

Interpreting Ancient Maya Society Through Neighborhoods:

Investigation of Adjacent Residential Complexes near Caracol's Epicenter: Caracol Archaeological Project Investigations for 2012

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**Interpreting Ancient Maya Society Through Neighborhoods:
Investigation of Adjacent Residential Complexes near Caracol's Epicenter:
Proposed Caracol Archaeological Project Investigations for 2012**

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The 2012 field season of the Caracol Archaeological Project was the initial year of a three-year archaeological sub-program that is attempting to define what an ancient Maya neighborhood looked like over both space and time. The research that is being undertaken from 2012 through 2014 focuses on a section of the site to the east and southeast of the Machete Group (Figures 1 and 2), an elevated plaza group located approximately 500 meters southeast of Caracol's epicentral B Plaza. The research area east of the Machete Terminus consists of residential groups that are located on an elevated plateau that is surrounded on all sides by terraced agricultural fields. The Machete Group itself is directly connected to the epicenter by means of its own causeway and was probably associated with Stela 17 and Altar 10 (both monuments date to A.D. 849). The eastern building in the Machete Group was excavated in 1986 and produced a number of burials and caches (A. Chase and D. Chase 1987:43), including a re-entered tomb that had originally been consecrated in A.D. 614 (D. Chase and A. Chase 2003b). Because settlement mapping rapidly moved beyond this causeway terminus, little other research was carried out in this part of the site. With the exception of the single excavation in the Machete Group in 1986, further research did not take place in the part of the site selected for excavation until 2012. During the 2012 field season, five residential groups in this portion of the site were investigated. These investigations built on previous research that has been conducted on the variation that exists within the residential settlement of Caracol.

The Machete Plateau was selected for investigation because it could be identified as a discrete area and as a potential neighborhood based on spatial proxemics and topography. Some 16 residential groups are situated in close proximity to each other around a flat karstic central area. As noted above, this plateau is surrounded in all directions by lower terraced agriculture fields. Based on past research at Caracol, it is fair to assume that these residential groups were occupied contemporaneously – at least during the Late Classic Period – and their proximity to each other would indicate that they must have had past interaction. Excavation within each of the residential groups on the Machete Plateau over the course of three years should permit them to be aligned chronologically with each other

and should demonstrate if, and how, they related to and interacted with each other. It is believed that systematically collecting and analyzing similar archaeological materials from adjacent groups will provide an appropriate database for: the examination of neighborhoods and their development over time; the economic, political, social, and ritual relationships among nearby groups; and, the impact of these organizational systems on the development, maintenance, and collapse of past urban patterns. The 2012 field season successfully contributed to these longer-term goals.

The Problem: What was the Nature of Ancient Maya Society?

Even after more than two centuries of archaeological research, significant debate remains over the structure of Classic Maya society. Among the unanswered questions are: the number of social levels maintained by the ancient Maya, how goods were manufactured and distributed, whether wealth could be accumulated, how labor was organized, how households interacted with each other, and whether kin lived in close proximity. Past archaeological investigations at Caracol, Belize have suggested: that middle levels of Maya society existed during the Classic Period (A.D. 550-780; see A. Chase 1992; D. Chase and A. Chase 2004); that markets were utilized to distribute goods made at the household level (A. Chase and D. Chase 2007; in review); that the general populace benefitted from warfare (A. Chase and D. Chase 1989; D. Chase and A. Chase 2003a); and that neighboring groups may have belonged to different levels within the society (A. Chase et al. 2001). However, the details of how (or if) the residential groups at the site were more broadly structured or knitted together has not been fully investigated. Elsewhere in Mesoamerica neighborhoods were a major organizing force (e.g., Smith 2010 for the Aztec) and we suspect these integrative units were important to the Maya as well. We have previously suggested their importance in Postclassic Period northern Belize (D. Chase and A. Chase 1988). It is believed that the locales selected here will provide the data necessary to fully define the archaeological characteristics of an ancient Maya neighborhood. This will permit a better understanding both of Caracol's spatial development and of its social structure – and, ultimately, of the sustainability of the ancient social, political, and economic system. These data will build upon previous seasons of field work that focused on the societal transition that occurred between the Late and Terminal Classic Periods at the site.

The structure of ancient Maya society is a matter of interpretation. Hieroglyphic texts have been used to reconstruct overviews of ancient Maya society (Martin and Grube 2008). However, the glyphic writing only pertains to a small segment of Maya society and contains little information on ancient economy and broader social

organization (e.g., Stuart 1993). Iconographic materials similarly offer a limited window into past social structure; they, too, are generally associated with the uppermost segment of Maya society (e.g. Finamore and Houston 2010; Schele and Miller 1986). Thus, textual and iconographic materials cannot be used to directly infer the patterns of life for the thousands of individuals who comprised the bulk of ancient Maya society. In contrast to the iconography and the hieroglyphs, archaeological data demonstrate that there were different lifeway patterns not only in various regions of the Maya area (A. Chase and D. Chase 1992, 2003), but also within different parts of the same Maya center (Becker 2003, 2009; A. Chase and D. Chase 2004, 2007; A. Chase et al. 2001).

Because Maya centers are often quite large, archaeological excavations generally only garner a small sample of residential groups; often, not only are the number of groups that can be investigated limited, but residential groups themselves may be “sampled” by means of only a single plaza test-pit (e.g., Culbert et al. 1990; Rice and Rice 1990). Exactly how representative this sample may be is usually a matter of speculation. The excavations that are proposed here intend to undertake enough excavation within each residential group to determine when each group was founded, how each group developed over time, and what use-related materials represent the latest occupation of each residential unit. This level of information should permit an assessment of the integration, variation, and interaction that took place among residential groups.

The excavation program that has taken place at Caracol, Belize for the past 28 years has resulted in the archaeological sampling of some 129 residential groups throughout the site. However, an attempt to adequately sample residences generally has led excavations to be undertaken at some distance from each other, rather than in concentrated areas in close proximity to each other. The wider-scale investigations have revealed that the site’s ancient inhabitants participated in a Caracol “identity” that does not seem to have been present at other centers (A. Chase and D. Chase 2009; D. Chase and A. Chase 2004). The Late Classic Period occupants of Caracol’s residential groups had access to ritual (tombs; cache vessels) as well as luxury (polychrome vases; jadeite) and quotidian (obsidian; flint) items that are restricted in their distribution at other sites, such as Tikal (Becker 1973, 1999, 2009; Harrison 1999) or Calakmul (Braswell et al. 2004). However, this broadly noted similarity among Caracol’s residential groups, while suggesting substantial on-site face-to-face interaction, does not mean that there are not differences within the site’s household units. There are.

Excavations have also shown that: different amounts of ritual and luxury items occur in various groups (D. Chase 1998; D. Chase and A. Chase 2004, 2010); different residential groups manufactured a broad and varied

range of materials (Cobos 1994; A. Chase and D. Chase 2007; Martindale Johnson 2008; Pope 1994); and, neighboring groups may have had different diets (A. Chase et al. 2001; Teeter and Chase 2004) and diverse developmental histories (A. Chase and D. Chase 1987; D. Chase and A. Chase 1994). While the homogeneity of access to ritual and luxury goods is striking (some 60% to 80% of the residential groups display these items), the variation that is in evidence in the archaeological data at Caracol is also suggestive of the existence of heterogeneous, but integrated, neighborhoods. “A neighborhood is a residential zone that has considerable face-to-face interaction and is distinctive on the basis of physical and/or social characteristics” (Smith 2010:139; 2011). Identifying neighborhoods – and how they developed and were sustained over time – is important for understanding and demonstrating the spatial organization and integration of Caracol’s ancient inhabitants.

The archaeological remains recovered within a given area can provide direct information on how adjacent residential groups developed and changed over time. The kinds of artifactual remains and ritual patterns found within these households permit an assessment of similarities and differences among these adjacent plazuelas in terms of: construction techniques; manufacturing practices; quotidian consumption; and, ritual practices. Laboratory work on the human remains found in these residential groups permits: skeletal analysis for age, sex, decoration, pathology, and possible genetic markers; isotopic analysis relevant to past diet; and, oxygen and strontium analysis (if appropriate) that should be relevant to an individual’s origin (and possible migration). The systematic collection of archaeological data from a number of adjacent residential groups not only permits the analysis of their developmental histories relative to each other, but also positions the overall neighborhood relative to broader events that impacted the site of Caracol.

Better defining neighborhoods and examining their development and interactions within the broader site of Caracol should also prove useful in other scholarly discussions having to do with comparative urbanism. Smith (2010:152) has noted that the “concept of neighborhood-as-community”... “plays a prominent role in current planning theory,” but that this concept “is based in part on untested assumptions about the social composition and processes of premodern neighborhoods.” Thus, these archaeological data may also prove useful for modern policy makers dealing with cities and urbanism.

The Machete Plateau

The area selected for investigation consists of a series of small hills in an area of elevated terrain (Figure 1). All of the hills are occupied by elevated plazuela groups with a few smaller groups in the relatively flat, plateau-like

area supporting the hills. Two clusters of settlement can be identified within the “Machete Plateau” (Figure 2): a northern cluster of 7 groups (including Machete) and a southern cluster of 9 groups. Thus, these 16 groups may be postulated to have formed either one or two neighborhoods. The proximity of the groups to each other implies that some interaction between them likely took place in the past and that the development of each of these groups affected and effected the development of their neighbors. The investigation program for this part of Caracol hopes to articulate the development of these outlying residential units with the evolution of the site epicenter – and the recovered archaeological data should permit the detailed study of the similarities and differences among these groups, thus enabling a discussion of identification and functional relationships among ancient neighborhoods.

During the 2012 field season, archaeological investigations concentrated on the northern cluster of structures. In particular during 2012, the groups anchored by K13, K19, K26, K33, and K76 were investigated with excavation in multiple locations. During the 2013 field season, the groups anchored by Structures L7, L19, L26, and L35 will be the focus of excavation. The 2014 field season will see excavation taking place in structures, groups, or plaza areas that have not yet been investigated, such as those anchored by Structures L41, L48, and L56; some additional investigation may also be undertaken in groups dug during 2012 and 2013, if deemed to be necessary.

Many of the residential groups on the Machete Plateau were mapped during the 1985 and 1986 field seasons, but the area had not been revisited until preliminary reconnaissance during 2011 in preparation for the 2012 field season. One unmapped plaza with three very low structures also was discovered immediately north of the Machete Terminus in 2012, but was not selected for investigation. The only excavations to have occurred in this part of the site before 2012 took place in the eastern structure of the Machete Group itself. A trench through Structure L7 in 1986 recovered one cache and four burials; two interments dated to the Early Classic – Late Classic transition and the other two burials were Late Classic in date; these investigations did not go to bedrock, so earlier remains may exist. Based on these data and the data gathered in 2012, it would appear that much of the occupation on the Machete Plateau dates to the Late Classic Period.

During the 2012 field season, five residential units were investigated (Figure 2). Two axial excavations and one large areal excavation were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure K26. Four axial excavations and one areal excavation were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure K19. Two axial excavations and two areal excavations were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure K13. Two axial and one areal excavation were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure K33. Finally,

two axial excavations were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure L75. Three of the five plazuela units yielded caches and tombs dating to the Late Classic Period (groups anchored by Structures K19, K26, and K33); two groups did not yield this kind of ritual or mortuary material. All five residential groups produced evidence of Late Classic occupation. Two residential groups produced complete vessels dating from the Early Classic Period (groups anchored by Structures K13 and K26). The earliest artifactual materials recovered dated to the Late Preclassic Period and only one residential group was possibly occupied at this time (group anchored by Structure K26).

Dos Aguadas Residential Group: Structures K15-K21

Mapping of the Dos Aguadas Group (Figure 3) during the 1986 field season indicated that its constructions were quite sizeable and that it was associated with a large reservoir at its southeastern corner. Another reservoir, seen in the LiDAR imagery, was confirmed as existing immediately west of the group during the 2011 field season. Looting, first noticed in 1986, had been attempted on the northwestern front face of Structure K19. The four larger structures that anchored the cardinal directions of the Dos Aguadas Group were all axially trenched during the 2012 field season; half of a fifth building located in the southwestern portion of the plaza was areally excavated (Figure 3). All of the axial trenches were taken to bedrock and all revealed some evidence of earlier constructions, but nothing at this locus appears to predate the Late Classic Period. All of the latest buildings at the edges of the plaza were once vaulted and Dos Aguadas would have been a very impressive complex. The high status of the individuals who once lived here is confirmed by the impressive tomb set into the bedrock under Structure K19 and by the marine contents of the face cache buried in the core of the summit building.

Structure K19

Structure K19 commands the eastern side of the Dos Aguadas residential group and is the tallest construction in the complex. Two lower platforms are appended to its northern and southern flanks. The unexcavated building rose 4.25 m above its associated plaza (Figure 4). Prior to excavation the northwestern front face of the building had seen looting that had revealed the core of the building as well as a plaster floor approximately 2.4 m above the plaza level; this activity extended to the midsection of the structure and through what had once been a frontal stair. The excavation that was placed on Structure K19 encompassed a large portion of the looted area.

Operation C188B (Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) was a trench measuring 10.2 m by 2.0 m set on axis to Structure K19. Excavation revealed that the front of the building was in a poor state of repair. The latest stairway was not in evidence and a looters' pit had gutted the center of what had been the stair. However, the trench was laid out so as to gain a pristine section. This section recovered a partial floor in the eastern part of the stairway; given its height above the plaza floor to its west, it potentially indicated the existence of a stair-balk. An ashy matrix existed directly above this floor that contained a heavy concentration of sherd material (including censers); many of these ceramics could be reassembled into partial vessels of Terminal Classic date (Figure 8b-d), indicative of the latest use of this locus. Excavation at the summit of Structure K19 recovered well-constructed stone walls and inner and outer doorways for a formidable building; the summit of Structure K19 had been crowned by a two-room edifice with a raised rear room. At least one reconstructable ceramic vessel was recovered from the floor of the front room (Figure 8e). A circular re-plastered area that had been re-entered in antiquity was visible in the floor in the front room (Figure 6); excavation of it revealed S.D. C188B-1. Further excavation in the core of the building revealed a slew of dis-jointed floors, partial earlier steps, and two caches (Figures 6 and 7). Excavation through the front stairway was carried to bedrock and resulted in the recovery of four caches associated with the building (Figure 12) as well as the buried lower courses of two earlier stairs (Figure 6). This earlier stair would have risen in four steps to an earlier summit building that had been completely removed when the summit was raised to its current height. This stairway covered a large chamber (S.D. C188B-8) that had been placed partially into the bedrock and was slightly off-axis to the northern side of Structure K19. The investigation of Structure K19 during 2012 demonstrated that the building was completely constructed and extensively modified during the middle and later parts of the Late Classic Period – and that it was abandoned in the Terminal Classic Period.

S.D. C188B-1 (Figures 6, 9, 10) was assigned to the contents of a pit that had been set into the latest floor of Structure K19. A circular broken area of the summit floor was initially visible upon excavation. More detailed inspection showed that the broken area in fact penetrated a circular plaster patch that had once sealed this deposit (Figure 6). The penetration would have been made prior to abandonment and may explain the garbled and unusual contents of S.D. C188B-1. The pit containing S.D. C188B-1 was approximately 40 cm deep and was filled with stones and loose dirt. At the bottom of the pit, three stingray spines and two obsidian eccentrics were located along with 1 whole marine shell (Figure 10); screening the dirt from the pit recovered a host of smaller objects that commonly occur in cache vessels as part of the “cache dirt;” this included 25 jadeite chips, 10 small

quartzite fragments; 44 shell fragments; 22 pyrite chips, and 28 fish vertebrae. It is suspected that these items had been part of a more elaborate cache and were discarded back into the pit after it had been looted in antiquity.

S.D. C188B-2 (Figures 5, 11, 12) was assigned for a cache placed on bedrock in the plaza immediately west of Structure K19. The cache itself consisted of a lidded face cache (Figure 11 f) and a set of finger bowls (Figure 11g). The cache dates to the middle part of the Late Classic Period.

S.D. C188B-3 (Figures 11 and 12) consisted of two sets of finger bowls (Figure 11a-d) set directly on bedrock in the plaza to the front of Structure K19. Screening did not recover any human bone in association with the vessels. This deposit dates to the Late Classic Period.

S.D. C188B-4 (Figures 10, 11, 12, 13) consisted of a lip-to-lip set of everted rim ceramic bowls (Figure 11e) set into a pit dug into bedrock in the plaza in front of Structure K19. The large unslipped lip-to-lip bowls are not the usual kind of cache vessels found at Caracol, but similar caches have been recovered from in front of the east building in the Machete Group and from within the plaza in the elevated palace area of the epicentral Group C. Thus, this kind of cache is associated with other high status residential areas. The Dos Aguadas cache was located directly beneath a large stone slab that had been placed over the bedrock pit. Within the two bowls were 9 unworked limestone rocks, 1 obsidian lancet (Figure 10g), and 1 jadeite bead (Figure 10e). The inclusion of unworked limestone rocks has also been noted from other caches at Caracol (Monterey Group, Central Acropolis).

S.D. C188B-5 (Figures 5, 11, 12) was assigned to a cache set in a bedrock pit beneath the area where the lowest step for Structure K19 may have been. The pit contained an unslipped urn and lid (Figure 11h) and was sealed by a large stone slab, like S.D. C188B-4. If the urn had held any contents, they would have been organic in nature; however, 9 pieces of chert were recovered from within the pit containing the ceramic vessel and lid.

S.D. C188B-6 (Figures 5, 6, 11) was assigned for a lip-to-lip cache of finger bowls (Figure 11i) that had been placed directly into the summit fill slightly east of S.D. C188B-1 and that was sealed beneath the second summit floor encountered during excavation.

S.D. C188B-7 (Figures 4, 5, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17) consisted of a face cache (Figure 14) that was full of marine items (Figure 15). The cache had been placed on the building axis in a specially constructed open air pit that had been cut through earlier floors. It was located in a line with the western facing of the inner walls. The position of the cache was marked by two sequentially placed, non-coterminous, stone slabs (Figure 7); the lower slab capped the pit containing the face cache. The lid of the face cache was recovered *in situ* on the ceramic urn; it

was post-fire slipped white with a black ring. The face cache itself was unusual in two ways: first, the nose was modeled and not appended to an urn; second, the mouth was open to the interior of the vessel. While other face caches have been recovered in the cores of buildings (e.g., D. Chase and A. Chase 2010), this is also the only face cache on record that has contained an extensive array of marine items, including shells and coral. Also included were unworked limestone rocks, a wide variety of stingray spines of all sizes, jadeite and shell beads, and “cache dirt” composed of jadeite chips and spondylus chips. The inventory of items from within the vessel includes: 5 whole marine shells, 3 pieces of unworked coral, 1 shell bead, 1 shell bead fragment, 1 large stingray spine, 7 stingray spine fragments, 2 pieces of worked stingray spine, 1 jadeite bead, 108 jadeite chips, 116 shell fragments, 42 pyrite chips, 336 fish vertebrae, and 24 unworked limestone rocks. Also included in the container were unidentified mammalian bone fragments. The contents of the cache resemble the contents of caches found in public buildings; however, at Caracol these marine contents usually date earlier in time (usually Early Classic; e.g. A. Chase and D. Chase 2005:31). While the distinctive face cache is clearly Late Classic (e.g. A. Chase and D. Chase 2013), the lack of “Charlie Chaplins” (Lomitola 2012) in this cache – something that would be expected with marine contents of Early Classic date – presumably also signals that S.D. C188B-7 is of Late Classic date. The inclusion of this ritual deposit in Structure K19 marks this edifice as a very important location.

S.D. C188B-8 (Figures 5, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25) was assigned to a tomb that was recovered beneath the front portion of Structure K19. The tomb was not directly on the building axis, instead being offset to the north; only 20 cm of the southern part of the chamber lay within the excavation unit. The tomb was quite large, especially for a residential group. The chamber itself encompassed 6.17 m³ of space; with its elaborate entry, however, some 7.98 m³ of space was created, placing it among the top 10% of Caracol’s tombs in terms of size (A. Chase 1992:38). The chamber itself measured 2.5 m north-south by 1.5 m east-west by 2.25 m in height. The entry was 2.55 m in length by 0.57 m wide and ranged in height from 0.6 m to 1.45 m. When initially entered, only four ceramic vessels were readily evident in the southeastern corner of the chamber. Twenty-six complete and one partial vessel were in fact recovered from the chamber; all are of late Late Classic date (Figure 24). Several vessels were quite unusual; one cylinder (Figure 24p) was painted with specular hematite, possibly deriving from the Motagua Valley area of Guatemala; another vase (Figure 24m) was elaborately decorated with scrolls (that had been carved into the wet clay and then decorated with punctations) and its rim and basal portions were covered with blue stucco. Artifactual material was not as plentiful as the ceramic vessels, but did include 4 jadeite beads, 1 jadeite earflare, 2

shell beads, 2 drilled shells, 1 shell fragment, 2 partial bone hairpins, 1 partial bone needle, 1 piece of worked bone, 1 hematite ball, 1 obsidian inlay, and 6 obsidian blade fragments (Figure 25). The skeletal material in the chamber was poorly preserved, but was derivative from at least 10 individuals. At least one individual was articulated with head to the south; other could have once been articulated and disturbed by re-entry events or, alternatively, have been placed in the chamber as secondary bundle burials. The majority of the individuals appear to have been adults; only one could be identified as clearly male. Five of the individuals had their front incisors notched with “taus” to represent the Maya sun god. Two individuals had pyrite inlays in their upper central incisors; another had a jadeite inlay in an upper left incisor; one upper right canine had a pyrite inlay; one other lower right premolar exhibited an empty inlay hole. There was clearly re-entry into the chamber through the capstones in the northern end of the entryway. There was also indication that some materials had been removed from the chamber and broke on their way out of the tomb, as evidence by the sherds of a partial dish south of the entryway step (see Figure 22).

Structure K18

Structure K18 defined the northern edge of Dos Aguadas and rose approximately 2 m above its associated plaza. The central part of the mound was lower than its ends; after excavation, it was possible to attribute this feature to the structure’s collapsed central doorways. Structure K18 was a completely stone building that once likely supported a vaulted roof.

Operation C188C (Figures 3, 26, 27, 28, 29) was designated for investigations associated with Structure K18. An axial trench measuring 8.0 m north-south by 2.0 m east-west was placed over the building. Additionally, the western interior of Structure K18 was exposed in an areal excavation added to the west of the axial trench; this secondary excavation measured 4.0 m east-west by 2.9 m north-south and exposed internal walls, benches, and plastered floors associated with the edifice. Two different construction efforts were found at this locus. The lower side of a facing that was at a slightly different angle than the final building was found buried in the construction core for Structure K18-1st. The floors of the latest building that was areally exposed were raised approximately 0.6 m above the plaza floor and achieved this height with the aid of two risers. The southern wall for Structure K18 was 0.75 m thick; the northern wall had fallen down the slope, but its location could be determined by the plastered bench surfaces that once abutted it. Structure K18 had three doorways facing south; the central one was just over 1.0 m wide and the lateral doors were slightly smaller. The interior space of the building would have been partitioned into three rooms, all probably in possession of raised rear benches (two of these surfaces were recovered

in the central and western rooms); the interior wall between the rooms was only approximately 0.6 m wide. The floor of the central room of Structure K18 was covered with a horizontal lens of broken sherds of both utilitarian and serving vessels that could possibly be reconstructed at some future date; also included in this smash was an incised slate object (Figure 33b). All indications from this excavation demonstrate that Structure K18-1st was both constructed and used during the Late Classic Period.

Structure K16

Structure K16 was the main stone building on the western edge of the Dos Aguadas plaza. The western side of the platform supporting this building was very well preserved, with the stone coursing still intact. Like Structure K18, a surface depression in the middle of the structure proved to be evidence of collapsed doorways. Like Structure K18, Structure K16 also rose approximately 2 m above the plaza surface.

Operation C188D (Figures 3, 30, 31, 32, 33) was assigned to the axial trench placed over Structure K16. The trench measured 8.75 m east-west by 2.0 m north-south. Excavation at this locus showed that the building had been constructed directly upon a pre-existing plaza surface that had been constructed in a single effort. The floor was approximately 65 cm above bedrock on its eastern side and over 1.0 m above bedrock on its western side. Structure K16 had been built as a single construction effort in the Late-Terminal Classic Period, based on the recovery of a figurine head from within its core (Figure 33e). As planned, the building was a tandem-roomed stone construction with two steps leading to the plaza. A lower stepped terrace was later added to the eastern edge of the building and extended 2.4 m into the plaza. The western room of the building contained a central bench that rose 65 cm above the associated floor. Structure B16 showed evidence of a host of interior modifications. While the original bench in the rear room had left passage areas to the north and south, the entire western room was later infilled with an extended bench that ran between the western extent of the two door jambs. Removal of the outer bench facing recovered a piece of jadeite (Figure 33d) between the floor and the lower course of this facing. The northeastern part of the front room also appears to have been raised with a bench between the two door jambs; it could not be determined if the same was true for the southern portion of the front room. The presence of these benches and the amount of rebuilding activity evinced in Structure K16 is reminiscent of similar activity found in the Barrio Palace (A. Chase and D. Chase 2001) and suggests that the western building was probably used for residential purposes. Artifactual material recovered in association with this structure included large pieces of storage

jars, a complete bark-beater (Figure 33a), and a drilled shell bangle (Figure 33c). A modeled-carved sherd recovered on the plaza in front of the building indicates the use of this locus during the Terminal Classic Period.

Structure K15

Cleaning the Dos Aguadas plaza prior to excavation resulted in the discovery of a very low platform in the southwestern portion of the plaza that was designated as Structure K15. While not truly a “vacant terrain” structure (e.g., D. Chase 1990), this kind of structure is often missed in traditional mapping efforts.

Operation C188E (Figures 3, 34, 35, 36) was assigned to an areal investigation that sought to define the eastern half of Structure K15. Accordingly, a 3.6 m east-west by 5.6 m north-south excavation was initially established that was later augmented with a southeastern corner extension measuring 2.5 m east-west and 1.2 m north-south. These investigations succeeded in defining the low building platform and in also uncovering the northwestern corner of Structure K21. Structure K15 was approximately 4.7 m deep and would have been approximately 5.8 m wide. It consisted of a bi-level platform with the rear (south) of the building being approximately 25 cm higher than the front (north). Evidence of an earlier eastern facing (probably representing a different building) was uncovered in the core of the front platform (Figures 34, 35), indicating that this part of the Dos Aguadas plaza area probably had a special purpose. It is suspected that Structure K15 may have functioned as a kitchen in antiquity, but this cannot be demonstrated. Although 23 modeled-carved sherds were recovered in this investigation, the only reconstructable ceramic item coming from this investigation was a fairly large red-slipped hemispherical bowl from the vicinity of the frontal platform (Figure 8a); these materials indicate that this construction was used in the Terminal Classic Period.

Structure K21

The southern building in the Dos Aguadas residential group rose approximately 2.5 m above the associated plaza, making it the second tallest construction in the group (after Structure K19). Like the northern and western buildings, the southern building also contained a central depressed area that was indicative of collapsed central doorways for a stone building.

Operation C188F (Figures 3, 37, 38) was assigned for an axial trench placed on Structure K21. The trench measured 8.0 m north-south by 2.0 m east-west. Excavation revealed the remains of the construction efforts for a single building that had been placed over bedrock. This construction may have been articulated with the

construction of the Dos Aguadas plaza floor as the front of Structure K21 rests on the plaza floor but the plaza floor ends in the core of the building. Structure K21 appears to have resembled the northern building, Structure K18, in that it consisted of a single room building, probably with multiple frontal doors. Like Structure K18, a central rear bench was constructed against the rear (south) wall. Unlike Structure K18, Structure K21 appears to have had a stair-balk in front of its central door, meaning that access would have been in two step-ups on either side of the balk. All recovered archaeological materials from this investigation support a Late-Terminal Classic construction date for Structure K21.

Zumba Residential Group: Structures K22-K31

The Zumba Group (Figure 39) is immediately north of the Machete Group on the western edge of the Machete Plateau. The plaza and associated structures rest on an elevated platform that rises approximately 2 m above the real ground level and is representative of a substantial construction effort. Three investigations were undertaken in Zumba. The northern and eastern buildings were axially trenched and the southern end of the western building was areally investigated. These investigations revealed that occupation from Zumba ran from the Late Preclassic through Terminal Classic Periods. The northern building, Structure K23, rested on constructions that presumably dated to the Late Preclassic Period. The eastern building, Structure K26, proved to be a locus of intense ritual during the Late Classic Period and it appears that the contents of its frontal tomb may have resulted from a form of urban renewal – its mixed contents range in date from the Early to Terminal Classic Periods with one of the latest ceramic vessels in the chamber being set on bedrock underlying all of the other vessels. The western excavation over Structure K31 and its southern alley served to demonstrate that what was recorded as part of Structure K30 on the site map was in fact a stone pile for an unfinished construction effort.

Structure K26

The eastern building, designated Structure K26, rose approximately 1.3 m above the Zumba plaza. An axial discontinuity was noticed in the front portion of the building; after excavation, it became clear that it had been caused by the collapse of a tomb capstone for S.D. C189B-7. Apart from one partial line of stone, no other surface features were noted for the edifice. All of the deposits and sherd materials recovered from in front of and in the core of Structure K26 date to the Late Classic Period with one exception; at least two vessels from within an associated tomb are Early Classic in date (Figure 66x,aa), but stratigraphically the contents of the tomb had to be placed during the Terminal Classic Period. Thus, the stratigraphic and dating sequences for Structure K26 need some explanation;

our best guess is that the tomb materials may represent re-collected ritual materials from construction projects in the vicinity of the Zumba residential group.

Operation C189B (Figures 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45) was assigned to an axial trench for Structure K26 that measured 7.2 m east-west by 2.0 m north-south. The investigation went to bedrock in the western portion of the trench and in the tomb investigation. Deeply buried earlier constructions were only recovered in the eastern core of the building as partial floors. It is suspected that the great number of ritual deposits that had been repeatedly placed in front of the building largely destroyed whatever stratigraphy may have once been present. The only constructed features recovered represented the latest building and consisted of a lower facing, probably the basal step, and an upper facing, presumably the western facing of the summit platform. Recovered on the western facing of the building between the tomb and the actual summit were two reconstructable vessels representing a faced burner and another part of this brazier assemblage (Figure 44). The amount of ritual material recovered in this trench is truly amazing. There are at least 10 different caches defined. There may actually have been far more caching activity as the group's inhabitants appear to have repeatedly dug into the same areas again and again. Three partial burials and one tomb were also recovered. One partial burial was found deep in the core of the construction; the other two were on the northern end of the trench deep within the plaza; the two in the plaza had clearly been disturbed by the caching activity. The tomb was filled with stacked ceramics and bone, ranging in date from the Early Classic to the Terminal Classic Periods. The latest ceramic vessel in terms of its Terminal Classic dating was actually placed in a hole in bedrock beneath all of the other materials in the tomb. This suggests that this material had been deposited as a single event. Given the length of the timespan represented, it is not impossible to conceive of these materials as part of an urban renewal effort in which they were collected during the demolition of earlier constructions and then ritually re-deposited with the Structure K26 chamber.

S.D. C189B-1 (Figures 46, 50a-c,f,g, 53, 54a-e) was initially identified by the presence of long pieces of slate at the western edge of the excavation. Excavation showed that these slate pieces were in association with a host of ritual objects, most of which were partial, but all of which were common in other caches at Caracol. Eventually recovered in association with 35 large pieces of slate were 4 obsidian eccentrics, 3 obsidian flakes, 1 partial obsidian lancet, 2 "mini" ceramic vessels, 1 partial ceramic cache with lid, 1 partial ceramic cache, 2 finger bowls, 1 partial finger bowl, 1 speleothem, 1 pyrite "chunk," 1 unfinished stone bead, 4 limestone bars, and part of a

stone palette. Thus, although this material is spread across the trench and some of it is fragmentary, it clearly represents some kind of ritual event.

S.D. C189B-2 (Figures 46, 50h) was assigned to a single small globular urn and lid located in front of the Structure K26 basal step. The globular urn is typical of other late Late Classic caches elsewhere at Caracol, but the modeled lid with its rudimentary feline (jaguar?) face is unusual and has not been recovered in other loci. The urn did not contain any other artifactual materials.

S.D. C189B-3 (Figures 46, 51) was assigned to a face cache in the northern portion of the trench just west of the basal step for Structure K26. Much of the bottom and rear portion of the urn and lid were in situ at this location, but much of the frontal portion of the face and lid were recovered from other plaza lots. The iconography on this face cache contains barbles, features which are not that common in Caracol's other face caches (D. Chase and A. Chase 2010); the presence of barbles on these ceramic containers often occurs at the beginning of Late Classic ritual activity at a given locus (A. Chase and D. Chase 2013). One piece of slate was recovered in association with the *in situ* ceramic cache.

S.D. C189B-4 (Figures 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 54f-i) was assigned for layered concentration of 52 pieces of slate slabs in the center of the western end of Operation C189. Under the initial slabs and above the bottom slabs were 1 whole and 2 partial ceramic urns, all with lids, as well as 3 obsidian eccentrics. The globular urn that was whole represented a larger version of S.D. C189B-2, complete with the lid with rudimentary feline features. Also included in the pit were most of two presumably earlier cache urns, one barrel shaped and the other representing a bird face cache. Two other partial ceramic cache vessels and a limestone bar were located immediately west of this deposit and may have been associated with it (Figure 50j).

S.D. C189B-5 (Figures 49, 50i) was assigned for a single partial ceramic cache vessel placed almost at the western edge of the excavation. The small deep bowl is unusual in form but is made of clay typically used for cache vessels.

S.D. C189B-6 (Figures 55, 56, 57, 58, 59) was assigned for two rather large face caches found in the summit core of Structure K26. The southern hooded face cache contained 11 obsidian eccentrics within its interior. Five jadeite chips and 3 marine shell fragments were also found with the eccentrics. While the two vessels were found in close proximity to each other, they may have represented temporally different depositions, representing the repeated use of a specific locus for ritual and resembling the situation in front of the building.

Immediately east of this location, portions of two other face caches and another vessel were also uncovered and assigned S.D. C189B-13.

S.D. C189B-7 (Figures 40, 41, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68) was assigned for a tomb in the front slope of Structure K26. It would have originally been hidden by the frontal stairway. The tomb itself measured 1.82 m in length by 0.65 m in width by 0.85 m in height. The chamber would have enclosed approximately 1.0 m³ of space. No plastered floor was associated with the chamber; its walls were constructed directly on the extremely broken and pitted bedrock and the contents of the chamber were placed directly on this bedrock. As found, one of the central capstones had collapsed and the tomb was visible after the structure had been cleared. Removing the rubble above the capstones revealed the remains of a plaster floor covering the northern part of the tomb. Given the extent of the chamber covered by this floor and the still extant capstones, it is unlikely that this tomb had ever been re-entered after its contents had been placed. As found, the chamber contained mostly complete pottery vessels and non-articulated bone. As noted above, the 40 ceramic vessels recovered from the chamber range in date from the Early Classic (Figure 66aa) through the Terminal Classic Periods (Figure 66d). What is stylistically the latest vessel in this tomb (Figure 66d), a ceramic type generally associated with palace and temple floors in the site epicenter, was in fact recovered from bedrock and from within one of the holes in the bedrock. Thus, the placement of the contents in this chamber was not sequential but rather clearly dated to the Terminal Classic Period. Artifactual materials found within the chamber included a large shell pendent incised with an *Ik*, or wind, symbol as well as a host of worked and unworked marine shell. Four sets of circular shell earrings were recovered and a fifth may be indicated by the two open center shell carved pieces. One shell flower bead, 1 plain shell disc, 1 drilled shell disc, 2 worked shells, 2 marine shells, 3 drilled marine shells, and 13 shell fragments were also recovered. Two limestone beads, 1 limestone spindle whorl, 1 partial hematite bead, 1 worked ceramic sherd, 1 piece of mica, 1 piece of modified slate, and 1 obsidian inlay were also recovered in the chamber. Also included in the tomb were 1 jadeite pendent, 4 jadeite beads, and 1 worked and 1 unworked piece of jadeite. The tip of a bone needle was also collected, as was the drilled tooth of a tapir. Some 17 partial obsidian blades and 1 obsidian flake also came from the chamber. For the small size of the chamber, there was a very large amount of tomb offerings. Based on an analysis of the recovered teeth, at least 8 individuals had been deposited in the chamber. All were adults; none could be identified as to sex. One of the central incisors was notched and one canine

was filed. At least three individuals exhibited “tau” decorated upper incisors; one of these had a jadeite inlay on a lateral upper incisor. Another individual had pyrite inlays on the upper canines.

