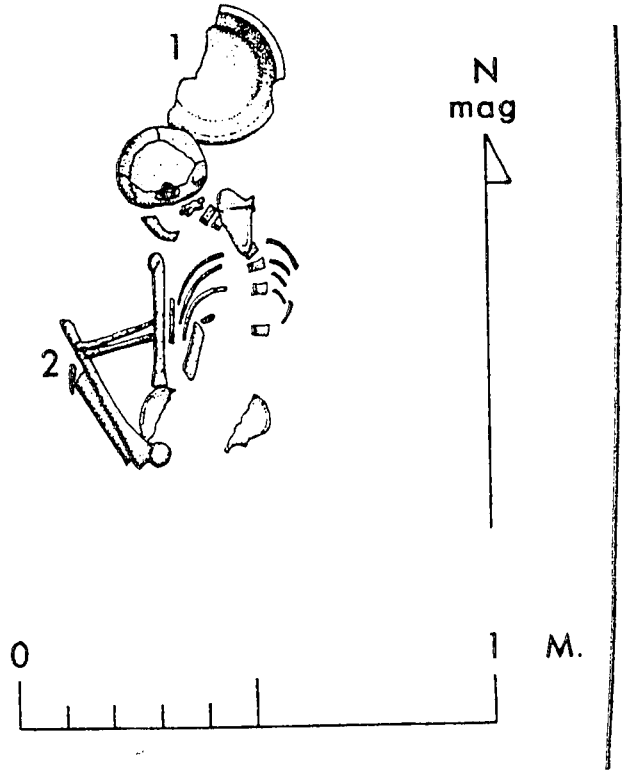


Figure 3-57 Burial T27W-2: Plan.

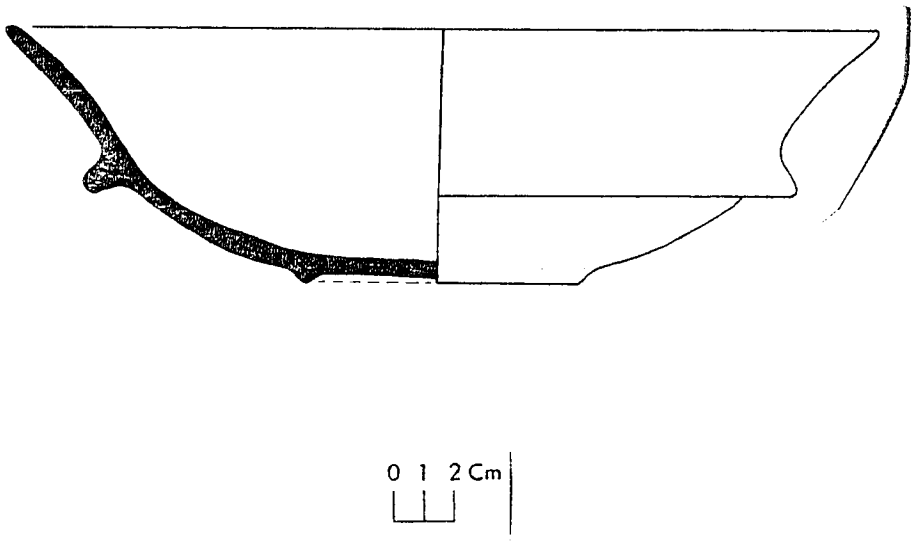


Figure 3-58 Burial T27W-2: Vessel.

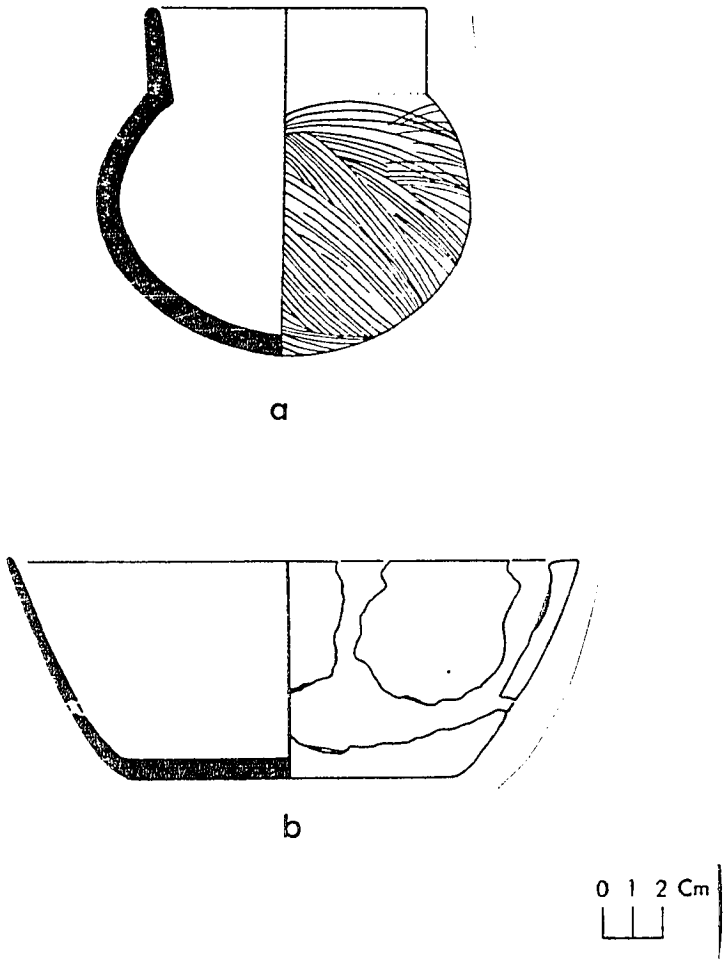


Figure 3-59 Burial T27W-1: Vessels.

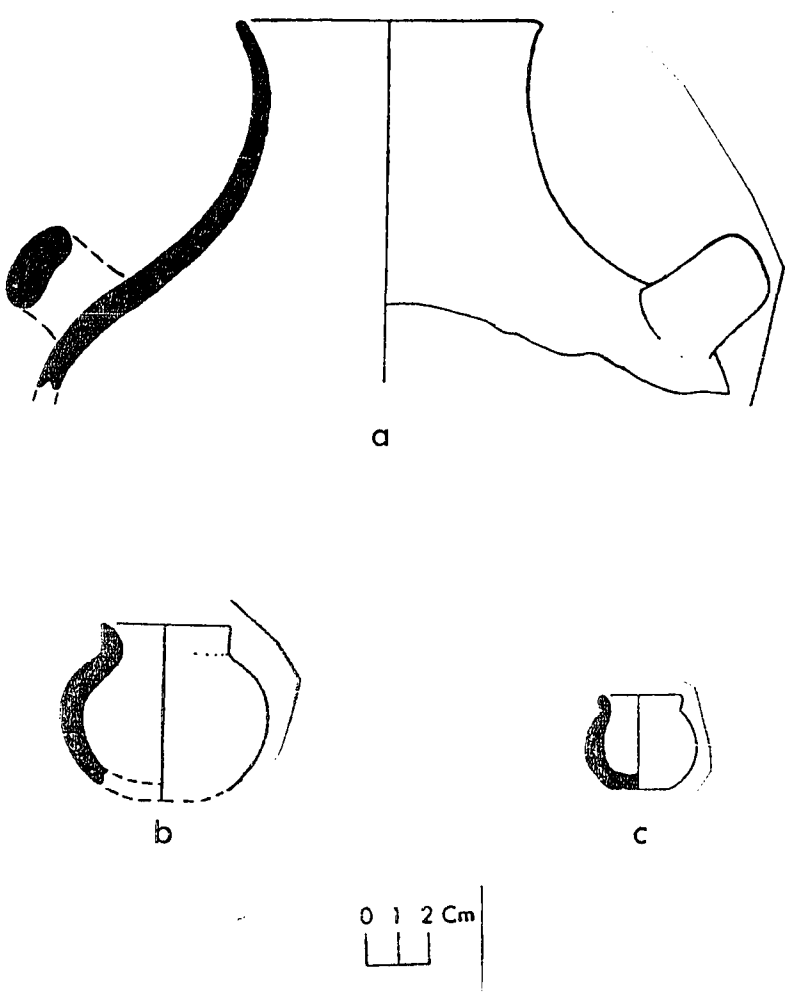


Figure 3-60 West Tayasal: Associated Vessels.

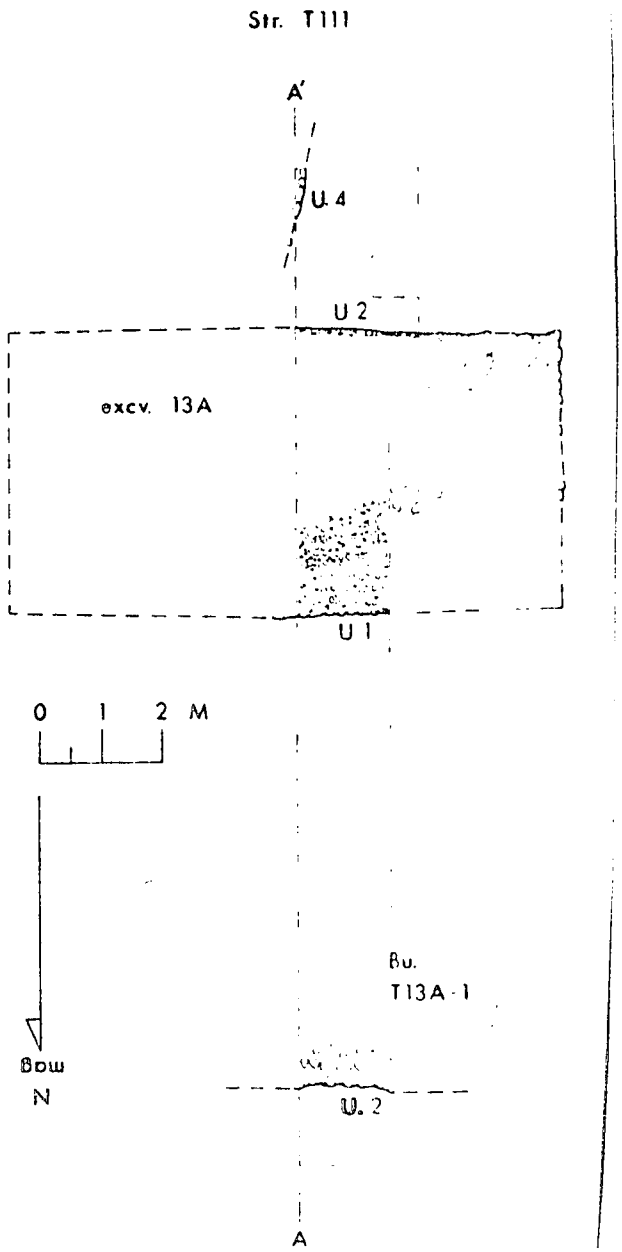


Figure 3-61 Structure T111: Plan.

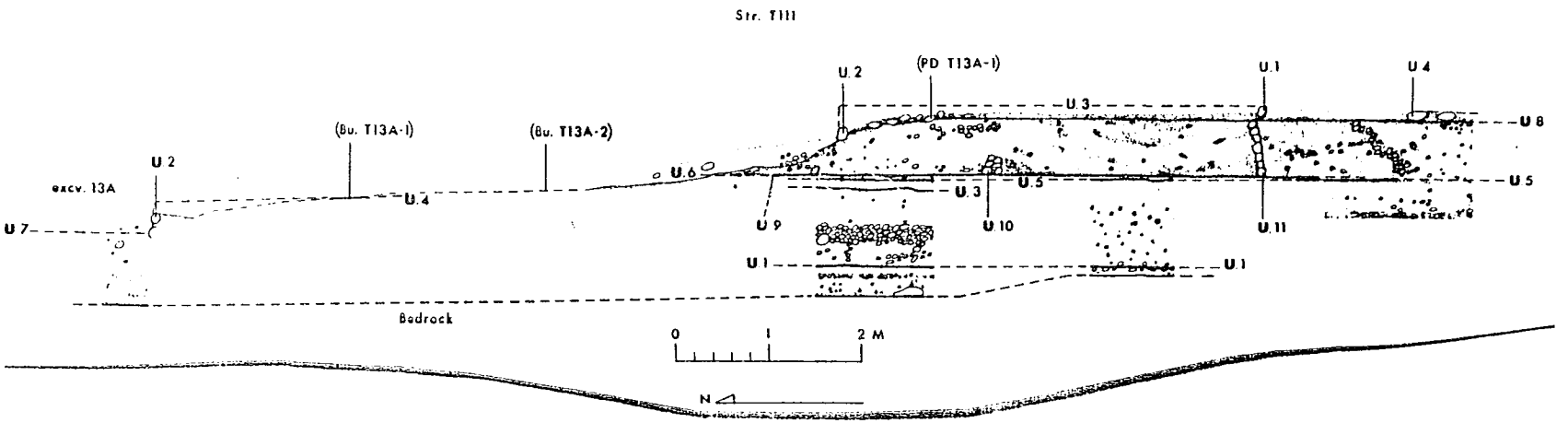


Figure 3-62 Structure T111: Section.

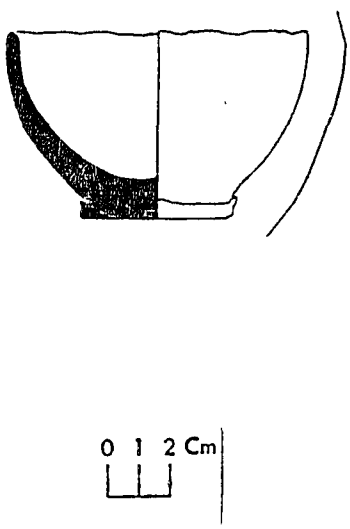


Figure 3-63 Problematic Deposit T13A-1: Vessel.

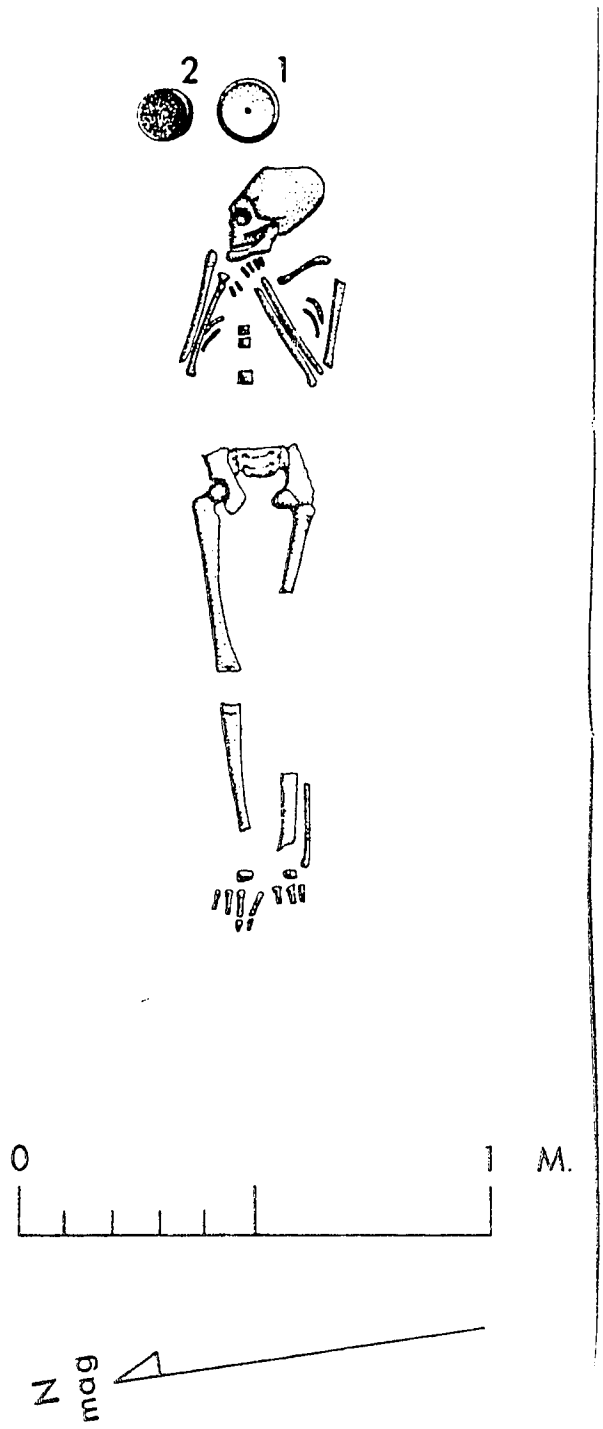


Figure 3-64 Burial T13A-1: Plan.

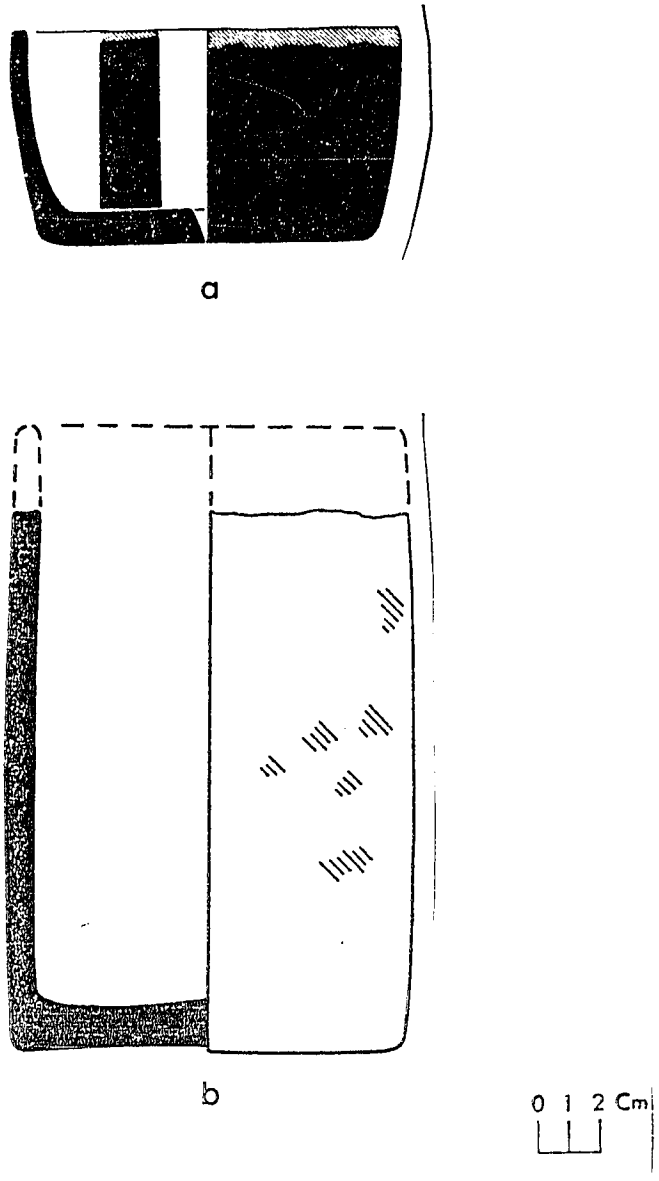


Figure 3-65 Burial T13A-1: Vessels.

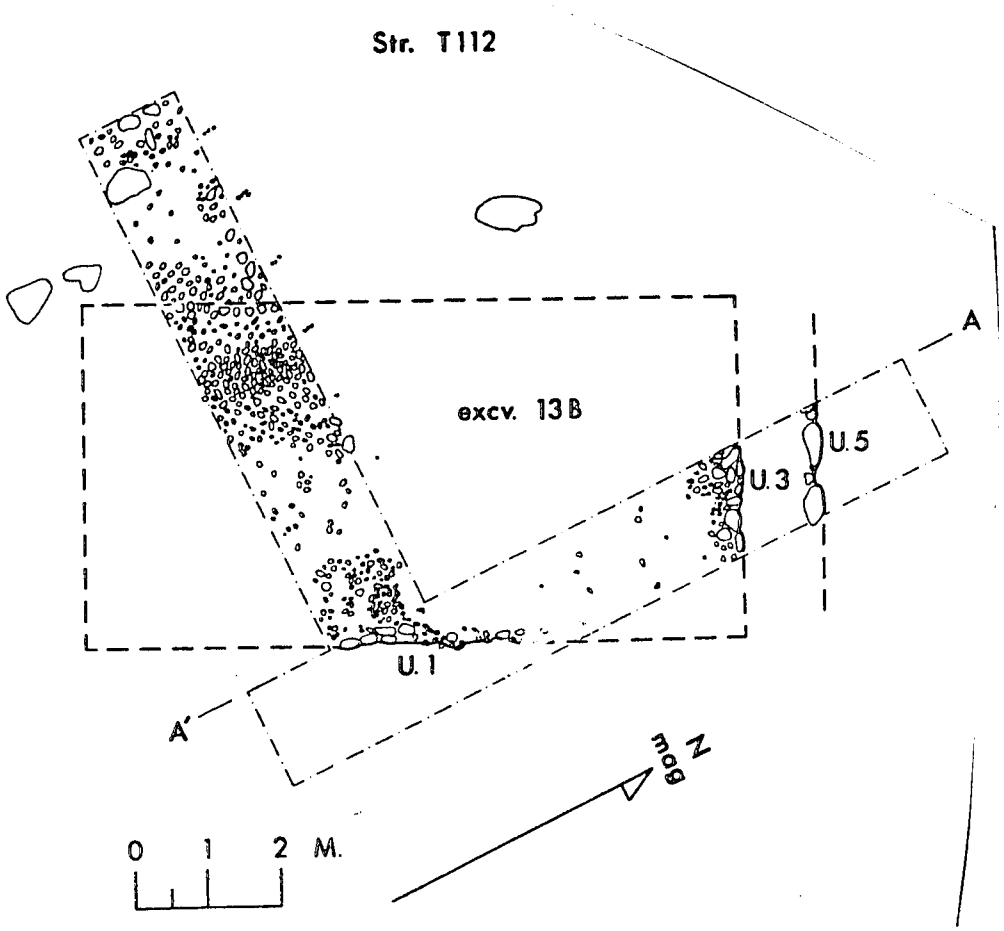


Figure 3-66 Structure T112: Plan.

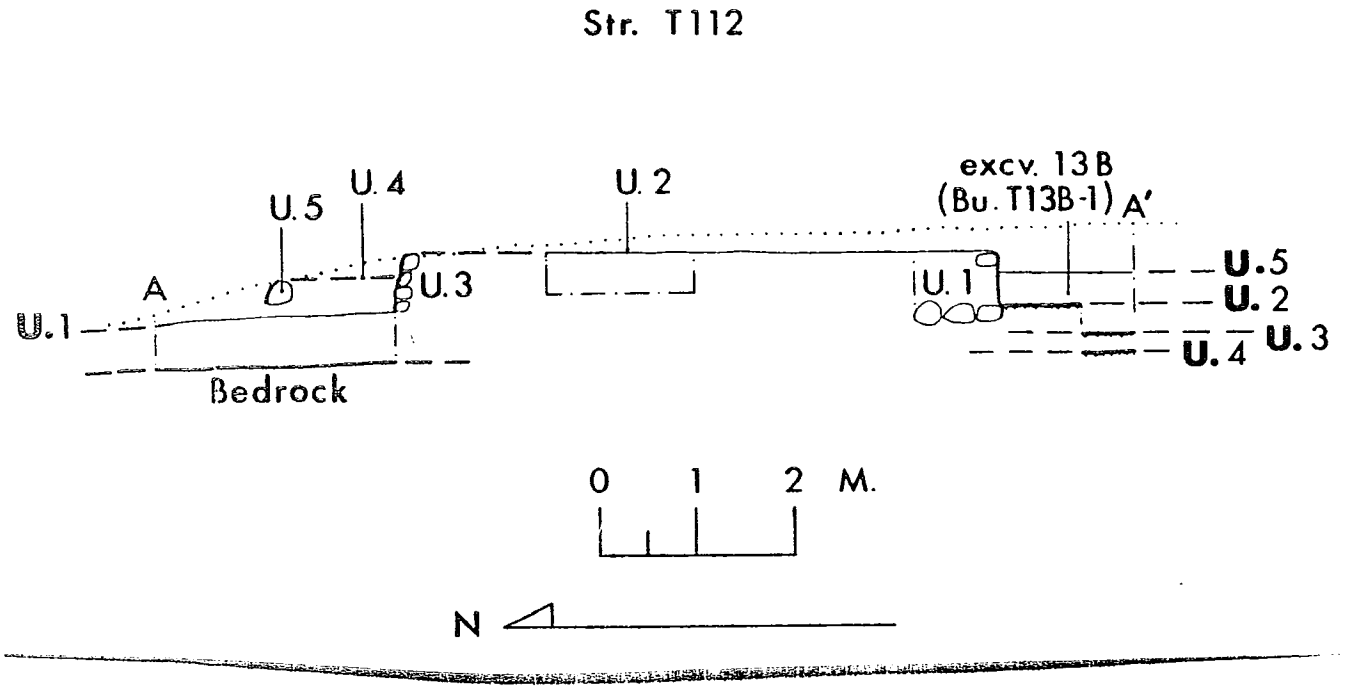


Figure 3-67 Structure T112: Schematic Section.

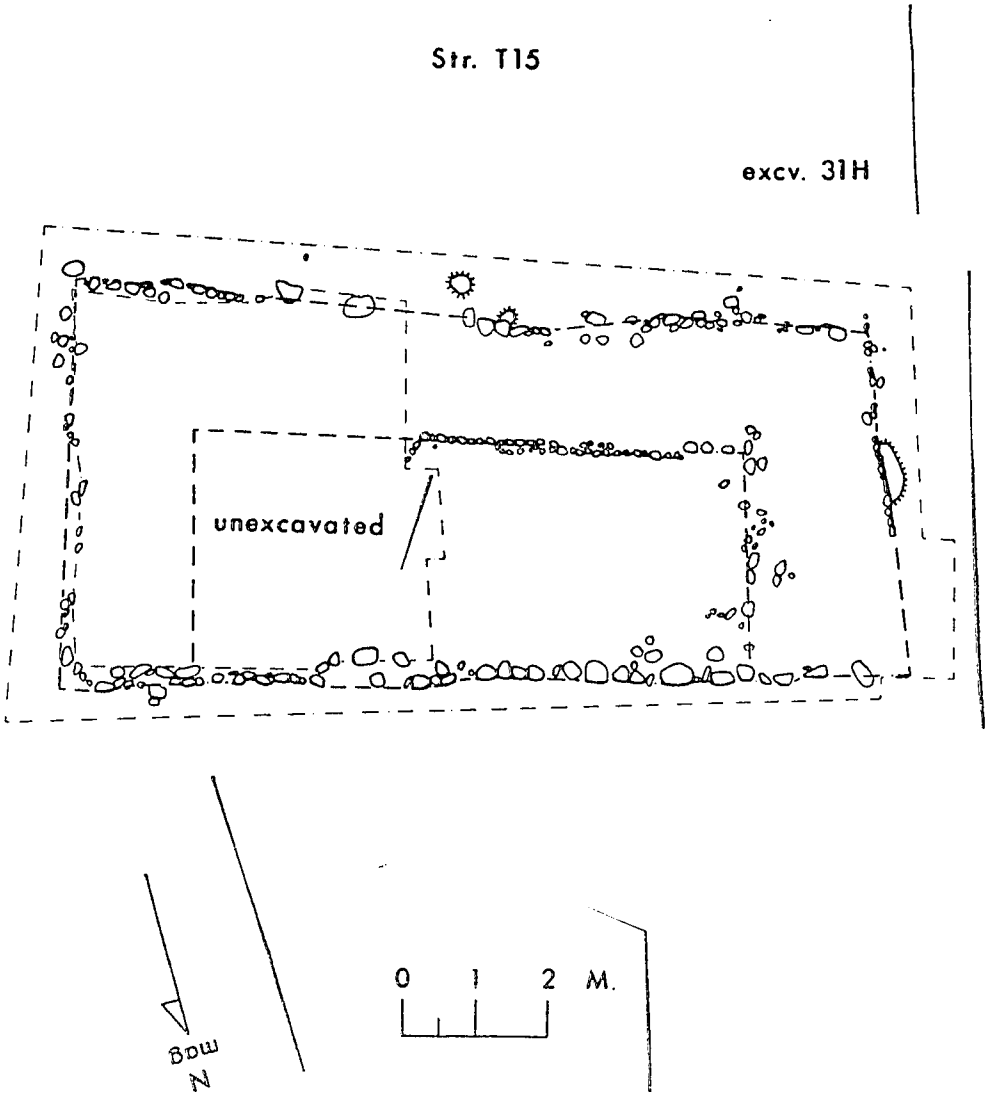


Figure 3-68 Structure T15: Plan.

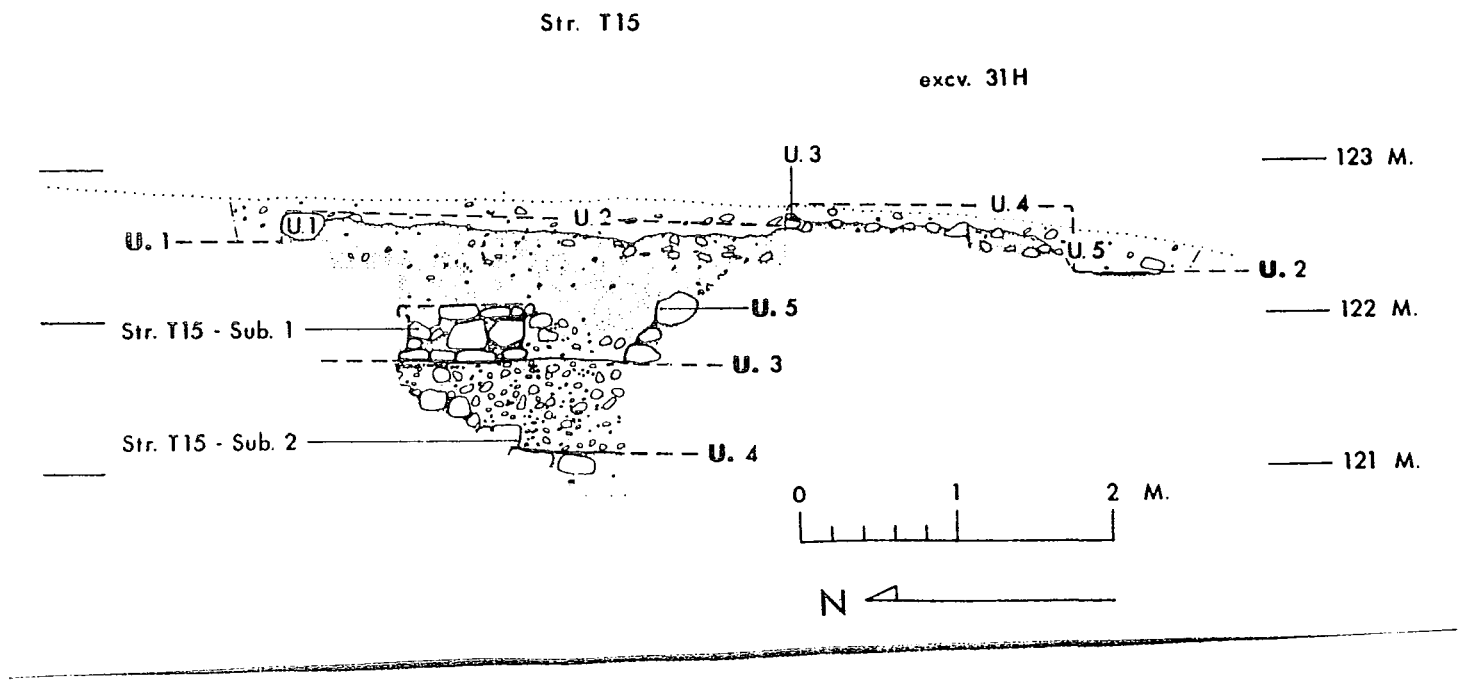


Figure 3-69 Structure T15: Section.

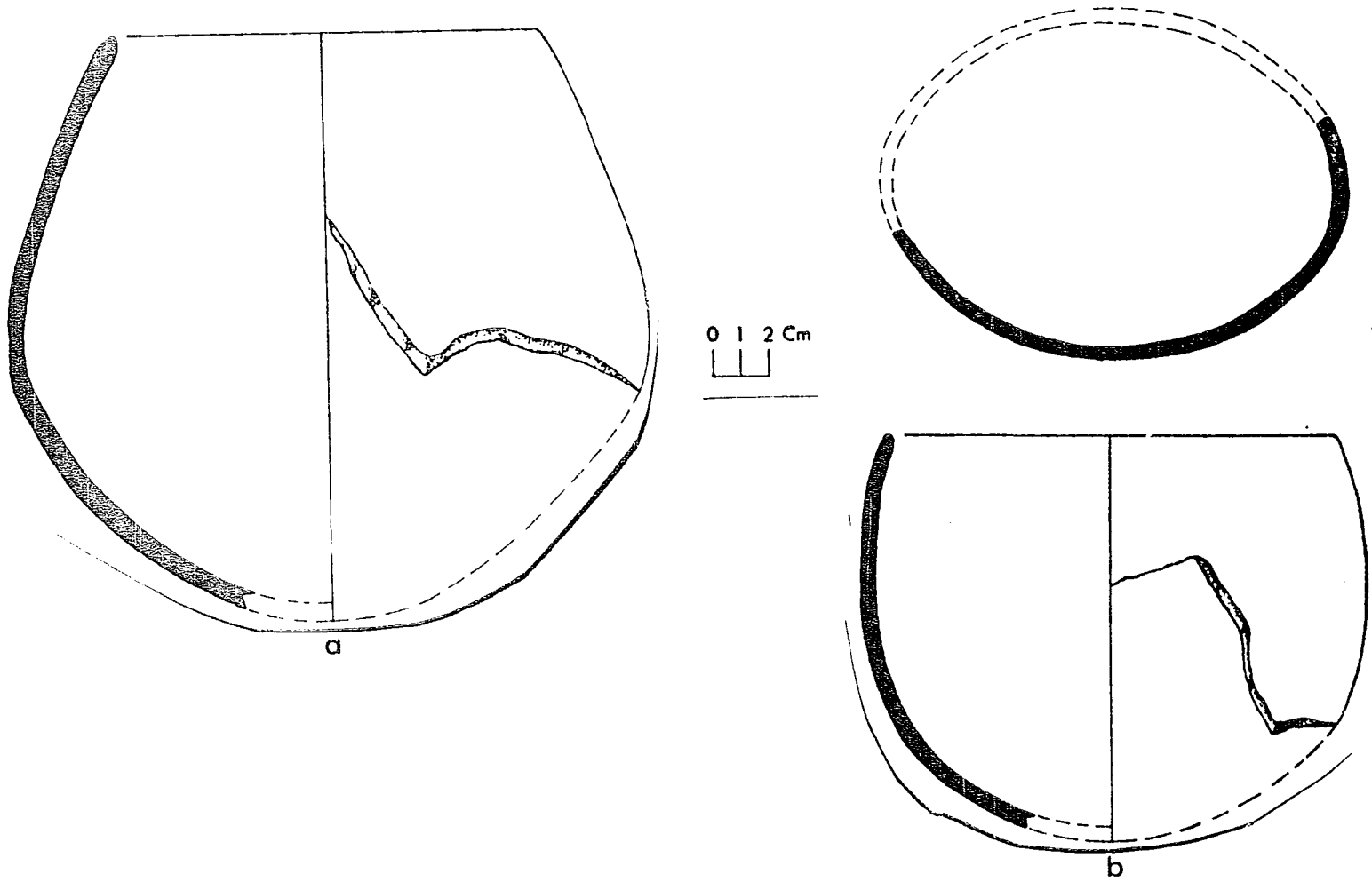


Figure 3-70 Deposit T31H-1: Vessels.

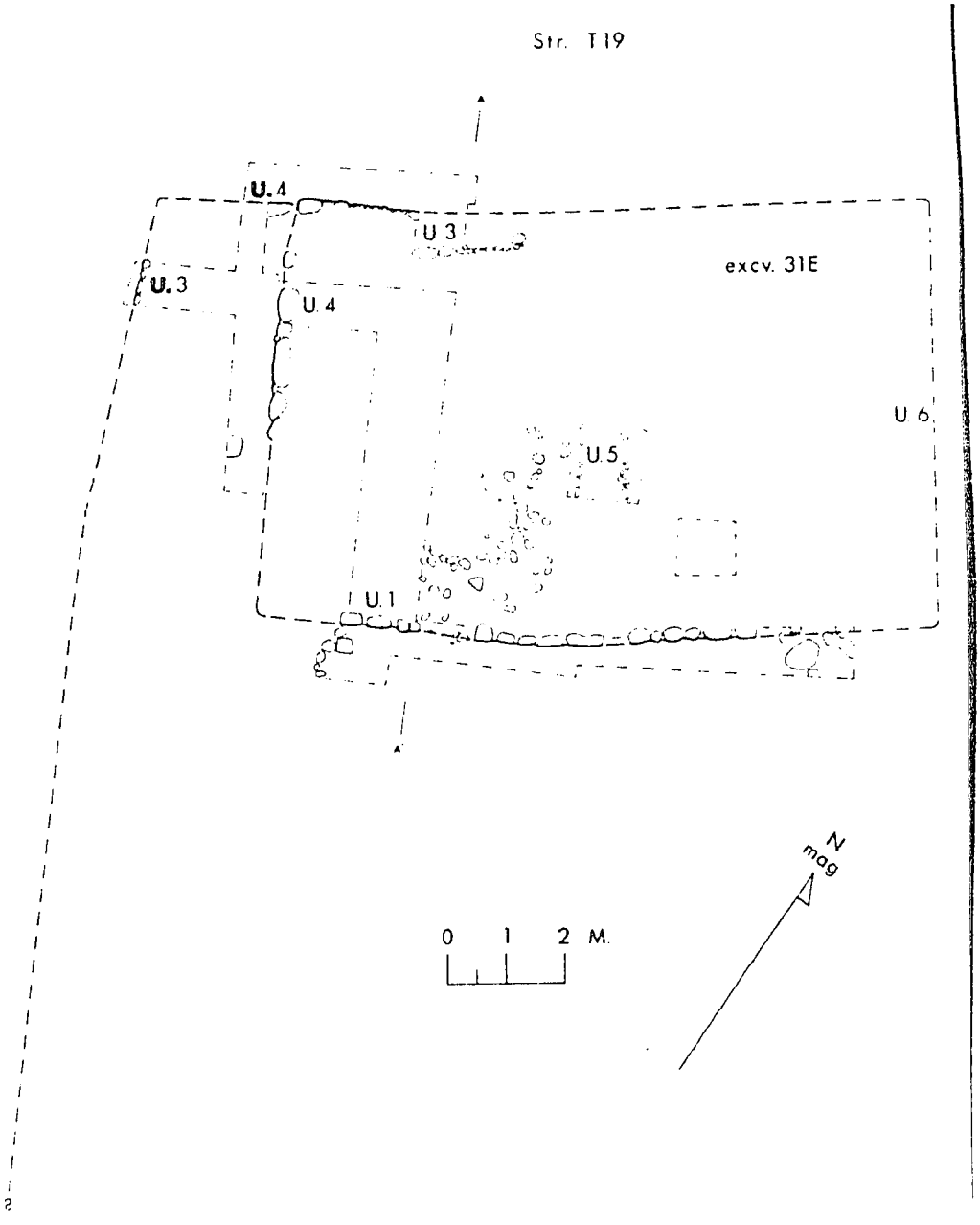


Figure 3-71 Structure T19: Plan.

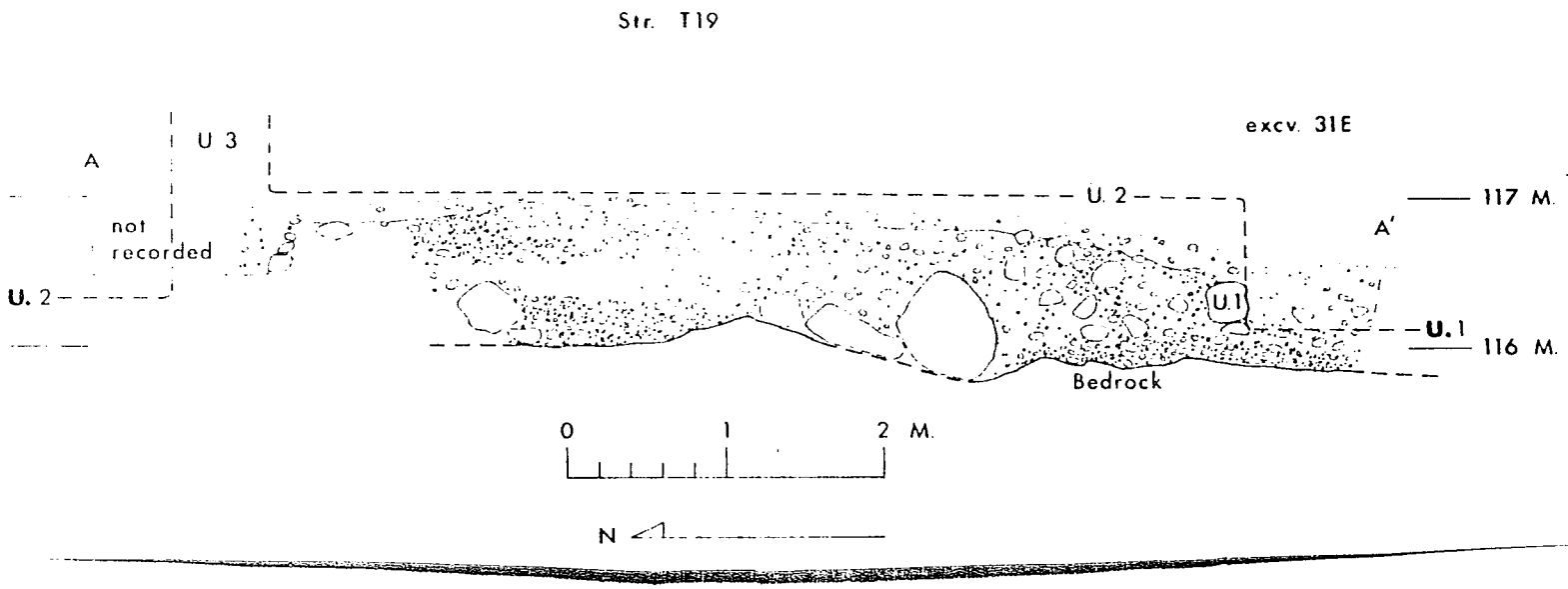


Figure 3-72 Structure T19: Section.

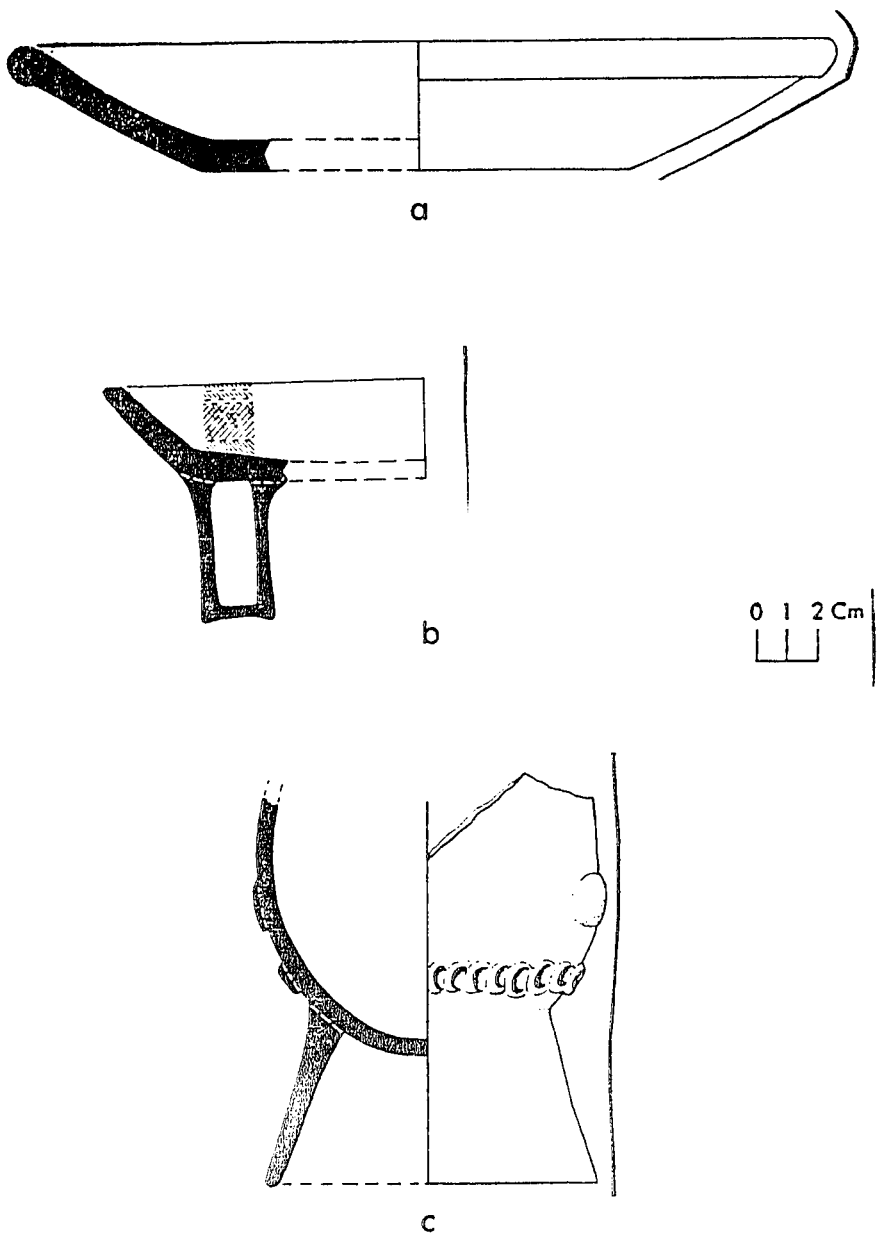


Figure 3-73 Structure T19: Associated Ceramics.

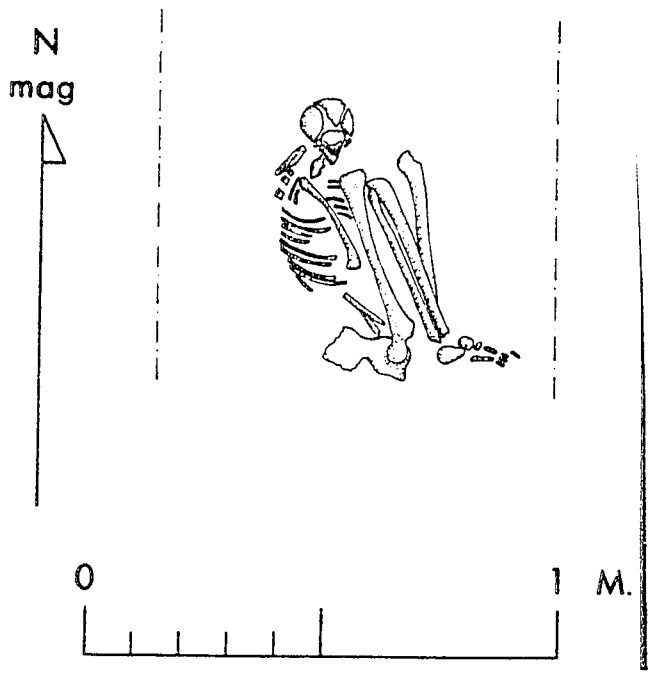


Figure 3-74 Burial T31FF-1: Plan.

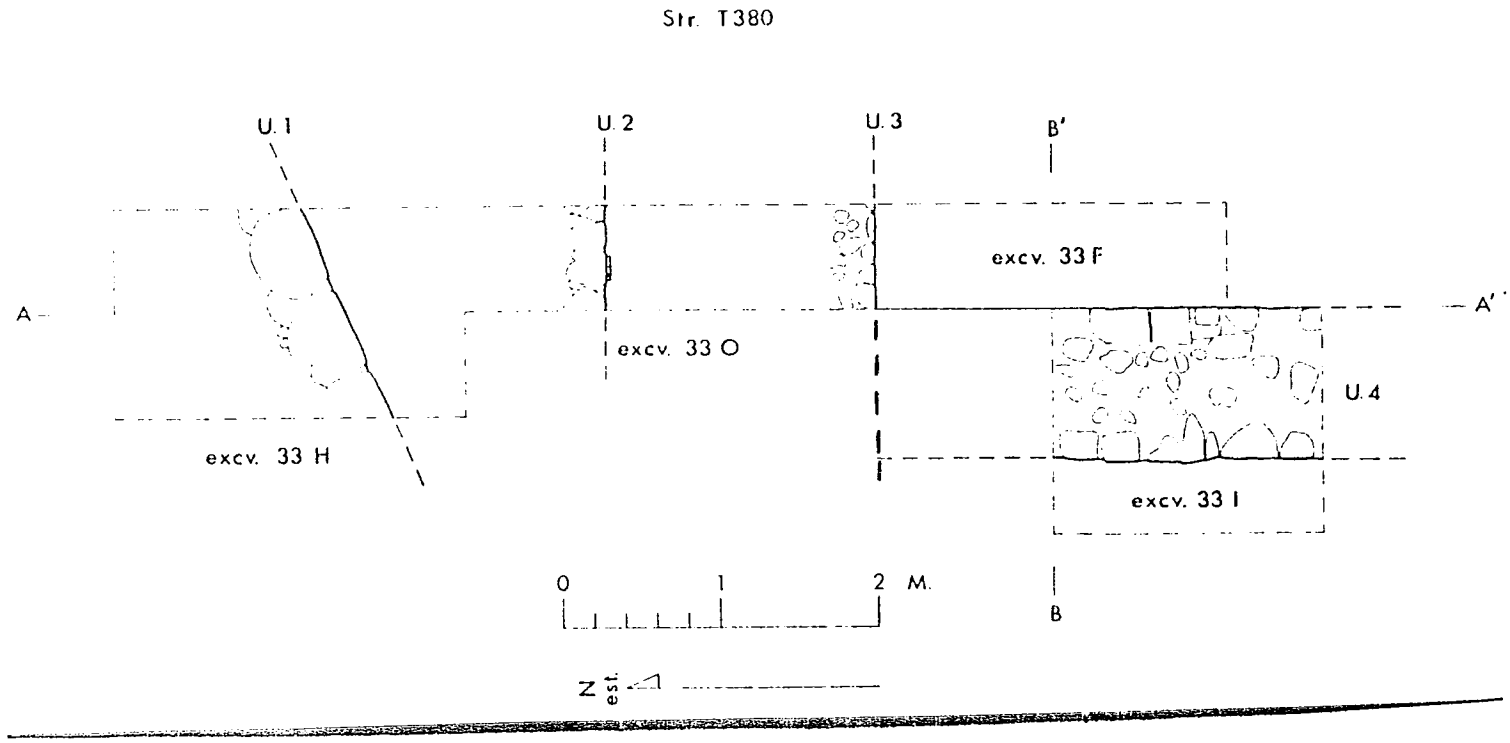


Figure 3-75 Structure T380: Excavation Plan.

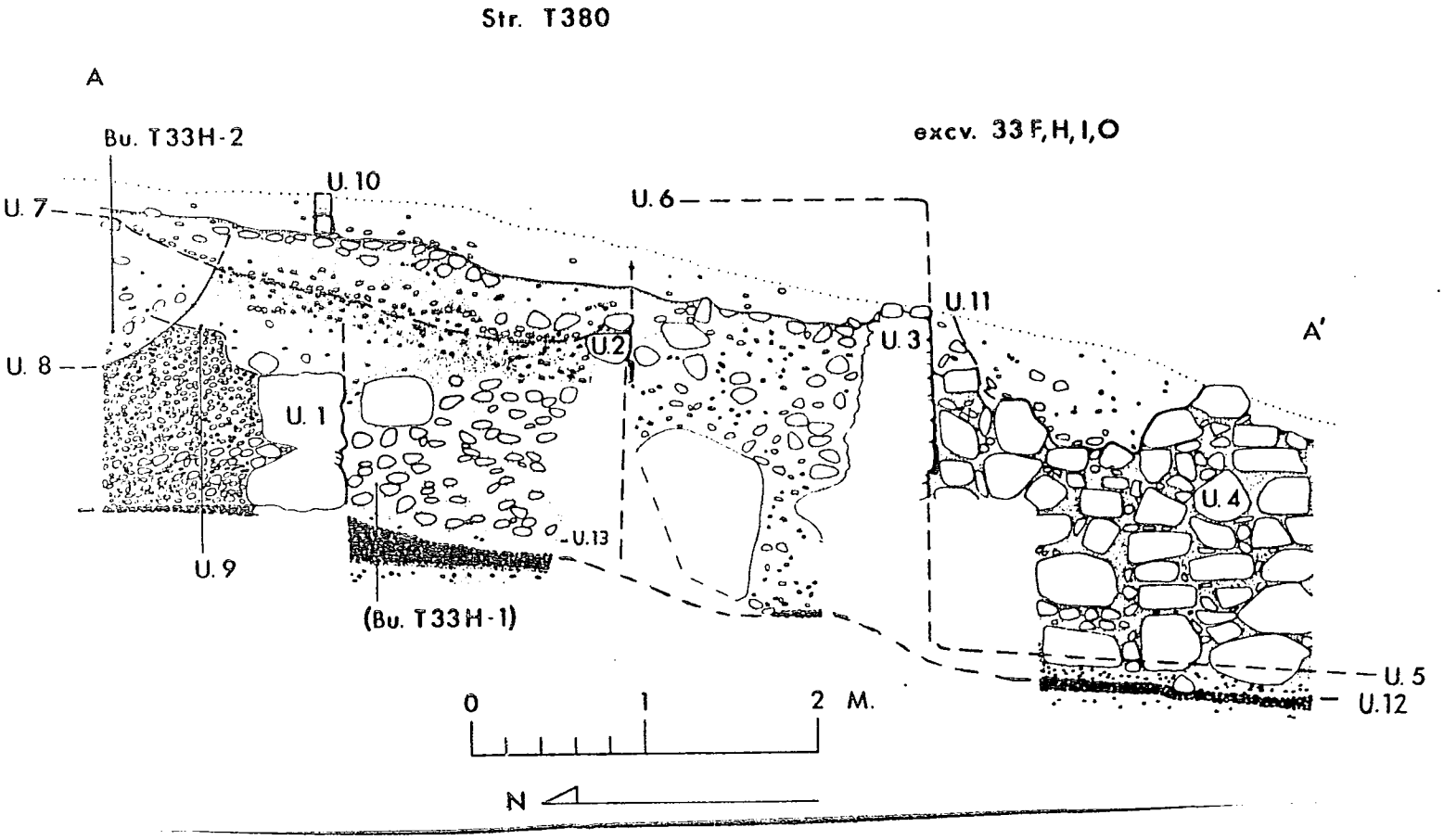


Figure 3-76 Structure T380: Axial Section.

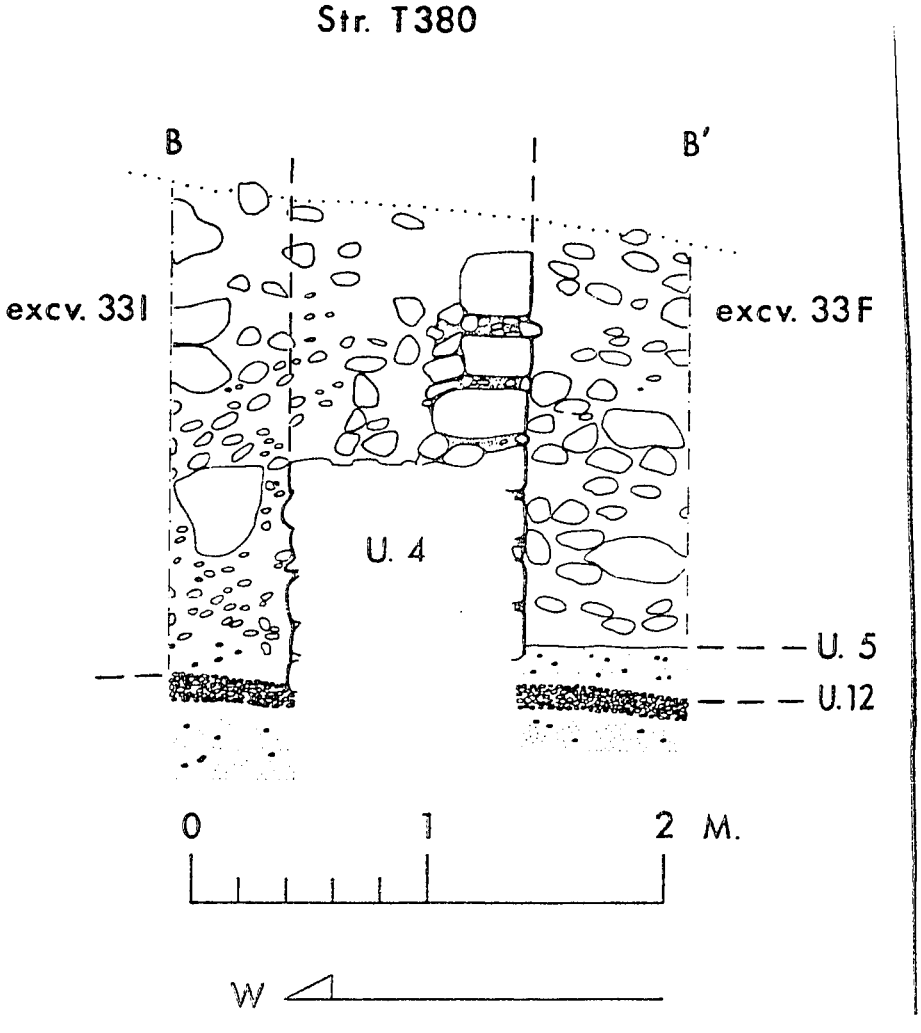


Figure 3-77 Structure T380: Transverse Section.

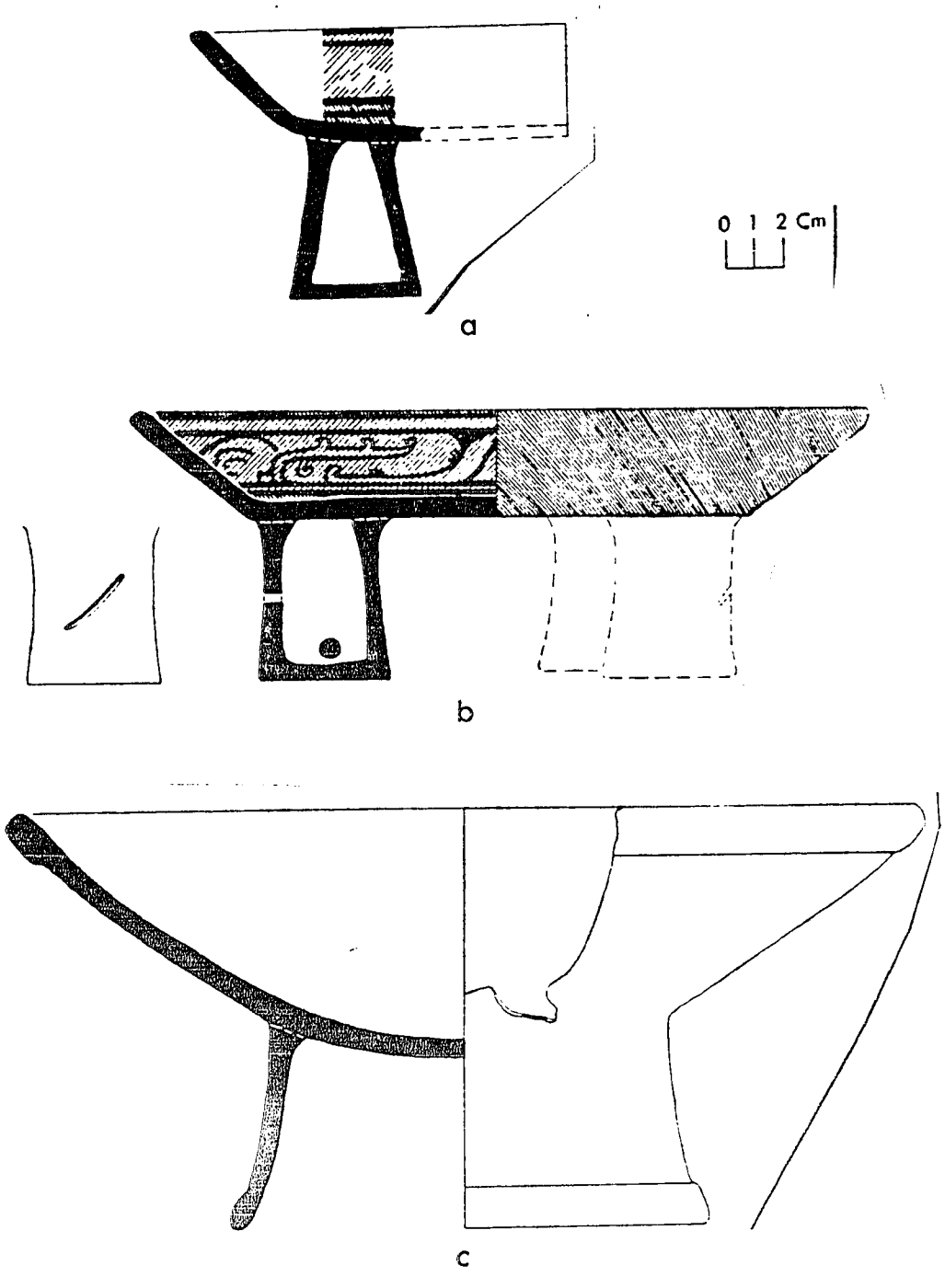


Figure 3-78 Deposit T33H-1: Vessels.

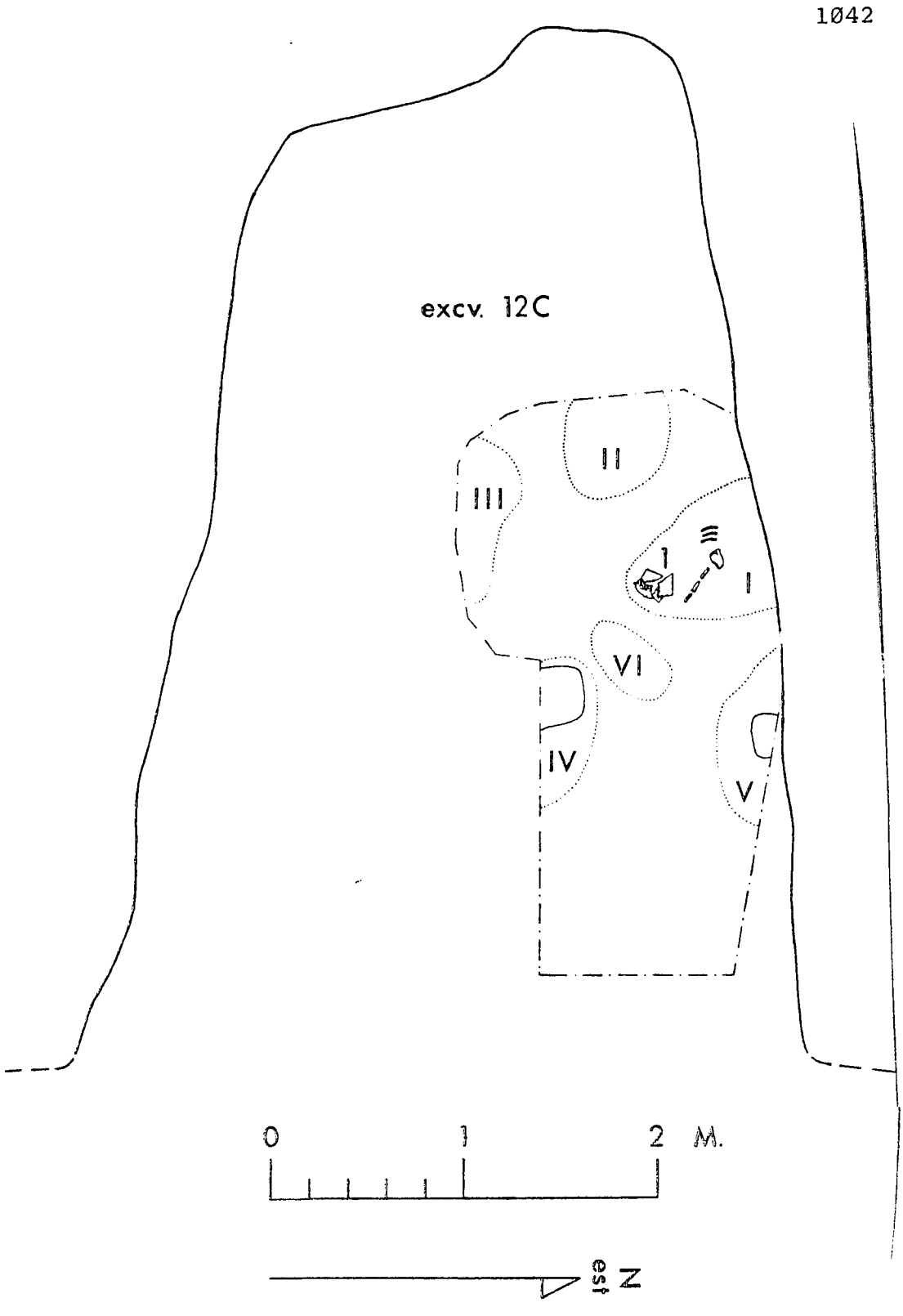


Figure 3-79 Cave of the Wild Pig: Plan.

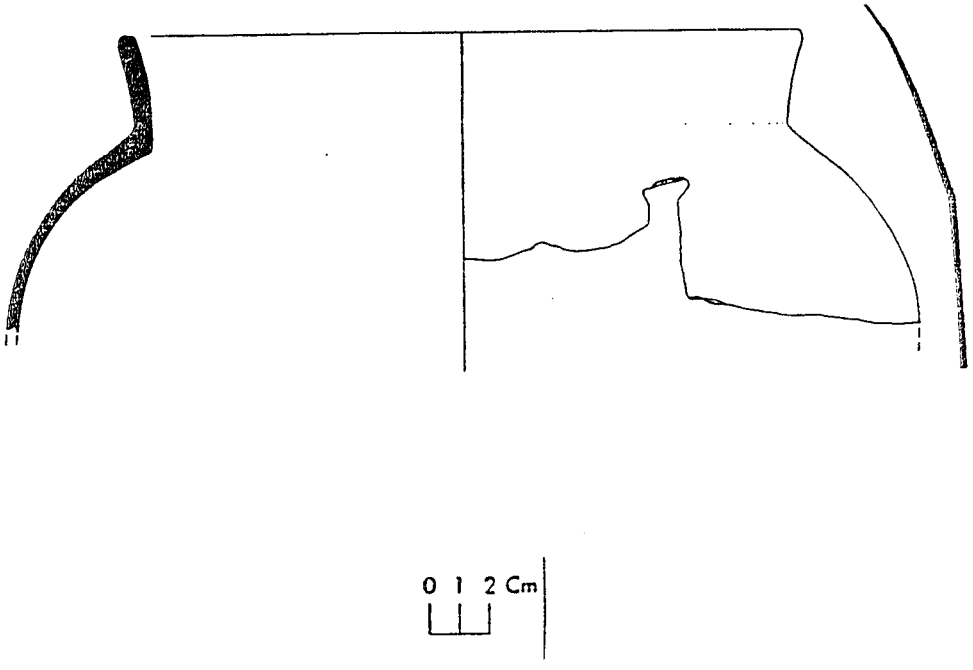


Figure 3-80 Burial T12C-1: Vessel.