S.D. C189B-8 (Figures 75p, 56) was assigned to a cache of two lip-to-lip finger bowls recovered from the core for Structure K26 in the front portion of the summit.

S.D. C189B-9 (Figures 55, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 75a-o, 76, 77) was assigned for an extensive set of layered caching activity that was found immediately below S.D. C189B-4 and may, in fact, represent a continuation of that deposit. As with other deposits in front of this structure, S.D. C189B-9 was associated with some 23 slate fragments and 1 piece of shaped slate. A series of broken and whole cache vessels were recovered that include 8 finger bowls, 5 urns, and 2 unusual handled bowls (Figure 75e). Recovered obsidian artifacts with this deposit included 5 eccentrics, 2 lancets, and 11 broken blades. At the very bottom of the deposit on its western side were 6 crude limestone bars and a bone awl. The fragmentary remains of a single individual – represented by 1 tooth and one arm (radius, ulna, phalanges) – were also recovered in association with this deposit.

S.D. C189B-10 (Figures 75q, 78) was assigned to a cache of two separated finger bowls found in the vicinity of S.D. C189B-11, but at a slightly higher level. Three fragments of human bone, representing 2-3 phalanges, were recovered in the vicinity of these vessels. The phalanges were all first and second row.

S.D. C189B-11 (Figures 45, 79) was assigned for a scatter of human bone found at lower levels of the plaza excavation in a distinctive lighter earth matrix that was beneath the darker earth matrix that contained most of the ritual caching activity. Two jadeite beads and 30 pieces of elaborately carved bone were recovered in association with the human remains; unfortunately, the carved bone was fragmentary and could not be reassembled into its original form. The human bone indicates that the burial was of an adult, but no sex identification was possible. Tartar existed on the lower canines and there were jadeite inlays in the upper canines of the individual.

S.D. C189B-12 (Figures 45, 79, 80) was assigned to a set of long bones that may have represented a bundled burial in the northwestern corner of the axial trench. The bones were from an adult. No teeth were recovered. Also occurring with this bone was a drilled shell pendent.

S.D. C189B-13 (Figures 81, 82) was assigned for three partial vessels and 3 obsidian eccentrics that were recovered within the fill of Structure K26 at the eastern limit of the axial trench. The unusual large urn with the modeled head (Figure 82a) was literally recovered from within the eastern excavation limit. Large portions of two other face caches and an almost complete lid were recovered in the fill tangent to the faced urn. The

eccentrics were in general association with the cache vessels. Unidentified mammalian bone fragments were also recovered in association with this deposit. As with S.D. C189B-6, these materials show the importance of the summit axis for placing cache vessels, perhaps in sequent actions over a substantial period of time.

S.D. C189B-14 (Figure 83) was assigned for a concentration of human bone found above the lowest floor recovered with the core of Structure K26. A whole individual is not present, but there is enough bone in this locus to believe that its deposition was intentional. The recovered remains included two deciduous teeth from a subadult who was approximately 2 years of age at death.

Structure K23

The northern building in Zumba was the tallest building in the group, rising 1.6 m above the plaza level. It was situated on the very edge of the Machete Plateau and would have enjoyed an excellent view of the Caracol epicenter without current tree cover. Structure K23 appears to have been in use from the Late Preclassic Period through the Terminal Classic Periods.

Operation C189C (Figures 84, 85, 86, 87, 88a, 89) was assigned to a 7.7 m north-south by 2.0 m east west axial trench over Structure K23. Because a large tree was located axially on the stairway, the excavation proceeded through the summit and at the plaza level. The plaza part of this trench recorded two steps, but no plaster floors; it was excavated to bedrock. Artifactual materials recovered in the plaza fill included a chert drill, hematite mirror fragment, and a complete marine shell (Figure 89). The summit excavation produced a different situation in which at least five plaster floors, representing extended rebuilding episodes, were recovered. The final version of Structure K23 consisted of a bi-level platform on the summit. The flooring for the front part of this platform was well preserved and ran north beneath two sequent facings that were indicative of both a raised rear surface for the building and its eventual extension south on the summit. Apart from these two summit facings, no other architectural details were uncovered. However, a series of sequent floors were recovered in the core of the building. Abundant sherd materials beneath the lowest floor in the core of the building dated exclusively to the Late Preclassic Period and were indicative of re-deposited trash; enough of one vessel was present to classify it was a reconstructable Flor Cream bowl (Figure 88a).

Structure K31

Structure K31 was designated for a long low platform that rose approximately 0.5 m above the plaza surface and defined the western edge of Zumba's plaza. By simply raking the leaves off the structure, it was possible

to see the shape of the platform and its various benches. Overall, the construction was L-shaped with raised benches on the northern and western sides of a rectangular platform. Excavation indicated that the platform had been renovated and that it had been used during the Terminal Classic Period.

Operation C189D (Figures 84, 88b,c, 90, 91) was defined for an areal excavation measuring 4.5 m east-west by 6.0 m north-south. The excavation had been placed so as to reveal the corner of Structure K31 and to pick up the alley between Structure K31 and Structure K30 in hope of recovering *in situ* trash. While the trash never materialized in the alley, a reconstructable Terminal Classic bowl was recovered from the corner of Structure K31 (Figure 88c). The areal excavation also found two eastern facings for Structure K31, indicating that the platform had at one time been extended to the east. The alley excavations demonstrated that the odd shaped Structure K30, which had originally been mapped as bending around a plaza corner, was in fact a southern building associated with a rock pile. What was recovered in Operation C189D presented no facings in the Structure K30 western portion; instead, only a jumbled pile of large semi-shaped stones was uncovered. Therefore, it is likely that this rubble was a stockpile for future building efforts in Zumba, but that Zumba had been abandoned before they were in fact needed.

Terraza Residential Group: Structures K33-K39

Located immediately north of and less than 50 m away from Dos Aguadas, the Terraza Group (Figure 92) commands the northern slope of the promontory upon which Dos Aguadas was also situated. Terraza consists of two conjoined plazas that “step” down this slope; a single reservoir was constructed immediately west of the lower plaza. The three excavations undertaken in the Terraza Group placed axial trenches in the two eastern buildings and areally investigated the sizeable construction that was located intermediate to the conjoined plazas. This intermediate building, Structure K36, proved to be built of stone base-walls and to contain a well-plastered interior bench. The excavations indicate the the large northern plaza for Terraza was probably constructed in the early Late Classic Period and that it continued to be used through the Terminal Classic Period. The elevated southern (upper) plaza appears to have been built during the late Late Classic Period, most likely partially engulfing Structure K36. The fill in the elevated platform supporting Structure K37 contained late Late Classic polychrome vessels, some of which could be reconstructed (Figure 98e,f).

Structure K34

Structure K34 was the only sizeable structure located on the eastern side of the lower plaza of Terraza. It rose almost 2 m above the associated plaza level. As initially found, the southern part of the building had largely

collapsed, making it appear on the surface that this edifice could have faced north; excavation at the summit of the building established that the structure did, in fact, face west. Excavation also established that Structure K34 spanned the Late Classic Period.

Operation C190B (Figures 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98a-d) was assigned to the axial trench that eventually penetrated Structure K34. Initially established only on the summit to determine which way the building faced, the trench measured 6.8 m east-west by 2.0 m north-south. Because a door jamb was found during initial summit investigation (thus establishing that the building faced west), an extension was made to the summit excavation that followed the interior building wall south. The eastern extension measured 1.0 m north-south by 2.0 m east-west; it did not encounter a transverse wall. A quartzite hammerstone was recovered on the upper plaza of Terraza and two others were recovered above the latest summit floor for Structure K34; a stucco “donut” from the summit also indicates the probable existence of finely finished buildings in this group. The axial excavation into Structure K34 encountered two tombs, one burial, and one cache, as well as evidence of an earlier building phase in the form of the remains of a buried shrine room beneath the stairway. Artifactual material encountered on the final stair for Structure K34 included the upper part of an incensario (Figure 98a) and a Terminal Classic Tinaja Red bowl (Figure 98b).

S.D. C190B-1 (Figures 98d, 99) was a lip-to-lip ceramic cache located on axis to the structure in possible association with a step associated with an earlier version of the building. Although still lip-to-lip, nothing was encountered within the two ceramic vessels. However, 18 sherds from a face cache and 1 partial green obsidian blade were in the general vicinity of the cache.

S.D. C190B-2 (Figure 100) was assigned for skeletal material discovered in the western end of the axial trench set directly into the plaza core. The remains of two individuals were recovered and it is not clear whether they represent one event or two events. The northernmost individual was a secondary interment and was “bundled,” The southern individual was extended with head to the south. The age and sex of both individuals is problematic. Because of time constraints, the excavation was not extended south to recover the upper portion of the body. No artifactual material was recovered that permits these interments to be dated; it is likely, however, that they were placed during the Late Classic Period.

S.D. C190B-3 (Figures 93, 94, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107) was assigned to the contents of a chamber located deep in the summit core directly beneath Structure K34’s front doorway. The capstones over the

chamber were crudely shaped, but covered an open-air cavity that initially appeared to have been filled with large rubble. Based on the fact that the walls of the chamber were all intact, this rubble would have had to have been purposefully introduced into the chamber. As the burial was intact on the floor of the chamber, the rubble probably constitutes a re-entry event. However, it is different from other rubble-filled chambers in the outlying settlement at Caracol in that the capstones for the tomb were still in place; in this respect, it resembled the infilled tombs at the base of Caana (D. Chase and A. Chase 2003b). When finally cleaned of debris, the chamber measured 1.9 m north-south by 0.82 m east-west and was 1.25 m in height; it encompassed approximately 1.5 m³ of space. Six ceramic vessels, all dating to the early part of the Late Classic Period, were recovered from the chamber, including 2 “flower-pot” incensarios (Figure 106a,b) that were deeply burned on their interiors, 2 bowls (Figure 106c,d) and two large dishes (Figure 106e,f) were also reassembled. Artifactual materials recovered in the chamber included a pair of ceramic earflares (Figure 107a,b), 2 obsidian lancets, 4 partial obsidian blades, 1 piece of unworked greenstone, 8 pieces of modified shell, 1 drilled marine shell, 1 bivalve shell, 1 shell pendent, and 29 shell fragments (Figure 107c-g), as well as a dozen drilled tapir teeth (Figure 107h). At least 6 individuals are represented in the recovered skeletal remains; 4 were adults of unknown sex and 2 were subadults. The subadults were 5 years of age and approximately 1 year old at the time of death. The adult teeth are very well worn, but are neither notched nor inlaid.

S.D. C190B-4 (Figures 93, 94, 108, 109, 110 111, 112, 113, 114) was assigned for a second tomb encountered in the axial trench immediately in front of and below the feature identified as the remains of a buried shrine room. Again, the capstones were all in place. This chamber, however, was not infilled with stone, but was rather full of skeletal remains and artifactual materials. As excavated, the chamber measured 1.75 m north-south by 0.75 m east-west and was 0.9 m in height; it encompassed approximately 0.84 m³ of space. An eastern bench, a single course of stone in height, defined the bottom of the chamber and was set directly upon bedrock. A single articulated individual with head to the south had been placed directly on the bench before the rest of the skeletal remains and artifactual materials were added to the chamber. Twenty-five ceramic vessels were recovered from within the chamber. The ceramic vessels at the bottom of the tomb dated to the middle part of the Late Classic Period while those in the upper part of the chamber dated to the late Late Classic. One of the more interesting partial vessels from this chamber was a Mex Composite cylinder; this kind of ceramic has been recorded from several Late Classic interments at Tikal, Guatemala (Culbert 1993), but, until being recovered in S.D. C190B-4, this ceramic type was not known from Caracol. Other comparative material from this tomb includes Benque Viejo Polychrome that

can be compared with similar material recovered from the Structure A3 tomb at Caracol (Figure 113l; A. Chase and D. Chase 1987) and from Barton Ramie in the Belize Valley (Figure 113j; Gifford 1976). The Zacatel Cream Polychrome cylinders and footed plates from the chamber (Figure 113d,k,m) are identical to ceramics redeposited as fill in the core of Structure K37 (e.g., Figure 98f). Artifactual materials recovered from the chamber included a battered greenstone celt (Figure 114a), a shell and hematite labret (Figure 114b), 3 limestone spindle whorls (Figure 114g-i), 1 pyrite disk (Figure 114c), 2 worked shells, 2 unworked shell fragments, 3 obsidian blade fragments, and 14 pieces of slate (Figure 114d-f). This kind of labret has been recovered from a variety of interments in and around the site epicenter, including Structure I20 in Group C (2005 field report at www.caracol.org) and Structure C20 south of the South Acropolis (2008 field report at www.caracol.org). Like the other tombs recovered during the 2012 field season, the bone in the chamber was both badly preserved and fairly disarticulated. Based on analysis of the recovered teeth, at least 7 individuals were recovered from within the chamber; 5 were adults and 2 were subadults. The two subadults were 6 and 8 years of age at the time of death. At least two adults were male. At least 4 of the 5 adults had decorated teeth; two adults had “tau” central incisors with no inlay holes. Six central incisors had inlay holes, 3 containing pyrite, 1 containing jadeite, 1 that was empty, and 1 with multiple empty holes. One left and one right upper canine had inlay holes. One right upper canine had a pyrite inlay and one upper left lateral incisor had a pyrite inlay.

Structure K37

Structure K37 consisted of a bi-level line-of-stone building platform that was visible as an eastern construction on the raised southern plaza of Terraza. Its summit was only approximately 0.35 m above the upper plaza ground surface. Structure K37 was built in the late Late Classic Period.

Operation C190C (Figures 92, 98e,f, 115, 116, 117, 118) was assigned to a 4.2 m east-west by 2.0 m north-south trench that bisected Structure K37. Excavation revealed the building to be a single phase construction that capped a major building effort to create the final upper Terraza plaza. This Terraza plaza had been built in two efforts. Initially, no eastern building existed in this locus, only a floor. The final effort resulted in the plaza being raised approximately 0.5 m and the simultaneous construction of the building. The core of the plaza and building were full of Late Classic polychrome sherd material, some of which could be reconstructed (Figure 98e,f). This fill also contained a piece of a carved slate monument (Figure 118c), an owl ceramic figurine head, and a multitude of chert objects.

Structure K36

A long substructure was situated on the northern edge of the upper (south) plaza for Terraza, overlooking the lower north plaza. The remains of a stairway leading down to this plaza could be discerned without excavation. The lateral edges of the platform appeared to be raised based on surface indications and it was inferred that there was a large central doorway for the building. Instead, excavation revealed Structure K36 to be a well-constructed stone building that was only open to the north and that contained a central bench and presumably two side rooms that were both occupied with transverse benches (explaining the surface shape of the building). Artifactual material recovered on the floors of this building suggested that it had a domestic function and was occupied in the late Late Classic to Terminal Classic Period.

Operation C190D (Figures 92, 115, 119, 120, 121) originally consisted of a 6.5 m north-south by 3.9 m east-west areal excavation placed over the center of Structure K36. Once the central bench was discovered within the building, an eastern extension measuring roughly 3.0 m east-west by 2.5 m north-south (with some permutations caused by the collapsed building) was made in the eastern interior of the building. The investigation revealed a range structure facing north. It had a central bench measuring 3.6 m by 1.5 m against its rear wall; two raised “arms” defined the lateral edges of the bench. A transverse bench occupied the eastern side room that was excavated; it measured 2.2 m by 1.5 m. The side room was entered by a 0.75 m wide door along the rear wall. As both the inner and rear wall for Structure K36 measured 0.60 m wide, these stone wall must have served as base-walls for a perishable upper construction. A heavy concentration of late Late Classic ollas and jars was recovered from the building floor to the east of the bench. A limestone bar and a chert hammerstone were recovered from the plaza floor south of the building. A chert projectile point and a chert hammerstone were recovered in association with the whole conch shell (Figure 121a) in front of the central bench. More than half of a granite metate was recovered from on top of the bench in the eastern room. Although the core of Structure K36 was not penetrated, based on the other excavations in Terraza, the edifice was likely built in the Late Classic Period.

Tango Residential Group: Structures K12-K14, K40

The Tango Residential Group (Figure 122) had first been mapped in 1986 and was not revisited until the 2012 field season when four of its low structures were investigated. The residential unit is situated immediately north of Zumba at the northwestern edge of the Machete Plateau. The platform supporting the elevated plaza rises more than a meter above the surrounding ground level; excavation data demonstrates that the platform was

constructed directly over bedrock in several stages. Based on the investigations undertaken in Tango, the residential unit was initially constructed in the Early Classic Period and the locus continued in use through the Terminal Classic.

Structure K13

No obvious facings were visible on the ground surface for Structure K13, but the construction rose approximately 0.5 m above the plaza ground surface. The construction clearly formed a raised substructure, but the edges of the building could not be precisely defined, possibly due to stone robbing. Investigations showed the locus to have been in use from the Early Classic to the Terminal Classic Period.

Operation C191B (Figures 122, 123, 124, 125, 127b-f, 128) was assigned to a 3.9 m north-south by 2.0 m east-west trench set over Structure K13. Excavation revealed that the core for Structure K13 was set upon two sequent plaza floors. Cleaning the front of the structure down to the latest plaza level resulted in the recovery of an isolated human tooth (lower right canine) and a human figurine head (Figure 127f). Excavation proceeded to bedrock in this locus and recovered a single deposit dating to the Early Classic Period. A large amount of chert debitage was also recovered (Figure 128).

S.D. C191B-1 (Figures 125, 126a,b) was assigned for an interment that was accompanied by two Early Classic Period pottery vessels. It was recovered in the southern extent of the trench immediately above bedrock. The recovered bone was extremely fragmentary, but consisted of cranial and post-cranial bone as well as some 21 teeth. These materials indicate that it was the burial of a child about 2 years of age.

Structure K12

Structure K12 was a very low, 20 cm high, construction on the northern edge of the Tango residential group. Unlike Structure K13, Structure K12 had a very well defined southern facing consisting of a single row of unworked stone. The building was likely built and used in the Late Classic Period.

Operation C191C (Figures 122, 123, 127a, 129, 130, 131) was assigned for a 3.2 m north-south by 2.0 m east-west that was position so as to bisect Structure K12. A large intricately carved shell ornament (Figure 127a) was recovered from the humus overlying the structure. As with Structure K13, two earlier sequent plaza floors were also recovered beneath Structure K12. Like Structure K13, chert debitage was also common within the plaza fill (Figure 131). No deposits were recovered in this investigation.

Structure K40

Cleaning the Tango plaza revealed the potential facings for a very low construction that had not originally been mapped. Investigation did reveal a line-of-stone building that faced south with a raised rear central area that rose approximately 20 cm above the associated plaza level. Artifactual material indicates that Structure K40 was utilized in the Terminal Classic Period.

Operation C191D (Figures 122, 126c, 132, 133, 134, 135) was assigned to a 4.0 m east-west by 3.7 m north-south areal excavation that was positioned over Structure K40 so as to reveal approximately 60% of the construction. The overall building would have measured approximately 5.3 m east-west by 2.4 m north-south with a raised central area measuring 1.6 m north-south by 2.9 m east-west. Besides chert debitage (Figure 135), the majority of a Tinaja Red bowl (Figure 126c) was recovered in association with the building.

Structure K14

The most impressive structure in the Tango residential group was the southern building, Structure K14, which rose almost a meter above the plaza. Large trees on its summit and center-line precluded an axial investigation of the building. However, it was possible to record most of its facings to gain a plan of the overall building substructure; this reveals three distinct levels (Figure 137). It is likely that Structure K14 was constructed sometime during the Late Classic.

Operation C191E (Figures 122, 132, 136, 137) was assigned for an areal excavation that encompassed the northwestern corner of Structure K14. The investigation measured 3.2 m east-west by 4.0 m north-south. It was placed on the corner of the building in an attempt to recover trash that may have been associated with the use of the structure. However, with the exception of the outer building facing, little artifactual material was actually recovered.

Salsa Residential Group: Structures L74-L78

The Salsa Group (Figure 138) is situated on the eastern edge of the Machete Plateau, perched above a terraced valley. The ground between the Machete and Salsa Groups is fairly level and actually forms a slight concavity where water pools, forming a bajo; the ground is also exceedingly broken with bedrock protruding sharply above the surface in many places. The buildings making up the Salsa Group are all fairly low constructions that are demarcated on the surface by stone facings that protrude above ground level. Two of the taller constructions, the eastern and one of the northern building platforms, were excavated in Salsa. These excavations suggest that the entire plaza was constructed as a single effort. However, a crude facing, running east-west, beneath the east

building suggests that some earlier alterations had been made in this area, perhaps in an attempt at agricultural terrace construction. The recovered artifactual materials all suggest that Salsa was constructed in the late Late Classic Period, but no primary deposits exist to confirm this.

Structure K76

A low structure was evident on the eastern edge of Salsa. It was raised approximately 40 cm above the plaza and its western summit facing was evident prior to excavation. Although no primary deposits were found in association with Structure K76, some of the recovered artifactual materials are consistent with ritual deposits (Figure 143). Pieces of a large olla recovered from the core of the building (Figure 142) are consistent with a Late Classic construction date.

Operation C192B (Figures 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143) was assigned for an axial trench, measuring 4.2 m east-west by 2.0 m north-south, that bisected Structure K76. The building itself appears to have been built as part of a single effort that included the construction of the associated plaza. The residential group was placed over an earlier east-west facing of large boulders that may have represented the edge of an agricultural terrace. Besides a large unslipped olla (Figure 142), artifactual materials recovered from the core of the construction included an worked obsidian plug, a drilled olive shell, and a partial limestone bar.

Structure K75

Structure K75 was the tallest construction in Salsa, being raised approximately 0.7 m above the plaza ground level. The surface of Structure K75 was covered in large rubble and no undisputable facings could be discerned prior to excavation – nor were any recovered in the excavation. It is suspected, but cannot be demonstrated, that Structure K75 dates to the Late Classic Period.

Operation C192C (Figures 138, 139, 144, 145) was assigned for an axial trench placed over Structure K75; it measured 5.0 m north-south by 2.0 m east-west. No architectural features were recovered in the excavation. The core for the building was continuous to bedrock, indicating that a single construction effort produced Structure K75.

Secondary Goal for 2012: Soil Testing of Termini Plazas

One secondary goal existed for the 2012 field season, that being to gain soil testing of the Conchita and Ramonal Plazas in order to determine whether or not Caracol's larger termini plazas contained residues indicating that they had been utilized as markets. This research was originally planned in conjunction Bruce Dahlin's

investigations of markets (Dahlin et al. 2007); however, after Dahlin's untimely death in February 2011, Richard Terry (BYU) assumed the leadership of this project. During the 2012 field season, Terry and three students came to Caracol for four days and did indeed systematically sample the Conchita and Ramonal Plazas. They also sampled the epicentral area south of Structure B5 where the Machete Causeway enters the epicenter. The results of this testing have not yet been transmitted to the project.

Significance

There is a long history of scholarly debate over the existence of ancient Maya cities and urban forms (e.g., Becker 1979). Because some researchers did not conceive of the Maya as having had true cities (characterizing them instead as "regal-ritual" centers; Sanders and Webster 1988), "neighborhoods in Classic Maya cities have received little attention from archaeologists" (Smith 2010:148). However, it has become evident that the Classic Maya had extensive cities that fell within the realm of "low density urbanism" (Fletcher 2009, 2012); Caracol is an excellent example of an integrated, and substantially modified, low-density landscape (A. Chase et al. 2010, 2011; D. Chase and A. Chase 1990). While some researchers (Robin 2003) have noted that neighborhoods must have existed in Maya cities, these have not been archaeologically identified or researched. In fact, it recently has been explicitly noted that Maya settlement clusters, or neighborhoods, "have yet to be subjected to a systematic and comprehensive analysis" (Smith 2010:148). Thus, the research being undertaken here attempts to remedy a gap in our understanding of Maya urbanism. The social composition of neighborhoods is important for understanding the spatial distribution of ethnic groups, social levels (status and class), religious differences, and occupational specializations.

Within cities, neighborhoods come into being through a variety of bottom-up or top-down processes. It is suspected at Caracol that neighborhoods originally started with loose agglomerations of residential plazas whose residents may have been related in terms of kinship. Over time, as population pressure grew and the site expanded, the original form of a neighborhood may have been altered by factors beyond the strict control of individuals and households, such as politics, migration, and wealth. It has been previously proposed that spacing of settlement at Caracol was regulated so that, during the Late Classic Period, plazuela groups were evenly spaced, meaning that grown children could often not live near parents (A. Chase and D. Chase 1994; D. Chase and A. Chase 2013) – mimicking a pattern found in some contemporary urban and suburban settlements. Given the proximity of the Machete neighborhood to the Caracol epicenter, it is also possible that there was later interference from civic

authorities in terms of the composition of the Late Classic residents of this area. These kinds of pressures and changes should be identifiable in the archaeological record.

Thus, this research on an ancient Maya neighborhood serves a number of purposes. First, it provides detailed archaeological data on the development of a significant concentration of clustered residential groups. Second, it provides artifactual materials from these clustered groups that can be compared and contrasted. Third, it provides mortuary and skeletal data that can be used to define possible kinship relationships, reconstruct past diet, and identify any in-migration into these clustered residential units over time and space. Finally, upon the completion of the current 3-year archaeological sub-program, the conjunction of all of this information will result in a detailed picture of at least one Caracol neighborhood that can be used to help reconstruct Caracol's urban development and the social, ritual, economic, and political organization of the ancient landscape. These data will provide a baseline for understanding the evolution and integration of a Classic Maya neighborhood – and, should also prove useful for comparative studies focusing on the impact of neighborhoods on the development and maintenance of both ancient and contemporary urban structures.

Acknowledgements

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TABLE 1:

Caracol Project Members: 2012 Field Season

Staff:

Directors:

Arlen F. Chase	C1
Diane Z. Chase	C2

Lab and Field Directors:

Maureen Carpenter	C56
Lisa Lomitola	C183
Amy Morris	C111

Field Supervisors:

Patrick Carroll	C195
Victoria A. Ingalls	C213
Tiffany Lindley	C204
Max Seidita	C207

Field Assistants:

Annalicia M. Burns	C208
Dominique A. Dertien	C209
Page Douglas	C210
Cheryl M. Foster	C211
Hector Gonzalez	C214
Hugo Puerto	C212

Clean-Up Crew:

Lucas Johnson	C134
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Belizean Labor:

Kitchen

Angelica Meneses
Linda Aurora Meneses
Reyna Godoy
Maria Dora Melgar

Field

Eric Ignacio Castaneda
Saul Galeano
Rudolfo Carlos Godoy
Jaime Iglesias
Sergio Rafaelito Jimenez
Jose Barnabe Lopez
Luis Alberto Mai
Carlos Ivan Mendes
Asterio Morales
Roberto Carlos Pacheco
Jose Luis Uck

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- Figure 65: Lower three plans of S.D. C189B-7 (letters on vessels correspond with letters in Figure 66).
- Figure 66: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C189B-7: a. unnamed composite type; b. Tialipa Brown Modeled; c. eroded Carmelita Incised; d. Cohune Composite; e., f., m., t. Belize Red; g., h., j. eroded Palmar Orange Polychrome; i. Canoa Incised; k. Maquina Brown; l., n., p., q., s., u., w. Machete Orange Polychrome; o., r. San Pedro Impressed; v. eroded Tialipa Brown; x. Lucha Incised; y. probably Corozal Incised; z., ii-nn. Ceiba Unslipped; aa. eroded Pucte Brown; bb., oo. Valentin Unslipped; cc. eroded Saxche Orange Polychrome; dd. Vista Fluted; ee., ff. eroded Molino black; gg. Bontifela Orange; hh. eroded Monstera Orange Polychrome.
- Figure 67: Artifactual material associated with S.D. C189B-7: a.-e., g., k., o., t.-v. worked shell; f. shell pendent; h.-j. l.-n., p.-s. rounded shell ornaments, probably inlays and earflares; w.-y. limestone beads; z. jadeite pendent; aa.,bb., jj., kk. jadeite beads; cc. worked jadeite; dd. unmodified jadeite; ee. mica fragment; ff. partial hematite bead; gg. bone needle tip; hh. worked sherd; ii. drilled tapir tooth; ll. obsidian inlay; mm.-oo. drilled marine shells.
- Figure 68: Obsidian blades (and one eccentric [a.]) associated with S.D. C189B-7.
- Figure 69: Upper plan of S.D. C189B-9.
- Figure 70: Plan 2 of S.D. C189B-9.
- Figure 71: Plan 3 of S.D. C189B-9.
- Figure 72: Plan 4 of S.D. C189B-9.
- Figure 73: Plan 5 of S.D. C189B-9.
- Figure 74: Plan 6 of S.D. C189B-9.
- Figure 75: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C189B-8 (p.), S.D. C189B-9 (a.-o.), and S.D. C189B-10 (q.); all are Ceiba Unslipped except for e., which is an undesignated type.
- Figure 76: Artifactual material associated with S.D. C189B-9: a. bone awl; b.-g. limestone bars.
- Figure 77: Obsidian associated with S.D. C189B-9: a.-d. eccentrics; f., g. lancets; h. core; e., i.-r. partial blades.
- Figure 78: Plan of S.D. C189B-10.
- Figure 79: Plan of S.D. C189B-11 and S.D. C189B-12.
- Figure 80: Artifactual material associated with S.D. C189B-11 (a,b) and S.D. C189B-12 (c): a., b. jadeite beads; c. worked shell pendent.
- Figure 81: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C189B-13: a. undesignated type; b., c. Hebe Modeled.
- Figure 82: Obsidian eccentrics associated with S.D. C189B-13.
- Figure 83: Plan of S.D. C189B-14.
- Figure 84: Photographs of Structure K23 (upper), designated Operation C189C, and Structure K31 (lower), designated Operation C189D.
- Figure 85: Structure K23 axial section, designated Operation C189C.

- Figure 86: Upper plan of Operation C189C.
- Figure 87: Lower plans of Operation C189C.
- Figure 88: Ceramic vessels associated with Structures K23 (a.) and K31 (b., c.): a. Flor Cream; b. undesignated; c. Tinaja Red.
- Figure 89: Artifactual material associated with Structure K23: a. chert drill; b. hematite mirror fragment; c. marine shell.
- Figure 90: Structure K31 axial section, designated Operation C189D.
- Figure 91: Plan of Structure K31, showing location of Operation C189D on southeastern corner of the platform.
- Figure 92: Plan of Terraza residential group, showing the locations of Operations C190B, C190C, and C190D.
- Figure 93: Photographs of Structure K34 (upper), S.D. C190B-3 (lower left), and S.D. C190B-4 (lower right).
- Figure 94: Structure K34 axial section, designated Operation C190B.
- Figure 95: Upper plan of Operation C190B.
- Figure 96: Plan 2 for Operation C190B.
- Figure 97: Lower plans for Operation C190B.
- Figure 98: Ceramic and artifactual materials associated with Structures K34 (a.-d.) and ceramic vessels associated with Structure K37 (e., f.): a. undesignated striated; b. limestone bar; c. Tinaja Red; d. S.D. C190B-1, both Ceiba Unslipped; e., f. Zacatel Cream Polychrome.
- Figure 99: Plan of S.D. C190B-1.
- Figure 100: Plan of S.D. C190B-2.
- Figure 101: Plan of capstones over S.D. C190B-3.
- Figure 102: East-west section of S.D. C190B-3 chamber.
- Figure 103: North-south section of S.D. C190B-3 chamber.
- Figure 104: Upper plan of contents of S.D. C190B-3 (letters correspond with vessel letters in Figure 106).
- Figure 105: Lower plan of contents of S.D. C190B-3 (letters correspond with vessel letters in Figure 106).
- Figure 106: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C190B-3: a., b. Ceiba Unslipped; c. possibly Chantuari Black-on-Orange; d. Veracal Orange; e., f. Pajarito Orange Polychrome.
- Figure 107: Artifactual materials associated with S.D. C190B-3: a., b. ceramic earflares; c. paired clam shells; d. drilled shell; e., f. worked shell; g. worked shell pendent; h. drilled tapir tooth.
- Figure 108: Plan of capstones above S.D. C190B-4.

- Figure 109: East-west section of S.D. C190B-4 chamber.
- Figure 110: North-south section of S.D. C190B-4 chamber.
- Figure 111: Plans of S.D. C190B-4 (letters correspond with vessel letters in Figure 113).
- Figure 112: Basal plan of S.D. C190B-4, showing bench and location of east-west cross-section (Figure 109).
- Figure 113: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C190B-4: a. Chilar Fluted; b., x. Tialipa Brown; c. Tenaja Fluted; d., k., m. Zacatel Cream Polychrome; e. Paixban Buff Polychrome; f., g. eroded Molino Black; h. Mex Composite; i. n. Belize Red; j., l. Benque Viejo Polychrome; o., u. Calabaso Gouged-Incised; p. eroded Zacatel; q., s. eroded Palmar; r. undesignated; t., v., w., y. Machete Orange Polychrome.
- Figure 114: Artifactual material associated with S.D. C190B-4: a. battered greenstone celt; b. shell and hematite labret; c. pyrite disk; d. marine shell fragment; e., f. worked shell; g., h., i. limestone spindle whorls.
- Figure 115: Photographs of Structure K36 (upper) and Structure K37 (lower).
- Figure 116: Structure K37 axial section, designated Operation C190C.
- Figure 117: Plans of Operation C190C.
- Figure 118: Artifactual materials associated with platform fill in Operation C190C: a. ceramic figurine head; c. carved slate (part of a monument); b., d.-q. worked chert.
- Figure 119: Structure K36 axial section, designated Operation C190D.
- Figure 120: Plan of Structure K36, as revealed in Operation C190D.
- Figure 121: Artifactual materials associated with Structure K36: a. marine shell; b. limestone bar; c. chert point.
- Figure 122: Plan of Tango residential groups, showing the locations of Operations C191B, C191C, C191D, and C191E.
- Figure 123: Photographs of Structure K12 (upper) and K13 (lower).
- Figure 124: Structure K13 axial section, designated as Operation C191B.
- Figure 125: Plans of Operation C191B, showing location of S.D. C191B-1.
- Figure 126: Ceramic vessels associated with Operations C191B (S.D. C191B-1) and C191D: a. Puchituk Unslipped (C191B); b. Dos Arroyos Polychrome (C191B); c. Tinaja Red (C191D).
- Figure 127: Artifactual materials associated with Operations C191B (b.-f.) and C191C (a.): a. worked shell disk; b. marine shell fragment; c. chert drill; d., e. ceramic disks; f. ceramic figure head.
- Figure 128: Worked chert associated with Operation C191B.
- Figure 129: Structure K12 axial section, designated as Operation C191C.
- Figure 130: Plans associated with Operation C191C.
- Figure 131: Worked chert associated with Operation C191C.

- Figure 132: Photographs of Structure K40 (upper) and Structure K14 (lower).
- Figure 133: Structure K40 axial section, designated as Operation C191D.
- Figure 134: Plan of Operation C191D and Structure K40.
- Figure 135: Worked chert associated with Operation C191D.
- Figure 136: Structure K14 section, designated as Operation C191E.
- Figure 137: Plan of Structure K14, showing location of Operation C191E.
- Figure 138: Plan of Salsa residential group, showing the locations of Operations C192B and C192C.
- Figure 139: Photographs of Structure K75 (upper) and Structure K76 (lower).
- Figure 140: Structure K76 axial section, designated as Operation C192B.
- Figure 141: Plans associated with Operation C192B.
- Figure 142: Ceramic vessel associated with Structure K76: Valentin Unslipped.
- Figure 143: Artifactual material associated with Structure K76: a. Obsidian plug; b. drilled marine shell; c. limestone bar.
- Figure 144: Structure K75 axial section, designated as Operation C192C.
- Figure 145: Plan associated with Operation C192C.

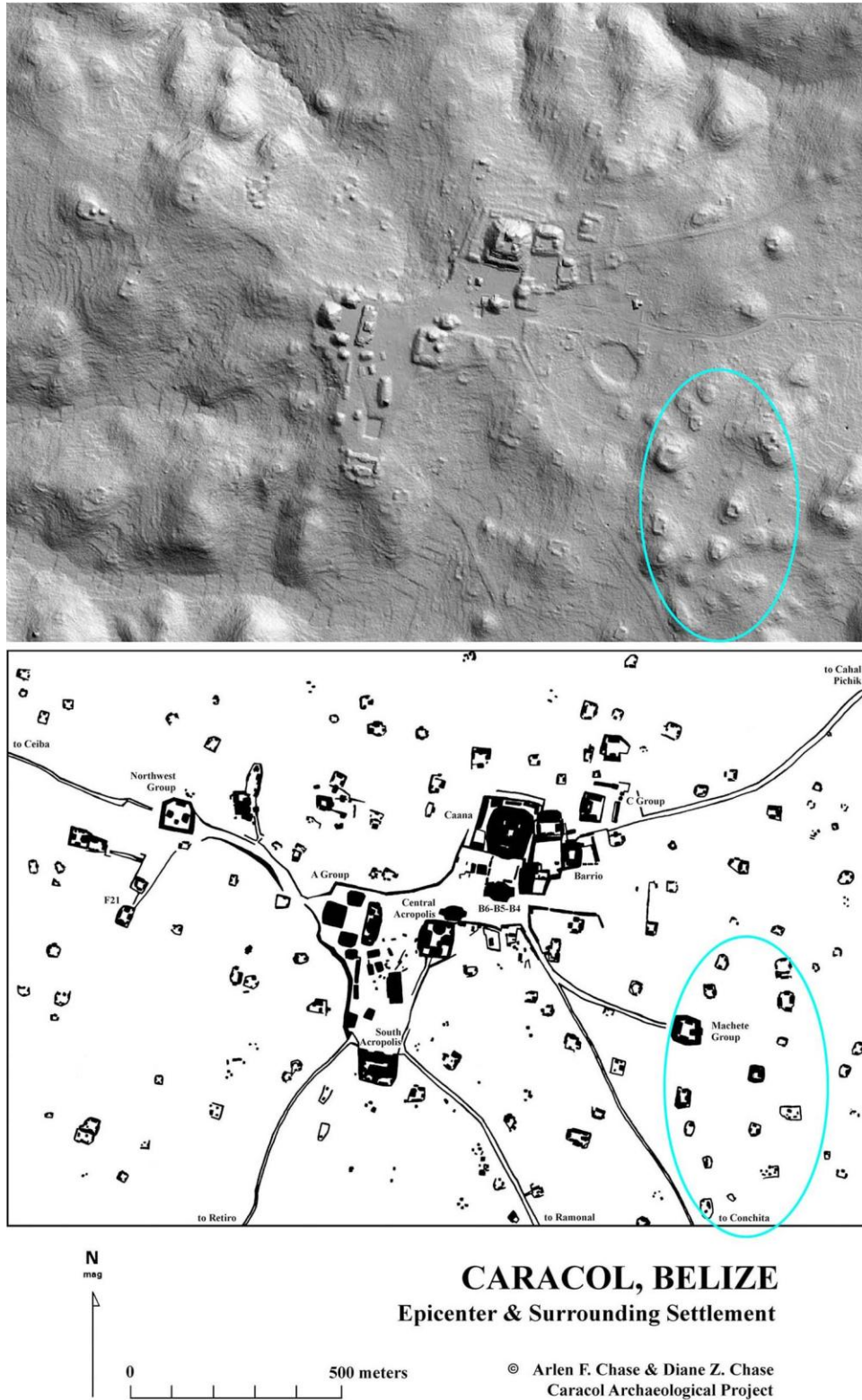


Figure 1: Eastern Caracol epicenter, highlighting the location of the residential groups investigated during the 2012 field season (after A. Chase and D. Chase 1987).

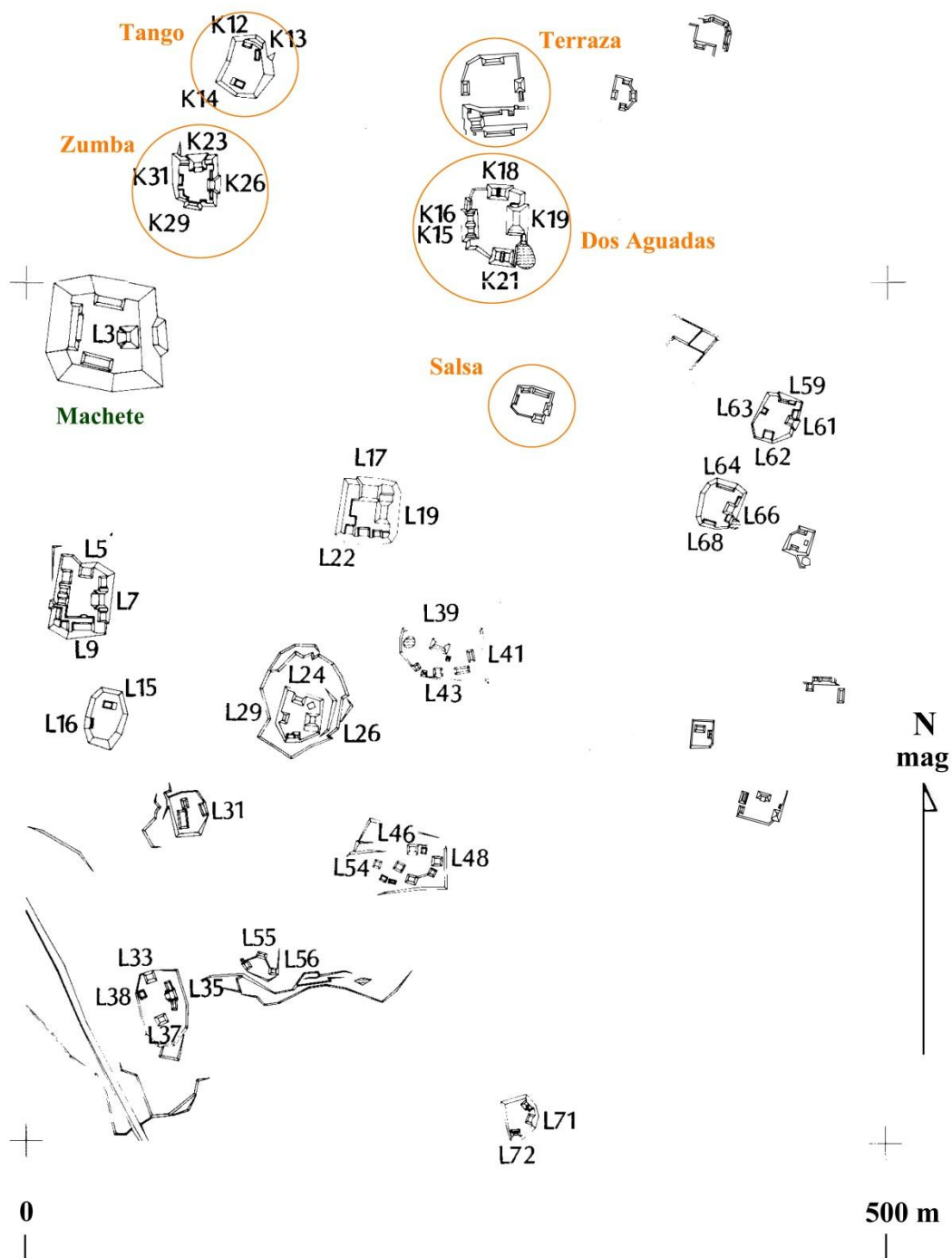


Figure 2: Residential groups associated with the Machete Plateau, highlighting groups investigated during 2012.

Dos Aguadas

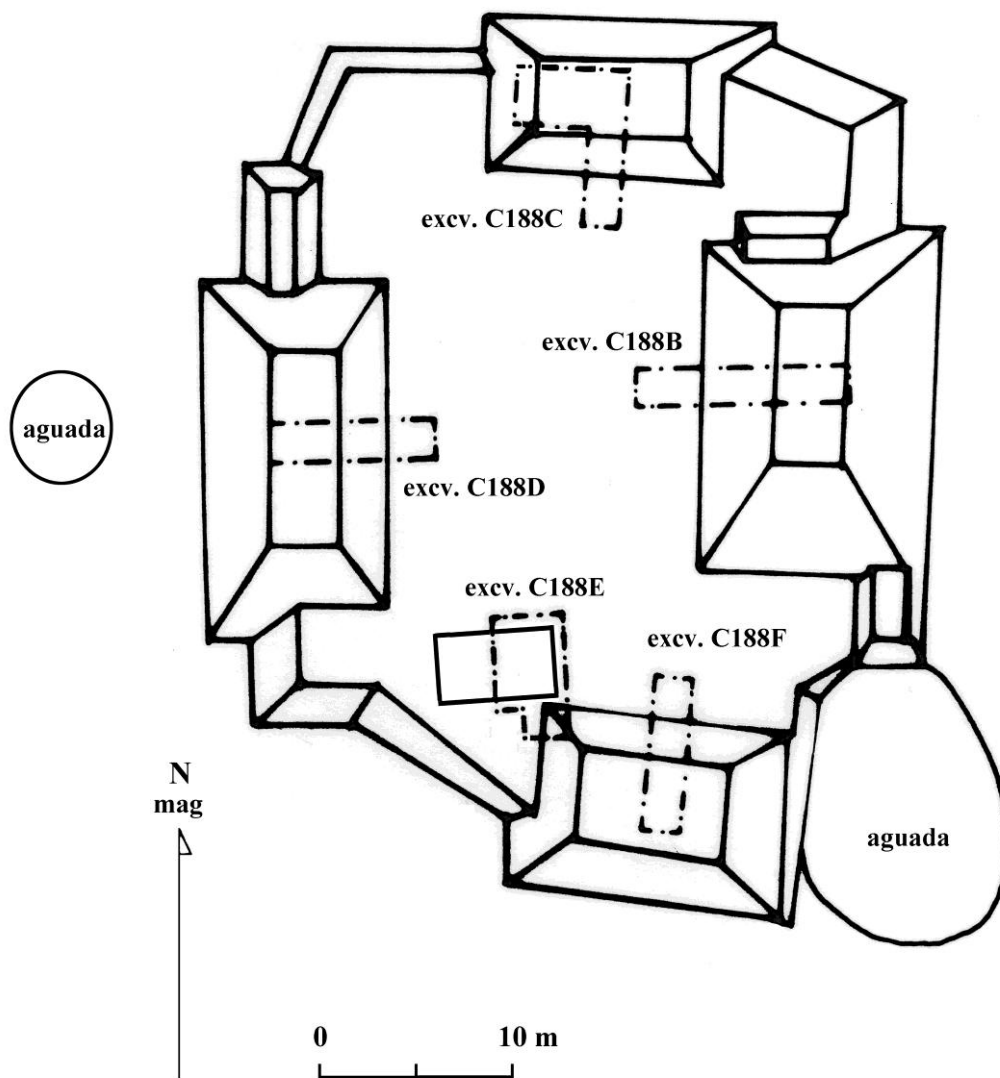


Figure 3: Plan of Dos Aguadas residential group, showing the locations of Operations C188B, C188C, C188D, C188E, and C188F.



Figure 4: Photographs of Structure K19, designated Operation C188B: upper, overall structure looking south; lower, axial trench into summit with S.D. C188B-7 in foreground.

**Caracol Structure K19
Operation C188B**

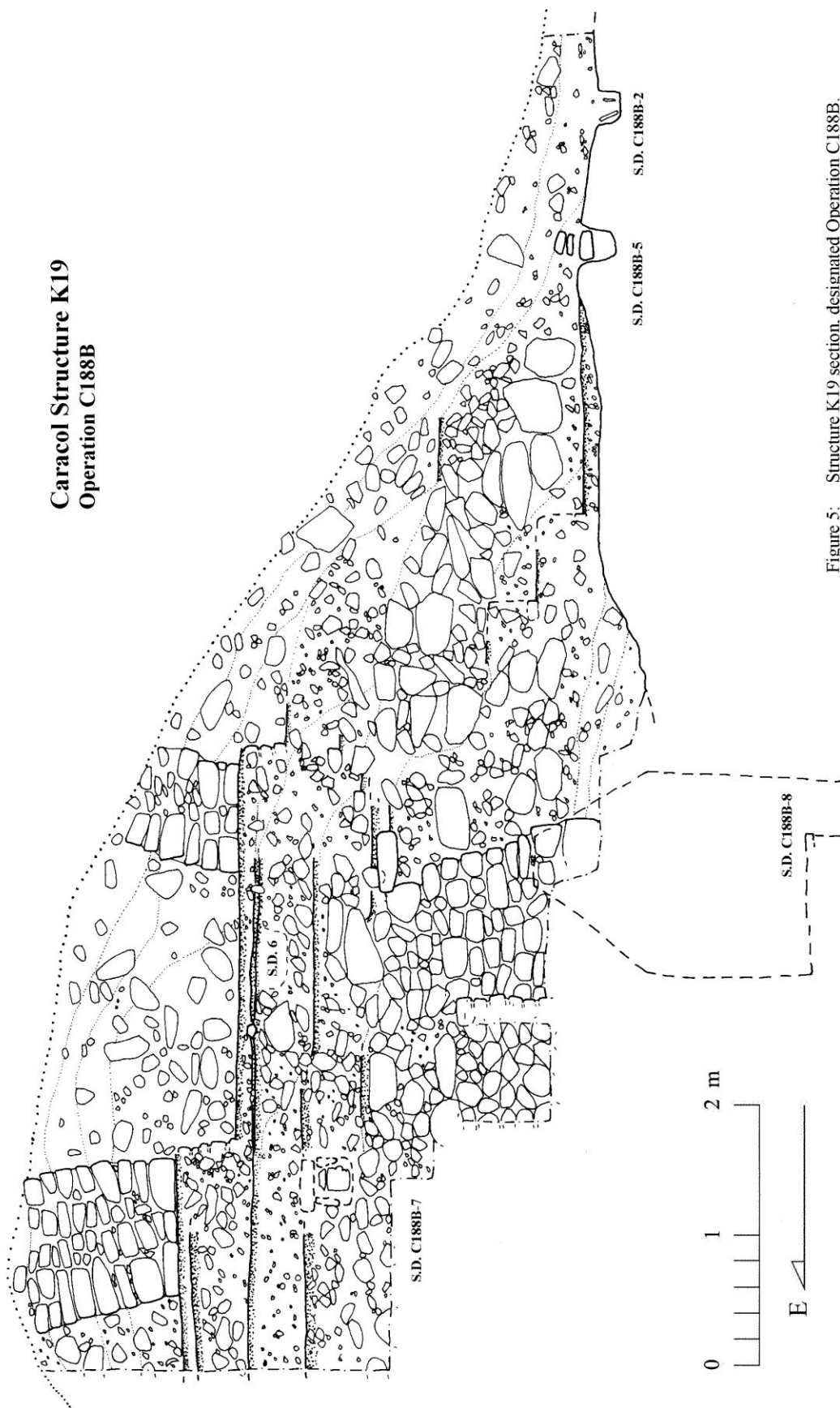


Figure 5: Structure K19 section, designated Operation C188B.

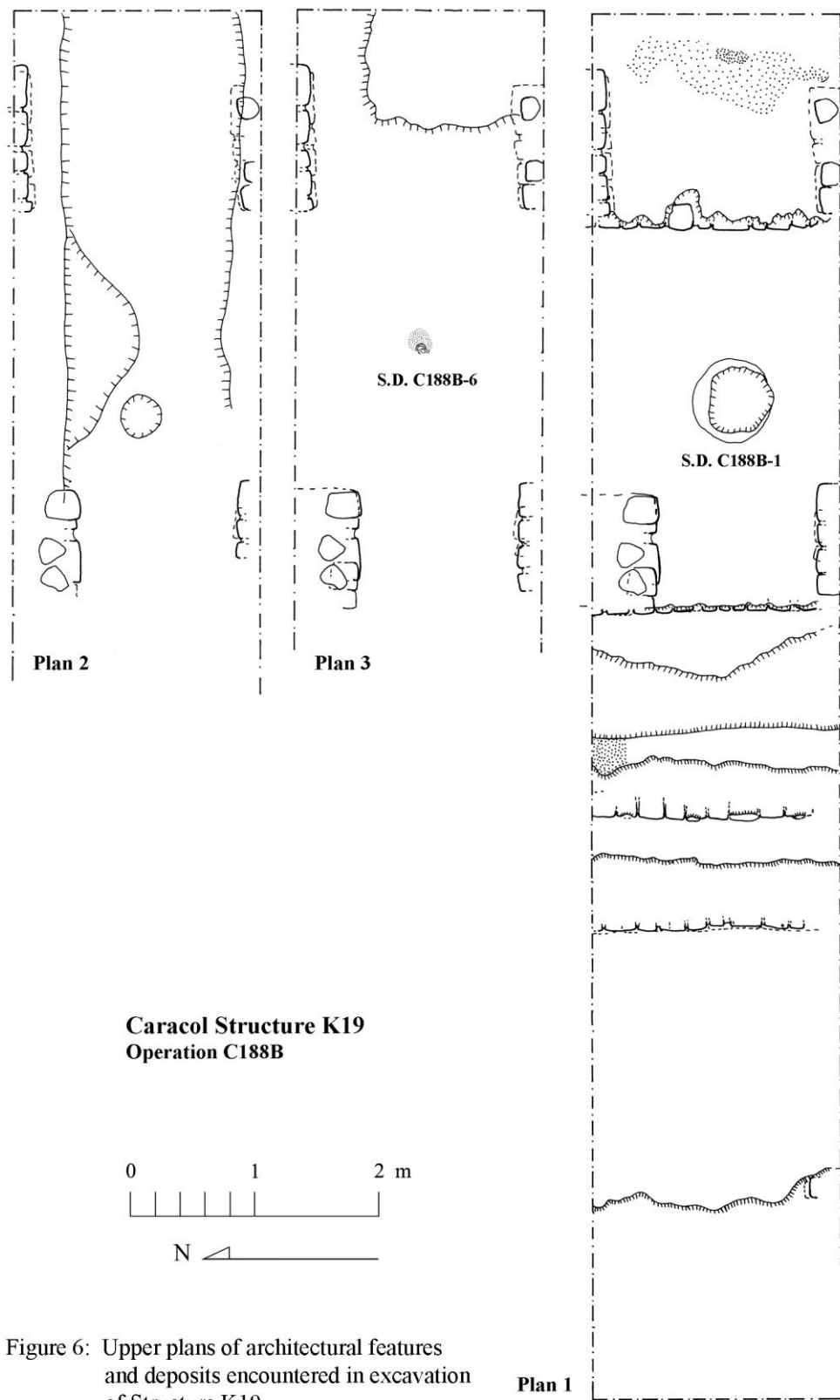


Figure 6: Upper plans of architectural features and deposits encountered in excavation of Structure K19

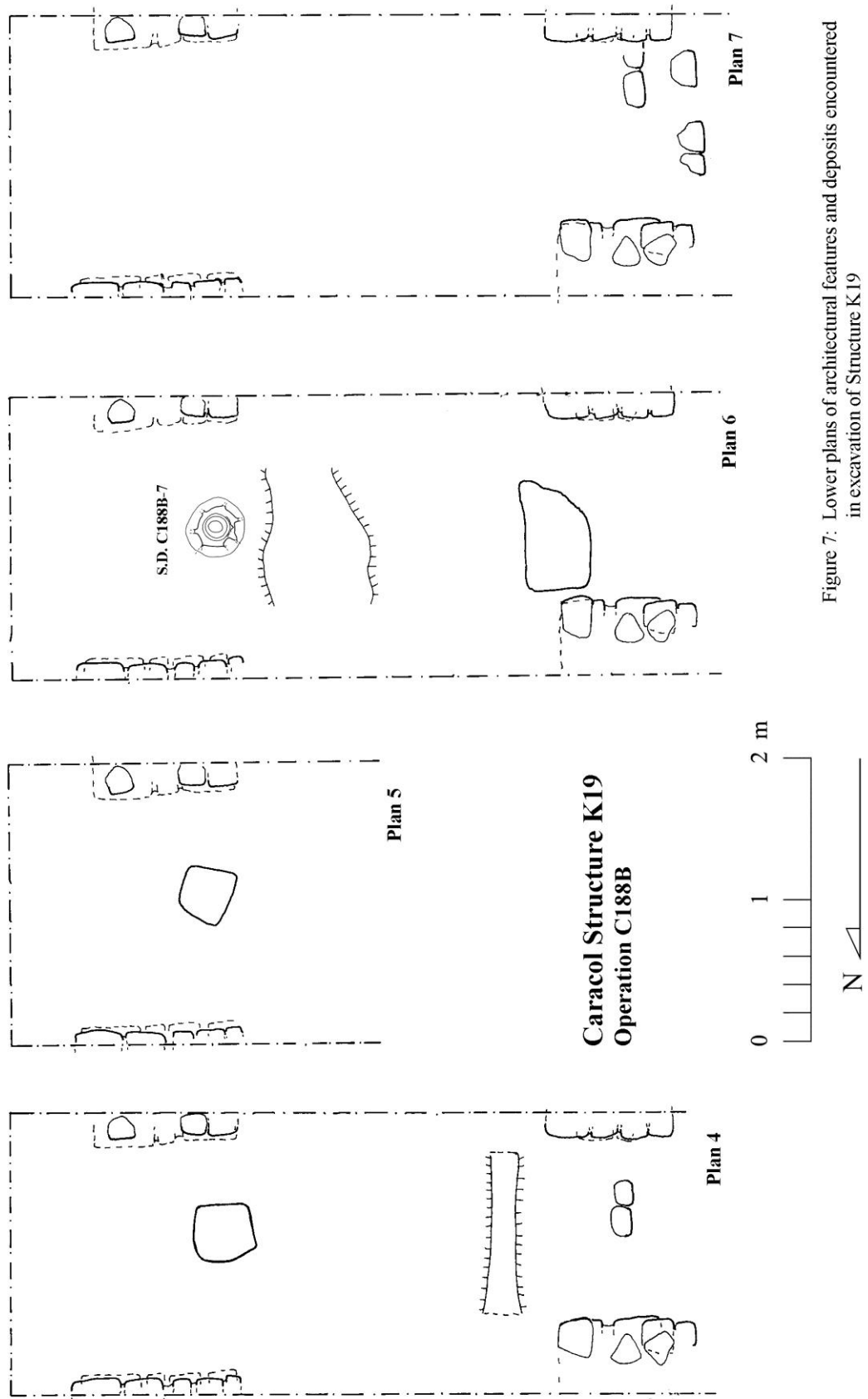


Figure 7: Lower plans of architectural features and deposits encountered in excavation of Structure K19

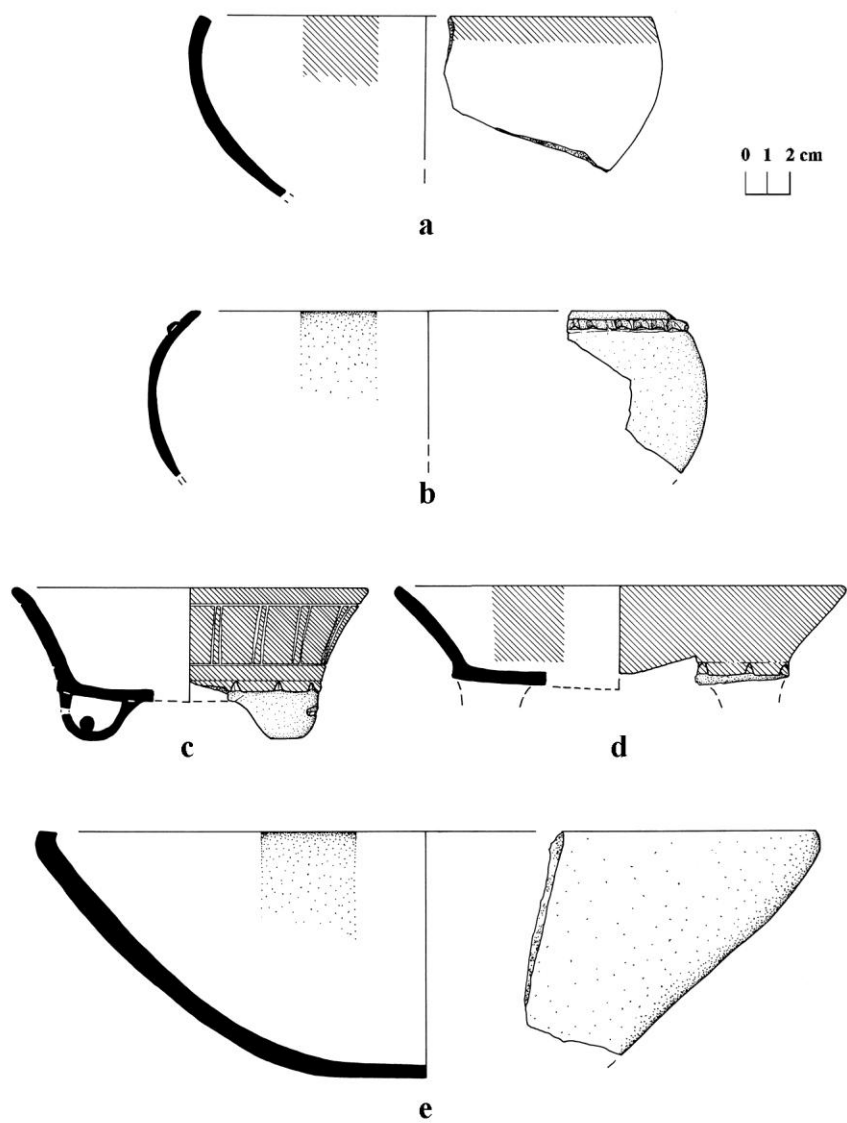


Figure 8: Ceramic vessels associated with latest use of Structures K15 and K19: a. possibly Dolphin Head Red (C188E); Chaquiste Impressed (C188B); c. probably Martin's Incised (C188B); d. Belize Red (C188B); e. Valentin Unslipped (C188B).

S.D. C188B-1

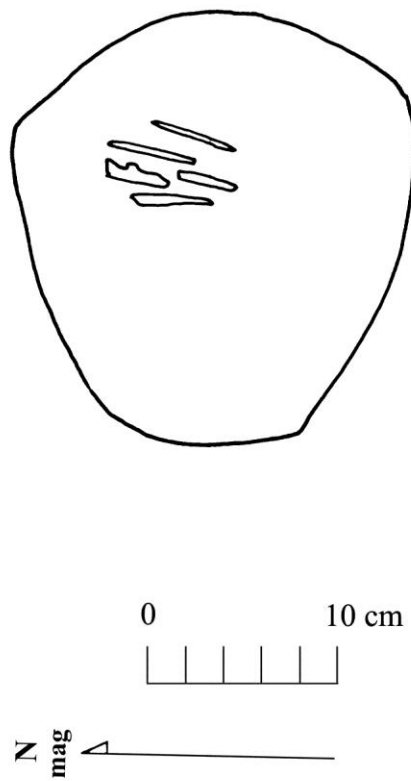


Figure 9: Plan of Special Deposit C188B-1.

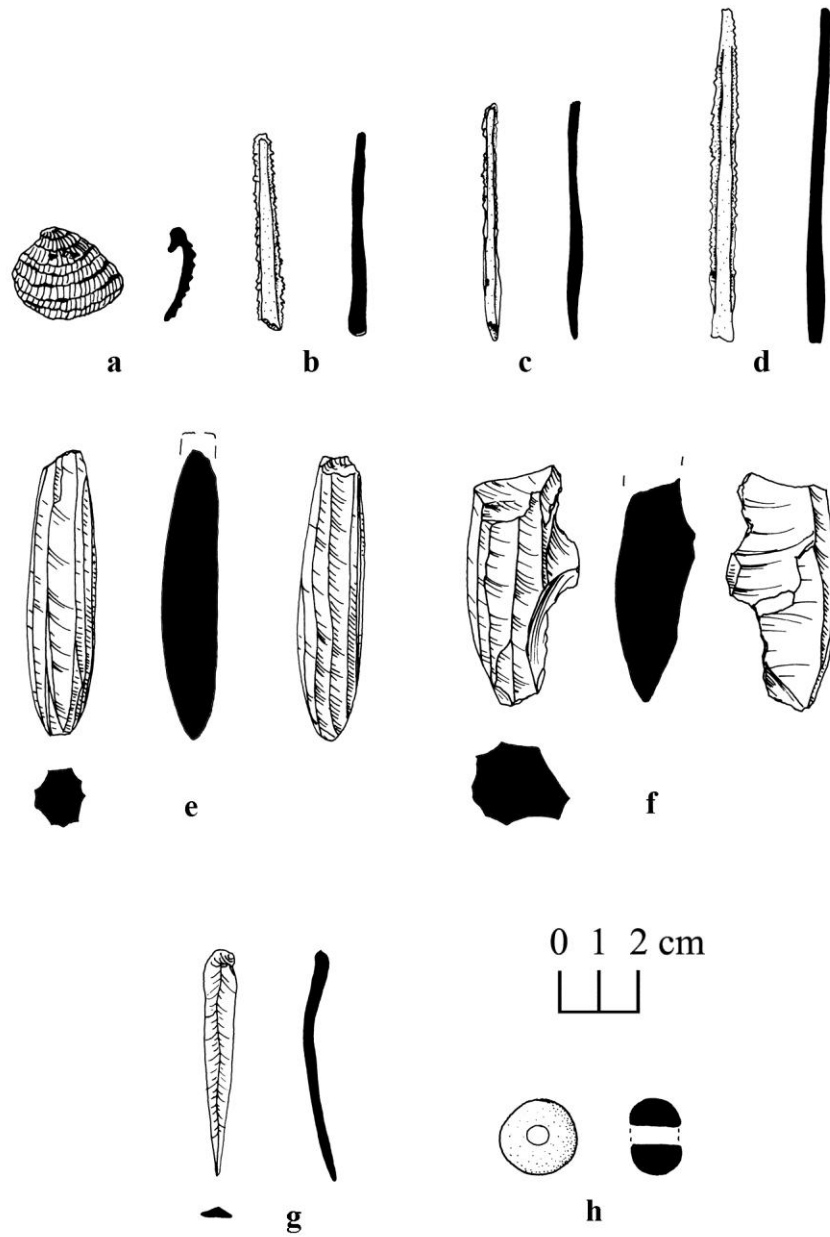


Figure 10: Artifactual materials associated with S.D.s C188B-1 (a.-f.) and C188B-4 (g.,h.): a. marine shell; b.-d. stingray spines; e., f. obsidian eccentrics; g. obsidian lancet; h. jadeite bead.

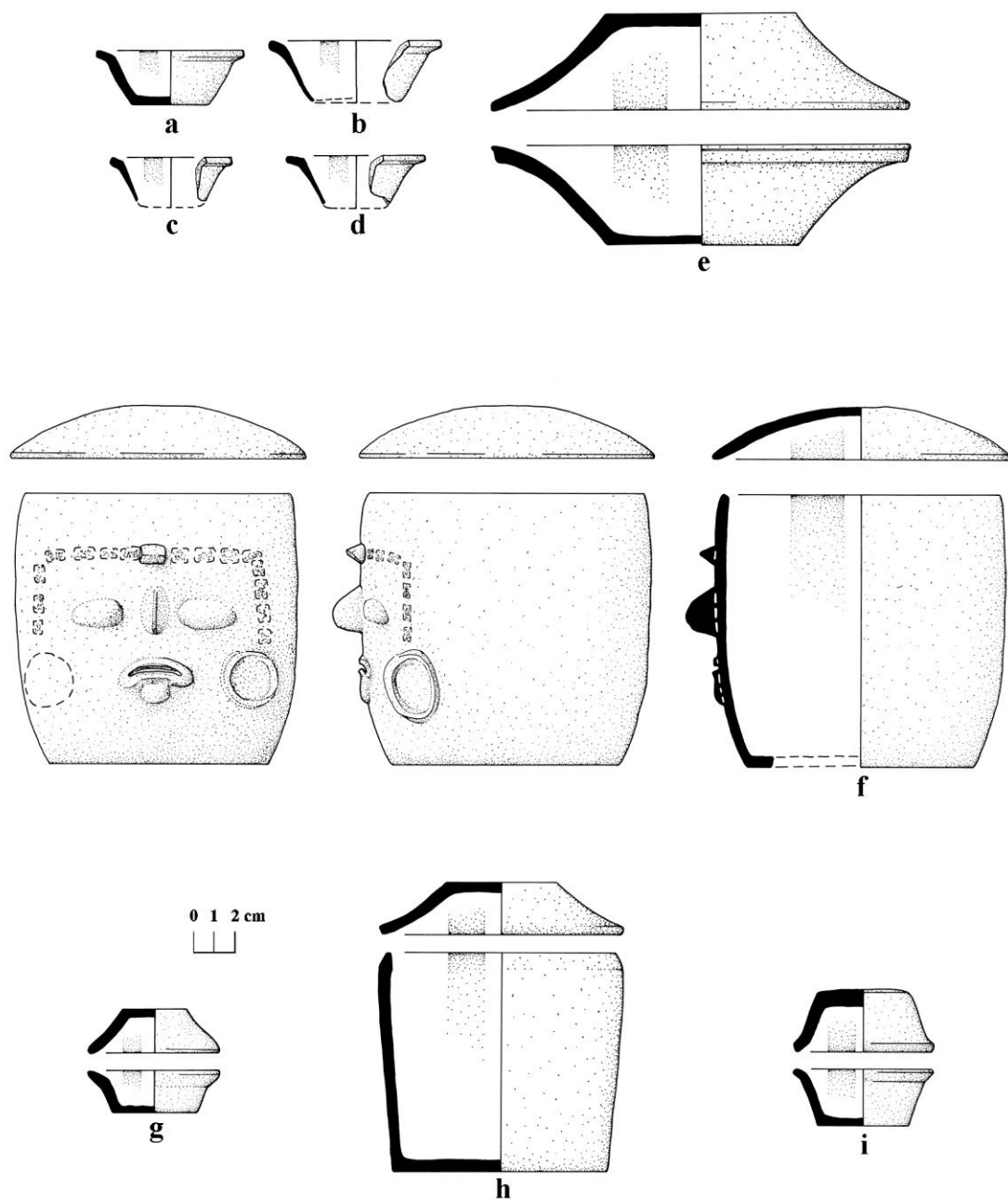


Figure 11: Cache vessels associated with Structure K19: a.-d. Ceiba Unslipped, S.D. C188B-3; e. probably Ceiba Unslipped, S.D. C188B-4; f. Hebe Modeled, S.D. C188B-2; g. Ceiba Unslipped, S.D. C188B-2; probably Hebe Modeled, S.D. C188B-2; i. Ceiba Unslipped, S.D. C188B-6.