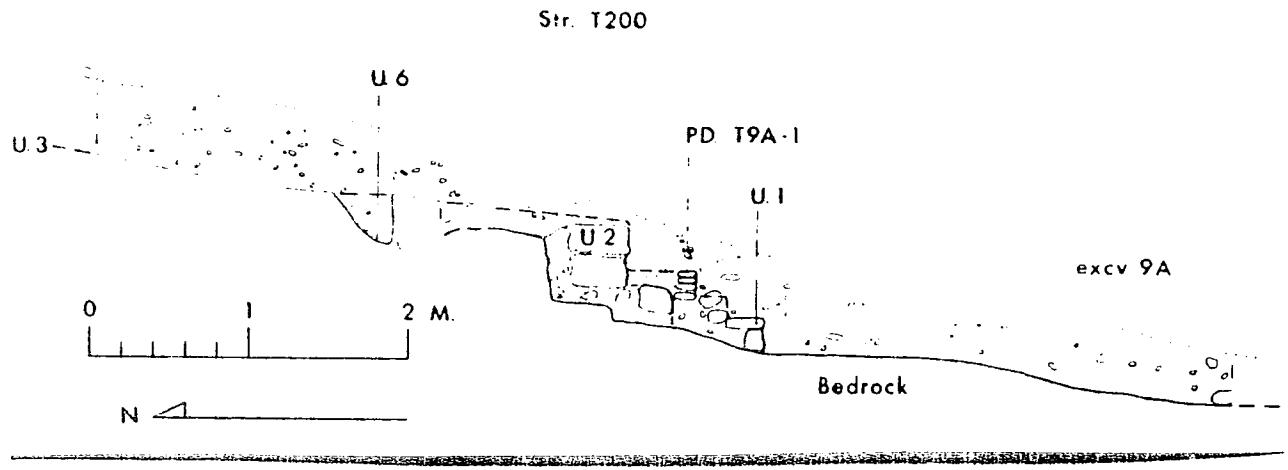


Figure 3-81 Structure T200: Excavation 9A Section.

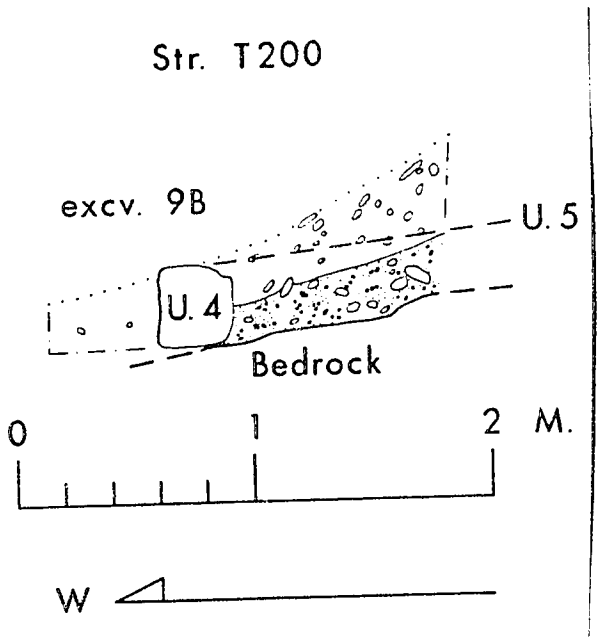


Figure 3-82 Structure T200: Excavation 9B Section.

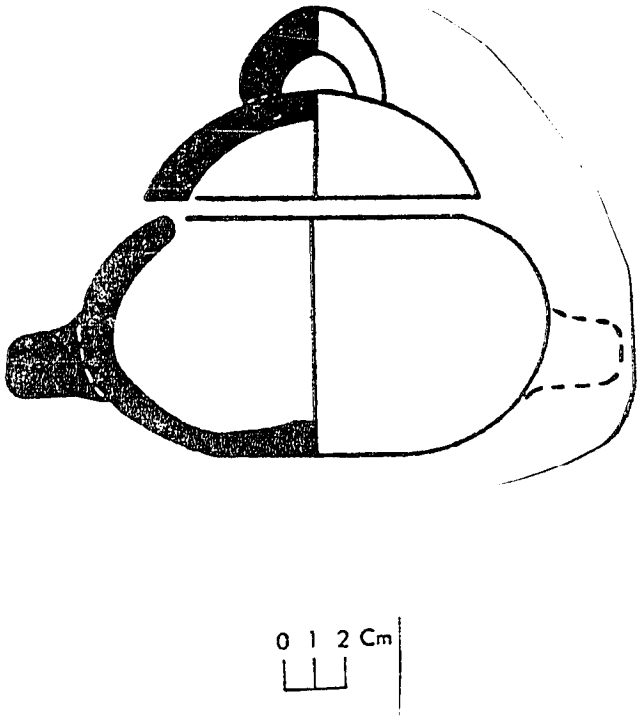


Figure 3-83 Problematic Deposit T9A-1: Vessel.

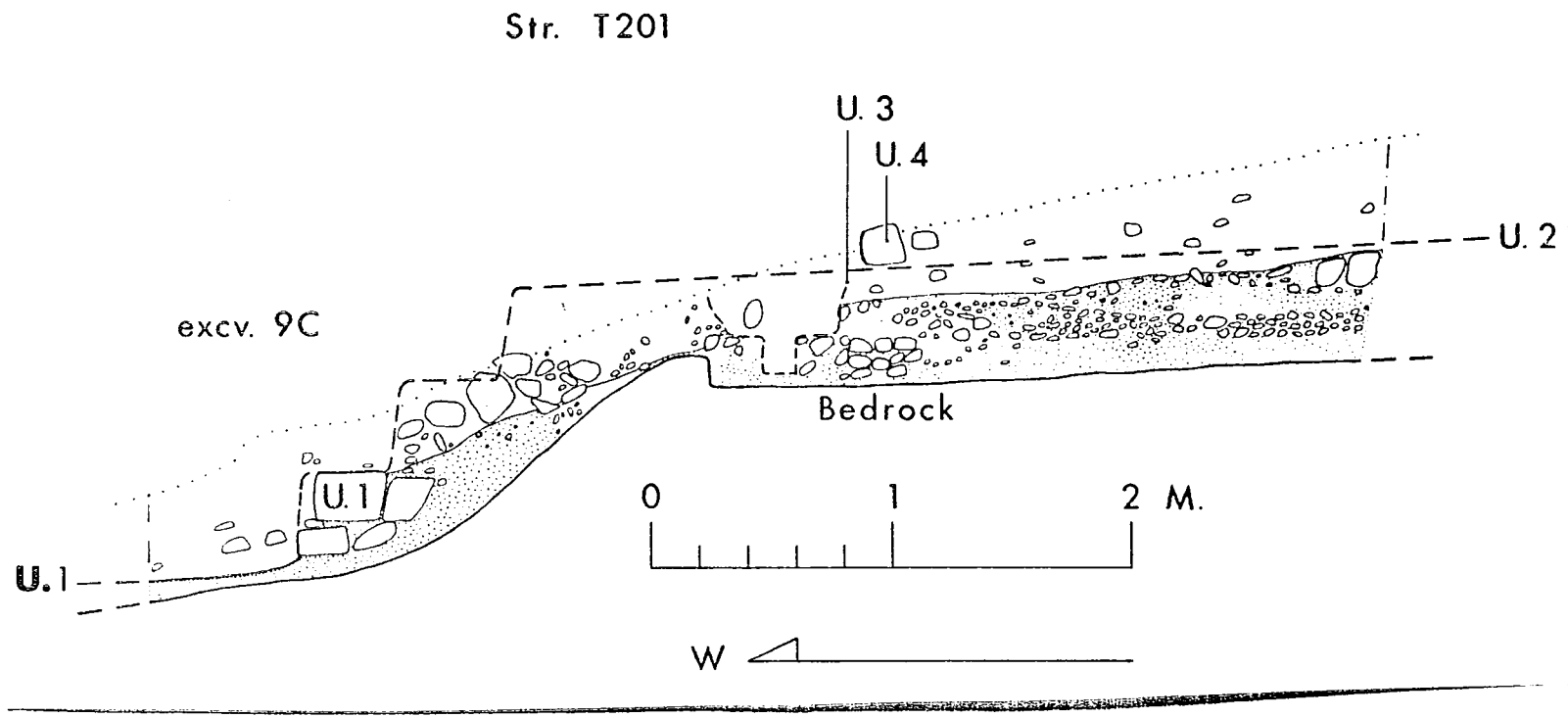


Figure 3-84 Structure T201: Section.

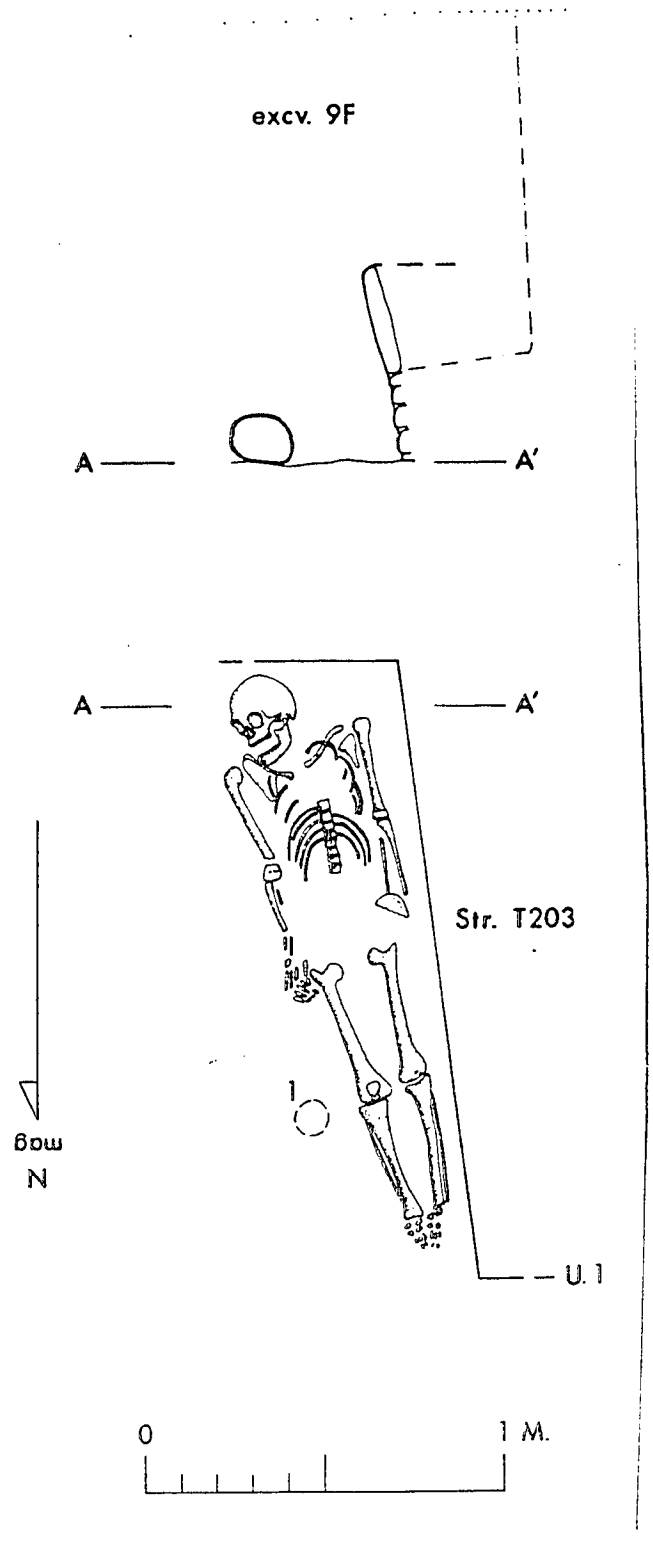


Figure 3-85 Burial T9F-1: Section and Plan.

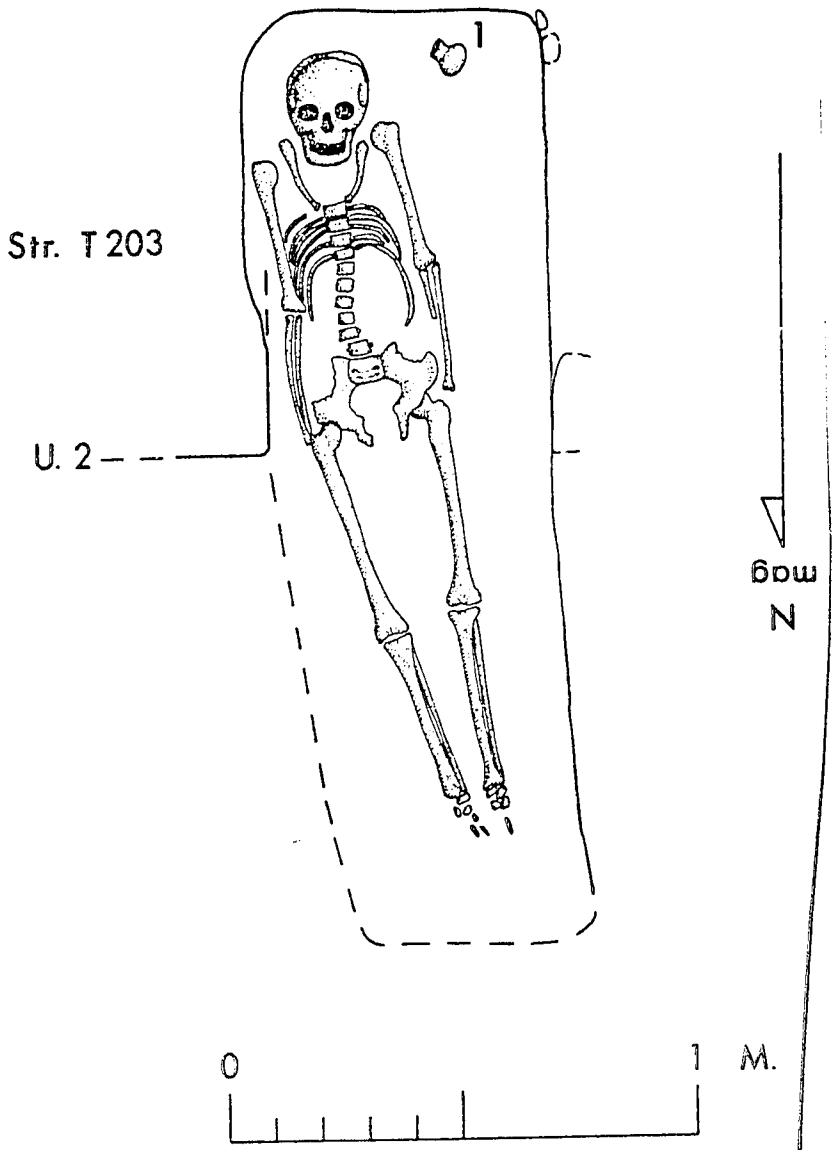


Figure 3-86 Burial T9Q-1: Plan.

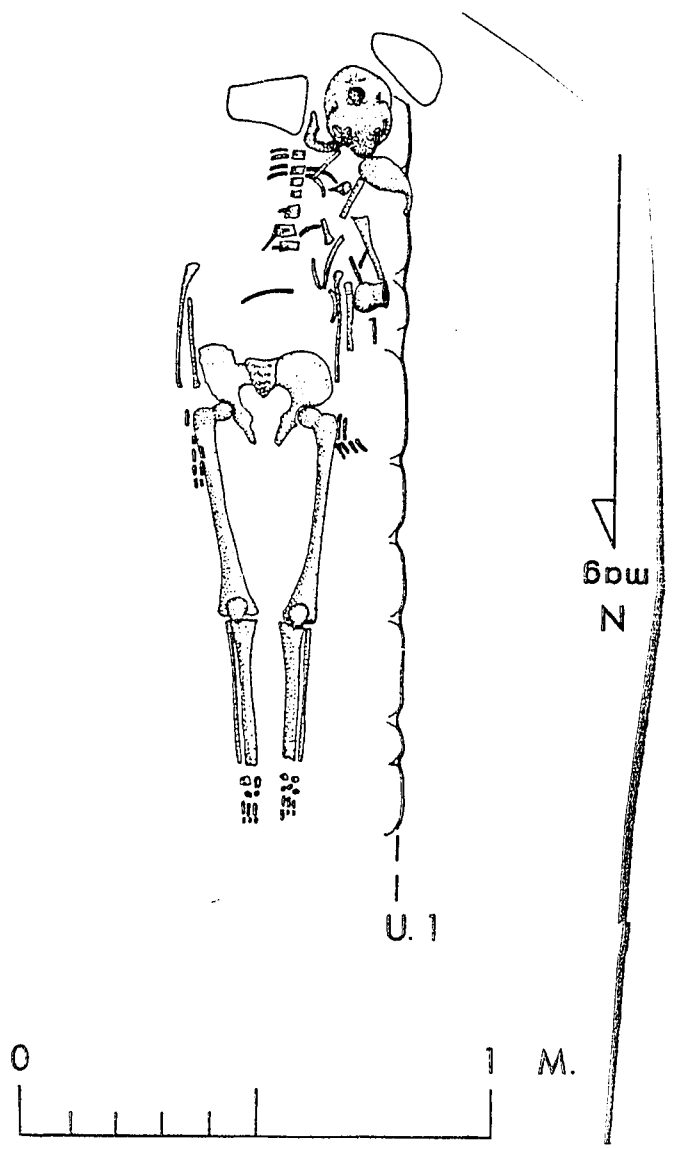


Figure 3-87 Burial T9H-1: Plan.

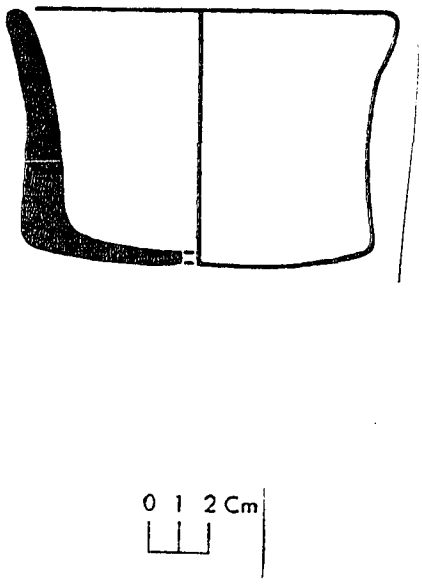


Figure 3-88 Burial T36B-1: Vessel.

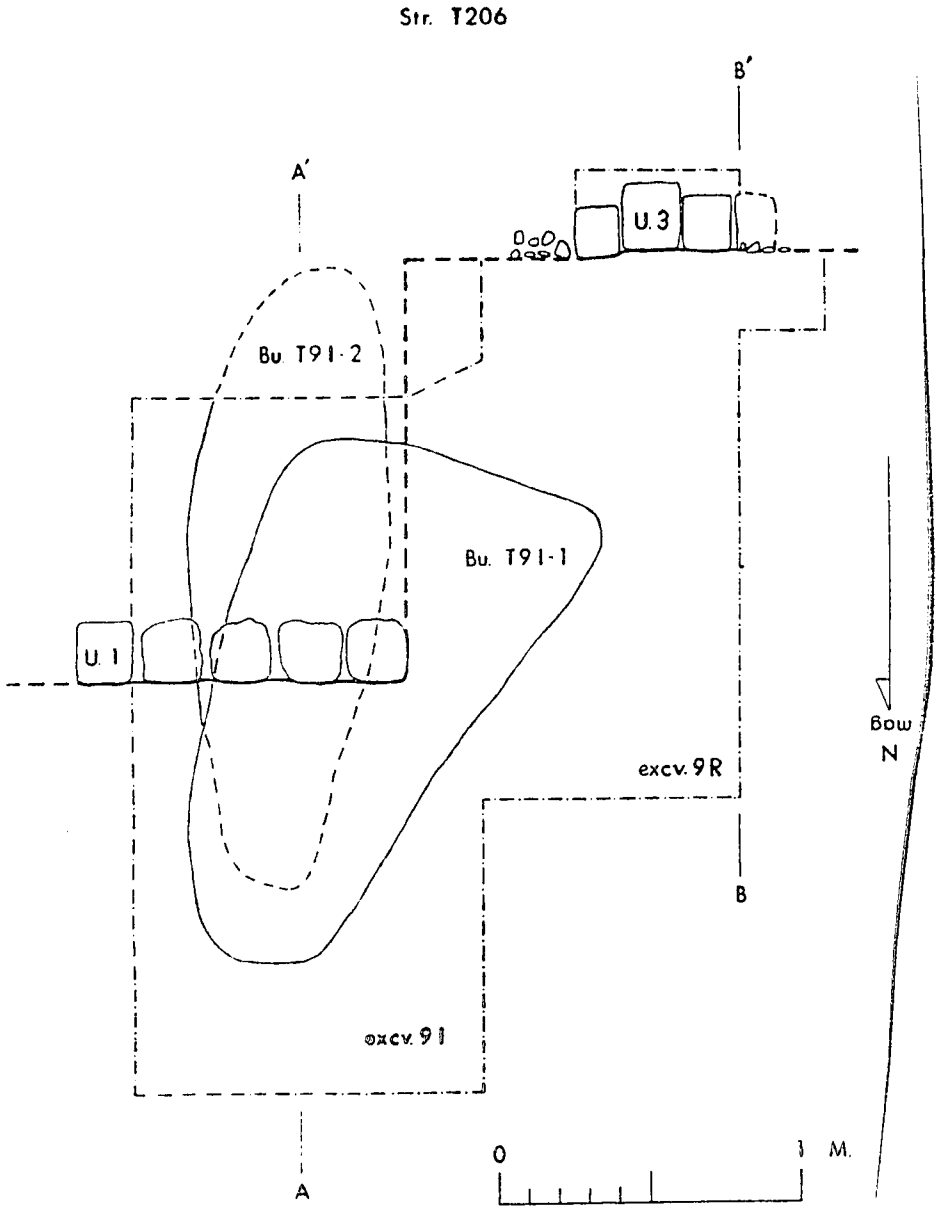


Figure 3-89 Structure T206: Excavations 9I and 9R Plan.

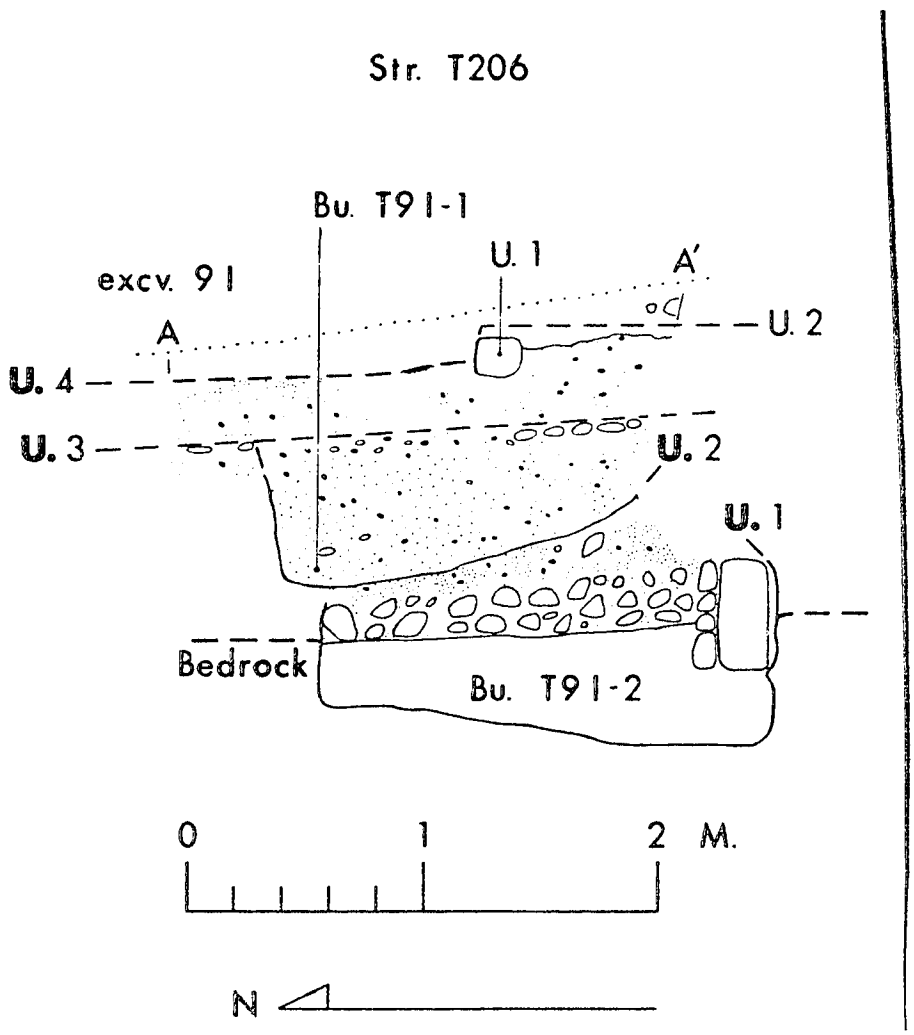


Figure 3-90 Structure T206: Excavation 9I Section.

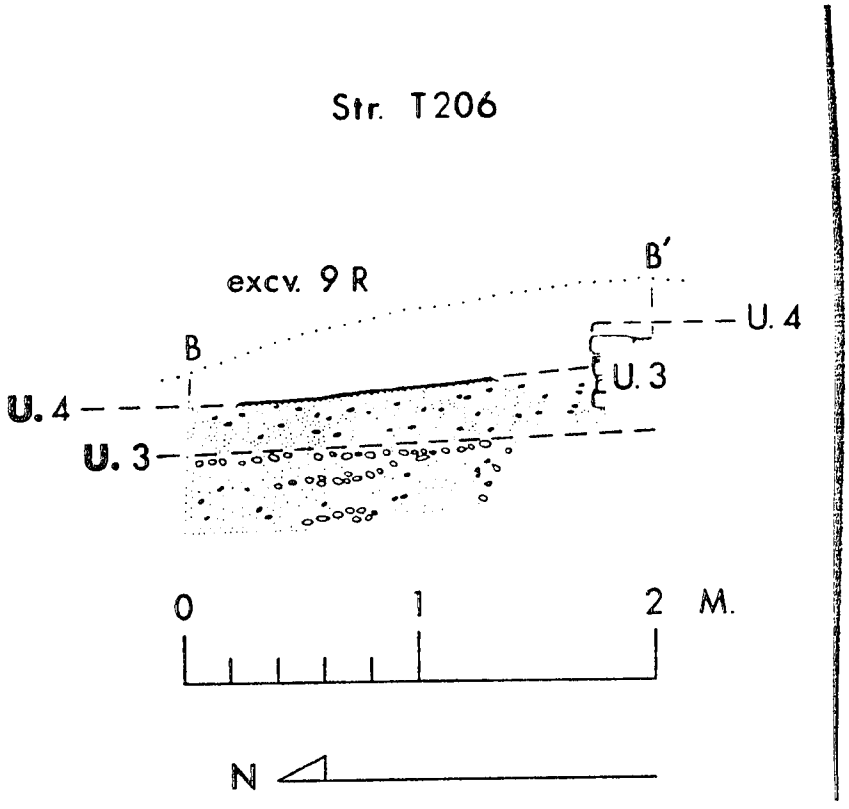


Figure 3-91 Structure T2Ø6: Excavation 9R Section.

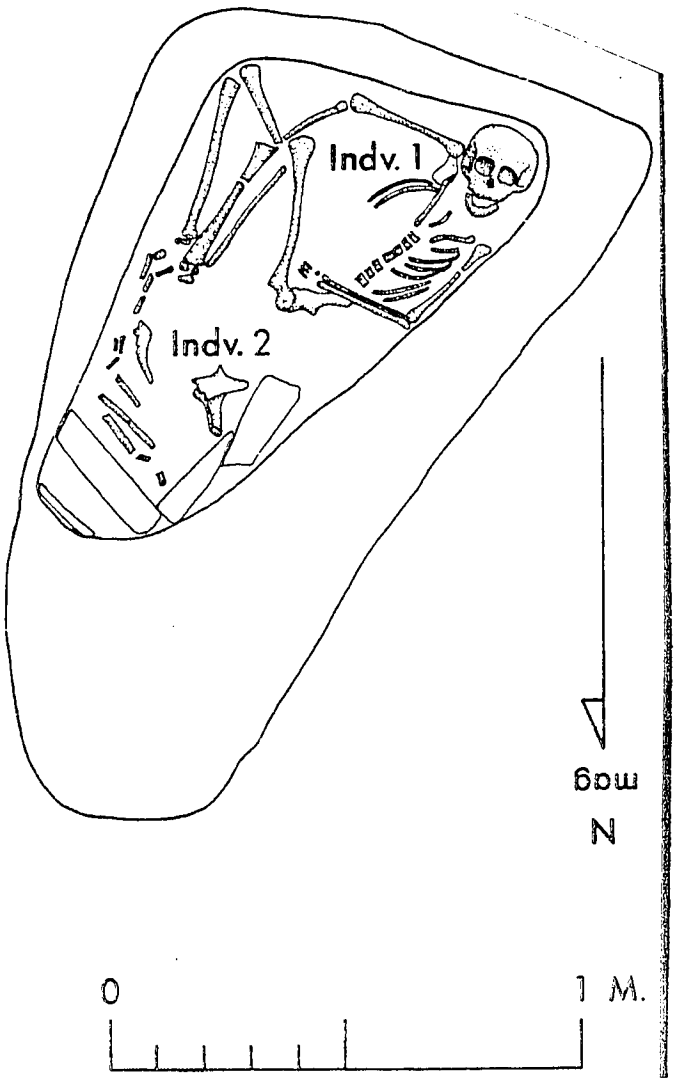


Figure 3-92 Burial T9I-1: Plan.

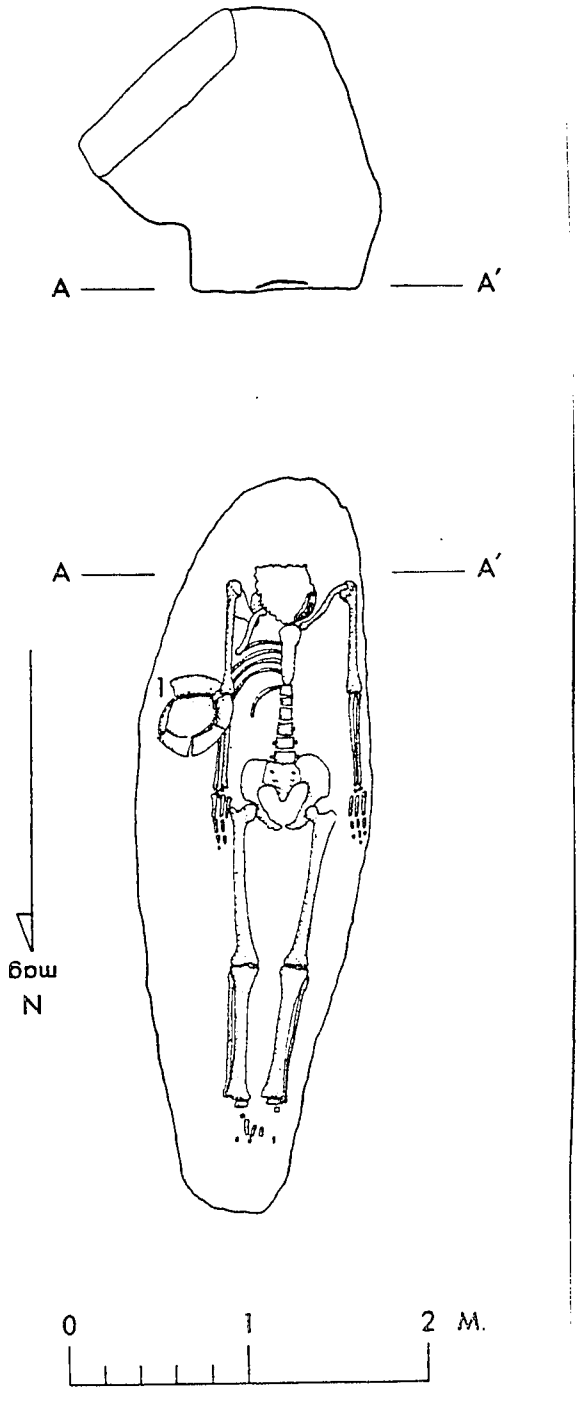


Figure 3-93 Burial T9I-2: Plan.

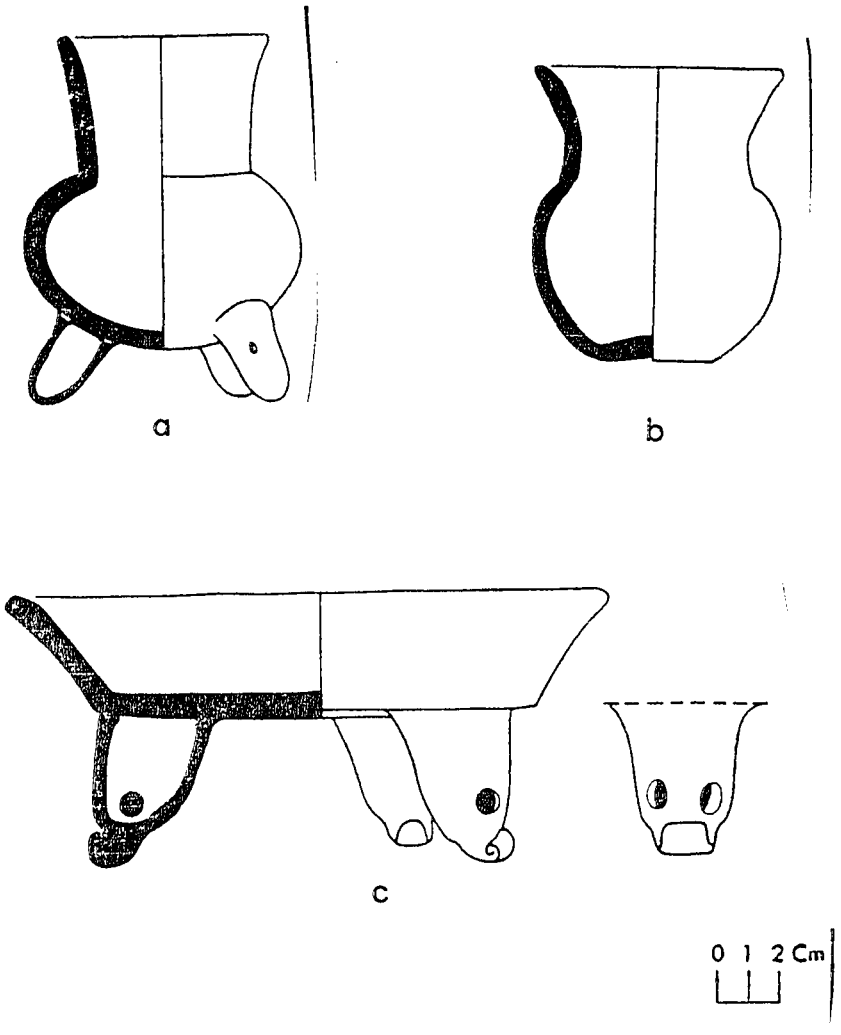


Figure 3-94 Burials T9I-2, T9H-1, and T9F-1: Vessels.

CHAPTER IV

INVESTIGATIONS ON THE ISLANDS OF LAKE PETEN

The islands of Lake Peten (Figure 4-1) were first formally surveyed by Kilmartin (map in Morley 1937-38: Plate 181) during his 1923 survey. Kilmartin (1938: 357) noted that ten islands existed in the lake in the early 1920's, but that of these only Lepet, Santa Barbara, Flores, Hospital, and Grande were not of recent origin. During 1977, the islands of Grande, Jacinto Rodriguez Diaz, Hospital, Piedra Rajada, Santa Barbara, and El Pedregales were visited and mapped by A. Chase, D. Chase, and J. Benyo. A reconaissance of Islote Lepet was also undertaken, but no formal map was produced.

The reasons behind this island survey lay in the ethnohistoric descriptions of the Itza peoples as having occupied five islands in Lago Chaltuna (see A. Chase 1976; Jones, Rice, and Rice 1981; and A. Chase 1982). The ethnohistoric literature (Villagutierre 1701; Means 1917) describes large populations on and around these islands with their capital known as Tayasal, but the archaeological identification of ethnohistoric Tayasal and its island dependencies has always been a problem.

Morley (1937-38: III) assigned the ethnohistorically known Tayasal to the mainland site of that name even though Kilmartin (1938) had specifically shown in his survery that

the mainland could never have been an island. It is likely that Morley realized that this identification was incorrect but, as Cowgill (1963:6) points out, Morley ommitted any evidence in his writings that was contrary to this conclusion. Thompson (1951) was the first person to note that Morley's identification was probably incorrect. After Cowgill (1963) reported his inability to find heavy Postclassic occupation on the Lake Peten islands, Reina (1963) again attempted to place the ethnohistoric Tayasal on the peninsula bearing that name; I. Graham (n.d.) contested this identification.

Because it was obviously difficult to find (or at least identify) evidence of heavy Late Postclassic populations in the Lake Peten area and since the site of Topoxte, occupying five islands in Lake Yaxha, had been formally identified as being Late Postclassic by Bullard (1970, 1973; see also P. Rice 1979), A. Chase (1976) sought to identify Topoxte as Tayasal. The archaeological information that was gathered by the 1971 Tayasal Project supported this tentative interpretation in that the heavy Late Postclassic populations noted in the literture as surrounding Tayasal could not be located on the mainland. Work on the islands in Lake Peten and Lake Quexil in 1977 by the Tayasal Project (which is described in detail here) supports this earlier interpretation (A. Chase 1979, in press). Jones, Rice, and Rice (1981) contested this interpretation based on

ethnohistoric grounds, but did not adequately consider the archaeological data from the Lake Peten region (A. Chase 1982). As presently understood, the Postclassic situation in the central Peten is complex and needs further definition. It is unlikely, however, given the data produced by the Tayasal Project, that a convincing archaeological case for placing ethnohistoric Tayasal in Lake Peten can be made, as the following should demonstrate.

ISLOTE GRANDE

The easternmost island located in the southern arm of Lake Peten was visited and mapped during July 1977 (Figures 4-1 and 4-2). Islote Grande rose some 3.43 m above the 1977 water level and measured approximately 120 m from east to west and 197 m from north to south. The terrain rose more sharply on the northern end of the island than on the more gradually sloping southern side. In July 1977, the island was under heavy growth and extensive bushing was required. A large central platform measuring 35 m by 40 m was cleared. It supported two small structures which rose only about 20 cm above the platform surface. Structure 1 was on the north side of the platform and measured 6 m by 3.5 m; Str. 2 was centered on the east side of the platform and measured 7 m by 4 meters. A lower 34 m by 34 m platform, designated as Islote Grande Str. 3, was located immediately south of the taller central platform. No other evidence of habitation was found nor were any surface sherds collected. The dating

of the Islote Grande constructions, therefore, is unknown.

ISLOTE JACINTO RODRIGUEZ DIAZ

Located midway between Flores and Islote Grande is a small low island which contained a modern habitation when it was mapped in July 1977 (Figures 4-1 and 4-3). Islote Jacinto Rodriguez Diaz had an approximate diameter of 67 m in 1971 and rose 0.99 m above the water level of Lake Peten. Two modern thatch structures were located and mapped, the central one having two covered corner doorways. No Prehistoric cultural remains were noted.

There is some confusion as to the history of the name of this small island. While clearly marked as Islote Jacinto Rodriguez Diaz on current maps of Lake Peten, Borhegyi (1963:17) denoted the former island which forms the base for the modern Flores causeway as "Jacinto Rodriguez Island." Whether Borhegyi was correct and this designation was originally utilized for the now-buried island cannot be stated with certainty as he does not provide a name for the island presently bearing the name "Jacinto Rodriguez Diaz." It may be that the name was reassigned to the smaller island described above upon the disappearance of the original one in the construction of the causeway.

ISLOTE EL HOSPITAL

Between Flores and the modern mainland village of San Miguel is an oval island which measured 65 m in width by 137 m in length in July 1977 (Figures 4-1 and 4-4). Islote El

Hospital rose approximately 2.90 m above the Lake Peten water level. The entire island was crowned with the remains of the relatively modern concrete shell of the hospital building 14 m in width by 94 m in length. A small surface collection of eroded sherds (Lot T50A/1) was recovered for the island, but this material cannot be related to any prehistoric features. The entire shore of Islote Hospital is clogged with modern garbage which has been dumped in the water around the island by the residents of Flores and San Miguel. The island was previously visited by Cowgill (1963:37-38), who made a surface collection of 15 Classic and Postclassic sherds.

PIEDRA RAJADA

A small island, measuring 45 m in length by 23 m in width and located immediately south of the mainland site of Tayasal just off of Punta Trapeche, was mapped in July 1977 (Figures 4-1 and 4-5). Although no formal name was collected for this island in 1977, it is referred to here as "Piedra Rajada," a name provided for it by Jones, Rice, and Rice (1981: Fig. 3). Piedra Rajada contained one rectangular platform (Str. 1) on its summit, which rose to a height of 1.30 m above the water level of Lake Peten. No sherd collections were made for the island.

ISLOTE SANTA BARBARA

Islote Santa Barbara measured some 247 m in length by 114 m in width when it was mapped in 1977 (Figures 4-1 and

4-6). The island is located immediately north of the modern town of San Benito and west of Flores. A modern restaurant and radio station crowned the eastern summit of the island in 1977; most of these modern buildings were of wood with a concrete foundation, but a few champas with dirt floors were located on the eastern side of the island. Broad wooden stairways were also evident on the eastern and northern sides of the island. A government benchmark was located on the western portion of the island above the eastern stairs. The northern shore of the island was abutted by a formal wooden pier.

Fourteen prehistoric constructions were located on the island. Most of these were smaller terraces which had probably supported perishable houses at one time, but a few represented larger and more formal constructions. Santa Barbara Str. 12, which rose 1.75 m above the water level of Lake Peten, capped the western side of a formal rectangular plaza area. The highest part of the island was occupied by a formally constructed platform which had a natural bedrock cliff for its northwest corner. The southeast corner of this platform had been dug into for the placement of a modern wood construction. Santa Barbara Str. 5 was set on the summit of this platform. This construction, which measured 14 m by 13 m and rose about Ø.3 m above the platform, had the highest elevation of the island, 5.1Ø m above the 1977 Lake Peten water level. The radio station

maintained its transmitting tower on this structure.

A surface collection of the island (Lot T50B/1) yielded Preclassic (Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), and Middle (Cocahmut) and possibly Late (early facet Kauil) Postclassic sherds as well as 1 ceramic censer fragment, 1 ceramic end-notched sherd, and 1 unidentified pottery artifact. Cowgill's (1963:38) surface collection of this island also contained Middle Postclassic sherds.

ISLOTES PEDREGALES

Three small islands were located southwest of Islote Santa Barbara and northwest of San Benito (Figures 4-1 and 4-7). These three islands are referred to here as "Islotes Pedregales" although most government maps refer to a single "Islote Pedregal," perhaps indicating that all three of these islands were joined together at some time in the past or that the eastern two were usually submerged. Borhegyi (1963:17) notes that the central and eastern islands were joined together to form a single one known as "San Simeon Island" in the early 1960's. This name was not in use in 1977 nor was there a single island in the vicinty which Borhegyi illustrates. While the easternmost island barely rose above the 1977 Lake Peten water level, the intermediate island rose 1.48 m above the water. This intermediate island contained no cultural features and it is suspected that it was not usually above water; a few scrub bushes grew on this island. The western island, probably the formal

Islote Pedregal (and so identified by Borhegyi 1963:17), supported three identifiable structures on its southern end even though the island only rose 2.Ø9 m above the 1977 water level. These three structures were loosely aligned to form a single group with the lowest structure (Str. 3) being on the western side. Pedregal Strs. 1 and 2 were irregularly shaped and rose to a height of 2.34 to 2.44 m above the water. No surface sherds were encountered on any of the islands, so the dating of the three structure is not known.

ISLOTE LEPET

A brief reconaissance was made of Islote Lepet in July 1977 (Figure 4-1). Areally, Islote Lepet is the largest island in Lake Peten, but it is generally quite low rising no more than 3 m above the water level. The entire island is owned by Sr. Cuch Castillo who maintains a ranch there. Six structures were located on the higher central portion of the island to the west of the Castillo residence. These were all quite low and located about a single plaza area. The northern one is quite long. The eastern one is the tallest and forms a fairly sizeable square platfrom; it was being taken away for fill material in 1977. This eastern mound was fronted by a lower construction on its western side; the latter mound was located directly north of a modern house. A single small squarish structure was located on the southern side of the plaza while two small constructions were located on the plaza's western side. A

surface collection (Lot T5ØC/1) from the southern beach area, from north of Castillo's house, and from the vicinity of the eastern structure yielded what appeared to be eroded Historic Period (late facet Kauil) sherd material as well as 3 flint chips. Luis Fernando Lopez Coronadao, the caretaker of the island, noted that other archaeolgical materials had been encountered on Islote Lepet; the few that could be seen were Classic (Hobo) Period in date.

FLORES

The modern town of Flores (Figures 4-1 and 4-8), the regional capital of the Peten, is built on an island which was extensively occupied in prehistoric times. While the town was originally not joined with the mainland, it is presently connected to the mainland at Santa Elena by a causeway which utilized a smaller island south of Flores for its foundation. This smaller island, of which no trace is now left, was recorded by Guthe in 1921 as having been comprised of a rock outcrop which rose some 1Ø feet above the 1921 water level of the lake; this rock in turn rose 5 and 1/2 feet above the soil which actually formed the island. Borhegyi (1963:17) also illustrated this island. The island now known as Flores was formerly called "Isla de Remedios". Whether it was also known as "Peten Itza" or "Peten Ytza" cannot be stated with certainty (see A. Chase 1982). The island on which Flores sits was referred to as "San Andres" by Borhegyi (1963:16), but it is not known from

where he derived this name.

Earlier work on Flores was carried out by both Guthe (1921) and Cowgill (1963). Guthe (1921:368) noted that "while excavating for a large cistern near the plaza of Flores, the government exposed several floors, many potsherds, and at least one grave. From this work two complete vessels were saved." Guthe described these two vessels in his 1921 journal and also made a sketch of them although their exact context was not provided:

Object 1 (Figure 4-9): Possibly Paybono Black: Variety Unspecified. The first vessel he described was a large black bowl with a direct rim and a squarish lip which he considered to be shaped "like a Pecos Glaze I" and thought was very heavy. The rim diameter of the vessel was 31 cm, the basal diameter was 13.5 cm, the height was 11 cm, and it had a Ø.8 cm wall thickness. The paste of this vessel contained sand temper and was colored a dark gray, but was light at its edges. Guthe felt that this bowl was "obviously" a "cooking vessel."

Object 2 (Figure 4-9): Probably Guacamallo Red-on-Orange: Variety Unspecified. The second vessel was a small tetrapod bowl which was slipped all over ("red like #1 Mound IV"). The bowl had a rim diameter of 15.7 cm and a height of 5.8 cm; the supports were 2.8 cm in height. The four supports were mamiform in shape and contained pellets and frontally slashed vents. The rim of the vessel was

everted and the lip was squarish in profile as well as slipped dark red. The paste was light brown in color and contained a fine sand temper.

Cowgill (1963:1-37) undertook dissertation work on Flores and utilized his two plaza excavations and extensive survey work to tentatively establish Postclassic ceramic trends for the central Peten. Most of these trends have withstood the test of time. At approximately the same time, several teams of divers were probing Lake Peten near Flores for Precolumbian remains; these they successufully found in the area between Flores and San Miguel (Borhegyi 1963). The ceramic vessels that were recovered from within the lake date from the Preclassic to the Postclassic and contained many unusual forms, particularly those dating to the "Protoclassic," Terminal Classic, and Postclassic Periods (Borhegyi 1963:18, 20, 22, 23).

Both excavations that Cowgill undertook on Flores focused on the central town plaza, one on its north side (Test Pit 1) and one on its west side (Test Pit 2). No Postclassic construction was found, although earlier and deeply buried floor constructions and steps or facings were encountered in both of his excavations. Postclassic sherd material was found in the extensive fill which buried these earlier floor levels (1.16 m deep in Test Pit 1 and 0.85 to 1.55 m deep in Test Pit 2), but no Postclassic primary

deposits (aside from possibly the skull caches found in Test Pit 1) were encountered.

Cowgill's (1963: 11-28) Test Pit 1 recovered two deeply buried buildings, comprised of four floor levels, which were dated to the Preclassic Period based on sealed fill sherds. The early construction, his Structure I, comprised one plaster surface, while the later, his Structure II, had had its original surface replastered twice. No other formal constructions were uncovered above these plastered levels. However, a pit, representing either a posthole or a secondary burial, pierced all three Structure II surfaces no earlier than the Late Classic Period based on sherds within it. Two other pits cut through the fill matrix overlying the Preclassic buildings and also pierced the uppermost resurfacing of Structure II; each of these pits contained a skull which rested directly on the surface of the building's first resurfacing. The skull burials were presumably deposited during the Postclassic Period although the level from which all three cuts had been made could not be ascertained. The dirt matrix above the Preclassic constructions contained a mixture of Preclassic, Classic, and Postclassic (Early, Middle, and possibly Late although no diagnostic material for the Late Postclassic was noted) pottery. The uppermost 60 cm of fill in Test Pit 1 revealed recent artifacts, indicative of the construction of modern Flores.

The second test pit dug by Cowgill (1963: 28 - 36) produced a plastered floor at a depth of 155 cm; this surface probably dated to the Late Classic Period based on fill sherds. Although evidence of construction activity (a probable floor and sascab fill blocks), probably of Late Classic date, was found above this flooring, it had been extensively disturbed. The matrices directly above the Classic Period constructions appear to have dated to the Early and Middle Postclassic Periods based on pottery. The recovered sherd frequencies from the excavated levels of Test Pit 2 indicated that Augustine Red may have temporally preceded Paxacaman Red. While common in Test Pit 1, no Tachis Red or censerware was recovered from the second investigation (Cowgill 1963:35). As in Test Pit 1, the upper matrix contained recent materials.

Cowgill (1963:46) noted that much of his material from Flores may come from "temple contexts" as it (specifically from Test Pit 1) was unusual in containing higher concentrations of effigy incensarios and Tachis Red ceramics than were found elsewhere in his survey (specifically San Miguel). The difference between the Flores ceramics and those from the mainland is especially apparent in the 1977 Tayasal Project collections; not only are there more of the rare decorated Postclassic types (effigy and polychrome) represented on Flores, but much of the recovered ceramic material appears to date to the earlier part of the

Postclassic Period. Cowgill also (1963:36) noted that a Postclassic Period burial accompanied by either an Augustine Red or Paxcaman Red tripod vessel had been recovered in the northwest part of the island.

Seven different investigations were undertaken on Flores in 1977. Excavations, however, were not conducted as the research permit from the Guatemalan government did not provide for this. Two of the investigations, however, were undertaken in conjunction with construction excavations, by recording stratigraphic information and collecting associated sherds. In all, over 3,500 sherds were collected on Flores; most of these are of Postclassic date. While this collection is only rarely from known contexts, it is important because of the range of materials which it represents. In all but one case, the 1977 investigations focused on areas outside of the central plaza. A survey was also made of all the extant vacant terrain on the island of Flores in order to determine possible future excavation locales.

Excavation 43A

During reconaissance of the island, ongoing construction work under the direction of Ernesto Estrada M. was encountered in the northwestern portion of the island, on the south side of Calle Union and almost exactly centered between Callejon El Remolino to the east and Callejon Tayazal to the west. A new foundation was being laid for a

building and this had involved the removal of a large amount of overburden as well as the excavation of several contruction trenches for the building. An east-west trench, designated excv. 43A, was 6.1 m south of Calle Union on its western side and 6.9 m south of the road on its eastern side, and was open upon our arrival (see Figures 4-8 and 4-10). Excavation 43A measured 4.5 m from east to west and 0.8 m wide; it was drawn and several collections were made from its section wall. A general collection of sherds and artifacts was also made for this vicinity.

Three formal floor levels (U. 1, U. 2, U. 3) were evident in the section; all of these had been pierced by a north-south wall trench (U. 4) which had been filled with concrete shortly before our arrival. The upper two floors were comprised of many pebbles in a white limestone matrix. Both U. 2 and U. 3 capped dark fill matrices containing much refuse; U. 3 was in turn overlain by the same kind of matrix, suggesting that another higher surface may have once existed. The lowest floor level (U. 1) was about 18 cm thick and consisted of finely crushed limestone with only a few large pebbles within it. It rested directly on a soft brownish-gray sandy matrix. Material from below U. 1 and within this sandy matrix was collected as Lot T43A/3 and included 4 unidentified bone fragments, 1 flint chip, and Early (early facet Chilcob) and Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic sherd material. Other artifactual material (Lot

T43A/2), collected by the construction workers and said to have originated from below U. 1, included 1 flint chip and a large amount of Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds along with a few Preclassic (Kax) ones. Lot T43A/4 was assigned for a Paxcaman Red (Cocahmut) scroll foot from above U. 1 and below U. 2 in a dark brown mud-dirt matrix which had obviously contained many sherds and bone debris. A general lot (T43A/1) for artifactual material from this construction locus, but of unknown context, yielded abundant Postclassic (mostly early facet Chilcob and Cocahmut, but also possibly early facet Kauil) ceramics and included unusual forms and decorated pieces including elaborately decorated fine orange and one possible piece of Tachis Red; also included in this lot were 5 flint chips, 12 fragmentary obsidian blades, 2 obsidian chips, 3 unworked shells, 3Ø unidentified bone fragments (1 of which was burnt), 1 metate fragment, 1 notched stone, 4 ceramic notched sherds, 1 fragment of a rounded sherd, and 3 ceramic censer fragments. When the 3 censer fragments are compared to a total of over 1ØØØ sherds, the general lack of this kind of material in this locus is quite notable and may be significant.

The dating of all the construction activity in the excv. 43A locus is clearly Middle Postclassic or later in date (i.e., recent Historic Period). It is suspected that much of the construction activity visible in excv. 43A dates

to the recent Historic Period in spite of the lack of notably Historic artifacts as other Historic Period houses existed on this site at one time.

Investigation 43B

Investigation 43B was assigned for material collected by local inhabitants from the recent construction excavations near the front of Flores church on the eastern side of the central plaza. Information provided by Miguel Orrego (personal communication 1977 and 1979), who had been present during the excavations, had already established that bedrock lay about 1 m below the ground surface in the vicinity of the church and that no large structural platforms had been encountered. He did, however, note that several plain stelae and two carved ones had been recovered during this construction activity and that at least two of these stelae had been recovered on their sides in the back room of a low structure that had been located beneath the church.

One of the carved stela exhibited the lower part of a walking, sandled figure carrying a handbag. The upper part of this stone was not recovered, but it is clear, on stylistic grounds, that the stone was of Postclassic date. Although first reported as being of Late Postclassic date (H. Ball 1976: 2), it is, in fact, more similar to carvings of Middle Postclassic date found at Amapa in Western Mexico (Meighan 1976: Fig. 15) and may share some resemblances to

Postclassic carvings from the east coast of Yucatan (see Sabloff and Rathje 1973, but not for dating as there is no context on these assumed late stones) or from Campeche (Proskouriakoff 1958: 157). The second carved stela recovered in these investigations is complete and has been drawn by Ian Graham. It depicts a diving figure, possibly holding incense, in profile; he is flanked by diving birds (or possibly turkeys) and is accompanied by a glyphic text comprised of Chichen Itza - style glyphs (A. Chase in press). It is likely that this monument dates to the Early Postclassic Period. The dating of both of these monuments is consistent with the abundant Early and Middle Postclassic sherds which have been recovered from Flores. The plain monuments recovered from the church construction activity presently rest on the north side of the Flores church. Neither the exact context(s) for these monuments nor the associated artifactual materials are known.

A few Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds (Lot T43B/1) were collected from the north side of the Flores church and serve indirectly to corroborate the dating derived from the two carved stelae. Two other artifacts can be definitely ascribed to the church construction activities; one of these artifacts is a ceramic rounded and perforated sherd of uncertain date while the other is a complete censer.

Object 1 (Figure 4-11): Special: Modeled Censer. An almost complete pedestal-based, flaring-walled, vase-shaped

censer with bolstered rims and banded fillet applique at both the basal break and the exterior rim flare was collected from the Flores church excavations and was in the possession of Amelia de Martinez in 1977. The vessel had a rim diameter of 16.8 cm, a basal diameter of 13.8 cm, a height of 17.6 cm, and a Ø.7 cm wall thickness. No detailed color or paste readings could be made. The interior, however, had a white wash near the rim and was blackened in it lower part, possibly from burning. The exterior of the censer, besides the two horizontal 1.1 and 1.3 cm thick fillet bands, had a blue wash over a white stucco wash. This censer has no illustrated counterparts, but is similar to Cehac-Hunacti Composite or Thul Applique Type censers from Mayapan (R. Smith 1971: Fig. 31a, b, c, bb).

Investigations 43C, 43D, and 43E

Three surface collections were made from different parts of Flores. An extensive surface collection was made from Callejon Tayazal (Lot T43C/1) and contained Preclassic (Kax), Early Classic (Yaxcheel), and Postclassic (early facet Chilcob and Cocahmut) sherds as well as 1 ceramic figurine fragment, 1 partial obsidian blade, and 1 ceramic censer fragment. Although there is no context on these materials, they minimally served to date the long Flores occupation - unless the case can be made that these copious materials were imported. Lot T43D/1 was assigned for a Late Classic figurine head that had been found on the northeast

corner formed by the junction of Calle Union and Callejon Tayazal. Lot T43E/1 was assigned for Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds that were collected from the street south of Avenida 2 de Julio de 1954 between Calle de 3Ø de Junio and the street to its east; this lot also included 1 ceramic censer earplug, 1 ceramic pellet, and 1 partial obsidian blade.

Excavation 43F

Excavation 43F was located in an interior patio of the Liberia Cultural on the corner of the streets south of Avenida 2 de Julio de 1954 and east of Calle 3Ø de Junio on land belonging to Jose Castellanos. Unfortunately, the excavation had been filled in before it could be recorded. The materials which were collected from the locus after the fact, however, included primarily Early (early facet Chilcob) and Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic pottery; three unslipped sherds of Late (possibly late facet Kauil) Postclassic or recent Historic date were included among the 427 sherds; one ceramic pellet was also recovered from this locus. All of this material had originally come from a 3 m square by 3m deep excavation to place a septic tank; none of the collections are stratified. At least one olla burial of a child was recovered in this local; the piece of the olla which was given to the project appeared to be Late Postclassic in date. Jose Castellanos noted that the excavation had produced 5 skeletons, all in stone crypts; 2

of these were adults and were children. The children had all been placed in ollas in "niches" formed from specially cut stone. All of these burials were noted to have occurred in the sand underlying the black earth at the bottom of the excavation.

Excavation 43G

An open and recently dug pit for a septic tank was located during reconaissance in the inner courtyeard of land belonging to Sr. Gonzalo Mendez on the corner of Callejon El Rosario and Avenida Santa Ana (see Figures 4-8 and 4-12). Permission was gained from the owner to both draw this excavation and to gather extensive collections from it. Although the better pieces had already been removed during the course of digging, a sizeable collection of Postclassic (early facet Chilcob and Cocahmut) ceramics was made which included incised and polychromed pieces; additionally, a private collection that had been made of material collected during the excavation contained a complete and tanged censer hand (to be attached to the end of a stick ?) as well as a Mixtec - style incensario (Figure 4-13). The workers who had dug the pit noted that two whole painted vessels had been recovered from the excavation; these could not be located for recording.

The recorded stratigraphy of excv. 43G is very complex and involved extensive modifications, filling-in, and demolitions (see Figures 4-12). Like excv. 43A, most of the

fill matrices were composed of a dark brown mud. The underlying sandy level was not reached at a depth of 2.8 meters. The earliest construction activity that could be identified was a step-up (U. 1) which was covered by a plastered surface (U. 2 and U. 1). Unit 1 was later covered over by a new floor surface (U. 3). This new plaster surface (U. 3) was in turn cut through (U. 4), possibly for the placement of a deposit, at the time of the building of a new facing (U. 5), which was perpendicular to the earlier facing (U. 1). Unit 5 was abutted by a new plaster floor (U. 7) and, then, was later buried beneath two successive floors (U. 8 and U. 9). Unit 8 may have been a construction surface rather than a formal floor. A hole (U. 6) in the southeast corner of excv. 43G, possibly for a deposit and containing a dry stone fill, was possibly sealed by U. 9 or was intrusive through this surface. Two cuts (U. 10 and U. 11) were definitely made through this final surface, for reasons unknown. Unit 11 appears to have been cut from some higher, unknown level. The earlier constructions were then buried beneath over a meter of fill, possibly for some formal building or platform; no upper surface for this fill could be located, but a cut (U. 12), which had been filled with sandy soil had been made into this underlying matrix. A final cut (U. 13), which contained a "nest" of pomacia shells, was in turn cut through the matrix filling U. 12. All of this comparatively more recent activity was in turn

over 20 cm below the upper ground surface which served as the flooring for the Mendez' inner courtyard.

Three lots were collected from the sides of the section walls. Lot T43G/4 was assigned to material from beneath U. 2 north of U. 1 and included 1 flint chip and only Early (Hoxchunchan) and Late Classic (Pakoc) sherds, minimally dating this earliest construction to the Late Classic Period. Material from within U. 4 and below U. 5, U. 9, U. 10, and U. 6 was collected as Lot T43G/3 and contained Early (Hoxchunchan) and Late (Pakoc and possibly Hobo) Classic sherds, again dating this as no earlier than the Late Classic, but offering no secure indication of Postclassic construction. Material in the section walls from above the earlier constructions, but beneath U. 12 was collected as Lot T43G/2 and yielded 2 pomacia shells, 1 partial obsidian blade, and Early (early facet Chilcob) and Middle (Cocahmut) Postclassic sherds. The substantial raising of this part of Flores may then be dated minimally to the Middle Postclassic Period. The material in the section walls indicates that the ceramics deposited in this upper matrix were from primary refuse and redeposited in this fill; many fits could be made from among the few sherds picked out of the section walls. A general lot (T43G/1) was assigned for material lying outside of and around excv. 43G. Lot T43G/1 contained Early Classic (Hoxchunchan), Late Classic (Pakoc and early facet Hobo), Terminal Classic (late

facet Hobo), Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob), and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherds; among these were many unusual finewares. Artifactual material in Lot T43G/1 included 20 partial obsidian blades, 1 ceramic figurine fragment, 1 flint chip, 1 granite rounded stone, 1 water-worn obsidian chip, 1 obsidian core, 2 unidentified bone fragments, 1 piece of tortoise shell, 8 ceramic censer fragments, and 1 ceramic canine pendant.

Summary of the Flores Investigations

The investigations undertaken in 1977 at Flores complement the earlier ones undertaken by Cowgill (1963) and suggest that further controlled excavation on this heavily populated island would undoubtly produce plentiful Postclassic materials. They also suggest that an untouched, pristine locus containing Postclassic stratigraphy may be difficult to locate because of the continuous and intensive occupation of the island in the late Historic Period and because of the major effect that this habitation has had on the disturbance of earlier occupation levels (as demonstrated in both the 1959 and 1977 investigations).

In general, the recovered Postclassic materials from Flores not only point to its pre-eminence in the Early and Middle Postclassic Period, but also point to its having been a special locale during this date. This can specifically be seen in the prominence of censerware on the island as compared to the Tayasal Peninsula and in the presence of

many Postclassic finewares not found elsewhere on the mainland. Cowgill (1963:62-64) has also suggested that the western island in Lake Sacpuy may have evinced a similar ceremonial aspect during the Postclassic based on the high proportion of censerware recovered on it. Although the dating of the Lake Sacpuy materials within the Postclassic cannot be inferred with certainty, the presence of a high proportion of Augustine Red pottery there makes it likely that such activity was taking place during the Early Postclassic Period. It may be hypothesized that the similar, archaeologically recognizable, ceremonial aspect of Flores, while extant during the Early Postclassic, may have acheived a regional scope during the Middle Postclassic.

Based on the recovered archaeological data, it may also be suggested that the ceremonial aspect of Flores may have been at least partially replaced in the Late Postclassic by the use of a different locale. The postulated shift of this special locale is based on both temporal and spatial data. While there is a general lack of Late Postclassic materials in the Lake Peten area, there is also a general lack censerwares and other unusual fineware pottery after the Middle Postclassic Period. Especially notable is the lack of effigy censerware, seemingly prevalent to the east of Lake Peten. While occupation on Flores may have partially spanned the Middle - Late Postclassic Period, the associated artifacts are not as elaborate as those associated with the

Early - Middle Postclassic occupation of the island. As elaborate artifacts of presumed Late Postclassic date are known from elsewhere in the Peten, it is postulated that the ceremonial locale which succeeded Flores may have been Topoxte in Lake Yaxha and Nima in Lake Peten.

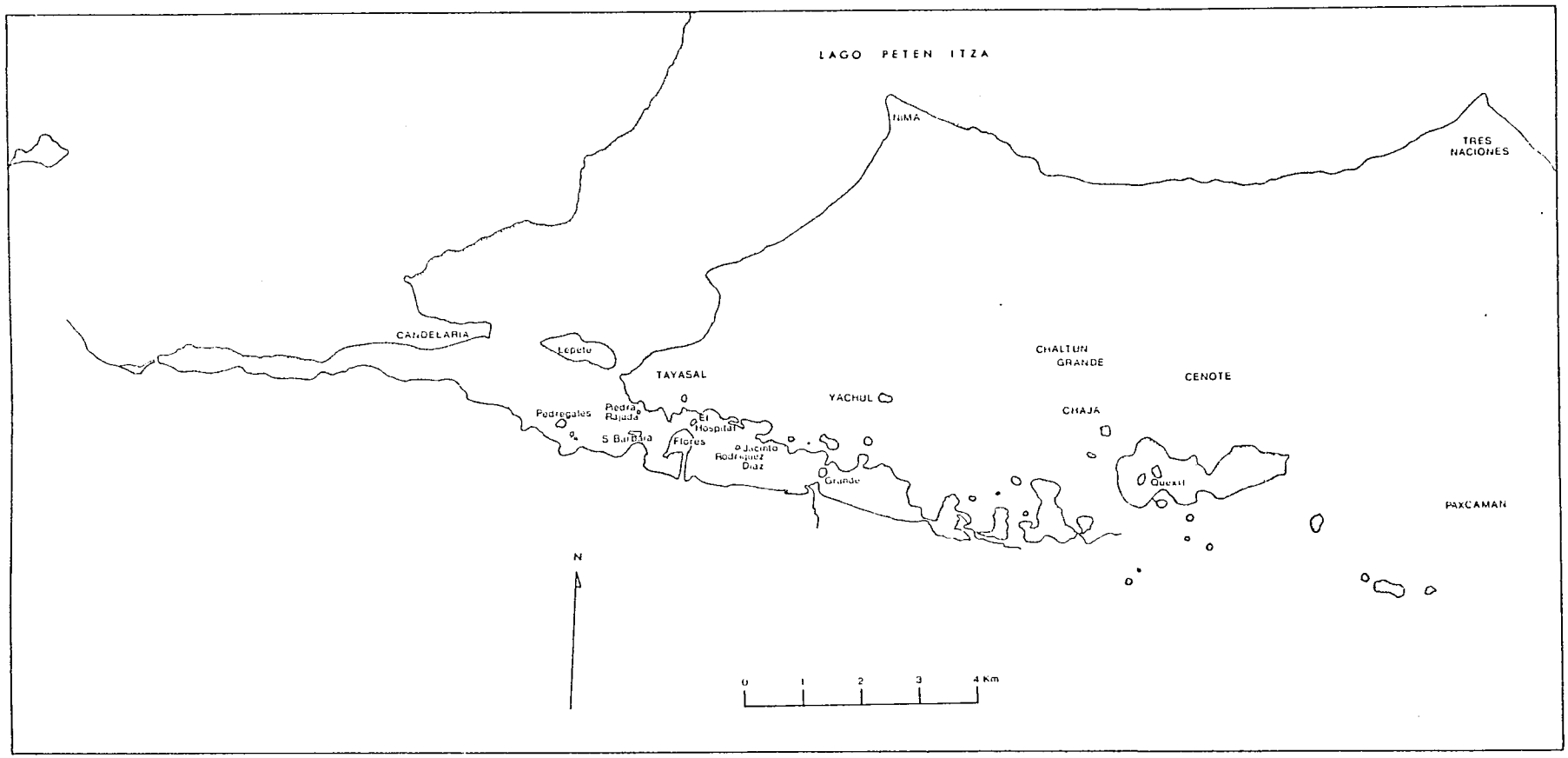


Figure 4-1 Map of Lake Peten Itza Locating Islands.