Caracol Structure K19
Operation C188B

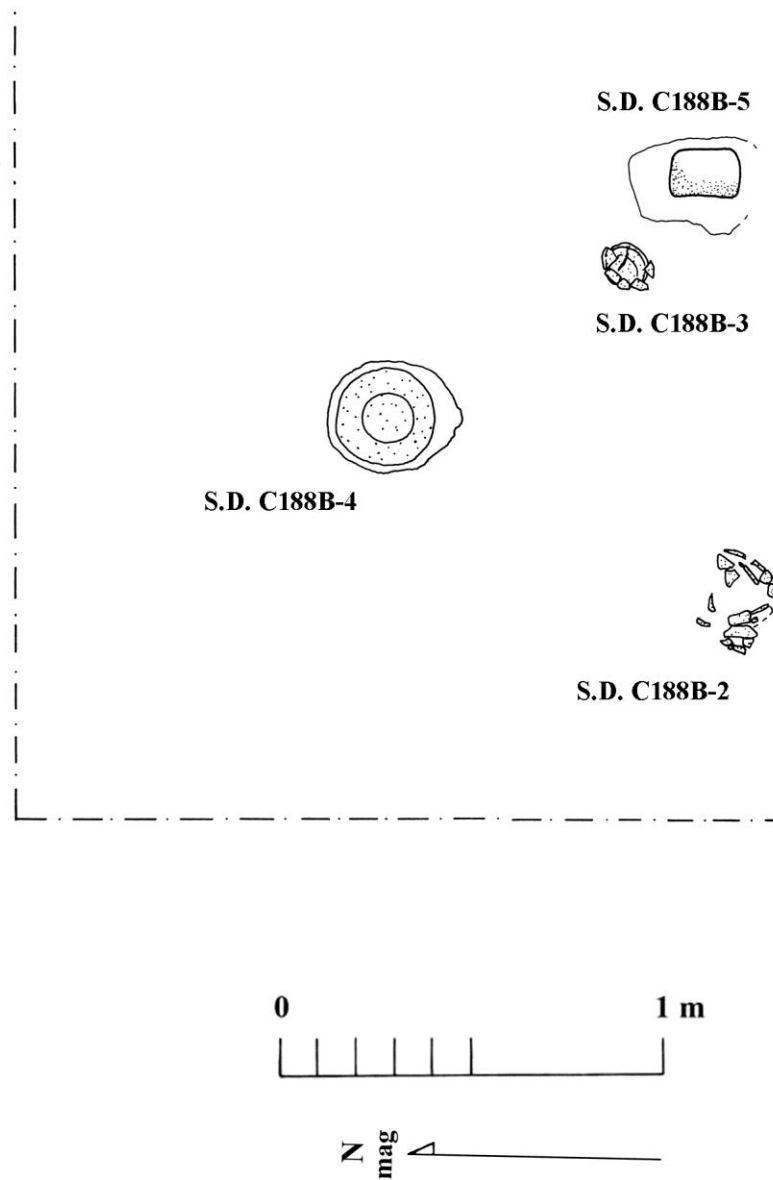


Figure 12: Plan of western part of excv. C188B, showing location of S.D.s C188B-2, C188B-3, C188B -4, and C188B-5.

S.D. C188B-4

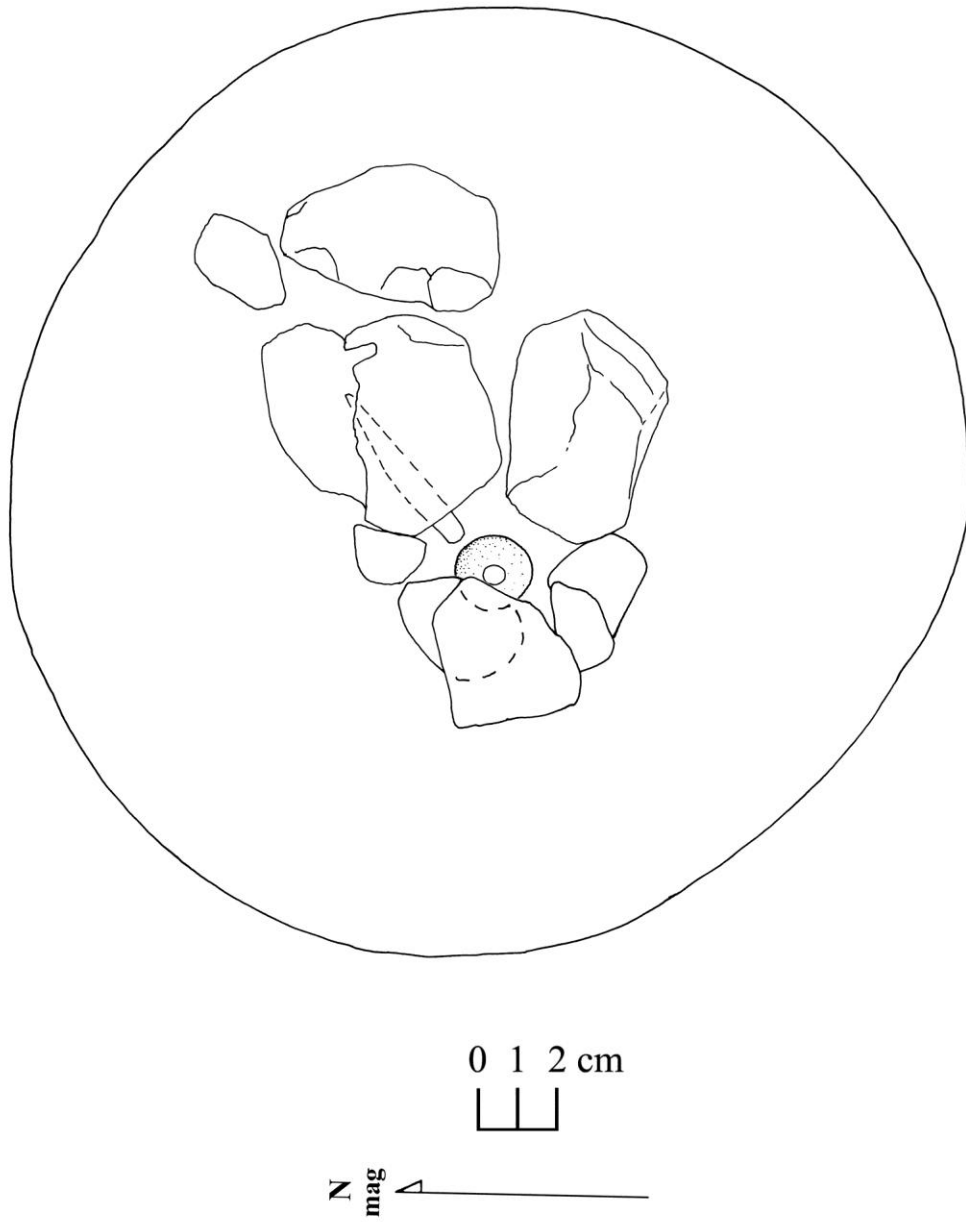


Figure 13: Detailed interior plan of S.D. C188B-4.

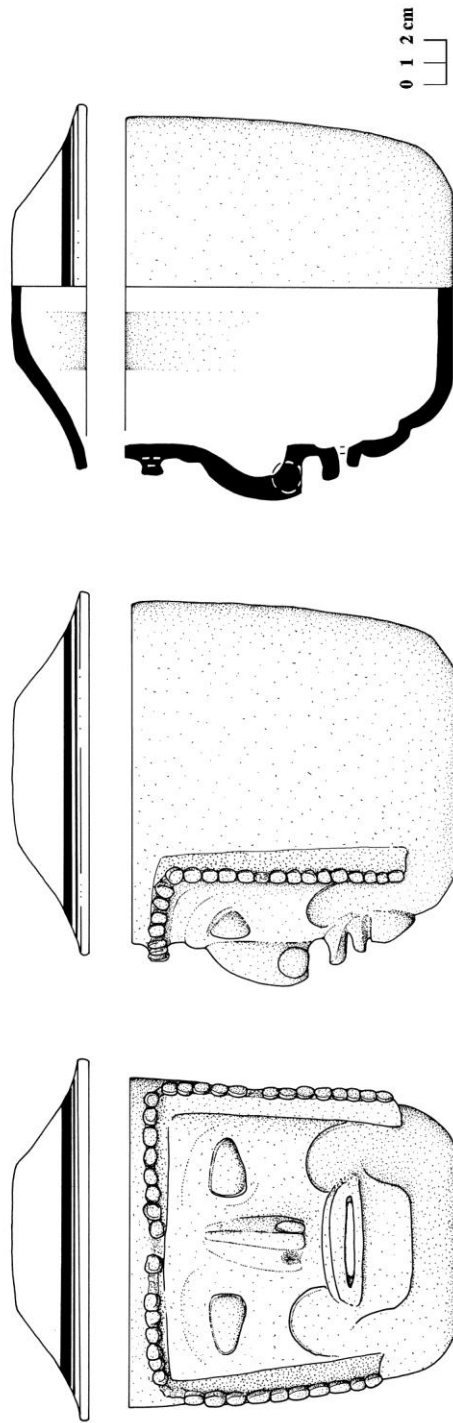


Figure 14: Ceramic urn (Hebe Modeled) and lid (undesignated bichrome) from S.D. C188B-7.



Figure 15: Photographs of contents in S.D. C188B-7: upper, all contents; lower, upper materials removed.

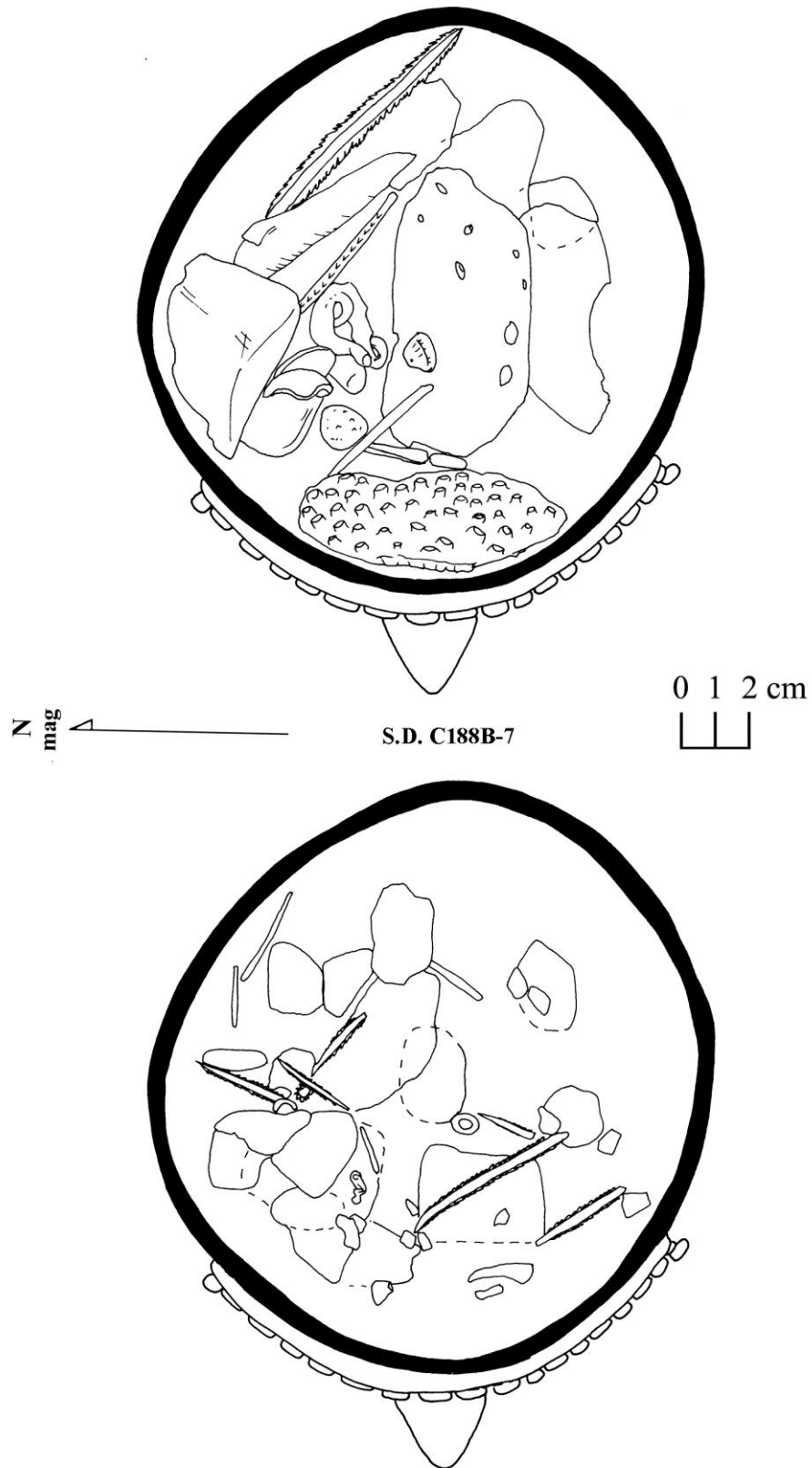


Figure 16: Detailed plans of the S.D. C188B-7 contents, upper (above) and lower (below).

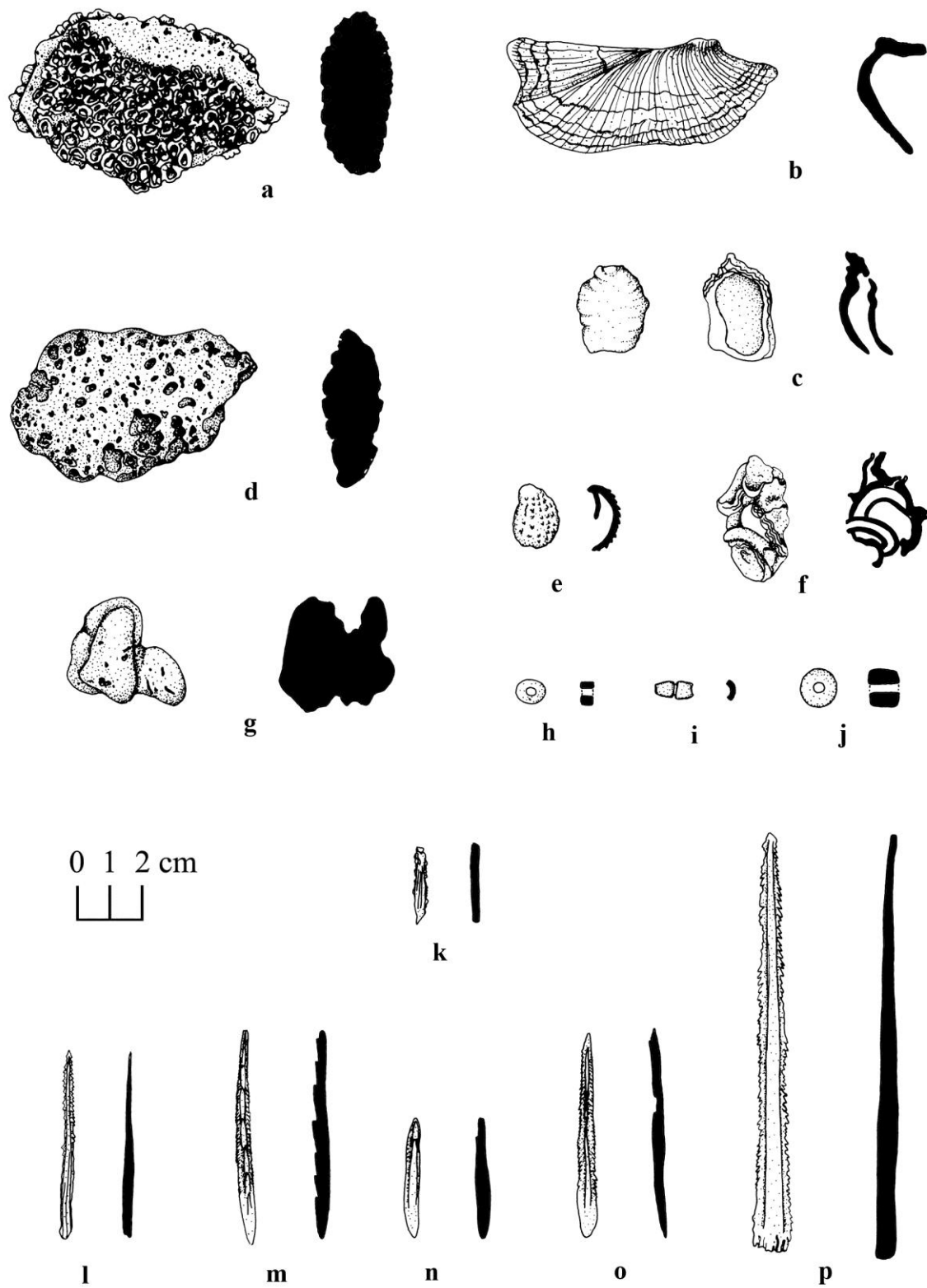


Figure 17: Artifactual materials from S.D. C188B-7: a., d. coral; b., c., e., f. marine shell; g. limestone concretion; h., i. shell beads; j. jadeite bead; k.-p. stingray spines.



Figure 18: Photograph of S.D. C188B-8 tomb interior looking north, showing bedrock cut, entranceway, and vault stones.

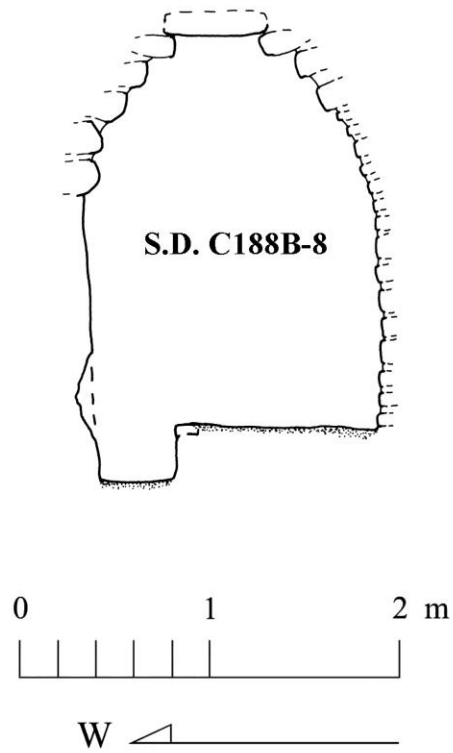


Figure 19: East-west section through S.D. C188B-8.

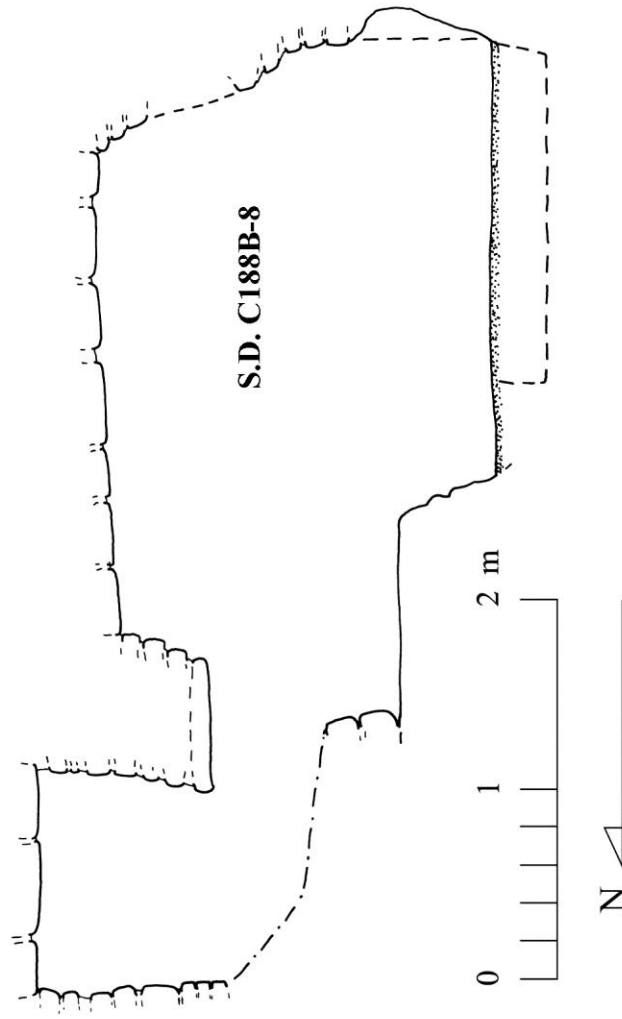
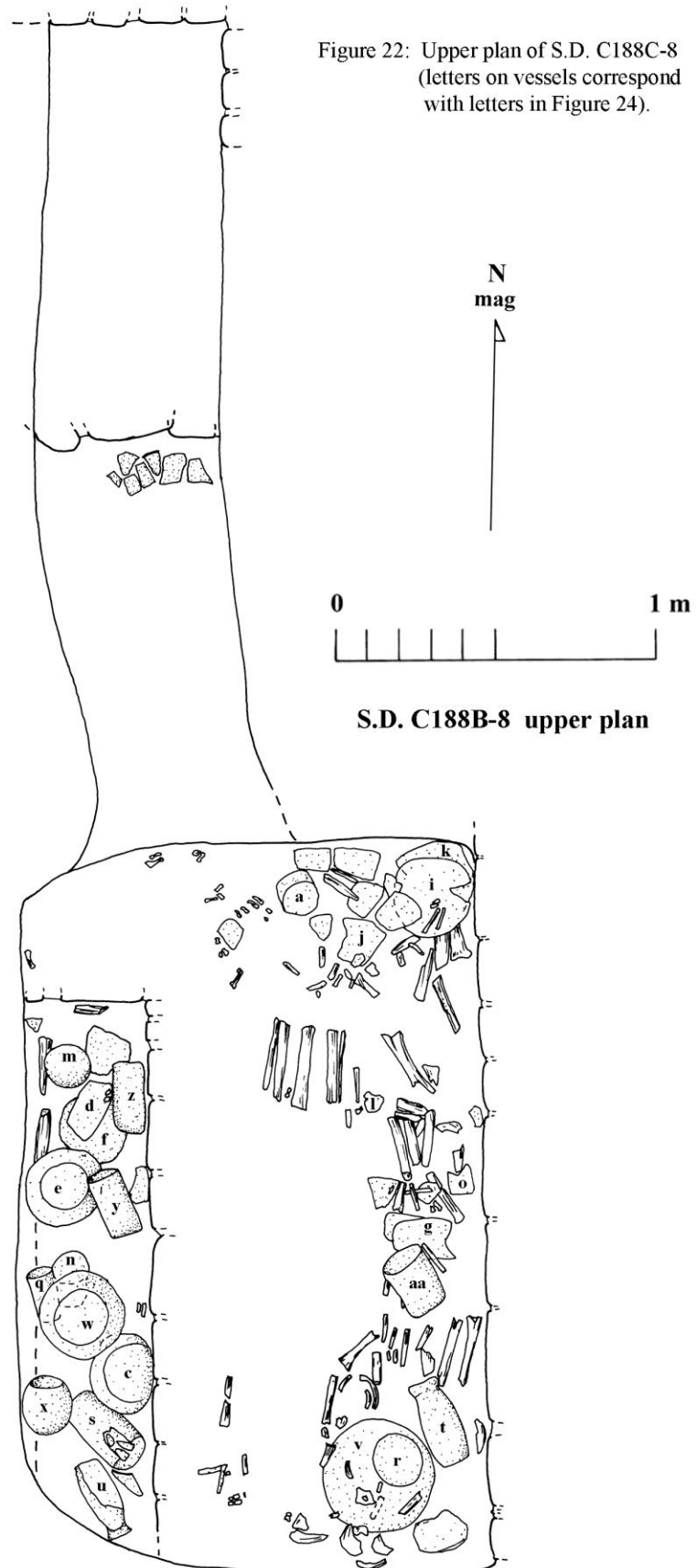
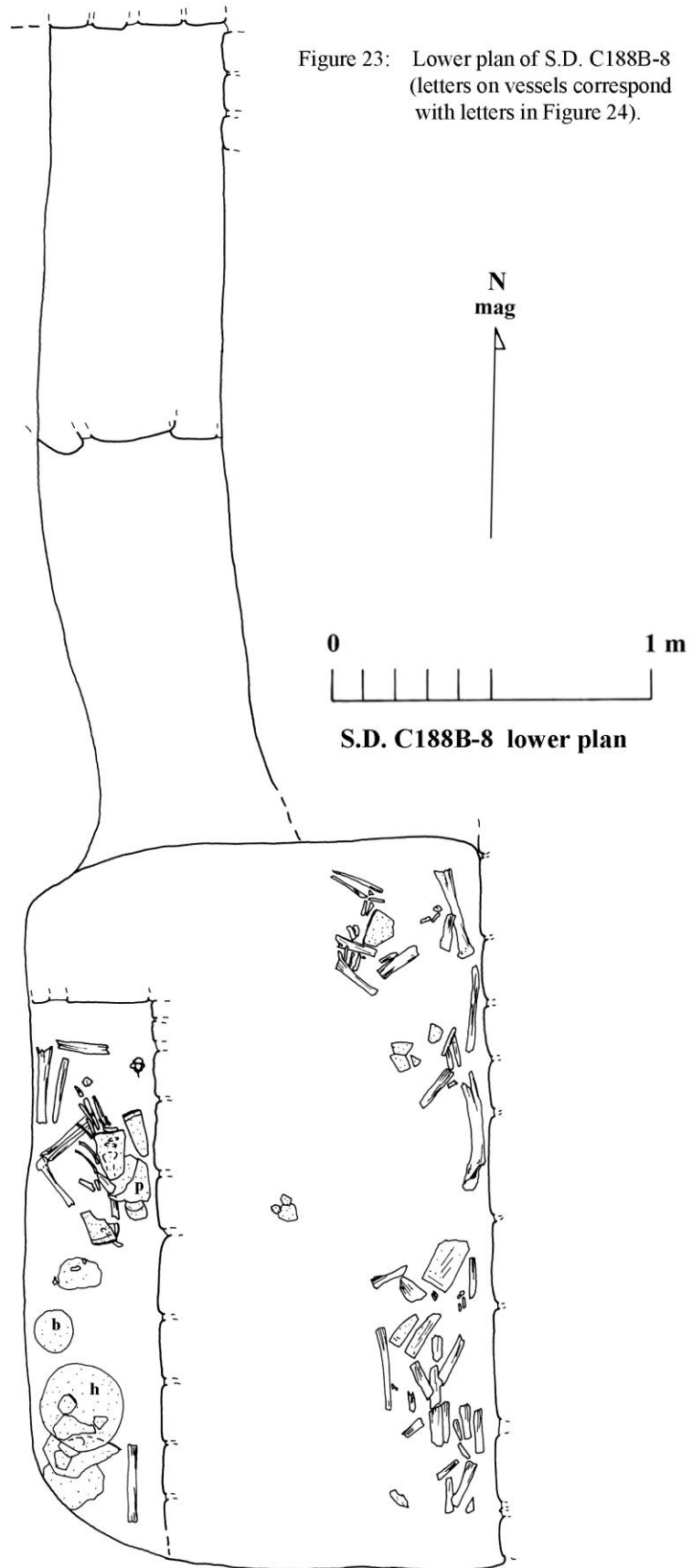


Figure 20: North-south section sltthrough S.D. C188B-8



Figure 21: Photograph of excavated tomb floor for S.D. C188B-8, looking south.





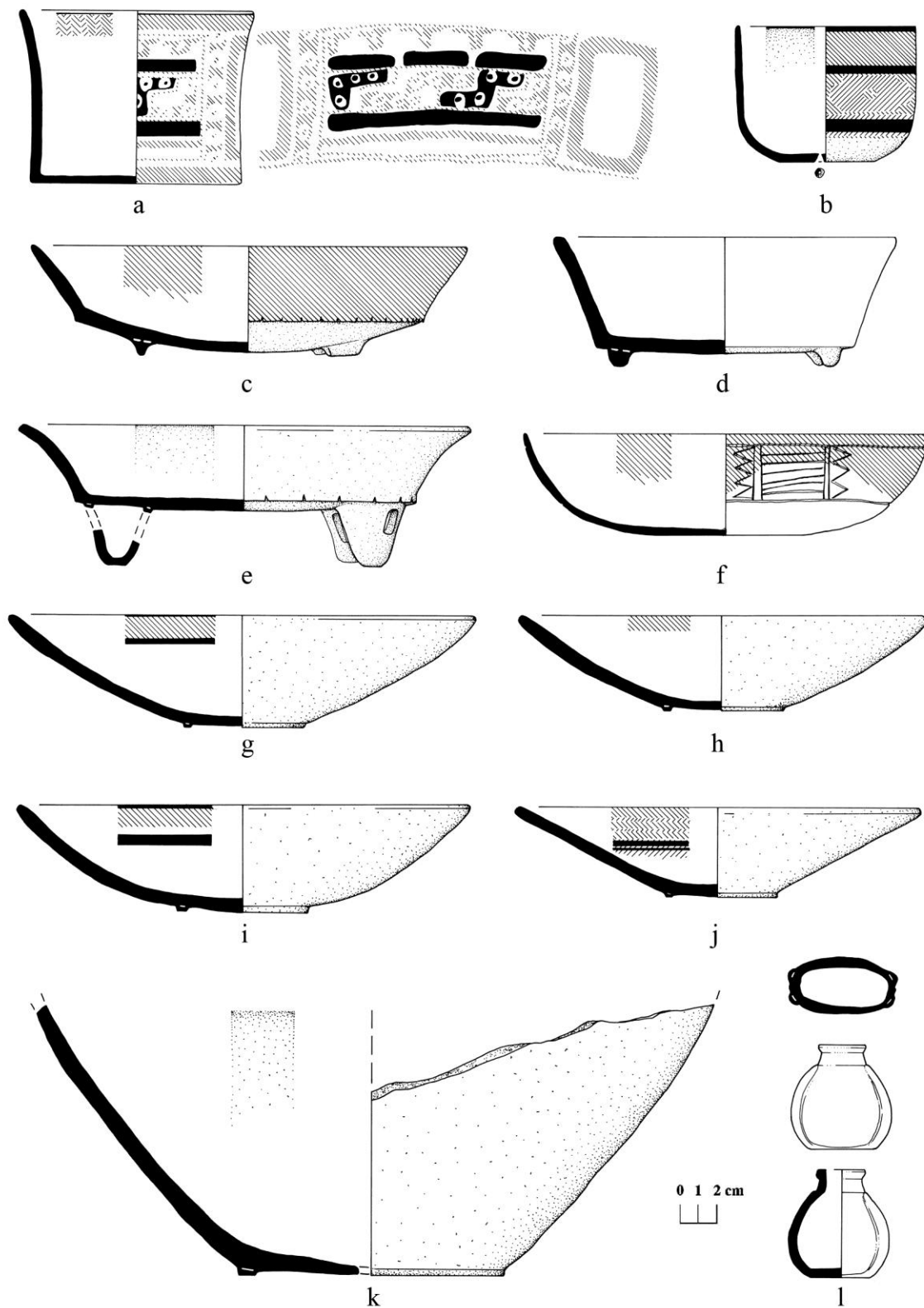


Figure 24: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C188B-8: a., v. Zacatel Cream Polychrome; b. Palmar Orange Polychrome; c., San Pedro Impressed; d. possibly Bontifela Orange; e. Calabazo Gouged-Incised; f. possibly Corozal Incised; g.-j. Machete Orange Polychrome; k. Valentin Unslipped; l. undesignated; m. undesignated gouged-punctated; n. Camelita Insided; o. Tialipa Brown Fluted and Incised; p. undesignated specular hematite; q. possibly Canoa Incised; r. Dolphin Head Red; s., y., z. eroded Palmar Orange Polychrome; t., u. Cohune Red; w. Belize Red; x. possibly Montego Polychrome; aa. Tialipa Brown.

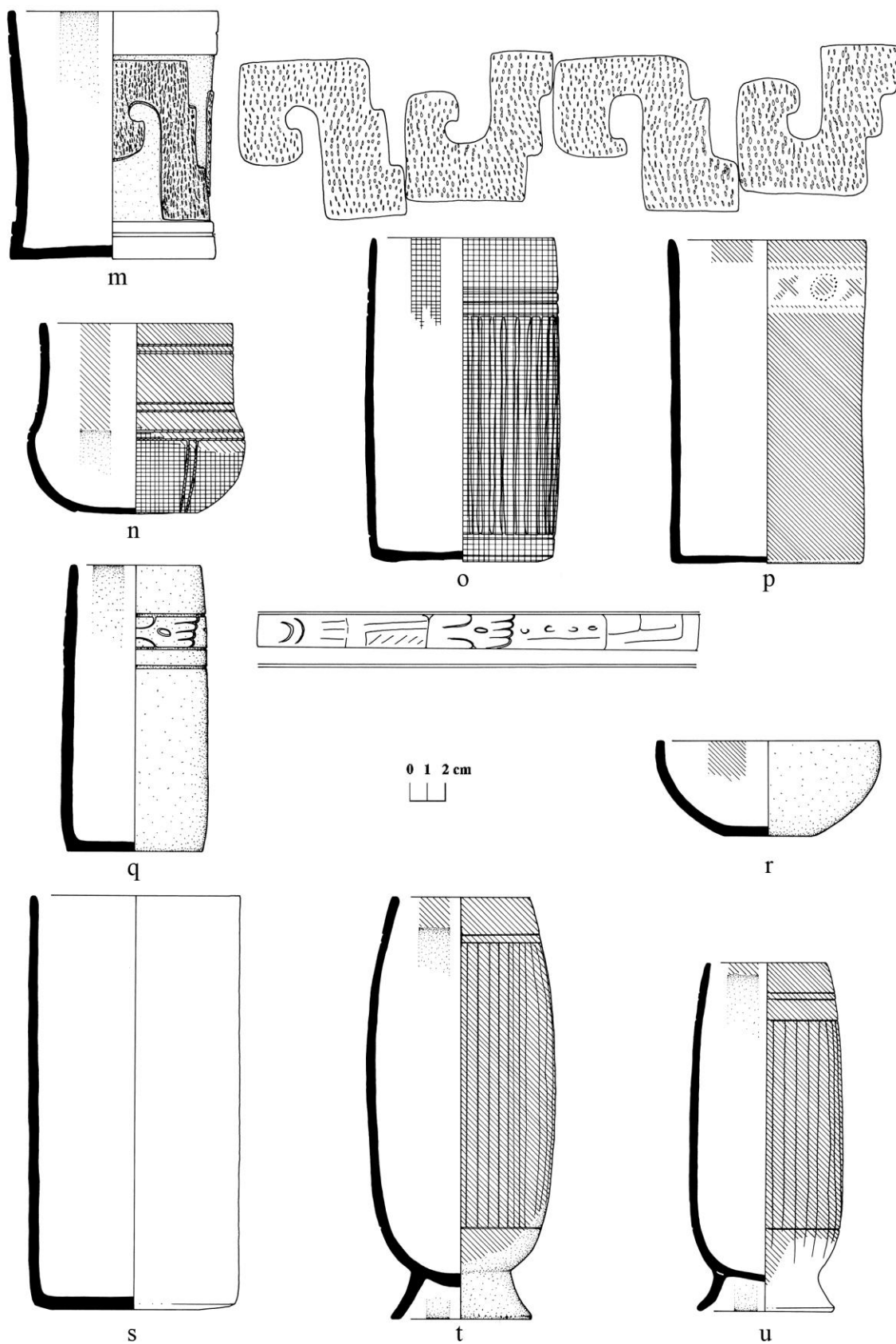


Figure 24: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C188B-8 (continued).