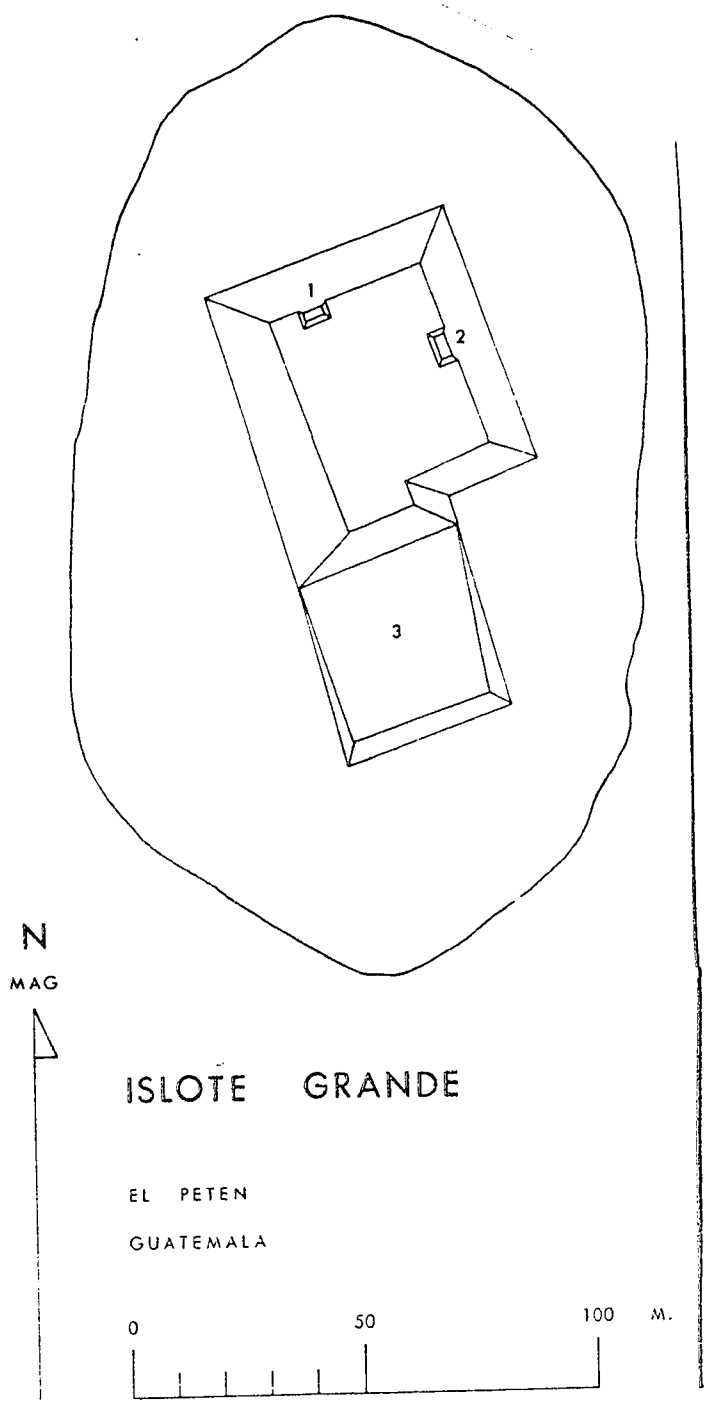


Figure 4-2 Map of Islote Grande.

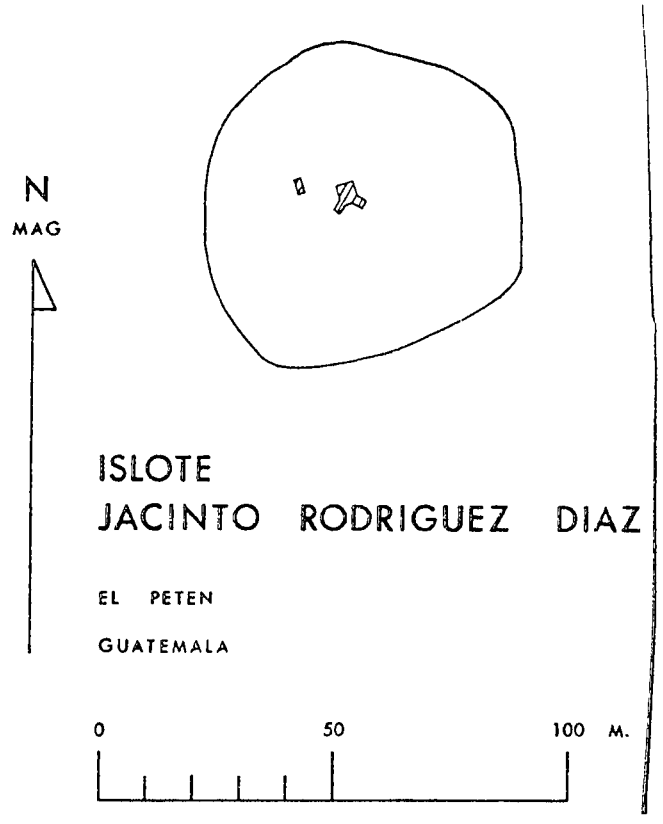


Figure 4-3 Map of Islote Jacinto Rodriguez Diaz.

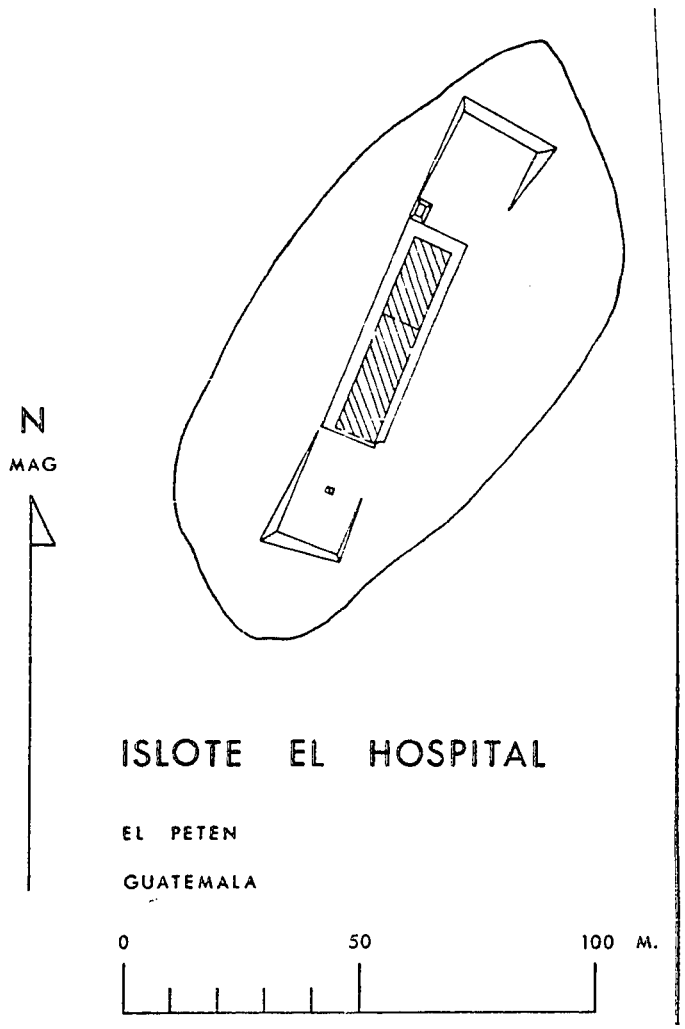


Figure 4-4 Map of Islote Hospital.



Figure 4-5 Map of Piedra Rajada.

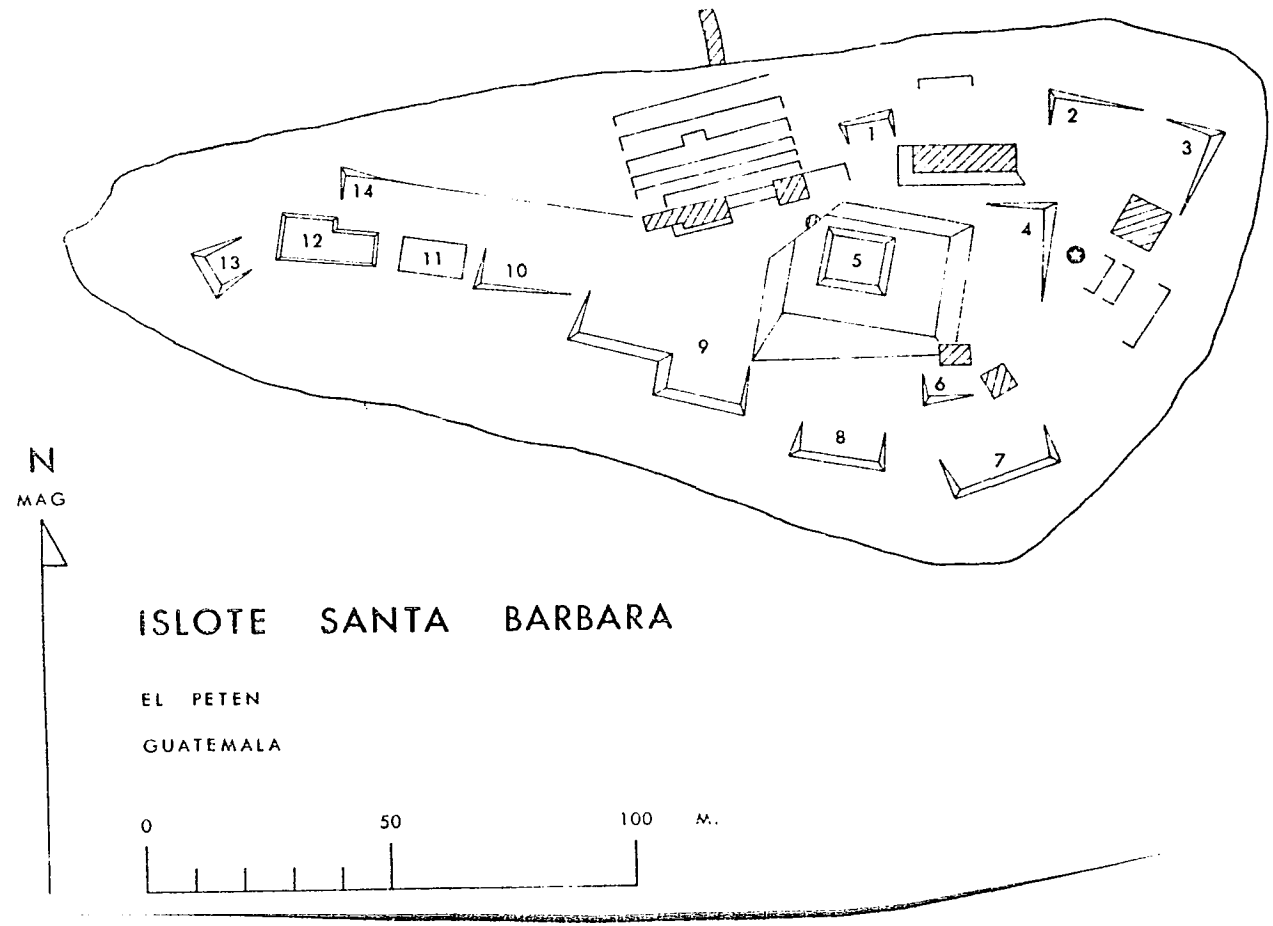


Figure 4-6 Map of Islote Santa Barbara.

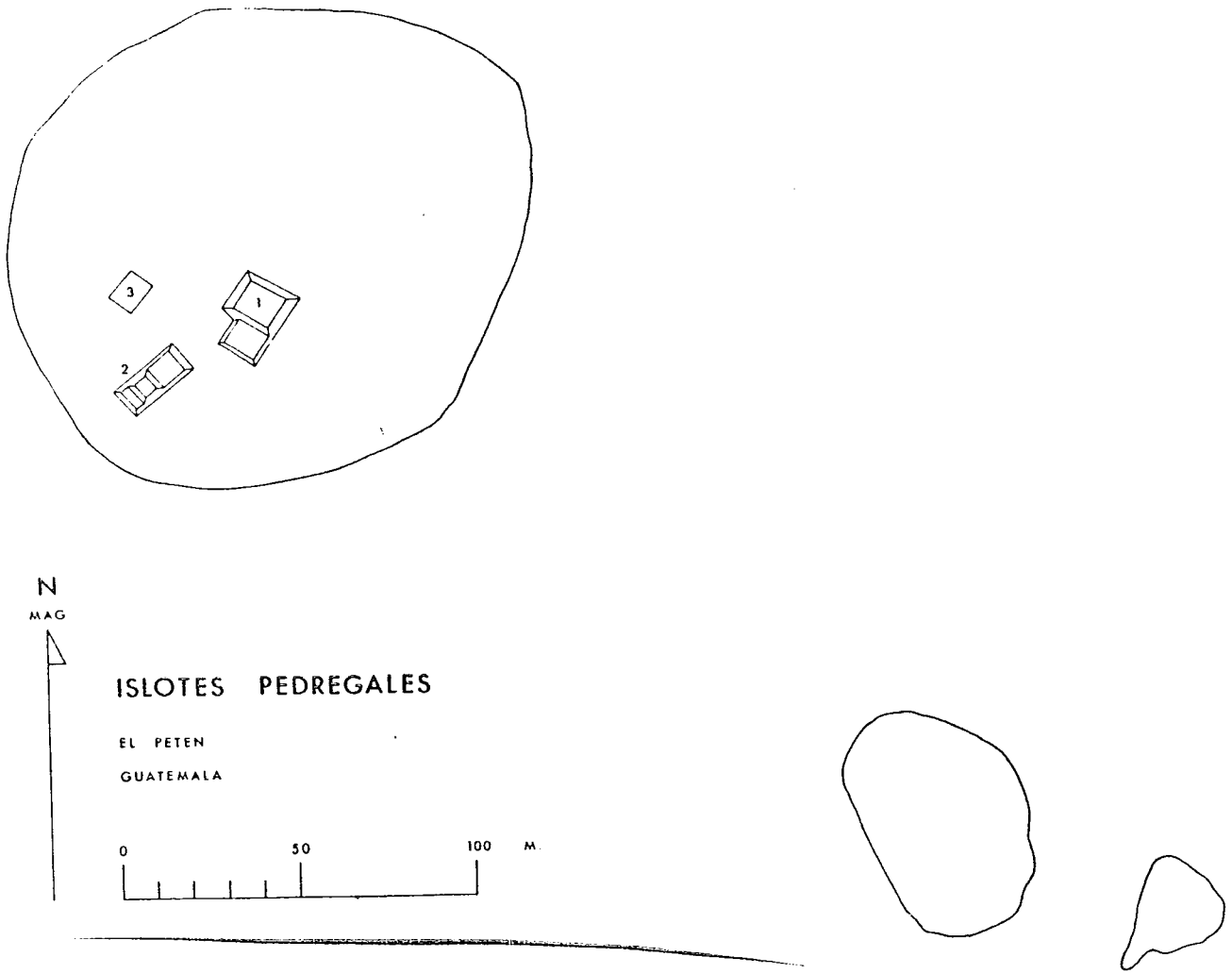


Figure 4-7 Map of Islotes Pedregales.

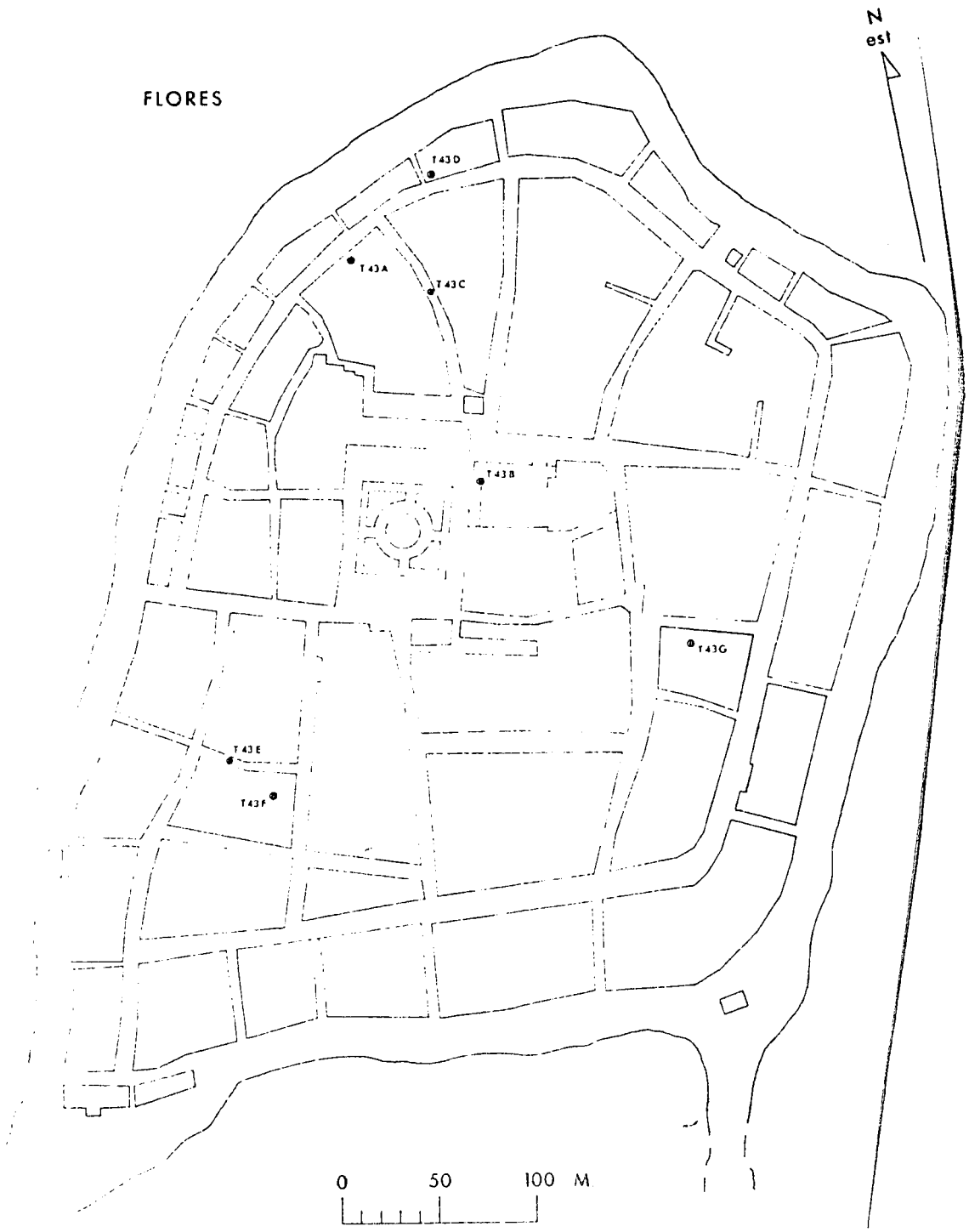


Figure 4-8 Map of Flores Showing Investigation Locations.

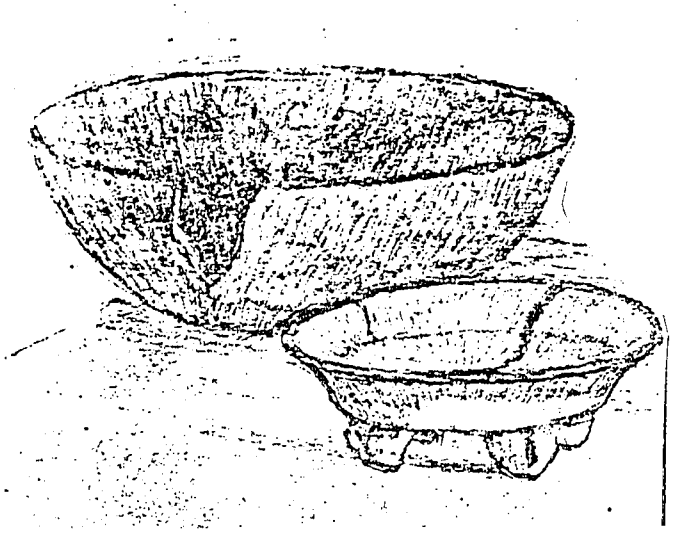


Figure 4-9 Vessels from Flores Recorded by Guthe.

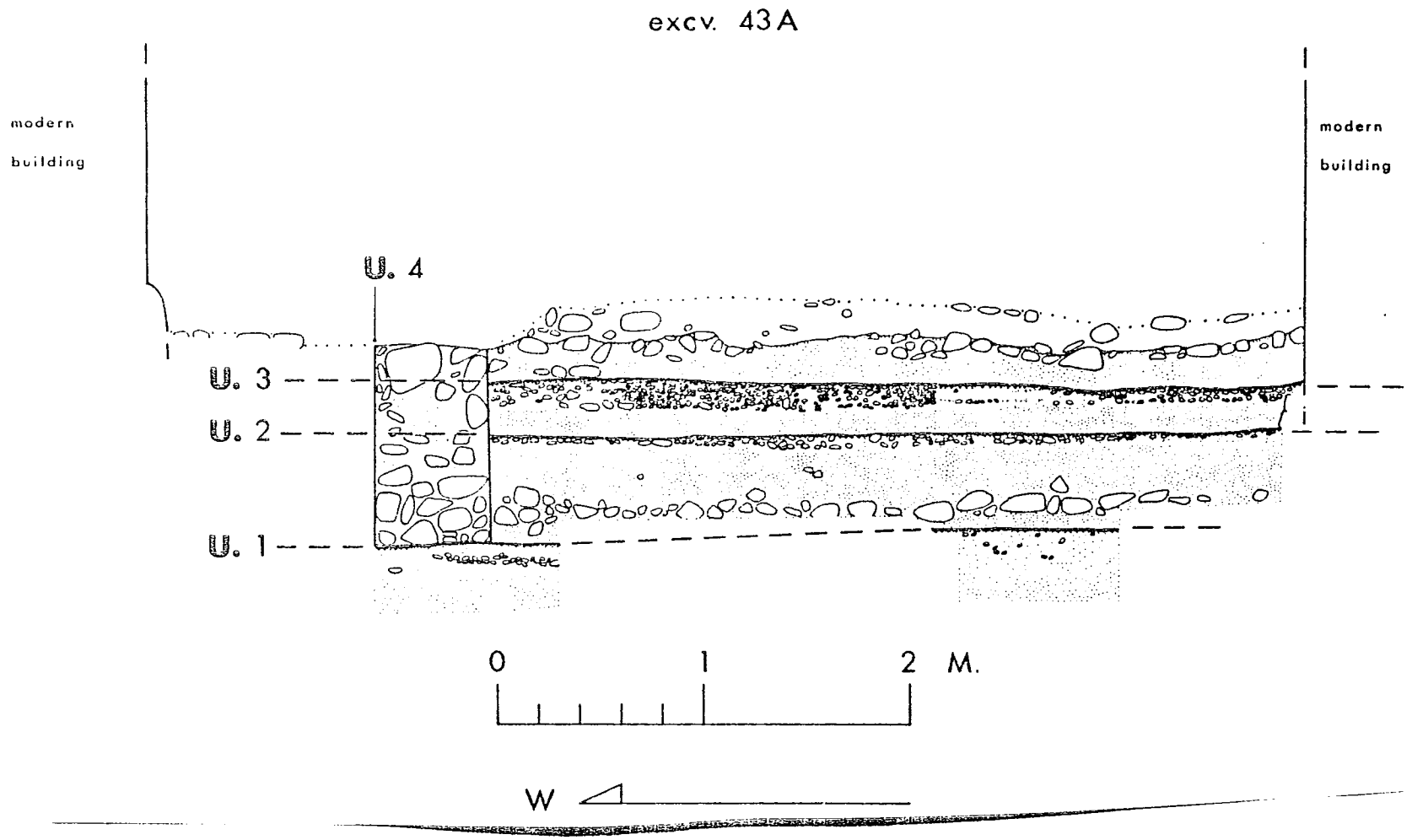


Figure 4-10 Excavation 43A: Section.

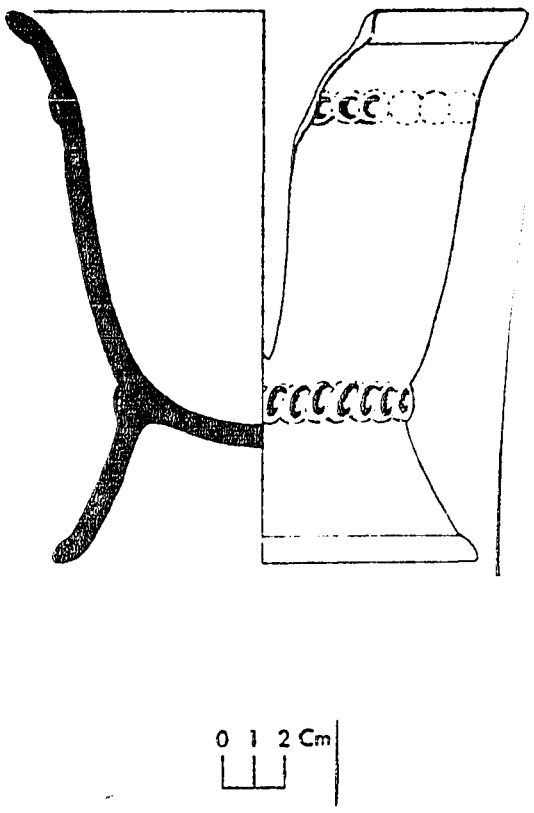


Figure 4-11 Vessel from Flores Church Construction.

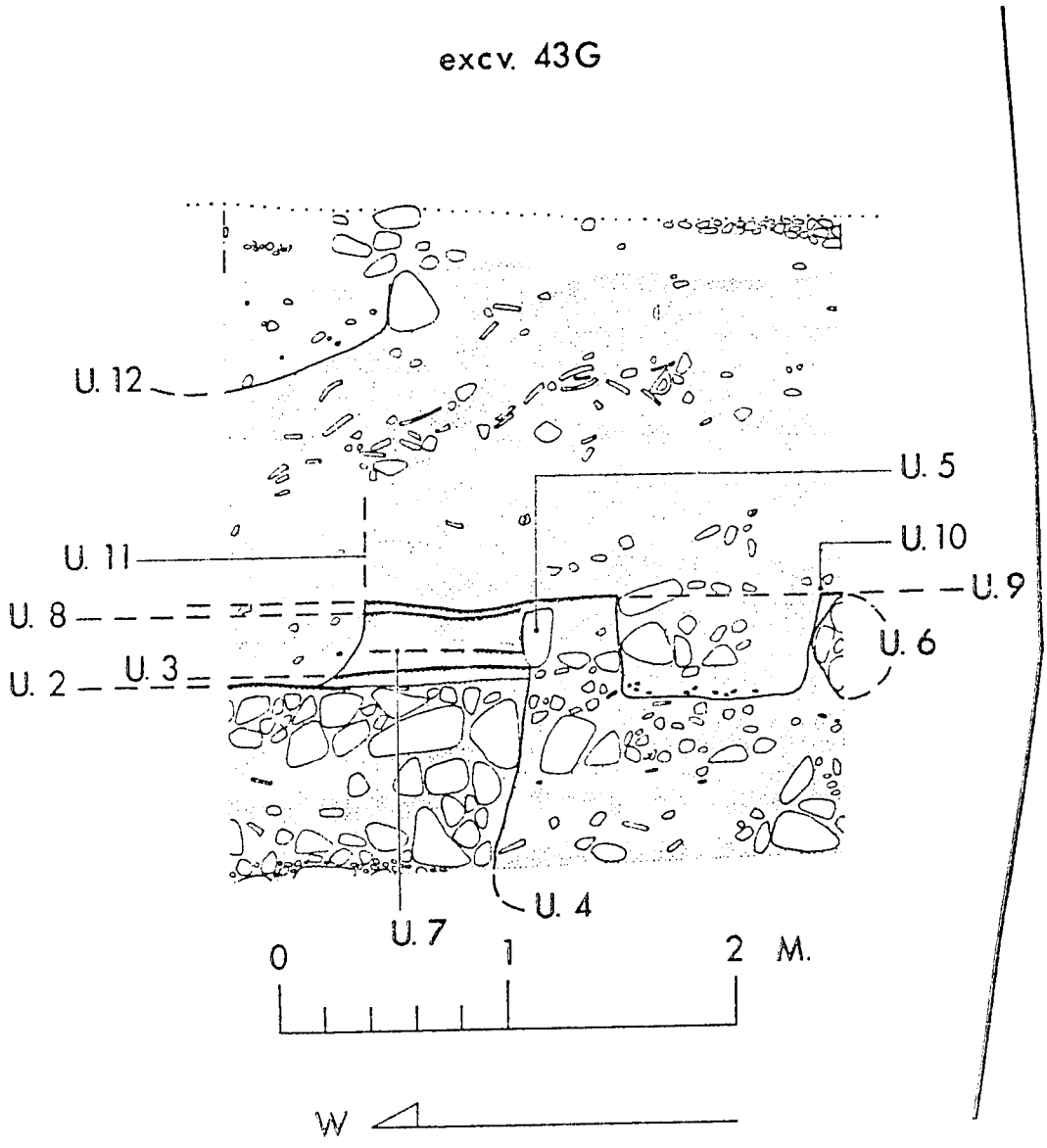


Figure 4-12a Excavation 43G: Section.

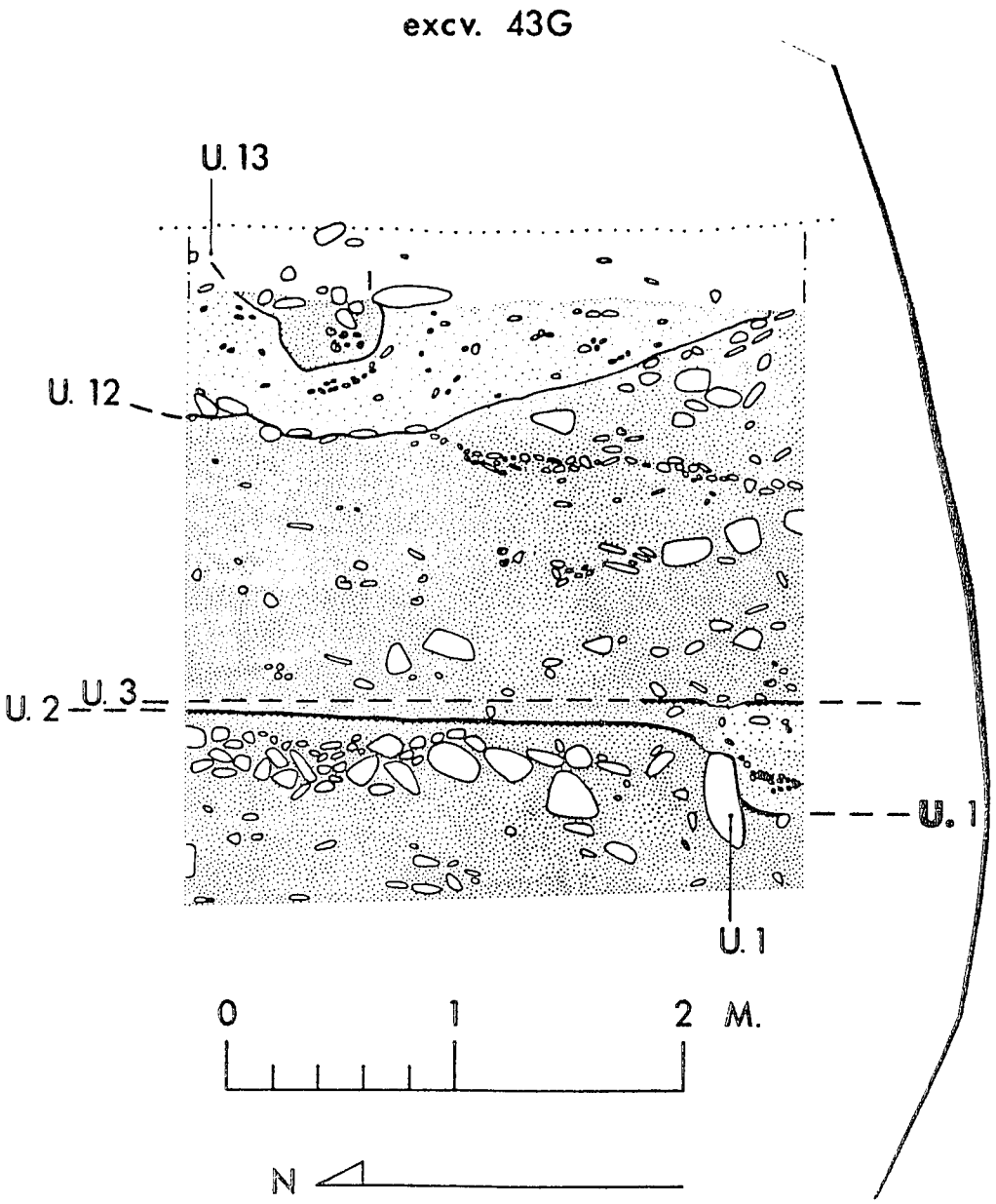


Figure 4-12b Excavation 43G: Section.

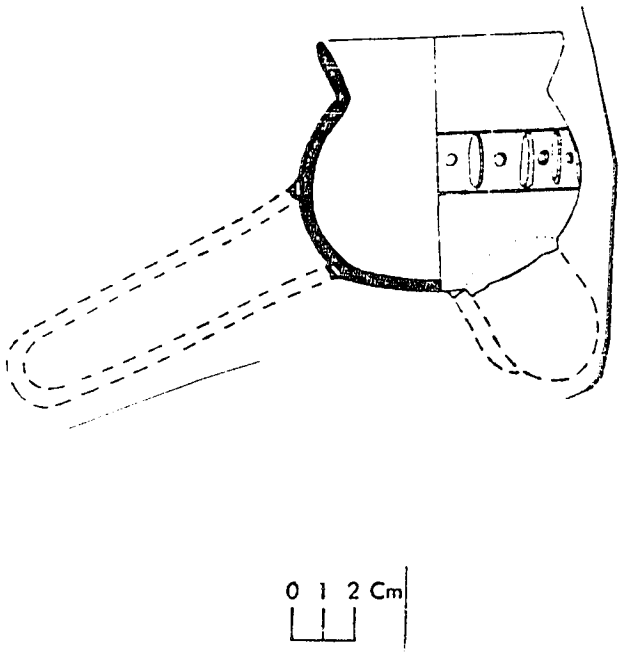


Figure 4-13 Excavation 43G: Associated Vessel.

CHAPTER V

INVESTIGATIONS AT PUNTA NIMA

The site of Nima (Figure 5-1) is located on the northwestern tip of the Tayasal Peninsula. George Cowgill (1963:49-52) visited the site in 1959 at which time he noted that extensive sand mining activities were destroying a small site which was rich in sherds. Miguel Orrego (1966) spent time at the site in 1966 and made sections of two sand pits; he also made collections of pottery which were in stratigraphic association with these two sections (see below). Partially as a result of information provided by Orrego (a 1971 Project member), the site was investigated by the Tayasal Project in August 1971 at which time Strs. N1 and N2 were excavated, two additional test pits were dug, and extensive surface collections were made. Miguel Rivera Dorado (also a member of the 1971 Tayasal Project) revisited Punta Nima in 1973. At this time, he collected 14 fishweights, some partial vessels, and other ceramics; he (1975a, 1975b:542) subsequently published two brief notes on these visits and illustrated a few of the archaeological objects collected from the site. The site was again visited in July 1977 at which time a map of the structures excavated in 1971 was made (Figure 5-1).

As recorded in 1977, the site of Nima consisted of a small structure group of three buildings located some 400 m

inland from the shore of Lake Peten. These three mounds are located in the center of an area which had been extensively mined for sand in the past. Other mounds had undoubtedly been removed by the sand digging activities. No structural remains were encountered to the north or east of the single recorded Nima group in either 1971 or 1977. In 1971, a possible concentration of low mounds was noted to the south of the excavated group; this possible second group could not be located in 1977.

The sand diggers in 1971 and 1977 reported encountering several different kinds of human interments in the Nima area, including "skull" burials, "olla" burials, and burials with several accompanying vessels. Most of the extensive sherds noted from the site were reported to have come from the humus which overlies the sand (although some eroded sherds do occur within the sand matrix). The burials were generally intruded into the underlying sand and do not appear too have been associated with mounds.

Miscellaneous Surface Collections

Extensive surface collections (Figure 5-2) were made of the site in 1971 and 1977. Several vessels were obtained from the sand workers in 1971. Six of these vessels date from the Late Classic (Pakoc and Hobo) and one from the Postclassic (Cocahmut). Other vessels are known to have come from Nima during the previous decade; these include a Pepet Incised (late facet Hobo) bowl similar to the one in

Bu. T7B-4 as well as a Nicoya Polychrome (early facet Chilcob ?) figurine head (W. R. Coe, fieldnotes and photograph).

General surface collections (Lots T6C, T6C/1, T6C/3, and T6C/4) from Nima included 5 figurine fragments (2 of which are of Postclassic date), 1 granite metate fragment, 2 vasicular basalt metate fragments, 1 granite mano, 2 manos of unknown substance, 3 problematic stone artifacts, 1 limestone "sharpener," 3 obsidian blade fragments, 1 flint core, 5 flint nodules, 58 flint chips, 1 hammerstone, 1 shell tinkler, 1 rounded sherd, 1 ceramic pellet, 4 end-notched pottery ovals, 1 problematic ceramic artifact, 80 censer fragments, and 2 plaster samples. Some 1900 sherds, most of them quite large fragments, were collected in 1971 and 1977. The majority of this material dates to the Late Classic and Postclassic Periods with a very sparse representation of Preclassic material. Early Classic material is not well represented in the Nima collection. Although Chen Mul Modeled material is reported for Nima by both Cowgill (1963:51) and Miguel Orrego (personal communication, 1977), none is represented in the Tayasal Project collections. Human skeletal material, specifically skull parts, was collected from the ground surface (Lots T6C and T6C/4).

In general, many of the vessels collected from Nima were reconstructable and provide an invaluable source for

type and form information (see Figure 5-2). Seven complete vessels which were either purchased from the Nima sand workers in 1971 or pieced together from the surface collections in 1977 are presented here with full descriptions for comparative ceramic purposes, in spite of the fact that they are devoid of context.

Nima Object 1 (T6C-48; not illustrated): Danta Orange Polychrome or Palmar Orange Polychrome. A slightly flaring walled bowl with a rounded lip was pieced together from among sherds in the surface collections. The bowl has a height of 9.6 cm, a rim diameter of 18 cm, a basal diameter of 14 cm, and a Ø.8 cm wall thickness. The base of the vessel was unslipped while the interior of the vessel contained traces of red (1Ø R 4/8) paint which indicated that it had probably been slipped a solid red at one time. The exterior of the vessel was slipped red and black (2.5 YR 2.5/2) on a very eroded orange (5 YR 7/8) slip. The design was geometric in nature and consisted of two opposing verical rows of triangles which alternately incline over a larger triangle as well as border a panel containing 3 red circles, with black rims and centers, which hover above a cluster of black dots. Three panels of triangles and 3 panels of circles and dots occur on the vessel. The vertical triangular rows are similar in design to incision found on Terminal Classic Pepet Incised bowls from Tayasal. The paste of the bowl is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6 - 7/6) in

color and contains white inclusions Ø.5 mm in diameter. An HCL test shows some calcite to be present.

Nima Object 2 (T6C/1-3; Figure 5-2c): Saxche Orange Polychrome: Variety Unspecified. A rounded-bottom, basal flanged, flaring walled, tripod plate was obtained from sand workers who claimed it came from a burial. There were no feet on the vessel, so these may have been purposely knocked off when the plate was placed in the interment (similar to the plate in Bu. T5B-1 at Cenote). The plate has a rim diameter of 33.2 cm, a height without feet of 4.2 cm, and a Ø.9 cm wall thickness. The exterior of the vessel appears to have been unslipped beneath the rim. The exterior rim contains red (1Ø R 4/8) and faded black (no Munsell reading) bands coincident with the alternating scallops which appear on the interior rim in sets of 9 (9 red and then 9 black). A similar rim design may be found on an Early Classic vessel from Str. 35 at Santa Rita Belize. The interior of the vessel has a very eroded orange (5 YR 6/8) underslip. Beneath the interior rim semi-circles are two red circumferential bands. A red cross design is barely discernable on the vessel's interior bottom. The paste is light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4 - 5/4) in color and contains inclusions of charcoal measuring 2 mm by 1 mm, whitish yellow particles less than 1 mm in diameter, and rectangular white particles measuring 1 mm by Ø.25 millimeters. An HCL test shows that no calcite occurs in the paste.

Nima Object 3 (T6C/1-4; Figure 5-2a): Probably Picu Incised: Variety Unspecified (San Miguel Paste Group). An indented base, hemispherical bowl with a band of incision below the exterior rim was purchased from the sand workers at Nima in 1971. Only about half of the vessel is present. The bowl has a rim diameter of 20.5 cm, a height of 9.3 to 9.4 cm, and a 0.6 cm wall thickness. The bowl is slipped entirely a brownish red (2.5 YR 4/8) although the interior base is now unslipped (10 YR 7/1 - 7/2) possibly due to use. The exterior design panel varies from 4.6 to 5.4 cm in height and is slipped over the incision, but appears browner and worn as if deliberately rubbed off. The incision is very shallow and less than 1 mm in depth. The design consists of four incised heads encircling the vessel and separated by double bar dividers. Each head differs in their characteristics. One of the three preserved heads is definately meant to represent a skull. In terms of general style, the treatment of the heads could be termed "Mixtec" (Nicholson 1961; Robertson 1968). The paste of the vessel is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6 - 5/6) and contains hemitite nodules to 1 mm in diameter, sparse white inclusions to 0.5 mm in diameter and silt-sized white particles. An HCL test revealed that calcite was present in the paste.

Nima Object 4 (T6C/1-5; Figure 5-2d): Saxche Orange Polychrome: Variety Unspecified. A sag-bottom, basal flanged, flaring walled, tripod plate was collected from the

Nima sand-workers in 1971. The feet each have two lateral slash vents and contain pellets. There is an uneven distance between the rim and the flange. The plate has a rim diameter of 28.6 cm, a height of 6.6 cm, and a Ø.7 cm wall thickness. The surface of the vessel is very worn and presents a yellowish pink color (5 YR 7/8 to 7.5 YR 8/4). It was once slipped but only faint traces of black were seen on the rim in 1971. The paste of the vessel is yellowish red (5 YR 5/8) and contains white inclusions up to 1 mm in diameter. No calcite is present in the paste based on an HCL test.

Nima Object 5 (T6C/3-1; Figure 5-2f): Saxche Orange Polychrome: Saxche Variety. A flat based, rounded wall, deep bowl was gathered from the Nima sand-workers in 1971. It has a height of 8.4 cm, a rim diameter of 13.5 cm, a basal diameter of 6.Ø cm, and a Ø.6 cm wall thickness. The base of the vessel is unslipped (1Ø YR 8/3). The interior is slipped entirely orange (5 YR 6/8 - 5/8) with the exception of the rim which was slipped red (1Ø R 4/8). This red rim band extended over the lip to the exterior of the vessel where it was followed by an orange band, a black (2.5 YR 4/2) band, and then the main panel of design which consisted of 4 birds set on an orange background. These birds are outlined in black and have red bodies with an orange eye. Beneath the major design panel are wide bands of black and red separated by a thin strip of orange. The

remainder of the exterior wall to the base is slipped orange. The paste is light red (2.5 YR6/6) and contains white inclusions Ø.5 mm in diameter. An HCL test identified these particles as being calcite.

Nima Object 6 (T6C/3-2; Figure 5-2e) Probably Desquite Red - on - Orange (but possibly Saxche Orange Polychrome). A rounded bottom, basal flanged, flaring rim, tripod plate was obtained from the Nima sand-workers in 1971. The feet contain pellets and each has two lateral rectangular vents. The vessel has a rim diameter of 24.Ø cm, a height of 1Ø.7 cm, and a Ø.7 to Ø.9 cm wall thickness. The exterior of the vessel is an unslipped orange (5 YR 6/4) and is less well smoothed than the interior of the vessel. A thin band of orange slip (7.5 YR 6/6) is visible near the exterior lip and carries over into the interior of the vessel where it at one time covered the whole interior of the plate. One red (1Ø R 4/8) band is visible just below the interior lip of the vessel while another occurs at the interior wall - base junction. The interior bottom of the vessel is very eroded. The paste is red (2.5 YR 5/6) in color and contains black inclusions to Ø.5 mm in diameter and silt sized white particles. An HCL test revealed no calcite.

Nima Object 7 (T6C/3-49 Figure 5-2b): Molino Black: Variety Unspecified. An almost vertical walled, deep bowl was put together out of the Nima surface collections in 1977. It has a height of 12 cm, a rim diameter of 14 cm,

and a Ø.4 cm wall thickness. The base of the vessel is unslipped, but darkened. The interior and exterior walls of the vessel are slipped a dark brownish gray (7.5 YR 3/4) while the rim of the vessel is a yellow red (5 YR 5/8) in places probably due to differential firing. The paste of the vessel is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6 - 7/8) and contains yellow-white inclusions 1 mm in diameter. An HCL test revealed some calcite to be present in the paste.

1966 Arenera Nima Investigations

When Nima was first visited by Miguel Orrego in 1966, he was impressed by the large amount of pottery that was present at the site and by the stratified architectural sequences that had been revealed by the sand excavations. He noted that the 1966 sand mining was taking place some 5ØØ m south of the north shore of the peninsula in land approximately 1 to 2 m above the water level of Lake Peten. The exact location of the 1966 reconaissance was not recorded, although the property owner was noted as being Sr. Miguel Penados. Cultural deposits were noted as extending from the ground surface to up to 2.5 m in depth, either indicating that Lake Peten had been lower at one point or that the two recorded profiles of exposed stratigraphy (Figures 5-3 and 5-4) were located in raised platform areas.

The first profile (Figure 5-3) was photographed (Photo No. 6 of Roll 66-72-E); it revealed a sequence of three plastered floors through which a pit had been intruded. The

lowest surface (U. 1) had been built approximately 35 cm above the natural sand through the use of a hard gray fill matrix. Sherds from beneath U. 1 (Lot 4) were of early Late Classic (Pakoc) date. Carbon indicated that burning activity had taken place on U. 1. A second gray plaster surface (U. 2) had been built 16 cm above U. 1; a third floor (U. 3) rose 30 cm above U. 2. A whitish core matrix above U. 3 probably indicated the existence of yet a higher formal surface (postulated U. 5). No artifacts were collected in sealed contexts in association with the later three building stages. A pit (U. 4), some 90 cm wide and cut from and unknown level, pierced all the construction matrices. UNIT 4 was filled with burnt clay, plaster floor fragments, and a large quantity of rock. An undefined matrix, possibly redeposited from sand mining, rose 70 cm above the defined upper limits of U. 4 to form the ground surface. This uppermost matrix (Lot 5) contained Postclassic (Chilcob or Cocahmut) pottery.

A second profile (Figure 5-4) was also recorded in 1966. This investigation could not be dated by associated cultural materials. Its section revealed a probable old humus layer resting directly above sterile sand. The old humus level had been capped by 10 cm of fill for a plaster floor (U. 1). Another plastered surface (U. 2) rose 20 cm above U. 1. A third plastered surface (postulated U. 4) must have existed above U. 2. These upper two surfaces had

been pierced by a posthole (U. 3), in the bottom of which many carbon fragments were recovered. The entire eastern side of the second profile had been cut away (U. 5), possibly by sand diggers. Other sand digging had, in turn, filled this former cut and also formed a 20 cm high matrix above the earlier constructions.

Neither of the two 1966 profiles (Figures 5-3 and 5-4) were formally rendered or accompanied Orrego's (1966) Nima report; they were, however, forwarded to the 1971 Tayasal Project. Note was also made in 1966 of unusual sherd material in the sand mining refuse; it was postulated that some of the Nima pottery had originally come from Postclassic Mexico and from the Postclassic Guatemalan highlands (Orrego 1966). The promise of possibly foreign tradewares and the well preserved stratigraphy presented within the two 1966 profiles served to effect the 1971 investigations at Nima.

NIMA STRUCTURE GROUP 1

Punta Nima Structure Group 1 consists of three buildings loosely arranged to form a group around a common plaza. The western building, Str. N1, and the northern building, Str. N2, were test-pitted. The southeast building, Str. N3, was not excavated. When mapped in 1977, Str. N3 was Ø.5 m in height and had been "sand-mined" through its center. The building was 14 m square and appeared to have had a formal stairway on its northwest side.

After excavation (see below), Str. N1 revealed two distinct building phases while Str. N2 appeared to have undergone at least four refurbishments. Based on internal stratigraphy, Str. N1-2nd was probably associated with Str. N2-4th. Structure N2-4th was probably rebuilt as Str. N2-3rd during the lifespan of Str. N2-2nd. Both buildings then underwent further associated renovations. It would appear that Str. N2 underwent two renovations for every single renovation of Str. N1. No information presently exists that would allow Str. N3 to be placed in time relative to Strs. N1 and N2.

Nima Structure Group 1 is important in several aspects. The group is organized in a formal plaza grouping, indicating that such arrangements survived the transition from Classic to Postclassic in the Peten. If inferences from other known Postclassic sites can be used, this would

possibly indicate that Nima Str. Gr. 1 served either an administrative - civic function (see Proskouriakoff 1962a for Mayapan) or as an elite residence group (see D. Chase 1982 for Santa Rita). Excavations in Strs. N1 and N2 also strongly suggest that Augustine Red pottery existed without Paxcaman Red pottery at one point and predated the appearance of Paxcaman Red in the Peten. A brief diagram of the known relationships for this structure group follows:

STRUCTURE N1	STRUCTURE N2	DATE
Str. N1-1st	Str. N2-1st	Middle
	Str. N2-2nd	Postclassic
Str. N1-2nd	Str. N2-3rd	Early
	Str. N2-4th	Postclassic

STRUCTURE N1

Structure N1 is located on the western side Nima Str. Gr. 1. It is 1.5 m in height and is the largest mound in the group, being approximately 30 m in length and 15 m in width. Sand excavation had encroached on all of its edges. The building was tested under the supervision of Robert J. Sharer in early August 1971 in order to date the construction (and by extension Nima) as well as to gain a sealed sample of cultural material.

Excavations 32B and 32C

A 2 m by 2 m excavation (excv. 32B) was initially

placed on the summit of Str. N1. This initial test was approximately 3 m north of the axis of the structure. Excavation 32B (Figure 5-5) revealed several cultural features which led to the placement of an adjacent test, excv. 32C, to the northwest of the original investigation. Excavation 32C (see also Figure 5-5) was 1 m in width by 4 m in length (east - west). Although excv. 32C barely penetrated the level of the uppermost preserved floor, excv. 32B penetrated over 1.5 m into the core of the building.

Structure N1-2nd

The earliest activity in the Str. N1 locus recovered in 1971 was the construction of an early broken plaster floor surface (U. 1). It is not known whether U. 1 is an early phase of Str. N1-2nd, represents a formal Str. N1-3rd. However, since U. 1 is approximately 1.5 m below the present summit of Str. N1 which rises an equal height above the surrounding terrain, it is probable that U. 1 represents a platform surface upon which Str. N1-2nd was built. Unit 1 is set directly on a dark gray soil matrix.

As U. 1 is eroded, some time must have passed before the gray fill matrix representing the first definable building activity for Str. N1-2nd was laid down. Structure N1-2nd was built in two construction stages. The earliest construction stage rose about Ø.6Ø m above U. 1 and was capped for its last Ø.15 m by a light gray, very hard level of probably tamped earth (U. 6). The second construction

stage for Str. N1-2nd was formally capped by two superimposed plaster floors (U. 3 and U. 4), neither of which was underlain by any ballast. These may be subdivided into Strs. N1-2nd-B and N1-2nd-A, but it is also likely that they are simply a Postclassic contruction technique at Nima, since a similar phenomenon also occurs in Str. N2. These floorings capped a construction wall (U. 2) which rested on U. 6; they additionally appeared to turn down over the east face of this wall. A dark gray fill level abutted U. 2 on its eastern side, Ø.3Ø m below the top of U. 2. It may be that this level was at one point formally surfaced, but this is uncertain; it is more likely that U. 6 formed a formal surface east of U. 2. Units 3 and 4 were followed west of the limits of excv. 32B for approximately 1 m at which point both disappeared. The excavator suggested that they may have been cut through at this point and dug Ø.3Ø m beneath their levels at a point where the two floors ended. No sign was found of any cultural feature, so the excavationn was not continued.

Structure N1-2nd most likely faced to the east towards its companion Strs. N2 and N3. Units 2, 3, and 4 most likely formed a rear, western bench for Str. N1-2nd which had U. 6 as its formal floor level. The reason that U. 3 and U. 4 end to the west, under this reconstruction, is due to the removal of a rear (west) wall prior to the construction of Str. N1-1st. The dimensions of Str. N1-2nd

were definitely smaller than that of -1st, but cannot be determined. If there were any axial deposits for Str. N1-2nd, they would most likely have been located 3 m southwest of excvs. 32B and 32C.

Structure N1-1st

Outside of the fact that the substructure for Str. N1-1st rose 1.5 m above the surrounding terrain, roughly measured 15 m by 30 m, and totally buried Str. N1-2nd, little is known about the building. A mixed gray fill capped U. 3 and U. 4 and was surmounted by a rough layer defined by stone which was probablly covered with a plaster surface (U. 5) at one point. Investigations which would have uncovered any extant facings for this building were not instigated.

Recovery Lots for Structure N1

The earliest artifactual items recovered from excv. 32B came from under U. 1, but was mixed with material from above U. 1 as Lot T32B/8. This lot yielded 3 obsidian blades, 2 censer fragments, and nothing later than Augustine Red (early facet Chilcob) ceramics. Material sealed beneath U. 6 and above U. 1 and Lot T32B/8 was collected as Lot T32B/7; the ceramics indicate that C.S. 1 for Str. N1-2nd dates to the Early Postclassic. Lots T32B/5 and T32B/6 was collected from beneath U. 3 and U. 4 but above U. 6 and is representative of C.S. 2 of Str. N1-2nd. These two lots produced 1 modified shell tinkler, 1 Early Postclassic

pottery figurine fragment, 1 censer fragment, 4 partial obsidian blade fragments, and 2 flint chips; the sherds were of mixed Postclassic (early facet Chilcob) and Late Classic (Hobo) date. It is important to note here that the fill for Str. N1-2nd contained only Augustine Red sherds and no Paxcaman material.

Lots T32B/2, T32B/3, and T32C/2 may be associated with Str. N1-1st. Lot T32B/4 came from the dark gray layer east of U. 2 and is probably representative of Str. N1-1st; except for a single piece of red painted plaster, the lot was sterile. The other three lots yielded 17 flint chips, 1 obsidian scraper, and 3 censer fragments (1 of which joins to a piece in Lot T32B/1). The sherds in these lots are of mixed date, but both Augustine Red (early facet Chilcob) and Paxcaman Red (Cocahmut) Postclassic ceramics are present. It would appear, then, that Str. N1-2nd was built at a time when Paxcaman pottery was not being used (or at least discarded) while Str. N1-1st was built at a time when Paxcaman was being utilized. Based on the eroded, plastered, eastern face of U. 2, some lengthy span of time was probably involved between Str. N1-2nd and the time of construction of Str. N1-1st.

Material recovered from the humus layer overlying the layer of rocks under U. 5 was collected as Lots T32B/1 and T32C/1 and included 2 censer fragments, 1 obsidian blade fragment, 1 obsidian tool fragment, and 1 flint chip; the

mixed sherd material included Paxcaman ceramics. A surface collection (Lot T6C/2) was also made in the area of Strs. N1 and N2; it produced 4 ceramic censer fragments, 2 plaster fragments, 2 partial obsidian blades, and the usual Classic (Hobo) to Postclassic (Cocahmut) sherd admixture found at Nima.

Structure N1 Summary

Structure N1 dominates the western side of a small structure group at Nima. Excavations disclosed that at least two different versions of the building existed on this locus (see Table 33 for a tabular summary of the locus). Little is known concerning the later version, but the earlier building appears to have had a rear bench. Perhaps the most important points to emerge from the investigation of Str. N1 are that both versions of the building were constructed in Postclassic times and that contextual data point to the stratigraphic precedence of Augustine Red over Paxcaman Red. This is also one of the few known instances of stratified Postclassic remains in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. Excavations at the neighboring Str. N2 confirm the relationship of Augustine and Paxcaman noted in Str. N1.

Structure N1: Units

Unit 1: Lowest plastered surface in excv. 32B.

Unit 2: Stone construction for the east bench face of Str. N1-2nd.

Unit 3: Lower plastered surface capping U. 2.

Unit 4: Upper plastered surface capping U. 2 and covering U. 3.

Unit 5: Hypothesized upper floor surface for Str. N1-1st.

Unit 6: Tamped earth surface for C.S. 1 of Str. N1-2nd on which U. 2 rests.

Structure N1: Lots

T6C/1 : Surface material collected in the vicinity of Strs. N1 and N2.

T32B/1: Material Ø - 15 cm below the humus including stone feature below U. 5.

T32B/2: Material 15 - 4Ø cm below surface above U. 3, U. 4, and 55 cm below the surface east of U. 2.

T32B/3: Material 55 - 75 cm below surface east of U. 2.

T32B/4: Material 75 - 8Ø cm below surface east of U. 2 in dark gray soil.

T32B/5: Material 45 - 7Ø cm below the surface sealed by U. 3 and U. 4 and west of U. 2.

T32B/6: Material 7Ø - 115 cm below the surface and above U. 6.

T32B/7: Material 115 - 135 cm below the surface and beneath U. 6.

T32B/8: Material 135 - 17Ø cm below the surface and below U. 1.

T32C/1: Material Ø -15 cm below surface to level of

sporadic rock scatter.

T32C/2: Material beneath level of rocks to U. 3 and U. 4 and then 30 cm beneath these floor levels where they end.

TABLE 33

Structure N1 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment		T32B/1,T32C/1	Kauil ?
II	Use of Str. N1-1st			Cocahmut ?
III	Construction of Str. N1-1st	U.5	T32B/2,T32B/3, T32C/2	Middle Postclassic
IV	Use of Str. N1-2nd-A			Chilcob ?
V	Construction of Str. N1-2nd-A	U.2,U.3,U.4	T32B/4 ?	Early Postclassic
VI	Use of Str. N1-2nd-B			Chilcob ?
VII	Construction of Str. N1-2nd-B	U.6	T32B/5,T32B/6, T32B/7,T32B/8	Early Postclassic
VIII	Use of Lower Floor			?
IX	Construction of Lower Floor	U.1	T32B/8	?

STRUCTURE N2

Structure N2 is a small mound 9 m wide, 16 m in length, and just over Ø.5 m in height. It forms the northern side of Nima Str. Gr. 1. The mound was excavated under the supervision of Robert J. Sharer in August 1971 in order to date both it and this part of Nima as well as to garner sealed cultural material.

Excavation 32A

A 2 m by 2 m excavation was placed on the western end of the summit of Str. N2. The excavation was later further expanded for 1 m by 1 m to the south in order to investigate a deeply buried feature (see Figures 5-6 and 5-7). Because of fairly well preserved floors in the excavation, the stratigraphy was quite clear in spite of the almost uniform gray matrix.

Structure N2-4th

A well preserved plaster cap (U. 7) was discovered in the initial excavation of Str. N2. Further investigation disclosed that U. 7 formed a corner and that two plaster floors (U. 2 and U. 1) were continuous with it to the south at a lower level. The double floors probably represent a Postclassic construction technique and may not be representative of formal modifications. A dark gray fill underlays U. 1. Excavation 32A revealed that Str. N2-4th probably was a perishable structure with an interior plastered bench or plinth (U. 7) Ø.45 m in height and depth.

The depth of the room, not including U. 7, was at least 1.5 meters. The whole construction was built in the Early Postclassic. Alternative interpretations of this phase are possible (such as U. 7 = a step), but the existence of the building is definite.

Structure N2-3rd

Eventually Str. N2-4th was buried underneath a series of gray fills which were capped by a pair of plastered floors (U. 3 and U. 4). These floors rose Ø.88 m above U. 2 and covered U. 7. Nothing else was recovered pertaining to this building phase.

Structure N2-2nd

The construction of Str. N2-2nd involved raising the interior Postclassic double floors (U. 5 and U. 6) of the building Ø.18 m above U. 4. Whether this was the only change to take place in the building plan is not known as northing else pertaining to Str. N2-2nd was exposed. It may be that this phase of the building is only a modification of Str. N2-3rd.

Structure N2-1st

The existence of Str. N2-1st is hypothetical and based on the supposed existence of a floor (U. 8) which would have capped a level of stones which overlay U. 6. These stones appear to be related to a possible rip-out of U. 3, U. 4, U. 5, and U. 6 in the northern part of the excavation. Nothing else possibly relating to Str. N2-1st was recovered

in the investigations.

Recovery Lots for Structure N2

Material sealed beneath U. 1 was collected as Lot T32A/7 and included 3 flint chips as well as Augustine Red (early facet Chilcob) sherds, thereby dating Str. N2-4th minimally to the Early Postclassic. Sealed artifactual items for Str. N2-3rd were collected as Lots T32A/6 and T32A/5 and produced 4 obsidian blade fragments as well as Augustine Red (early facet Chilcob) ceramics. No sealed material was collected for either Strs. N2-2nd or N2-1st. Lots T32A/2, T32A/3, and T32A/4 yielded mixed material most likely relating to Str. N2-1st. These three lots contained 7 flint chips, 1Ø Postclassic censer fragments, 1 partial obsidian blade, 1 unperforated pottery disc, 1 unclassified stone, and 1 problematic pottery item. Sherd material included much Paxcaman Red (Cocahmut). The few Augustine Red sherds in the two lower lots may have originated from Str. N2-3rd as these lots bisected sealed contexts from this building. Humus items were gathered as Lot T32A/1 and produced a few Postclassic Paxcaman Red (Cocahmut) sherds.

Structure N2 Summary

A small investigation into the western summit of Str. N2 revealed a long construction history involving at least 4 different phases of building during the Postclassic Period (see Table 34 for a tabular summary of the locus). The earliest building, Str. N2-4th, faced south and may have

formed part of a plaza group with Str. N1-2nd. It would appear that Str. N2 underwent more rebuilding than its companion Str. N1. Both Strs. N1 and N2 fills demonstrated that Augustine Red existed independently and prior to Paxcaman Red. In general, the first two phases of Str. N2 appear to have been built during the Early Postclassic Period while at least the last phase of Str. N2 appears to have been built during the Middle Postclassic Period.

Structure N2: Units

Unit 1: Lower plaster floor for Str. N2-4th.

Unit 2: Upper plaster floor for Str. N2-4th.

Unit 3: Lower plaster floor for Str. N2-3rd.

Unit 4: Upper plaster floor for Str. N2-3rd.

Unit 5: Lower plaster floor for Str. N2-2nd.

Unit 6: Upper plaster floor for Str. N2-2nd.

Unit 7: Raised inner bench/plinth area for Str. N2-1st.

Unit 8: Hypothesized plaster floor for Str. N2-1st.

Structure N2: Lots

T32A/1: Material Ø - 15 cm below surface in humus and including rock level.

T32A/2: Material 15 - 25/3Ø cm below surface to deeper rock level, below U. 5 and above U. 4.

T32A/3: Material 25/3Ø - 6Ø cm below surface, below and above level of U. 4.

T32A/4: Material 60 - 70 cm below surface to top of U. 7.

T32A/5: Material south of U. 7 and sealed beneath U. 3 at a depth of 70 - 105 cm beneath the surface to a dark gray fill lens.

T32A/6: Material 105 - 125 cm below surface, beneath and including dark fill lens and above U. 2.

T32A/7: Material sealed beneath U. 1 in dark gray fill.

TABLE 34

Structure N2 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment		T32A/1	Kauil ?
II	Use of Str. N2-1st			Cocahmut ?
III	Construction of Str. N2-1st	U.8	T32A/2,T32A/3, T32A/4	Middle Postclassic
IV	Use of Str. N2-2nd			Cocahmut ?
V	Construction of Str. N2-2nd	U.5,U.6	T32A/2	Middle Postclassic
VI	Use of Str. N2-3rd			Chilcob ?
VII	Construction of Str. N2-3rd	U.4,U.3	T32A/5,T32A/6	Early Postclassic
VIII	Use of Str. N2-4th			Chilcob ?
IX	Construction of Str. N2-4th	U.1,U.2,U.7	T32A/7	Early Postclassic

OTHER NIMA INVESTIGATIONS

Apart from the investigation of Strs. N1 and N2, two other test-pits, excvs. 32D and 32E, were placed at Punta Nima by Robert J. Sharer in August 1971.

Excavation 32E

A 2 m by 2 m test-pit (Figure 5-8) was placed on level ground between Str. N1 and Str. N2 in order to determine the presence of plaza surfaces in this area as well as possible relationships between the two structures. No formal surfaces were uncovered. Consequently, the excavation was dug in 5 consecutive 20 cm levels.

The lowermost lot (T32E/5) was in an area of mixed sand and dirt approximately 80 cm below the surface; it contained 1 partial obsidian blade, 1 flint chip, and 1 Augustine Red (early facet Chilcob) sherd of Early Postclassic date. Forty centimeters below the surface a light gray lens (U. 1) containing rocks was found; this lens may have represented a decomposed surface level. The material beneath it was collected as Lots T32E/3 and T32E/4 and yielded Augustine (early facet Chilcob) and Paxcaman (Cocahmut) sherds. The fill above U. 1 was collected as Lot T32E/2 and mixed with the humus matrix. The cultural items in this lot included the same kind of pottery as below U. 1. The uppermost humus matrix was collected as Lot T32E/1 and produced 1 flint chip, 2 censer fragments, and Paxcaman (Cocahmut) sherd

material.

In general, the excavation shed no light on the relationship between Str. N1 and Str. N2 other than to indicate that the original buildings were probably associated with a level at least some 80 cm under the surface (U. 2). Postclassic Paxcaman Red (Cocahmut) ceramics occurred beneath U. 1, but not within the earlier phase of Strs. N1 or N2 or beneath U. 2. The stratigraphy also suggests that there may have been a later surface above U. 1, but this cannot be confirmed.

Excavation 32D

A 1.5 m by 1.5 m test-pit (Figure 5-9) was placed in a zone of sand mining activity 50 m south and 50 m east of Strs. N1 and N2 in a large cleared area. A number of well preserved, large sherds had been discovered by the sand miners in this area and it was decided to investigate the origin of these deposits. Accordingly, excv. 32D was placed on an apparently undisturbed original ground surface and dug to a depth of 1.5 m in 20 cm arbitrary levels (8 lots).

Although many sherds were recovered, no features were found. Three soil zones were defined. The lowest soil zone consisted of sandy gray soil and was encompassed in Lots T32D/7 and T32D/8 which yielded 5 flint chips and Preclassic (Kax) and Early Classic (Hoxchunchan) sherds. A middle matrix of light gray soil was collected as Lots T32D/4, T32D/5, and T32D/6. This intermediate matrix produced 3

censer fragments, 1 flint chip, and much ceramic material which dated largely from the Early (Hoxchunchan) and Late Classic (Pakoc and Hobo) Periods, but also included some Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) Paxcaman ceramics (in the middle matrix lot). The upper soil horizon was collected as Lots T32D/1, T32D/2, and T32D/3 and included 2 flint chips, 2 censer fragments, and sherd material dating to the Late Classic (Pakoc and Hobo) and Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) Periods.

While confirming their presence, excv. 32D shed no light on why such massive quantities of ceramics, which were well preserved and in large fragments, were found in this area and throughout the site of Nima. The presence of Middle Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics in the middle soil matrix, however, points to a probable origin for this pottery as construction fill. The large size of the material and the fits between sherds, however, indicates that the fill was probably mined from primary refuse dumps representing earlier periods of occupation on the Tayasal Peninsula.

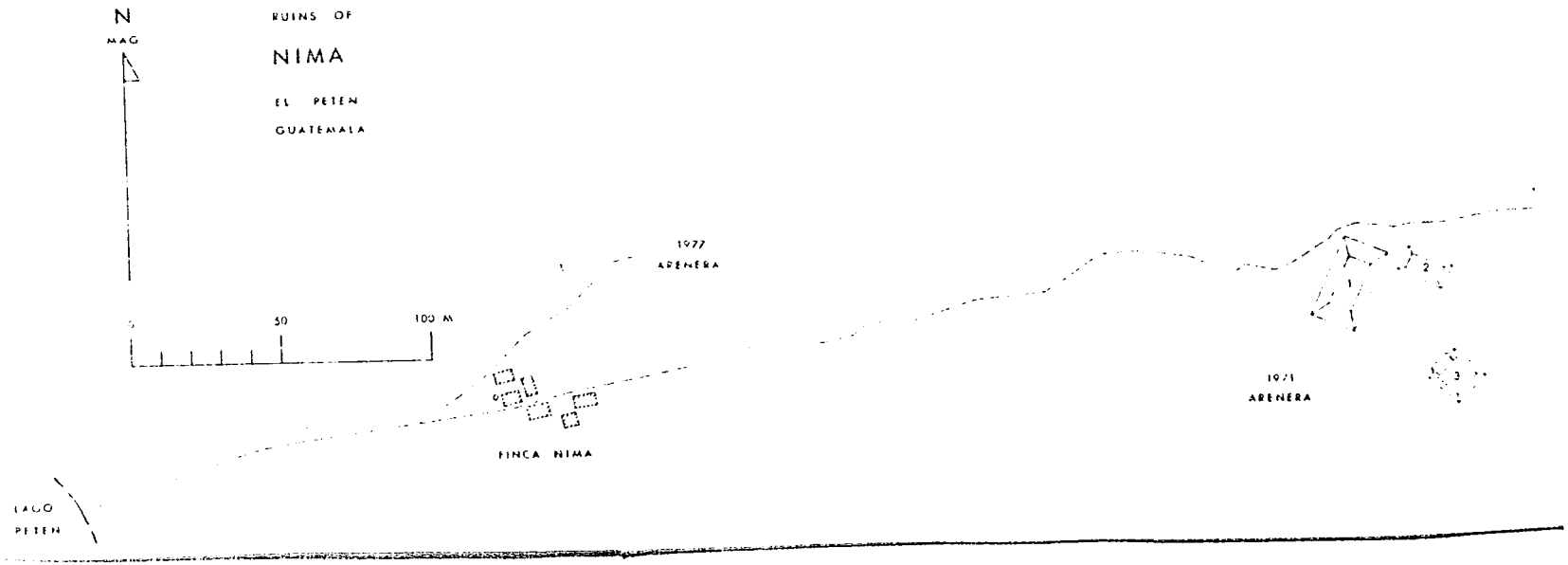


Figure 5-1 Map of Nima.

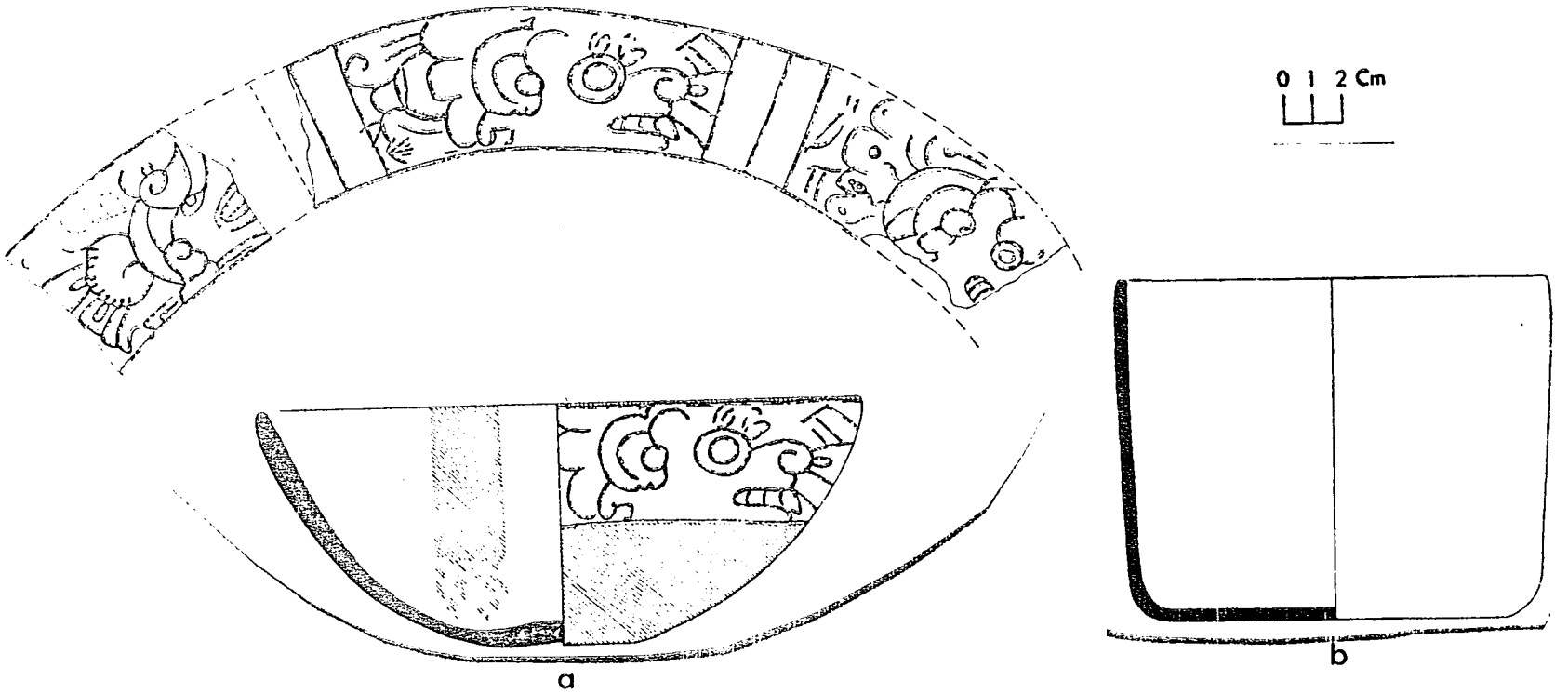


Figure 5-2 Miscellaneous Vessels from Nima Arenera.

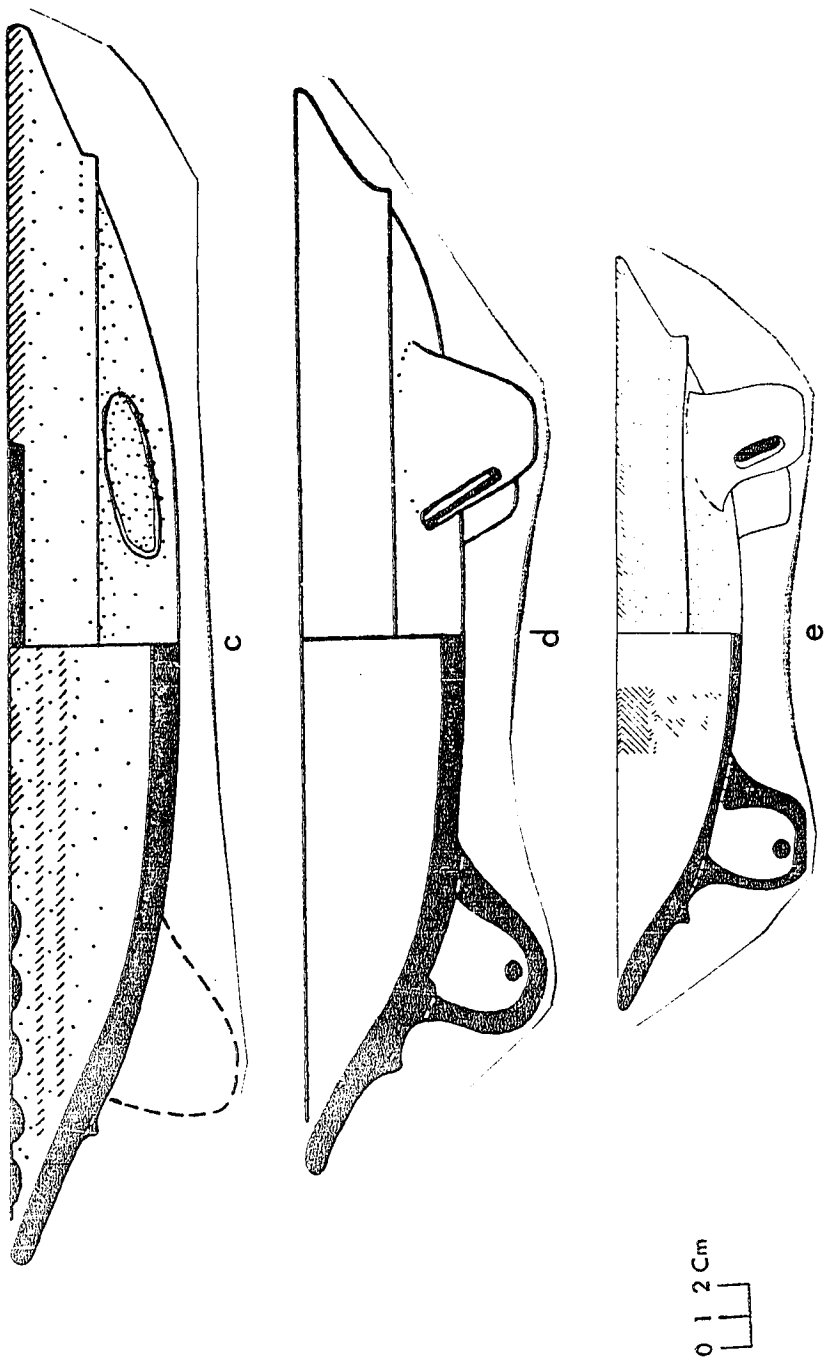


Figure 5-2 Miscellaneous Vessels from Nima Arenera.

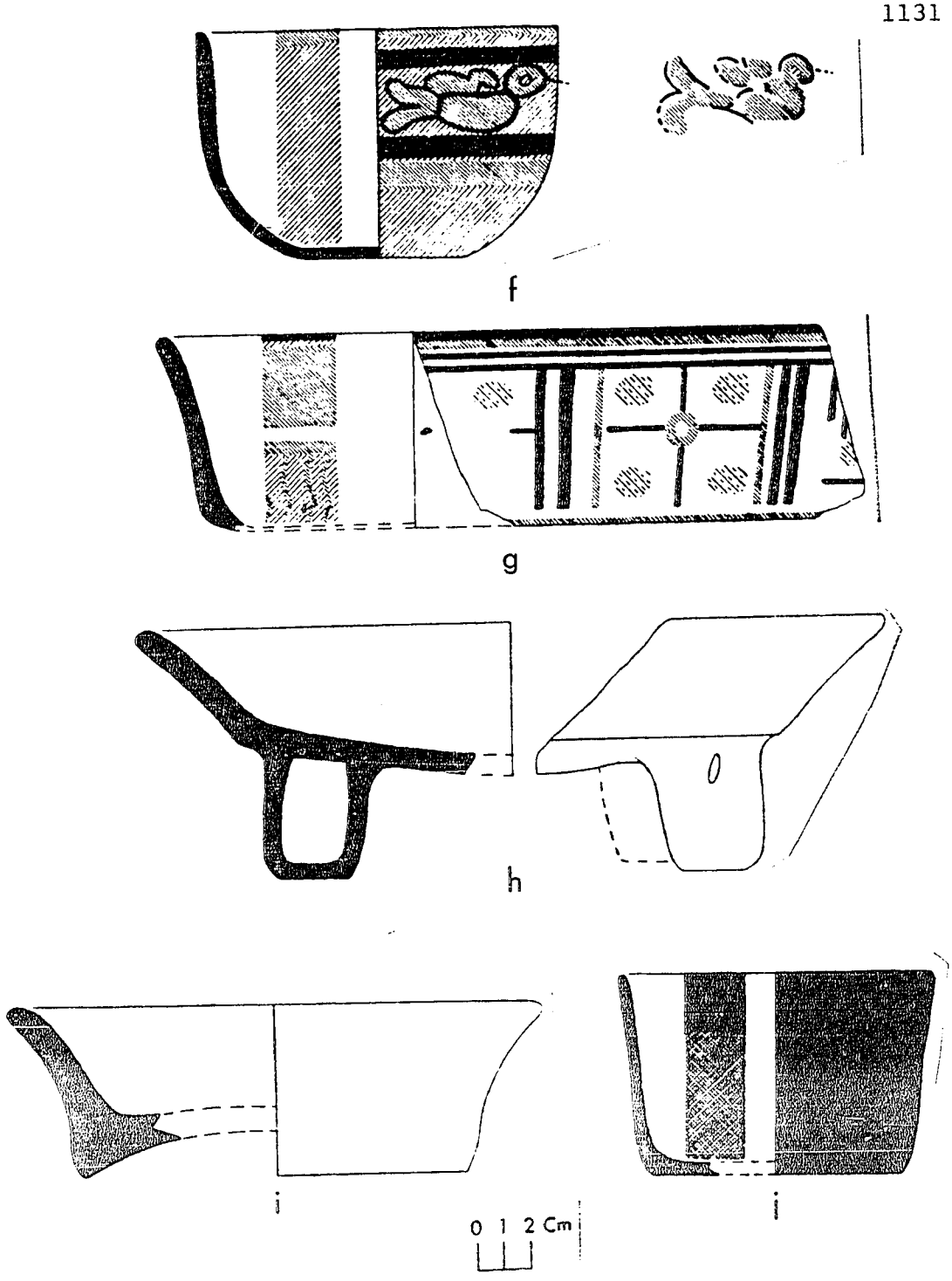


Figure 5-2 Miscellaneous Vessels from Nima Arenera.

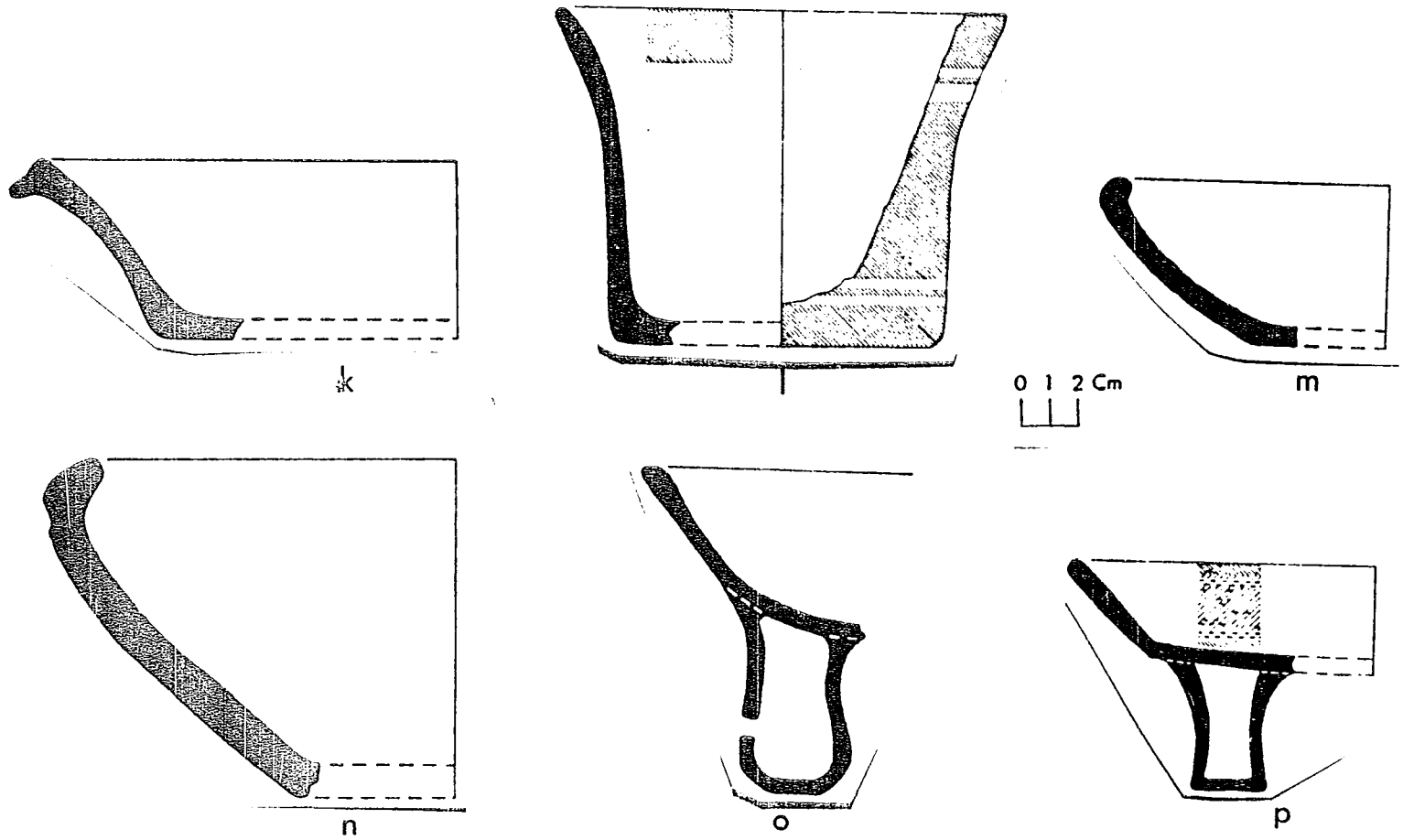


Figure 5-2 Miscellaneous Vessels from Nima Arenera.

Arenera Nima

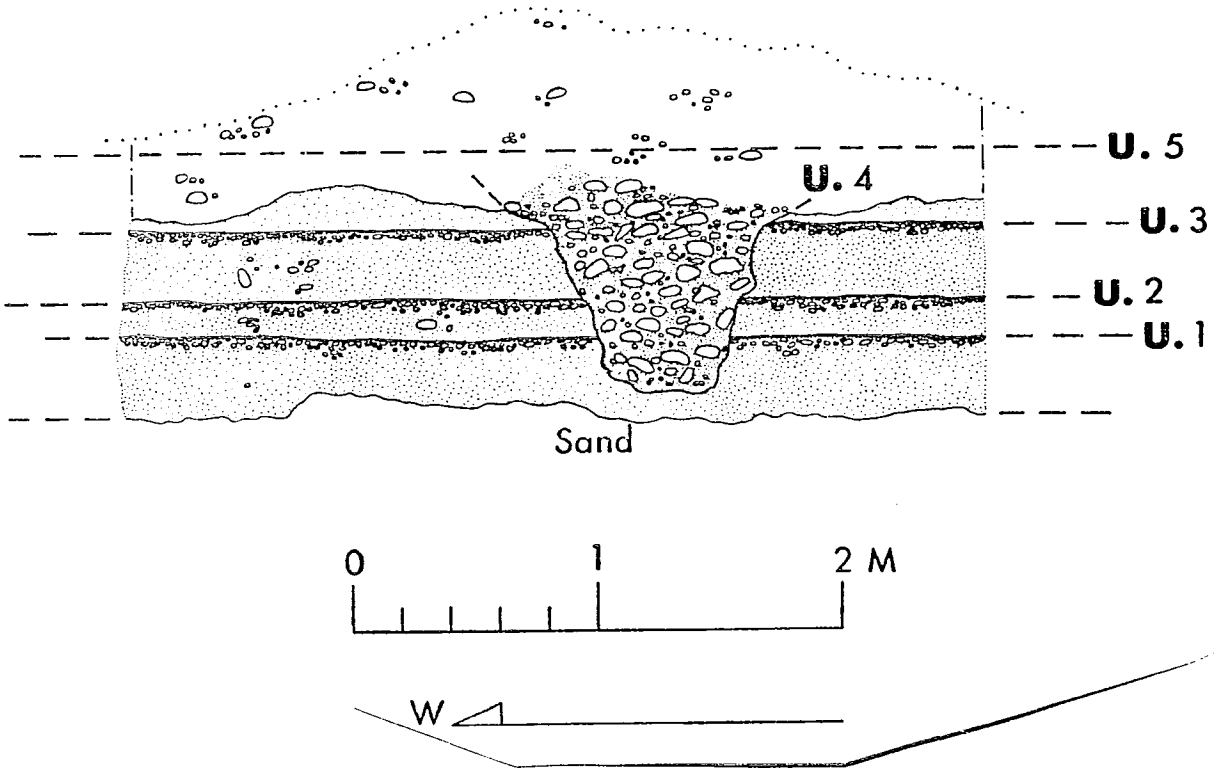


Figure 5-3 Arenera Nima 1966 Profile 1.

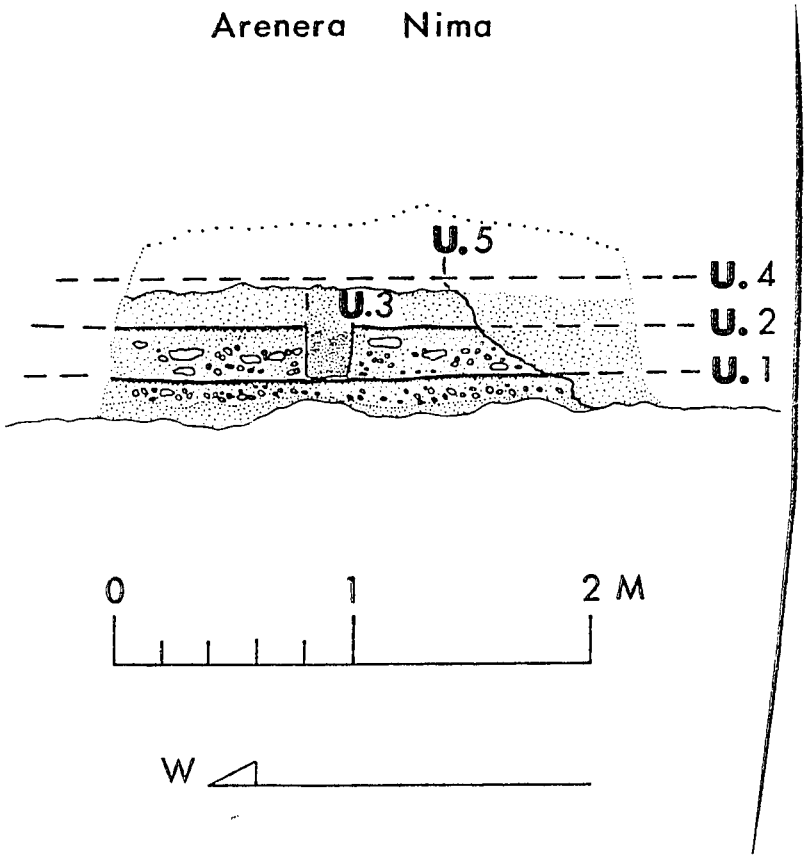


Figure 5-4 Arenera Nima 1966 Profile 2.

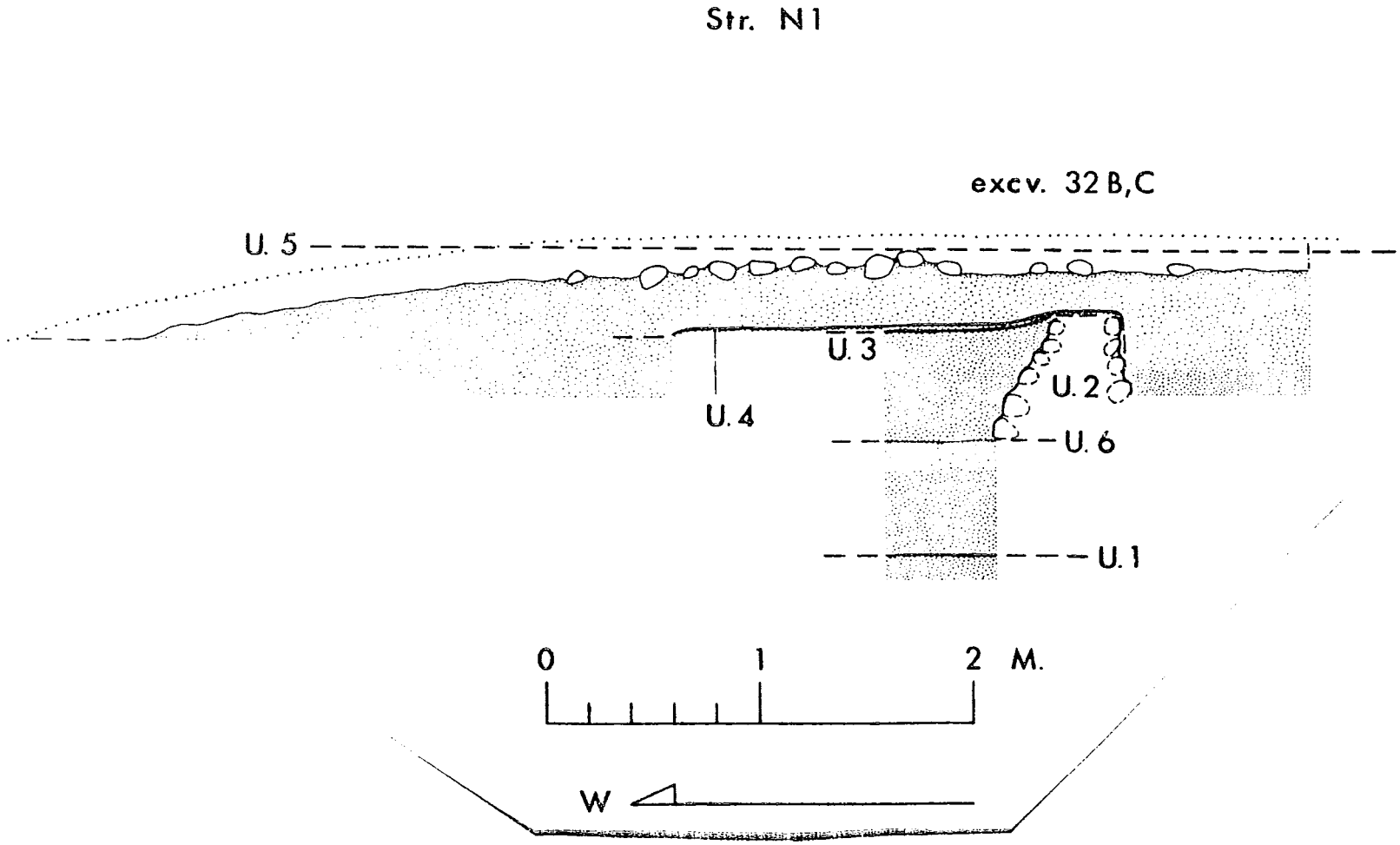


Figure 5-5 Structure N1: Section.

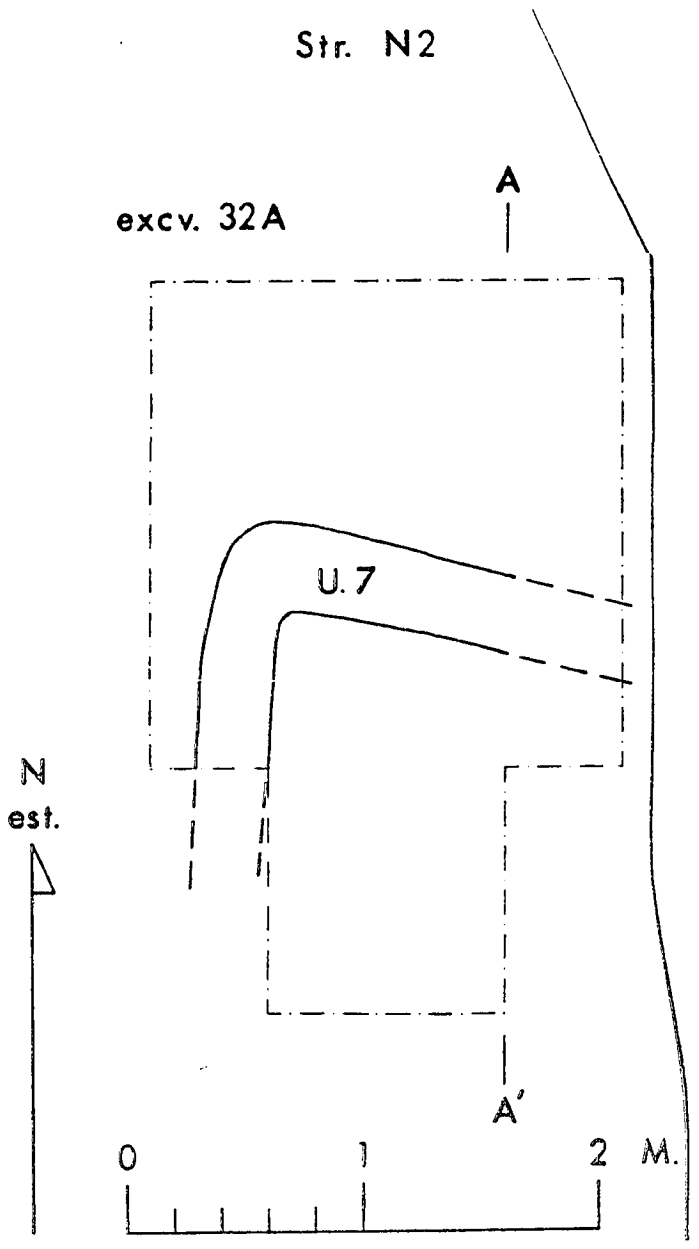


Figure 5-6 Structure N2: Plan of Excavation 32A.

Str. N2

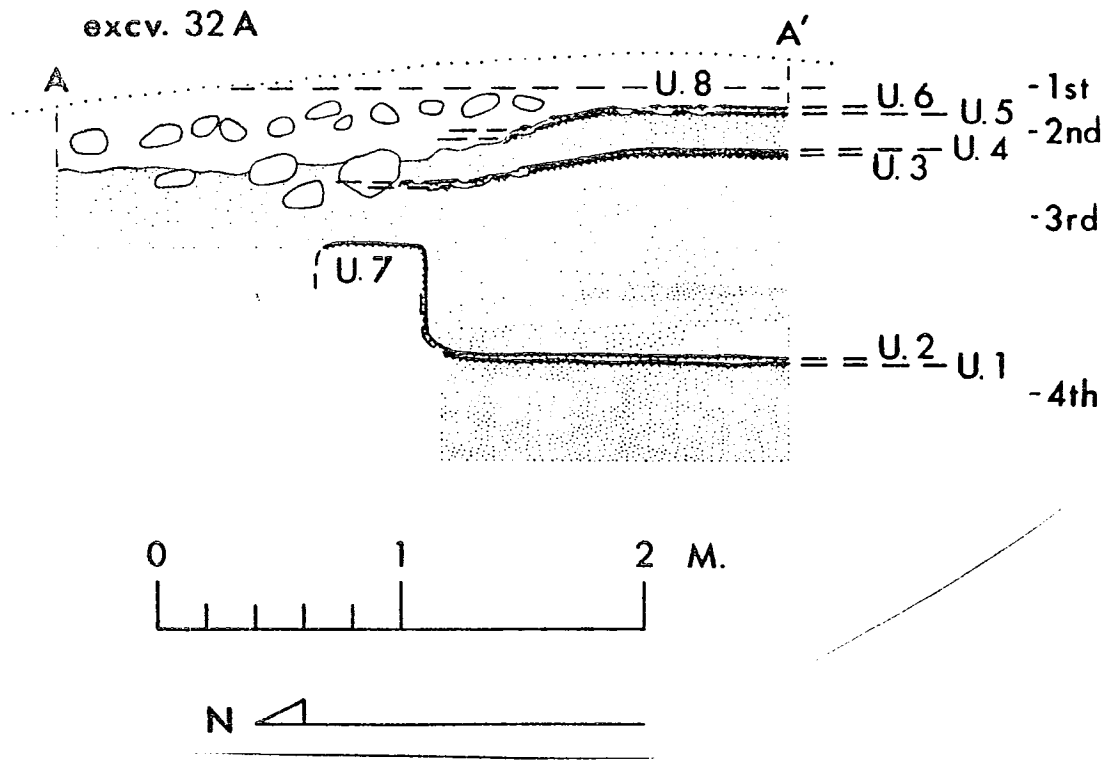


Figure 5-7 Structure N2: Section.

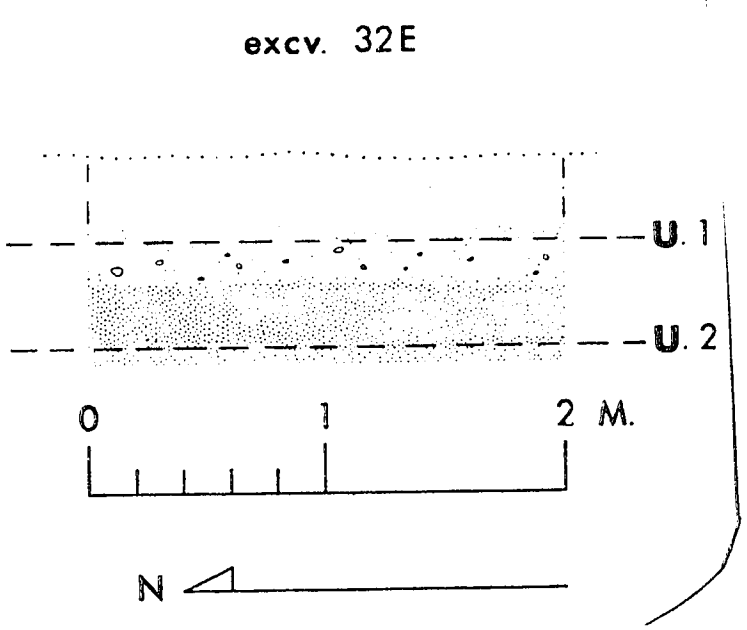


Figure 5-8 Excavation 32E: Section.

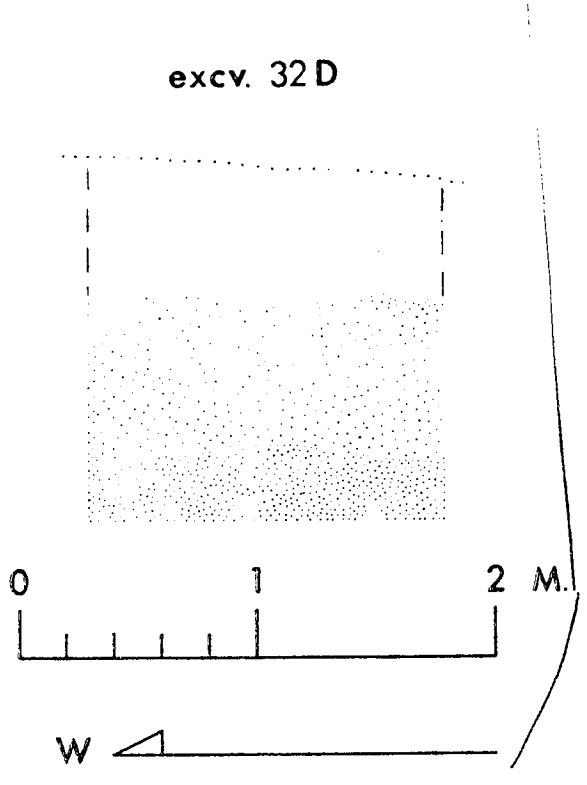


Figure 5-9 Excavation 32D: Section.

CHAPTER VI

OTHER SITES INVESTIGATED BY THE TAYASAL PROJECT

In an attempt to place the sites of Tayasal and Cenote into a larger regional perspective, a series of smaller investigations were carried out in the surrounding area, both on and off the peninsula (see Figure 1-2 for locations). These investigations resulted in visits to the sites of Candelaria in 1977, Chachaclun in 1971, and Motul de San Jose in 1971 and 1977; these sites are to the west and northwest of Lake Peten. Ixlu, east of Lake Peten, was also visited briefly in 1977 as were the site of San Benito and the cave of Hobitzina, to the south of Lake Peten. The sites of Michoacan and Paxcaman, southeast of Cenote were visited and mapped in 1977 as were the two islands in Lake Quexil. Northeast of Cenote, the site of Tres Naciones was mapped in 1977. The sites of Yachul, Chaltun Grande, and Chaja, located in savana areas between Cenote and Tayasal, were mapped in 1971.

YACHUL

The existence of a site immediately east and adjacent to the site of Tayasal was first indicated by Morley (1937-38: Plate 181). Although named "Yachul" after the aguada some half a kilometer to its east, this site is within the area locally known as "Savanna de La Rosal."

Yachul (Figure 6-1) was visited and mapped by the Tayasal Project in July 1971. The site was visited again in July 1977 and was seemingly more overgrown than in 1971.

The site of Yachul obviously covers a larger area than mapped in 1971 since only buildings within the savana were recorded. As known, the site can be subdivided into three parts. The northern portion is locally referred to as Savanna Escondida de La Rosal. It consists of six plaza groups and three isolated structures and is located approximately 2.5 kilometers due east of Tayasal Str. T256 (Cerro Moo). The raised platform which supports Strs. Y59 and Y6Ø is the most important complex in this northern portion of the site. Structure Y6Ø rises some 6 m in height. The plaza area between the two structures contains a plain stela and altar while another stela exists just south of this group. No measurements were taken on these monuments.

The central portion of Yachul contains the most impressive architecture at the site and is located in Savanna La Rosal. The Tayasal - Cenote peninsular path passes through the middle of this portion of the site south of Str. Y19 and north of Strs. Y1 and Y17. Central Yachul contains ten plaza groups and at least seventeen isolated structures. A chultun occurs west of Str. Y4Ø and an altar is located to the south of Str. Y12. The platform supporting Strs. Y21, Y22, Y23, and Y24 rises 4 m above the

savanna, while that supporting Strs. Y2, Y3, Y4, and Y5 rises some 6 m above the surrounding terrain.

The southern portion of Yachul, also located in savanna, is separated from the central part by secondary bush. It includes six plaza groups and three isolated structures; none of the structures is very high. A chultun is located west of Str. Y95. Aguada La Guitarra is located some 400 m south-southwest of Str. Y84.

A surface collection (Lot T6F/1) from Yachul yielded 1 stone mano fragment, 5 fragmentary obsidian blades, 2 obsidian scrapers, 1 flint blade, 7 flint chips, and 5 whole and 1 partial flint biface ovates. The sherds which were gathered were largely Late Classic (primarily late facet Hobo) in date although some earlier material (Kax and Pakoc) was also present.

CHALTUN GRANDE

The site of Chaltun Grande is located in two savanna areas which lie on the spine of the Tayasal Peninsula. The peninsular path from San Miguel to Cenote passes through the center of both areas. The savannas are separated from each other by approximately 200 m of high bush. The western savanna is locally known as "Chaltuncito" and contains several large mound groups. It was not mapped in either 1971 or 1977.

The western savanna, known as "Chaltun Grande,"

contains a sprawling site resembling the outlying groups at Cenote. In general, the surface of Chaltun Grande (Figure 6-2) is more littered with flint than the surface of Cenote and some of its structures are very well preserved. One hundred and thirty-four structures were mapped in Savanna Chaltun Grande in August 1971.

The northwestern part of the site is called "Ramonal" by the locals and contains small structures and two chaltuns near Str. CG122. An area of flint debris is located northwest of Str. CG55. The northeastern part of the site has larger, more formal, groups and is called "El Chispal" by the locals. What is designated as a "flint site" by Stan Loten, the mapper, is located northeast of Strs. CG99 and CG1ØØ.

The north-central part of the site is situated on the peninsular ridge and consists of groupings of formal plaza areas. A 1Ø m square area of dense flint debris occurs south of Str. CG17 and consists mostly of thin flakes, a few cores, and some discarded tools. Structure CG4 is a small pyramidal mound about 2 m high; its southwest corner had been excavated prior to 1971 and this cut revealed an earlier facing of well cut, near vertical, masonry. By 1977, Str. CG4 had been medially trenched. Structure CG82, a small pyramid structure some 3 m in height, had also been axially gutted sometime after August 1971 but prior to August 1977.

The architectural core of Chaltun Grande is located in the southern portion of the site and is composed of a series of structures loosely arranged around a large L-shaped plaza. An area of possible flint litter was noted as occurring immediately north of Str. CG37. Both Strs. CG1 and CG2 present steep debris profiles, indicating that they may be relatively well preserved beneath the overbburden. Part of a facing was visible on the summit of Str. CG2 in 1971. Structure CG3 dominates the eastern side of the central plaza area and rises over 4 m above the plaza level. One surviving course of a masonry facing was visible in 1971 at the foot of what must be the highest substructure terrace for Str. CG3. The summit of Str. CG3 is flat. On its west (probable front) side is an apparent altar platform. To the west of this low platform a probable plain altar was located. Two fragments of the altar were turned over and no formal floor was found beneath it. Chaltun Grande Altar 1 is well rounded and broken into eight fragments. When whole, the altar was about 20 cm thick and 70 cm in diameter. A probable stela was located south of Str. CG9. Chaltun Grande Stela 1 is 30 cm in height and rests on a plaza floor.

The surface collection (Lot T6G/1) from Chaltun Grande, made in August 1971, consisted of only Late and Terminal Classic (early and late facet Hobo) sherds, 35 flint chips, 4 broken flint handaxes, 6 partial flint biface ovates, 2

flint elongates, 2 flint blades, and 1 flint nodule. Other objects collected from the surface of the site in 1971 included 1 obsidian blade, 1 granite mano fragment, 2 metate fragments (either granite or vasicular basalt), 1 stone celt, 1 stone sphere, 2 pottery figurine fragments, and 2 formed rocks of uncertain function. The surface collection (Lot T49A/1) made in Auguste 1977 contained Late and Terminal Classic (Hobo) sherds as well as a Saxche Orange Polychrome (Pakoc) sherds from within the looted Str. CG82. One flint biface ovate was also found near this structure. Another whole one (Lot T49A/2) was found on the peninsular trail between Chaltun Grande and Cenote.

CHAJA

The site of Chaja (Figure 6-3) begins approximately 600 m south of Str. CG245 in Savanna Chaltun Grande. To the northeast of the site is Rancho de Chico Tun which in 1971 consisted of 4 wattle buildings set in a group on a roughly rectangular piece of flat land which may have represented a platform. The site is northwest of Aguada Chaja. Chaja was mapped with compass and tape in August 1971 by Stan Loten.

Chaja was not originally located in a savanna. Its area recently had been cleared for cattle grazing. In general, the site consists of a series of 6 closely knit plaza areas. The structures are quite large and comparable in scale to those at Cenote. Chaja Str. 18 rises over 6 m

in height. Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) sherds were noted as littering the surface of the site and Postclassic Paxcaman Red (Cocahmut) sherd material was found on top of Chaja Str. 27.

TRES NACIONES

The site of Tres Naciones was visited and partially mapped in July 1977. Three distinct groups of mounds were noted. As some 800 m exist between the south group and the two north groups, the site was divided for mapping purposes into Tres Naciones North and Tres Naciones South. Additional mounds exist in the vicinity (Figures 6-4 and 6-5). No site was noted in this region during the 1923 Kilmartin survey.

Tres Naciones South: Group A

Three hundred meters southwest of the aldea of the same name, on the first inland ridge forming higher ground, are the two largest mounds found at Tres Naciones - Strs. TN1 and TN2. These two buildings have been designated Group A of Tres Naciones South (Figure 6-4). Structure TN1 is roughly rectangular in plan and approximately 4 m in height; a looters' pit exists at its summit. To its east is a composite structure consisting of a higher center area (ca. 4 m in height) flanked by two lower platforms on either side so that the whole forms a rectangle measuring 52 m by 15 meters. The western side of Str. TN2 is severely pitted.

It appears, however, that Str. TN2 faced to the west as the remains of a stair apparently exists on this side. No associated artifactual or sherd material was found in Group A so the dating of these two structures is problematical. A notched sherd of Postclassic date was, however, found on the path 100 m south of Group A.

Tres Naciones North: Groups B and C

Tres Naciones Groups B and C (Figure 6-5) are located approximately 800 m west of Tres Naciones Group A and 300 m west of the main buildings of Finca Baldizon. When visited and mapped in 1977, these two groups had been freshly plowed so as to revove all overburden prepatory to planting. Both groups lie in the low-lying area adjacent to Lake Peten. The northernmost Group C was 304 m from the 1977 water level of Lake Peten. Group C is composed of relatively low mounds which form a quadrangle; no surface lines of stone were visible. The sherds collected here were exclusively of Postclassic (Cocahmut) date.

The bulldozing in this northern area had additionally revealed areas of white sand which contrasted with the dark brown humus. The shape of these white patches indicated that they were not representative of root holes as they were generally of an oval or elongated oval shap; it is believed that these represented burial pits, but this possibility was not tested. One of these oval areas centered on the northern rear portion of Str. TN3. At least half a dozen of

these areas were visible between Str. TN3 and the shore of Lake Peten, one being exactly 30 m northwest of Str. TN3. It is suspected that burial activity at Punta Nima and Tres Naciones may be analogous, the only difference being that the Tres Naciones examples are pristine and not disturbed by sandworks as at Nima (see Chapter V).

Group B of Tres Naciones is composed of six structures approximately 180 m south of Group C. The six buildings in Group B are more randomly placed than those comprising Group B and form only a suggestion of a plaza. Group B had not been recently plowed in 1977, but the area immediately to its west had been and, again, produced Postclassic (Cocahmut) ceramics. Structure TN7 is approximately 1 m in height; Str. TN8 is 1.2 m high; Strs. TN9 and TN10 are only about 0.5 m in height. Structures TN11 and TN12 are very low platforms, approximately 0.2 m high. Ninety meters southeast of Group B is a modern house of wattle and daub which was occuppied by a family in 1977.

The plowed area south of Group C and west of Group B produced a large number of sherds and artifacts (Lot T48A/3), the majority of which were of Early (Hoxchunchan) Classic, Late Classic (Pakoc and Hobo) and Postclassic (Cocahmut; possibly early facet Kauil) date. Collections made in this area included 1 ceramic notched sherd, 3 pieces of obsidian, 5 flint chips, 1 flint cleaver, 1 slate celt, 2 probable figurines of Late Classic date, and fragments of a

granite mano and metate.

QUEXIL

During his 1923 survey, Kilmartin first noted the existence of mounds on the islands in Lake Quexil (Eckixil). He (in Morley 1938:357 and Plate 181) noted that the western island had "ruins of perhaps one house" which "are the same type as those found elsewhere in this region." Kilmartin (Ibid: 357) further noted that the water level of Lake Quexil is 31 feet above that of Lake Peten and that it was doubtful that the two lakes were ever joined together.

In July 1977, the ruins on both islands in Lake Quexil were mapped (Figure 6-6) after permission had been secured from Senor Carlos Gutierrez, owner of Finca Michoacan, to use his boat to reach the islands. According to Senor Gutierrez, some time prior to the 1977 visit, an amphibious plane had landed in the lake and removed a stela from one of the islands.

The eastern island was heavily covered with dense undergrowth. A series of brechas revealed that the island was terraced over almost its entire surface. Eight structures were found on these terraces. The uppermost terrace or plaza area, central to the western island of Quexil, rose 9.7 m above the 1977 water level of the lake. This raised level supported two structures - Q14 and Q15. Structure Q15 rose an additional 2.5 m above the level of

the summit plaza (12.2 m above water level) and was penetrated by two connecting looters' tunnels on its eastern and southern sides. The western side of Str. Q14 was also pitted. The upper plaza area was additionally covered by 2 large uprooted trees which had wrecked havoc with the physical appearance of this part of the site. No other looting was visible on the eastern island. A surface collection (Lot T46A/1) included 8 censer fragments of unknown date and 1 flint chip. The ceramics were largely of Preclassic (Kax) and Late Classic (early facet Hobo) date with 1 possible Postclassic (probably Chilcob) unslipped sherd present.

The western island in Lake Quexil is much lower in height than the eastern one. No evidence of looting was found on the western island with the possible exception of an underground tunnel joining of Quexil Chultuns 1 and 2 in front of Str. Q3. A possible limestone altar was found immediately west of Str. Q2 and a crude stone construction, possibly of recent date, was set atop the central unit of Str. Q1. There is a chultun in the eastern substructure front of Str. Q1. While the western island of Quexil is composed of a series of platform terraces molded from the natural contours, they are not as massive appearing as the ones on the eastern island. The platform supporting Str. Q3 rises 6.4 m above the 1977 water level with the building rising another Ø.9 m above the platform (7.3 m in total

elevation). The platform supporting Strs. Q1 and Q2 rises 5.5 m above the water level. The central unit of Str. Q1 rises 1.9 m above this platform (7.4 m total elevation) and its south wing Ø.9 m above the platform (6.4 m total elevation). A surface collection from the western island (Lot T46B/1) yielded 1 flint chip, 1 rounded and perforated sherd, 1 censer fragment, 1 ceramic whistle fragment, and 1 ceramic spindle whorl. The sherds from the collection were mostly Early (Hoxchunchan) and Late (Hobo) Classic in date, but possibly included unslipped olla fragments of Postclassic (probably Chilcob) date.

Further research was carried out on the islands in Quexil by Proyecto Lacustre, under the direction of Don and Prudence Rice, in 198Ø. The maps prepared of the two islands in Quexil were forwarded to them for their use. Their test excavations on both islands produced some Postclassic material, preliminarily dated to both the early and late parts of this period (Rice and Rice 198Ø, 1982).

MICHOACAN

During 1977 a large group of mounds were located on recently cleared cattle land on Finca Michoacan to the souutheast of Lake Quexil. Morley (1937-38:Plate 181) reported ruins in this vicinity, which may correspond to the site here named Michoacan.

Michoacan (Figure 6-7) is located on the tableland

between Lake Quexil and Laguneta Bolamchac. The site rests on two higher contours of land separated by a broad ravine which runs between the two bodies of water. The northeast portion of the site was not mapped but consists of several mound groups which begin immediately east of the buildings comprising Finca Michoacan and culminates in an acropolis which overlooks Laguneta Bolamchac.

Sixty-five structures in the southeast portion of the site were mapped. The southern portion of the site consists of mounds on the top of three natural hillocks. Structures M1 through M4 form a single plaza group on one hill. A chultun is located adjacent to Str. M2 and a rear base wall is also visible on the summit of this structure. Another chultun is located north of this group and south of the hill supporting the main Michoacan acropolis. Structure M4 had been roughly trenched prior to July 1977.

Proceeding east, two groups are located on the next promentory; these form the southern boundary for the western portion of the site. The third and most eastern hill in the southeastern part of Quexil is dotted with various plaza groupings. The northern structures on this hill are quite impressive and form a double plaza group which had been extensively looted (and then backfilled by the owner of Finca Michoacan). Structure M28 was pitted on its southern summit. Structure M27 was looted on both its front and rear axis. The southwestern corner of Str. M24 was gouged out

and a small excavation was additionally found in the southwestern corner area of Str. M23, which rises some 2 m in height.

The western portion of the site is bounded by a group which has been set on the summit of a hill (see Figure 6-7). Terraces and a stairway had been appended to the northern side of the hill. This acropolis group would appear to be the most important one at the site. The northern side of Str. M40 was pitted in two places. Structure M37 was pitted on its northwestern corner; Str. M38 had been looted in two places on its western side; Str. M39, 2 m in height, was axially gouged. A flint biface ovate (Lot T47A/1) was collected from south of the acropolis. A collection (Lot T47A/2) was made from the looters' hole in Str. M39 and included 4 partial obsidian blades and sherds which date to the Late Classic (mostly Pakoc, but some early facet Hobo) Period.

The groups north of the Michoacan acropolis were situated on flat land. The northern extent of these constructions was not determined, but it is probable that large mounds exist in the dense undergrowth north of the cattle pasture. The tallest structure north of the acropolis was Str. M45 which rose over 3 m in height. A small round limestone altar was located off the northwest corner of Str. M49.

Although Michoacan is extensively looted, there are

only a few cuts which encountered any deposits. This is largely due to the placement of the looters' excavations. It would therefore appear that many of the pitted buildings could still be excavated and allow for good control over their stratigraphy. Much of the site is also probably strung out in the dense growth on the high terrain south of Lake Quexil. One structure type appears to be widespread at Michoacan and almost nowhere else in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. This consists of a rectangular mound associated with a lower frontal terrace. Eleven (Strs. M1, M5, M8, M1Ø, M23, M3Ø, M38, M41, M42, M57, and M58) of these structures occur among the 65 mapped at Michoacan. It is possible that this type of structure may either be diagnostic of a specific time period or that it may indicate some functional distinction at Michoacan not present elsewhere on the Tayasal Peninsula. Based on the recovered surface ceramics, this building type is tentatively dated to the Late Classic (Hobo) Period. Excavation at Michoacan would definitely augment the present understanding of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone.

Further research at Michoacan was carried out in 198Ø by Proyecto Lacustre, under the direction of the Rices (198Ø, 1982). The Tayasal Project map of Michoacan was forwarded to them for use in their research.

PAXCAMAN

The site of Paxcaman is located near the modern village of El Juleque. The edge of the site is visible from the Flores - Melchor de Mencos road with a large mound being situated on the northeast side of the aguada in Finca Rafael. The site stretches from this aguada for two kilometers to the north. In 1977, the northern portion of Paxcaman (Figure 6-8) was mapped. With the exception of two raised substructures on the ends of Paxcaman Str. P11, this portion of Paxcaman duplicates the central site plan of Cenote; it had been heavily looted in the past. No monuments were evident on the surface. In general, the surface ceramics collected at the site were of Preclassic, Early Classic, and Late Classic date.

Paxcaman Group A

As mapped, the site can be divided into two large groups separated by a shallow 11Ø m wide ravine. The northern group, designated Group A, is dominated by Strs. P1Ø and P11, which are very reminiscent of Strs. C5 and C1 at Cenote. Structure P11 is 96 m in length, faces west, and has a central element which rises 7.4 m above the adjacent plaza. Although Str. P11 has two wings like Str. C1, these do not appear, at least from a brief surface examination, to be tipped by separated structures; looters' pits are evident on both the east and west faces of the central building. Structure P1Ø, the western pyramid, rises some 8.Ø m above

the plaza. It is pitted on its eastern face. South of Str. P1Ø are Strs. P13 and P14. These two buildings each rise about 2.5 m above plaza level and probably formed a ballcourt. Both buildings have extensive holes on their western faces. No other looting was evident in this northern group as of 1977.

Paxcaman Group B

The southern group at Paxcaman is more compact and encompasses three raised platform areas. The northern platform rises some 3 m above the plaza level and is surmounted by Strs. P3Ø, P31, P32, and P33. Structure P31 had been looted and two partial plates were collected in the vicinity (Figure 6-9) indicating that the looters had found a Classic Period burial or cache. The central raised platform rises 4.Ø m above the associated plaza and supports Strs. P38, P39, P4Ø, and P41. Structures P38 and P39 rise 3 m above the surface of the platform. It is possible that the two mounds labeled Strs. P38 and P39 were caused by the central collapse of a vaulted room. Should this be the case, this central Paxcaman Group B platform would resemble the platform supporting Strs. C1Ø4, C1Ø5, and C1Ø6 at Cenote. The third raised platform dominates the eastern side of the group and consists of Strs. P42, P43, and P44. While the raised platform summit rises 3.Ø m above the plaza to its south, Str. P44 rises a further 3.75 meters. The western side of Str. P42 had been trenched by looters prior

to 1977, as had the western side of Str. P44. Although most of the remaining structures in Group B were quite low, Str. P49 rose 3.Ø m above the plaza level. None of the other mounds in this group appear to have been looted.

Problematic Deposit T51A-1

Pieces of two vessels (Lot T51A/2) were collected from outside a looters' pit placed on axis and into the western side of Str. P31. It is believed that these two partial vessels originated from a single deposit in this structure. Whether this deposit was a cache or a burial is not known. The stratigraphic placement of PD. T51-1 was also not determined. The deposit appears to have dated to sometime during the transition between the Early (Hoxchunchan) and Late (Pakoc) Classic Period. Further recovery work in the vicinity of the looters' pit would probably yield other artifacts pertaining to PD. T51-1 and allow for a more exact temporal placement.

Object 1 (T51A/2-1; Figure 6-9a): Aguila Orange or Tasital Red. A partial direct-rim, flanged plate which probably had a ring base at one time was found scattered on the slope of Str. P31. The plate had a rim diameter of 32 cm and a Ø.6 to 1.5 cm wall thickness. As the base was not recovered, its height could not be determined. The exterior of the vessel appears to be unslipped and pink in color (2.5 YR 6/8 to 7.5 YR 7/4) while the interior is slipped red (2.5 YR 4/8, but redder). The paste is also red (2.5 YR 5/6 -

5/8) and contains silt-sized white inclusions, yellowish white inclusions to 1.5 mm in diameter, and gray inclusions 1 mm in diameter. There is a slight reaction to HCL indicating that calcite is present in the paste.

Object 2 (T51A/2-2; Figure 6-9b): Aguila Orange or Tasital Red. A partial flanged plate was found outside the looters' trench into Str. P31. It had a rim diameter of 32 cm, a wall thickness of Ø.6 to Ø.7 cm, and an unknown height. It was most likely without supports. The exterior of the vessel appears to have been unslipped while traces of red (2.5 YR 4/8) slip exist on the interior of the vessel. The paste is red (2.5 YR 5/6 - 5/8) in color and contains silt-sized white particles as well as sparse white inclusions up to 1 mm in diameter. An HCL test revealed that some calcite is present in the paste.

Other Groups at Paxcaman

Apart from the group already noted at the El Juleque Aguada, several other large, unmapped groups also exist at Paxcaman. Several of these are strung out on the high land between Group B and the El Juleque group. Another particularly large acropolis group was noted some 3ØØ m due east of Group B while a particularly large structure is located 5ØØ m west of the ravine separating the two mapped groups, just west of the Paxcaman - Tres Naciones trail. Further work at the site would undoubtedly expand the number of presently known groups and structures.

OTHER ZONE SITES

Several other sites are reported as occurring within the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone. Some of these - El Leke, Coloc, Naranjal, and one of the unnamed sites - were cursorily visited in either 1971 or 1977. Others - Yalnon, Petenchel, and the second unnamed site - were noted during Kilmartin's survery, but were not visited in either 1971 or 1977. Tan Itza is reported, but has never been visited.

El Leke

The main peninsular path between Tayasal and Cenote passes through a small 1/2 kilometer square savanna 450 m north of Aguada Yachul and about 1 kilometer east of the site of Yachul. The site of El Leke consists of a single large structure, approximately 20 m square and 4 m in height, located in this savanna south of the path. The site was visited by Stan Loten in July 1971 and again in July 1977 by A. Chase.

Tan Itza

This site is located within a good sized savanna is located 1 kilometer north of Savanna Escondida de La Rosal (Yachul - north group). Both the savanna and the site are known as "Tan Itza." The forest and bush between Tan Itza and Yachul is known as Bosque Chololal. Although the site was not visited or mapped in 1971, small structures were noted as occurring within the open grassland based on

reliable informants. The site was not visited in 1977 either, although a hearsay report of a carved stela at the site was gathered from an informant in San Miguel.

Coloc

The ruins of Coloc were not visited by the Project in 1977 although one futile attempt was made at reaching them by boat. The ruins were formally reported in 1971 by Miguel Orrego, who noted the existence of a series of raised platforms "2 or 3 kilometers" north of Cenote. The existence of this site was also noted by various locals, one of whom reported in 1977 that mound groups were a fairly common occurrence between Chaltun Grande and Puxteal.

Petenchel

The site of Petenchel was first noted by Morley (1937-38: Plate 181) and was viewed from the air in 1979. It consists of at least a single large mound located on a higher bluff just south of Lake Petenxil. As the site was not visited by land in either 1971 or 1977, the full extent of the ruins is unknown.

Naranjal

Several kilometers beyond the village of Paxcaman, a series of large mounds occur just south of the Flores - Melchor de Mencos road. Two of the mounds which occur here are at least 7 m in height. When cursorily visited in 1977, the site was under dense scrub, but the large structures indicate that the site is on a equal par with Cenote or

Paxcaman. The extent of the site is unknown.

Yalnon

The site of Yalnon was first noted by Morley (1937-38: Plate 181). It was not visited in either 1971 or 1977. Its existence, however, is confirmed by both aerial photographs and informants. The site is named for an aguada which exists to its east. If locational models can be applied to the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone, Yalnon is of an equivalent importance as Tayasal, Cenote, and Paxcaman. The spacing between these four centers is almost exactly 5 kilometers. Although located on a trail in 1923, no trail now traverses this area, possibly due to the construction and use of the Flores - Melchor road.

Unnamed Sites

Two unnamed sites are presented on the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone map (Figure 1-2). The reason for not naming these locales is that it is not certain in both cases whether they represent isolated mound groups or part of a larger center. The first of these is located northwest of Lake Quexil and east of Laguneta Chaja. Mounds are indicated in this area by Morley (1937-38: Plate 181), but were not formally visited in either 1971 or 1977. The second unnamed site is located southeast of Tres Naciones. This site consists of two low-lying plaza groups located on what was then (1977) the beginning of the finca belonging to Dr. Baldizon of Flores. The site was unnamed as it was not

certain as to whether it was an outlier for some larger site in the neighboring bush or whether it was related to Tres Naciones.

LOCALES SOUTH OF LAKE PETEN

Four possible archaeological locales have been reported from south of Lake Peten. One of these - San Benito - was well documented by Cowgill. Another one - Pasaja - could not be located during a 1977 surface survey. The other two possible locales are both caves, one of which was visited in 1971 and 1977. These data are included here as general information and for comparative purposes.

Tayasal Caverns: Cobitzinaj and Xuxchichini

Two large caverns exist to the south of Lago Peten-Itza. Immediately to the south of modern San Benito and Santa Elena is the large cave known as "Cobitizinaj." Although several trips were made to the cavern in 1977 and 1979, no archaeological remains were recovered. Local inhabitants, however, report that ceramic materials have occasionally been found in the cave. From which period these date is unknown as it was not possible to view any of the pieces. Should they be Postclassic, however, they would accord well with recorded accounts of the Itza worshipping in caves (Means 1917). Postclassic censerware, recovered by Tikal Association's "Operacion Rescate," is noted as having come from caves in the Lake Peten region.

Six kilometers to the south of Lago Peten is yet another large cavern. This cave is known by the name "Xuxchichini." Again, nothing is known about this cavern archaeologically. Additional reports concerning caverns occurring in the limestone hills to the south of Lake Peten are frequent. It has been reported that several of these caves are littered with Maya pottery. The caverns Cobitzinaj and Xuxchichini, however, are the only ones known from this region with any certainty.

San Benito

The site designated San Benito was visited in July 1977. It had originally been noted by Cowgill (1963:55). The site was located on a ridge on the south side of San Benito along the Libertad road and approximately 1.5 kilometers from the lake shore. Although several mounds were present when Cowgill visited the locale in 1959, these had largely been removed by 1977, probably as a result of the logical extension of the innocuous sascab pit noted by him in 1959. Cowgill (1963:52) also noted that the site existed in the vicinity of the public school constructed between San Benito and Santa Elena; this area appeared in 1977 to have been little disturbed from when visited by Cowgill in 1959. Two other mounds (Cowgill 1963:54) noted in the town of San Benito had been leveled entirely by 1977. In general, the settlement on the south side of Lake Peten nowhere resembles the heavy concentration of mounds found on

the peninsula.

Pasaja

A site named Pasaja is noted on Guatemalan government maps as being 2.5 kilometers south of Riachuelo Pixoyal and Ø.5 kilometers northwest of Aguada Tanjul (i.e., immediately southwest of Lake Peten). No reference to this site can be found in the literature nor can its existence be confirmed from aerial photographs. Two searches were made for Pasaja in July 1977; both efforts could not locate the site.

LOCALES WEST OF LAKE PETEN

Several major sites exist to the west of Lake Peten, the most important one being Motul de San Jose. Motul was visited in both 1971 and 1977 to gain comparative architectural and ceramic data for the Tayasal Peninsula. Chachaclun in located just above the northeast shore of Lake Peten and was mapped by the 1971 project. Candelaria was visited in 1977 and, although no mapping was done, material collected from the site provides the majority of the Middle Preclassic (Chunzalam) Period pottery from the Lake Peten region. Balantun is further to the west; information on this locale is briefly included here. Camelita is far to the northeast of Lake Peten, but was visited by the Project in 1971; El Zotz was reported to the Project in 1977.

Candelaria

Analysis of aerial photographs indicated that a large

site exists on the spine of the Candelaria Peninsula. Morley (1937-38: Plate 181) also noted sizeable mounds on the peninsula. Cowgill (1963:60-61) visited the Candelaria Peninsula, but did not confirm the existence of these mounds. Visits were accordingly made to the site in January and June 1977. The major portion of the site which was visible on the aerial photographs was under heavy bush. Because it was not possible to bush the area in the limited time spent at the site, a formal map of Candelaria could not be prepared. Several mounds were, however, noted in the area between San Jeonimo and Finca Candelaria in the upper reaches of a broad shallow valley immediately north of the presumed site center. Other mounds were noted along the spine inland from Punta Nijtun on Finca Rancho de los Cedros. This area showed evidence of having been looted both in mounds and in vacant terrain; two surface collections (Lots T42A/1 and T42A/3) of looted pottery were made for this upland area. Along the south shore of Ensenada San Jeronimo (on the north shore of the Candelaria Peninsula) lines of stone, some of which formed structure platforms, were evident. In general, the remains from the ridge of the peninsula (looted Lots T42A/1 and T42A/3; general Lot T42A/4) were Middle Preclassic (Chunzalam) in date while the materials collected from the lake shore in 1977 (Lot T42A/2) were Preclassic (mostly Chunzalam; some Kax), Late Classic (Hobo), and Postclassic (Chilcob and

Cocahmut) in date. Artifacts collected from the peninsula include a granite metate fragment, a rounded ceramic sherd, an obsidian blade fragment, and 6 flint chips.

Problematic Deposit T42A-1

On the summit of land behind Finca Rancho de los Cedros, a looters' pit was found in what appeared to be vacant terrain. The pit was quite deep and seemed to have entered a crypt on one of its sides. This crypt had collapsed after the pit was dug. A multitude of well preserved ceramics of Middle Preclassic (Chunzalam) date were recovered from around this pit. Three partial vessels (Figure 6-10), which are thought to have belonged to the looted deposit, were assembled from among these sherds. Also found in the vicinity of the pit were 10 nondescript, possibly human, bone fragments. Three fragments of worked bone, which had been painted red (with hemitite), were also recovered; these possibly represent a bone tube. Other artifacts (Lot T42A/1) recovered included 2 flint chips, 1 obsidian blade, 1 worked stone of unknown function, 1 burnt lump of clay, and 1 partial Preclassic figurine head - possibly representing a monkey.

Object 1 (T42A/1-14; Figure 6-10c): Guitara Incised: Variety Unspecified. A partial ceramic dish with diagonal incisions on its exterior wall was almost completely reconstructed from the sherds in Lot T42A/1. It has a rim diameter of 40 cm, a basal diameter of 34 cm, a height of

8.5 cm, and a Ø.8 cm wall thickness. The vessel is slipped red (1Ø R 4/8 to 2.5 YR 4/8) on both its interior and exterior including the exterior base. Some black (1Ø YR 2/1) occurs on the vessel walls, but was probably not indicative of an intentional design. The paste is brown (7.5 YR 5/4 - 5/6) in color and contains hemitite nodules up to Ø.5 mm in diameter. Other inclusions included yellowish - white particles 1.5 mm in diameter and silt-sized white and black particles. No calcite is present in the paste based on an HCL test.