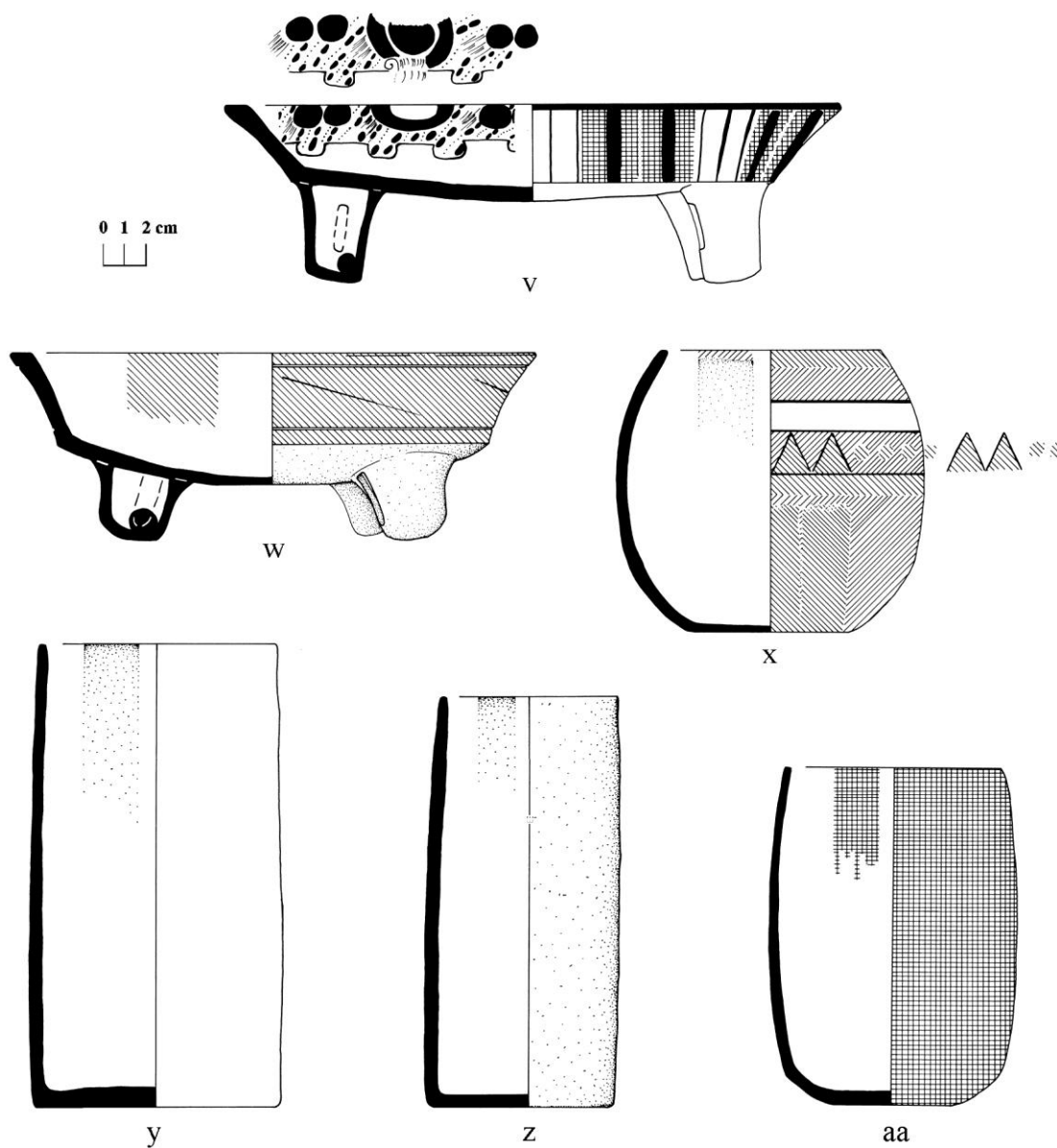


Figure 24: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C188B-8: a., v. Zacatel Cream Polychrome; b. Palmar Orange Polychrome; c., San Pedro Impressed; d. possibly Bontifela Orange; e. Calabaso Gouged-Incised; f. possibly Corozal Incised; g.-j. Machete Orange Polychrome; k. Valentin Unslipped; l. undesignated; m. undesignated gouged-punctated; n. Camelita Incised; o. Tialpa Brown Fluted and Incised; p. undesignated specular hematite; q. possibly Canoa Incised; r. Dolphin Head Red; s., y., z. eroded Palmar Orange Polychrome; t., u. Cohune Red; w. Belize Red; x. possibly Montego Polychrome; aa. Tialpa Brown.

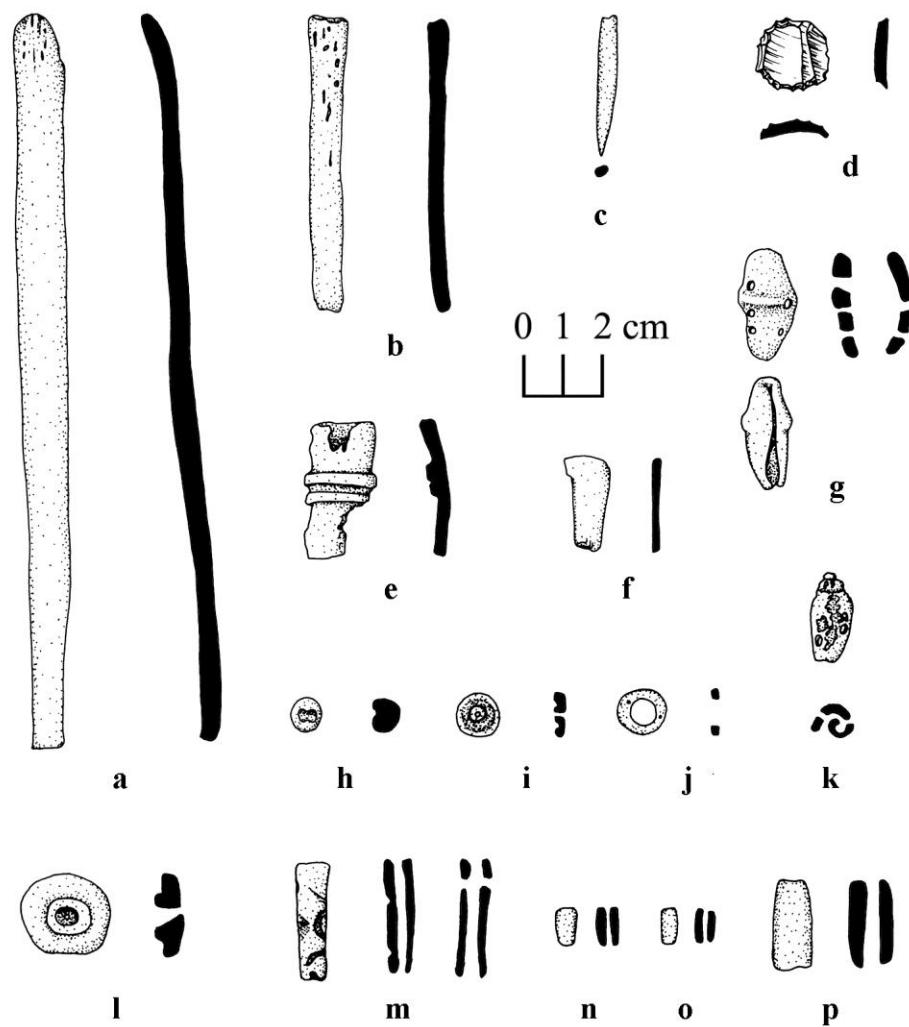


Figure 25: Artifactual materials associated with S.D. C188B-8: a., b., e. worked bone; c. bone needle; d. obsidian inlay; f., h., i., j. worked shell; g. flamingo-tongue shell; k. marine shell; l. jadeite earflare; m., n., o., p. jadeite beads.



Figure 26: Photographs of Structure K18, designated Operation C188C: upper, axial trench looking north; lower, areal excavation of building interior looking west.

Caracol Structure K18
Operation C188C

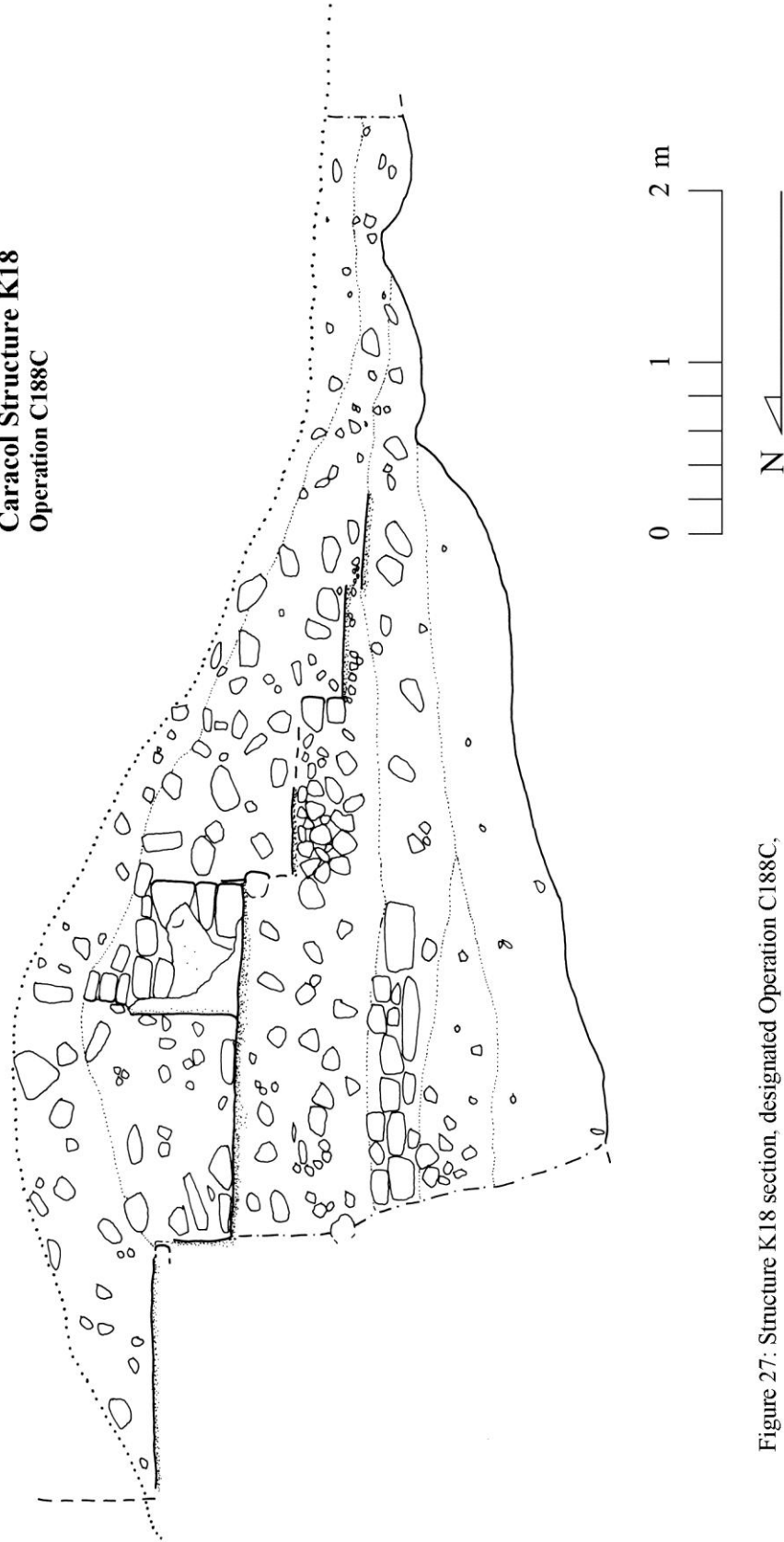


Figure 27: Structure K18 section, designated Operation C188C,

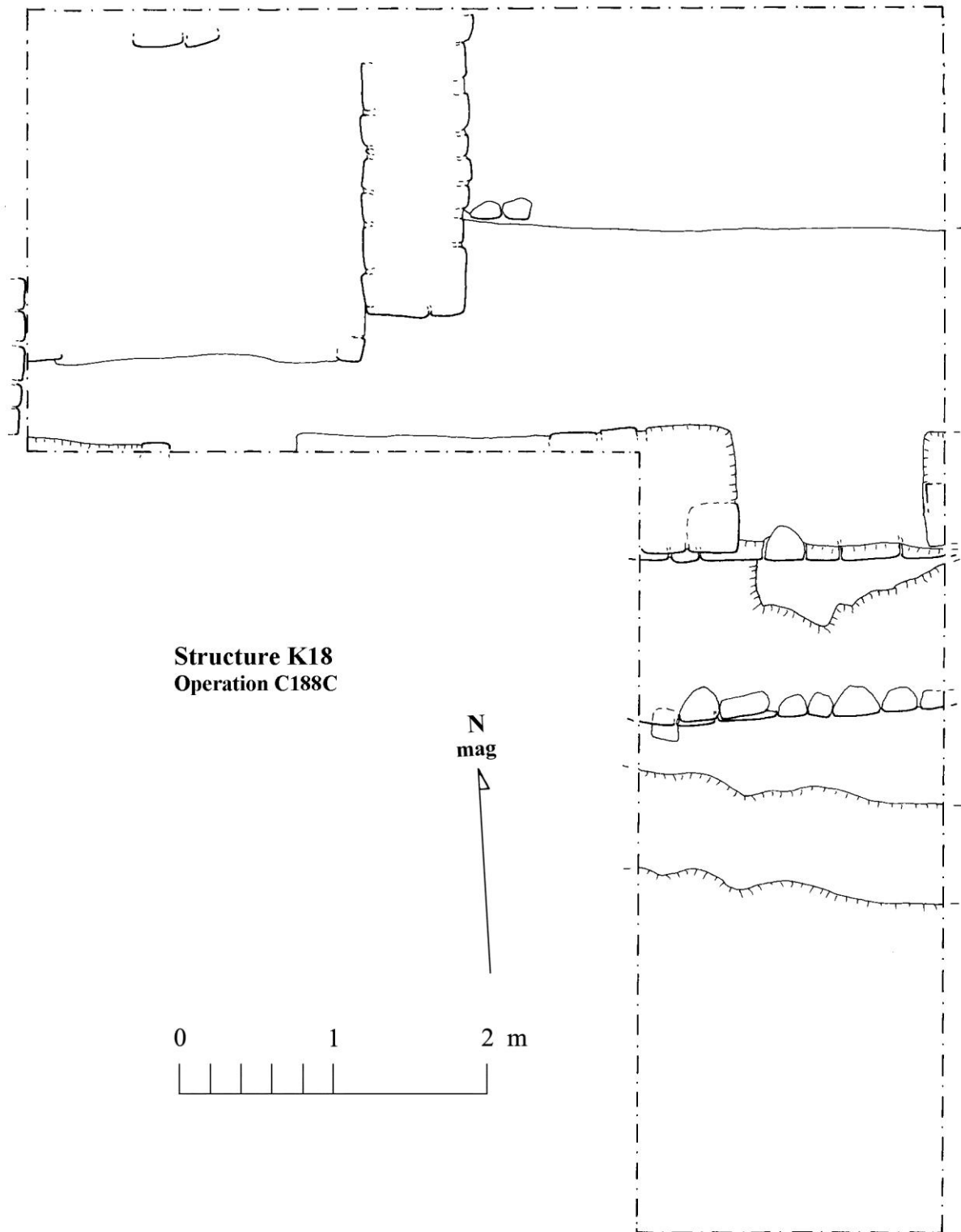
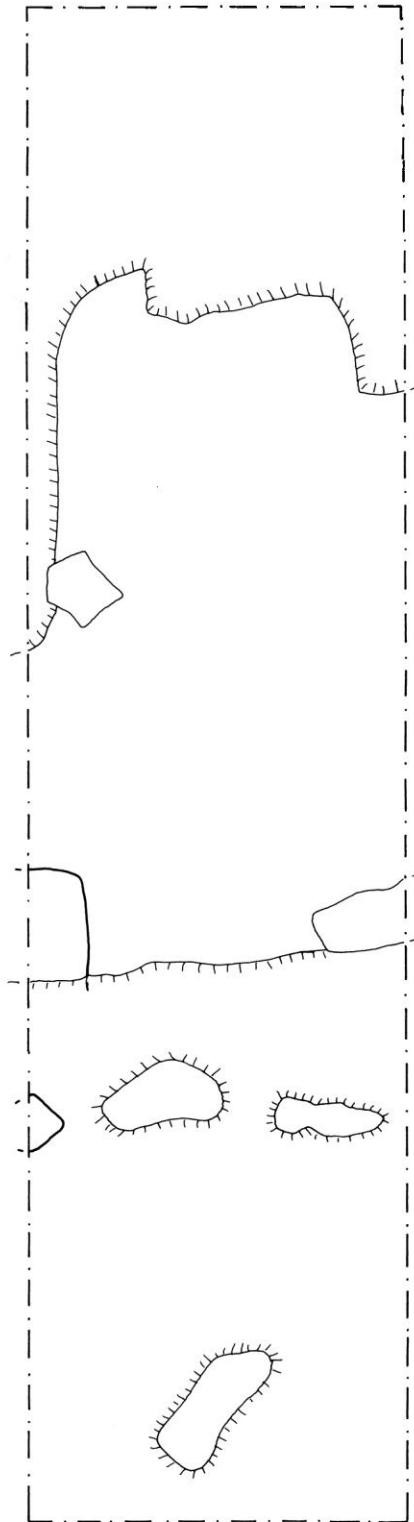
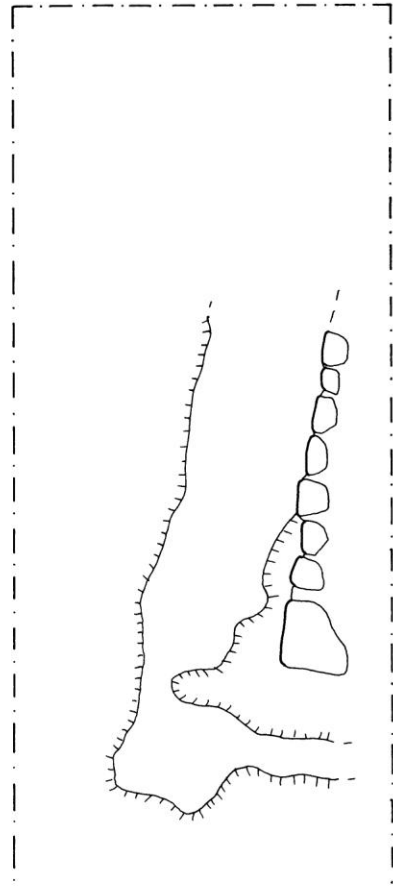


Figure 28: Upper building plan of Structure K18.

Plan 2



Plan 3



Structure K18
Operation C188C

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Figure 29: Lower plans in axial trench for Structure K18.



Figure 30: Photographs of Structure K16, designated Operation C188D: upper, interior section view looking north; lower, interior section view looking south.

**Caracol Structure K16
Operation C188D**

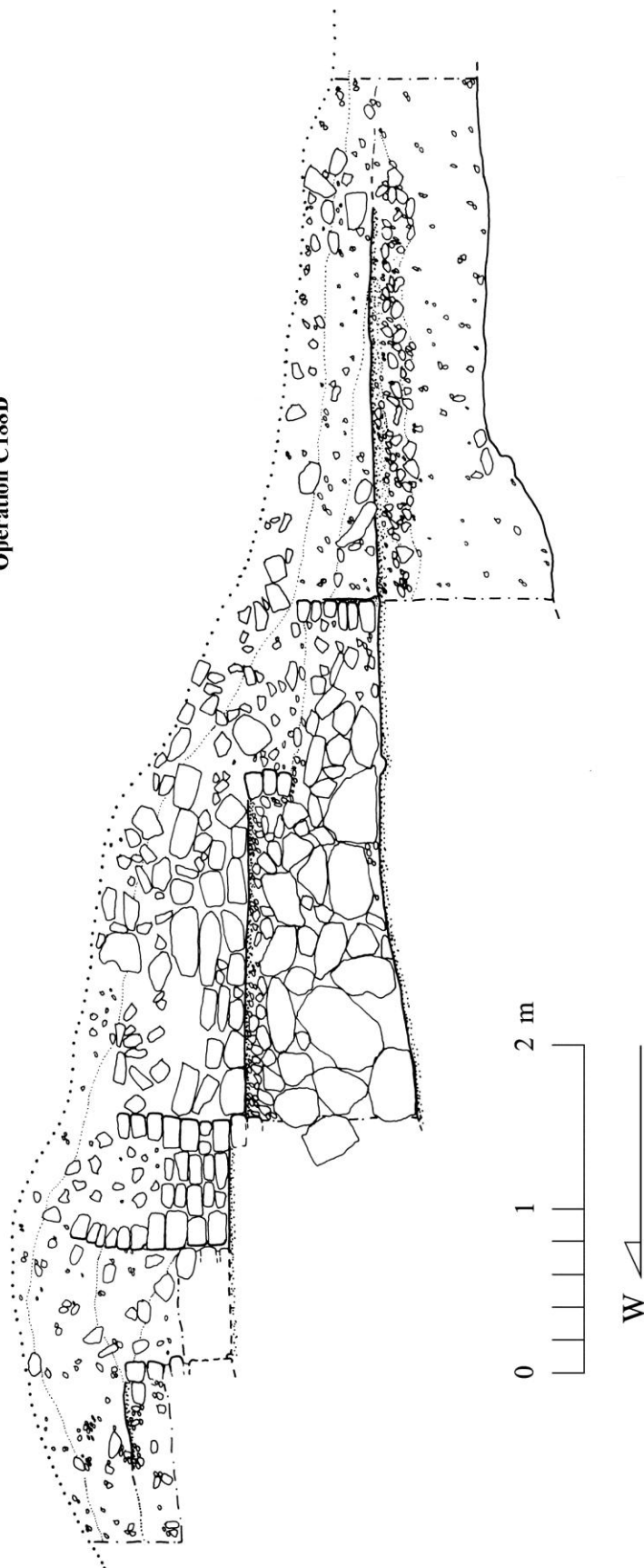


Figure 31: Structure K16 section, designated Operation C188D.

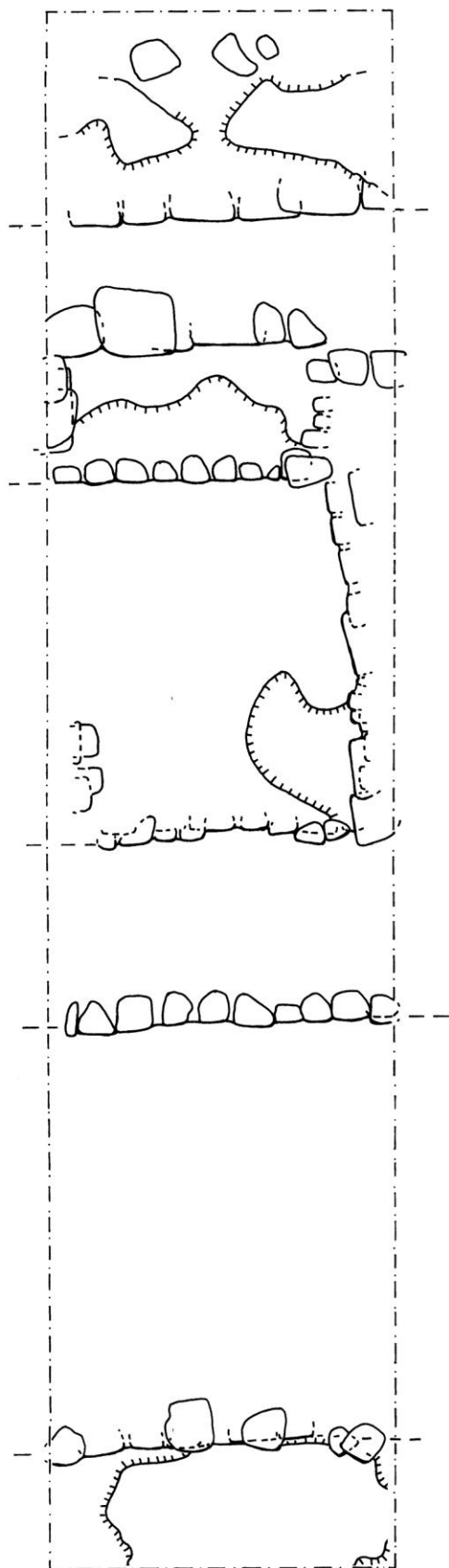
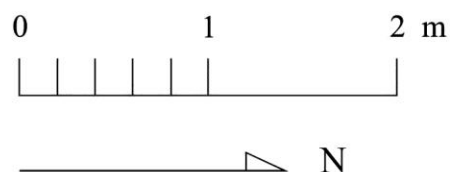


Figure 32: Plan of axial trench
through Structure K16.

Caracol Structure K16
Operation C188D



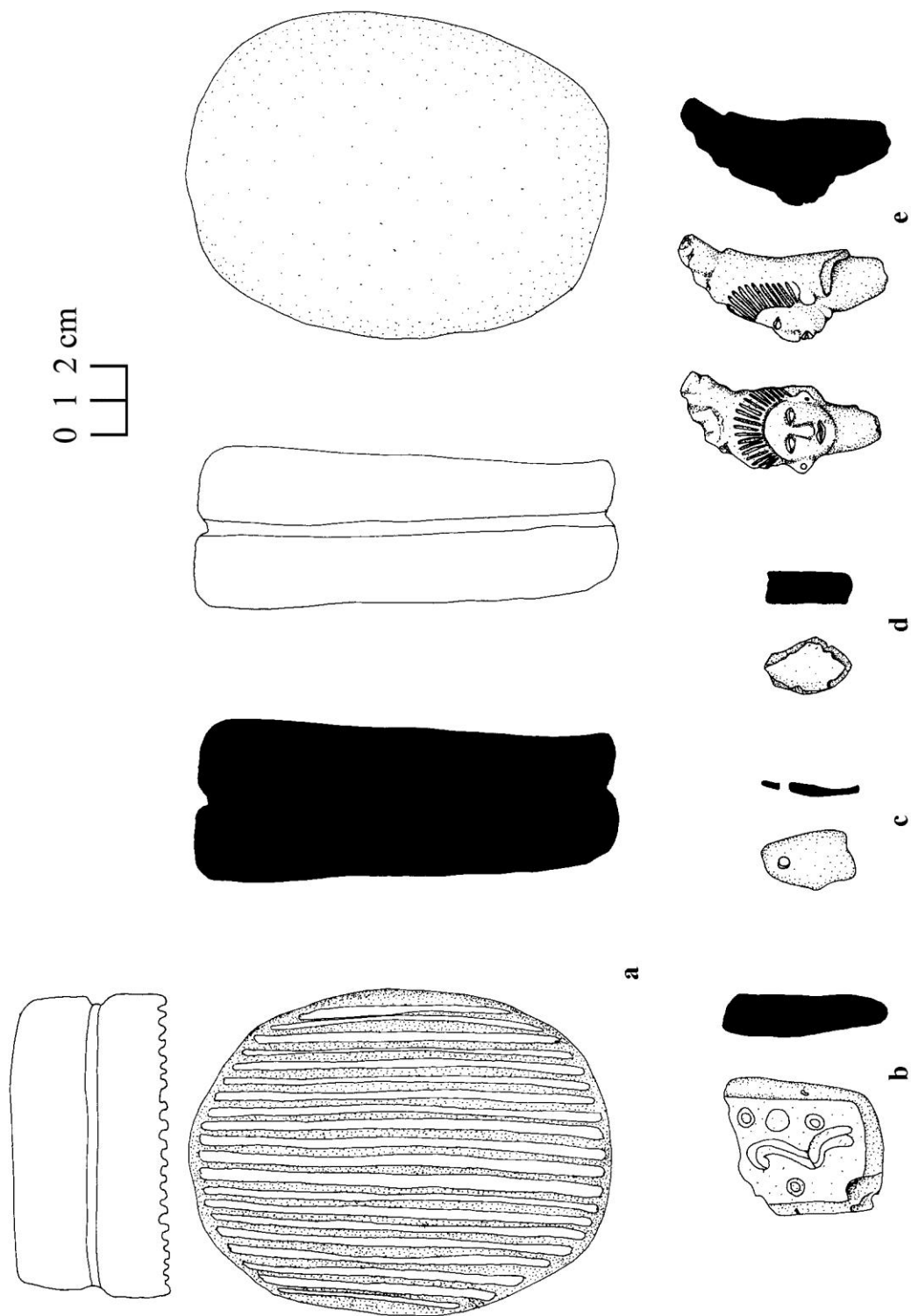


Figure 33: Artifactual materials from Operations C188C and C188D: a. limestone bark-beater (C188D); b. incised slated (C188C); c. modified marine shell (C188D); d. worked jadeite (C188D); e. ceramic figurine head (C188D).



Figure 34: Photographs of Structure K15 (upper), designated Operation C188E, and Structure K21 (lower), designated Operation C188F.

Caracol Structure K15
Operation C188E

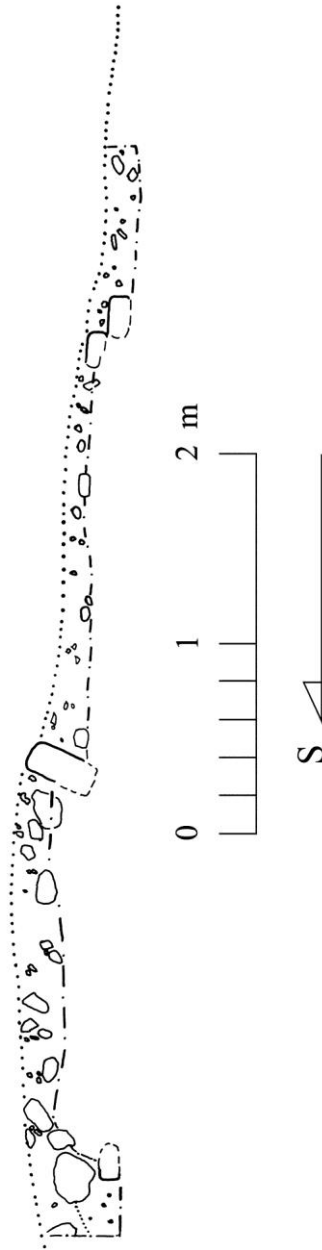


Figure 35: Structure K15 section, designated Operation C188E.

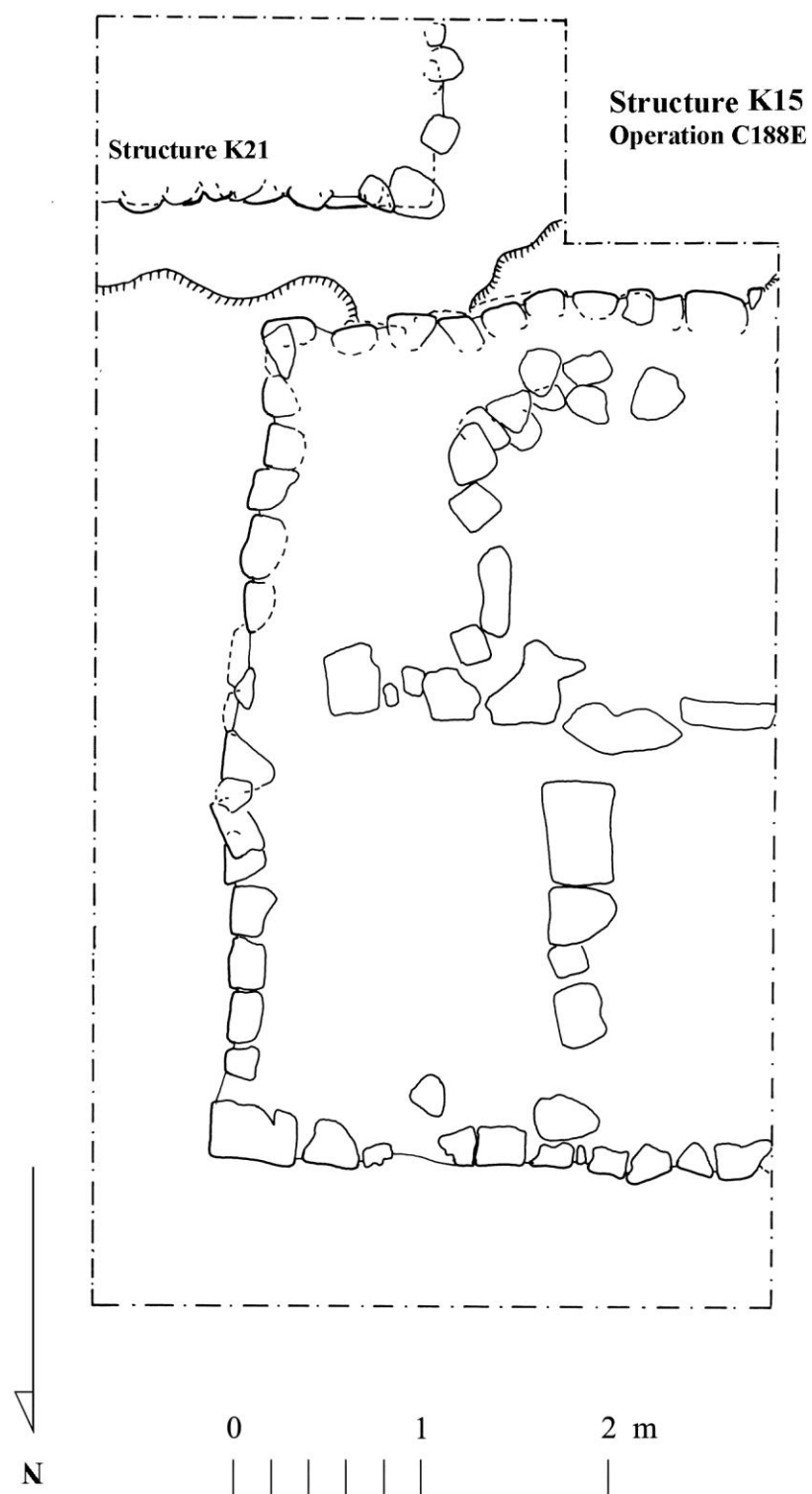


Figure 36: Plan of Structure K15, showing location relative to Structure K21.