Object 2 (T42A/1-15; Figure 6-1Øa): Joventud Red: Variety Unspecified. A partial dish with an almost complete rim, but no base, was also found in Lot T42A/1. The rim diameter is approximately 36 cm with a vessel height of 6 cm, and a Ø.8 cm wall thickness. It is slipped red (2.5 YR 4/8 - 5/8) on both the interior and exterior and has orange (2.5 YR 5/8 - 6/8) rootlet markings. Some black (2.5 YR 2.5/Ø - 3/Ø), probably fire-clouding, also occurs. The paste has a dark gray core (1Ø YR 4/1) with light red (2.5 YR 6/8) exterior layers. It contains white particles up to Ø.25 mm in diameter. An HCL test revealed that calcite is present in the paste.

Object 3 (T42A/1-13; Figure 6-1Øb): Centenario Fluted: Variety Unspecified. An cylindrical vessel with horizontally fluted sides and a post-incised design was largely reconstructed from Lot T42A/1. It is missing most

of its base. The vessel has a rim diameter of 16 cm, a height of at least 15.8 cm, and a wall thickness of Ø.6 to Ø.9 centimeters. A rough design resembling a head was scratched on the exterior of the vessel. The vessel is slipped entirely black (2.5 YR 2.5/Ø, but darker). Its paste has a dark gray core (1Ø YR 4/1 - 3/1) with yellow - brown (1Ø YR 5/4) exterior layers. Rectangularly shaped white particles up to 4 mm by 1 mm occur in the paste as well as other white inclusions Ø.25 mm in diameter. An HCL test revealed that calcite is present in the paste.

Chachaclun

The site of Chachaclun was visited by Stanley Loten in late July 1971 and a sketch map of the site was made (Figure 6-11). The site of Chachaclun is also known as "La Trinidad." It is located about 5 kilometers northeast of the modern village of San Jose on the north shore of Lake Peten. The site begins on the shore of Lake Peten at a landing of the same name. Although one mound is being cut into by the waters of Lake Peten, the main portion of the site is located 1 kilometer inland in an area of savanna. The site had been previously visited by Cowgill (1963:58-59) who noted that "most mounds are 1 to 3 meters high, although several are 1Ø to 15 meters high. Many traces of stone walls were noticed, but no stelae, altars, or inscriptions..."

Chachaclun was mapped to provide comparative data for

the sites of Yachul, Chaltun Grande, and Cenote, which are also located in savannas. The south portion of the site is terraced to form a large central platform. In general, the site plan shows many resemblances to that of Cenote with raised platform groups and a possible variation of the Cenote Strs. C1 and C5 alignment in Chachaclun Strs. 1 and 5. The surface ceramics (Lot 15B/1) collected from the site are largely the same Terminal Classic (late facet Hobo) collection which is found littering the surface of Cenote although some earlier (Kax and Pakoc) sherds are also present. Only 1 flint chip was collected at the site, perhaps indicating that the large deposits of flint artifacts which litter the surface of Chaltun Grande and Cenote are not present at Chachaclun.

Motul de San Jose

Motul de San Jose is located on a high bluff about 4 kilometers north of the village of San Jose. The site was first visited by Maler (1910) in May 1895. It was later visited by Morley (1938: III: 416) in May 1915 and by Cowgill (1963:58) in 1959. It was visited by the Tayasal Project in July 1971 and January 1977 with the intent to gain comparative data for the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. Based on the data provided by Morley and the 1971 and 1977 notes, a rough sketch map of this enigmatic site has been prepared (Figure 6-12).

A survey of the site is difficult to undertake due to

the dense undergrowth at the site. Morley (1938: III: 417) reported that there are 7 or 8 sharply sloping pyramidal mounds at the site, "the highest of which must have been close to 20 m high." The 1971 survey located 3 large pyramidal mounds and a series of structures 2 to 3 m in height which appeared "ridged" from the surface. Large flat slabs, possibly vault stones, were associated with these latter buildings. Three stelae are also known from the site (see Table 34).

Motul Structure 3, which was visited in both 1971 and 1977, is approximately equidistant between Motul Strs. 1 and 4, all three occurring in an approximate east - west line. Motul Structure 3 rises approximately 25 m and appears to have been capped by a vaulted building at one point. It faces to the north. A terrace facing for Motul Str. 3 was visible on its east side. It was composed of flat slabs with a pecked surface. The slabs were bedded, but not coursed. The length of the slabs varied from 15 to 40 cm with accompanying heights of generally 5 to 10 cm and rarely 20 centimeters. Depths of the slabs are approximately 30 centimeters. Loten noted that this facing was not similar to those found at Tikal.

Motul Structure 1 is over 7 m in height and was trenched from bottom to summit on the east side when visited in 1977. Late Classic ceramics were found in association with this professional looking slit-trench although no tomb

or crypt appeared to have been encountered in the excavation. Motul Stela 1 (Maler 1910: Plate 45; Morley 1938: III: 417-419) was located on a small platform 5 m west of the front of this building. When seen in 1977, most of the monument was gone or broken into numerous chips surrounding the butt of the stela.

None of the other structures forming Group A of Motul (see Figure 6-12) and pictured by Morley (1937-38: Plate 209) were visited in either 1971 or 1977. Motul Stela 2 (Morley 1938: III: 417) was also not seen in either year. Another incomplete and eroded monument, Motul Stela 3, however, was noted in front of Motul Str. 4, which is the "imposing double cuyo...flanked at each end by a temple" noted by Maler (1910:133) in 1895. Motul Structure 4 rises some 15 m in height; a looters' pit was noted in its southern building. The only other looting noted at the site was an approximately 1.5 by 1.5 m pit on the summit of Motul Str. 5 which disappears into the depths of the 4 m high mound. Motul Str. 5 was located to the right of the path which led into Motul de San Jose in 1977.

Groups of formerly vaulted structures were noted in both 1971 and 1977. The ones noted in 1977 formed an enclosed quadrangle, Group C, which had a large pyramidal mound at its southeast corner. Other range structures adjoined the northwest corner of the quadrangle and the east side of Motul Str. 2. Another zone of 2 to 3 m high,

formerly vaulted, structures (Motul Group B) was recorded in 1971 south of Motul Str. 1.

Surface collections (Lot T15A/1) were made in two locations in 1971 in areas cleared for milpa. Both were zones containing small rectangular plazas (10 to 30 m wide) with associated structures averaging 20 m by 8 m in area by 2 to 3 m in height. The artifacts in the Motul collection include 1 shell tinkler, 3 partial obsidian blades, 1 flint biface ovate, 1 unclassified flint tool, 2 pottery discs, 2 problematic pottery artifacts, 2 faragments of pottery flagolets, 13 Late Classic pottery figurine fragments, and 1 possible Early Postclassic example. Sherds were noted as being extremely abundant in all zones; only the most interesting rims and bases were therefore collected in 1971. All the sherds collected date to the Late and Terminal Classic (early and late facet Hobo) Periods.

Although these sherds are equivalent to those collected in the savanna sites on the Tayasal Peninsula, their associated structures are quite different. Loten noted that the collapse pattern for these Motul de San Jose structures was different from those on the Tayasal Peninsula and more similar to Tikal collapse as the debris heaps were more ridged and less flat on their summits. The large stones, however, which frequently occur in the Motul collapse are flat slabs of a type rarely encountered either in Tikal or the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone.

Balantun

A reliable report was received in late July 1971 about a site named Balantun north of Lake Sacpuy. The site was supposed to have a series of good stelae, and a very large, carved, horizontal stone, which was reported to be much bigger than an altar. Plans were made to visit and map the site in August 1971, but the trip never took place. The existence of the site was reported by other sources in 1977 and 1979, but it again was not feasible to visit the site.

Carmelita

The site of Carmelita, located at Kilometer 24.3 on the brecha between Lake Peten and the hamlet called Carmelita, was visited by Amilcar Ordonez, Enrique Monterroso, and Miguel Orrego on June 28, 1971. One mound at the site had been destroyed. The site was located on a small hill and covered an area measuring 200 m by 50 meters. Miguel Orrego made a sketch plan of the site which was forwarded to Proyecto Tikal and the Instituto de Antropologia e Historia in Guatemala City. A brecha cut to the west of the site, in search of a rumored aguada, revealed no archaeological remains. Both the walls and the form of one of the Carmelita structures could be seen without excavation. The ceramics which were found on the surface were very eroded and did not allow a dating of the site.

El Zotz

A large site was reported as existing approximately 40

kilometers north of San Andres and San Jose within 1 or 2 kilometers of a good logging road. The name of the site was reported as being "Dos Aguadas;" it is now known as El Zotz. The site of Dos Aguadas, roughly 23 kilometers west of Tikal, was stated in 1977 to have 2 large temples comparable to Tikal Temple 1 and 3 smaller temples comparable to the Tikal Temple of the Inscriptions. El Zotz has subsequently been mapped under Ian Graham's program to record all Maya monuments. The site has been extensively looted.

LOCALES NORTHEAST OF LAKE PETEN

Several other sites, of comparative use for the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone, exist northeast of Lake Peten. The largest and best known of these is Ixlu. Ixlu is located inland from the eastern edge of Lake Peten; it was briefly visited in 1977. Two other sites - Muxanal and La Olla - were also reported as being immediately northeast of Lake Peten.

Ixlu

A brief reconaissance was made to Ixlu (Figure 6-13) in June 1977 to gain comparative material for the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. The site had been discovered in either 1920 or 1921 and was visited by Morley in 1921 and 1922, by Love and Ricketson in 1923, and by Blom in 1924 (Morley 1938: III: 438). Blom's map (Morley 1938: Plate 210) exhibits 21 structures loosely arranged in informal groups. The 12 m high eastern pyramid was associated with two plain stelae,

two carved stelae, and one carved altar; the latter three may be placed in the Terminal Classic Period based on associated long count dates (see Table 34). A brief reconaissance made at the site by the author in April 1971 demonstrated that the substructure masonry of several outling buildings is extremely well preserved. A small cave was also located immediately east of the large eastern pyramid.

A surface collection (Lot T15C/1) was made of a small structure which had been penetrated by a 1.5 m square looters' pit. The collection included a fragment of probably human bone and Early (Hoxchunchan) and Late (Pakoc and Hobo) Classic sherds.

Muxanal and La Olla

The existence of two other sites in the northeastern vicinity of Lake Peten was noted in June of 1977. The two sites were reported to be immediately northwest of Remate by the residents of Jobonpich. These sites are locally called "Muxanal" and "La Olla." They could not be visited, but are reportedly quite large.

TABLE 35

Monuments of Motul de San Jose and Ixlu

MONUMENTS	Location	Plain/ Carved	Date	Dating Evidence
		MOTUL DE SAN JOSE		
Motul Stela 1	Str MSJ1(W)	Carved	Hobo	9.19.10.0.0. (Morley)
Motul Stela 2	Str MSJ5(W)	Carved	Hobo	10.0.0.0.0. (Morley)
Motul Stela 3	Str MSJ4(W)	Carved?	?	
		IXLU		
Ixlu Stela 1	E Str	Carved	Hobo	10.1.10.0.0. (Glyphs)
Ixlu Stela 2	E Str	Carved	Hobo	10.2.10.0.0. (Glyphs)
Ixlu Altar 1	(Ixlu St2)	Carved	Hobo	10.2.10.0.0. (Glyphs)
Ixlu Stela A1	E Str(W)	Plain	?	
Ixlu Stela A2	E Str(W)	Plain	?	

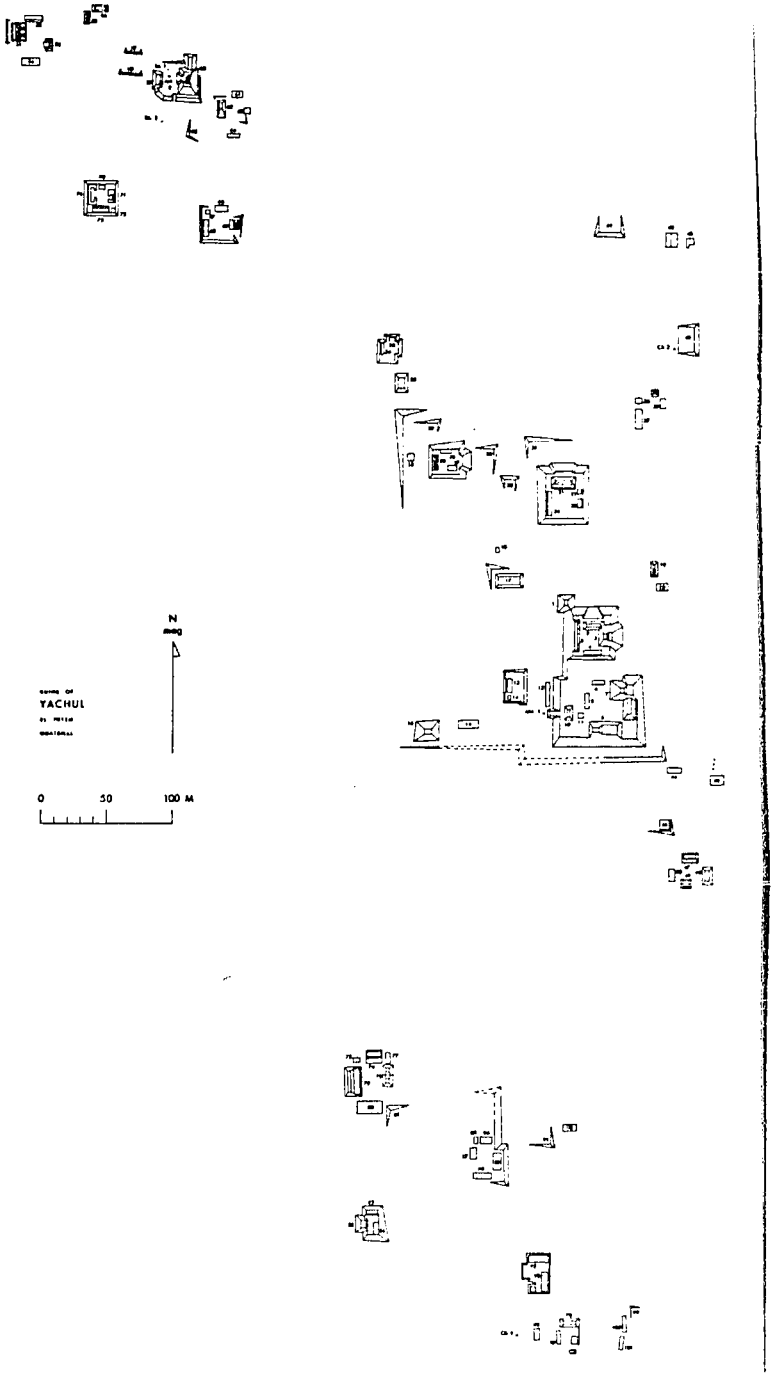


Figure 6-1 Map of Yachul.

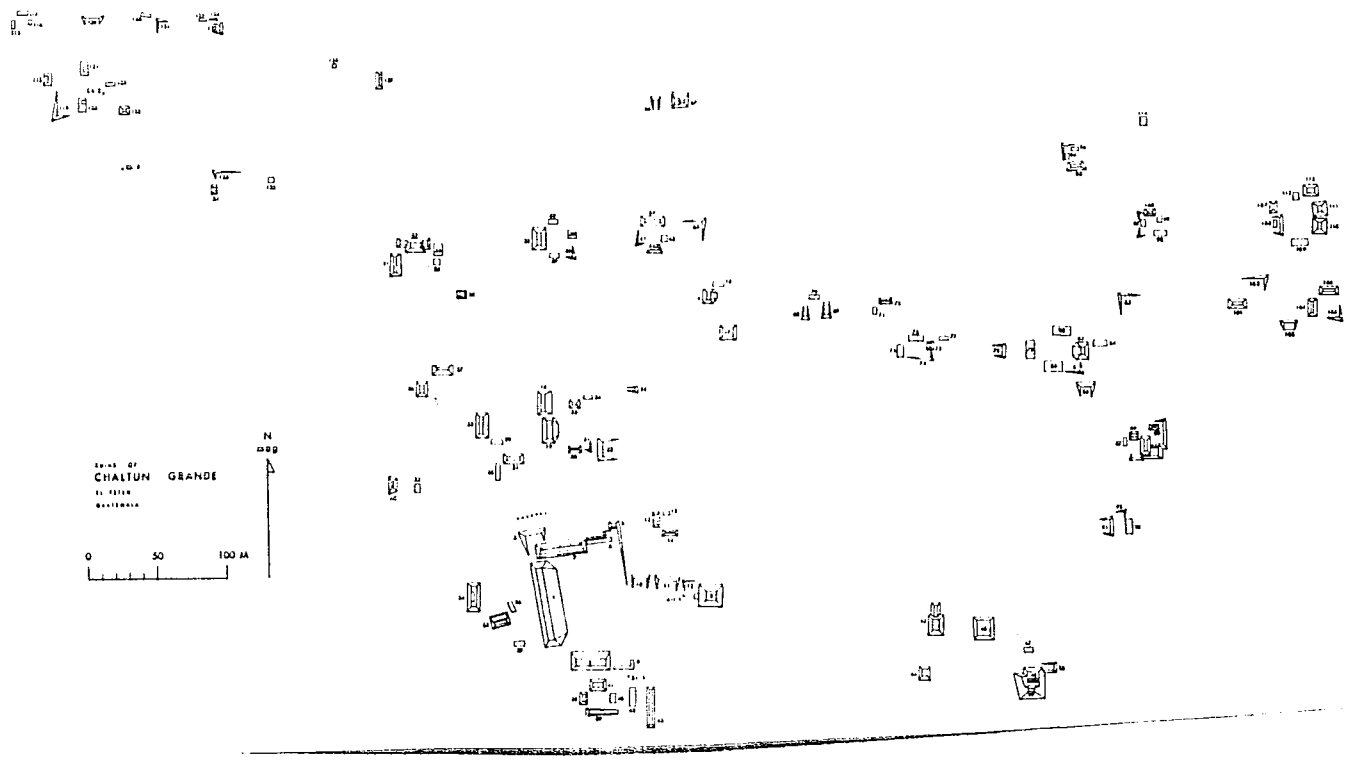


Figure 6-2 Map of Chaltun Grande.

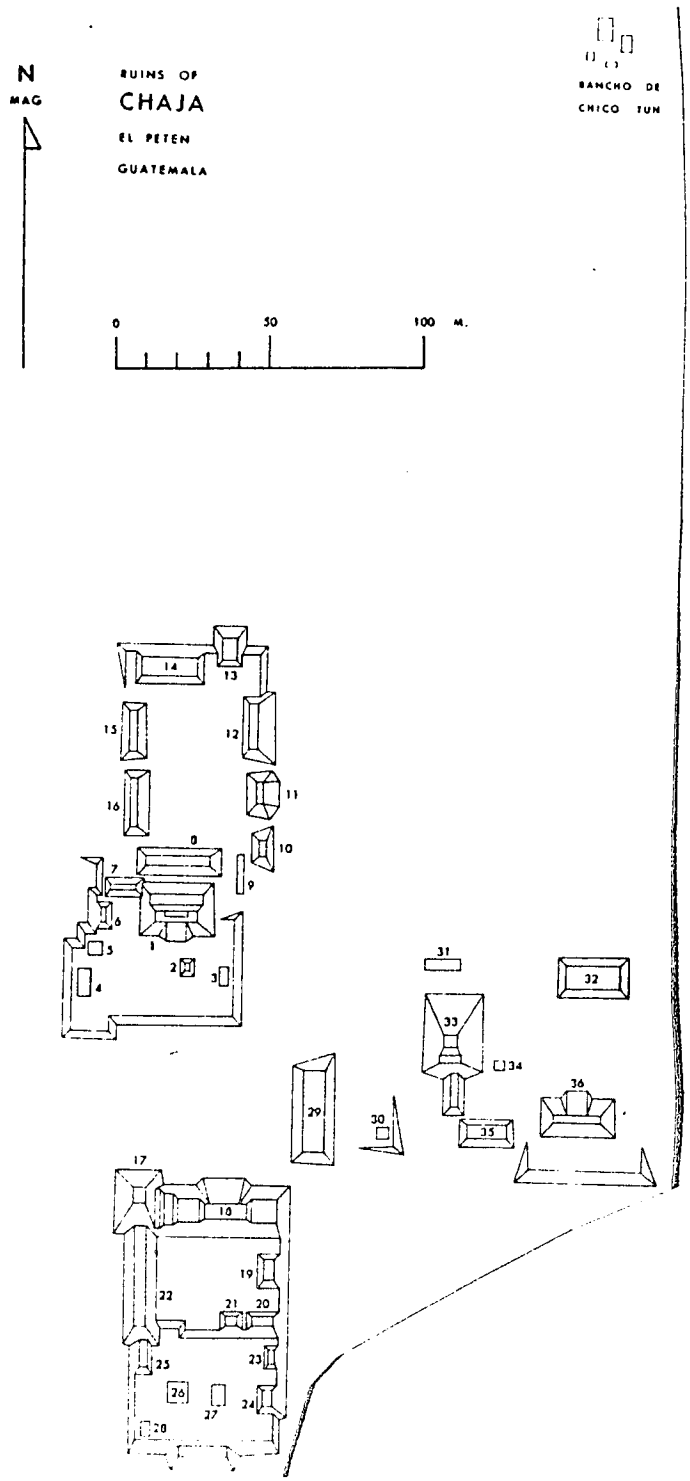


Figure 6-3 Map of Chaja.



Figure 6-4 Map of Tres Naciones (South).

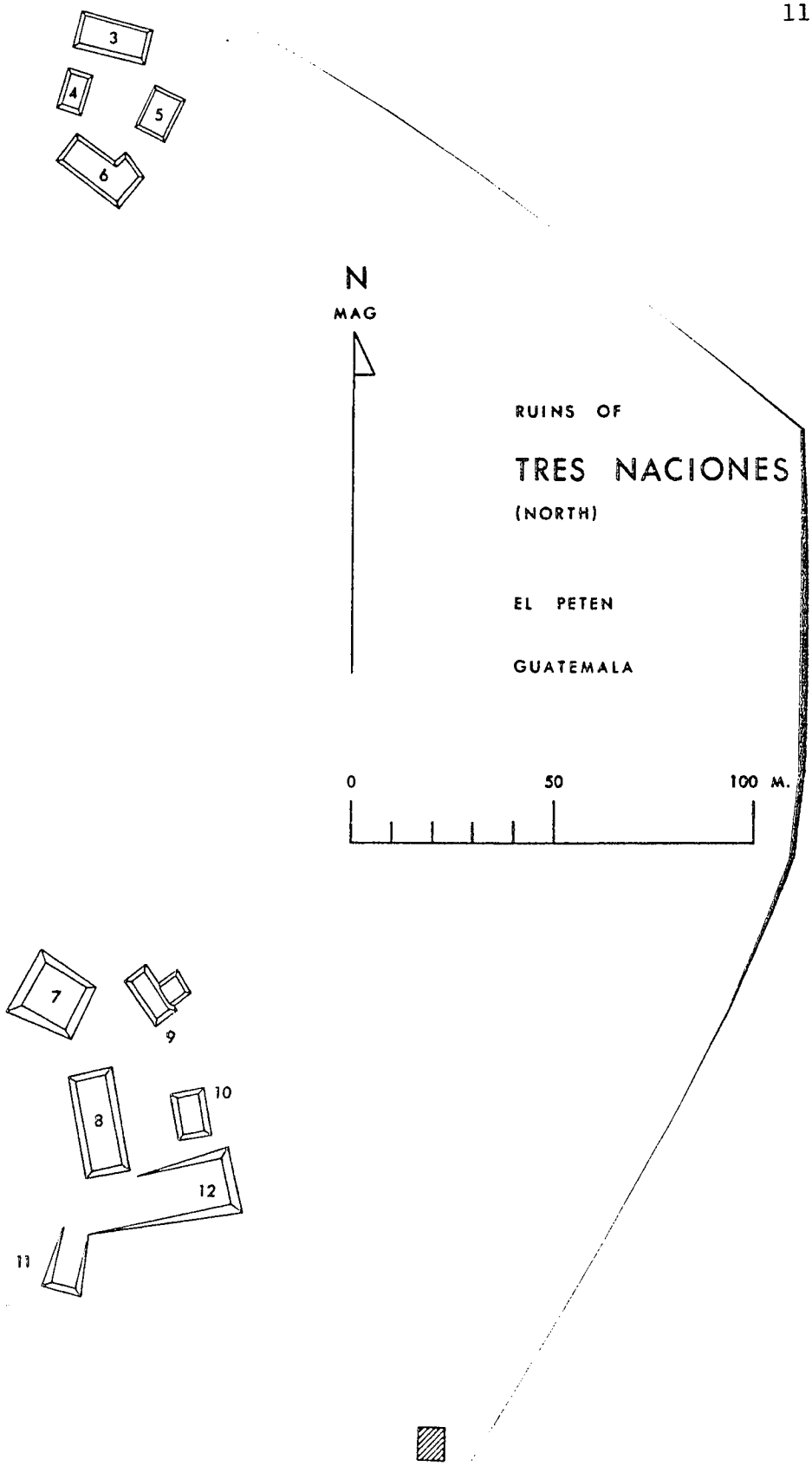


Figure 6-5 Map of Tres Naciones (North).

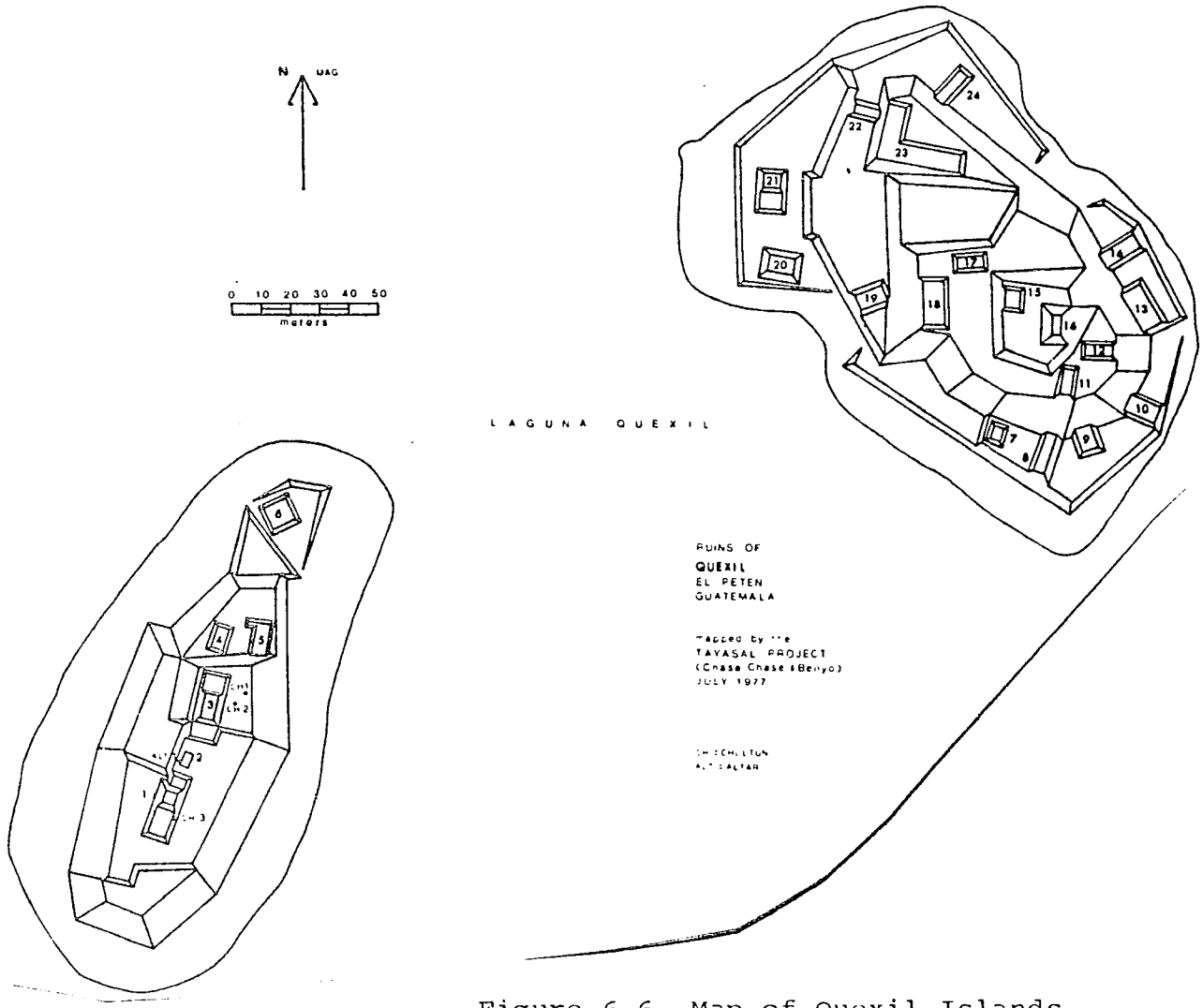


Figure 6-6 Map of Quexil Islands.

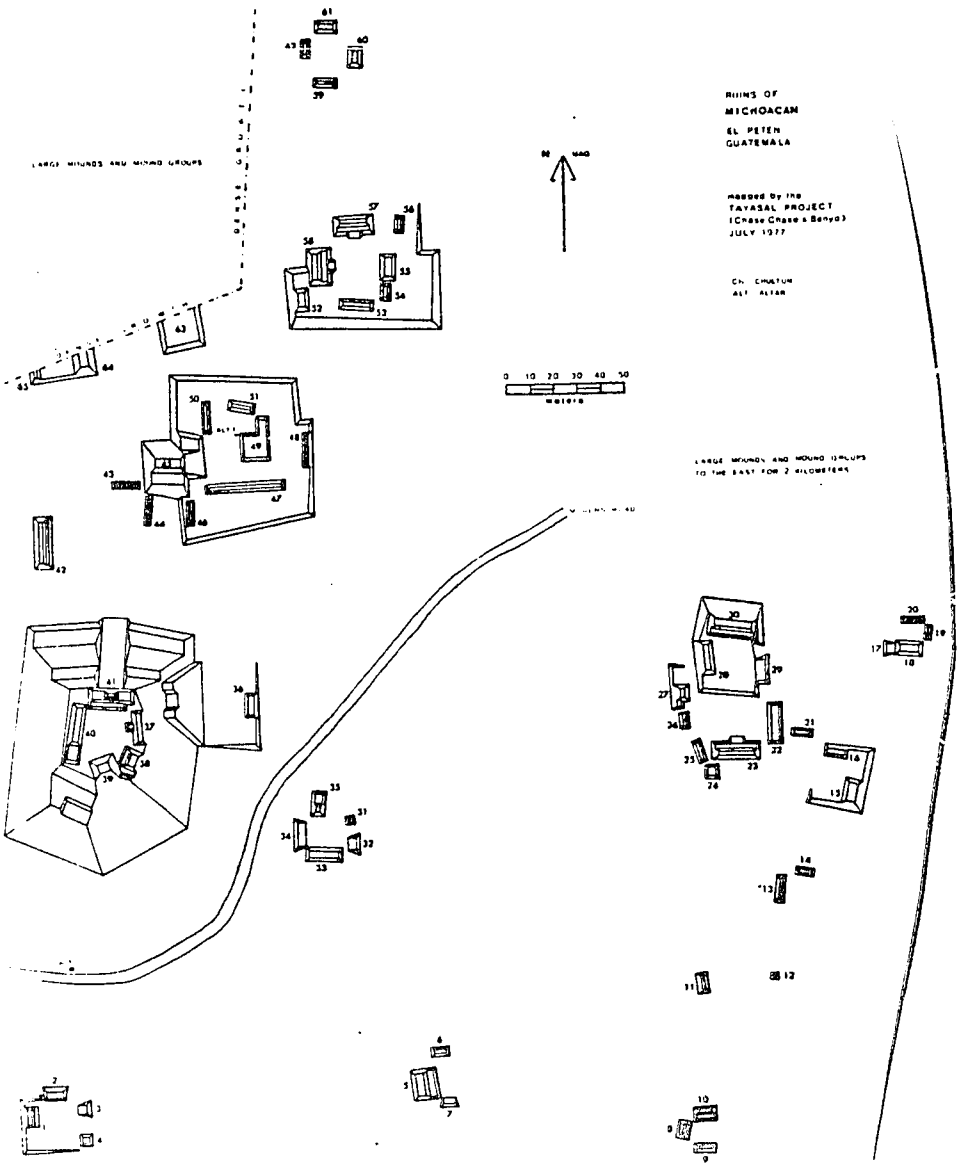


Figure 6-7 Map of Michoacan.

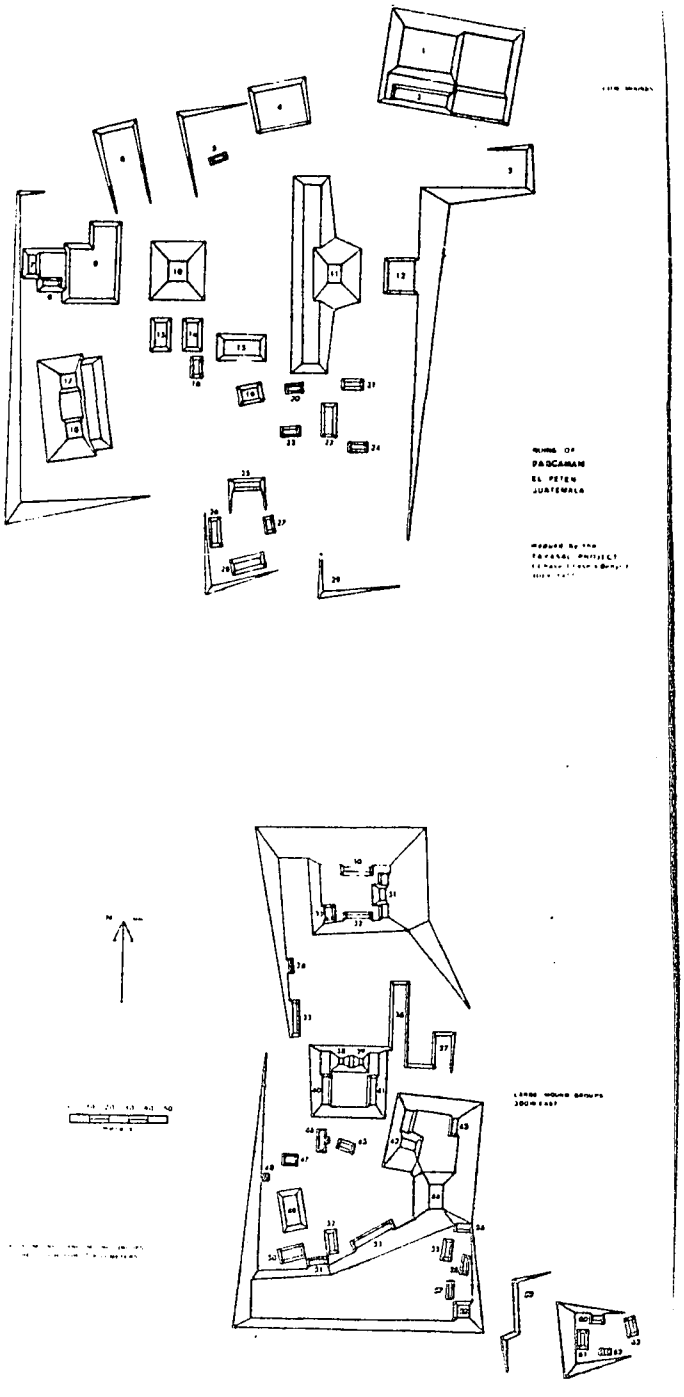


Figure 6-8 Map of Paxcaman (North).

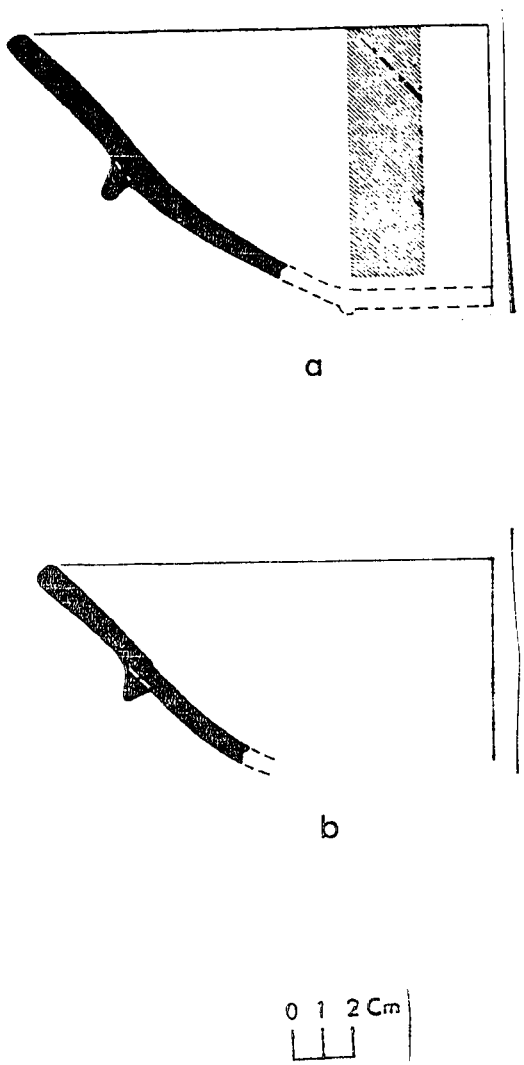


Figure 6-9 Problematic Deposit T51A-1: Vessels.

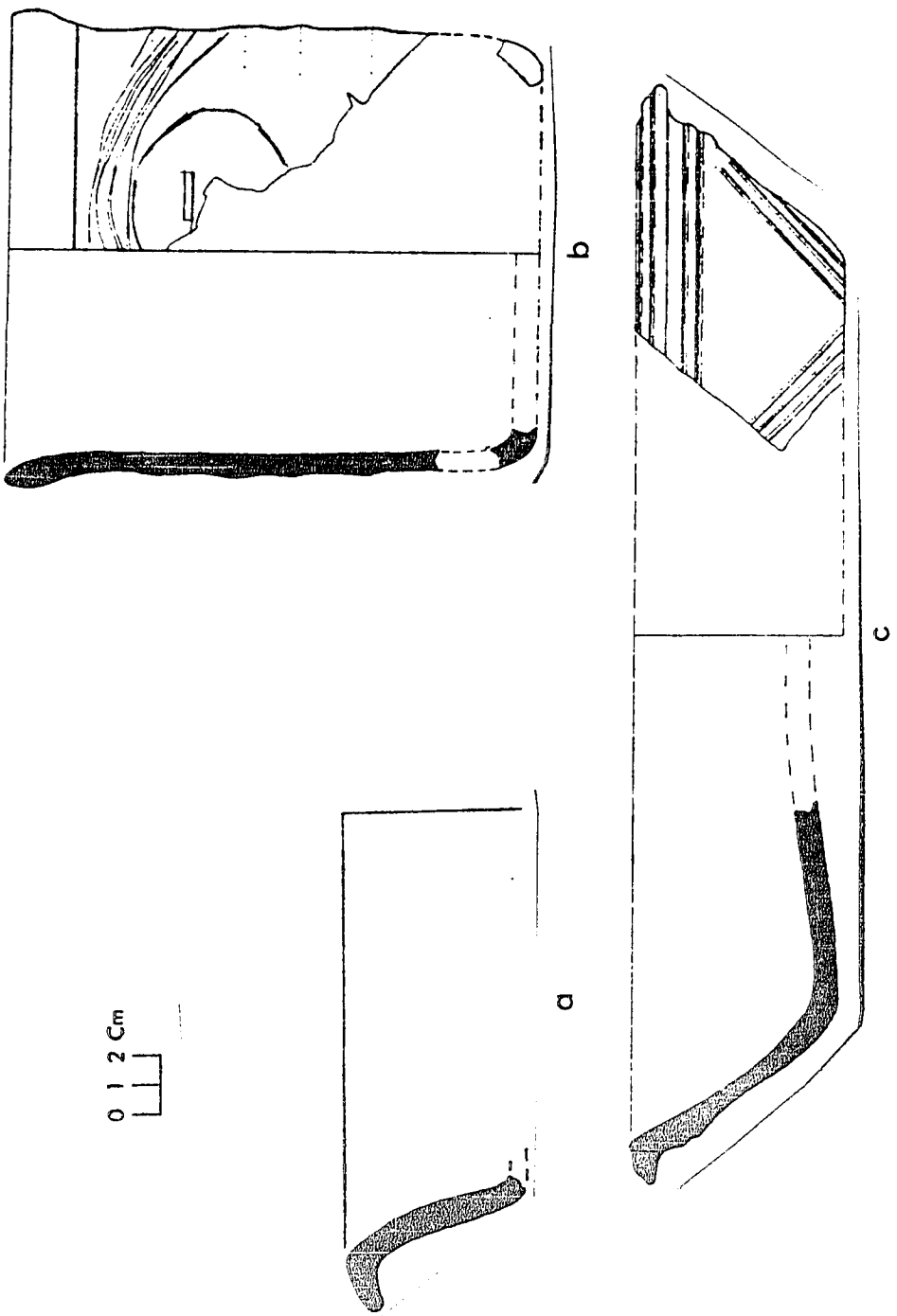


Figure 6-10 Problematic Deposit T42A-1: Vessels.

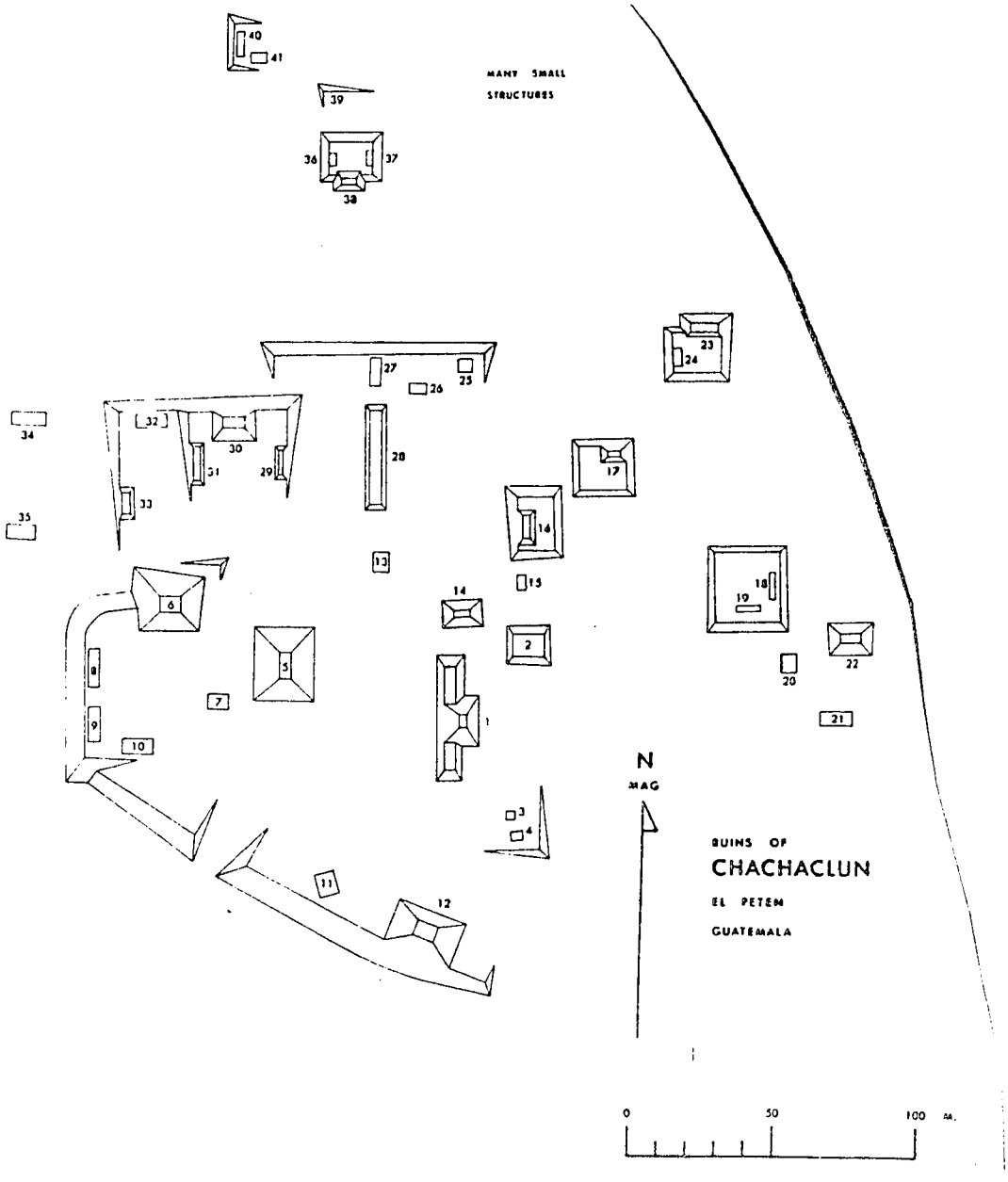


Figure 6-11 Map of Chachaclun.

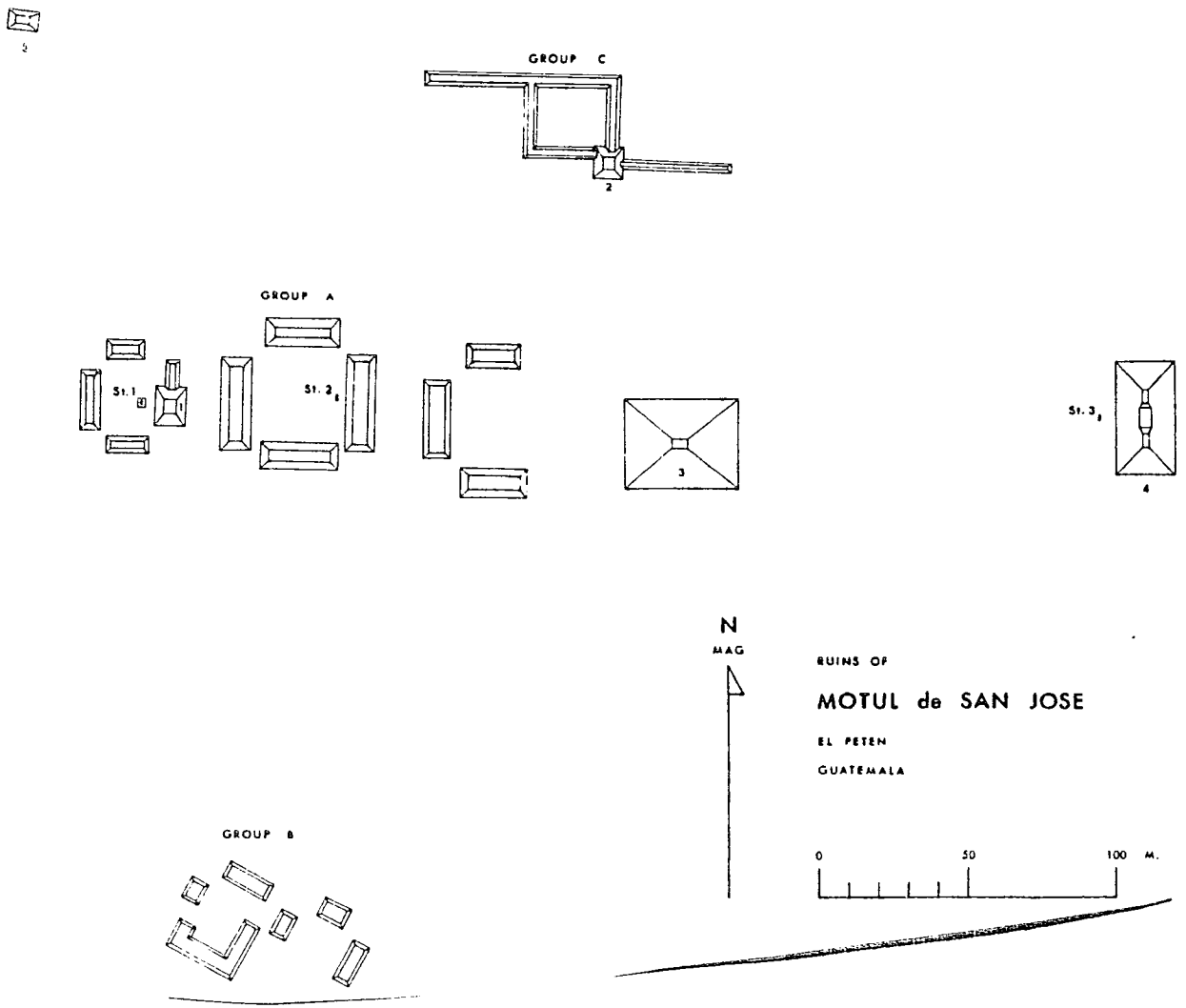


Figure 6-12 Map of Motul de San Jose.

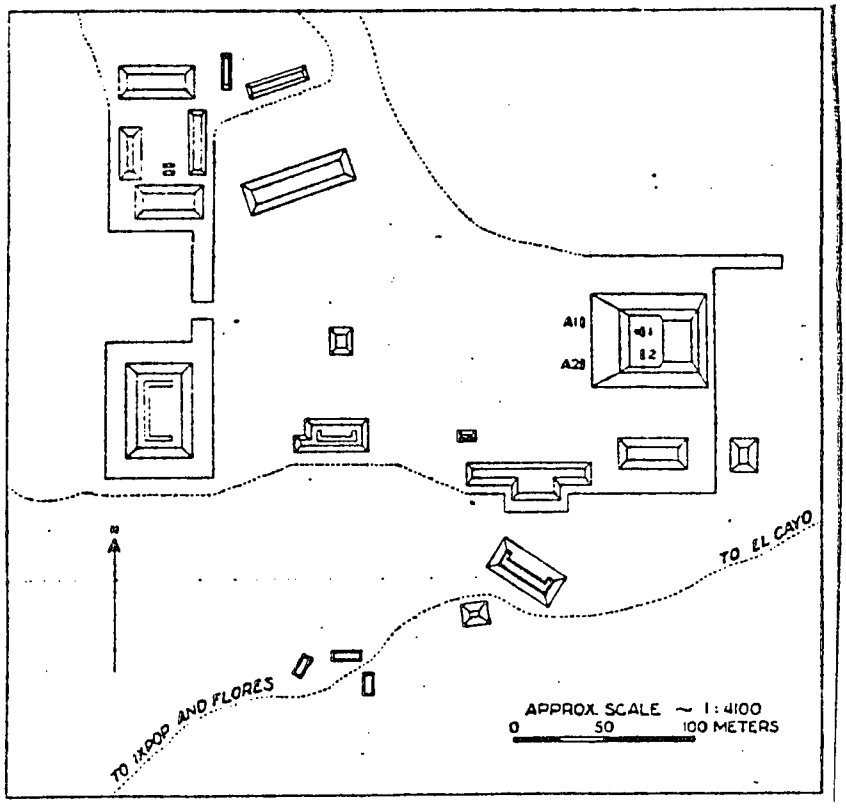


Figure 6-13 Map of Ixlu (after Blom; from Morley 1937-38: Plate 210a).

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS

Investigations within the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone indicate the existence of significant discordance in site layout within the central Peten. This is particularly evident during the Early and Late Classic Periods. Sizeable Postclassic settlement, dating to the Early and Middle part of the period, is also present within the Lake Peten region. The Early Postclassic occupation manifests continuity with the Terminal Classic Period. The deviations noted from within the zone are discussed below in terms of both time and space; these differences have important implications for interpretations of the organization of Maya society.

In the Introduction to this dissertation, a brief description of current and previous research in the Southern Lowland areas surrounding the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone was presented. This served to indicate that the archaeology of this zone was not conducted in isolation. Chapters II through VI have presented the body of the investigations in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. While summaries (often with interpretations and references to material and information ouside the zone) presented at the end of each structure investigation are sufficient for the immediate definition of the culture historical placement of each individual locus, it is this Chapter which weaves together these disparate data to provide a processual understanding of the zone's

development.

In order to do this, the conclusions are subdivided into two major parts which correlate with temporal and spatial - contextual considerations of the zone. The first part of the conclusions will deal with the processes of cultural change and evolution in this zone by placing them within their temporal frame. An attempt will be made to relate these processes with general trends known from elsewhere in the Southern Maya Lowlands. All periods of time, as defined ceramically in Chapter I, will be considered from the standpoint of pottery (Appendix I), artifacts (Appendix II), and architecture for notable changes and continuities. External relationships will be placed within this temporal perspective and will also be examined in light of trade objects and the possible introduction of ideas from outside areas.

The second part of the conclusions will open with a consideration of the location of occupation within the zone. The nature of this settlement will next be discussed to infer intra-zone and intra-site spatial relationships. As some of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone data are specifically suitable for defining certain spatial relationships as well as the development of site organization, more detail will be presented on two previously recognized Classic Period structural groupings. One of these groupings may be referred to as a "Group E" or "E Group" complex or pattern

(cf. Ruppert 1940 and Rathje 1973) while the other is a "Plaza Plan 2" complex or pattern (Becker 1971, 1982). The E Group pattern (see Figure 7-1, Table 44, and below) may be related to a more general, possibly ranked, site structure which is initially manifested during the Lowland Preclassic Period. The Plaza Plan 2 pattern (see Figure 7-4 and below) appeared during the end of the Early Classic at Tayasal and Cenote - perhaps as a result of the development of ancestor worship (as suggested by the burials) - and largely replaced the earlier E Group pattern except for the latter's modified occurrence in a few Early, and possibly Late, Classic groups. A discussion will also be provided of the spatial distribution of Postclassic remains within the zone. This will then be compared and contrasted to Postclassic data from other parts of the Southern Lowlands. While Late Postclassic and Protohistoric occupation of the Lake Peten region has been presented as being prominent within the archaeological literature (see especially Thompson 1951 and Morley and Brainerd 1956), investigations within the zone contrast markedly with previous interpretations of the hypothesized extensive Late Postclassic - Historic populations (Means 1917); the few archaeological remains that are datable to this time period suggest that Late Postclassic - Historic occupation in the zone was significantly lower than that of the Middle Postclassic Period (see Table 43).

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE TAYASAL - PAXCAMAN ZONE: A TEMPORAL REVIEW

The occupational sequence (see Tables 41 and 42) for the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone of the Central Peten of Guatemala can be projected back to at least 900 B. C from the present. While there is a continuous sequence from the Preclassic through the Historic Periods for the zone, the Preclassic and Protohistoric portions of this sequence could use elaboration through further archaeological excavation. Additional research might lead to further faceting of the Preclassic Period and to a better understanding of the Protohistoric Period, but should not alter the basic outline presented here.

The relative dearth of earlier (Middle and Late Preclassic) primary deposits and architecture is partially due to the procedures followed in 1971 where excavations were often abandoned before reaching the lower levels because of the intended focus on recovering archaeological remains of the Postclassic Period. In spite of this excavation strategy, a fairly large amount of earlier materials were found within the sites of Tayasal and Cenote. The lack of Protohistoric materials in the collections may also be at least partially attributed to the use of a judgemental sampling procedure which focused primarily on the more massive mounds and platforms. Due to the emphasis

on superficial trenching and test-pitting rather than horizontal excavation during the 1971 field season, a bias may inadvertantly appear in the fullness of the ceramic and artifactual complexes presented here. Had more areal clearing been done, it is likely that these investigations would have uncovered analytically useful refuse and other occupational debris.

Chronological control is based on a sequence of ceramic complexes (see Chapter I and below). Other temporal indicators, while occasionally useful, are not as discriminating as pottery. For instance, because of the general lack of standing structures in the zone and the paucity of detailed plans and elevations for architectural remains recovered during excavation, architectual complexes for the Tayasal region are difficult to establish. While detailed data on architecture could have been gained through areal clearing of buried constructions, the lack of standing structures in the zone may well be due to the poor quality of the local building stone. This rock did not react well with the elements and generally resulted in poor preservation of most of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone structures. H. S. Loten (field notes) additionally recorded that the bedrock at Tayasal was comprised of low-grade flint nodules in a matrix of friable limestone, which probably had a relatively low lime content. These nodules were almost impossible to work and the surrounding matrix probably

yielded comparatively less lime for mortars, floors, and plasters. Because of its poor quality, the Tayasal stone may have been unsuitable for fully developed Late Classic Maya building techniques, such as seen at Tikal.

The archaeology of the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone provides an incomplete, but tantalizing, view of the continuous development of a region in the central Peten from the Middle Preclassic to the Historic era. As presently known, the ceramic sequence can be subdivided into nine distinct phases; four of the associated ceramic complexes have early and late facets (see Chapter I, Figures 1-5 and 1-6, and Appendix I). The stratigraphy recovered from the zone allows for the contextual association of the ceramic subdivisions with the recovered artifactual and architectural materials; this has been done in the excavation descriptions (Chapters II through VI). The following discussion of the temporal development of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone is undertaken using the names which have been formally applied to the ceramic complexes which occur within the region.

Special attention is paid in each section to defining the archaeological picture that is gained from the various kinds of recovered data. The changes and continuities in this material culture (artifacts - Appendix II, ceramics - Appendix I, architecture - Tables 41 and 42) and depositional patterns (burials - Table 37, caches - Table

38, problematic deposits - Table 39, refuse - Table 40) are related to wider aspects of Maya society. This section includes a brief description of the stratigraphic and chronological implications of these data as well as comparative discussions. Besides relating the sites within the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone to each other, the various depositional patterns are also compared to those illustrated elsewhere in the Lowland Maya area. Following the general discussion, more specific topics are introduced and their implications for other parts of the Maya area are explored.

Chunzalam

The earliest remains from the Lake Peten area, as denoted by pottery, were recovered in the Cerro Moo area of Tayasal (Str. T288) and on the Candelaria Peninsula. G. L. Cowgill (1963:17) noted the existence of similar Mamon equivalent material from Flores. In general, the remains representative of the earliest period in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone may be dated at least as early as 900 B. C. based on comparasions with ceramics from other central Peten sites (see Figure 1-5 and P. Rice 1979a) and extend to ca. 200 B. C. The Chunzalam ceramic materials appear to be fully developed when they first occur in the central Peten; this non-incipient development has been noted for other sites with Middle Preclassic Period occupation (Ball 1977:151 for Becan; Adams 1971:153 - 155 for Altar de Sacrificios; Pring 1976; 1977: 48-58 for Cuello).

Little, if anything, was recovered by the 1971 and 1977 investigations which could reveal Chunzalam - related architectural and settlement patterns; further investigation into the deeply stratified remains reported on in Chapters II and III (see Tables 41 and 42) would undoubtedly produce data that would allow for the definition of such patterns within the zone. In general, the recovered material from Candelaria and Tayasal indicates that settlement occurred both inland from the lake shore on high ground (Str. T288) and in the vicinity of the lake shore (Str. T202). Artifactually, only certain distinctive Preclassic figurines can be readily assigned to this phase as much of the ceramic material was encountered in secondary fill contexts and most other artifacts vary little from their later counterparts. Ceramically, the recovered sherds were very well made and well fired; they reveal a much harder paste and a glossier slip than the wares which followed as well as a greater decorative repertoire (see Chapter I). A looted burial or cache belonging to the period was partially recovered on the Candelaria Peninsula in 1977 (P.D. T42A-1), but, apart from the reconstructable vessels (Figure 6-10), little else could be discerned as to possible patterning of the deposit.

Kax

Just as Chunzalam materials are representative of coeval activities elsewhere in the Maya area, the Kax materials are also representative of the Late Preclassic

Maya of the Southern Lowlands. The Kax period may be tentatively placed as spanning B. C. 200 to A. D. 300, with the late facet starting in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone around A. D. 150. In general, the events and content of this period are equivalent with the Late Preclassic Chicanel developments elsewhere (Uaxactun - Ricketson and Ricketson 1937, A. L. Smith 1950; Tikal - W. R. Coe 1962, 1965a, 1965b).

In the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone, the Kax Complex may be subdivided into two facets (see Chapter I). These facets are best seen ceramically, with the early facet of Kax evincing the harder paste ceramics while the later facet is characterized by an ashy paste which easily disintegrates. Lots containing only late facet Kax materials were recovered in several investigations (especially Strs. T121, T327, T343); the associated stratigraphy confirms the noted temporal and developmental division. The vessel forms and types present in the two facets also vary. In the Sierra Red Group, the earlier vessels are generally large, flat-bottomed dishes with a flaring side wall and everted rim which is often grooved (especially Str. C5 and Str. T4). The Sierra Red vessels from the later facet, besides composed primarily of an ashy paste, are also smaller sized, more reminiscent of bowl (rather than dish) forms, and are often characterized by a medial flange. Sierra Red mammiform tetrapods also begin to appear and some of the

vessels show a true orange, rather than red, slip (Topol Orange). The Flor Cream dishes of the early facet yields to the thinner Iguana Creek White dishes of the later facet (cf. Chapter I). Importantly, while bichrome decoration (Ahcab and Escobal) does occur in the earlier facet, the later facet evinces false Usulutan pieces (Sacluc Black-on-Orange).

Massive building projects (especially Str. T256 and local area) were being undertaken in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone during Kax times. It would, in fact, appear that the majority of the taller structures ("temples") were constructed during this time period in the Tayasal area (Str. T256, Str. T65) based on the uniformity of fill data from North - Central Tayasal (see Table 42). It is also probable, based on stratigraphy (see below), that the E Group complexes at Cenote and Paxcaman were constructed during this era. These massive constructions suggest both the widespread existence of planned centers (see Table 44) and the ability to muster a large amount of manpower. The mutual exclusivity in location of the E Groups and the isolated tall temples within the peninsular zone (see Spatial - Contextual Review below) may indicate the presence of two different kinds of organizational development by the end of the Preclassic.

Only one excavated interment may be dated to this period. The single burial (Bu. T27R-1) is assignable to

early facet Kax times. It presents an anomolous pattern in its placement (vacant terrain; body in vessel) and contents (mosaic fillet; possible shaman's kit) compared to other burials from the zone (see Chapter III and Table 37), but the finely made objects which accompanied it may indicate that the Tayasal Late Preclassic was an era of relative prosperity.

Yaxcheel

The Yaxcheel time period is dated from approximately A. D. 300 to A. D. 400 and is equivalent in style and content to what is termed "Protoclassic" elsewhere in the Maya Lowlands (see Pring 1977, 1979). Based on stratified construction data and associated deposits (especially Str. C1 and T121), the transition from Kax to Yaxcheel was apparently a relatively smooth and continuous one in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone, although sharply reflected in content. This contrasts with the data from central Belize (specifically Barton Ramie and Baking Pot) where an intrusive population was originally proposed to account for the occurrence of new ceramic forms, decorative techniques, and wares (Willey et al. 1965; Sharer and Gifford 1970; Willey 1973: 96); more recent data from Belize has been interpreted as pointing to an in situ development of these characteristics (see Pring 1977, 1979 and Robertson 1980). Yaxcheel material culture is well represented at both Tayasal and Cenote. The stratigraphically controlled

deposits associated with Str. C1 at Cenote specifically indicate the affinities and typological associations (see Appendix I) for this phase with the early Early Classic rather than with the Late Preclassic.

Ceramically, the period is represented by the occurrence of tetrapod (mammiform and other) vessels (Ca. T1F-1 and Ca. T1C-3) and by a grooved-hook rim which occurs on both plainwares and slipped vessels (Ca. T1E-1; excv. 24D). Antecedents for Yaxcheel ceramics are clearly present in the preceding late facet of Kax (specifically Topol and Polvero Ceramic Groups and Sacluc Black-on-Orange; see Appendix I), indicating the possibility of an in situ development for this Protoclassic complex; similarly, it is possible to ceramically document the smooth development of the Hoxchunchan ceramic complex out of Yaxcheel (specifically Quintal, Triunfo, and Aguila Ceramic Groups; see Appendix I). No specific artifacts can be associated with Yaxcheel, nor can any specific architectural complexes be correlated with the period although it is possible, as Adams (1971:155) suggested, that "mound building as a means of elevating domestic architecture seems of have come in at this period."

Both axial (Ca. T1F-1) and corner caching (PD. T1E-1) appears to have been practiced. Skull caches (termed burials in the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone because of the enclosed human remains) encased in two lip-to-lip Aguila Orange

vessels and dating to this era, occur on the axes of Strs. C1 (Bu. T1C-2) and C2 (Bu. T1G-3) at Cenote. Extended cist burials (Bu. T1C-3 and possibly Bu. T1C-1) with head to the north and accompanied by Aguila Orange vessels are also stratigraphically (and possibly comparatively) assigned to the Yaxcheel era.

Hoxchunchan

The Hoxchunchan, or Early Classic, phase of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone immediately succeeds the Yaxcheel phase. At least in terms of continuities in architectural constructions, there appears to have been a smooth transition from the Yaxcheel era (see especially Str. C2). Structural groupings (particularly Plaza Plan 2's) which are introduced during Hoxchunchan times continue through the later Pakoc and Hobo phases. Hoxchunchan is tentatively dated from about A. D. 400 to A. D. 600. By 1940 R.E. Smith (1940) had already commented on the widespread existence of Early Classic sherds at Tayasal, probably based on observation of Guthe's earlier collections.

Investigations into Early Classic remains at the sites of Tayasal and Cenote is particularly interesting for the insights to the overall manifestation of this relatively little known time period in the southern lowlands. The extensive deposits at Cenote (Strs. C2, C4, and C5) and Tayasal (Strs. T110, T126, T32) indicate that Aguila Orange continued to be used during Hoxchunchan times, but with a

few form modifications from the preceeding Yaxcheel Complex. Model-carving of blackwares appears in many of the recovered Hoxchunchan deposits as do Teotihuacanoid tripod cylinders (especially Bu. T12B-1 and Bu. T1G-2). One artifact with limited occurrences (see Appendix II) that seems to be particularly diagnostic for this era is a stone mirror back found in both burials and fills. Interestingly, the polychromes found in such abundance at Uaxactun (Dos Arroyos) are exceedingly rare on the Tayasal Peninsula. As previously noted (A. Chase 1979:93), the fact that these are not present at Tayasal and Cenote does not imply abandonment, but more likely spatial or social differences among the Maya as these types are not universally distributed in the Southern Lowlands. A similar phenomena was noted by Smith (1940) for Kaminaljuyu where he stated that the common Teotihuacan-like tomb ceramics rarely occurred in building fills.

The difficulty in defining or subdividing the Early Classic Period has also been noted by Adams (1971:158 - 159) for Altar de Sacrificios. Adams saw problems in the original definition of the Tzakol 1 phase for Uaxactun and placed Tzakol 1 and 2 together under his Ayn Phase at Altar de Sacrificios. Tzakol 3, with its Teotihuacan influences, was placed separately at Altar de Sacrificios in the Veremos Phase and was seen as being largely continuous with the succeeding early Late Classic Chixoy Phase. The separation

of the Veremos and Ayn Phases appears to have been predicated on an absence of Teotihuacan influence in "the contemporaneous Altar to Seibal region," possibly as the result of "political groupings," and on what was perceived to be the onset of massive social change based on the "strong Teotihuacan influences playing on Maya culture." Adams (1971:159) concludes his discussion by noting that:

> If this is a somewhat confusing hypothetical reconstruction, it is because both of lack of evidence and the confusing nature of the little available. Certainly, from the standpoint of cultural dynamics, this period of Classic Maya culture is one of the most crucial and least understood and should be looked into.

While data from both Tayasal and Cenote indicate "Teotihuacan" influence in the appearance of tripod cylinders during the Early Classic Period (Bus. T12B-1, T1G-1, and T1G-2), the burial data from these sites further indicate that there is little difference in ceramic content between what has been separated elsewhere as Tzakol 1, 2, and 3 (Smith 1955:23 - 24); this is in agreement with most, if not all, Peten studies since Uaxactun (see A. Chase 1979: 93). While Teotihuacanoid ceramic influences appear to be contemporary with basal flange vessels at Altar de Sacrificios (Adams 1971, Bu. 115), Uaxactun (Smith 1955, Bus. A2Ø, A22, A29, A31, and C2), Tikal (unpublished plates, Bus. 1Ø, 22, 48, 177), and Santa Rita (A. Chase and D. Chase 1981, Bu. T2B-1) during the Early Classic, the spatial distribution of the two does not always overlap. Thus,

while the Tayasal area exhibits more Teotihuacan-like pieces than Altar, the zone does not have the abundance of basal flange polychromes that are present at Altar. While it is clear that there are two partially overlapping ceramic spheres (as noted by Ball 1979 in a paper on a later horizon in northern Yucatan), reasons for this distribution are not immediately apparent. The early research at Classic Maya sites in the Southern Lowlands such as Homul (Merwin and Vaillant 1932), Uaxactun (Ricketson and Ricketson 1937; Smith 1950) and, indirectly, Tikal (W. R. Coe 1962:490 - 492) served to magnify and reify these perceived differences into a series of three non - homogenous, temporally divided, Early Classic complexes. While no Teotihuacanoid influences were found at Homul, both Uaxactun and Tikal had Dos Arroyos Orange Polychrome in abundance as well as Teotihuacan influences in combination with an elaborate social hierarchy; however, the appearance of the Teotihuacan influences was placed in different complexes (and associations) and at different times at the latter two sites; its non-occurrence at Homul was not broached. Thus, the Early Classic problem still remained and was not fully broached. A terminological solution to the Early Classic problem was sought by Pasztory (1978) with the development of the term "Middle Classic" which isolated Teotihuacan influences on a single unified late Early Classic - early Late Classic horizon. However, data from the sites of

Cenote and Tayasal argue that the previously defined Early Classic ceramic complexes were largely coeval in the Southern Lowlands.

Architecturally, there was significant construction activity during the later part of the Early Classic Period (Strs. C5, C2, C4, T11Ø, T1Ø9, T187, T126, T128, T142, and T32). This apparent construction expansion, however, was not confined to a single node, but seems to have been undertaken at most of the sites which occur along the spine of the peninsula and to have continued into the Pakoc era. The E Group complex at Cenote (Strs. C1, C1Ø8, C1Ø9, and C5) was definitely in use and possibly finally completed during Hoxchunchan times. Elevated platforms, supporting more than one building, also made a widespread appearance during the Early Classic era (especially Cenote Str. Gr. 2 and Tayasal Str. Gr. 35). More important, however, was the formal appearance of Plaza Plan 2 groups at the sites of Tayasal and Cenote during the Early Classic Period (Tayasal Str. Gr. 35 and Str. T32), for it is this pattern which dominates the Late Classic Period and presages possible social developments found throughout the central Peten during the Late Classic (Becker 1971).

Stone monuments also made their appearance on the Tayasal Peninsula during the early part of Hoxchunchan times or the later part of Yaxcheel times. At Cenote, a plain stela (Cenote Stela 1) was placed within Str. C2 (see

Chapter II for detailed discussion of the context of this monument as well as Cenote MS 1). At Tayasal, a probable stone monument (Tayasal MS 1) occurs in association with Str. T121 and may be dated to era. While none of the recovered carved monuments at Tayasal were surely in place, an Early Classic monument (Tayasal Stela 3) was found north of Str. T100; other Tayasal monuments datable either to Hoxchunchan or Hobo times were recovered by Guthe in Str. Gr. 25.

Caching and burial practices representing Hoxchunchan at Tayasal and Cenote (Tables 37 and 38) are similar in burial type, skeletal position, and grave objects to those recovered from other parts of the Central Peten (A. L. Smith 1950 for Uaxactun; W. R. Coe 1962 for Tikal). Elaborate non-crypt burials with multiple vessels were encountered in excavation of Cenote Strs. C1 and C2; Bu. T1C-1 from Str. C1 dates from either very late Yaxcheel or very early Hoxchunchan while Bu. T1G-2 dates from late Hoxchunchan times. A disarticulated burial with a single vessel was recovered from Str. C2 and may be dated to Hoxchunchan (Bu. T1G-1). Cenote Strs. C4 and C5 also produced burials dating to this period. The two interments in Str. C4 were both placed in extended postion within a crypt with their heads to the north and date to middle part of Hoxchunchan; one (Bu. T2A-3) was accompanied by a single vessel while the other (Bu. T2A-4) was missing its hands and was accompanied

by 5 vessels and 3 spindle whorls. The one in Str. C5 was placed in structural fill (Bu. T3D-1) and accompanied by a single vessel. A Hoxchunchan tomb (Bu. T12B-1), similar in layout to others from Uaxactun (cf. Bu. A22) and Tikal (cf. Bu. 10; see Coggins 1975), was recovered from the core of Str. T110 at Tayasal. Other simple and cist Early Classic Period burials were found in outlying groups near epicentral Tayasal (Strs. T32 - Bus. T27W-1 and 2 and T126 - Bu. T23B-1).

Pakoc

The early part of the Late Classic Period is well represented at Tayasal and Cenote. This Pakoc Phase is seen as being largely equivalent to Tepeu 1 at Uaxactun (Smith 1955:24 - 25) and Ik at Tikal (Culbert 1973, n.d.) and as dating from roughly A. D. 600 to A. D. 700.

In general, all the architectural trends and settlement patterns present at the end of the preceding period were carried over into Pakoc times (see below). Structure C4, datable to Pakoc times, exhibited a central stairway block, but little information concerning its superstructure could be recovered. Many of the other structures in the savanas along the central spine (Yachul, Chaltun Grande) are datable to Pakoc times based on the examination of ceramics tossed to the side of the looted constructions. At Tayasal, the steps providing access from Str. Gr. 25 to Str. Gr. 26 exhibited a central block that was over three meters high.

These steps were constructed either in late Hoxchunchan or Pakoc times. Low line of stone platforms dating to Pakoc times were also encountered in Str. Gr. 33.

Pakoc crypt and cist burials, each accompanied with from 3 to 4 vessels were encountered in Str. C4 at Cenote (Bus. T2A-1, T2A-4, and T2A-5); all of these individuals were extended with head to the north. Two small cache vessels, datable to Pakoc times, were intruded into the structural axis of Str. C1 (Ca. T1C-1 and Ca. T1C-2), perhaps following the robbing of Bu. T1C-1 and the partial axial redeposition (Ca. T1C-3) of some of the burial contents. At Tayasal, one Pakoc burial was flexed and without grave goods in Str. Gr. 33; another was placed in a formal tomb in Str. T118 (Bu. T16B-1). Two caches containing Pakoc vessels were recovered from Tayasal, one of these being a corner cache (Ca. T17A-2) while the other one was a core cache (Ca. T17A-1), possibly placed during early Hobo times.

Ceramically, Pakoc vessels and sherds were well represented at Cenote, Tayasal, Paxcaman, and Punta Nima and include a preponderance of polychromy (see Strs. C1, C4, C25, T103, T118, T115, T297, T337, and T145). Saxche Orange Polychrome tripod plates are common in whole form in burials and in partial form in structural fills. Molino Black and Tasital Red do occur, but are much less common. Artifactually, pottery figurines, absent since the Late

Preclassic, make a new appearance in the fills (see Appendix II). While the zone apparently fully participated in the Tepeu Ceramic Sphere at the beginning of the period, divergence from it begins with the onset of Hobo times.

Hobo

Either Pakoc related ceramics continued longer than has normally been accepted for other sites in the Central Peten or there was a decrease in population during the early part of the Hobo era based on the relative lack of true Tepeu 2 (R. E. Smith 1955) ceramics in the zone (see also A. Chase 1979:94). While Tepeu 2 equivalent ceramics do occur in interments (Bus. T5B-1 and T1Ø8-1; see also P.D. T3ØOC-1 and P.D. T34B-1) at Tayasal and Cenote, by the later facet of Hobo there is also a marked regional distinction from the pottery tradition of Tikal and Uaxactun within this peninsular area. Hobo may be viewed as being temporally equivalent to Tepeu 2 and 3 at Uaxactun (Smith 1955:24 - 25), Spanish Lookout at Barton Ramie (Gifford 1976:225 - 288), and Tepejilote (transition) - Bayal at Seibal (Sabloff 1975:153 - 228). Two facets may be distinguished to this Late - Terminal Classic phase; the whole of Hobo is dated from approximately A. D. 7ØØ to after A. D. 9ØØ with the late facet estimated to begin around A. D. 8ØØ.

The settlement pattern for the Late Classic peninsula is not clearly defined (see below). There is, however, a seeming shrinkage of occupied areas at the beginning of Hobo

and then a sudden expansion which encompasses almost the whole peninsula. True Late Classic (Tepeu 2) constructions may occur at Michoacan, at Str. C7 at Cenote and at Str. T1Ø8 at Tayasal. It is suspected, however, that most of Str. Gr. 25 dates to the early facet of Hobo and that several of the taller pyramidal structures in the Sanjon area of Tayasal (Strs. T194, T196, and T239) date from this time. Other constructions which probably date to the late facet of Hobo include the ball court (Strs. T69 and T7Ø) northwest of Str. Gr. 31 based on its proximity to this late facet Hobo group. The only other ballcourt (Strs. T364 and T365), from the El Joboito eastern part of Tayasal, may date from this Late Classic era based on the general Late Classic florescence of this kind of complex (see Scarborough et al. 1982; A.L. Smith 195Ø: 74; Quirarte 1982). A new plaza plan, Plaza Plan 4 (Becker 1971) - defined by the presence of a low central structure within a plaza bounded by other buildings, also makes its appearance during Hobo times at Tayasal. Plaza plan 4 groups are found in the southern plaza of Str. Gr. 36 (specifically Str. T313), in a plaza east of Str. T121 (specifically Str. T178), and in the reconverted Str. Gr. 25 (specifically Str. T123). Other Hobo era constructions occur in Str. Grs. 31 and 32.

Two burials which may be dated to Hobo times occur at Cenote; one is transitional from Pakoc to Hobo (Bu. T45A-1) and was recovered from a recently looted crypt while the

other was placed in a crude crypt beneath the stairs of Str. C7 in an extended position with head to the north and accompanied by two vessels (one of which was inverted beneath the head) and one shell pendent. This burial pattern, composed of the skeletal remains of a single individual accompanied by an inverted and killed bowl beneath the head, was also recovered from Tayasal in Bus. T7A-2, T7B-1, T7B-2, T7B-4, T3ØPP-1, T3ØPP-2, T13A-1 (in which an inverted bowl was located in the vicinity of the head), and the crypt burial in Str. T1Ø8; this Late - Terminal Classic (and also Early Postclassic in date for Bu. T36B-1 and possibly Bu. T3ØPP-1) pattern seems to be specifically known only from the Tayasal Peninsula. A young child's burial from Str. T1Ø4 (Bu. T7B-3) was accompanied by a wealth of items and is indicative of ascribed status during the Late Classic (see Chapter III and A. Chase in press a for further elaboration). An altar cache was also noted as occurring in Str. T1Ø1 (Ca. T7A-1). Other possible caches were noted in western Tayasal (PD. T34B-1, PD. T3ØOO-1, PD. T25A-1, PD. T27G-1, and PD. T3ØPP-1), but it is likely that at least two of these deposits were not actually caches but rather represent incompletely recovered burials.

While early facet Hobo ceramics are clearly within the Tepeu Ceramic Sphere, the late facet ceramics exhibit an ashy paste and some resemblances to the Spanish Lookout ceramics of Barton Ramie and San Jose IV - V ceramics

(specifically Deposit 1C-1, P.D. T3ØPP-1, and Nima surface collections). Unlike the late Spanish Lookout ceramics which replace the earlier ash paste temper with calcite temper (Willey 1973: 98), ash paste temper continues in the central Peten. The large incurving bowls seen at Seibal (Sabloff 1975:16Ø-173, 179-181) and Altar de Sacrificios (Adams 1971:22-23, 44, 47-48) and the shoulder impressed jars from these same sites (Sabloff 1975:164-168) are abundant in the Tayasal Peninsula Late Classic collections. The fineware ceramics from late facet Hobo times (see Str. T1Ø4 burials and Deposit 1C-1) are a mixed bag of items, some of which were undoubtedly imported into the Tayasal area, but other of which were locally made (Simaron Group; see A. Chase 1979:95 - 96). This locally made ash-tempered pottery, specifically the Simaron Group, is very similar to Montego Polychrome from Barton Ramie (Gifford 1976: 267). Although black slipped wares outside of burial contexts are very rare and those which do occur are not usually Achote Black (as defined for Uaxactun; see D. Chase 1982b: 75), black and gray slipped vessels do occur in burials. The use of specular hematite paint on finewares is a characteristic of late facet Hobo burial vessels (Chumeru Polychrome). Fine paste wares, so common at Seibal and Altar de Sacrificios, are almost non-existent in the Tayasal collections; only 1 true Sahcaba sherd is noted from Tayasal. Large thickware flanged plates and thickware bowls

also occur within a regional "fineware" tradition (Simaron Group). In general, it appears as if there is an amalgamation of a series of ceramic spheres (Tepeu; Eznab; Boca-Bayal; Spanish Lookout) in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone during the Terminal Classic; however, as the major content of the sphere remains constant (see Ball 1976), both the early and late facets of Hobo are placed within the Tepeu Ceramic Sphere.

Chilcob

The Postclassic Period in the Tayasal area is marked by the advent of the Augustine Ceramic Group. It is likely that this introduction overlapped with the use of late facet Hobo ceramics, but with the appearance of this material, the settlement focus on higher interior areas established during the Preclassic Period underwent a gradual, but drastic, change in orientation by moving to the shore of the lake (see Table 42, which is organized by site sector, in conjunction with Figure 3-1). As recognizably new pottery (specifically Augustine Red) and other artifactual material (such as notched sherds, pottery pestles, and a new figurine style) are also apparent during Chilcob times, it is possible that a new population group entered the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. The same evidence (specifically architecture - Strs. T1ØØ and T2Ø6 - and pottery vessel forms), however, suggests that there was a gradual replacement of Hobo by Chilcob and not a sudden one; spatial conciderations (i.e.,

distribution of late facet Hobo and early facet Chilcob pottery and constructions) may be especially important to interpreting the evidence of the transition from the Terminal Classic to Early Postclassic Periods for the resultant distributions may covary and are interpreted as being indicative of substantial temporal overlap. The probable contemporaneity of late facet Hobo and early facet Chilcob, in conjunction with information from other archaeological regions (such as Yucatan, Ball 1979 a & b), is suggestive of the possibility that the overall Lowland Maya sequence may eventually require temporal shortening. A proved compression of the Early Postclassic, such as is indicated by the Tayasal data, is significant in that it would further suggest that an 11.3.Ø.Ø.Ø. correlation of the Maya and European calendars is worthy of consideration (see A. Chase n.d. for a discussion of dating evidence). Both early (see Strs. N1, N2, T1ØØ, T33 and T34, T27, T26, T22, T38Ø, T2Ø5, and T2Ø6) and late (see Strs. T1Ø, T391, T38Ø, and T2) facets are present for Early Postclassic. In general, Chilcob can be dated from approximately A. D. 9ØØ to A. D. 12ØØ.

The exact relationships between the various classes of material culture in early facet Chilcob times are difficult to ascertain. Augustine Red and Maskall Unslipped (Sharer and Chase 1976:3Ø4 - 3Ø5) are found in spatially isolated associations and contexts for a brief timespan during the

transition from Classic to Postclassic. The earlier date of Augustine versus Paxcaman Red ceramics is indicated by stratified deposits at Nima and Tayasal. Pure Augustine fill pottery are overlain by later Paxcaman fills at Punta Nima in both excavated structures, along the Tayasal lakeshore in a variety of locations, and in the fill of the floor which underlies Str. T10Ø. A primary deposit datable to the early facet of Chilcob occurs in Str. T2Ø6. The spatial location of this early facet material, often adjacent to Terminal Classic Hobo occupation, but never directly supplanting it in the archaeological record, is itself suggestive of the co-existence of two ethnic groups in the vicinity of Lake Peten.

Shortly after the appearance of the Augustine Group in the zone, another creamware ceramic group made its appearance. This Trapeche Pink Group has been elsewhere characterized as possibly representative of an experimental ceramic phase and as the local imitation of the northern slatewares (A. Chase 1979). Many of the forms (with the exception of conical feet and grater bowls) present in the Trapeche Pink Group presage the later Paxcaman forms (see Chapter I), although there is also variation in the form of grater bowls and jars. The unslipped ceramics which accompany the Trapeche Pink Group are reminiscent of later varieties of Cambio Unslipped found at Tikal and Seibal (Sabloff 1975:153 - 160; Puleston 1965: 28, Figures).

Whether the Trapeche Group is representative of a second group of people coming into the central Peten is not known as the pottery may be the result of either an amalgamation of peoples or local experimentation in combination with stimulus diffusion.

Some trade pieces make an appearance in the Tayasal sequence during the early facet of Chilcob. These include a very rare presence (1 sherd in the fill of Str. T38Ø) of Daylight Orange (Sharer and Chase 1976:3ØØ - 3Ø1) in the San Miguel area and the appearance of Tohil Plumbate (2 vessels; 14 sherds in six widely scattered test excavations) in the western part of Tayasal. One vessel specifically occurs as an axial cache in Str. T12Ø. Plumbate is relatively abundant at Tayasal, especially when compared to (1) the amount recovered at other Peten sites and (2) the small amount of Fine Orange and Fine Gray recovered from the zone (no whole vessels; ca. 4Ø sherds). More fine paste-wares might have been expected within the zone based on excavations to the south where Fine Orange and Fine Gray formed the major Terminal Classic types at Altar and Seibal. This larger distribution of plumbate vs. fine paste wares may be significant in a consideration of the Maya Collapse for it suggests that the peoples in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone participated in a different network of trade than those in the Usumacinta - Pasion area (A. Chase 1979). Flores investigations additionally produced a few pieces of trickle

ware (which are probably of Yucatec origin and do not appear elsewhere in the Tayasal region) and incised and model-carved Augustine Group finewares. This may indicate that Yucatec related Maya groups were influential in the central Peten during this time period (cf. D. Chase and A. Chase 1982; A. Chase in press); the postulated existence of zonal ties to the northeastern part of the Lowlands is significant in that it contrasts with the traditional emphasis on the Gulf Coast.

There are changes in both the Augustine and Trapeche Groups during the late facet of Chilcob. The Augustine Red effigy supported plate from the early facet of Chilcob begins to resemble its later Paxcaman trumpet foot counterpart (Deposit 33H-1). The light gray fire-clouds in the Augustine material from the early facet begins to become greenish in cast (Nima collections; excv. 43G). Nohpek ceramics, consisting almost entirely of collared jars, are firmly established in the sequence. A new ceramic group, Tanche, appears in the sequence (Str. T38Ø) with its ashy paste and different forms. It is likely that this group is a late manifestation replacing Trapeche for the creamware tradition largely disappears; it also seems to be transitional to the Paxcaman Ceramic Group, at least in terms of its slip color. At the end of the late facet of Chilcob, Ixpop Polychrome begins to appear (Deposit 33H-1).

Little is known concerning the burial and caching

patterns of the Early Postclassic. Based on the stratigraphy associated with Bu. T36B-1, recovered in eastern San Miguel, Late Classic inverted bowls continued to be placed beneath the heads of extended individuals. A crypt burial (Bu. T9I-2) with a single Augustine vessel near the side of the extended body was located beneath the later Str. T2Ø6. Both of these individuals varied from the head to the north interments traditionally associated with the earlier Classic Period in the region; Bu. T9I-2 had its head to the south while Bu. T36B-1 had its head to the east. Several of the burials dated to late facet Hobo (possibly overlapping in time with early facet Chilcob) have similar south and east orientations (Bu. T3ØPP-1, Bu. T7A-2, Bu. T7B-1, and Bu. T7B-3); this fact may be indicative of the continuity between Hobo and Chilcob.

Architecturally, little is known about the Chilcob Period except that large platforms (under Str. T2Ø6) were being built and that there appears to have been continuous construction in the western part of epicentral Tayasal (under Str. T1ØØ). The lake-side habitation focus of Postclassic peoples in the central Peten was established, especially in the Punta Trapeche and San Miguel areas during the later facet of Chilcob. Large structures and platforms (Str. T38Ø) also made their appearance along the shore of Lake Peten during the early facet of this complex. Artifactually, side-notched ceramic sherds make their first

widespread occurrence as do small lithic points (see Appendix II). A figurine complex (non-censer) is also present, but does not follow Classic Periods lines in the naturalistic depiction of people. Metates of igneous origin may be slightly more common than during earlier times.

Cocahmut

The Middle Postclassic Period in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone is characterized by the widespread appearance of Paxcaman Red ceramics and snail paste wares. The diversity in extant ceramic groups (see Appendix I) evident in preceding Chilcob times is lost during the Cocahmut era. Cocahmut may be dated from approximately A. D. 1200 to A. D. 1450, assuming an 11.16.0.0.0. correlation.

Relatively large scale construction activities, following already established lines, were being undertaken at Tayasal during the Middle Postclassic. These building activities included the construction of Strs. T100, T205, T380, and T203 in particular as well as numerous habitations near the lake (especially south of Punta Vitzil). In general, the masonry was not finely faced (with the exception of Str. T205), but was probably covered with a thick coating of plaster which may have been modeled. At least in the case of Str. T380, elaborate polychrome painting decorated this stucco covering. Construction, datable to this period, was also undertaken at Nima in what may be a ceremonial group. Tres Naciones has one irregular

quadrangular group which may be tentatively dated to Cocahmut times based on surface collections of disrupted areas. A Cocahmut period village appears to have been in existence southwest of Punta Vitzil (see Table 42 and Ensenada Tayasal). At least one of the structures at the site of Chaja may have been partially reoccupied at this time.

Ceramically, there is a trend over time to the production of smaller sized Paxcaman tripod vessels (especially in refuse in excv. 31G). Besides the black-on-paste Ixpop Polychrome, a true polychrome (Saca Polychrome) is also encountered in Cocahmut deposits (Cave of the Wild Pig; Nima collections). This latter decoration usually occurs in horizontal panels on the exterior of tecomates or jars. Incising (Picu Incised), however, appears to be the dominant decorative mode during the early part of Cocahmut, usually occurring on the inside of collared necks or the interior of plates; by the end of Cocahmut, incised decoration is no longer common. A single "Mixtec" handled incensario (Chaman Modeled), with open work design, was also recovered from Flores and likely dates to the early part of the Cocahmut era based on comparisons elsewhere (Ball 1980) and on its probable affiliation with the Paxcaman Ceramic Group (see excv. 43G). Some non-effigy plumbate is also present, as can be seen in the specimen recovered in Bu. T9F-1 from Str. T203. Hourglass and human

effigy censers occur in the Tayasal and Flores areas during Cocahmut, but both forms are extremely rare as compared to the plentiful existence of such censer types at Northern Lowland sites such as Mayapan (Smith 1971) and Santa Rita (D. Chase 1982). Artifactually, snail paste figurines occur during the Middle Postclassic as do the majority of the artifactual types present during the Early Postclassic (such as notched sherds).

While no definite caches can be assigned to Cocahmut, several burials relating to the period were recovered. In eastern San Miguel, the majority of these (Bus. T9Q-1, T9H-1, and T9F-1) were placed in an extended position with head to the south and accompanied by a single vessel, usually placed at the side of the body; burning of the body was evident in two of these interments. A mass interment of disarticulated individuals, datable to Cocahmut, was recovered from the Cave of the Wild Pig. In western epicentral Tayasal, Bu. T8B-1, a flexed burial beneath Str. T1ØØ, may be dated to either Cocahmut or early facet Kauil times.

Kauil

The latest period recognized in the Tayasal - Paxcaman zone, Kauil, extends from the Late Postclassic/ Protohistoric through Historic Period and may be subdivided into two facets. The dating of Kauil is suggested as from A. D. 145Ø to A. D. 175Ø. The late facet of Kauil probably

began around A. D. 1600.

While it is possible that architectural traits established earlier in the Postclassic may have continued, settlement, in general, appears to have been largely constrained to the western Tayasal Peninsula. Structure T19 appears to have been utilized during the early part of this period; refuse possibly associated with the use of this structure yielded parts of a parentheses-rim Topoxte Red jar. Although the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone does not exhibit it, it appears that a new settlement pattern may have been introduced into the eastern part of the Central Peten during either early facet Kauil or very late Cocahmut times. This pattern may be seen at Topoxte (Johnson in press; Rice and Rice in press), Macanche (Rice and Rice 1979a, 1980b, 1981), and Salpeten (Rice and Rice 1980b) and consisted of a closely knit cluster of house platforms usually centered around one or more Mayapan-like "temple assemblage" groups (Proskouriakoff 1962a). This concentration of Postclassic occupation, which is so evident in the eastern Central Peten, significantly contrasts with the more dispersed, non-stratified, settlement in the vicinity of Lake Peten.

The Paxcaman Ceramic Group underwent a transformation from the early to late facet of Kauil; although the bowl and support forms are still present in modified form, the characteristic snail paste disappears in favor of a hard granular paste, which is often black in color (Deposit

31H-1; Lot T51/1). This hard granular paste reappears in the new Chilo Ceramic Group which largely replaces the Nohpek Ceramic Group. Temporally important, red-on-paste decoration (Macanche Red-on-Cream) occurs during the late part of Cocahmut and continues through the early facet of Kauil. Topoxte Group ceramic occur sporadically at Nima and Tayasal during the early facet of Kauil. Fine Orange, possibly Matillas, also makes a rare appearance in the area, perhaps indicative of the larger changes that took place in the area during the Protohistoric Period. Tachis, if it does exist in the Tayasal collections, may date to the Kauil early facet; however, nothing that closely approximates Cowgill's (1963) materials has been noted in the collections with the exception of a single sherd (Lot T33HH/1) from the Punta Trapeche area.

The full extent of late facet Kauil occupation is still not known although it does appear at Strs. T15 and T200 as well as in the vicinity of Str. T390. A single axial cache (PD. T13A-1) from Str. T111 (Xuchichini Unslipped) may be assigned to the Kauil late facet and indicates a continuity of earlier substructure caching patterns; another possible cache (PD. T9A-1), dating from the same period, was recovered near the Str. T200 steps. Refuse collected from the vicinity of Str. T15 also contains many unslipped wares dated to this late facet. No statements can be made as to burial patterns extant during this era as only Bu. T31FF-1,

a flexed burial, can be tentatively assigned to the early facet of Kauil. Christian burials were recovered from the vicinity of Str. T1. The few Historic Period artifacts, majolica pottery and metal, that were recovered came from western Tayasal or eastern San Miguel, having an equivalent distribution to the Kauil materials and occupation and indicating continuity of occupation in these areas into the recognizable Historic era.

There has been much discussion about the possibility that the site of Tayasal was the location of the ethnohistoric Itza capital of Tayasal (Guthe 1921; Morley 1947; Thompson 1951; Reina 1966; Jones, Rice, and Rice 1981; see earlier in this work also). Arguments about this identification were based initially upon interpretations of ethnohistoric accounts. Analysis of archaeological remains from the sites of Tayasal and Flores (as well as from the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone in general), while indicating the presence of Postclassic peoples in the area, does not support the previous location (Morley 1937-38; Thompson 1951; Reina 1966; see Postclassic Development below and A. Chase 1976, 1982, in press b) of the capital at either site.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE TAYASAL - PAXCAMAN ZONE: A SPATIAL - CONTEXTUAL REVIEW

The savannas which dot the spine of the Tayasal Peninsula often contain concentrations of large structures

and platforms (epicentral Tayasal, Yachul, Tah Itza, Chultuncito, Chaltun Grande, Cenote, Paxcaman, Chaja). These savannas appear to be long established and have natural origins and do not result directly from Maya agricultural practices since they generally correspond to a central band of poorer soil (Simmons et al. 1959). They support complete communities of trees, grasses, and plants that differ from the surrounding forest types (Simmons et al. 1959: 571-584; Lundell 1937). It is possible that the savannas may be an indirect result of the human activities connected with ancient Maya occupation (such as burning to keep the areas clear), but, at the same time, forests cover some of the biggest concentrations of buildings on the peninsula.

It may be hypothesized that the intensity of the inland occupation of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone resulted, at least in part, from the inability of the ancient inhabitants to utilize the poor savanna soils for agriculture (as they could the more fertile, low-lying soils of the northern peninsula and lakeshore), thus resulting in a maximization of land use. The interior savannas are also both higher and drier as the peninsula receives less rain than the surrounding area due to wind currents caused by the peninsular and lake topography (see Soza 1957). The heavy use of the savannas (if indeed they were savannas in the past) for settlement by the ancient inhabitants is in direct

contrast to the settlement patterns observed in the savannas to the south of Lake Peten (Lundell 1934; Rice and Rice 1979b, 1980). Obviously, the favorable lacustrine environment provided by Lake Peten (as a water source, for transportation, and probably for foodstuffs) must have been at least partially influential in this situation, but it is still unusual that dense concentrations of settlement occur in almost every savanna in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone (see Reina 1967: Figure 1 for a distribution of Lake Peten savanna areas - not milpas as is stated). Archaeologically, most savanna areas also exhibit strong concentrations of surface ceramics dating to the Terminal Classic Period and no later; only at Chaja were a few Postclassic ceramics encountered. Also evident in the savannas are large concentrations of flint debitage (see Cenote introduction as well as the sites of Chaja and Chultun Grande), indicating the possible existence of a peninsular flint industry; these concentrations, however, nowhere resemble the dense packing of flint found at the proven lithic production site of Colha, Belize (Hester, Eaton, and Shafer 1980; Hester et al. 1979).

The majority of the sites (Uaxactun, Piedras Negras, Tikal, Altar de Sacrificios, Seibal, Yaxha) previously excavated in the Peten were selected for investigation because of the stelae or monumental architecture which were evident at the center. Neither monumental architecture nor

an abundance of stelae were evident for the sites on the Tayasal Peninsula; in fact, Tayasal is one of the few large Maya centers lacking standing architecture and large numbers of carved monuments that has received the archaeological attention usually reserved for the other, more notable, sites. The excavations undertaken at Tayasal and Cenote reveal that standing stone superstructures and the presence of stelae are not necessarily characteristics of all major Classic sites in the central Peten; sites without such secondary attributes are not axiomatically of lesser importance in the Maya social order than sites which include them (cf. Adams and Jones 1981 and Hammond 1975c). Paradoxically, the Tayasal Project investigations indicate that at least some sites in the central Peten may not have been emeshed in a simple nodal dendritic settlement structure (see Bullard 1960; Rice and Rice 1980a; and Hammond 1974a, 1975c), but that the organization of sites may have also been functionally diverse (i.e., not all sites served similar purposes). The site organization at Tayasal, in fact, allows for an examination of the basic structural patterning not readily evident at sites such as Tikal, where primary architectural forms and groupins often lie hidden beneath layers of architectural embellishment.

Mapped surface features in combination with excavation data from the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone offer an opportunity to review several aspects of Maya site organization.

Although lacking certain of the commonly cited criteria for major regional Maya centers (such as vaulted masonry and many carved stelae), the zone provides almost continuous, and in places quite compact, settlement for an area measuring approximately 15 kilometers (east-west) by 3 kilometers (north-south). Distinct clusterings are visible within this expanse of settlement, but few which conform to presently held notions of site ranking (Hammond 1974a, 1975c; Adams and Jones 1981; Turner, Turner, and Adams 1981). The clustered, but almost continuous settlement of the zone requires a reconsideration of the definition of a "site." In fact, for the purposes of this dissertation, the entire 15 kilometer expanse from Tayasal to Paxcaman could be considered to be a single mega-site which manifests a shifting settlement pattern.

Attempting to define the more important locales within the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone presents problems. Past indicators used to order Maya sites - such as the presence or absence of stone monuments, ballcourts, raised structure groups, and E Group arrangements - appear to form no uniform arrangements for the area. Although stelae and/or altars occur at Tayasal, Flores, Cenote, Michoacan, Quexil, Chaltun Grande, and Yachul (see Table 1), these are either plain or fragmentary and never abundant or characterized by extensive hieroglyphic texts. With the exception of Tayasal and Flores, where the monuments are generally of Late Classic or

Early Postclassic date (A. Chase in press b), the earlier monuments appear to have a general distribution throughout the zone. Ballcourts are only definitely known from Tayasal, being located both at Joboito and at the Tayasal Main Group; there is a probable example at Paxcaman, which has been heavily looted. Structure groups on raised platforms occur at Tayasal, Cenote, Paxcaman, Michoacan, Yachul, Quexil, and Chaja; again, their spatial distribution appears to be random throughout the zone. The presence of E Group arrangements (see Figure 7-1 and below) at Maya sites is presently thought to correlate with major regional centers (Rathje, Gregory, and Wiseman 1978; Morley 1947; Bullard 1960; Hammond 1974a, 1975c). Two E Group arrangements (Ruppert 1940) are known from the sites of Cenote and Paxcaman; probable E Group arrangements also exist at Chachaclun (north of Lake Peten) and in central Tayasal; two others are suspected to exist at Yalnon and Naranjal based on the application of spatial models (Theissen polygon projection) to the recorded distribution. The occurrence of two, and probably three, E Groups in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone, when contrasted with the absence of monumental and architectural data indicative of primary centers, suggests the need for rethinking the criteria for ranking Maya sites.

The overall settlement pattern of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone may be characterized as follows: (1) all site

locations are close to water (usually within four kilometers) - frequently Lake Peten-Itza; (2) sites with larger, more massive, construction are located on land above 180 m in elevation; (3) these larger sites are generally associated with poorer soils and savanna vegetation; (4) Postclassic sites tend to be extremely close to or directly on the lake shore; (5) the larger, nodal sites (Paxcaman, Cenote, Tayasal, and probably Yalnon) in the zone are generally spaced 5 kilometers apart (in a linear fashion) although occupation, as represented by construction loci, is generally continuous betwen them; (6) of the three mapped nodal sites (Tayasal, Cenote, Paxcaman) in the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone, two have definite and one has a probable E Group arrangement; the fourth major site (Yalnon) has not been mapped, but its location and the occurrence of E Groups at the other sites suggests that such an arrangement has a high probability of occurring there.

The focus of Preclassic settlement in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone was lacustrine. The Zone shows a developmental peak from the Preclassic through the Early Classic Periods. During these times, many of the most massive structures (such as Strs. C1 and C5) and most of the large sites on the peninsula were built. Larger ceremonial and monumental architecture also occurred in the Preclassic and Early Classic Periods than in later times. All of the tested tall pyramidal structures (such as Strs. T256 and

T65) on the Tayasal Peninsula had construction initiated during the Preclassic Period. This is consistant with evidence from other sites that have Preclassic settlement, such as Cerros (Freidel 1979, 1980), Lamanai (Pendergast 1981a), El Mirador (R. Sharer and A. Demarest 1982), and Tikal (W. Coe 1965a, 1965b).

Based upon recovered construction activity and pottery distribution, there appears to have been a Preclassic settlement peak at Tayasal with approximately 48% of the sampled locales (total sample = 99 loci; see Table 42) producing evidence of former Preclassic occupation. Following the Preclassic Period, the population at Tayasal seems to have diminished until the onset of the Late Classic Period; the opposite is true for Cenote. An inverse relationship appears to exist between Tayasal and Cenote. Cenote did not witness a Preclassic population peak, but evinced an upswing in construction activity during the Early Classic (see Tables 41 - 43). Then, while the Late Classic population of Tayasal climbed, that at Cenote declined. Cenote does not appear to have survived as a settlement into the Postclassic whereas Tayasal saw a major occupation peak during the Middle Postclassic Period.

Late Classic occupation is represented in many of the smaller housemounds and in several larger platform groups in the Tayasal area. Forty-four percent of the tested structures at Tayasal appear to have been in use at this

time. Settlement during the Classic Period tended to be inland with an emphasis on separate raised platform complexes (such as Str. Gr. 36). From the amount of Terminal Classic sherd material encountered, it is evident that, although large building programs were lacking, the population was still sizeable.

Postclassic occupation is widespread along the lakeshore, but is largely absent in the interior sites. The lacustrine focus for Postclassic Tayasal settlement is also replicated to some degree in Preclassic settlement patterns. Such a Preclassic - Postclassic focus on water can be seen at other sites such as those in the Corozal Bay area in northern Belize (D. Freidel 1978 for Preclassic Cerros; D. Chase 1981 for Postclassic Santa Rita), the Lamanai area in north-central Belize (Pendergast 1981a, 1981b), and the Lake Yaxha area (P. Rice 1979a, 1979b; Rice and Rice 1979a, 1980a). Larger and smaller Postclassic structures were most likely composed of perishable materials; some were located on very low raised platforms (cf. the Str. T205 and T206 platform). Middle Postclassic occupation, which was evident in 41% of the sampled structures at Tayasal, rings the investigated portions of Lake Peten, becoming more scattered with increasing distance from the Tayasal area. The central part of Tayasal, however, was in use during the Early and Middle Postclassic Periods; constructions were placed in the central part of Tayasal (Str. T100) and ceremonial

structures (cf. Str. T38Ø) may have been built at San Miguel. There is evidence for heavy population on Flores during the Early and Middle Postclassic Period, but not for later times.

Over time, the Maya of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone became less concerned with the height of structures - for the tallest structures occur in the Preclassic and Early Classic Periods while most Late Classic Period structures in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone are in the general range of those that would be referred to as housemounds. In the Postclassic, most mounds, when they rarely occur, are very low; most Postclassic structures were placed in vacant terrain or on imperceptibly raised platforms. Concordant with the decreased height of structures over time is the increasing tendency towards the use of perishable materials over more permanent materials (which probably required more effort to obtain because of the poor quality of the limestone in the Lake Peten region).

The general site plan shifted through time from a Preclassic Period pattern of large inland temples with a lakeside populace to an Early and Late Classic Period pattern of clusters of isolated raised platforms, each bearing one structural group. The predominant site core plan of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone, sometimes referred to as an E Group plan, was probably established by the Late Preclassic Period at Cenote, at least by the Early Classic

Period at Paxcaman, and possibly continued in variant form into the Early Postclassic Period at Tayasal. By the Late Classic, and possibly earlier, several raised platforms had become acropolis concentrations combined with smaller quadrangular groupings of housemounds. The Postclassic Period evinced widely spaced small platforms, continuous over a long distance, but occasionally peaking with a more concentrated and agglutinized area of settlement. Historic patterns evident in San Miguel more or less mirror this non-group focused, agglutinized, Postclassic pattern.

Tall pyramidal structures are peripheral to the site core at Tayasal. When the site plans of Tikal and Tayasal are compared, this locational disparity is even more striking and suggests that the incorporation of tall pyramidal structures at Tikal (such as Temple 1) into Plaza Plan 2 groups may have been anomalous. While the eastern structure at Tayasal in a Plaza Plan 2 arrangement was associated with the burial of an important individual (see below) and the group as a whole is possibly indicative of ancestor worship among the Classic Maya (cf. Becker 1971:176, 180-181; Colby 1976), the unprepossessing height at Tayasal of these eastern structures and their location within the overall site plan possibly indicate that the people within the tomb(s) beneath them had not been merged with the formal Maya pantheon as had at least one family at Tikal (Schele n.d.; see below). As will be seen from the

discussion which follows, much insight into the development of Maya settlement structure can be gained from an analysis of the formal arrangement of the generally unembellished sites on the Tayasal Peninsula - and particularly from the extensively excavated site of Tayasal.

Late Preclassic - Early Classic Development: A Reconsideration of E Group Patterns

One Maya structural arrangement that has been put forward as being extremely significant - originally for astronomical reasons, but ultimately in a ritual and organizational sense (Ruppert and Dennison 1943: 5-6) - is a pattern referred to as the E Group (Rathje 1973), after Group E at Uaxactun (Ricketson and Ricketson 1937). As defined at Uaxactun, the major structural characteristics of an E Group were a raised and elongated substructure or platform supporting three constructions (called "temples" at Uaxactun) on the eastern side of the plaza; this eastern triple-building substructure faced a western "temple" (see Figure 7-1). The E Group at Uaxactun was believed to have functioned as a solar observatory (Ricketson 1928); Ricketson and Ricketson (1937) presented a detailed and formal definition of the structural grouping as an astronomical observatory assemblage based on excavated data from Uaxactun. Ruppert (1940) and Ruppert and Dennison (1943) defined the distribution of its occurrence at sites other than Uaxactun (primarily in the Peten, southern

Campeche and Quintana Roo, and eastern Belize; see Table 43) and, more recently, Rathje (1973) attempted to explain the distribution of E Groups in terms of mercantile models. Their existence has also come to be utilized as a size-rank indicator of site status (Rathje 1973; Hammond 1974:326, 1975; Rathje, Gregory, and Wiseman 1978). Although E Groups have been considered as variables in wider models, the original functional interpretation of these groups as primarily astronomical observatories has never been questioned (see Andrews 1975:71).

Uaxactun

At Uaxactun, all four structures which formed part of that site's E Group were investigated by the Ricketsons (1937). Smith (1950: 63) noted that the latest pottery within all of these constructions was Tzakol in date and that:

> During the first part of the Early Classic Period Group E took on even greater significance. At this early date it may have had astronomical significance as an observatory.

From analyzing the data presented from the Group E excavations, it is clear that the initial form of the eastern platform and of the earlier constructions within it are not understood. All three buildings which rested on the summit of the eastern platform were investigated. Structure EI yielded two deposits. The first, "Feature 1," dated to Tepeu 1 or 2 times (based on R. & R. 1937: Plate 86 and Fig. 10) and is clearly an intrusive pottery dump placed within

the altar of the building. The second deposit, "Cist 2," was located south of the same altar and contained a skull burial accompanied by 12 jade objects and encased within two Aguila Red bowls (R. & R. 1937: Plate 81a,b). It is unclear whether Cist 2 was intrusive or sealed:

> It had been plastered over and was detected by the hollow sound produced by tapping as well as by a faint line of demarcation in the floor.
> (R. & R. 1937: 49)

Structure EIII, the other end structure, also provides unclear stratigraphy associated with its three deposits (Cists 3, 4, and 7), all of which yielded Aguila Red vessels. Cist 3, which contained an Aguila Red barrel form (R. & R. 1937: Plate 81e,f), was located on the midline of the building's altar against the back wall, but could have been secondarily placed in its recovered position. Cists 4 and 7 were each skull burials encased within two Aguila Red plates; Cist 4 was located south of the altar while Cist 7 was "found in the floor in the doorway between the two gallaries" (R. & R. 1937:58).

The central building, Str. EII, also produced three deposits associated with Aguila Red plates (R. & R. 1937: Plate 81d, l,m, h,i). Cist 1 contained one vessel and a child burial; Cist 8 contained two vessels which encased 2 obsidian lancelets; Cist 6 contained two plates which contained a skull burial. While it is unclear whether Cist 6 is unsealed or sealed, Cists 1 and 8 are probably both non-intrusive (R. & R. 1937: 55-56). Another unlabeled

cache was sealed in the fill below Cists 1 and 6 and produced two vessels which appear to be very early Early Classic (R. & R. 1937: 56; Plate 79j-l). Additional excavations were carried out around Str. EII and:

> ...revealed the presence of earlier constructions of so complicated a natrue that only complete removal of the whole mound would have given a clear picture.
> ...the additions and refloorings here are very complicated and indicate that the East Mound itself was probably not originally built to its present dimensions.
> (R. & R. 1937: 52)

Based on Fig. 14 in the report, there were minimally three and up to five earlier constructions at this locus. Similarly, excavations at the basal level of the platform (see Figs. 94 and 95 in R. & R. 1937) indicate the presence of several different facings and an inset side panel.

The large western pyramid, Str. E-VII, was also investigated. Although the form of the latest substructure was difficult to ascertain, it measured 24.3 m by 24.7 m, was flanked by stucco masks, had no structure at its summit, and had definite stairways on its eastern and northern sides with suspected ones on its southern and western sides (R. & R. 1937: 67-68). It also produced several deposits (Cists 9, 11, and 12) containing 15 vessels (Aguila Red plates and Balanza Black cylinders; R. & R. 1937: Plates 81n-o, 82a-e, 84a-h) and one burial (Cist 1Ø). Plate 86 in the Ricketson's (1937) study portrays a basal flange bowl from the hearting of Pyramid E-VII, thus clearly dating the

structure to the Early Classic Period. One additional deposit (Cist 13) containing 16 various Early Classic vessels (R. & R. 1937: Plates 82g-i, 83a-e, h,i, 85a-g; Fig. 190e) and 4 eccentric flints was located in the coring of the Pyramid E-VII Platform. Whereas the Ricketsons (1937: 93) argue that Str. E-VII Sub is followed by E-VII Secondary and then by the E-VII Platform, this sequence of construction is inverted as clearly seen in their Fig. 57 which shows E-VII Sub followed by E-VII Platform and then by E-VII Secondary.

This re-examination of the data recovered from the Uaxactun E Group reveals three important points. The first is that the cultural material recovered from the western pyramid, Str. E-VII, would appear to be of a later Tzakol date than that recovered in association with the three structures on the eastern platform. While this assessment is arguable, it may explain why the Ricketsons attempted to place the E-VII Platform material subsequent to the E-VII Secondary deposits. The second point is that the Uaxactun E Group must have come into being during the transition from the Late Preclassic to the Early Classic Periods. This can not only be inferred from the earlier constructions beneath the outer facade of the eastern platform and from E-VII Sub, but also from the clear placement of such a grouping by the Ricketsons (1937: Fig. 98) in the Late Preclassic Period. The third point of significance is actually noted by Andrews

(1975:123) and concerns the replacement of the E Group at Uaxactun by the main acropolis Group A; this fact will be returned to later:

> ...but as Group A expanded, the importance of Group E declined, and by the end of the Classic Period Group E was a minor center while Group A had become the largest and most important precinct in the entire city.

Cahal Pichik and Hatzcab Ceel

Seemingly ignored in the literature on E Groups are the excavations undertaken by Thompson (1931) at Hatzcab Ceel (Figure 7-3) and Cahal Pichik (Figure 7-2) in the 1920's. These investigations uncovered data on E Groups which was pertinent to and varied from that recovered at Uaxactun; these excavations, however, were not used as comparative data either by the Ricketsons (1937) or by Ruppert (1940; Ruppert and Dennison 1943).

The Cahal Pichik E Group is formed by Str. B, the western pyramid, and by Strs. D, E, and F which attached to Platform L; Str. G, which supported two plain stelae immediately west of Platform L, may additionally be tentatively assigned to the site's E Group. At Cahal Pichik, Thompson (1931) excavated on the summit of Strs. B, E, and F. Structure B was composed of 3 terraces, was 13 m high, and probably had an eastern stairway. On its summit, it supported a 2.5 m high structure which had an 8 m long backwall to which a 1.05 m high, 1 m deep, and 5 m wide bench or altar attached. Based on the extant floor, the

structure extended 8.10 m to the east. An earlier altar was found directly beneath the later one. Importantly, "Votive Cache 4," was found sealed beneath the back wall of the structure on axis with the bench; this cache likely dates to the Late Preclassic Period or to the Preclassic - Early Classic transition (Thompson 1931: Plate XXXVI).

Thompson (1931: 243) also briefly investigated Str. E which he found to be 9.5 m high with a stairway on the west side and no traces of a building at its a top; it was terraced and had square corners. Str. F adjoined Platform L and rose 1.5 m above its 3 m height. Here Thompson (1931: 244) found a tandem plan building. The front room measured 4.5 m by 5.4 m and had only vestigal walls, but the back room was comprised of dressed stone walls and was 4.8 m long by 1.1 m wide. The stratigraphy clearly showed that the back room preceeded the construction of the front room. Importantly, a refuse dump, which produced whole vessels (Thompson 1931: Fig. 10d), was located under the floor of the back chamber; while the dating of the one illustrated vessel type is not clear, it can be assigned to either the Late Preclassic or Early Classic Period.

At Hatzcab Ceel (originally called Hatzcap Ceel by Thompson), the E Group is composed of the western Str. A and the eastern Strs. I, E, and F. As at Cahal Pichik, the eastern platform is fronted by a low structure, Str. G, which may also be considered to be a component of the E

Group at this site. Thompson (1931: 260) excavated on the summit of Str. A, which had a height of at least 10.4 meters. A formal structure was located on its summit but was destroyed by a landslide before measurements of it could be made. Although he uncovered three floors within Str. A, he recovered no deposits which could be used to date the construction. He partially excavated Str. E, which was 6 m high, and uncovered an earlier building in its fill. The upper building stage of Str. E consisted of a destroyed building with low stone walls.

Structure F at Hatzcab Ceel had a total height of 10 m and, presumably, a stairway on its western side. Thompson uncovered a single room building, 5.35 m long by 1.75 m wide, on the summit of Str. F; it had stone walls which rose over 1 m in height. The floor for this upper construction was found 1.2 m below the summit of the mound. An additional 1.2 m deeper, the floor of a second, 1 m wide chamber was found, the walls of which were covered with red stucco. The back wall of the second chamber was directly below the back wall of the first chamber. A third flooring was located 1.25 m below the second surface. Below the second floor, and centered on its doorway, Thompson (1931: 275; Plate 34 left) found "Votive Cache 3" which consisted of an Aguila Red vessel and a Quintal Unslipped vessel. Thus, either the latest or the middle construction of Hatzcab Ceel Str. F may be dated to the Early Classic

Period.

The Cahal Pichik and Hatzcab Ceel Group E data must not be underrated, for it varies significantly from the Uaxactun data and, to some extent, from the Cenote data. If nothing more, Thompson's investigations at the two sites reveal the immense variability in both spatial arrangements and dating that can be contained within the range of known E Groups.

Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone: Cenote, Paxcaman, Tayasal

There are E Groups at both Cenote (Strs. C1-C1Ø9-C1Ø8 and C5) and Paxcaman (Strs. P11 and P1Ø), and one possible occurence at Tayasal (Strs. T93-T94-T95-T-96 and possibly T99 platform). It has been suggested that further work would locate a similar group at Chachaclun (Strs. Ch1 and Ch5). Ruppert (194Ø) noted that almost all known E Groups occurred within a 11Ø kilometer radius of Uaxactun; in general, there appeared to be a minimum distance of 21 kilometers between the occurrances of this pattern. The close spacing of two apparently coeval E Group patterns (5 kilometers apart) at Paxcaman and Cenote may be significant as, apart from Cahal Pichik and Hatzcab Ceel, this close spacing is unusual. There is much architectural variation within these complexes (see Table 43). At some sites (such as Hatzcab Ceel and Cahal Pichik), an altar or a formal low monument platform or occurs in front of the eastern buildings. Three sites (Nakum, Ucanal, Cahal Pichik) appear to represent an extreme range of the Cenote E Group variant

(see Chapter II).

The Cenote E Group pattern differs from that defined for Uaxactun (Ricketson and Ricketson 1937). Whereas the eastern side of the Uaxactun assemblage is composed of a single substructure platform which supports three separate structures, the Cenote eastern side of the assemblage is composed of a larger central structure (Strs. C1) linked by wing-like platforms to low end structures (Strs. C1Ø8 and C1Ø9); the Uaxactun focus on the central structure is, however, maintained at Cenote. Based on the excavation data, the original construction of the Cenote E Group has been suggested as dating to the transition from the Late Preclassic to the Early Classic; it continued to be used into the Early Classic Period. This dating agrees well with that known from the other three excavated E Group sites. Based on ceramics recovered from the extensive looting of the Paxcaman E Group (Strs. P11 and P1Ø), this assemblage can also be tentatively dated to the same time.

The dating of the Cenote and Paxcaman E Groups and their almost exact duplication in size (with the exception of the associated ballcourt at Paxcaman and the non-mapped end structures on the wings) is striking when compared to the possible E Group at Tayasal, which more closely resembles the Uaxactun example. The eastern side of the probable Tayasal E Group evinces a single substructure platform supporting four buildings (Strs. T93, T94, T95, and

T96), one of which may have represented a low stela platform (Str. T94). One undated monument was found in the vicinity of Str. T94 and a reset, Early Classic stela was located west of the eastern substructure in probable association with the Postclassic Str. T1Ø0. The western pyramidal structure which must be in an E Group is probably represented in the Str. T99 platform. As there is evidence of both Postclassic use of this area (Str. T1Ø0) and stone-robbed buildings (Str. T1Ø9), it may be that the Str. T99 platform represents the basal remnants of a pyramidal structure; its positioning relative to the Str. T93-T96 substructure platform is correct and there is a probable Postclassic building (Str. T99 is C - shaped) superimposed on the large platform indicating later use and probably associated modification. If Tayasal Stela 3 was associated with the Tayasal E Group, the posited assemblage would date to the Early Classic Period.

That a Cenote style E Group arrangement was not recovered in the large and extensive site of Tayasal seems unusual, since the site was occupied at a coeval time and had massive constructions. The structural distictions between the Tayasal and Cenote - Paxcaman E Group plans may, however, be reflective of temporal difference. It is hypothesized that the Cenote style E Group was the earlier plan, first appearing in the Late Preclassic Period while the Uaxactun style E Groups were slightly later, appearing

in the Early Classic Period. This would accord with the excavation and stratigraphic data recovered from Uaxactun (Ricketson and Ricketson 1937), Cahal Pichik and Hatzcab Ceel (Thompson 1931), and Cenote (this report). However, a spatial factor may also be present, for while Late Preclassic Cenote and Paxcaman exhibit almost duplicate E Groups but no tall pyramids, the converse is true at Tayasal where a tall pyramidal structure (specifically Str. T256) is present during the same era. This distinction in the distribution of structure types suggests possible functional differences between at least parts of these sites; future investigation might indicate the existence of two organizationally different kinds of sites in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone during the Late Preclassic to Early Classic transition.

The original pattern defined at Uaxactun has an eastern building substructure supporting three separate structures; while the end structures are formally equal constructions, the central one is larger. It is dated to the Early Classic Period (Ricketson and Ricketson 1937). This originally defined assemblage also occurs at Naachtun, Tayasal, Ixtutz, Xunantunich, Caracol, Yaxha (twice), and probably Tikal. Most of the recognized E Groups, however, have a long eastern structure which emphasizes the central building like the ones which occur at Cenote and Paxcaman (see Table 43). Yaxha, in fact, exhibits both patterns with the two Uaxactun

style E Groups occurring in Plaza C and Plaza B and the Cenote style E Group occurring in Plaza F. Based on what is known from Cenote, it would seem likely that the Cenote E Group variant has a temporal precedence over the Uaxactun E Group variant at this site. The length and form of the eastern substructure in the E Group (see Table 43) may be an indirect indicator of several things. Sites which exhibit the Cenote E Group variant may indicate both their inception during the Late Preclassic Period and their relative ranking, as compared to each other, through the length of their eastern substructures (as an indirect measure of the amount of man hours that went into their construction). Sites that exhibit the Uaxactun E Group variant probably saw these groups utilized throughout the Early Classic Period while those exhibiting the alternative style may have only been utilized during the earlier part of this period; the Cenote E Group variant may have been more rapidly replaced by subsequent architectural forms (see below).

With more research, it may become possible to derive the development of the Southern Lowland E Groups from a Middle Preclassic settlement pattern (Escalera) of the Upper Grijalva River area of Chiapas. Here Lowe (1977: 224, Fig. 9.4) has demonstrated the occurrence of a plaza plan consisting of a large western pyramid and a long (ca. 100 m) rectangular structure on the east at 12 sites on a Modified Olmec horizon:

> ...all sites of the period follow a rather closely ordered and unimaginative central layout ... The emphasis is upon a central axis crossing a pyramidal mound and a very long slender mound, with one or more broad flat platforms in close association.

He (1977:224) further notes that there may be "a close relationship with Group A of La Venta, Tabasco" and this pattern. While the defined pattern does in fact superficially resemble the posited early variant of the E Group, the eastern unit of the Chiapas pattern exhibits no higher central unit and no prominent end structures. While the dating is quite early, it is possible to see this assemblage as the E Group prototype.

> It is quite probable that the Late Olmec-derived settlement pattern so visible at the abandoned zones in the semiarid central depression of Chiapas is not unique; the steady but more obscure expansion of other and perhaps related peoples into the Lowland Maya riverine and water-hole forest regions at about this same time ... may have had similar advanced organization in some regions.
>
> (Lowe 1977: 226)

Alternatively, it may be with eruption of Illopango and its concomitant social upheavals (Sharer 1974: 171-172; Sharer 1978; cf. Lowe 1977: 236-240), presumably associated with resultant migrations, that the E Group pattern was introduced into the Southern Lowlands.

A functional interpretation of E Groups may be provisionally attempted, even given the sparsity of excavation data. As settlement pattern is generally believed to correlate with social organization (cf. Chang

various), the widespread occurrence of E Groups in the Maya Lowlands during the Late Preclassic and Early Classic Periods may indicate a general cohesion within part of the Southern Maya Lowlands. While the group may have served some sort of astronomical/observatory function (Ricketson 1928) and while it may have entered into trade considerations (Rathje 1973), it seems more likely, given their distribution, that the presence of an E Group may be correlated with the onset of widespread organizational principles during the Late Preclassic Period.

The E Group, in its initial appearance, did not represent an tangental pattern on the outskirts of a site. It instead was the central organizational focus for the center; this is evident at Cenote and Paxcaman. While it may have formed the focus of Early Classic Uaxactun, this is difficult to assess because of architectural developments at that site by the end of this period (see Smith 1950). The existence of the Cenote E Group variant (see Table 43) over a wide area indicates a high degree of communication and, probably, a common origin during the Late Preclassic Period. As the ceramics of the Late Preclassic (Chicanel Sphere) are widespread and uniform, it logically follows that avenues may have already existed by this time for the spread of a uniform civic plan. That the spread of this plan occurs either shortly before or at the transition point between the Late Preclassic and the Early Classic Periods may indicate

that it was directly related to an organizational shift in Maya society.

This temporal positioning would be consistent with evidence provided by Chang (1958). Based on ethnographic data, Chang (1958: 308) presents a looped sequence of community development; a planned village becomes a segmented village which becomes an unplanned village and then the loop starts over. The community plan is, in turn, related to social organization in that planned villages are monolineage whereas segmented villages are multilineage and unplanned villages are dispersed lineages. Following this ethnographically derived framework, Middle and Late Preclassic communities, as represented by archaeological plans from Cerros (Freidel 1979, 1980), could be termed unplanned villages. The Late Preclassic occurrence of E Groups should indicate the development of planned villages and a monolineage aggregate. Importantly, Chang (1958: 324) has pointed out that a monolineage aggregate community would be ceremonially integrated and that the political power of the aggregate community would be ceremonially vested, but that the community would have retained much political and economic independence. The occurrence of Cenote E Group variants (see Table 43) may therefore herald the first organizational unification of Southern Maya Lowland communities as well as define the territorial boundaries of those people later known as the Peten Classic Period Maya.

Thompson (1965:340) noted that the disappearance of the figurine cult between the Middle and Late Preclassic Periods "may indicate a shift in religious practices," thus providing a possible modus operandi for the eventual homogenous appearance of Cenote style E Groups and Sierra Red ceramics at so many Lowland sites during the Late Preclassic; this patterning would again conform with Chang's (1958) community development model. Both ceremonial and administrative aspects are probably present in the early E Groups; the recovered data from Cenote suggests that they did not serve a residential function. Cenote style E Groups appear to serve as the focal points for their respective sites; this would indicate that they possibly functioned in the secular realm. If their use was related to an observatory function, this was but one part of their purpose; their distribution indicates that they were associated, on a higher level, with the organization of Late Preclassic Maya society into a larger union.

The appearance of E Groups at the point of transition from the Late Preclassic to the Early Classic was probably related to the development of a Maya theocracy. Webster (1977:360) places the development of this elite during the Terminal Preclassic Period or from approximately A. D. 150 to 250, exactly the time of the E Group spread. In attempting to point out the importance of warfare in the devlopment of Maya society, Webster (1977: 344) noted that

the chiefdom level of society was present in the Maya area, based on the occurrence of civic architecture, by 400 B. C.; following this logic, it may be possible that Cenote E Group variants are diagnostic of the processes that lead to incipient states; their widespread distribution in the South-central Lowlands (see Table 43) is also indicative of some kind of wider organizational principle.

The presence of E Groups may also be directly related to the occurrence of the Protoclassic Q Complex (Vaillant 1935) for these ceramic modes appear, at least at Cenote, in association with the earlier style assemblage. Interestingly, Tikal and Uaxactun, which both have late expressions of Uaxactun style E Groups, have a weak Q Complex (see Culbert 1977). The Early Classic walls at Tikal (Puleston and Callendar 1967) and Becan (Webster 1972, 1977) may be indicative of attempts to prevent usurpation by the newly created theocratic organization, partially spread by warfare.

> In fact, the juxtaposition of aggressively expanding populations with tighter political organization probably resulted, by late Preclassic or Protoclassic times, in concentrations of populations with unpopulated or underpopulated zones between them.
>
> (Webster 1977: 348)

The dynamics behind the E Group spread may, therefore, be responsible not only for new Maya organizational principles, but may also be partially responsible for the spatial differences apparent in the distribution of ceramic

types of the Early Classic Period.

It is not until the late part of the Early Classic Period, with the appearance of Plaza Plan 2, that there was another shift in the structural organization (i.e., E Groups) formulated during the end of the Late Preclassic Period. Again, this shift is in accord with Chang's (1958) postulated model for it would appear that the monolineage aggregate was replaced by the development of a multilineage community (see below). This re-orientation is clearly seen in the regional organization evident at both Cenote and Tayasal; it especially stands out in the Main Group of Tayasal where the shift between the E Group and Plaza Plan 2 organizational patterns is clearly defined.

Early Classic - Terminal Classic Development: The Structural Organization of Tayasal

Based on the recovered archaeological remains, it is possible to reconstruct partially the development and expansion of the Tayasal Main Group from Early Classic through Terminal Classic times (see Figure 7-4). The patterning evident at Tayasal is unusually clear and provides interesting insights to the structural organization of Late Classic Maya society. It may be, in fact, accurate to say that the spatial organization of the site of Tayasal directly mirrored the organization of Classic Maya society. This discussion attempts to follow Ashmore's (1981:43) assertion that "settlement pattern is more than the sum of

the elements within it" for the "study of settlement patterns must also include attention to the manner of articulation of these elements."

Although plentiful Preclassic remains exist beneath the ground at Tayasal, the surface configuration of the mapped site center presents structures which largely date from the Early Classic Period through the Terminal Classic Period. Viewed in terms of plaza plans, epicentral Tayasal consists of a central acropolis (Str. Gr. 3Ø) flanked on its east by a series of groups generally conforming to Plaza Plan 2 and flanked on its west by a series of groups conforming to Plaza Plan W. In general, Plaza Plan 2 (Becker 1971) is delineated by an eastern structure-focused patio cluster (cf. Ashmore 1981:51) while Plaza Plan W is defined by the existence of double or tangent structures on the western side of the group (see discussion following Str. Gr. 31). Four elaborated Plaza Plan 2 Groups may be defined for Tayasal (Str. Grs. 24, 25, 26, and 27); four Plaza Plan W arrangements may also be defined (Str. Grs. 27, 28, 29, and 31). These eight groups may be placed in a contrastive arrangement over time.

The earliest Plaza Plan W group is likely Str. Gr. 27. This group was apparently converted during the middle part of the Early Clasic Period from a Plaza Plan W into a Plaza Plan 2 group through the modification of a range like eastern structure (Str. T11Ø-2nd) into a more formal

"temple-pyramid-shrine" (Str. T11Ø-1st) associated with an elaborate tomb burial. It is probable that in the Early Classic Period (Hoxchunchan) Str. Gr. 27, as a Plaza Plan W, would have been associated with the tentatively defined Tayasal E Group arrangement (Strs. T93 - T96), given the uniform Early Classic dating of the Uaxactun style constructions. Should this be the case, it would indicate that (1) there is a slight overlap between late E Group variants and Plaza Plan W arrangements and that (2) that the formal development of Plaza Plan 2 may have been one of the architectural arrangements to eclipse the Group E complexes. The later presence at Cenote of Str. C4 in relation to Strs. C1-C1Ø8-C1Ø9 and Str. C5 of the E Group focus supports this interpretation. Whatever the case, the cessation of use of E Groups is immediately followed upon by the formal appearance of Plaza Plan 2 Groups in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. However, this replacement still retained a sense of continuity.

> There is reason to believe that the Classic Maya religious system was in full gear by the opening of the Classic by about A. D. 3ØØ, because at least some of the gods and even the funerary texts found on elite ceramics are somewhat earlier.
> (M. Coe 1981: 169)

Given the immensity of the E Group constructions compared to the Plaza Plan 2 constructions, it is hypothesized that this change may possibly be related to a shift in Maya society from an original focus on a more singular, non-residential, civic - ceremonial complex

involving several family groups (Chang's monolineage community) to a more diversified focus on a series of combined residential - civic - ceremonial groupings, each one concerned with a specific family or lineage. This interpretation accords especially well with Chang's (1958) cross-cultural model presented above. Based on archaeological ground plans and on excavation data, Tayasal is clearly a segmented community. Two specific assemblages, Plaza Plan W and Plaza Plan 2, evolved at the site by the end of the Early Classic Period. This would suggest that the organization of Tayasal was not only dictated by the multilineage nature of the community, but that Tayasal may have been organized into two spatially distinct moieties (cf. Chang 1958: 307 and Becker 1980). It may additionally be posited that one of these segments, most likely the Plaza Plan W, was of lesser importance based on the extant archaeological (Becker 1971, 1979) and ethnographic (Chang 1958) data.

> Ordinarily there is only one segmentation. When there are more, one is more important than the others. (Chang 1958: 305)

The only exception to this cross-cultural rule (of one segmentation being more important than the others) was if the community was of a non-lineage origin (Chang discussed 34 cases of which 32 conform and 2 do not). As the Maya were clearly organized in terms of lineages (cf. Tozzer 1942; Colby 1976; D. Chase 1982, n.d.), it may be posited

that Plaza Plan 2 was of more importance than Plaza Plan W based on the former's widespread distribution throughout the Southern Lowlands and on the presence of important burials in the eastern building of this grouping (see Becker 1971). As Plaza Plan 2 is also the eastern arrangement and as east is known to be a place of honor among the Classic Maya (Coggins 198Ø: 729), its placement at the site would also suggest that the group arrangement was more important at Tayasal than the western Plaza Plan W arrangement.

While the Str. Gr. 27 Plaza Plan W may be tentatively dated to the Early Classic, datings for Str. Gr. 28 and Str. Gr. 29, which also exhibit Plaza Plan W, are harder to ascertain. Only Str. T1Ø9 in Str. Gr. 28 was excavated and the dating of the stone-robbed building is not clear. No buildings in Str. Gr. 29 were excavated. Str. Gr. 31, the westernmost Plaza Plan W, clearly dates to the Terminal Classic based on excavations undertaken in Strs. T1Ø1, T1Ø4, and T1Ø7.

Based on positioning, therefore, it is suggested that Str. Grs. 28 and 29 are of an earlier date than Str. Gr. 31 but later than Str. Gr. 27. Confirmatory evidence for this seriation may be found in the dating of the contrastive Plaza Plan 2 groups in the more extensively excavated eastern part of epicentral Tayasal (see Figure 7-2). These Plaza Plan 2 groups indicate that there is an eastward spatial progression of these groups over time beginning with

Str. Gr. 27 and probably ending with Str. Gr. 24.

The tomb in Str. T11Ø clearly dates the construction of the final eastern structure and the use of Str. Gr. 27 as a Plaza Plan 2 to the later part of the Early Classic Period (Hoxchunchan). The tomb in Str. T118, directly east of the Tayasal Acropolis, clearly dates the construction of the eastern structure and the use of Str. Gr. 26 to the early part of the Late Classic Period (Pakoc). If a contrastive symetry can be assumed, the major use of Str. Gr. 28 probably dates to either the later part of the Early Classic Period or the early part of the Late Classic Period. The major use of Str. Gr. 29 is probably during the Late Classic Period based on the presumed sequent placement of Str. Gr. 31 to the west of Str. Gr. 29; Str. Gr. 31 is securely dated to the Terminal Classic Period.