**Caracol Structure K21
Operation C188F**

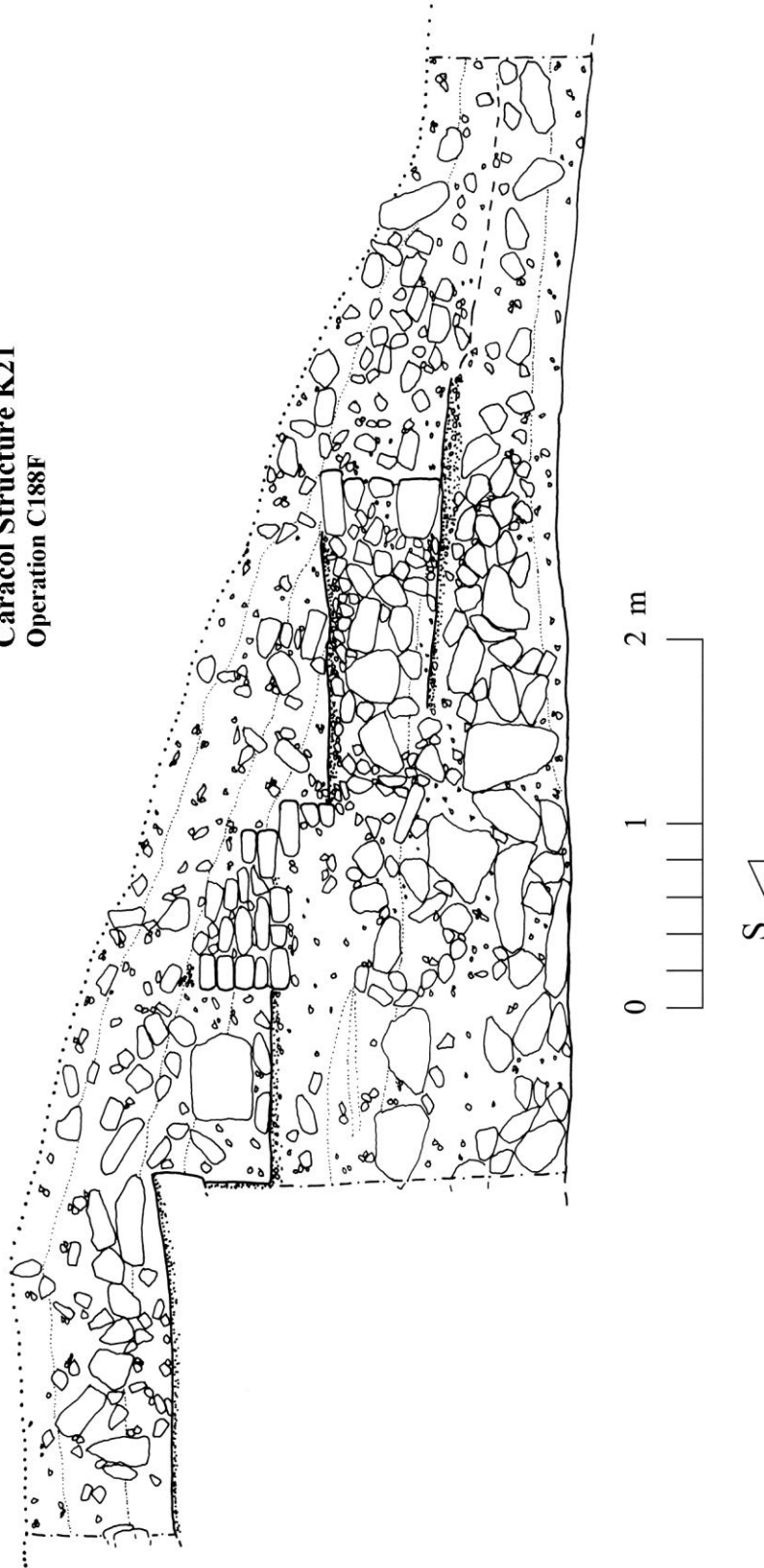


Figure 37: Structure K21 section, designated Operation C188F.

Caracol Structure K21
Operation C188F

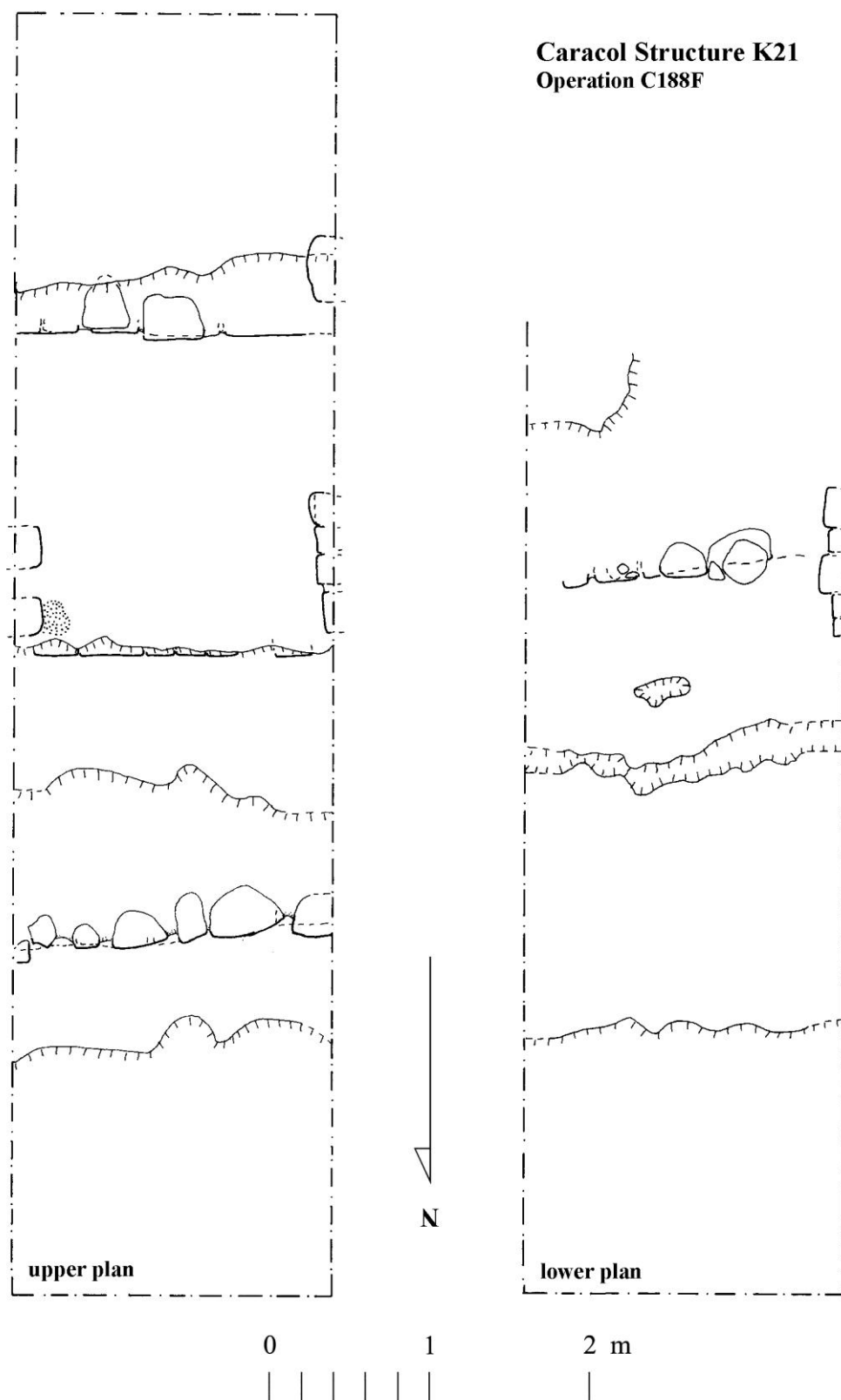


Figure 38: Plans for axial section through Structure K21.

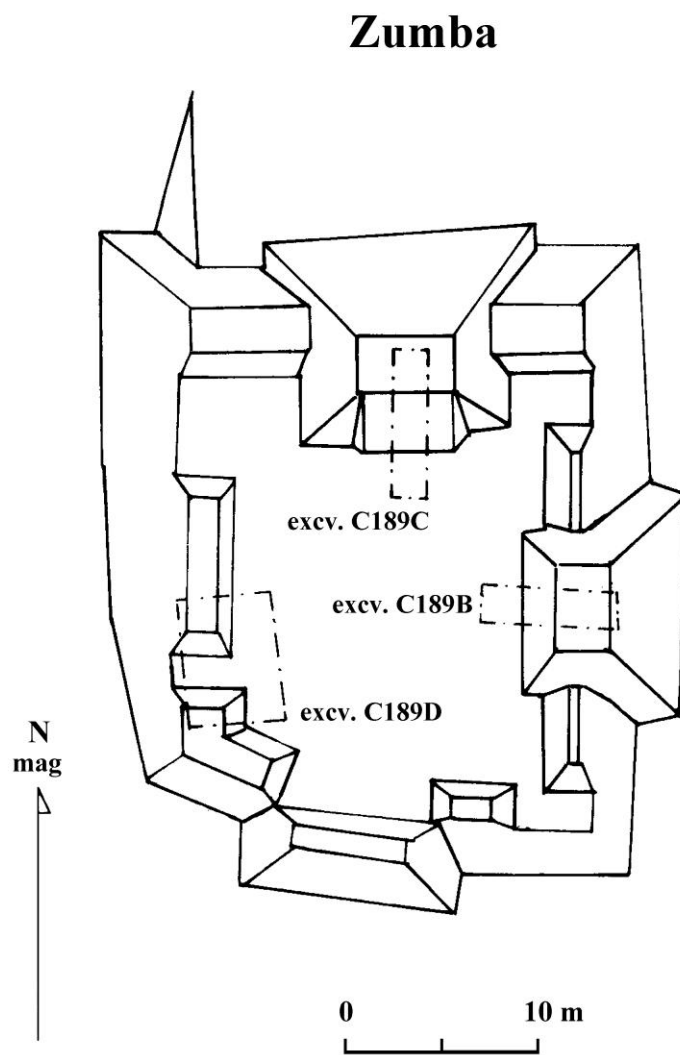


Figure 39: Plan of Zumba residential group, showing the locations of Operations C189B, C189C, and C189D.



Figure 40: Photograph of Structure K26 (upper), designated Operation C189B, and S.D. C189B-7 looking west (lower).

Caracol Structure K26
Operation C189B

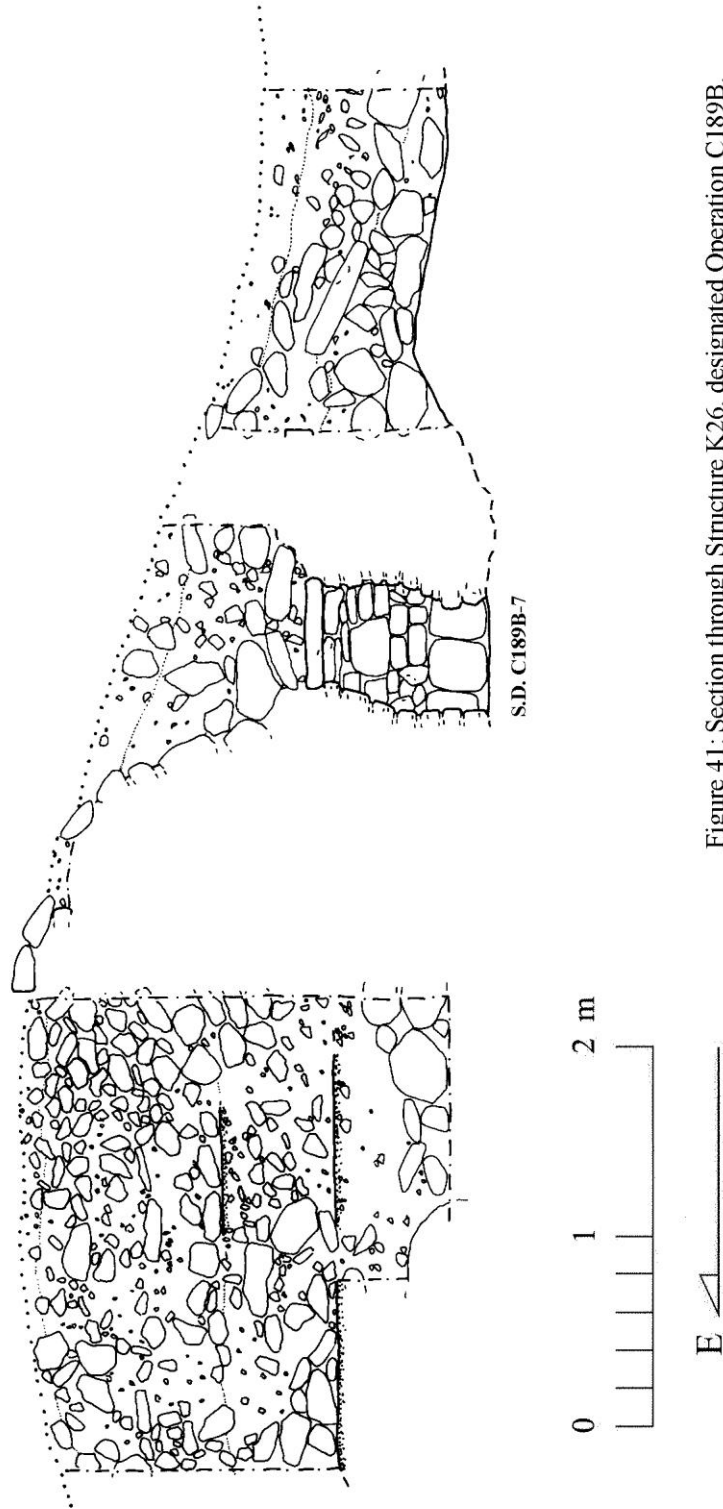


Figure 41: Section through Structure K26, designated Operation C189B.

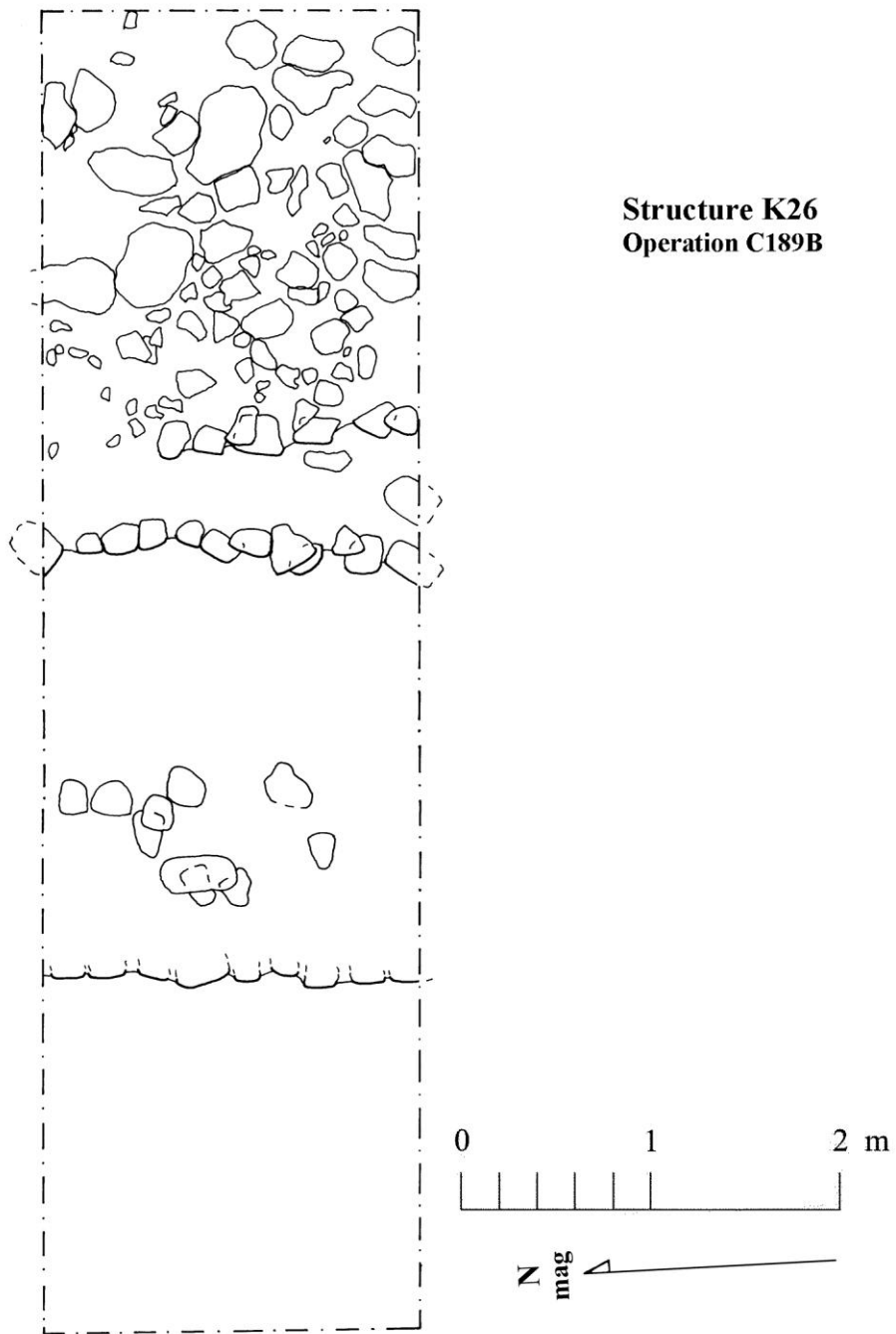
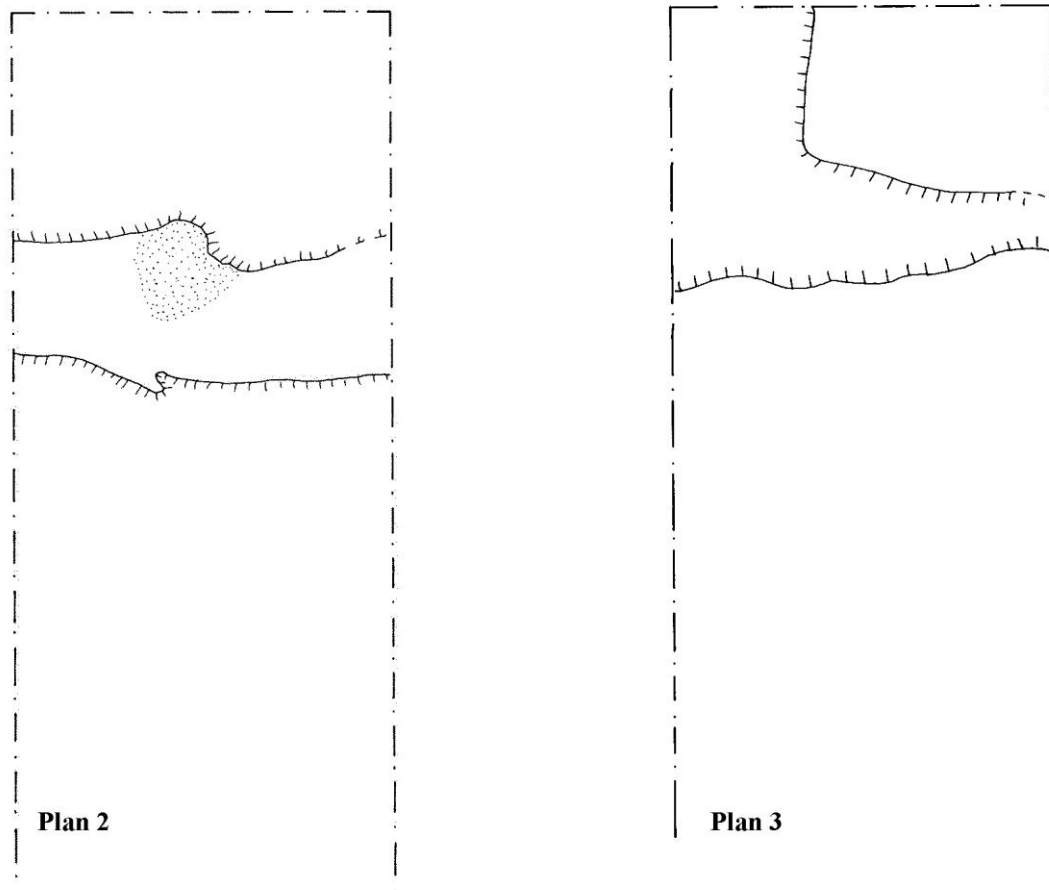


Figure 42: Upper plan of axial section through Structure K26.



Caracol Structure K26
Operation C189B

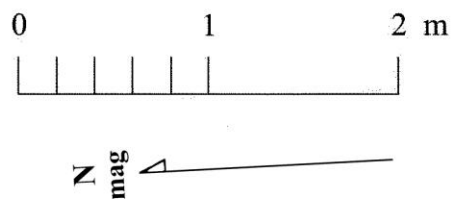


Figure 43: Lower plans of eastern portion of axial section through Structure K26.

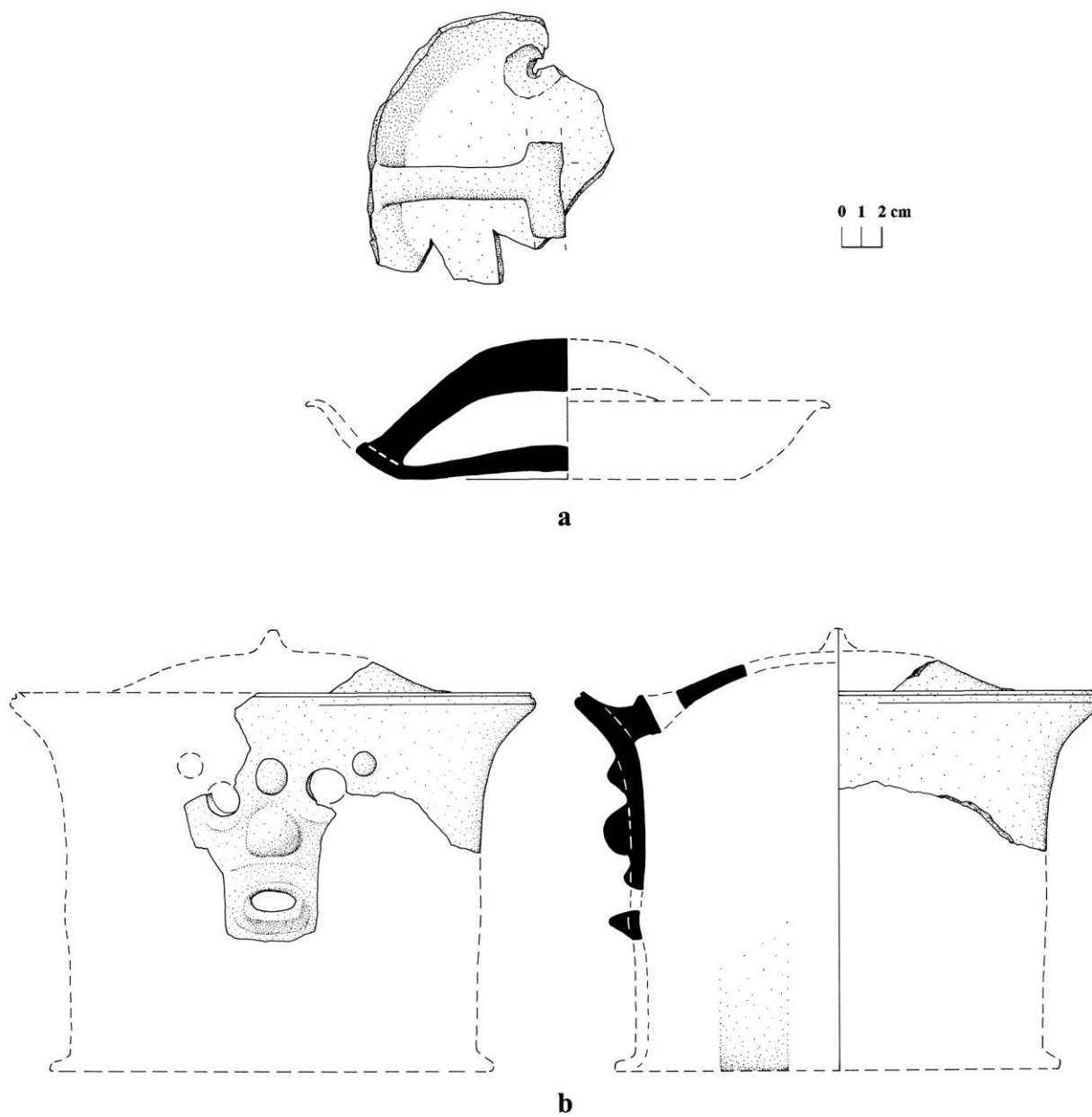


Figure 44: Ceramic materials associated with the latest use of Structure K26: a. unnamed modeled; b. Cohone Composite.



Figure 45: Photographs of excavation in the frontal portion of Structure K26: upper shows excavation of S.D. C189B-4; lower shows S.D.s C189B-11 and C189B-12.

S.D.s C189B-1, -2, -3, -4

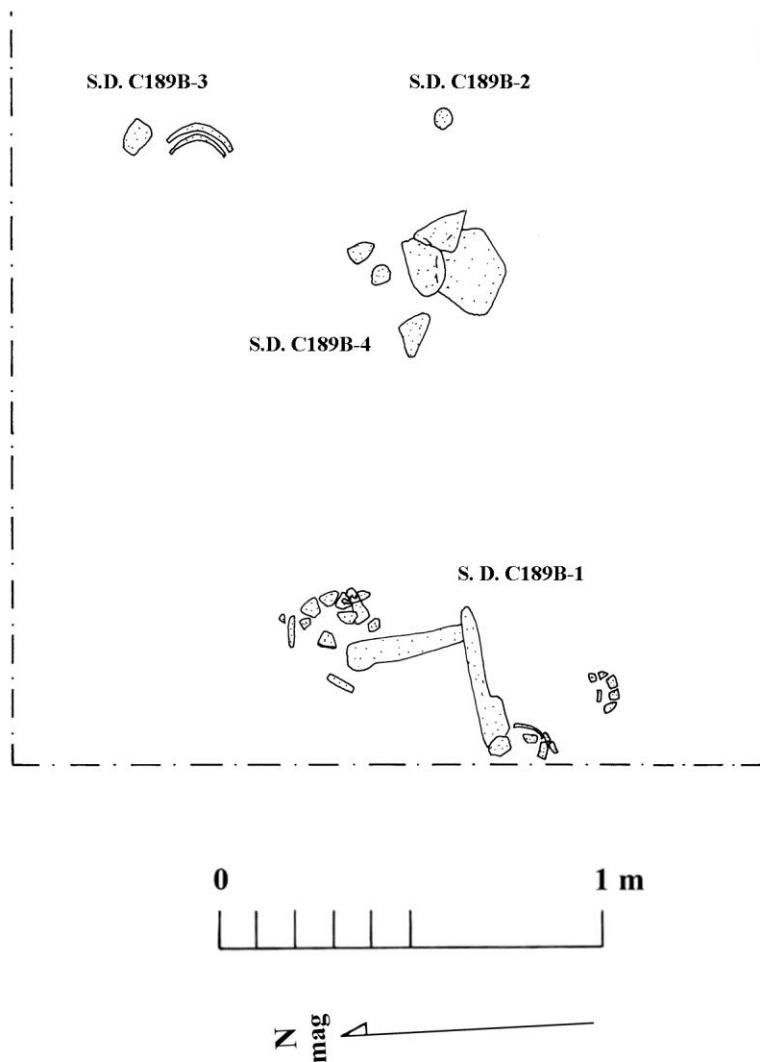


Figure 46: Plan of western part of excv. C189B, showing location of S.D.s C189B-1, C189B-2, C189B-3, and C189B-4.

S.D. C189B-4
Plan 2

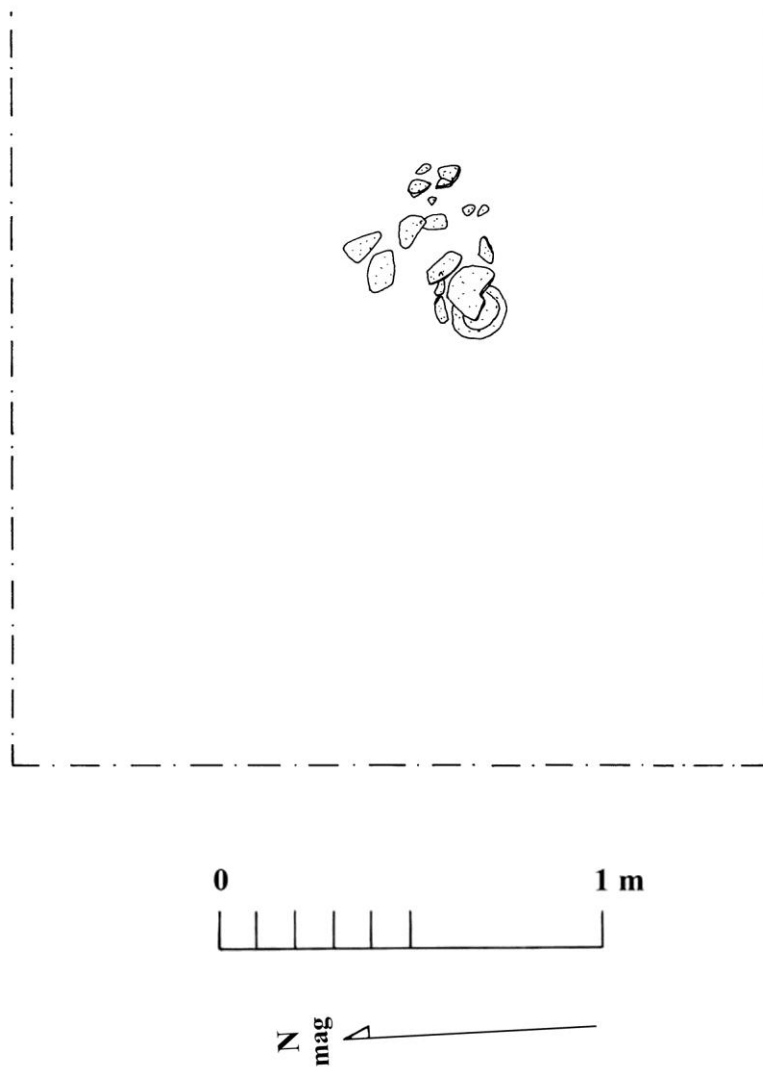


Figure 47: Plan 2 for S.D. C189B-4.

S.D. C189B-4
Plan 3

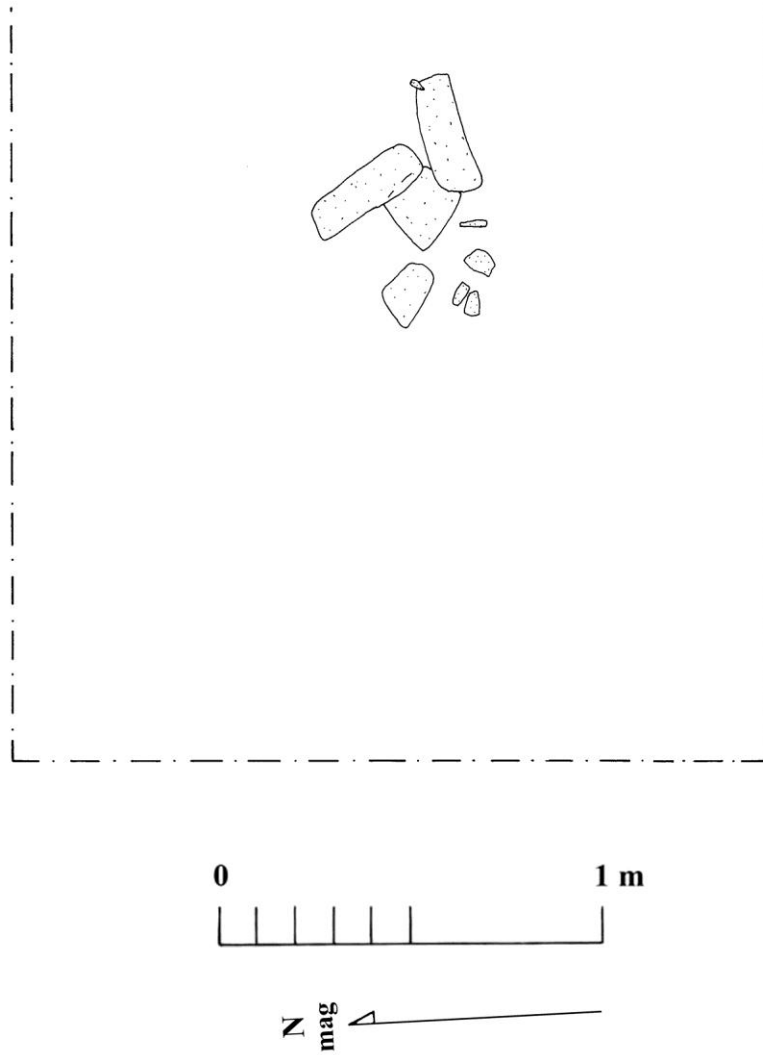


Figure 48: Plan 3 for S.D. C189B-4.

S.D. C189B-5

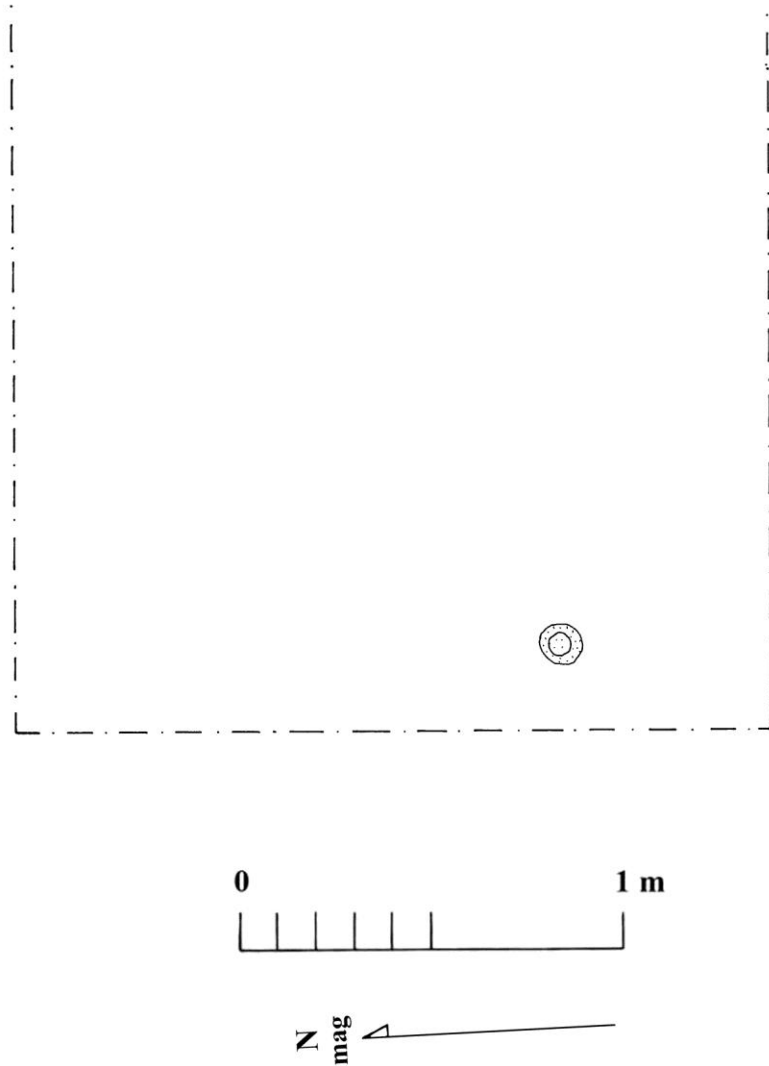


Figure 49: Plan showing location of S.D. C189B-5.