Structure Group 25, based on Guthe's excavations there, dates to the Late Classic period. Based on the homologous Strs. T11Ø and T118, Str. T124 should contain a Late Classic tomb, probably similar in many aspects to the Late Classic crypt burial in Str. T1Ø8. It may be that Str. T9Ø is a Pakoc period structure analogous to the later Hobo Str. T1Ø8 as there appears to be an almost total replication of pattern between Str. Grs. 26, 25, and 24. Based on its positioning farthest to the east, Str. Gr. 24 is seriated as being the latest Plaza Plan 2 occurrence in epicentral Tayasal and dated minimally to the Terminal Classic Period.

Stucture T123 signals the reuse of Str. Gr. 25 as a Plaza Plan 4, probably in the Terminal Classic and possibly contemporaneous with the use of Str. Gr. 24.

While the physical pattern of development for the Main Group at Tayasal is fairly evident, its exact meaning is difficult to interpret. Two structurally distinct patterns (Plaza Plan 2 and Plaza Plan W) exist in a contrastive relationship at the site over time, one to the east and one to the west of the Tayasal Acropolis. The role that the Tayasal Acropolis (Str. Gr. 3Ø) played in this pattern is unclear although part of its latest version (Str. T1Ø3-1st) was constructed in Late Classic times making its use coeval with both east and west groups in epicentral Tayasal. It is suspected that Str. Gr. 3Ø may have been continuously occupied from the Early through Terminal Classic Periods. If such is the case, then the specialized (or perhaps more generalized) Str. Gr. 3Ø probably served a different function than that of the Plaza Plan 2 and Plaza Plan W arrangements.

While pointing out the ritual aspects of the eastern structure of Plaza Plan 2 groups at Tikal, Becker (1971:2Ø8, 242) also identifies the other structures in such groups as being residential in function. He (1971:18Ø - 181) further notes the possibility that the eastern building in a Plaza Plan 2 group may be associated with ancestor worship along the male lineage line (cf. Haviland 1968:1Ø7-1Ø8, 1971:1Ø4

who "suggests that interment in these structures was a male prerogative at Tikal during the Classic Period"). This ascription is made because the eastern structure in Plaza Plan 2 groups is usually located over the purposely constructed tomb of a male individual. The assertion that the eastern Plaza Plan 2 building may have been associated with elite ancestor worship could find confirmation in their central placement at Tayasal as well as in ethnohistoric statements concerning the Maya.

> In addition to all these there were the lineage gods, or deified ancestors, whose existence has only recently come to light.
> (Roys 1943:78)

The three burials recovered in eastern structures in epicentral Tayasal were all of older adults accompanied either by a sting ray spine or an obsidian lancet and rounded earplugs (hypothesized for Bu. T16B-1) which all have some sort of jade inlays (Bu. T12B-1) or were of jade (Str. T1Ø8 burial). Two individuals of undetermined sex were interred in tombs (Bus. T12B-1 and T16B-1) in the eastern structure of the formal Plaza Plan 2 arrangements, while the ancillary Plaza Plan 2 burial in Str. T1Ø8 was placed in a crypt and was definitely male. It is suspected that the two individuals in tombs were also males based on roughly coeval burial data from Uaxactun. Burials A-2, A-6, A-22, A-29, A-31, and proably Bu. A-23 at Uaxactun (A. L. Smith 195Ø: Table 1) are all elaborate interments of adult males with either an associated stingray spine or obsidian

blade in the pelvis region. Three of the interments (Bus. T2A-2, T2A-4, T2A-5 and probably the other two, Bus. T2A-1 an T2A-3, which were not recovered) from Str. C4, an excavated Cenote Plaza Plan 2 eastern building, were of adult males, but these burials do not exhibit the elaborate patterning seen at Tayasal. It is important, however, that the tomb - adult male - jade-related earplugs - barb linkage occurs only in formal eastern Plaza Plan 2 structures in epicentral Tayasal.

At Tayasal, the northern building in Str. Grs. 24, 25, and 26 is consistently a range type building set on a low substructure platform; the southern building seems to be similar to the northern, but taller. Becker (1971:182ff) noted that these range or palace structures may be classified into two kinds at Tikal, which appear to have served two different functions. Range structures with benches were interpreted to have served primarily as residences while range structures with no benches were interpreted as being primarily ritual constructions. Following this distinction, Str. T117 (and by extension Strs. T89, T92, and probably T132) should have served some sort of ritual function as no benches were encountered in the upper structure.

If there is a group focus on any structure in a Plaza Plan W, it is on the southern building in the group (Str. T109, Str. T101, Str. T79, and possibly Str. T92). In the

two excavated southern structures, the earlier Str. T1Ø9 (Str. Gr. 28) was stone robbed, but is interpreted to have been a small pyramidal structure. The later Str. T1Ø1 (Str. Gr. 31) contain both a small rear altar and a non-intrusive crypt burial of a female. Only one western structure of a Plaza Plan W was excavated, but its investigation suggests that at least the northern structure on the western side of such groups was used for the burials of women and children. The extensive excavation in Str. T1Ø4 (Str. Gr. 31) produced four burials: one (Bu. T7B-4) definitely of a woman, one (Bu. T7B-3) of a child, and two probably of women (Bus. T7B-1 and T7B-4). While male burials do occur in other portions of Str. Gr. 31 (Bus. T7A-2 and T7A-3), one of these is intrusive to Structure T1Ø1 and the other is under a side platform. In general, however, both the southern building and northern west structure exhibit an association with female burials. These female interments, however, with the exception of the one (Bu. T7A-1) in the crypt within Str. T1Ø1, are accompanied by a wealth of artifactual items. Older females appear to be buried with elongated earplugs in contrast to the rounded earplugs found in the eastern Plaza Plan 2 tombs.

Having established what appears to be an association between male burials and eastern structures in Plaza Plan 2 groups and an association between female burials and Plaza Plan W groups in epicentral Tayasal (see Tables 36 and 41 in

conjunction with Figure 7-2), the meaning of this configuration must still be sought.

One possible interpretation would be that the eastern portion of epicentral Tayasal (Plaza Plan 2) functioned only for religious and administrative matters while the western portion of Tayasal (Plaza Plan W) functioned as an elite residential compound (assuming that only males were involved in civic - ceremonial activities at Classic Tayasal). Under this model, Tayasal would have been inhabited by a single ruler/priest and his extended family who lived in the western half of the site and ruled in the eastern. This reconstruction would accord with the feudal models proposed by Adams and Smith (1981: 338) in that the single elite family could be viewed as a regional lord subject to a wider king. The proposition that "the core of Lowland Maya centers consisted of a pair of contrastive complexes, one devoted to ritual and public affairs, and the other to elite residence," (Ashmore 1981:75 condensing Hammond in the same volume) although applied to a completely different site situation in Belize, would also be applicable to the Tayasal situation, assuming the feudal model. However, as presented by Hammond (1981:174-175, 182, 185), these two contrastive complexes consist of a vacant core "pyramid plaza" and a residential "palace plaza." Epicentral Tayasal does not accord with this dichotomy of Maya society for the "palace plaza" - either Str. Gr. 30 or the northern complex of

buildings in Str. Grs. 26, 25, and 24 - appears to be in partial or complete association with the "pyramid plaza" at the site. Additionally, the segmented nature of Tayasal minimally calls for two important lineages, following Chang (1958; see above). Thus, both the feudal model of organization for the site and the contrastive complex model derived from Belize would appear to be inconsistant with this expectation.

Both the eastern and western portions of Tayasal appear to have served residential functions based on analogies to Tikal (Becker 1971:208, 242) and on the archaeological data recovered in Str. Gr. 31. The northern parts of Str. Grs. 24 and 25 may have specifically formed residential functions in relation to the Tayasal Plaza Plan 2 groups. While there are no definite burials of women in Tayasal Plaza Plan 2 groups, this may be a function of the excavated sample which focused on eastern structures. Two male burials, however, were encountered in association with the excavated southern building of Str. Gr. 31 (Plaza Plan W); although one of these was intrusive to the building at the time of abandonment, the other was buried beneath an eastern addition. This indicates that the two plaza plans are not solely sex-linked with regard to burials.

Accepting that there are, therefore, two probably contemporary "elite" residential areas in the epicentral site core of Tayasal, it can be postulated that this formal

opposition represents either a separation of moieties (cf. Chang 1958 and Becker n.d.) or a separation of duties (perhaps between the religious and secular aspects of the site). The question may also be raised as to whether or not there was a dual principle in the leadership of the Classic Period Maya.

Plaza Plan 2 eastern interments, which are usually male, can be interpreted as being either the burials of priests, the burials of rulers, or the burials of lineage heads. The relative abundance of Plaza Plan 2 groups at Tayasal and elsewhere would indicate that the eastern structure need not be associated solely with the burial of a ruler. For example, at Cenote the eastern building, Str. C4, in a Plaza Plan 2 is associated with five temporally close interments; clearly not all of these individuals were "rulers." The multiple burials of individuals under the eastern building of a Plaza Plan 2 group has also been noted for non-epicentral Tikal where it was tentatively linked to occupational specialization (Becker 1973). This contrasts with the epicentral Tayasal pattern where only one individual is placed beneath the eastern structure.

Differences in Plaza Plan 2 burial patterns also occur at Tayasal. Structures T32 and T126 at Tayasal are eastern buildings in supposed Plaza Plan 2 configurations which contain less elaborate burials, possibly coeval with the one in Str. T11Ø. The fact that one of the interments in Str.

T32 is accompanied by an obsidian lancet (and a single vessel in a simple grave) like the ones in epicentral Strs. T118 and T1Ø8 (multiple vessels and either a tomb or crypt interment) suggests that this important attribute may be linked to the occupation of the buried individual rather than to wealth or class. The presence of the lancet may also indirectly suggest a ceremonial occupation based on its known association with blood - letting (see A. Chase in press a).

The fact that Plaza Plan 2 burials are so prevalent at most Classic Maya sites indicates a burial pattern of widespread significance.

> All this testifies to a kind of ancestor worship involving the ruling elite. Deceased rulers and their relatives were, on death, identified with the gods and were worshiped as such. A Maya city, beyond its economic and political functions, was in a way a vast necropolis, a 'city of the dead.'
> (M. Coe 1981: 169)

Not all important burials, however, occur only in these eastern structures, as can be noted from an examination of the archaeology of either Uaxactun (A. L. Smith 195Ø) or Tikal (W. R. Coe 1962, 1965a, 1965b).

The conjoining of the Plaza Plan 2 pattern and tall pyramids is particularly significant. Tall pyramidal structures, when they appear within the Plaza Plan 2 arrangement and house elaborate burials, may indicate an attempt at deification. This inference is based on several lines of evidence, one of them being the portrayal of rulers

on the roofcombs of the building at Tikal (Jones 1977) and another simply being the massiveness of the construction associated with the interment, which may be taken as a measure of the importance of the buried individual (Tainter 1978: 125). More important, however, are the associations and distributions of tall pyramids. While they first appear in the Peten during the Preclassic Period, they again appear in force during the Late Classic Period. It is also during the Late Classic that such huge pyramidal structures are integrated with the Plaza Plan 2 pattern. In their isolation, the tall pyramids are representative of special locales where the Maya elite held court and possible acted the roles of personified gods. The lintels of Tikal (Coe, Shook, and Satterthwaite 1961) show these Maya lords on their thrones and in such guises, particularly Lintel 2 from Temple I where the person is masked in the guise of a god. The formal positioning of a tall temple, such as Tikal Temple I, in a Plaza Plan 2 arrangement, may indicate that the person buried within had been subsumed both within the role of a god and as a deified ancestor.

The absence of tall temple structures in the site core of Tayasal is notable as such structures do occur outside the site center. If these are contemporary with Plaza Plan 2 and Plaza Plan W, this may indicate that the primary gods at Tayasal were not the deified ancestors of the ruler at the site; stated in other terms, the elite dead at Tayasal

were not deified. While this does contradict ancestor worship of the elite Tayasal dead, this does present a contrastive situation to the deified ruler at such sites as Late Classic Tikal (cf. C. Jones 1977; M. Coe 1981; Schele n.d.). It also provides a means for explaining the absence of tall pyramid temples in the Tayasal site core for while the ruling elites at sites like Tikal were deified upon death and associated with the wider Maya pantheon, those at Tayasal were not. Thus, the incorporation of Tikal Temple 1 into an elaborated version of a Plaza Plan 2 is in keeping with both the deification of the dead ruler and with ancestor worship of the individual by the lineage.

The spatial dynamics of Classic Period Tayasal, in the existence of tall pyramidal structures on the outskirts of the Main Group and in the focus on the Plaza Plan 2 assemblage in the Main Group, indicates that ceremonies relating to the wider Maya pantheon were separate from those relating to ancestor worship. The two religious aspects existed at the site but were not formally conjoined as they were at Tikal, perhaps because Tayasal may have been in a subserviant role to some other larger center. The contrastive spatial relationship apparent in the epicenter of Tayasal may be representative of a separation of powers which are conjoined at such sites as Tikal. What this separation is likely to have involved is open to speculation. It may be, however, that the formal head of

the site or leader of the primary lineage was associated with Plaza Plan 2. Following Chang (1958), it may then be profferred that the head of the second segment may have been associated with Plaza Plan W. Given this association, the fact that no important males were encountered in Plaza Plan W may indicate that women played an important role in the part of the less dominant moiety, that important males from the second moiety were buried elsewhere, or some other combination. The fact that women were important in Classic Maya society (Proskouriakoff 1961; Marcus 1976; Pohl and Feldman 1982; A. Chase in press a) has already been established, but whether this explains their overt presence is unknown. The function of the Tayasal Acropolis (Str. Gr. 3Ø) is unknown, but because of (a) the residential functions ascribed to both Plaza Plan 2 and Plaza Plan W groups and (b) its unique form for Tayasal, it is doubtful that Str. Gr. 3Ø served a residential function as argued by Adams and Smith (1981:341-342). While it is possible that Tayasal Str. Gr. 3Ø could have served informally as a visiting center for a regional ruler in a feudal system (Adams and Smith 1981:349), it is considered more likely, given the inherent untenable assumptions in such a fuedal model (i.e., the lack of manor houses in the Maya Lowlands and problems with the definition of feudalism), that it functioned as a formal administrative unit.

An alternative developmental outline can be offerred to

explain the development of the contrastive Tayasal site organization. The Maya preoccupation with religion has been well established (see especially Thompson 1970); "even the very forms of cities and the reason for their location can, in part, be explained through the religious orientation of the Mesoamericans" (M. Coe 1981: 170). Joachim Wach (1944) investigated the development of state religions based on comparative data from archaeology and ethnography and established an evolutionary sequence for such religions. Wach (1944) believed that such state religions characterized most of Mesoamerica on the eve of the conquest although M. Coe (1981) disagrees with him. Whether or not the Postclassic Maya achieved a state religion does not negate Wach's evolutionary sequence for such religions.

Wach's (1944; cf. M. Coe 1981: 160) evolutionary sequence for the development of a state religion posited three stages, the last one being the existence of a state religion characterized by a high degree of political development and claims of universality by the religious community. The earliest stage, according to Wach, was characterized by the identity of religious and secular groups, in which there was a common exclusive worship of representational deities and in which the secular leader governed and interceded with the gods on behalf of the community. If one were to attempt to overlay Wach's evolutionary sequence for religion with Chang's (1958) for

community, this first religious stage could be characteristic of either the unplanned or planned community at first, but would certainly move toward the planned community over time. The two trajectories are then in accord and may possibly be used to provide both a religious and social interpretation of E Groups and how they were used to integrate the community (possibly around astronomical events or the yearly passage of time; see also Coggins 1980).

Wach's second stage saw the elaboration of secular and religious organization; religious organization gained greater independence or possibly autonomy, but had no claims to universality. The head of the priestly organization had great importance. Importantly, Wash posited the existence of dual centers, one secular and one sacred. It is in this latter postulation that an explanation of the spatial organization of Tayasal may be found.

While Tayasal is clearly segmented, it may be a secular, and not a religious, segmentation. Plaza Plan 2 assemblage may have been sacred to a particular lineage and the head of that lineage may have been buried in the eastern building of the group; simplistically, this could be contrasted to Plaza Plan W, which would therefore be secular following Wach. However, as residential function can be ascribed for both groupings and as Chang (1958) noted that such a community organization should be multilineage and

moiety oriented, Wach's sacred - secular dichotomy may possibly be reflected at Tayasal not in the contrastive nature of Plaza Plan 2 and Plaza Plan W, but rather in the exclusion of tall temples from the site core. Viewed in this way, the Tayasal Main Group focus on ancestor worship and Plaza Plan 2's would be within the secular realm; the truly sacred, wider pantheon, as represented by the tall temples, was physically separated from the secular center. The organization of Classic Period Tayasal would therefore contrast with the organization of such sites as Tikal where the secular and sacred realms were merged through the deification of ancestors.

The recovered archaeological patterns at Tayasal may suggest that the organization of its Classic Maya site center (as determined by density of construction) was exclusively secular. Based on the Plaza Plan 2 and Plaza Plan W developments at Tayasal, this site organization may also be indicative of a separation of powers in this secular realm. Projecting this reconstruction backward in time, E Groups would also have been of a secular nature; it is possible that the functions served by this earlier civic assemblage were later spatially divided. The demise of E Groups, and their central focus, may be indicative of the growth of ancestor worship, as seen by the spread of the Plaza Plan 2 arrangement, and of the concomitant rise of competitive elites during the Early Classic Period. It

would appear that this development was independent of the wider Mesoamerican religious organization; the postulated division between secular and religious developments is reflected in the wider site organization of Classic Period Tayasal.

Postclassic Development: The New Order

The Postclassic settlement of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone represents an apparent break in organizational principles from the Classic Period. Even though the new ordering is distinct from that of the Classic, there nevertheless appears to be settlement continuity. This is particularly evident in burial patterns which transcend the Classic Period to the Postclassic (especially as seen from Bu. T36B-1 and possibly in the Platform T308 interments). The traditional caching pattern found in Str. T120 in association with continuous construction activity may also be an example of a Classic Period practice surviving into the Postclassic Period. Civic construction of a broad plaza expanse during the Early Postclassic and contiguous with former Classic construction is evident from beneath Str. T100; this activity again serves to document the continuity which existed at Tayasal from the Classic into the Postclassic.

Perhaps more than any other time period, the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic transition mirrors in a microcosm the regionality that began to be widely expressed

within the Southern Lowlands during the Late Classic Period. It would appear, in fact, that the late facet of the Hobo ceramic complex and at least the early facet of the Chilcob ceramic complex may have existed side by side for a time in spatial isolation in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone. The coexistence of these two complexes would explain the almost total non-overlapping of them at Tayasal and also partially explain the presence of Hobo ceramics in Chilcob era interments without having to revert to an "heirloom" explanation.

Recent conceptualization from elsewhere in the Maya Lowlands would support such a coeval placement (cf. Ball 1979a, 1979b). While Ball (1977) first divided the Late and Terminal Classic Xcocom Complex at Becan into two facets, reanalysis of their spatial distributions have led him to posit that the two facets form coeval subassemblages, perhaps representative of two different groups of people who occuppied Becan at the same time (Ball, personal communication 1982). Similarly, the Boca and Jimba complexes of Altar de Sacrificios (Adams 1971: 134-148, esp. 144-145) are spatially distinct at that site and may be hypothesized to be representative of coeval subassemblages. It is not all that surprising, therefore, that the late facet of Hobo and the early facet of Chilcob would interdigitate with each other at Tayasal.

Given that the two complexes are coeval, it would

appear that traditional Late Classic Maya social organization (as represented by Plaza Plan 2 and Plaza Plan W) existed from some time in the Tayasal Main Group side by side with the foreign influences which appeared in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone towards the end of the Late Classic Period. That the traditional organization was overshadowed by the introduced patterns is evident from the archaeology, but the nature of the new patterning is still unclear. It can be discerned, however, based on the spatial exclusivity, yet interdigitation, of patterns (both construction and burial) that this interaction was apparently peaceful. If one can follow Chang's (1958) model, the Postclassic Maya had apparently started to loop out of their Classic Period segmented communities and into unplanned, multilineage communities; thus, the community type that had been extant during the Preclassic Period was re-established by the Postclassic Maya, but within a new societal matrix.

The major focus of early facet Chilcob settlement appears to have been largely peripheral to the extant Terminal Classic settlement with the exception of Tayasal Str. Gr. 23 (located in the Main Group) where construction activites were undertaken. The "C" shaped building, termed Str. T99, may in fact have been constructed at this time based on the prevelance of this form at Seibal during Terminal Classic times (Tourtellot 1970); alternatively, it may be a much later construction based on the Late

Postclassic dating assigned to the only other construction of this kind that was excavated at Tayasal (see Str. T15). These two structures (Strs. T15 and T99) are the only "C" shaped buildings known from the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone; while the excavated Str. T15 suggests that this form was used for domestic purposes during the Late Postclassic, the positioning of Str. T99 in Str. Gr. 23 and its possible earlier dating may suggest that it functioned in an administrative way. One other structure type and its associated plan may possibly be dated to this transitional time; Str. T123 is representative of this type of building (based on associated censerware found in it by Guthe, it may have been utilized by Postclassic populations) while investigated Str. Grs. 25 and 36 are representative of the plan. Quadrangular plaza groups with small structures in their center (Plaza Plan 4 at Tikal; see Becker n.d.) are late introductions into the central Peten and are possibly associated with the new organizational principles introduced during the Early Postclassic.

Based on Tayasal, it would appear that while the indigenous Classic Period inhabitants were left largely intact within their own organizational pattern, the newly intoduced group(s) commandeered certain portions of the site for its own purposes. One of these chosen areas was Str. Gr. 23 in central Tayasal, which appeared to have served a civic purpose for the new populations, based on Str. T100,

until the onset of the Late Postclassic.

While the central part of Tayasal was inhabited during the Early Postclassic, this occupation may have only served as a check on the local elite. the primary focus of Chilcob occupation was probably elsewhere. Cowgill (1963: 62-64) pointed out that a large amount of Augustine ceramics were evident from Lake Sacpuy; it may be that a major Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic settlement was located in this area. Just as the islands in Lake Sacpuy were seemingly occuppied during this era, the recovered archaeological data from Flores indicate that there was a sizeable Early Postclassic (early facet Chilcob; see Sharer and Chase 1976: 293) settlement present. The form that this settlement took is not known because of the modern overburden, but it is likely, based on contemporary situations from elsewhere in the zone, that it may have been comprised of a few buildings on raised superstructures, much like contemporary Punta Nima. Alternatively, Flores may have been covered with huge platforms supporting low structures like the Str. T2Ø5-T2Ø6 platform above modern San Miguel.

The origin of the peoples responsible for the eventual end of the Classic Period Tayasal order is not known. However, based on present archaeological information, these peoples may have derived from the northwest Peten. The Augustine Ceramic Group, which is representative of these new populations, is distributed through the central Peten

and central Belize (see Bullard 1973 and Chase 1982); it also extends further west towards Lake Sacpuy. It is, however, bounded to the south by the fine paste ceramics of the Usumacinta basin (Adams 1971; Sabloff 1973, 1975) and is unknown as a type from this region. The regional sequences now known from northern Belize (Pendergast 1967, 1980, 1981a, 1982; D. Chase 1982a, 1982b) preclude its origin from this part of the Maya realm. The type is not known from the Tikal or Uaxactun region (Smith 1955; Culbert n.d.; Adams and Trik 1961). As it is also unknown from the southern part of the Peten (Caracol, Poptun; although it has been reported as being intrusive at Quirigua - Sharer in press), it is likely (largely based on negative evidence) that it may have had an origin in the northwest Peten.

Many excavation loci in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone presented stratigraphical evidence for continuous occupation from the Early Postclassic into the middle Postclassic (see specifically, Strs. N1, N2, T205, and T380). Late facet Chilcob ceramics are representative of an experimental phase which can be seen as clearly leading into Cocahmut ceramics (A. Chase 1979). The earlier lake-side focus of Chilcob became entirely obvious during the Middle Postclassic Cocahmut times. Heavy occupation and villages dating to this era were extant in Ensenada Tayasal and also in the southwest portion of Tayasal. Ceremonial architecture relating to the Middle Postclassic Period was constructed in

Str. Cr. 23 in the form of a small tiered substructure platform. Structure T1ØØ may be related to events at Piedras Negras (cremation box interments associated with small altars; A. Chase in press) and also to the possible revival of the former Classic Period stela cult (see Satterthwaite 1958 and Str. T1ØØ discussion). This possible stela cult revival is evident at another lake-side locus (see Strs. T17 and excv. 31A) dating to this period. This Middle Postclassic activity may be indicative of the synthesis and full integration of the remnant Classic population with the formerly intrusive one.

The synthesis achieved by the Middle Postclassic population of the central Peten is one which differed markedly from that in the Northern Lowlands. The effigy censer cult which became the hallmark of the Middle and Late Postclassic Northern Lowlands is scarcely represented in the central Peten. Such effigy censers and other Postclassic censers are not well represented in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone; in fact, effigy censers appear to be lat in the regional sequence. This contrasts greatly with the Northern Lowlands where much of the recovered Postclassic pottery is comprised of effigy and other censer materials (see Smith 1971 and D. Chase 1982a, in press, n.d.). The general lack of such censer materials implies that the Early and Middle Postclassic populations of the Lake Peten area did not have their origin with Northern Lowland populations; however,

there was undoubtedly communication between the two areas. While the artwork evident in their incised pottery indicates that the region participated in broad pan-Mesoamerican networks, it also demonstrates closer ties to the Mixteca-Puebla style (Nicholson 1960, 1961; Robertson 1970) of the central Mexican - Oaxacan area than to the Northern Maya Lowlands. It may therefore be expected that the organizational principles for the Early and Middle Postclassic populations of the Lake Peten area were not those of their northern neighbors. Exactly what these principles were, however, cannot yet be defined without further excavation.

The Late Postclassic to Historic Period of the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone saw a significant decrease in the amount of settlement within the zone. While the settlement pattern, as represented by Strs. T15, T111, T112, and T200, remained largely the same, the ceramics began to change, eventually resulting in the more modern complex recorded for San Jose (Reina and Hill 1978).

The rare introduction of Topoxte Red (Bullard 1970; P. Rice 1979b) into the Tayasal archaeological sequence appears to have heralded the transition from the Middle to Late Postclassic. Their introduction may also have signaled the implantation of a Yucatec system of social organization into the Peten for effigy censers, in the true style of the Northern Lowlands, were recovered from Topoxte in some

abundance (see Bullard 1970). It is additionally clear from Avendano (1696) that a halach uinic, who would be representative of a clear Yucatec system of political organization, was present somewhere within the central Peten. Based on the recovered archaeological remains from mainland Tayasal and Flores, it is unlikely that this leader was based in Lake Peten; it is likely, however, that the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone fell within the hegemony of this last independent Maya ruler for the formerly localized area was surely caught within the historic influxes of refugee populations from the Northern Lowlands.

FINAL REMARKS

Investigations in the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone indicate a long history of occupation for this important area within the central Peten of Guatemala. However, the data which have been recovered from the zone offer interpretations that differ from those based on previously excavated Peten sites. In particular, excavations from Cenote illuminate in a new way the transition from the Preclassic Period to the Classic Period. Material remains at Tayasal may be used to delineate the Classic Period growth of that site. The investigations additionally exposed a sizable Postclassic occupation in the zone. This is also at variance with that encountered elsewhere in the Peten, particularly in the continuity evident between Classic Period and Postclassic

occupation. In addition, there is much less Late Postclassic settlement in the Lake area than would be expected if the archaeological site and zone correlate with the ethnohistorically known Tayasal.

While the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone has provided a unique series of data which pertain to the spatial organization of Maya society, the degree to which the recovered data are representative of the rest of the Southern Lowland Maya area is not known. Based on extensive ceramic, arctifactual, and architectural cross-ties tc other sites (especially to Early and Late Classic Tikal and Uaxactun and in some regards to Terminal Classic Seibal), though, the zone appears to be fairly representative of the Maya of the central Peten. While the architectural assemblages defined for Tayasal and Cenote are present at other sites within the Southern Maya Lowlands, the associated contextual data relating to their development are not. The interpretations derived from the Tayasal-Paxcaman Zone have no presently defined counterparts at other investigated sites within the Southern Lowlands. The investigations at Tayasal and Cenote, however, have hopefully elucidated the relationship between Maya settlement pattern and Maya social organization within the zone.

The fieldwork undertaken by the Tayasal Project in 1971 and 1977 and the extensive analyses of the recovered material following 1977 suggest that the Tayasal - Paxcaman

Zone presents a logical area in which to test hypotheses concerning the development of Lowland Maya social organization. The site centers of both Cenote and Paxcaman provide a near perfect laboratory for an archaeological explanation of the dating, development, and function of E Groups through excavation followed by detailed comparison of what are interpreted to be homologous structures. The same research design could also be utilized to garner an understanding of the function of the later Plaza Plan 2 and Plaza Plan W groups of Tayasal. Because the investigated sample size is relatively small for so large an area and because the interpreted patterns may easily be changed or amplified with additional limited excavation, the interpretations concerning spatial organization in the Tayasal - Paxcaman Zone are regarded as tentative and are expected to be tested, modified, and possibly elaborated in the future by a continuation of the Tayasal Project.

TABLE 36

Abbreviations Used in the Burial, Cache, and Problematic Deposit Charts

A = Adult
b = bead
Bart = Bone artifact
C = Child
Cal = Calculus
Car = Caries
Cer or c = ceramic
Ci = Cist (put in a specially cut intrusive pit)
Cr = Crypt (a specially constructed open-air pit)
cry = crystal
dis = displaced
E = East
ea = each
earp = earplugs

ecfl = eccentric flint
Ext = Extended

F = Female
fl = flint
Flx = Flexed

fr = fragment
gst = greenstone
H or hem = hemitite
hypo = hypoplasia
I = Number of Individuals in Burial

In = incisor
In-Ip = iron pyrite inlay
In-j = jade inlay
inf = infant
inv = inverted
Ir = iron
J = Jade
M = Male

Minis = Figurines

mod = modified
n = natural
N = North
ob or obs = obsidian
P = Primary (articulated or not redeposited)
Qu = Quartz
S = Secondary (disarticulated or redeposited) in P/S column
S = Shell in Objects column
S = South in Postion column
Si = Simple (no pit, i.e. placed in fill)
Sp = spindle
sr = sting ray
St = stone
W = West
YA = Young Adult

TABLE 37

BURIAL	Location	Type	P/S	No.	Position Body	Position Head	Sex	Age	Pottery Vessels	Other Objects	Ceramic Phase	Other
						PRECLASSIC						
T27R-1	VacTer	Si	S?	1	Fl?	?	M	25-35	2	1obsidian lancet 1Qcry;1roundedS 1nS;12ob-cresents J&Smosaic	Kax	Car&Cal;Teeth Filed
						early EARLY CLASSIC						
T1C-2	Str C1	Ci	P	1	Ext	N	?	A	2		Yax	No Feet
T1C-3	Str C1	SK	S	1		E	?	A	2		Yax	Displaced Frontal Bone
T1G-3	Str C2	SK	S	1		S	?	15	2		Yax	Caries & Hypo;DisFBone
T1C-1	Str C1	Ci	R	2	Ext	N	M	A	11	5Jb;srspine	Yax	Caries Present
		SK?				?	?	15			Yax	No Calculus/Caries
						middle-late EARLY CLASSIC						
T27W-1	Str T32	Si	P	1	Fl	N	M	A	1	1obsidian lancet	Hoxch	Rickets
T27W-2	Str T32	Si	S	1	Fl?	N	F	A	2		Hoxch	
T3D-1	Str C5	Si	P	1	Ext	N	M?	<21	1	1Jb;6hem-fr	Hoxch	No Caries/Calculus
T2A-3	Str C4	Cr	P	1	Ext	N	?	A	1		Hoxch	
T23B-1	Str T126	Ci	?	2	Fl ?	N	F?	ca21	2		Hoxch	No Car/Cal
					?	?	?	<15			Hoxch	
T2A-2	Str C4	Cr	P	1	Ext	N	M?	A	5	3StSpWhorls	Hoxch	Car;NoHands;Decapitated
T1G-1	Str C2	Si	S	1		S	M	>25	1		Hoxch	Calculus;Up-In-Notched
T1G-2	Str C2	Ci	P	1	Ext	S	M?	>35	4	frJ;1nS;mirror	Hoxch	Reabsorption
T12B-1	Str T110	Tomb	P	1	Ext	N	?	ca35	14	1Jrock;1Hnodule 2026Sb,1srspine 2Searp;2mosaic 1JS&Qu-necklace 1nS;red-ochre;bees	Hoxch	Caries Present Upper-Torso-Burned

TABLE 37

BURIAL	Location	Type	P/S	No.	Position Body	Position Head	Sex	Age	Pottery Vessels	Other Objects	Ceramic Phase	Other
								early LATE CLASSIC				
T2A-1	Str C4	Cr	P	1	Ext	N	?	A?	3	1nS;Red ochre	Pakoc	No Car/Cal/Modfication
T16B-1	Str T118	Tomb	P	1	Ext	N	?	ca35	7	4Jb;1Sb 1obsidian lancet	Pakoc	Upper-Torso-Burned
T2A-4	Str C4	Cr	P	1	LegsF	N	M?	A	3		Pakoc	Caries Present
T2A-5	Str C4	Cr	P	1	Ext	N	M?	A	4		Pakoc	Car & Cal Present
T45A-1	Str C25	Cr	P?	1?	?	?	?	A	2+		Pakoc	Probably In-j
T14B-1	Str T115	Ci	P	1	Fl	S	M	>35			Pakoc	Caries Present
								LATE CLASSIC				
T13A-1	Str T111	Ci	P	1	Ext	E	F?	>35	2		Hobo	Skull & Teeth Deformed Inv Bowl Near Skull
T108-1	Str T108	Cr	P	1	Ext	N	M	25-30	5	1J&S-necklace 1obsidian lancet	Hobo	Teeth Filed Head on Inv Bowl
T30PP-2	Str T308P	Si	P	1	Ext	N	?	>35	1		Hobo	No Caries or Calculus Head on Inv Bowl
T5B-1	Str C7	Cr	P	1	Ext	N	M	A	2	1S-Broach	Hobo	Caries;In-Ip Head on Inverted Bowl
T7A-2	Str T101	Ci	P?	1	Ext	E	M	21-35	2	1nS;2BoneTubes	Hobo	Car & Cal; Teeth-Mod Torso Only Present Head on Inv Bowl
T7B-1	Str T104	Ci	P	1	Ext	S	?	>35	3 1/2	1Jb;4S-earplugs 1nS;3Sb;1Sfrog	Hobo	Calculus; In-j Head on Inv Bowl
T7B-3	Str T104	Ci	P	1	Ext	S	Inf	3-4	4	1Jb;4nS	Hobo	Head on Inv Bowl
T7B-4	Str T104	Ci	P	1	Ext	N	F	15-21	4		Hobo	No Caries/Calculus Head on Inv Bowl
T7B-2	Str T104	Ci	P	1	Ext	N	?	>35	3	2S-earplugs	Hobo	Head on Inv Bowl
T30PP-1	Str T380P	Si?	P	1	Ext	S	M?	ca21	1		Hobo	Calculus Head on Inv Bowl
T7A-1	Str T101	Cr	P	1	Fl	E	F	17-21			Hobo	Occipatal Flattening
T7A-3	Str T101	Si	P	1	Ext	W	M	21-35			Hobo	Calculus;Teeth-Filed
T24K-1	Str T241	Ci	P	1	Fl	E	F	ca35			Hobo ?	Caries
T117-1	Str T117	Si	P	1	Fl	E	M?	A			Hobo ?	Head Not Present
T123-1	StrGr 25	Si	P	1	Fl	N	?	?			Hobo ?	
T123-2	StrGr 25	Si	?	1	?	?	?	?			Hobo ?	
T123-3	StrGr 25	Si	?	1	?	?	?	<15			Hobo ?	
T123-4	StrGr 25	Si	P	1	Fl	N	?	?			Hobo ?	
T123-5	Str T123	Si	P	1	Fl	Inv	F	>35			Hobo ?	Occipatal Flattening
T123-6	Str T123	Si	P	1	Fl	W	?	ca18			Hobo ?	

TABLE 37

BURIAL	Location	Type	P/S	No.	Position Body	Position Head	Sex	Age	Pottery Vessels	Other Objects	Ceramic Phase	Other
								early POSTCLASSIC				
T36B-1	VacTer	Si?	P	1	Ext(p)	E	?	?	1(Hobo)		Chilcob	No Car/Cal;Teeth Filed Head on Inv Bowl
T9I-2	Str T206	Cr	P	1	Ext	S	?	A	1		Chilcob	
T33H-1	Str T380	Si	P	1	Fl	E	?	>35		1Sb	Chilcob	Car&Cal;Rickets
T33H-2	Str T380	Cr?	P	1	Fl	N	M	A			Chilcob	Calculus
								middle-late POSTCLASSIC				
T9F-1	Str T203	Si?	P	1	Ext	S	M	35-45	1		Cocah	Calculus;Body Burned
T9Q-1	Str T203	Ci	P	1	Ext	S	M	>21	1		Cocah	
T9H-1	Str T205	Si	P	1	Ext	S	M	25-35	1		Cocah	Car & Cal;Extra Tooth Body Burned
T12C-1	WP Cave	Si?	?	2	?	?	?	A	1		Cocah	
							?	ca3			Cocah	
T8B-1	Str T100	Ci	P	1	Fl	W	M?	A?			Cocah	Caries Present
T9I-1	Str T206	Ci	P	2	Fl	S	F	A			Cocah ?	
			S		?	?	?	?			Cocah ?	
T31FF-1	VacTer	Ci	P	1	Fl	N	F	ca21		1Sb	Cocah?	Caries & Calculus
								PROTOHISTRORIC				
T13B-1	Str T112	Ci	P?	1	Fl?	?	?	?		1BronzeNail	Kauil?	
								HISTORIC				
T33K-2	Str T1	Ci	P	1	Ext	E	?	?		PotSpWhorl;Nails	19thCent	
T33G-1	Str T1	Ci	P	1	Ext?	W	?	ca4		1Button;1IrNail	19thCent	
T33K-1	Str T1	Ci	P	1	Ext?	W	?	?		TurtleS	19thCent	
T33L-1	Str T1	Ci	P	1	Ext	W	?	<15		IronNails	19thCent	
T33N-1	Str T1	Ci	P	2	Ext	W?	F	A		Nails	19thCent	
					?	?	?	C?			19thCent	
								Unknown Date				
T9L-1	VacTer	Ci?	P	1	Ext	N	M?	A			?	
T13A-2	Str T111	?	S?	1	?	?	?	>35			?	

TABLE 38

CACHES	Location	Type	P/S	Ceramic Vessels	Other Objects	Ceramic Phase
				CENOTE		
T1F-1	StrC1(W)	Ci	P	2		Yaxcheel
T1G-1	StrC2	Ci?	P	1		Hoxchun
T1G-2	StrC2	Ci	P	1		Hoxchun
T1C-3	StrC1	Ci	S	4	1Jbfrag	Yax-Pakoc
T1C-2	StrC1	Ci	P	1	1nS	Pakoc
T1C-1	StrC1	Ci	P	1	3nS;1ob	Pakoc
				TAYASAL		
T17A-2	StrT119	Si?	P	1		Hobo(e)
T17A-1	StrT119	Si?	S?	1		Hobo(e)
T7A-1	StrT101	Ci?	P	2	(bench)	Hobo
T17B-1	StrT120	Si?	P	1		Chilcob

TABLE 39

PROBLEM-DEPOSITS	Location	Type	Ceramic Vessels	Other Objects	Phase	Probable Function
			CANDELARIA			
T42A-1	VacTer	Cr?	3+	Bone	Chunz	Burial ?
			CENOTE			
T1E-1	StrC1	?	2+		Yaxch	Co-Cache
T1F-1	StrC1(W)	Si		Sinlay; Bone	Yaxch	S-Burial
			PAXCAMAN			
T51A-1	StrP31	?	2		Hox	Burial ?
			CENOTE			
T2A-1	StrC4	Si		L-stone artifact	Pakoc	Ritual ?
T2A-2	StrC4	Si		Bone	Pakoc	S-Burial
			TAYASAL			
T7A-1	StrT101	Si?		Bone	Hobo	Burial ?
T34B-1	StrT389	Si	1		Hobo	Burial ?
T300O-1	StrT298	Si?	1		Hobo	Burial ?
T27G-1	StrT143	Si?	1		Hobo	Cache ?
T25A-1	StrT317	Ci?	2	nShell fElongate	Hobo	Cache ?
T30PP-1	StrT308p	Si	1		Hobo	Cache ?
T8B-1	StrT100	Ci			Cocah	C-Burial
T9A-1	StrT200	Si?	1		Kauil?	Ritual ?
T13A-1	StrT111	Si	1		Kauil	D-Cache

TABLE 40

REFUSE DEPOSITS	Location	Type	Objects	Ceramic Phase
		CENOTE		
1C-1	Str C1	Primary or Redeposited Trash	Ceramics	Hobo
		TAYASAL		
33H-1	Str T38Ø	Redeposited Trash	Ceramics Bone; Pestle; Figurines; Other Artifacts	Chilcob
31G	Str T19	Primary or Redeposited Trash	Ceramics; Censers	Cocahmut
31H-1	Str T15	Primary (nested)	Ceramics	Kauil
		FLORES		
43G	east part of Flores	Redeposited Trash	Ceramics	Chilcob and Cocahmut

TABLE 41

Synopsis of the Investigated Structures at Cenote

STRUCTURE	DATING								ASSOCIATIONS				
	Chunz	Kax	Yaxch	Hoxch	Pakoc	Hobo	Chilc	Cocah	Kauil	Monus.	Bus.	Cas.	P.D.s	Refuse
C1	-	xxxXXXXXXXXXXxxxxxXX------XX-								1	3	4	2	1
C109		-xxxxxxxxxxxx----x--------x-												
C5		----xxxxxxXXXXXxx----									1			
C6		----xxxxxxxxxx----				x-								
C2		--xXXXXXXXXXXxx---								2	3	2		
C4		----xxxxXXXXXXxx----									5		2	
C7						---xxXx-					1			
C25					--xxxXxx--						1			

KEY FOR TABLE 41 AND TABLE 42

- = locus possibly occupied
x = locus probably occupied
X = locus definitely occupied
as represented by deposits

TABLE 42

Synopsis of the Investigated Structures at Tayasal

STRUCTURE	DATING									ASSOCIATIONS				
	Chunz	Kax	Yaxch	Hoxch	Pakoc	Hobo	Chilc	Cocah	Kauil	Monus.	Bus.	Cas.	P.D.s	Refuse
Main Group														
T100						xxxxxXxx-----xXx-				1	1		1	
T103				-xx----xXxxxxxx---X-										
T110		----------xxXXx----------									1			
T118		- - - - ---xxxxXXxx--									1			
T108				- - - -xXx-							1			
T117				- - -xx----xxx-							1			
T123						-xxXxx- - -				3	6			
T124				-	- -- -									
T109		-	-	--xx--			--							
T101						---xXXx-		-x- -			3	1	1	
T104						---xXXX-					4			
T107						- - -xxx--								
T119			- - -xx-			-xXXXXXxxx-xx-						2		
T120			- - ----			-xxXXXXxxxxXx-						1		
T113					-xx------xxx-									
T115					--xxxXXxxxx-			-x-			1			

TABLE 42

Synopsis of the Investigated Structures at Tayasal (continued)

STRUCTURE	DATING									ASSOCIATIONS				
	Chunz	Kax	Yaxch	Hoxch	Pakoc	Hobo	Chilc	Cocah	Kauil	Monus.	Bus.	Cas.	P.D.s	Refuse
NorthCentral														
T317					-	--xxXX-							1	
T318			-			-xx---								
T319		-				-xx-								
T313		-			--	--xxx-								
T121	-	--xxxxxxxxx--								1				
T167		---x-- -												
T166		---x----xx-												
T122		---x--												
T187		---xxx-------x-												
T192		---xx-						-x-						
T194		-	-	-		-x-								
T241		-			-----xXx-						1			
T256		--xxx-												
T258		--xxx-				- -								
T288	--X-----x--													1?
T268				-		-xxx--								

TABLE 42

Synopsis of the Investigated Structures at Tayasal (continued)

STRUCTURE	DATING									ASSOCIATIONS			
	Chunz	Kax	Yaxch	Hoxch	Pakoc	Hobo	Chilc	Cocah	Kauil	Monus.	Bus.	Cas.	P.D.s	Refuse
Ensenada														
T343	- -	-xx-												
T342		--x-				-x--								
T309		-	-	-	-			-xxx-						
T310								-----						
T306		--x-						-xxx-						
T305								---xxx-						
T304		-				---		--x--						
T307		-xxx-						-xxx-						
T302		-				-		--x--						
T300						-		--x--						
T301		-x-				-								
T299		-x-				-		-xxx-						
T298		-				-x-		-xXx-					1	1?
T297		--x--			-xxx-			--x--						
T308-Plat		-			-	-xxXXx-		-x-			2		1	

TABLE 42

Synopsis of the Investigated Structures at Tayasal (continued)

STRUCTURE	DATING									ASSOCIATIONS			
	Chunz	Kax	Yaxch	Hoxch	Pakoc	Hobo	Chilc	Cocah	Kauil	Monus.	Bus.	Cas.	P.D.s	Refuse
T338,T339,T340		-				-xxx-								
T337		-			-x------									
T333,T334		-		-		-x-								
T335,T336		-				-x-								
Northwest														
T126				-xXXx-							1			
T128		-		-xxxx-		---								
T141										-x-				
T389		---		---		-xXx-		-xx-					1	
T386		-xxx-												
T387		-xxx-												
T388		--x--						-xx-						
T384		-						-xxx-						
T385		-x-				-xxx-								

TABLE 42

Synopsis of the Investigated Structures at Tayasal (continued)

STRUCTURE	DATING									ASSOCIATIONS			
	Chunz	Kax	Yaxch	Hoxch	Pakoc	Hobo	Chilc	Cocah	Kauil	Monus.	Bus.	Cas.	P.D.s	Refuse
West														
T144		-		-		-xxxx-								
T145		-			-x-----xx--									
T143						-xXXx-		---					1	
T111		-xxx--xxx--				-X-			-xXx-		2		1	
T112		-xxx---x---							---xx--		1			
T142		-		-xxx-				----xxx--						
T140		--xxx--				---xx- -								
T150		-	-xxx-											
T32		--x--		-xXXx----				---			2			
T148								---						
T33,T34		-				-	-xx-							
T30			---xxx-											1?
T29		-xxx-						-xxx-						

TABLE 42

Synopsis of the Investigated Structures at Tayasal (continued)

STRUCTURE	DATING										ASSOCIATIONS				
	Chunz	Kax	Yaxch	Hoxch	Pakoc	Hobo	Chilc	Cocah	Kauil	Monus.	Bus.	Cas.	P.D.s	Refuse
Southwest														
T15		-xxx-							-xXx-					1
T19								-xXxx--						1?
T28		---						---						
T27				-	-	-	-xx-----xxx-							
T37					-	---		-x-						
T38		-						-xxx-						
T26		-					-xx-	---						
T24		-				-		-xx-	---					
T22		-					-xx-	---						
T17		-				-	-	-xxx-						
T14		-xxx-						---						
T382		-				-		-xx----						
Trapeche														
T12						-	-	-x-						
T10						---	-xx----xx-							
T391		-				-	-xx-	-						

TABLE 42

Synopsis of the Investigated Structures at Tayasal (continued)

STRUCTURE	DATING										ASSOCIATIONS			
	Chunz	Kax	Yaxch	Hoxch	Pakoc	Hobo	Chilc	Cocah	Kauil	Monus.	Bus.	Cas.	P.D.s	Refuse
T4		---	-x-	-										
T3						-xxx-	---							
T2		-			-	-	-xx-							
WSanMig														
T1		-	-		-	-		-xxx-		--X-	5			
T380		-xxx-					-xXXx-xXxx--xx-				2			1
ESanMig														
T200		-				-	-	-xxx-	-X-				1	
T201		-		-		-		-xxx-	-					
T202	-	-	-x-				-	---						
T203		-	-		-	-		-xXx--			2			
T205		---					-xxx---xXx-				1			
T206		-	-				-xxx---xXx-				2			

TABLE 43

OCCUPATION OF TESTED LOCI AT TAYASAL AND CENOTE OVER TIME

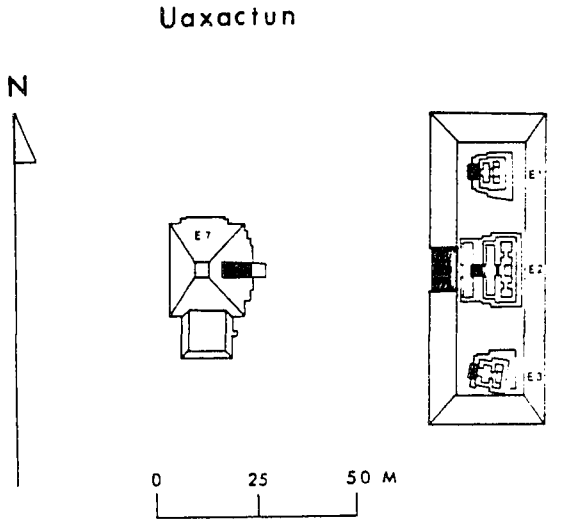
	TAYASAL (99 loci)			CENOTE (8 loci)		
% Occupied	definite	possible	%	definite	possible	%
TIME						
Chunzalam	1/99	4/99	3%	-	1/8	12%
Kax	28/99	69/99	48%	2/8	3/8	19%
Yaxcheel	8/99	21/99	15%	5/8	6/8	69%
Hoxchunchan	10/99	25/99	17%	7/8	-	87%
Pakoc	11/99	26/99	19%	5/8	8/8	81%
Hobo	32/99	56/99	44%	4/8	5/8	56%
Chilcob	14/99	21/99	18%	-	-	0%
Cocahmut	36/99	46/99	41%	-	-	0%
Kauil	7/99	10/99	9%	-	-	0%

The formula utilized to derive the approximate percent of loci that were occupied at any one time is as follows $(x+y)/2=\%$ where x = definite loci occupied and y = possible loci occupied. Also note that the Cenote sample size is too small to be considered representative of overall settlement patterns of the site as it is less than a 10% sample of the mapped structures. On the other hand, the Tayasal sample represents slightly over a 25% sample of the mapped structures.

TABLE 44: E GROUPS

SITE	WESTERN STRUCTURE	EASTERN STRUCTURE (length)
Cenote Style Group E		
Yaxha Plaza F	Str. _	Strs. 119, 124, _ (ca. 172 m)
Mirador	Str. 212	Str. 219 (ca. 135 m)
Calakmul	Str. VI ?	Str. IV (ca. 130 m)
Naranjo	Str. B-18	Str. B-20 (ca. 122 m)
Balakbal	Str. VI (+ altar)	Str. VIII (ca. 120 m)
Hatzcap Ceel	Str. A (+St. Plat.)	Strs. E, F, G, I (ca. 106 m)
Paxcaman	Str. P10	Str. P11 (ca. 97 m)
Nakbe	Str. 47 (+ altar)	Str. 51 (ca. 95 m)
Cenote	Str. C5	Str. C1, C108, C109 (ca. 94 m)
Cerro Ortiz	Str. ? (+ altar)	Str. ? (ca. 89 m)
Oxpemul	Str. II (small)	Str. V (ca. 85 m)
Uxul	Str. XI	Str. XIII (ca. 75 m)
Ixkun	Str. 3	Str. 6 (ca. 72 m)
Rio Bec (G. II)	Str. III (+ altar)	Str. I (ca. 65 m)
Chachaclun ?	Str. 5	Str. 1 (ca. 42 m)
Cenote Variant Style Group E		
Nakum	Temple C	Temple A (ca. 120 m)
Ucanal	Str. A24 ???	Strs. A-34, A-35, A-36 (ca. 115 m)
Cahal Pichik	Str. B (+St. Plat.)	Strs. D, E, (F), G, L (ca. 92 m)
Uaxactun Style Group E		
Yaxha Plaza C	Str. XV	Str. XIII (ca. 75 m)
Uaxactun	Str. E-VII	Strs. EI-III (ca. 70 m)
Ixtutz	Str. 2	Strs. 9, 10, 11 (ca. 70 m)
Naachtun	Str. XX	Str. XXIII (ca. 70 m)
Tayasal	Str. T99 ???	Strs. T93, (T94), T95, T96 (ca. 70 m)
Caracol ?	Group A	Strs. ??? (ca. 70 m)
Yaxha Plaza B	Str. _ ???	Strs. 129, 131, _ (ca. 65 m)
Xunantunich ?	Str. A8 ???	Strs. A2, A3, A4 (ca. 64 m)
Tikal ?	Str. C5-54 ???	Strs. D5-84, -86, -87 (ca. 85 m)

This E Group list supersedes previous lists, with the possible exception of El Palmar for which no site plan could be located. La Muneca, San Jose, El Paraiso, Uaxac Canal and Xultun, previously noted as having E Groups, are not considered to exhibit what is intepreted here as Group E patterns.



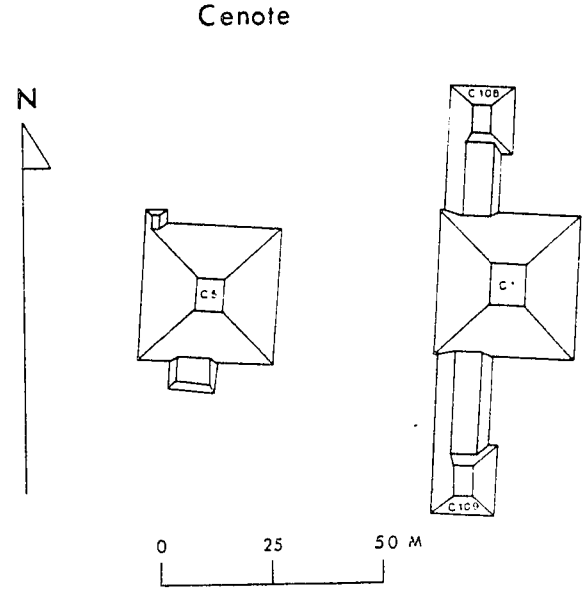


Figure 7-1 Cenote Style and Uaxactun Style E Group Plans.

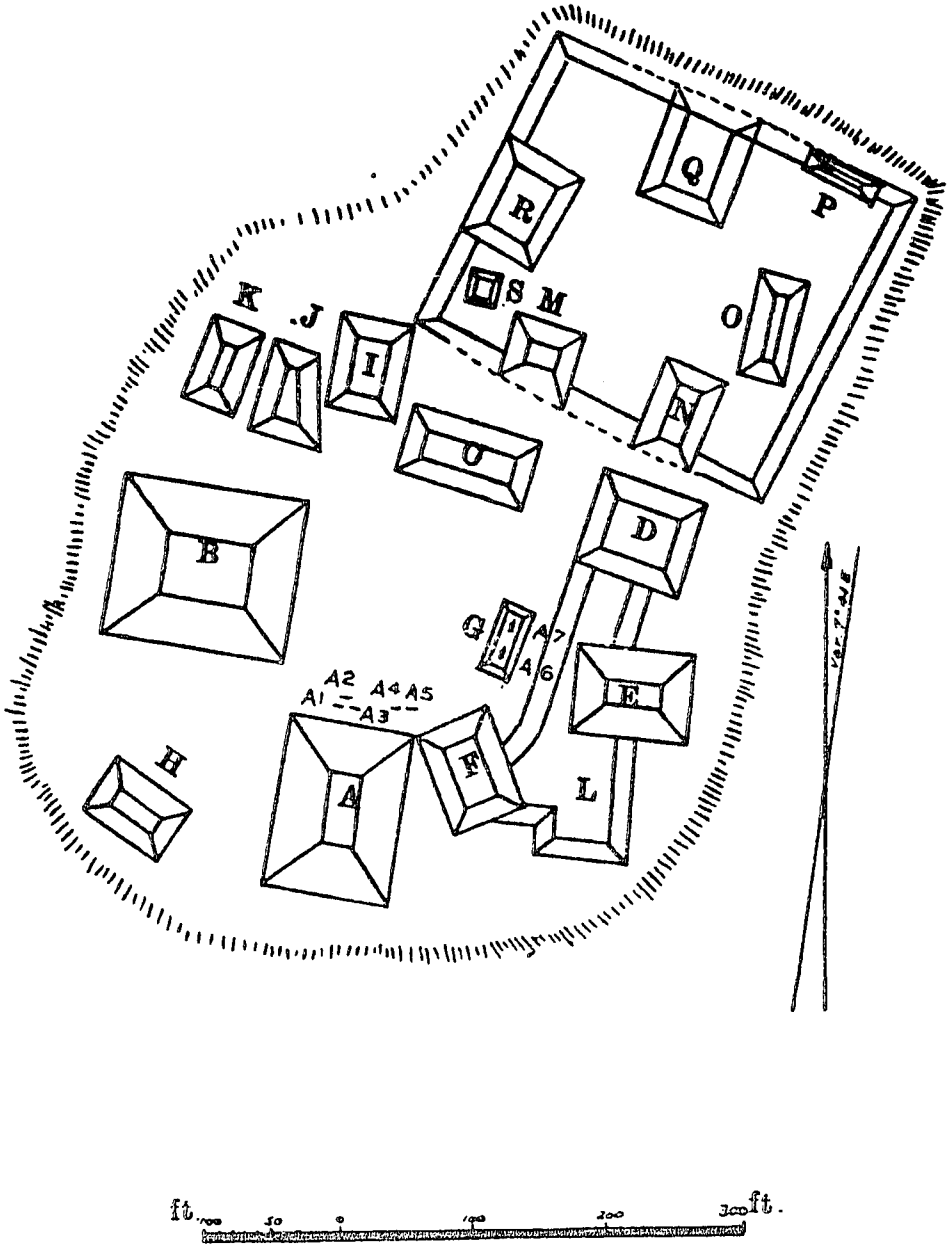


Figure 7-2 Map of Cahal Pichik (from Thompson 1931: Fig.4).

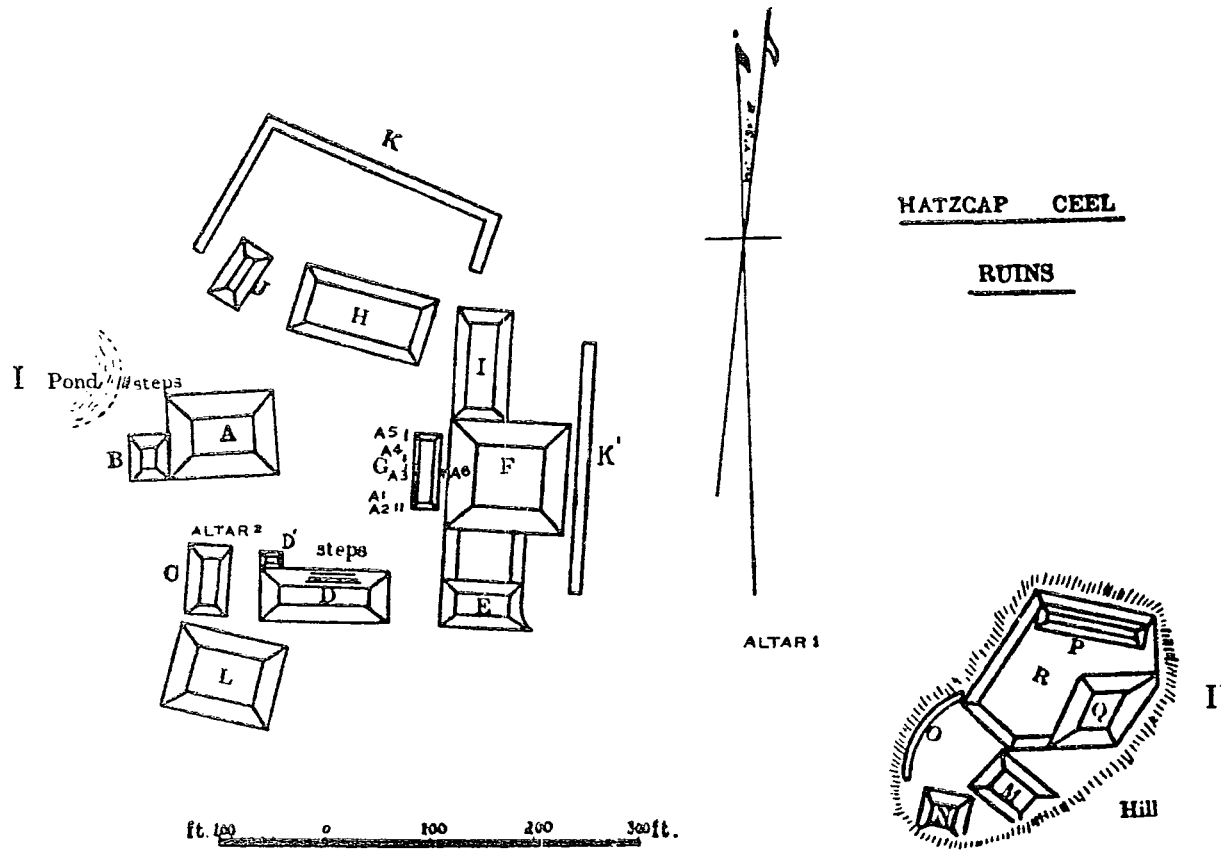
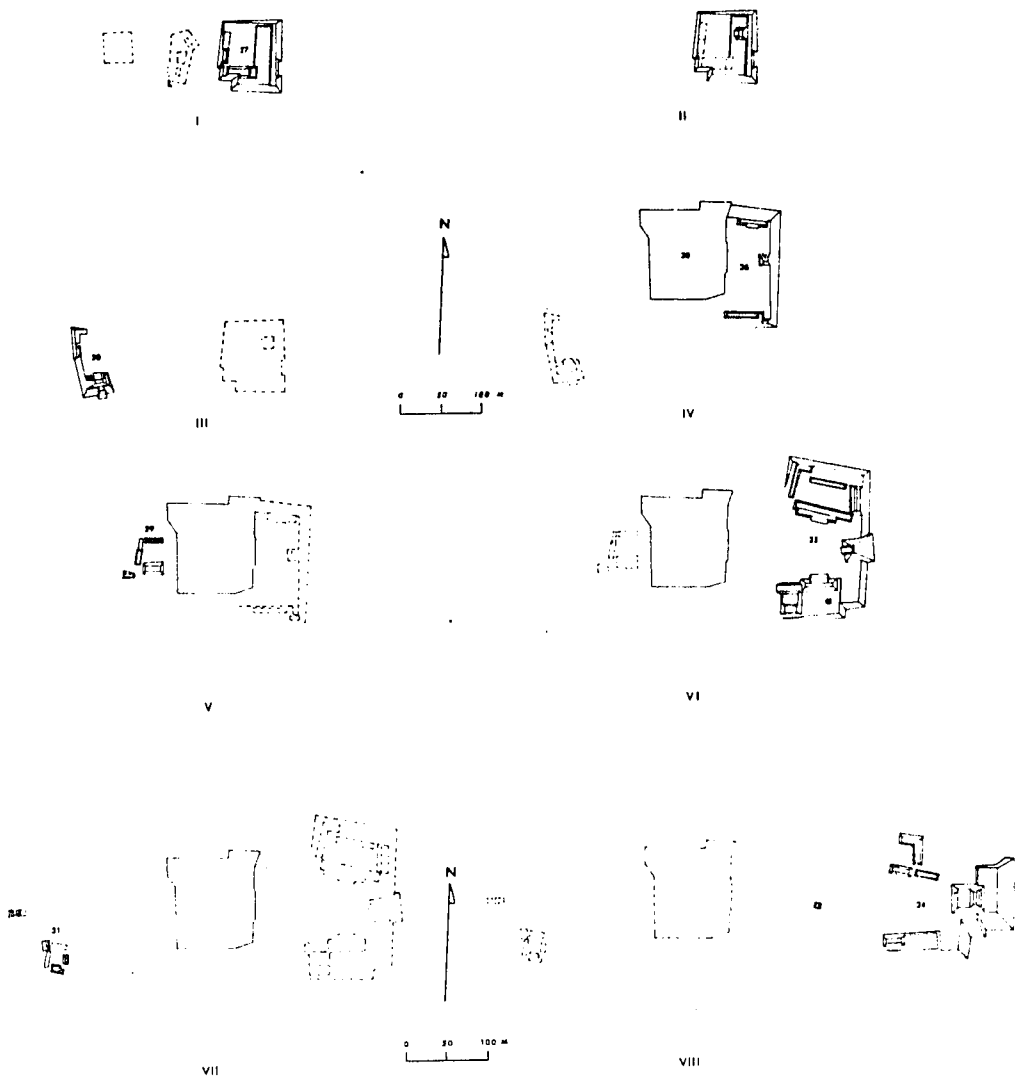


Figure 7-3 Map of Hatzcab Ceel (from Thompson 1931: Fig.7).



E Group Axis

I. Str. Gr. 27, a Plaza Plan W, is constructed immediately east of the probable Tayasal E Group.

II. Str. Gr. 27 is converted from a Plaza Plan W into a Plaza Plan 2; excavation in Str. T110 - Hoxchunchan.

III. Str. Gr. 28, a Plaza Plan W, is constructed west of the old E Group; excavation in Str. T109 - Hoxchunchan to Pakoc.

Acropolis Axis

IV. Str. Gr. 26, a Plaza Plan 2, and Str. Gr. 30, the Tayasal Acropolis are constructed; excavation in Str. T103 (Str. Gr. 30) and Str. T118 (Str. Gr. 26) - Pakoc.

V. Str. Gr. 29, a Plaza Plan W, is constructed west of Str. Gr. 30.

VI. Str. Gr. 25, an elaborated Plaza Plan 2, is constructed east of Str. Gr. 26; excavations in Strs. T108, T117, and superficially in Str. T124 - early facet Hobo.

VII. Str. Gr. 31, a Plaza Plan W, and a ball-court are constructed west of Str. Gr. 29; excavations in Str. T101, T104, and T107 - late facet Hobo.

VIII. Str. Gr. 24, a Plaza Plan 2, is constructed east of Str. Gr. 25 and the central part of Str. Gr. 25 is converted into a Plaza Plan 4 assemblage; excavation in Str. T123 - late facet Hobo or Chilcon.

Key: solid line = definite use.
broken line = probable use.
dotted line = possible use.

Figure 7-4 Reconstructed Development of the Center of the Tayasal Main Group During the Classic Period.

APPENDIX I: CERAMICS FROM THE TAYASAL-PAXCAMAN ZONE

Chunzalam Ceramic Complex

UAXACTUN UNSLIPPED WARE
Achiotes Ceramic Group
Achiotes Unslipped : Achiotes Variety
Jocote Ceramic Group
Palma Daub: Variety Unspecified
Temchay Ceramic Group
Temchay Burnished : Temchay Variety
Cantaral Grooved : Cantaral Variety

FLORES WAXY WARE
Chunhinta Balck Ceramic Group
Chunhinta Black : Chunhinta Variety
Deprecio Incised : Deprecio Variety
Centenario Fluted : Centenario Variety (PD. T42A-1)
Vecanxan Ceramic Group
Vecanxan Mottled : Vecanxan Variety
Cortales Fluted : Cortales Variety
Joventud Ceramic Group
Joventud Red : Joventud Variety (PD. T42A-1)
Guitara Incised : Guitara Variety (PD. T42A-1)
Pital Ceramic Group
Pital Cream: Pital Variety
Pital Cream: Chachacate Variety
Muxanal Red-on-Cream: Muxanal Variety

MARS ORANGE WARE
Savana Ceramic Group
Savana Orange : Savana Variety

Kax Ceramic Complex

UAXACTUN UNSLIPPED WARE
Paila Ceramic Group
Paila Unslipped : Paila Variety
Sapote Ceramic Group
Sapote Striated : Sapote Variety

PASO CABALLO WAXY WARE

Sierra Ceramic Group

- Sierra Red : Sierra Variety (Bu. T27R-1)
- Sierra Red : Ahuacan Variety
- Sierra Red : Ash Paste Variety (late facet)
- Laguna Verde Incised : Laguna Verde Variety (early facet)
- Ahcab Red-on-Buff : Ahcab Variety (early facet)
- Repasto Black-on-Red : Repasto Variety
- Xex Red : Xex Variety (late facet)
- Anil Orange : Anil Variety (?)