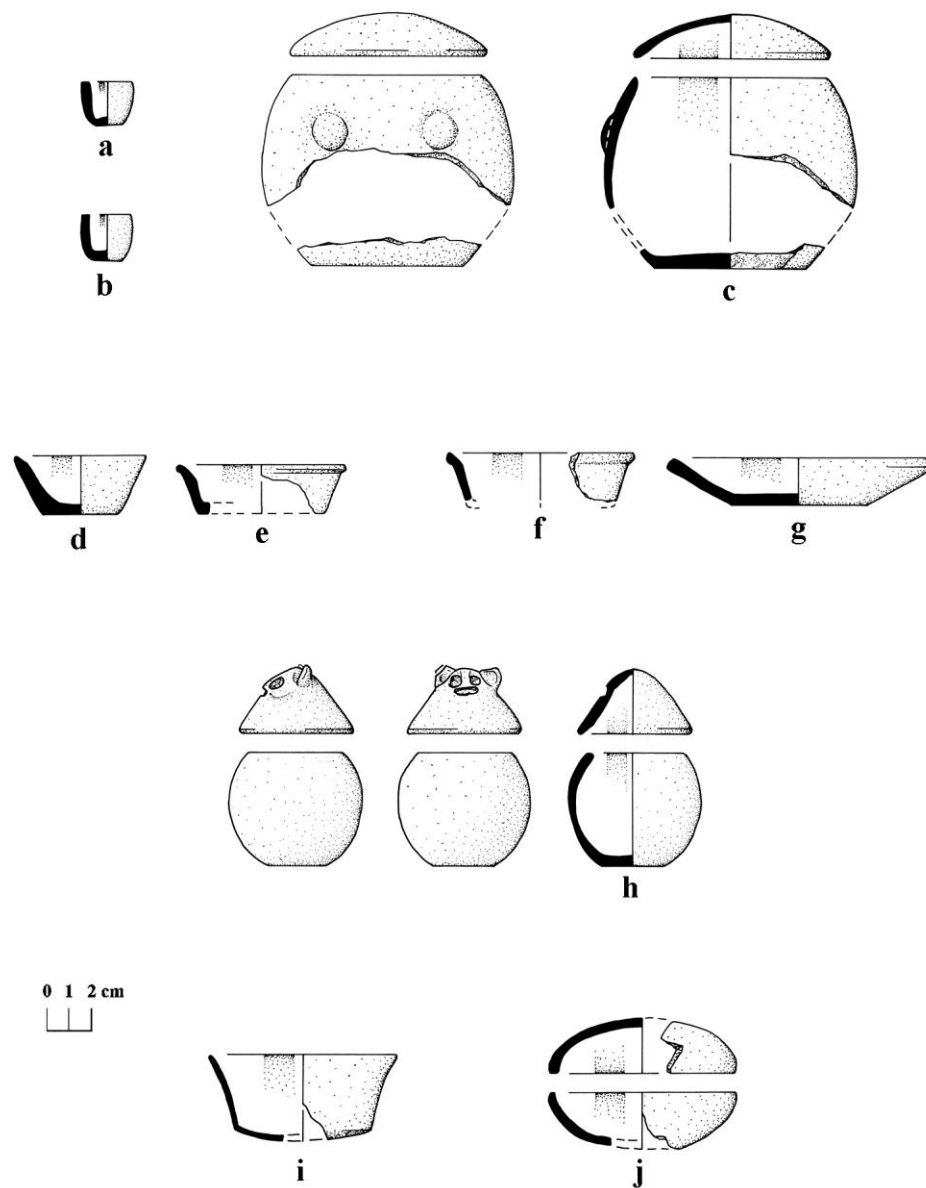


Figure 50: Ceramic vessels associated with deposits in western portion of excv. C189B:
a., b., f., g. Ceiba Unslipped (S.D. C189B-1); c. Hebe Modeled (S.D. C189B-1);
d., e. Ceiba Unslipped (not assigned S.D.); h. Zumba Modeled (S.D. C189B-2); i. Ceiba
Unslipped (S.D. C189B-5); j. Ceiba Unslipped (not assigned S.D.).

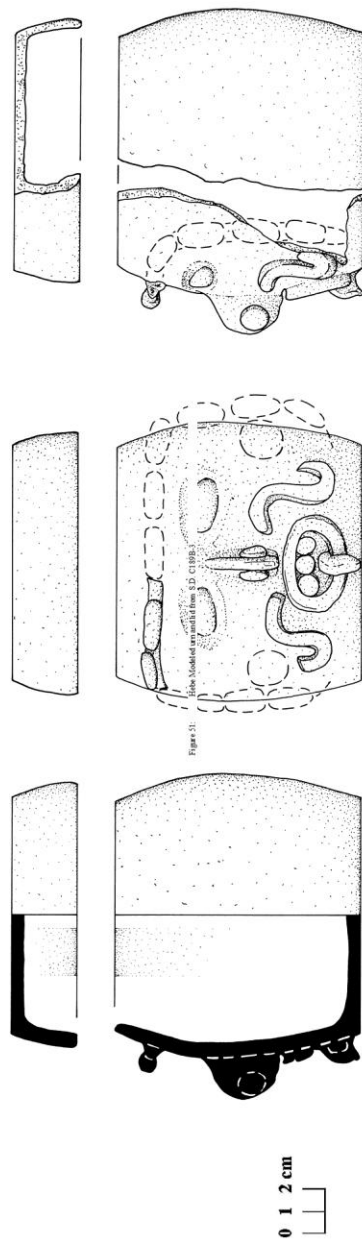


Figure 51: Hebe Modeled urn and lid from S.D. C189B-3.

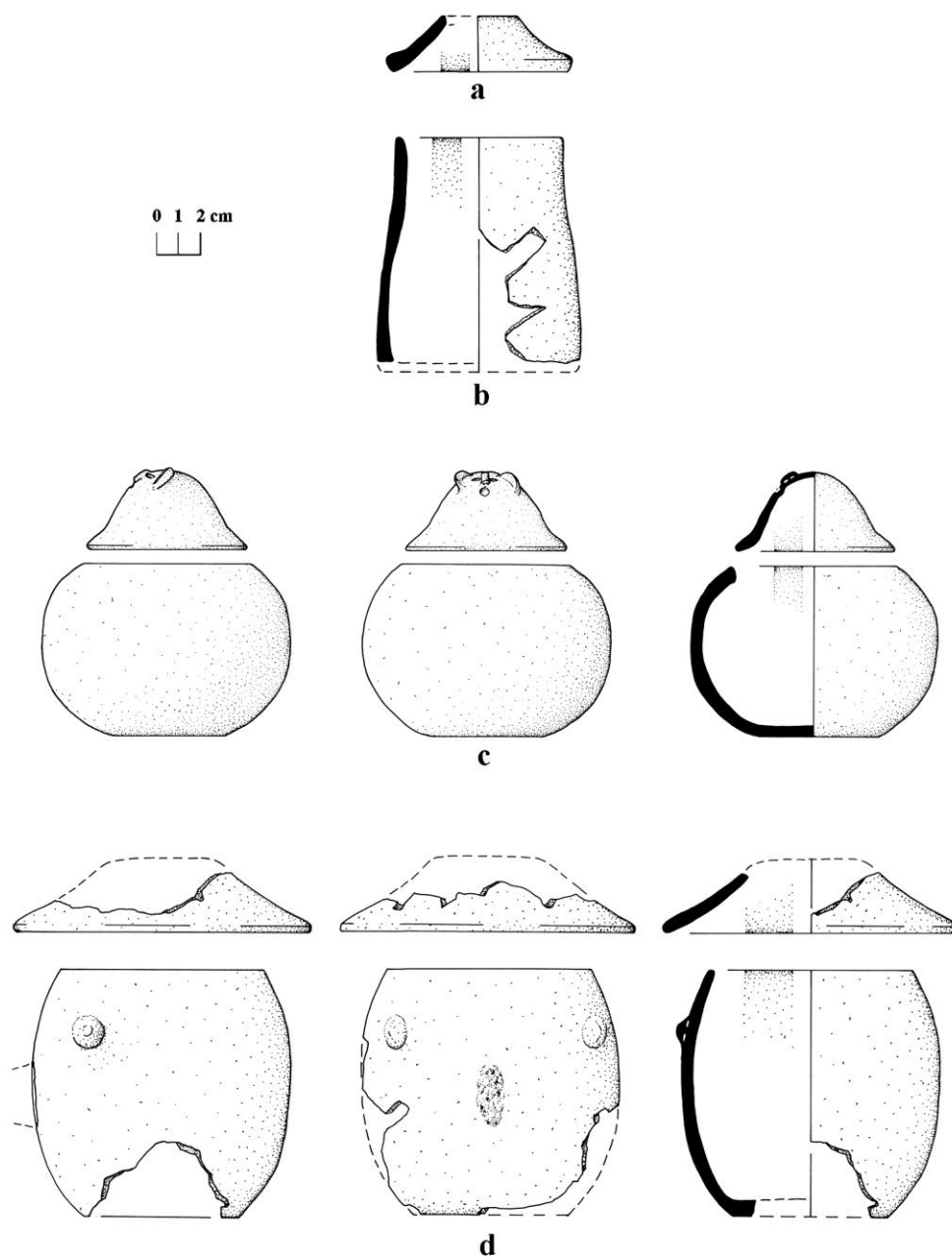


Figure 52: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C189B-4: a, b. Ceiba Unslipped; c. Zumba Modeled; d. Hebe Modeled.

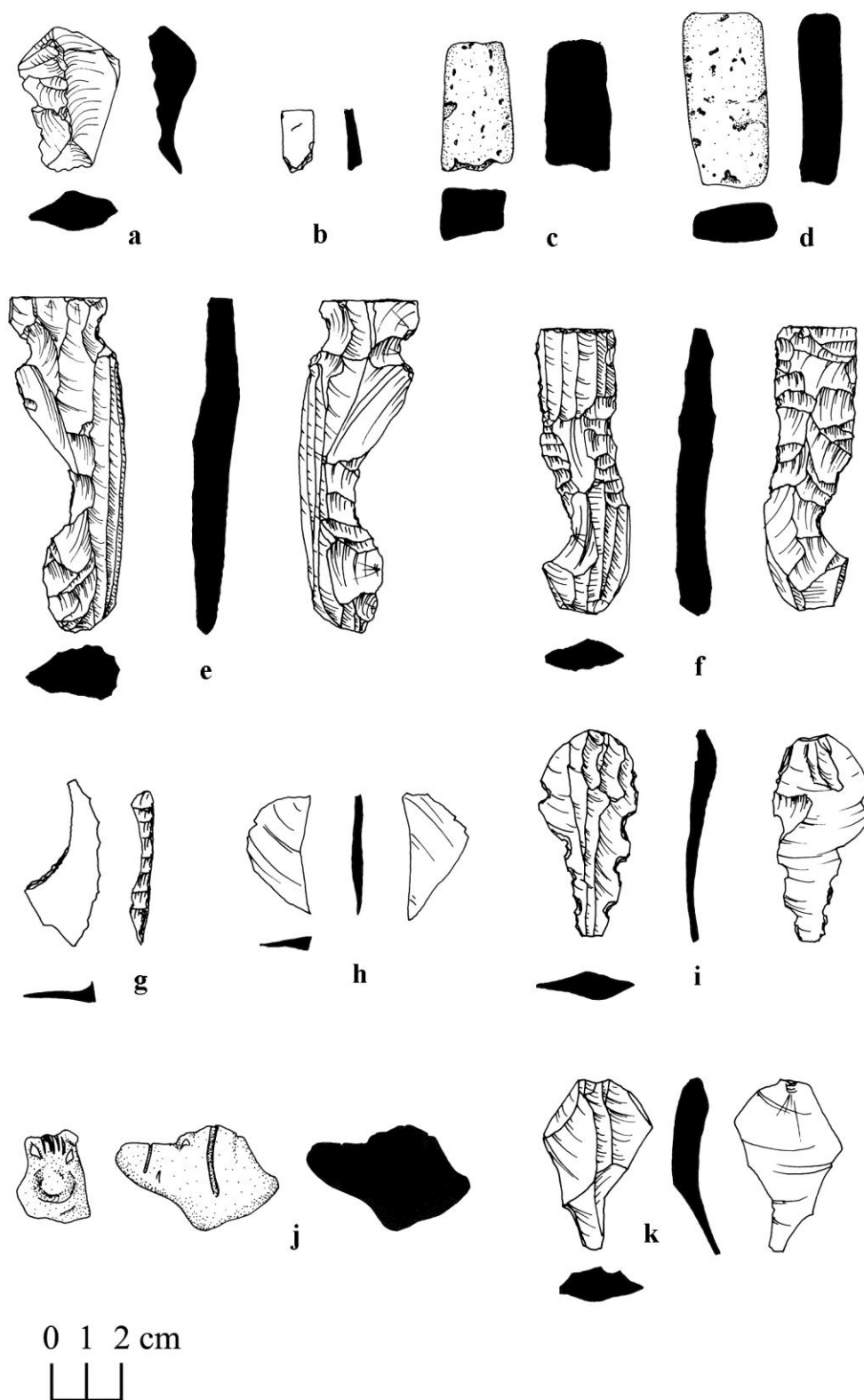


Figure 53: Artifactual materials associated with S.D. C189B-1: a., e.-i., k. obsidian eccentrics ; b. chert drill; c., d. limestone bars; j. modeled ceramic head.

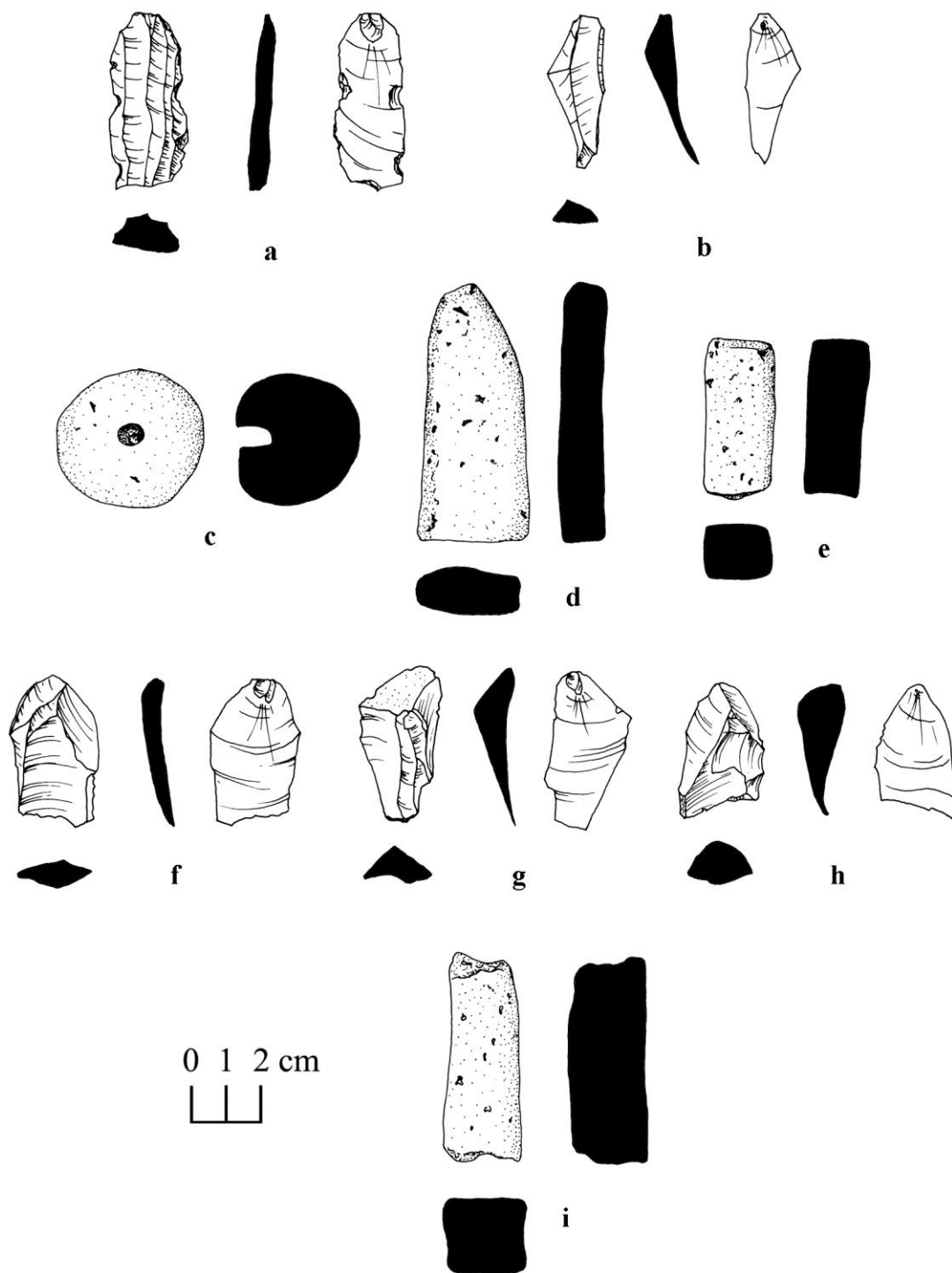


Figure 54: Artifactual materials associated with S.D.s C189B-1 (a.-e.) and C189B-4 (f.-i.): a., b., f.-h. obsidian eccentrics; c. partially perforated stone bead; d., e., i. limestone bars.



Figure 55: Photographs of S.D. C189B-6 (upper) and S.D. C189B-9 (lower).

S.D.s C189B-6 and C189B-8

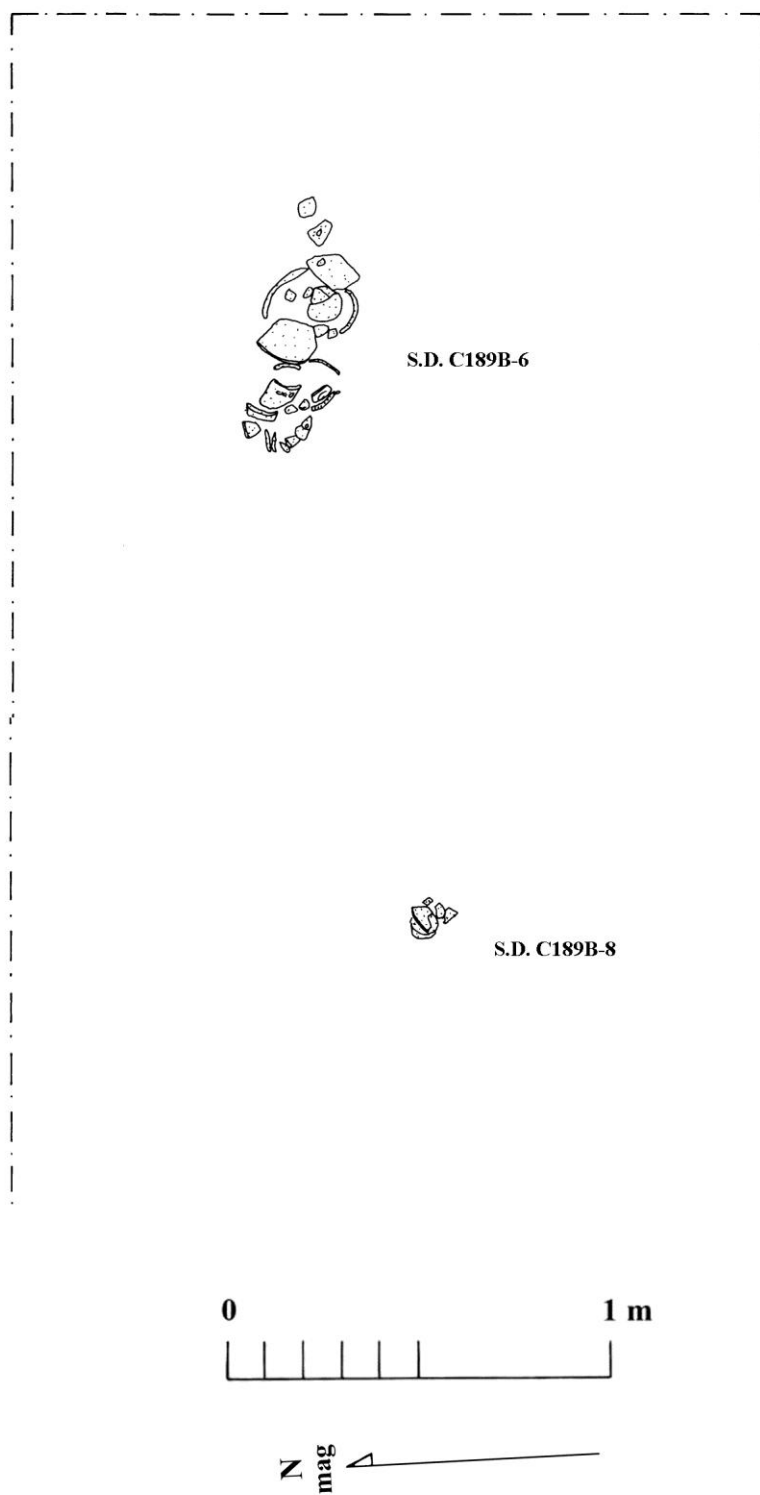


Figure 56: Plan of eastern part of axial section showing location of S.D. C189B-6 and S.D. C189B-8.

S.D. C189B-6

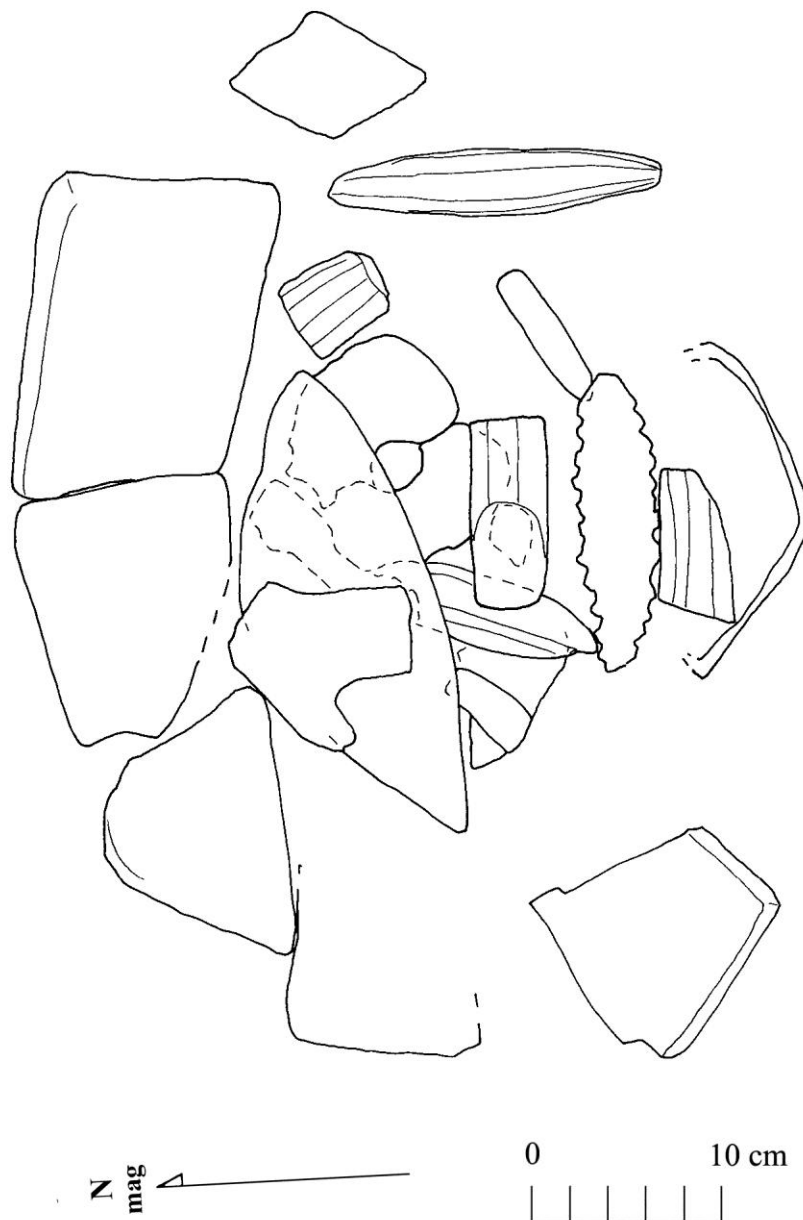


Figure 57: Detailed plan of S.D. C189B-6, showing location of obsidian eccentrics.

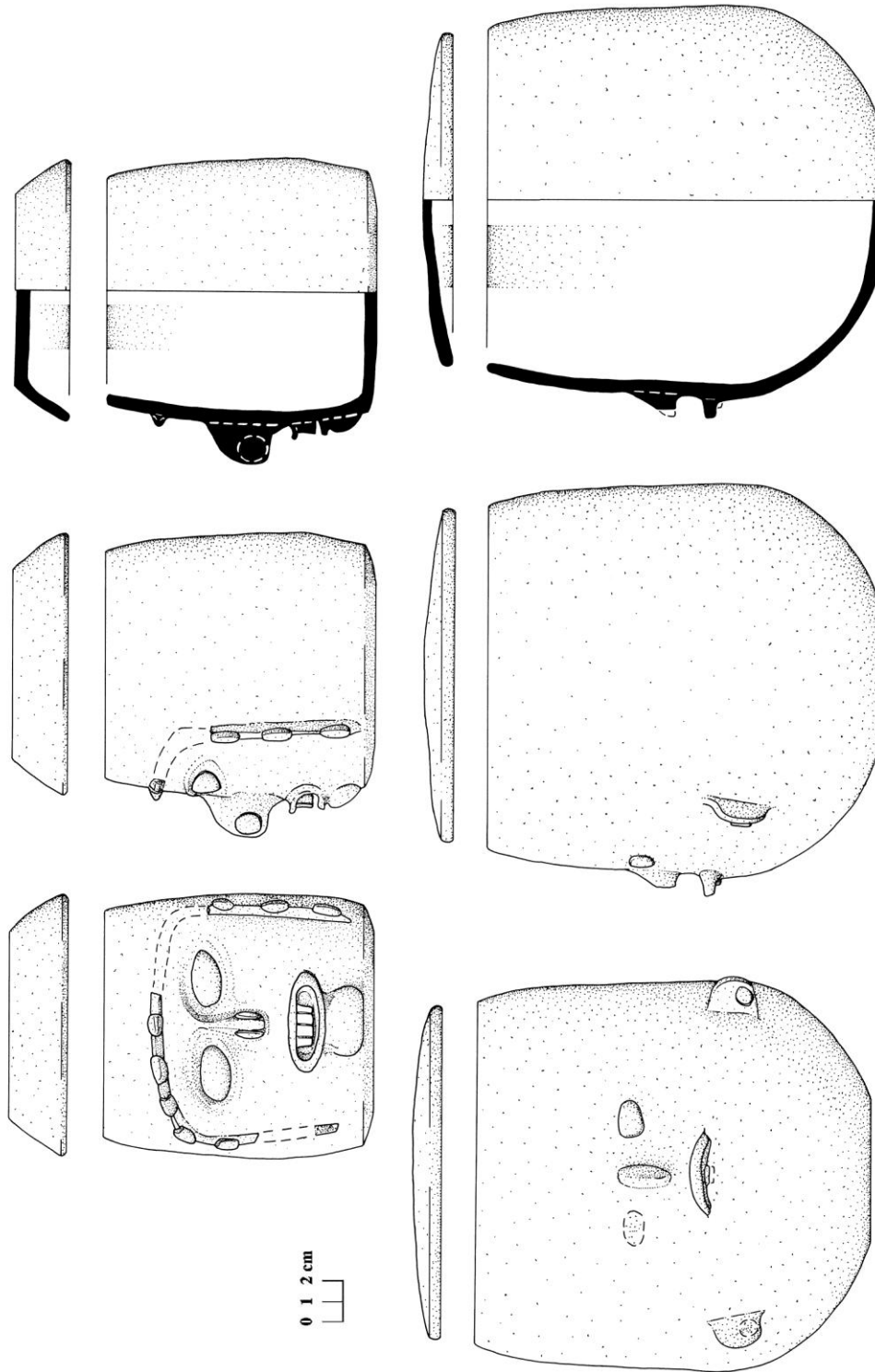


Figure 58: Ceramic vessels from S.D. C189B-6, both Hebe Modeled.

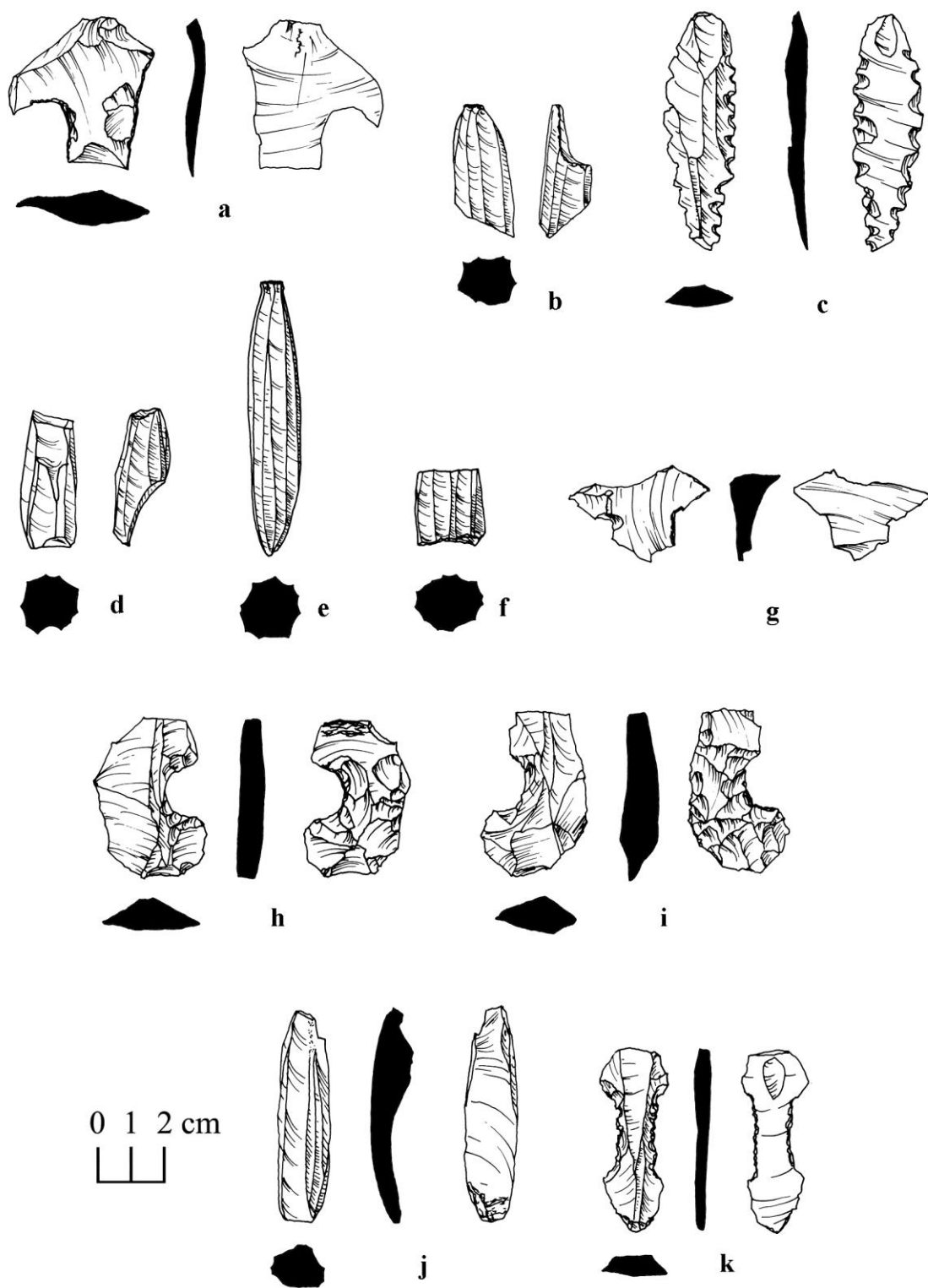


Figure 59: Obsidian eccentrics associated with S.D. C189B-6.



Figure 60: Photographs of ceramic vessels at the eastern end of S.D. C189B-7 (upper) and of that portion of the tomb from above (lower).

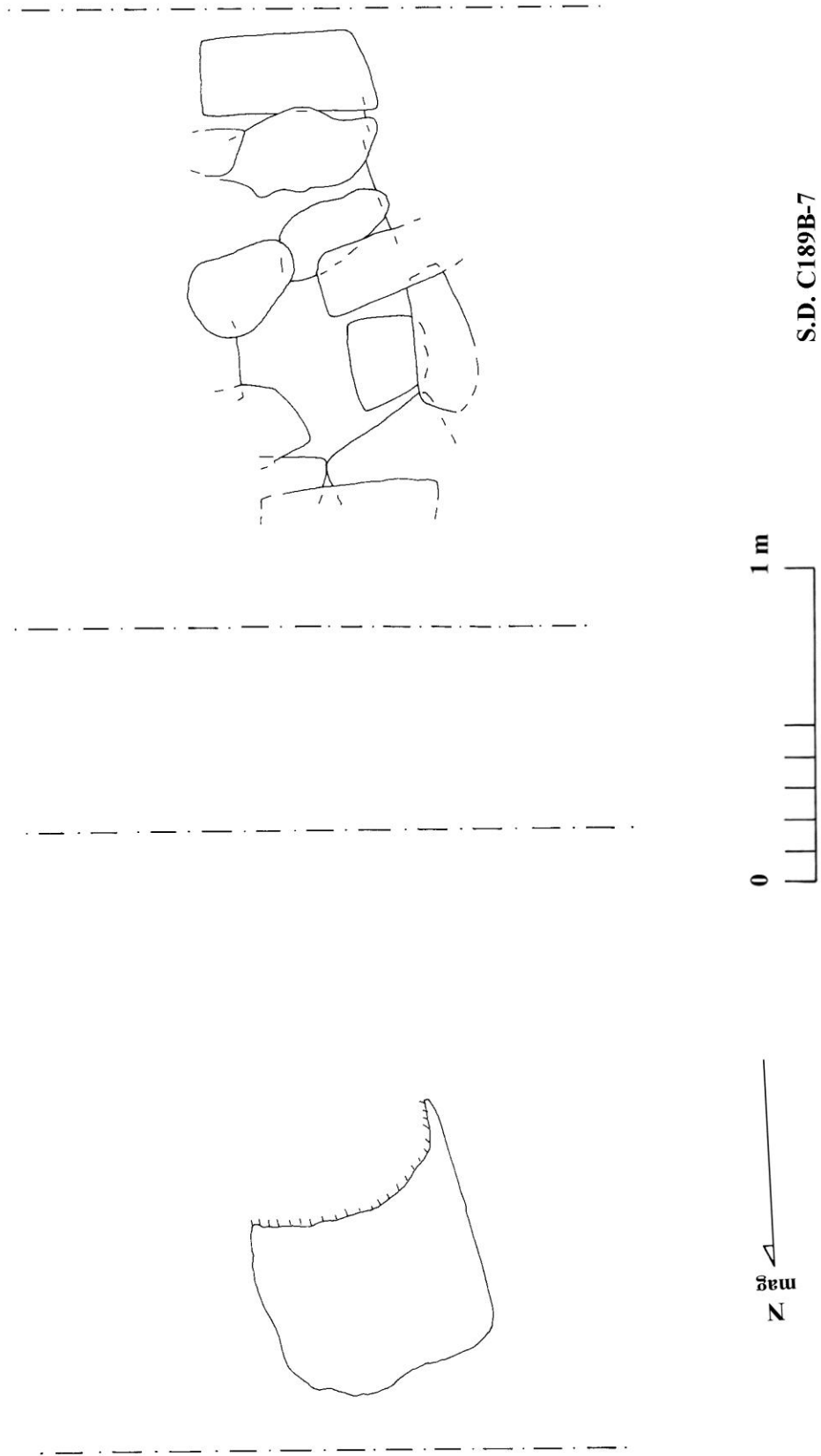


Figure 61: Plans of extant floor and capstones covering chamber for S.D. C189B-7.