Flor Ceramic Group

- Flor Cream : Flor Variety
- Iguana Creek White : Variety Unspecified (late facet)
- Accordian Incised : Accordian Variety
- Pochitocus Punctated : Pochitocus Variety
- Mateo Red-on-Cream : Mateo Variety
- Coxu Black-on-Cream : Coxu Variety
- Bucut Multicolor : Bucut Variety

Polvero Ceramic Group

- Polvero Black : Polvero Variety
- Lechugal Incised : Lechugal Variety

Escobal Ceramic Group

- Escobal Red-on-Buff : Escobal Variety

Topol Ceramic Group

- Topol Orange : Variety Unspecified (late facet)

UNSPECIFIED WARE

Unspecified Ceramic Group

- Sacluc Black-on-Orange : Variety Unspecified (late facet)

Yaxcheel Ceramic Complex

UAXACTUN UNSLIPPED WARE

Quintal Ceramic Group

- Quintal Unslipped : Variety Unspecified (PD. T1E-1; Ca. T1C-3; Bu. T1C-1)
- Quintal Unslipped : Quintal Variety (Bu. T1C-1)

Triunfo Ceramic Group

- Triunfo Striated : Variety Unspecified

PETEN GLOSS WARE
Topol Ceramic Group
Topol Orange: Topol Variety
Topol Orange: Varieties Unspecified
Metapa Trichrome: Variety Unspecified
Aguila Ceramic Group
Aguila Orange : Aguila Variety
(Bu. T1C-1; Bu. T1C-2; Bu. T1C-3
Ca. T1C-3; Bu. T1G-3)
Aguacate Ceramic Group
Aguacate Orange : Variety Unspecified
(PD. T1E-1)
Guacamallo Red-on-Orange : Variety Unspecified
(Flores Ob. 2)
Polvero Ceramic Group
Polvero Black: Variety Unspecified
Paybono Ceramic Group
Paybono Black : Paybono Variety
(Ca. T1F-1; Ca. T1C-3)

UNSPECIFIED WARE
Unspecified Ceramic Group
Sacluc Black-on-Orange : Variety Unspecified
Caramba Red on Red-Orange: Variety Unspecified

Hoxchunchan Ceramic Complex

UAXACTUN UNSLIPPED WARE
Quintal Ceramic Group
Quintal Unslipped : Quintal Variety
Quintal Unslipped : Variety Unspecified
(Bu. T3D-1)
Candelario Appliqued : Candelario Variety
(Bu. T1C-1)
Yohchalek Modeled : Variety Unspecified (late)
(Bu. T1C-1)
Triunfo Ceramic Group
Triunfo Striated : Triunfo Variety
(Bu. T27W-2)

PETEN GLOSS WARE
Aguila Ceramic Group
Aguila Orange : Aguila Variety
(Bu. T12B-1)
Aguila Orange : Vasiety Unspecified
(Ca. T1G-1; Ca. T1G-2; Bu. T27W-1)
Aguila Orange : Oxpayac Variety
(Bu. T2A-2; Bu. T12B-1)
Dos Hermanos Ceramic Group
Dos Hermanos Red : Dos Hermanos Variety (late)
(Bu. T1G-2)

Pucte Ceramic Group
Pucte Brown : Pucte Variety
(Bu. T2A-3)
Balanza Ceramic Group
Balanza Black : Balanza Variety
(Bu. T2A-2; Bu. T12B-1; Bu. T23B-1; Bu. T27W-2; Flores Ob. 1)
Lucha Incised : Lucha Variety
Urita Gouged-Incised : Urita Variety
(Bu. T1G-1; Bu. T1G-2; Bu. T12B-1)
Paradero Fluted : Paradero Variety
Maroma Impressed : Maroma Variety
Maroma Impressed : Chachachuron Variety
(Bu. T2A-2)
Positas Modeled : Variety Unspecified
(Bu. T1G-2)
Dos Arroyos Ceramic Group
Dos Arroyos Orange-Polychrome : Dos Arroyos Variety
(Bu. T2A-2)
Caldero Buff Polychrome : Variety Unspecified
(Bu. T1G-2)
Discordia Ceramic Group
Discordia Black: Discordia Variety

Pakoc Ceramic Complex

UAXACTUN UNSLIPPED WARE
Cambio Ceramic Group
Cambio Unslipped : Variety Unspecified
(excv. 27X Ob. 1)
Ucum Unslipped : Variety Unspecified
(Ca. T1C-1)
Chilonche Unslipped : Chilonche Variety
(Bu. T16B-1)
Encanto Ceramic Group
Encanto Striated : Encanto Variety

PETEN GLOSS WARE
Tasital Ceramic Group
Tasital Red : Tasital Variety
(Ca. T1C-2; PD. T51A-1)
Molino Ceramic Group
Molino Black : Molino Variety
(Ca. T17A-1)
Tinaja Ceramic Group
Chaquiste Impressed: Variety Unspecified
Subin Red: Variety Unspecified

Saxche Ceramic Group
- Saxche Orange-Polychrome : Saxche Variety (Bu. T2A-1; Bu. T2A-4; Bu. T2A-5; Bu. T45A-1; Nima Ob. 5)
- Saxche Orange-Polychrome : Variety Unspecified (Bu. T16B-1; Ca. T17A-2; Nima Ob. 2; Nima Ob. 4)
- Uacho Black-on-Orange : Uacho Variety (Bu. T2A-1; Bu. T2A-4)
- Desquite Red-on-Orange : Desquite Variety (Bu. T2A-1; Nima Ob. 6)
- Bejucal Brown-on-Buff : Bejucal Variety (Bu. T16B-1)
- Jama Red Polychrome : Jama Variety (Bu. T16B-1)
- Juleki Cream-Polychrome : Variety Unspecified (Bu. T16B-1)
- Sibal Buff-Polychrome : Variety Unspecified (Bu. T16B-1)

Hobo Ceramic Complex

UAXACTUN UNSLIPPED WARE

Cambio Ceramic Group
- Cambio Unslipped : Cambio Variety
- Cambio Unslipped : Xax Variety
- Maroma Impressed : Variety Unspecified
- Miseria Appliqued : Miseria Variety
- Pedregal Modeled : Pedregal Variety

Encanto Ceramic Group
- Encanto Striated : Encanto Variety

PETEN GLOSS WARE

Nanzal Ceramic Group
- Nanzal Red : Nanzal Variety (Bu. T45A-1)

Achote Ceramic Group (late facet)
- Achote Black : Variety Unspecified

Meditation Ceramic Group (early and late facet)
- Meditation Black : Variety Unspecified

Palmar Ceramic Group (early)
- Palmar Orange Polychrome : Palmar Variety (Bu. T5B-1; Bu. T7B-1)
- Yuhactal Black-on-Red : Yuhactal Variety (Str. T1Ø8 Bu. 1; Bu. T13A-1)
- Zacatel Cream-Polychrome : Zacatel Variety (Bu. T5B-1; Bu. T7B-4; excv. 25B Ob. 1; PD. T3ØOO-1; Bu. T3ØPP-2)
- Paixban Buff-Polychrome : Paixban Variety (Bu. T7B-4; Str. T1Ø8 Bu. 1)
- Mex Compoxite : Variety Unspecified (Str. T1Ø8 Bu. 1)

Tinaja Ceramic Group
- Tinaja Red : Tinaja Variety (PD. T25A-1; PD. T27G-1)
- Tinaja Red : Tanaha Variety
- Tinaja Red : Variety Unspecified
- Pantano Impressed : Pantano Variety
- Chaquiste Impressed : Variety Unspecified
- Cameron Incised : Cameron Variety
- Cameron Incised : Variety Unspecified

Asote Ceramic Group
- Asote Orange : Variety Unspecified (Bu. T7B-1)

Maquina Ceramic Group
- Maquina Brown : Maquina Variety
- Pepet Incised : Variety Unspecified (Bu. T7B-4; Bu. T3ØPP-1)

Danta Ceramic Group
- Danta Orange-Polychrome : Variety Unspecified (Bu. T7A-2; Bu. T7B-3 Bu. T7B-2; Nima Ob. 1)
- Saptan Buff-Polychrome : Saptan Variety
- Lombriz Orange Polychrome : Variety Unspecified (Ca. T7A-1; Bu. T7B-1)
- Joyac Cream-Polychrome : Variety Unspecified (Bu. T7B-3)
- Jato Black-on-Gray : Variety Unspecified (Bu. T7B-4)
- Chumeru Polychrome : Chumeru Variety (Ca. T7A-1; Bu. T7B-1; Bu. T7B-3; Bu. T13A-1; Bu. T36B-1)
- Leona Red-on-Orange : Variety Unspecified (PD. T34B-1)

Simaron Ceramic Group
- Simaron Red-on-Orange : Simaron Variety (Deposit 1C-1)
- Tziche Polychrome : Tziche Variety (Deposit 1C-1; PD. T3ØPP-1)

FINE ORANGE WARE
Altar Ceramic Group
Tumba Black-on-Orange : Tumba Variety
Group (s) Unspecified
Types and Varieties Unspecified

PUUC or CHICHEN RED WARE
Kik Ceramic Group
Kik Red : Variety Unspecified
(Str. T1Ø8 Bu. 1)
Tzibana Gouged-Incised : Variety Unspecified

THIN SLATE WARE
Ticul Ceramic Group
Xul Incised : Variety Unspecified

Chilcob Ceramic Complex

PASAJA UNSLIPPED WARE
Nohpek Ceramic Group
Nohpek Unslipped : Nohpek Variety
(Deposit 33H-1)
Suctuk Incised : Suctuk Variety

CHAPEL UNSLIPPED WARE
Maskall Ceramic Group (early facet)
Maskall Unslipped : Variety Unspecified

TOHIL PLUMBATE WARE
Tohil Ceramic Group
Malacatan Modeled : Malacatan Variety (early facet)
(Ca. T17B-1)

Probably SAN PABLO GLOSS WARE
Daylight Ceramic Group (early facet)
Daylight Orange : Daylight Variety

VITZIL ORANGE-RED WARE
Augustine Ceramic Group
Augustine Red : Augustine Variety
(Bu. T9I-2)
Augustine Red : Buete Variety
Pek Polychrome : Pek Variety
(Deposit 33H-1)
Chacocote Resist : Chacocote Variety
Hobitzina Composite : Hobitzina Variety
Hobonmo Incised : Hobonmo Variety

VOLADOR RED WARE
Tanche Ceramic Group (late facet)
Tanche Red : Tanche Variety
Jobompiche Red on Paste : Jobompiche Variety
Chachacate Polychrome : Chachacate Variety
Purucila Incised : Purucila Variety
Trapeche Ceramic Group (late facet)
Trapeche Pink : Trapeche Variety
Xuluc Incised : Xuluc Variety
Xuluc Incised : Tan Variety
Mul Polychrome : Mul Variety
Dolorido Polychrome : Dolorido Variety
Chuntuci Composite : Chuntuci Variety
Paxcaman Ceramic Group (late facet)
Ixpop Polychrome : Variety Unspecified

Cocahmut Ceramic Complex

PASAJA UNSLIPPED WARE
Nohpek Ceramic Group
Nohpek Unslipped : Nohpek Variety
Nohpek Unslipped : Variety Unspecified
(Bu. T9H-1; Bu. T12C-1)
Puxteal Modeled : Puxteal Variety
(Flores Investigation 41B Ob. 1)
Special (T9Q-1)

VOLADOR RED WARE
Paxcaman Ceramic Group
Paxcaman Red : Paxcaman Variety
Picu Incised : Picu Variety
Picu Incised : Variety Unspecified
(Nima Ob. 3)
Picu Incised : Thub Variety
Ixpop Polychrome : Ixpop Variety
Saca Polychrome : Saca Variety
Chaman Modeled : Variety Unspecified
(Deposit 43G-1)
Juntecholol Composite : Juntecholol Variety

TOHIL PLUMBATE WARE
Tohil Ceramic Group
Tohil Plumbate : Tohil Variety (or Tejutla)
(Bu. T9F-1)

Kauil Ceramic Complex

PASAJA UNSLIPPED WARE
Nohpek Ceramic Group (early)
Nohpek Unslipped : Variety Unspecified

MONTICULO UNSLIPPED WARE (?)
Chilo Ceramic Group (late)
Chilo Unslipped : Chilo Variety
(excv. 18A Ob. 1; Deposit 31H-1)
Undesignated Ceramic Group
Xuxchichi Unslipped : Xuxchichini Variety
(PD. T13A-1; PD. T9A-1)

VOLADOR RED WARE
Paxcaman Ceramic Group
Paxcaman Red : Oppol Variety
Macanche Red-on-Cream : Variety Unspecified

CLEMENCIA CREAM PASTE WARE
Topoxte Ceramic Group
Topoxte Red : Topoxte Variety
Chompoxte Red-on-Cream : Chompoxte Variety

WARE UNSPECIFIED
Tachis Ceramic Group
Tachis Red-on-Paste : Tachis Variety

APPENDIX II: ARTIFACTS FROM THE TAYASAL-PAXCAMAN ZONE

GROUND STONE

MANOS

CATALOGUE NO.	SHAPE (X sect/end)	SUBSTANCE
T2/2-15	plano-convex/tapered end	quartzite
T6F/1-1	plano-convex/tapered end?	quartzite
T7B/11-12	plano-convex/no end	dolomite
T13B/3-24	plano-convex/no end reused?	
T13B/1-9	plano-convex/rounded end	
T22A/1-6	plano-convex/rounded end reused?	quartzite
T23C/3-1	plano-convex/no ends	quartzite
T27C/2-2	plano-convex/rounded end	limestone
T1C/1-9	square/tapered-square	
T6C-23	square/no end	limestone or granite
T13B/1-8	square/no end	quartzite
T17A/14-5	square/2-tapered-square	limestone
T24U/1-2	square/tapered	quartzite
T25A/1-7	square/rounded	quartzite
T31E/6-35	square/rounded	
T6A/5-2	rect-parallelogram/no end reused?	quartzite
T6B/1-15	rect/tapered	calcite
T6C/3-13	rect-parallelogram/rounded reused?	quartzite
T7B/4-1	rect/tapered?	
T9A/1-1	irreg-rect/tapered end?	limestone
T14B/2-8	rect/rounded (whole)	limestone
T24U/1-1	rect/tapered end	quartzite
T27E/1-3	rect/rounded	quartzite
T44H/1-1	rect/tapered end?	limestone
T48A/3-9	rect	granite
T17A/9-9	ovate-rect/tapered end	quartzite
T33G/2-3	ovate-rect/no end	limestone
T2A/2-13?	irreg-circular/tapered	limestone
T6A/3-21	irreg-circular/no end	calcite
T6C/3-14	circ-triangular/tapered end	quartzite
T9M/2-1	irreg-circular/no end	calcite
T19A/1-3	irreg-circular/rounded reused?	quartzite
T31E/22-28	irreg-circular/rounded	quartzite
T31E/6-38	irreg-circular/rounded	quartzite
T31G/3-2	square-circular/tapered end? reused?	quartzite
T44H/1-2	circular/no end	limestone

T1F/1-2	ovate/no end- reused?	
T1G/1-28	ovate/rounded	sandstone
T6A/4-1	ovate	quartzite
T6B/1-6	ovate/tapered end reused?	limestone
T6C-3Ø	ovate/rounded??	limestone
T7A/2-2Ø	ovate/tapered end	quartzite
T13B/1-2	ovate	limestone
T13B/1-3	ovate	quartzite
T14B/2-6	ovate	
T19A/1-2	ovate/tapered?	quartzite
T3ØPP/1-3	ovate/tapered	quartzite
T6G/1-15	unclassified	granite
T31B/1-2	unclassified (rect?)	quartzite
T31FF/3-6	unclassified	
T31H/3-2	unclassified	quartzite
T27G/2-2	unclassified (circular?)	quartzite

METATES

CATALOGUE NO.	SHAPE	SUBSTANCE
T2A/3-32	mini basin	granite
T6B/1-11	basin	ves. basalt?
T6B/1-16	basin	calcite
T6C-28	basin-concave flat/footed	volcanic
T6G/1-14	basin	granite/lava
T19A/3-5	basin	quartzite
T19C/1-2	basin	limestone
T25A/1-17	basin	calcite
T27U/1-1	basin	quartzite
T3ØNN/1-1	basin?	ves. basalt?
T3ØUU/2-2	basin	volcanic
T31E/8-15	basin	quartzite
T31E/25-26	basin	quartzite
T33K/3-2	basin	serpentine?
T33O/2-4	basin	ves. basalt
T33K̄K/3-3	basin	limestone
T42A/3-4	basin	granite
T48A/3-1Ø	basin	granite
T6B/1-9	flat/legged	ves. basalt?
T6B/1-1Ø	flat	ves. basalt?
T6C-46	flat-sloped/legged	ves. basalt
T16B/2-12	flat?	calcite
T3ØV/3-1	flat-concave/legged	limestone
T31L/2-1	flat-sloped?	ves. basalt?
T31S/2-1	flat/legged	ves. basalt?
T33L/2-4	flat	ves. basalt
T33O/2-3	flat/footed	ves. basalt?
T43Ā/1-1Ø	flat-sloped/footed	

T6C-22	unclassified	granite?
T6C-24	unclassified	limestone
T6C-27	unclassified	granite
T6G/1-13	unclassified	lava/granite

MINIATURE MORTARS

CATALOGUE NO.	DIMENSIONS	SUBSTANCE
T18H/2-1	3.9x2.2x1.Ø	limestone
T31G/1-5	4.1x2.1x1.7	quartzite?
T31CC/3-2	3.8x1.9x?	limestone

GREEN STONE

CATALOGUE NO.	DESCRIPTION
T33G/2-1	celt?
T25A/1-6	polishing stone reused as a hammerstone?
T12B/1-2, T28A/1-2, T31E/2-16, T31H/4-4, T31H/4-5, T31U/1-1, T31FF/3-7	unclassified some natural

CELTS

CATALOGUE NO.	SUBSTANCE
T6G/1-3	greenstone/ reused
T9C/1-4	greenstone?
T17A/3-6	flint
T27R/2-6	greenstone
T28B/1-8	greenstone
T36A/3-1	greenstone
T48/3-6	slate?

POLISHING STONES (?)

CATALOGUE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SUBSTANCE
T1D/1-1	disc shaped, 1 smooth surf	cr quartzite
T9E/3-1	elongated, oval X sect	
T9E/3-2	elongated, oval X sect	
T13A/14-1	elongated	
T13B/1-1Ø	frags, squared & polished	
T25A/1-8	elongated, oval X sect	
T31R/1-5	small polished pebble	limestone
T31R/2-6	elongated, oval X sect	
T32A/4-3	pebble	limestone
T33O/4-11	frag, rounded polished surf	
T35A/1-1	1/4 of a disc	quartzite
T31M/1-5	triangular	pumice

BARK BEATERS

CATALOGUE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SUBSTANCE
T6B/1-7	3/4 groove, 2 sides scored	quartzite
T24U/3-4	3/4 groove, 1 side scored	quartzite

T27J/2-1	frag with 3 incised lines	
T30O/2-1	3/4 groove?, 2 sides scored	quartzite

POT LIDS (?)

CATALOGUE NO.	DIMENSIONS	SUBSTANCE
T1D/1-2	10.4x10.3x4.6	limestone
T30QQ/1-1	12.2x12.5	limestone
T43G/1-5	8.2x 6.7	granite?
T14B/2-9	13.8x14.0x6.0	limestone
T9A/2-2	12.3x10.1x5.5	
T1G/3-7	9.3x 6.0x2.6	limestone
T2A/2-14	6.8x 7.3x3.0	quartzite?
T14A/5-1	7.6x 5.6x2.0	
T30Y/1-1	7.3x 7.3x2.8	limestone
T30QQ/1-2	12.7x12.7x2.5	limestone

MIRROR BACKS

CATALOGUE NO.	DIMENSIONS (D x Th)	SUBSTANCE
T1G/26-14		shale
T9I/1-1	square: 4.3x3.5x0.7	shale
T28A/1-3	circular: x0.3	slate
T30K/1-1	circular: 7.0x0.3	shale
T31Q/1-1	circular?: x0.3	shale
T31R/2-7	circular: x0.35	shale

HAMMERSTONES/POUNDERS (?)

CATALOGUE NO.	SHAPE	SUBSTANCE
T7A/2-14	discoidal	flint
T31C/1-2	discoidal	flint
T1F/2-1	discoidal	quartzite?
T6C/3-12	discoidal	quartzite
T7A/7-6	discoidal	
P19A/2-4	discoidal	quartzite
T31GG/2-1	discoidal	quartzite
T31LL/3-1	discoidal	quartzite

MAULS

CATALOGUE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SUBSTANCE
T7B/1-2		limestone
T17B/2-3		quartzite
T33H/1-7	grooved	quartzite
T6G/1-2	spherical-no clear use	quartzite

MISCELLANEOUS STONE ARTIFACTS

CATALOGUE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SUBSTANCE
T2A/10-19a,b,c	stone spindle whorls	
T12B/6-19	beads	stone?
T13B/5-35	sphere or pellet	
T6B/1-12	saw? mirror back?	slate
T6B/1-8	stone w. natural or drilled holes	

T6C-29	grooved honing stone?	limestone
T17B/3-4	spindle whorl	limestone
T24O/2-1	disc	flint
T30X̄/3-2	ovoid stone w. incision	
T33K/2-7	figurine frag-frog head	
T43A/1-14	notched "net sinker"	

UNCLASSIFIED GROUND STONE (includes concretions, problematic stones, etc.)
T2A/6-10, T6A/5-18, T6A/5-39, T7B/3-5, T9A/2-4, T14A/1-10, T30RR/1-2a,b, T31B/1-6, T31G/2-6, T31H/8-3, T32A/4-5, T42A/1-7, T43G/1-6, T44E/1-2, T45A/7-3

Jadeite

BEADS (Unless otherwise noted): T1C/9-16 (Bu. T1C-1), T1C/9-26 (Bu. T1C-1), T1C/10-7 (Ca. T1C-3), T1G/26-23 (Bu. T1G-2), T3D/4-3 (Bu. T3D-1), T7B/6-25 (Bu. T7B-1), T7B/6-28 (Bu. T7B-1), T7B/6-30 (Bu. T7B-1 inlays in shell), T7B/6-26 & 35 (Bu. T7B-1 tooth inlay), T12B/6-2 (Bu. T12B-1), T12B/6-3 (Bu. T12B-1), T12B/6-6 (Bu. T12B-1 raw jade), T12B/6-18 (Bu. T12B-1 inlay in shell), T12B/6-19 (Bu. T12B-1 may be other stone or shell), T16B/7-2 (Bu. T16B-1), T16B/7-13 (Bu. T16B-1), T27R/4-4 (Bu. T27R-1 (inlay).

CHIPPED STONE

Flint

BIFACE OVATES: These iclude choppers and celts (see Willey 1978:105-108): T1A/1-2, T1B/4-2, T1B/15-1, T1C/1-8, T1G/1-1, T6A/4-19, T6A/4-22, T6A/4-26, T6A/4-27, T6A/5-3, T6A/5-4, T6A/5-5, T6A/5-6, T6A/5-7, T6A/5-8, T6A/5-9, T6A/5-10, T6A/5-11, T6A/5-14, T6A/5-15, T6A/5-16, T6A/5-17, T6A/5-20, T6A/6-12, T6A/6-13, T6F/1-2, T6F/1-3, T6F/1-4, T6F/1-5, T6F/1-6, T6F/1-7, T6G/1-4, T6G/1-5, T6G/1-6, T6G/1-16, T6G/1-17, T6G/1-18, T6G/1-19, T6G/1-20, T6G/1-21, T6G/1-53, T7A/2-15, T7B/2-3, T8A/1-2, T8B/4-3, T9E/2-4, T9G/1-2, T9I/3-3, T10C/4-3, T13B/1-13, T13B/1-26, T13B/3-22, T13B/4-4, T15A/1-3a & b, T24U/2-3, T22A/1-7, T24A/1-1, T23D/2-1, T25A/1-9, T25A/1-11, T25A/1-12, T25A/1-13, T25A/1-14, T25A/1-15, T25A/1-16, T25E/1-2, T25F/1-2, T25G/1-1, T27B/2-1, T27C/1-3, T27E/1-4, T27G/1-3 (Bu.T27G-1), T27G/2-4, T27P/3-4, T27Q/1-1, T28A/1-1, T30LL/1-2, T30QQ/3-3, T31E/6-37, T31E/7-36, T31E/12-17, T31G/2-7, T31N/2-5, T31P/2-1, T31R/2-8, T31BB/3-3, T31HH/2-2, T34B/2-2, T34C/1-5, T34C/1-6, T34C/3-7, T35A/1-2.

CHOPPERS/CELTS: T1F/1-9, T6G/1-52, T6G/1-55, T45A/1-2, T45A/7-4, T47A/1-1, T49A/1-1, T49A/2-2.

BIFACE ELONGATES: Includes bipointed knives (see Willey 1978: 112-113): T6G/1-7, T6G/1-8, T24D/1-1, T25A/1-10, T25F/1-1, T27G/1-5 (Bu.T27G-1), T27Q/2-2, T30M/2-1, T30NN/3-2, T30OO/3-1, T30UU/3-1, T31E/16-27, T31R/2-9, T31U/2-3, T34C/1-8.

BLADES-BIFACES: T6G/1-9, T6G/1-10, T7A/2-11, T18D/1-2, T31E/4-18, T31V/3-1, T34A/2-2, T34D/1-2, T36B/2-2.

BLADES-UNIFACIAL: T12B/5-3, T14A/1-12, T14B/4-13, T17A/3-17, T27E/1-10, T31C/1-4, T44A/1-2.

PROJECTILE POINTS (TAPERED END): T6F/1-8, T6A/1-35, T7A/1-9, T17A/2-7, T17A/2-12, T27Q/1-3, T34A/2-1.

PROJECTILE POINTS (MINIATURE, NOTCHED): T31E/16-31, T44B/1-1.

CORES: T6A/5-23, T6A/5-24, T6A/5-25, T6C/3-11, T9C/1-1, T9C/2-3, T9D/3-4a,b, T9D/4-5 a,b, T9G/1-1, T9I/4-2, T20A/2-9, T27B/2-3, T31V/3-2, T31GG/4-4, T34C/1-9, T34C/1-10.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS: T6B/1-13 gouge or chisel, T31E/23-23 scraper, T48A/3-8 chopper-cleaver.

UNCLASSIFIED TOOLS: T15A/1-3a, T27G/2-6, T31E/13-67, T33E/2-1, T33K/3-4, T34B/2-3, T45A/7-5.

FLAKES/CHIPS: T1A/1-5 a to e, T1A/1-6 a to h, T1A/1-7 a to e, T1A/1-8 a to j, T1A/1-9 a to e, T1A/1-10 a to e, T1A/1-11 a to f, T1A/1-12 a to h, T1A/1-13 a to h, T1A/1-14 a to f, T1A/1-15 a to i, T1A/1-16 a to g, T1A/1-17 a to c, T1A/1-18 a to d, T1A/1-19 a to d, T1A/1-20 a to h, T1A/1-21 a to f, T1A/1-22 a to e, T1A/1-23 a to f, T1A/1-24 a to h, T1A/1-25 a to h, T1A/1-26 a to h, T1A/1-27 a to d, T1A/1-28 a to h, T1A/1-29 a to h, T1A/1-30 a to c, T1B/4-8, T1B/7-9 a to c, T1B/14-b a to g, T1B/14-5 a to c, T1B/14-6 a to g, T1B/14-7 a, b, T1C/1-?, T1C/4-54, T1F/3-5 a,b (Ca.T1F-1), T1F/3-8 (Ca.T1F-1), T1F/3-14 a to d (Ca.T1F-1), T1F/3-15 a to d (Ca.T1F-1), T1I/1-1,T1I/1-2, T1I/1-3, T1I/1-4, T1I/1-5, T1I/1-6, T1I/1-7, T2A/3-33, T2A/7-34, T2A/8-35 a to e (Bu.T2A-1), T3B/1-2, T3B/1-3, T3D/1-3, T5A/1-1a to d, T5A/1-3 a to h, T6A/1-46 a to h, T6A/1-48 a,b, T6A/4-50 a,b, T6A/5-37,

T6A/5-38, T6A/5-41 a to d, T6A/5-42 a to e, T6A/5-43 a to f, T6A/5-45, T6A/5-52 a to e, T6A/5-53 a to h, T6A/5-54 a to i, T6A/5-55 a to h, T6A/5-56 a to g, T6A/7-51 a to e, T6B/1-19, T6C-25, T6C-26, T6C-31, T6C-32, T6C-33a,b,c, T6C-34 a to d, T6C-35 a,b, T6C-36 a,b,c, T6C-37 a to d, T6C-38 a to h, T6C-39 a to d, T6C-4Ø a,b, T6C-41 a to g, T6C-42, T6C-43 a to f, T6C-44 a to f, T6C-47 a to c, T6C/3-65 a to f, T6E/1-1 a to f, T6F/1-1Ø a to g, T6G/1-22, T6G/1-23, T6G/1-24, T6G/1-25, T6G/1-26, TT6G/1-27, T6G/1-28, T6G/1-29, T6G/1-3Ø, T6G/1-31, T6G/1-32, T6G/1-33, T6G/1-34, T6G/1-35, T6G/1-36, T6G/1-37, T6G/1-38, T6G/1-39, T6G/1-4Ø, T6G/1-41, T6G/1-42, T6G/1-43, T6G/1-44, T6G/1-45, T6G/1-46, T6G/1-47, T6G/1-48, T6G/1-49, T6G/1-51, T6G/1-5Ø, T6G/1-51, T6G/1-54, T6G/1-56, T6G/1-57, T6G/1-59, T6G/1-6Ø, T7B/7-43 (Bu. T7B-3), T7B/9-47 (Bu. T7B-4), T8A/2-13, T9A/1-13, T9C/1-1Ø, T9C/2-7, T9D/1-8, T9D/3-12, T9D/4-13a,b, T9D/6-9, T9F/2-5 a,b, T9F/3-6 (Bu. T9F-1), T9H/4-4 (Bu.T9H-1), T9I/1-7 (Bu.T9I-1), T9I/2-8 a,b, T9I/3-9 a,b, T9N/2-8, T13A/3-3, T1ØB/1-4, T1ØC/1-5, T13A/8?, T13A/1Ø-21, T13A/14-2Ø, T13A/14-22a,b, T13B/1-41 a to e, T13B/1-45 a to j, T13B/1-48 a to i, T13B/1-55 a to j, T13B/1-56 a to n, T13B/1-63 a to n, T13B/1-66, T13B/2-42, T13B/2-46 a to h, T13B/2-49 a to g, T13B/2-57 a to d, T13B/3-43 a,b,c, T13B/3-47 a to h, T13B/3-5Ø a to g, T13B/3-51 a to f, T13B/3-58 a to g, T13B/3-59 a to h, T13B/3-6Ø a to j, T13B/3-64 a to h, T13B/4-52 a to k, T13B/5-65 a to d, T13B/6-53 a,b, T13B/7-61 a to g, T13B/8-44, T13B/8-54 a to e, T13B/8-62 a to h, T14A/1-14, T14A/1-16, T14A/2-15, T15B/1-1, T17A/1-25, T17A/2-15, T17A/3-26, T17A/6-27, T17A/14-14, T17B/1-1Ø a to d, T17B/2-11 a,b, T17C/2-3, T19B/2-1, T2ØA/2-8, T2ØA/2-6, T2ØA/2-7, T2ØA/2-1, T19B/2-2, T2ØA/2-1Ø, T2ØA/2-11, T2ØA/2-12, T2ØA/2-13, T2ØA/2-15, T2ØA/2-16, T2ØA/2-17, T22A/1-14, T23B/2-1Ø a,b, T23B/4-11, T24D/1-2 a,b, T24E/1-5, T24T/2-2 a to h, T25A/1-19 a to e, T25D/2-2 a,b, T25F/1-3, T25F/1-4, T25G/1-7 a,b,c, T33H/11-3Ø, T27A/1-6, T27B/1-4 a,b,c, T27B/2-6 a to c, T27C/1-5 a to d, T27C/2-6, T27D/2-1, T27E/1-9 a,b, T27K/2-2, T27P3-5, T29A/3-1, T3ØM/2-2 a,b, T3ØX/1-5, T3ØLL/2-5, T3ØOO/1-2, T3ØPP/1-1Ø, T3ØPP/3-8 (Bu.T3ØPP-1), T3ØPP/3-9 (Bu.T3ØPP-1), T3ØPP/3-11 a to c (Bu.T3ØPP-1), T3ØQQ/3-6, T3ØQQ/2-4, T3ØRR/2-1, T3ØSS/1-1, T31C/1-7, T31E/2-65, T31E/6-66, T31E/19-68, T31E/23-69, T31G/2-4, T31H/3-27 a,b, T31H/14-13, T31L/2-5 a,b, T31Q/2-2, T31S/1-8, T31U/2-8, T31FF/3-18 a,b, T31GG/1-7,

T31MM/1-5, T32A/2-18 a to c, T32A/3-19, T32A/4-2Ø a to c, T32A/7-21 a to c, T32B/2-15 a,b,c, T32B/2-18 a to d, T32B/3-16 a to c, T32B/5-17 a,b, T32C/1-3, T32C/2-2 a to e, T32C/2-4 a,b, T32D/2-6 a,b, T32D/5-7, T32D/7-1, T32D/7-8 a to d, T32E/1-4, T32E/5-5, T33A/4-1 a,b, T33I/1-13, T33J/3-1, T33K/3-15, T34A/2-5, T34B/2-9 a to c, T34B/4-1Ø, T34C/1-17 a,b, T34C/3-18 a to g, T34C/3-19 a,b, T36B/2-5, T36C/1-1, T41B/2-1, T41A/3-1, T42A/1-5 a,b, T42A/2-1 a to f, T43A/1-1 a,b, T43A/1-12 a,b,c, T43A/2-21, T43A/3-17, T43G/1-4, T43G/4-11, T44A/1-3, T44B/1-2, T44C/1-2, T44C/1-3 a,b, T44C/1-4, T44C/1-5 a,b,c, T44C/1-6 a,b,c, T44C/1-7 a,b,c, T46A/1-1, T46B/1-1, T48A/1-1, T48A/3-3 a to e, T5ØC/1-1 a,b,c.

Obsidian

CATALOGUE NUMBER	OBJECTS
T1C/1-10a,b,c	3 blade frags
T1C/7-36	1 blade (see Ca.T1C-1)
T1F/1-16	1 blade frag
T1F/2-13 a to e	4 blade frags
T1G/1-2 a,b	2 blade frags
T1G/2-4a to d	4 blade frags
T1G/3-6 a,b	2 blade frags
T1G/9-18	1 blade frag
T1G/19-28	1 blade frag
T2A/1-9	1 blade frag
T2A/8-2	1 blade (see Bu.T2A-1)
T3C/1-2 a to e	5 blade frags
T3C/4-3	1 blade frag
T5A/1-2	1 blade frag
T5B/1-6 a to d	2 blades; 2 miscellaneous
T6A/5-57	1 blade frag
T6A/7-49 a,b	2 blade frags
T6B/1-1	1 blade frag
T6B/1-20	1 blade frag
T6C-45	1 blade frag
T6C/2-64 a,b	2 blade frags
T6C/3-63 a,b	2 blade frags
T6F/1-9 a to g	5 blade frags, 1 scraper, 1 misc.
T6G/1-58	1 blade frag
T7A/1-24	1 blade frag
T7A/2-10 a to w	21 blade frags, 1 scraper, 1 misc.
T7A/2-21 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T7A/6-25	1 blade frag
T7B/2-4 a,b	2 blade frags
T7B/2-41	1 blade frag
T7B/3-6 a,b	2 blade frags
T7C/4-3 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T7C/4-3 a,b,c	3 miscellaneous
T7B/5-42	1 blade (see Bu.T7B-2)
T7B/6-30	1 inlay (see Bu.T7B-1)
T7B/7-43	1 blade (see Bu.T7B-3)
T8A/3-13 a,b,c	3 blade fragments
T8A/2-6 a,b	2 blade fragments
T8B/3-13	1 blade fragment
T9A/2-14	1 blade fragment
T9C/1-9 a,b	2 blade frags
T9C/2-8	1 misc. (scraper?)
T9D/3-11 a to d	3 blade frags, 1 misc.
T9D/6-10 a,b	2 blade frags, 1 core
T9E/1-9 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T9E/2-8	1 blade frag
T9E/3-7 a to d	4 blade frags
T9F/2-3 a to d	3 blade frags, 1 core
T9F/3-4 a to d	4 blade frags (see Bu.T9F-3)

CATALOGUE NUMBER	OBJECTS
T9G/1-6	1 blade frag
T9G/2-5 a,b	2 blade frags
T9I/1-5 a,b,c	3 blade frags(see Bu.T8I-1)
T9I/2-6 a,b,c	2 blade frags, 1 misc.
T9I/2-6 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T9I/3-10 a,b	2 blade frags
T9K/1-1	1 misc.
T9L/1-5	1 blade frag
T9L/2-6 a,b	2 blade frags
T9L/3-4	1 chip (see Bu. T9L-1)
T9N/1-9	1 blade frag
T9V/1-3	1 blade frag
T10B/1-1	1 blade frag
T10B/1-2	1 misc.
T10B/10-3	1 blade frag
T10C/1-6	1 blade frag
T10C/3-4 a to d	4 blade frags
T11A/1-1 a to e	5 blade frags
T11B/1-1	1 blade reworked into a disc
T11B/1-2 a to f	6 blade frags
T12B/1-29 a,b	2 blade frags
T13A/1-8 a to i	9 blade frags
T13A/1-9	1 core frag
T13A/2-3	1 blade frag
T13A/6-4	1 blade frag
T13A/14-2 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T13B/1-11 a to ee	28 blade frags, 1 core frag, 3 misc.
T13B/1-12	1 misc.
T13/1-25 a to r	18 blade frags
T13B/1-27	1 core frag
T13B/1-40	1 blade frag
T13B/2-9 a to h	7 blade frags, 1 misc.
T13B/3-23 a,b	2 blade frags
T13B/4-5 a to s	19 blade frags
T13B/5-32	1 blade frag
T13B/6-7	1 disc
T13C/2-2 a,b	2 blade frags
T13C/3-3	1 blade frag
T14A/1-6 a to p	17 blade frags
T14A/1-11	1 blade frag
T14A/2-3 a to d	3 blade frags, 1 misc.
T14A/2-4	1 core
T14A/6-13	1 blade frag
T14B/2-7	1 blade frag
T14B/3-2	1 blade frag
T14B/4-1 a, b	1 blade frag, 1 reworked into a disc
T15A/1-2 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T16B/6-14 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T16B/6-14	1 blade frag

CATALOGUE NUMBER	OBJECTS
T16B/7-5	1 blade? (see Bu. T16B-1)
T17A/1-8	1 blade frag
T17A/1-13	1 blade frag
T17A/1-18 a to y	22 blade frags, 1 scraper?, 2 misc.
T17A/3-20 a,b	2 blade frags
T17A/4-21 a to g	8 blade frags
T17A/6-24 a to e	5 blade frags
T17A/9-19 a to e	5 blade frags
T17A/11-22 a,b	2 blade frags
T17A/14-23 a to c	3 blade frags
T17B/1-9 a to g	6 blade frags, 1 misc.
T17B/4-7	1 misc.
T17B/6-8 a,b	2 blade frags
T17C/2-2	1 blade frag
T18A/2-5	1 blade frag
T18A/1-4	1 blade frag
T18B/1-11	1 blade frag
T18B/2-8 a to g	7 blade frags
T18B/3-10	1 blade frag
T18B/4-9	1 blade frag
T18C/2-2	1 blade frag
T18E/1-1	1 scraper
T18E/1-2	1 core
T18G/1-2	1 blade frag
T18H/1-2 a to g	6 blade frags, 1 misc.
T19A/1-7 a to d	3 blade frags, 1 misc.
T20A/2-14	1 misc. chip
T22A/1-13 a to e	4 blade frags
T22A/2-15	1 blade frag
T22B/1-1	1 blade frag
T23A/1-1 a,b	2 blade frags
T23B/1-1 a,b	2 blade frags
T23D/2-2 a,b	2 blade frags
T24E/1-2	1 misc.
T24E/ -1	1 blade frag
T24C/1-1 a,b	2 blade frags
T24E/1-4	1 blade frag
T24E/1-3	1 blade frag
T24P/2-1	1 blade frag
T24F/1-1	1 misc.
T24R/2-1 a,b	2 blade frags
T24U/1-5 a,b	1 blade, 1 core
T24V/1-1	1 blade frag
T24Y/1-3 a to d	1 scraper, 3 blade frags
T25D/2-1 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T25C/1-1	1 blade frag
T25G/1-2 a to g	7 blade frags
T26A/1-18	1 blade frag
T33H/1-29 a to f	1 misc, 5 blades and frags

CATALOGUE NUMBER	OBJECTS
T33H/2-28 a to f	5 blade frags, 1 misc
T27A/1-5 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T27B/1-5 a,b	2 blade frags
T27E/1-8	1 blade frag
T27F/2-1	1 blade frag
T27G/1-8 a to e	5 blade frags (see Bu.T27G-1?)
T27K/1-1	1 blade frag
T27K/1-3	1 blade frag
T27P/1-7 a to d	3 blade frags
T27R/4-8 a to l	12 blades? (see Bu.T27R-1)
T27T/1-1	1 blade frag
T27V/2-1	1 blade frag
T27W/2-8	1 core
T27W/7-8 a,b	1 blade, 1 misc
T27W/8-10	1 blade? (see Bu. T27W-1)
T27W/10-11	1 blade frag
T27X/1-1	1 blade frag
T27Y/3-1	1 scraper
T28B/1-17 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T30B/1-1 a,b	2 blade frags
T30B/1-3	1 scraper
T30D/2-1	1 blade frag
T30H/1-1	1 blade frag
T30K/1-3	1 blade frag
T30Ø/2-1 a,b	2 blade frags
T30R/1-1 a to d	4 blade frags
T30X/1-4 a,b	2 blade frags
T30X/2-3	1 blade frag
T30X/3-1	1 blade frag
T30CC/1-1 a,b	2 blade frags
T30GG/1-2 a to f	5 blade frags, 1 misc
T30II/1-1 a,b	1 blade frag, 1 core
T30LL/1-4	1 blade frag
T30LL/2-3 a to f	6 blade frags
T30NN/1-4 a,b,c	2 blade frags, 1 misc
T30QQ/1-5 a to d	3 blade frags, 1 core
T30RR/1-3 a,b	2 blade frags
T30SS/1-2 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T30TT/1-1	1 point frag
T30TT/1-2 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T31A/1-4	1 blade frag
T31A/2-2	1 point
T31A/2-3	1 unclassified retouched frag
T31B/1-9	1 blade frag
T31B/2-8 a,b	2 blade frags
T31C/1-5 a to l	12 blade frags
T31C/2-6 a,b	2 blade frags
T31E/2-57 a to e	3 blade frags, 1 core, 1 misc.
T31E/4-73	1 blade frag

CATALOGUE NUMBER	OBJECTS
T31E/6-19	1 notched point
T31E/5-61	1 blade frag
T31E/6-59 a to f	5 blade frags, 1 misc.
T31E/7-70	1 blade frag
T31E/9-62	1 blade frag
T31E/10-71	1 blade frag
T31E/12-63	1 blade frag
T31E/13-60 a to l	11 blades, 1 misc.
T31E/18-58 a to e	4 blade frags, 1 core
T31E/23-64 a to e	5 blade frags
T31G/1-18	1 blade frag
T31G/2-17 a to e	5 blade frags
T31H/2-26	1 blade frag
T31J/1-2	5 blade frags
T31K/2-5	1 core
T31L/1-4	1 scraper
T31L/2-6	1 blade frag
T31L/3-7	1 blade frag
T31M/1-14	1 blade frag
T31M/3-13	1 blade frag
T31R/1-12 a,b	1 blade frag, 1 scraperr
T31R/2-11 a,b,c	3 scrapers
T31R/2-13 a to e	5 blade frags
T31KS/1-9	2 blade frags
T31S/2-7 a,b	2 blade frags
T31T/1-7 a to d	3 blade frags, 1 core
T31T/2-8 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T31T/3-6 a,b	1 blade frag, 1 scraper
T31U/1-7 a to d	3 blade frags, 1 misc.
T31U/2-6 a,b	1 blade frag, 1 scraper
T31V/1-3	1 scraper
T31V/2-5	1 blade frag
T31V/3-6	1 blade frag
T31Z/2-3 a to f	6 blade frags
T31AA/2-1	1 misc.
T31BB/2-5	1 scraper
T31CC/1-4	1 blade frag
T31CC/2-3	1 scraper
T31EE/2-1 a,b	2 blade frags
T31FF/1-16 a,b	2 blade frags
T31FF/2-17	1 blade frag
T31GG/1-6 a to c	3 blade frags
T31GG/2-5 a to d	1 core, 3 blade frags
T31JJ/1-5	1 blade frag
T31KK/2-2	1 blade frag
T31LL/3-3	1 core
T31MM/1-4	1 misc.
T32A/2-16	1 blade frag
T32A/6-17 a to d	4 blade frags

CATALOGUE NUMBER	OBJECTS
T32B/2-12	1 scraper
T32B/5-13 a to d	4 blade frags
T32B/8-14 a to c	3 blade frags
T34B/1-7 a,b	1 blade frag, 1 misc.
T34B/2-8	1 misc.
T34C/2-16 a to m	12 blade frags, 1 misc.
T34D/1-7 a to d	4 blade frags
T34kD/2-8 a,b,c	3 blade frags
T45A/7-6 a,b	2 blade frags
T47A/2-2 a to d	4 blades
T48A/3-4 a,b,c	2 blades, 1 chip
T32C/1-1 a,b	1 blade frag, 1 unworked piece
T32E/5-3	1 blade frag
T33A/1-2	1 blade frag
T33C/2-1	1 blade frag
T33D/3-2 a,b	2 blade frags
T33F/1-7	1 blade frag
T33F/3-8	1 blade frag
T33F/4-6 a,b	2 blade frags
T33G/1-16 a to c	2 blade frags, 1 core
T33I/2-11 a,b	1 blade frag, 1 scraper
T33I/3-12 a to f	4 blade frags, 2 misc
T33K/1-13 a,b	2 blade frags
T33K/2-4 a to d	4 blade frags
T33K/3-5	1 blade frag
T33K/3-12 a to h	6 blade frags, 1 scraper, 1 misc.
T33L/1-5	1 core
T33N/2-3 a,b	2 blade frags
T33O/2-18 a to h	4 blade frags, 2 scrapers
T33$\overline{O}$/4-19	1 blade frag
T34$\overline{A}$/1-4	1 blade frag
T34A/2-3	1 point
T34A/2-6 a,b	2 blade frags
T35A/1-3	1 blade frag
T35F/2-1	1 blade frag
T36A/3-3 a to j	9 blade frags, 1 core
T36A/4-2	1 point
T36A/4-4 a to c	3 blade frags
T36B/2-6	1 blade frag
T36B/3-4 a,b	2 blade frags
T36B/4-7	1 blade frag
T41A/3-2	1 blade frag
T42A/1-6	1 blade frags
T42A/2-2	1 blade frag
T43A/1-2 a to f	6 blade frags
T43A/1-11 a to g	5 blade frags, 2 chips
T43A/1-23	1 blade frag
T43C/1-2	1 blade frag
T43E/1-3	1 blade frag

CATALOGUE NUMBER	OBJECTS
T43G/1-1 a to d	4 blade frags
T43G/1-7 a to g	6 blade frags, 1 core
T43G/2-10	1 blade frag
T44C/1-1 a,b	2 blade frags
TM/2-1	1 blade frag

OTHER STONE ARTIFACTS

QUARTZ CRYSTALS: T8A/2-4, T13A/1-11, T14A/1-7a & b, T27R/4-7 (Bu. T27R-1).

SPECULAR HEMATITE: T3B/4-2 (Bu. T3D-1 flakes), T12B/6-8 (Bu. T12B-1 rock).

BONE: NON-HUMAN BURIAL

CARVED BONE: T7A/10-26 (Bu. T7A-2 long tubular bead with incision), T7A/10-27a to e (Bu. T7A-2 contains incised glyphic text), T27W/6-2 (rasper), T32A/4-4 (cut bone), T33H/1-9 (rasper), T42A/1-8 a to c (cut and painted bone), (see also T33H/1-11 below for rasper).

FAUNAL and other NON-BURIAL BONE: T1F/3-3 (Ca. T1F-1), T12B/6-5 (Bu. T12B-1 bees), T27G/1-9 (Bu. T27G-1 tortoise), T1I/1-10, T1I/1-11, T1I/1-12, T7A/2-16, T7A/2-24, T9D/3-7, T9E/2-5, T9F/1-2, T9P/3-2, T9V/1-2 (tortoise), T13A/1-19 (tortoise), T13B/1-18, T13B/1-29, T13B/2-21, T13B/4-6, T13B/5-33, T14A/1-8 (scapula), T14B/1-12 (tortoise), T15C/1-1, T17A/4-16 (deer antler), T17B/6-6 (tortoise), T17C/2-1, T18B/1-3, T18B/2-5, T18B/3-4, T20A/2-4 (carpal?), T20/2-5 (tortoise), T20A/2-3 (horse tooth), T22A/1-8, T23B/1-8, T23C/1-2 a & b (skull frag. And phalange), T24T/2-1, T27B/1-2, T27C/1-4 (tortoise), T27E/1-5, T27G/1-7 (tortoise), T27G/1-9 (tortoise?), T27N/2-3, T30K/1-2, T31B/1-3, T31B/1-5, T31C/1-3, T31E/4-22, T31G/2-18, T31H/4-7 (scapula), T31H/6-6 (long bone), T31K/2-3, T31L/2-2 (burned), T31M/1-6 (jaguar or Puma tooth), T31U/2-4, T31FF/2-13 (Feline canine and long bone frags), T31FF/3-8 (long bone frags), T33D/1-1, T33F/1-5, T33F/2-3 (1 incisor and skull frags), T33F/3-1 (human ? Pelvis frags), T33F/4-2, T33H/2 & 4 (human and animal?), T33H/1-11 (Human bone - includes 1 rasper and animal bone frags), T33H/1-21 (burnt), T33H/2-12 (assorted human? And animal bone frags), T33H/3-14 (skull frags), T33H/4-13 (long bone frag.), T33H/6-8 (long bone frags and 1 vertebrae), T33I/2-5, T33I/3-6, T33L/1-2 (Puma or Jaguar canine), T33O/1-9 (tooth), T33O/2-7 (partial animal skeleton), T33 /2-12, T34C/2-13, T34D/1-4, T42A/1-9 a to e, T42A/1-10 a to e, T43A/1-4 a and b, T43A/1-5 a to c, T43A/1-6 a to e, T43A/1-7 a to e, T43A/1-8 a to g, T43A/1-9 a to d, T43A/1-15 a & b, T43A/1-18, T43A/1-20, T43A/3-16 a

to d, T43G/1-8, T43G/1-12 (tortoise), T43G/1-14.

STING-RAY SPINE: T1C/9-17 (Bu. T1C-1), T12B/6-7 (Bu. T12B-1).

SHELL

MODIFIED SHELL (Primarily beads/pendants): T1F/3-12 (Ca. T1F-1), T1G/26-15 (Bu T1G-2), T5B/3-3 (Bu. T5B-1), T7A/10-4 (Bu. T7A-2), T7B/5-16 a & b (Bu. T7B-2), T7B/6-27 (Bu. T7B-1), T7B/6-29 (Bu. T7B-1), T7B/6-30 (Bu. T7B-1), T7B/6-31 (Bu. T7B-1), T7B/6-32 (Bu. T7B-1), T12B/6-4 (Bu. T12B-1), T12B/6-9 (Bu. T12B-1), T12B/6-18 (Bu. T12B-1), T12B/6-19 (Bu. T12B-1 shell, jadeite or stone beads), T12B-20 (Bu. T12B-1 whole drilled shell), T16B/7-3 (Bu T16B-1 bead), T27R/4-4 (Bu. T27R-1), T27R/4-9 (Bu. T27R-1), T31FF/4-11 (Bu. T31FF-1), T6C/3-9 (tinkler?), T10C/1-2 (tubular bead), T13B/3-36 (tinkler?), T13B/5-34 (pendant), T15A/1-1 (tinkler?), T32B/6-2 (tinkler?).

UNMODIFIED SHELL: T1C/7-34 (Ca. T1C-1), T1C/7-35 (Ca. T1C-1), T1C/8-38 (Ca. T1C-2), T7B/6-34 (Bu. T7B-1), T7B/7-44 (Bu. T7B-3), T9H/4-3 (Bu T9H-1), T27R/4-3 (Bu. T27R-1), T1I/1-13, T7A/2-22a & b, T7B/3-13, kT9C/2-5, T9D/4-6, T9H/4-3, T13B/3-37, T14A/1-9, T18C/2-1 (strombus), T20A/2-2, T25G/1-4, T27C/2-1, T30S/2-1, T31E/4-12 (ostrea), T31E/4-13 (ostrea lurida), T31E/4-14 (ostrea lurida), T31E/23-30a & b, T31J/1-1, T33I/2-4, T33I/3-3, T33O/2-2 (ostrea), T34C/2-4 (oyster), T34C/2-3 (ostrea lurida), T34C/2-2 (ostrea), T34D/2-1 (strombus), T43A/1-3 a to c, T43G/2-9 a & b (Pomacea), T44A/1-1.

METAL ARTIFACTS

METAL ARTIFACTS: T9E/1-3 (Axe), T13A/1-6 (knife blade), T13B/1-31 (cutting edge), T28B/1-9 (unclassified), T31H/2-10 (handle), T31T/1-2 (unclassified), T31FF/1-9 (unclassified), T34D/1-6 (unclassified).

OTHER SAMPLES

COPAL: T13A/1-5.

PLASTER: T7B/9-46 (Bu. T7B-4), T1I/1-8, T1I/1-9, T6C/1-19, T6C/2-20, T6C/3-21, T9C/2-6, T17B/2-12 a & b, T32B/4-1 (modeled and painted), T35C/2-1.

CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

CERAMIC DISCS: T1C/3-3, T2A/2-12, T6C/1-95, T9L/1-1, T9V/1-1, T14B/2-5, T17A/3-4, T27P/1-3, T30B/2-2, T30NN/2-3, T31N/3-2 (also incised), T31N/3-3, T31BB/1-4, T32A/4-2, T43A/1-24.

INCOMPLETELY PERFORATED DISCS: T27P/1-2, T31G/2-1, T31H/4-1, T42A/2-3.

PERFORATED DISCS: T5B/2-5, T6G/1-11, T22A/2-1, T28B/1-1, T31N/3-1, T34B/1-5, T46B/1-3, T43B/1-1.

SPINDLE WHORLS: T12C/1-1, T15A/1-4 (a & b), T28B/1-3, T34C/2-1, T34C/2-1, T46B/1-4.

PESTLES: T6A/2-33, T6B/1-5 (punctations on base), T7A/2-12 (scroll handle, punctations at base), T27A/1-1 (punctations on base), T28B/1-2 (punctations on base), T31M/2-2, T31R/1-2, T31FF/1-3. T31HH/1-1 (punctations on base).

NOTCHED SHERDS: T1G/9-19, T3C/1-1, T6B/1-18, T6C/1-16, T6C/3-15 a to c, T9N/1-1, T9N/1-2, T9N/1-3, T9P/1-1, T13B/1-15, T13C/14-1, T24S/1-1, T25A/1-2, T28B/1-10, T28B/1-11, T30KK/1-1, T30LL/1-1, T31E/2-3, T31E/4-1, T31E/4-2, T31E/4-4, T31E/4-5, T31E/5-8, T31E/9-9, T31E/19-24, T31E/23-25, T31E/24-29, T31G/2-2, T31K/2-1, T31T/2-3, T31Z/2-1, T31FF/2-1, T31FF/2-2, T33I/1-1, T43A/1-13, T43A/1-19, T43A/1-22 a & b, T48A/1-2, T48A/3-5, T50B/1-1.

CERAMIC PELLETS: T1C/3-4 a & b, T1C/6-13, T6C/1-96, T9D/5-2, T10C/3-1, T12B/1-27, T12C/1-2, T17A/1-3, T22A/1-4, T27E/1-1, T31E/7-34, T31BB/1-2, T33H/1-2, T34D/1-3, T43E/1-2, T43F/1-1.

CRACK-LACED SHERDS: T1C/1-29, T1C/1-30, T1C/3-32, T1C/4-31, T22A/1-2, T27N/1-1, T27P/2-1, T31MM/2-1.

MISCELLANEOUS CERAMIC ITEMS:

OBJECT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
T17B/6-2	bead
T31FF/2-4	modeled weight?
T2A/5-30	stamp
T18A/2-1	stamp
T31BB/2-1	sherd pendant?
T43G/1-16	clay claw-like pendant
T13B/1-30	incised earspool
T31E/6-33	labret
T13A/1-10	glazed sherd
T15A/1-5	sherd with fragmentary text
T25A/1-3 a & b	incised sherd

T9E/2-6	shaped-incised sherd (gaming piece?)
T23C/1-3	lump of clay
T31G/2-2	lump of clay?
T48A/3-11	lump of clay
T48A/3-7	worked lump of clay
T50B/1-2	worked lump of clay
T13B/1-17	squared sherd
T31K/2-2	squared sherd
T31GG/4-1	worked sherd (semi-circular)
T33I/3-7	maskette (Early Postclassic?)

FIGURINES:

Preclassic Figurines: T19A/1-1 (body frag), T27L/2-1 (face frag), T42A/1-12 (Monkey).

ABBREVIATIONS FOR LATE CLASSIC FIGURINES: UNCL= Unclassified fragment, OWL= Owl Figurine, FIG= Unspecified Figure, FLAG= Flageolet, M WHIS= Whistle Mouth, HEADR= Feather Headress, FAT= Fat Face, B WH= Bird Whistle, WH= Whistle, MKY= Monkey.

Late Classic Figurines

LOT	UNCL	OWL	FIG	FLAG	M WHIS	HEAD	FAT	B WH	MKY
T6A/3-28		1							
T6A/3-29	1								
T6A/3-30	2								
T6A/3-59					1				
T6A/5-61	2								
T6B/1-3,-21	1		1						
T6B/2-2		1							
T6G/1-1,-12	1		1						
T7A/2-23			1						
T7C/4-2				1					
T9P/3-4					1				
T14A/2-5						1			
T15A/1-6				1	3				
T15A/1-7	7	1	7		1		2		
T17A/3-18	1								
T17B/6-5				1					
T24K/3-2	1								
T22A/1-5			1						
T25A/1-1		1							
T25G/1-6			2		1	2			
T26C/1-1									1
T31A/1-1			1						
T31R/2-3,-4	2 WH?								
T31W/2-1	1								
T31Z/2-2								1	
T31KK/2-1					1				
T33H/3-5,-4,-16					1	2			
T41C/1-1	1								

Late Classic Figurines

LOT	UNCL	OWL	FIG	FLAG	M WHIS	HEAD FAT B WH	MKY
T43C/1-1	1						
T43D/1-1			1				
T46B/1-2					1		
T48A/3-12	1						

Early Postclassic Figurines

LOT	DESCRIPTION	POTTERY
T8B/1-1	head?	Augustine?
T8B/4-2	Bird head (red slip)	Augustine?
T9V/3-3	1 limb fragment (red slip)	Augustine
T28B/1-5	Bird	?
T31E/9-7	Flageolet	Augustine
T31H/4-8	Arm	Trapeche?
T31H/4-9	Body	Trapeche?
T31H/4-11	Head and hands	Augustine
T31H/6-12	Body	Augustine
T31N/3-4	Flat head (or-red slip)	not Augustine
T31V/3-4	Limb (pink slip; like mold T34D/1-5)	Trapeche
T33O/2-8	Solid head (red slip)	Augustine
T33Ō/2-6	Body frag.	Augustine?
T33Ō/3-5	Head frag.?	Augustine?
T34B̄/1-4b	Head frag.	Augustine?

Middle Postclassic Figurines

STYLE	OBJECT or LOT	DESCRIPTION
Tulum Style	T15A/1-7j	body (non Pax)
	T18B/1-1	body (?)
	T18G/2-1	head (non Pax)
	T31E/21-21	body (Pax)
	T31T/3-1	body (?)
	T31FF/2-5	head (non Pax)
Round	T6B/1-4	body (Pax)
	T6C-18	base (?)
	T6C/1-7	body (Pax)
	T27A/1-2 (red slip)	body (Pax)
	T28B/2-6	body (Pax)
	T30UU/3-3	body (Pax)
	T31C/1-1 (red slip)	body (Pax)
	T31E/9-11 (red slip)	body (Pax)
	T31E/22-20 (red slip)	body (Pax)
	T31M/2-4	body/arm (?)
	T31M/3-3	animal head? (Pax)
	T31DD/3-1 (red slip)	body (Pax)
	T31FF/2-12 (or-red sl)	body (Pax)
	T31JJ/2-1 (red slip)	body (Pax)
	T31MM/3-2 (red slip)	body (Pax)

	T32B/5-3	body (?)
	T34B/1-4a	body (Pax)
	T33I/1-2	body (non Pax)
	T33M/4-1	arm (Pax ?)
Molds		
	T31CC/2-1	Early Post ?
	T34D/1-5	Early Post ?
	T28B/1-4	Middle Post
	T33FF/1-4	Middle Post

CENSERS

Early Classic (Primarily spike censer fragments but also other modeled pieces): T1B/2-3, T19A/4-8, T1A/1-1, T1A/1-4, T1A/1-31, T1C/1-11 a to d, T1C/4-14, T1C/9-27a and b (Bu. T1C-1), T1C/9-39 (Bu. T1C-1), T1G/2-3, T1G/3-5 a to c, T1G/9-17 a and b, T1G/9-2Ø a to c, T1G/9-22, T1G/19-29, T1G/19-3Ø, T3D/4-4 (Bu. T3D-1),T6A/3-6Ø a to c, T9F/1-7, T12B/1-28, T23A/3-2, T24K/3-2 (Bu. T24K-1).

Late Classic (flanged censer fragments, spike and button fragments plus assorted modeled pieces): T1C/3-1 a to d, T6A/5-58 a to f, T6C-77, T6C-79, T6C-84 a to c, T6C-86 a to c, T6C-87 a to c, T6C/3-91, T6C-92 a & b, T6C/1-51, T6C/1-52, T6C/1-53, T6C/1-54, T6C/1-8Ø, T6C/2-6Ø, T6C/3-68 a to h, T17A/2-11, T31H/4-24, T31R/1-1Ø, T6C-71; Spikes: T6C/73 a & b, T6C-75 a & b, T22A/1-1Ø; Flanges: T1C/4-55, T1C/4-56, T6C-67 a to e, T6C/-69 a to c, T6C-83 a to c, T6C/1-7Ø a & b, T6C/1-74; Buttons: T1F/1-11, T6C-85 a to c, T8A/2-5 a to d.

Postclassic (ladle handle, composite, and effigy): Ladle handle: T6C/1-55 a & b, T9A/2-3, T27N/1-2, T31E/23-54, T31H/4-17, T31M/1-1, T31M/2-1Ø, T31R/2-1, T31JJ/1-4, T33H/2-18, Effigy: T27R/2-1Ø (serpent), T31B/1-4, T33H/4-25, T8A/1-1 a to c, T13B/5-39, T24Y/1-1, T31E/7-55, T31E/9-43; Punctate: T6C-76 a to c, T6C/1-58 a & b, T32/8-4, T46A/1-8, T46A/1-2; Incised: T9N/1-7 (head), T8A/2-23, T28B/1-13, T31D/2-1, T31E/6-72, T31H/4-28, T33I/1-1Ø, T33K/3-1Ø; Composite (fillets): T6C-89 a & b, T6C/1-56, T6C/1-57, T6C/3-61, T6C/3-62, T8B/1-1Ø, T8B/3-11, T9A/1-5, T9A/2-7, T9A/2-8, T9A/2-9, T9L/2-3, T28A/1-2, T28A/1-3, T31E/6-48, T31E/6-5Ø, T31E/23-47, T31G/1-12, T31G/1-14, T31G/2-13, T31G/2-15 a & b, T31H/2-19, T31H/4-2Ø, T31H/4-22, T31H/4-23, T31M/2-8, T31M/2-11 a & b, T31S/1-4 a & b, T31S/1-5 a & b, T31S/2-6, T31FF/3-12, T31HH/2-5, T32A/2-13, T32B/2-7, T32D/3-4 a & b, T32D/5-3, T33E/6-2, T33E/6-3, T33H/1-2Ø a to c, T33H/1-22, T33K/3-9, T33O/2-14, T34B/1-6, T43G/1-17, T43G/1-2Ø, T5ØB/1-3, Composite (buttons): T31E/6-51, T31E/6-51, T31E/23-49, T31S/1-3, T31T/2-4, T31LL/3-2, T31MM/3-3, T32A/2-11, T32A/4-14, T32E/1-1, T33K/3-11,

T34C/1-15, T43A/1-25, T43A/1-25, T43A/1-265, T43G/1-18, T44D/1-2, T46A/1-3, T46A/1-4; Modeled flanges: T6C/1-90, T6C-94 a & b, T28B/2-15; Spikes: T6C/1-50, T6C-93 a to c, T28B/1-14, T31H/4-18, T32A/2-7, T32A/2-10, T32A/2-12, T32A/4-8, T32A/4-9, T32D/4-2, T44A/1-4, T45A/3-9; Spike and Fillet: T6B/1-93d, T32D/4-a and b; Spike and Fillet and Button: T6B/1-89a; Unclassified Modeled (Probably Postclassic): T9N/1-5, T27P/1-6, T28B/1-12, T31E/4-40, T31E/9-44, T31E/12-52, T31E/14-46, T31G/1-3, T32A/4-15, T32D/4-5, T32E/1-2, T33E/6-4, T33H/1-24, T33H/2-17 a & b, T33H/2-19, T33H/2-23, T33H/2-27, T33H/3-26, T33I/1-8, T33I/1-9, T33K/3-8, T33O/2-13, T33O/2-16, T33O/2-17 a & b, T33O/3-15, T43A/1-27, T43G/1-3, T43G/1-13, T43G/1-19, T43G/1-21; Effigy (limbs): T6B/1-18, T6C-66, T6C-72, T6C/2-59, T31E/9-56, T31E/16-45, T31H/4-21, T43E/1-1, T43G/1-2; Possible effigy bodies: T8B/1-6, T8B/2-5, T8B/2-7, T8B/2-8, T8B/2-9, T8H/3-1, T32B/1-6, T32B/1-8, T32B/2-9, T32B/2-11.

Unclassified: T1A/1-3, T1F/1-10, T1F/1-17, T1G/1-31 a & b, T1G/1-32 a & b, T6C-78, T6C-81, T6C/3-88 a to c, T9A/1-10, T9A/1-11, T9A/1-12, T13B/1-28, T13B/1-14, T18B/1-7, T22A/2-11, T22A/2-12, T31B/1-7 a & b, T31E/4-53, T31F/2-2, T31F/3-1, T31G/1-10, T31H/4-16, T31H/4-25, T31L/2-3, T31M/2-9, T31M/2-12, T31U/2-5, T31FF/2-13, T31FF/2-14, T31FF/2-15, T31HH/1-3, T32B/5-10, T32B/8-5, T42A/1-11, T43C/1-3, T46A/1-5, T46A/1-6, T46A/1-7, T46A/1-9, T46B/1-5; Modeled Problematic: T1C/3-2 a to c, T3B/1-1, T6A/2-34, T6A/2-36, T6B/3-17, T8B/4-12, T13B/2-20 a & b, T15A/1-6b, T18D/1-3, T32A/2-1, T34C/2-14; Rims and Bases: T6A/1-40, T6A/1-40, T6C-82 a to d, T22A/1-9, T43G/1-15.

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