S.D. C189B-7

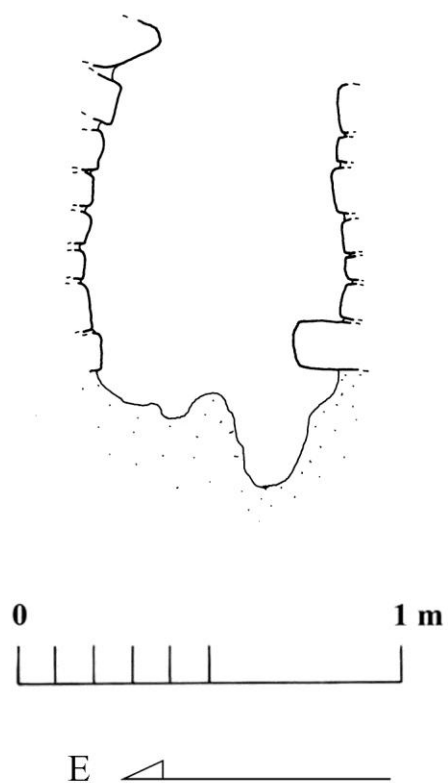


Figure 62: East-west section of S.D. C189B-7.

S.D. C189B-7

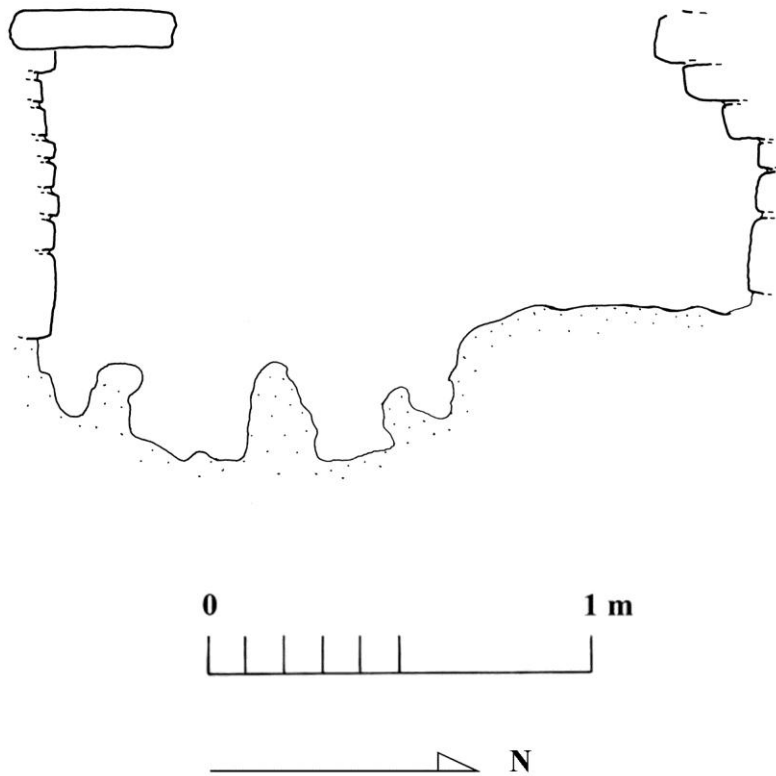


Figure 63: North-south section of S.D. C189B-7, showing pitted bedrock.

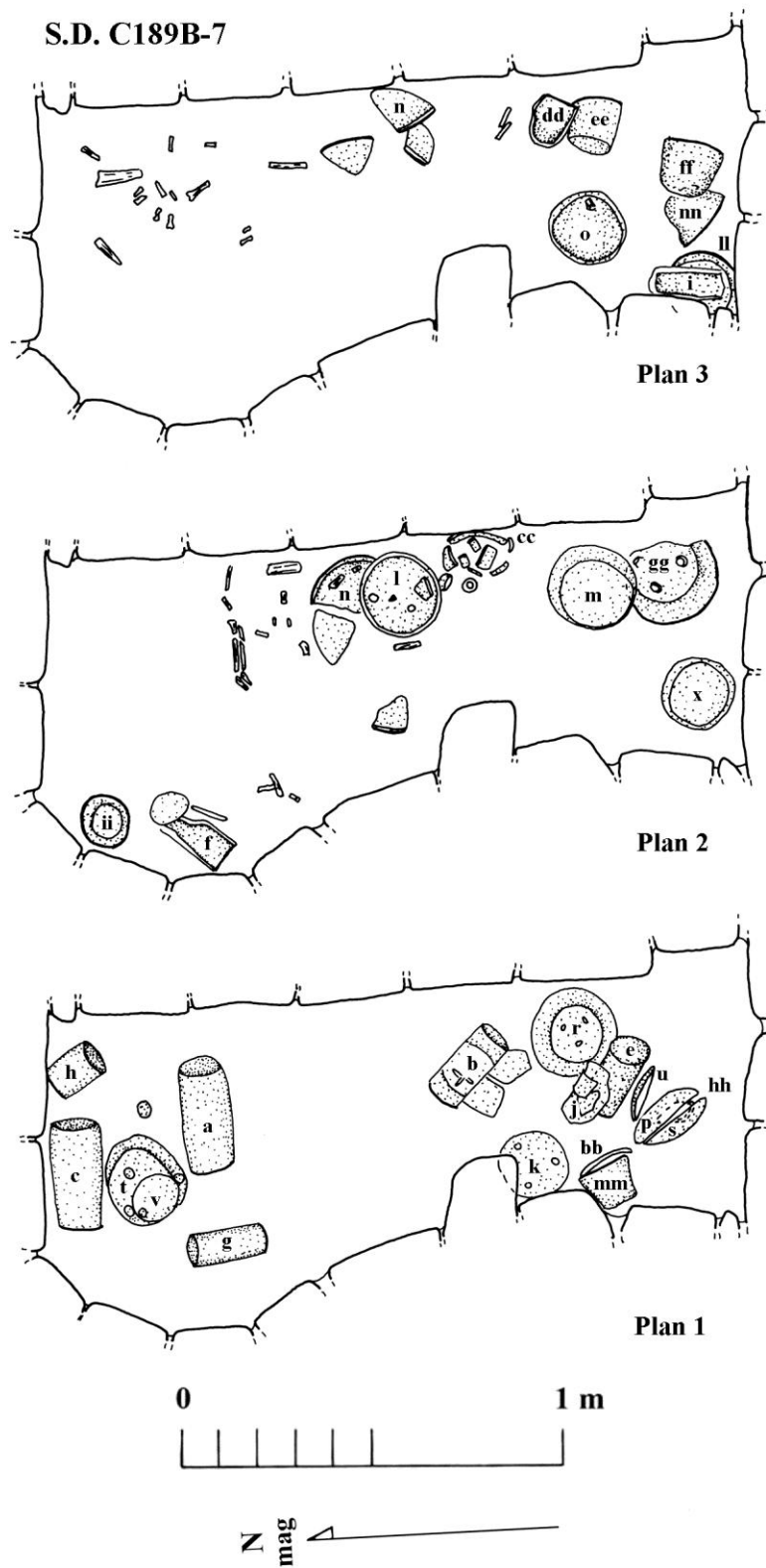


Figure 64: Initial three plans of S.D. C189B-7 (letters on vessels correspond with letters in Figure 66).

S.D. C189B-7

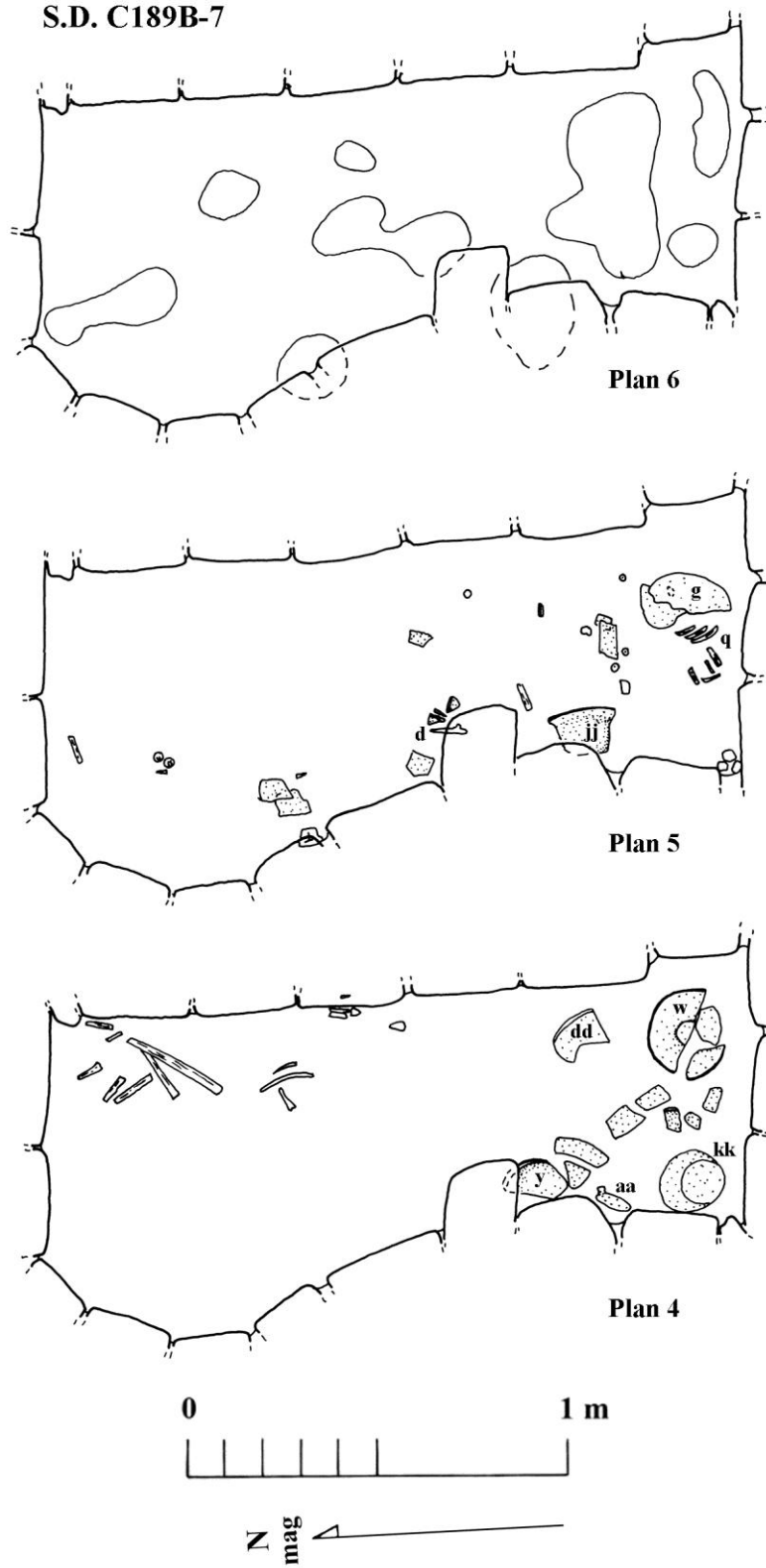


Figure 65: Lower three plans of S.D. C189B-7 (letters on vessels correspond with letters in Figure 66).

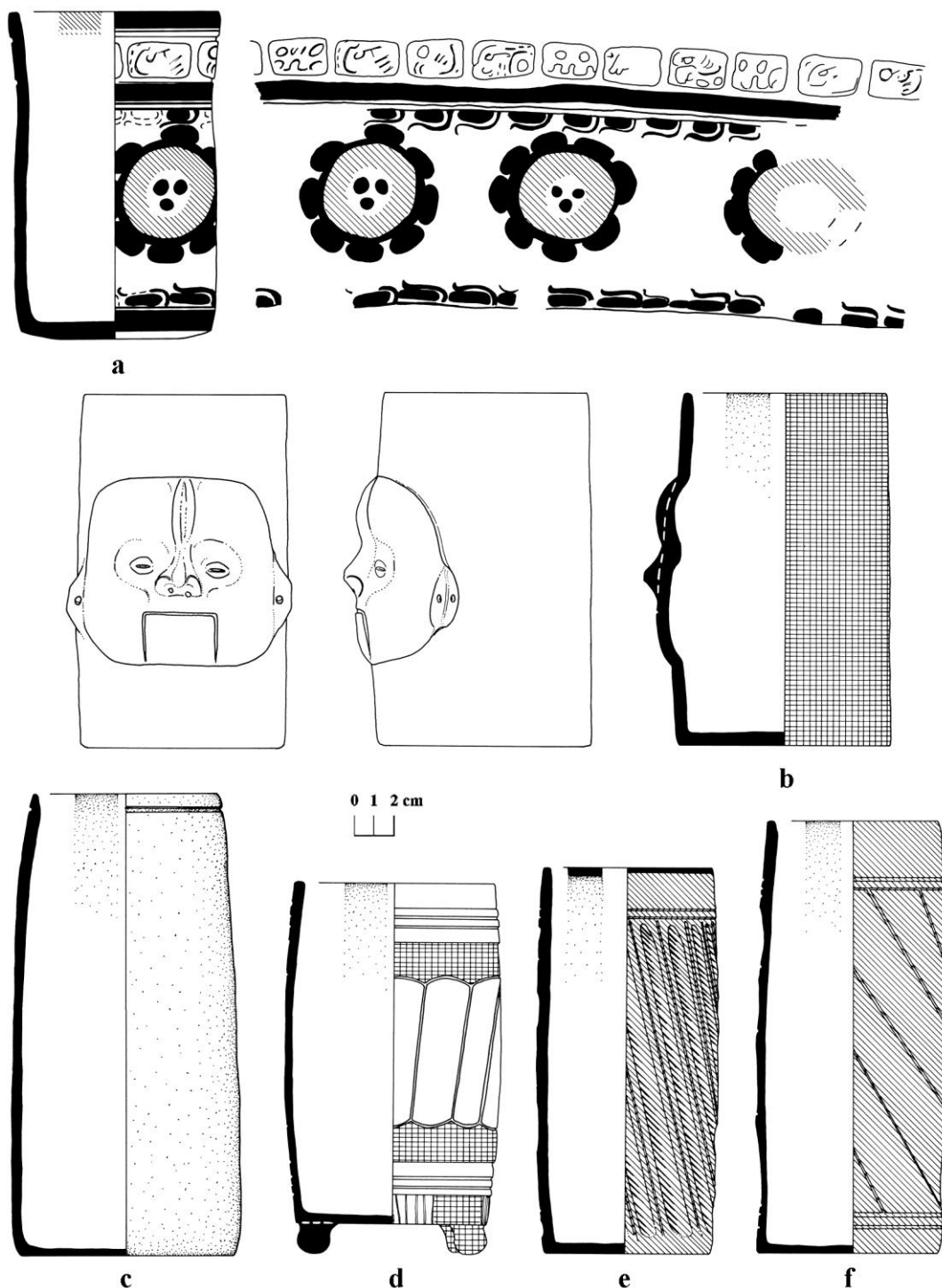


Figure 66:

Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C189B-7: a. unnamed composite type; b. Tialipa Brown Modeled; c. eroded Carmelita Incised; d. Cohune Composite; e., f., m., t. Belize Red; g., h., j. eroded Palmar Orange Polychrome; i. Canoa Incised; k. Maquina Brown; l., n., p., q., s., u., w. Machete Orange Polychrome; o., r. San Pedro Impressed; v. eroded Tialipa Brown; x. Lucha Incised; y. probably Corozal Incised; z., ii-nn. Ceiba Unslipped; aa. eroded Pucte Brown; bb., oo. Valentin Unslipped; cc. eroded Saxche Orange Polychrome; dd. Vista Fluted; ee., ff. eroded Molino black; gg. Bontifela Orange; hh. eroded Monstera Orange Polychrome.

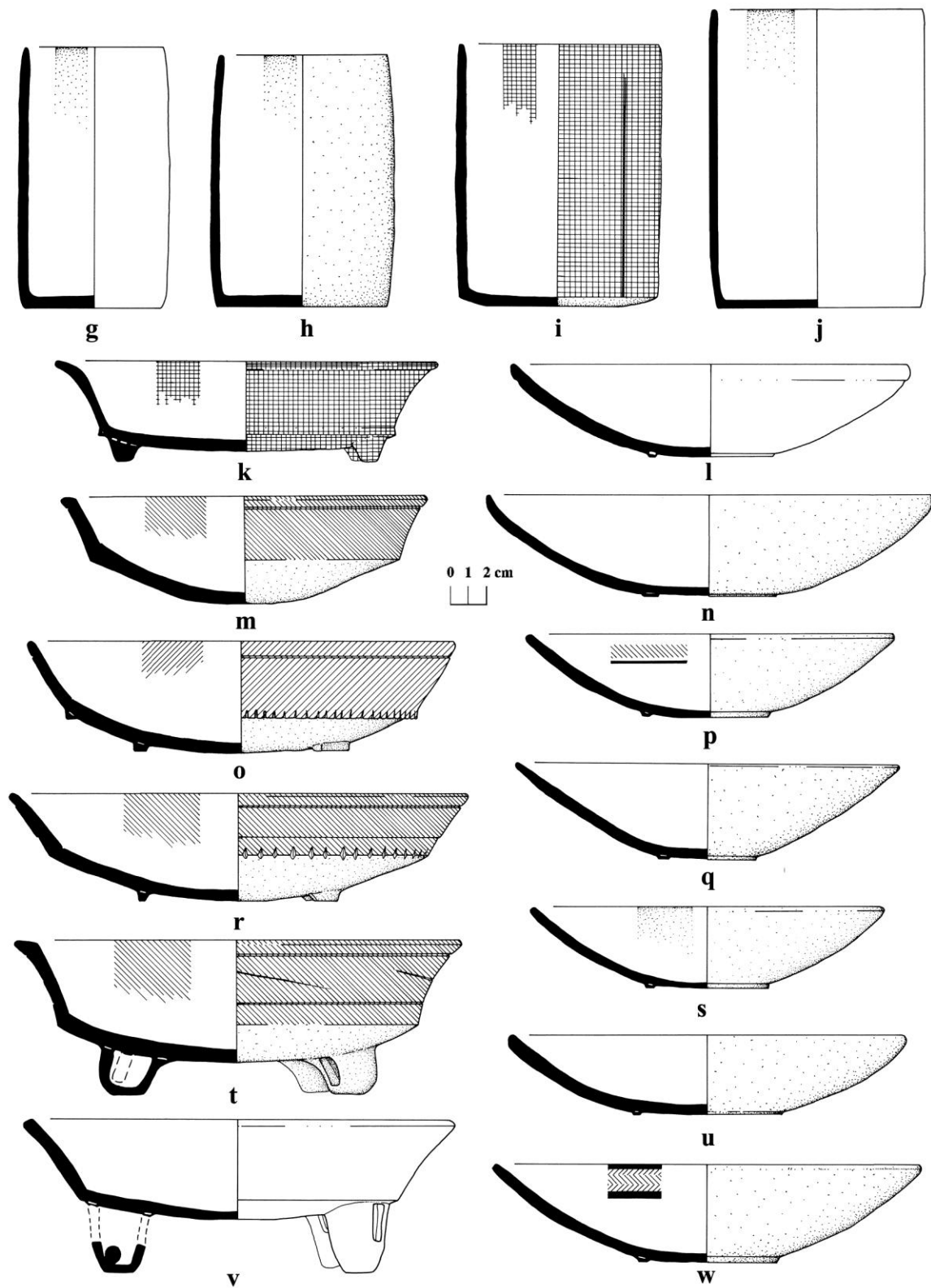


Figure 66: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C189B-7: a. unnamed composite type; b. Tialipa Brown Modeled; c. eroded Carmelita Incised; d. Cohune Composite; e., f., m., t. Belize Red; g., h., j. eroded Palmar Orange Polychrome; i. Canoa Incised; k. Maquina Brown; l, n., p., q., s., u., w. Machete Orange Polychrome; o., r. San Pedro Impressed; v. eroded Tialipa Brown; x. Lucha Incised; y. probably Corozal Incised; z., ii-nn. Ceiba Unslipped; aa. eroded Pucte Brown; bb., oo. Valentin Unslipped; cc. eroded Saxche Orange Polychrome; dd. Vista Fluted; ee., ff. eroded Molino black; gg. Bontifela Orange; hh. eroded Monstera Orange Polychrome.

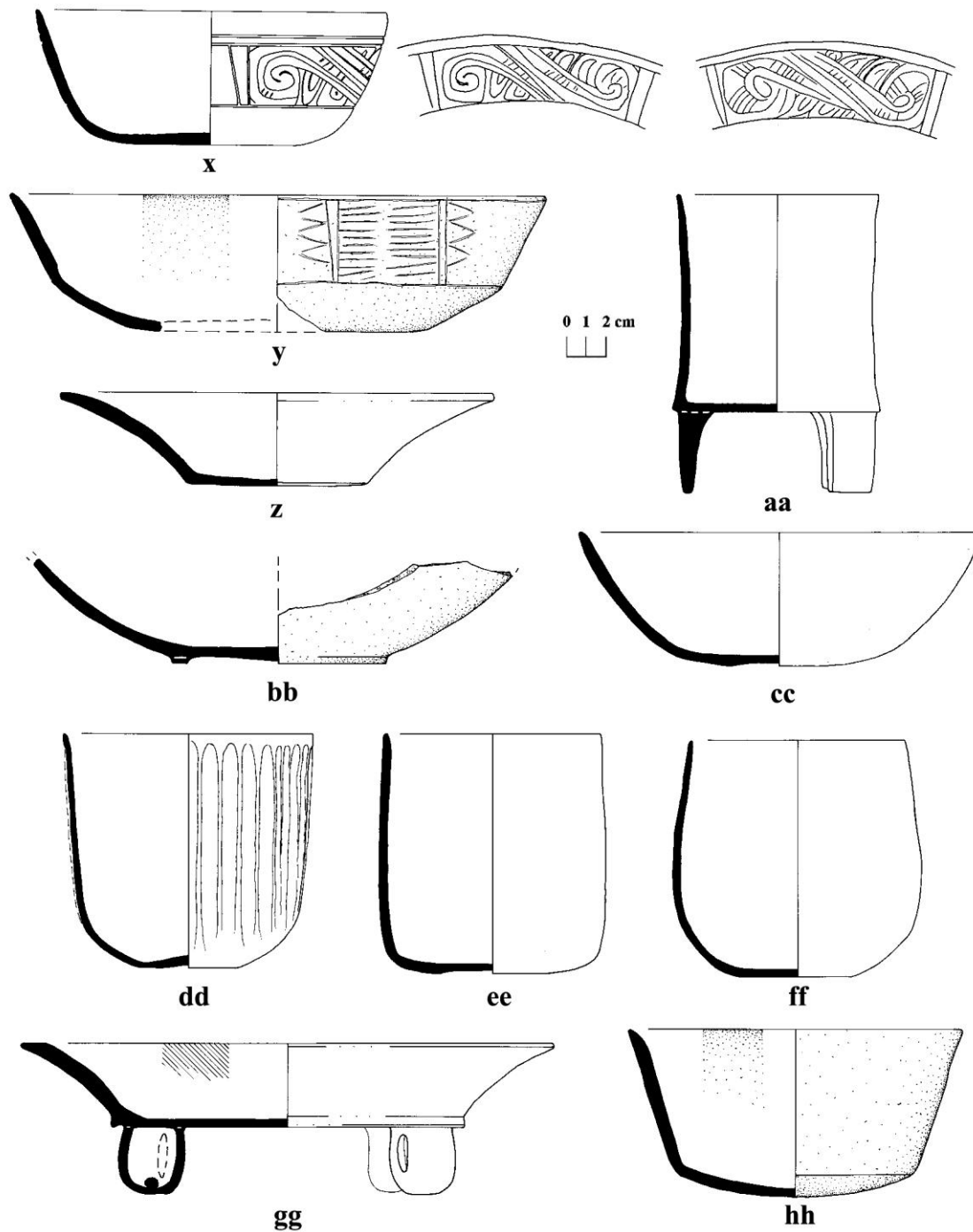


Figure 66: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C189B-7: a. unnamed composite type; b. Tialipa Brown Modeled; c. eroded Carmelita Incised; d. Cohune Composite; e., f., m., t. Belize Red; g., h., j. eroded Palmar Orange Polychrome; i. Canoa Incised; k. Maquina Brown; l., n., p., q., s., u., w. Machete Orange Polychrome; o., r. San Pedro Impressed; v. eroded Tialipa Brown; x. Lucha Incised; y. probably Corozal Incised; z., ii-nn. Ceiba Unslipped; aa. eroded Pucte Brown; bb., oo. Valentin Unslipped; cc. eroded Saxche Orange Polychrome; dd. Vista Fluted; ee., ff. eroded Molino black; gg. Bontifela Orange; hh. eroded Monstera Orange Polychrome.

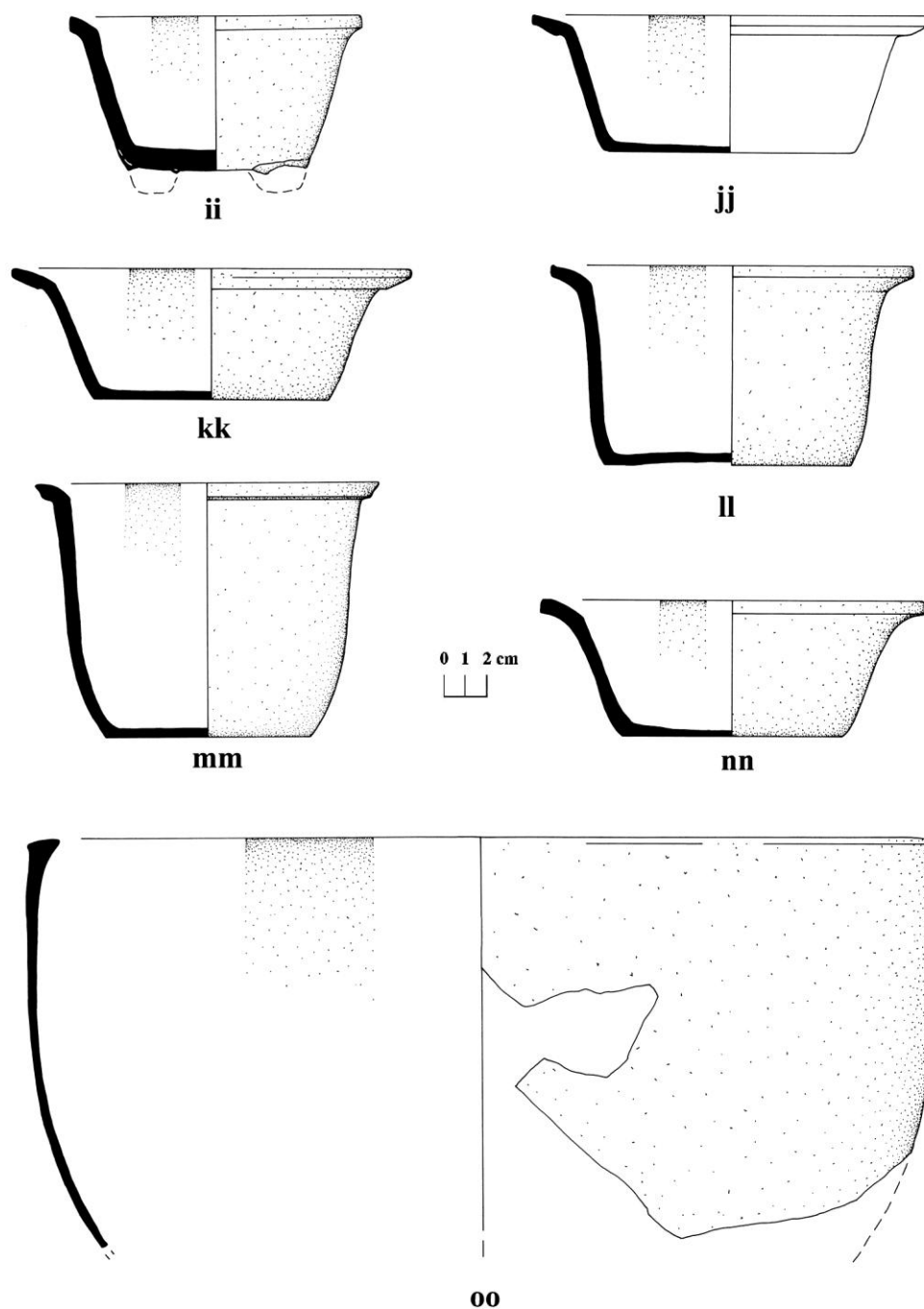


Figure 66:

Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C189B-7: a. unnamed composite type; b. Tialipa Brown Modeled; c. eroded Carmelita Incised; d. Cohune Composite; e., f., m., t. Belize Red; g., h., j. eroded Palmar Orange Polychrome; i. Canoa Incised; k. Maquina Brown; l., n., p., q., s., u., w. Machete Orange Polychrome; o., r. San Pedro Impressed; v. eroded Tialipa Brown; x. Lucha Incised; y. probably Corozal Incised; z., ii-nn. Ceiba Unslipped; aa. eroded Pucte Brown; bb., oo. Valentin Unslipped; cc. eroded Saxche Orange Polychrome; dd. Vista Fluted; ee., ff. eroded Molino black; gg. Bontifela Orange; hh. eroded Monstera Orange Polychrome.

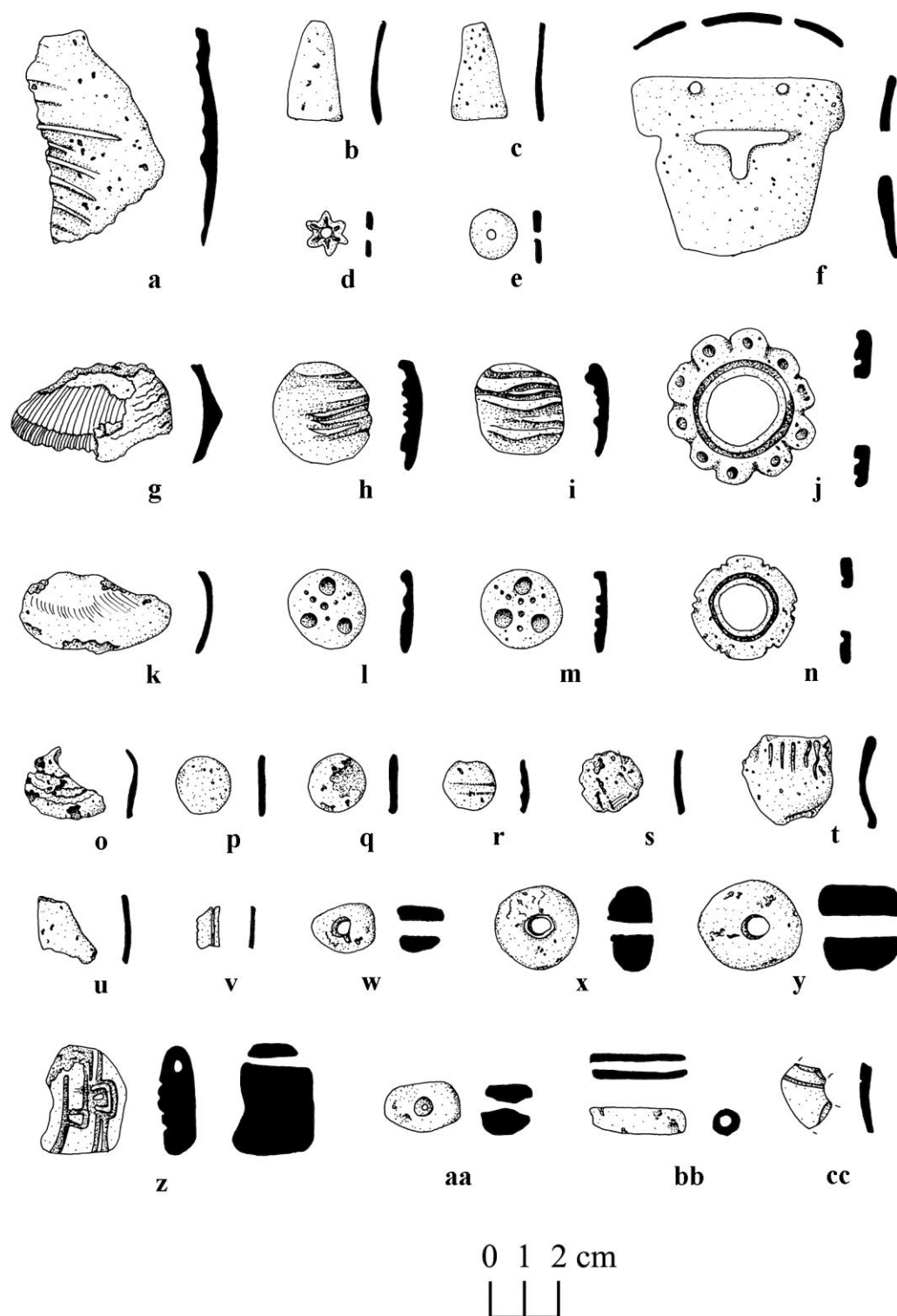


Figure 67:

Artifactual material associated with S.D. C189B-7: a.-e., g., k., o., t.-v. worked shell; f. shell pendant; h.-j. l.-n., p.-s. rounded shell ornaments, probably inlays and earflares; w.-y. limestone beads; z. jadeite pendant; aa.,bb., jj., kk. jadeite beads; cc. worked jadeite; dd. unmodified jadeite; ee. mica fragment; ff. partial hematite bead; gg. bone needle tip; hh. worked sherd; ii. drilled tapir tooth; ll. obsidian inlay; mm.-oo. drilled marine shells.

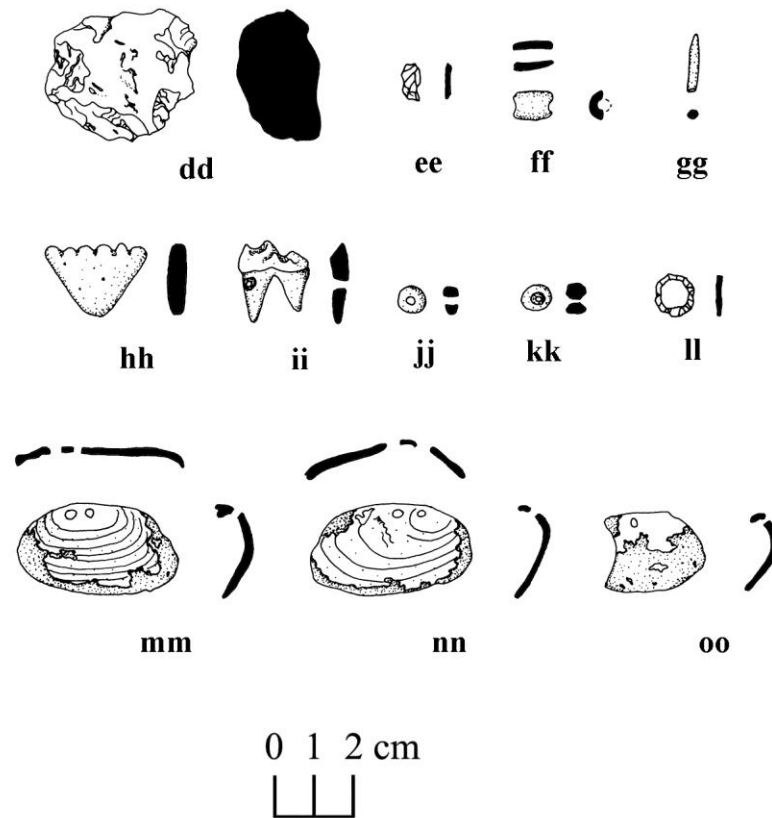


Figure 67: Artifactual material associated with S.D. C189B-7: a.-e., g., k., o., t.-v. worked shell; f. shell pendent; h.-j. l.-n., p.-s. rounded shell ornaments, probably inlays and earflares; w.-y. limestone beads; z. jadeite pendent; aa.,bb., jj., kk. jadeite beads; cc. worked jadeite; dd. unmodified jadeite; ee. mica fragment; ff. partial hematite bead; gg. bone needle tip; hh. worked sherd; ii. drilled tapir tooth; ll. obsidian inlay; mm.-oo. drilled marine shells.

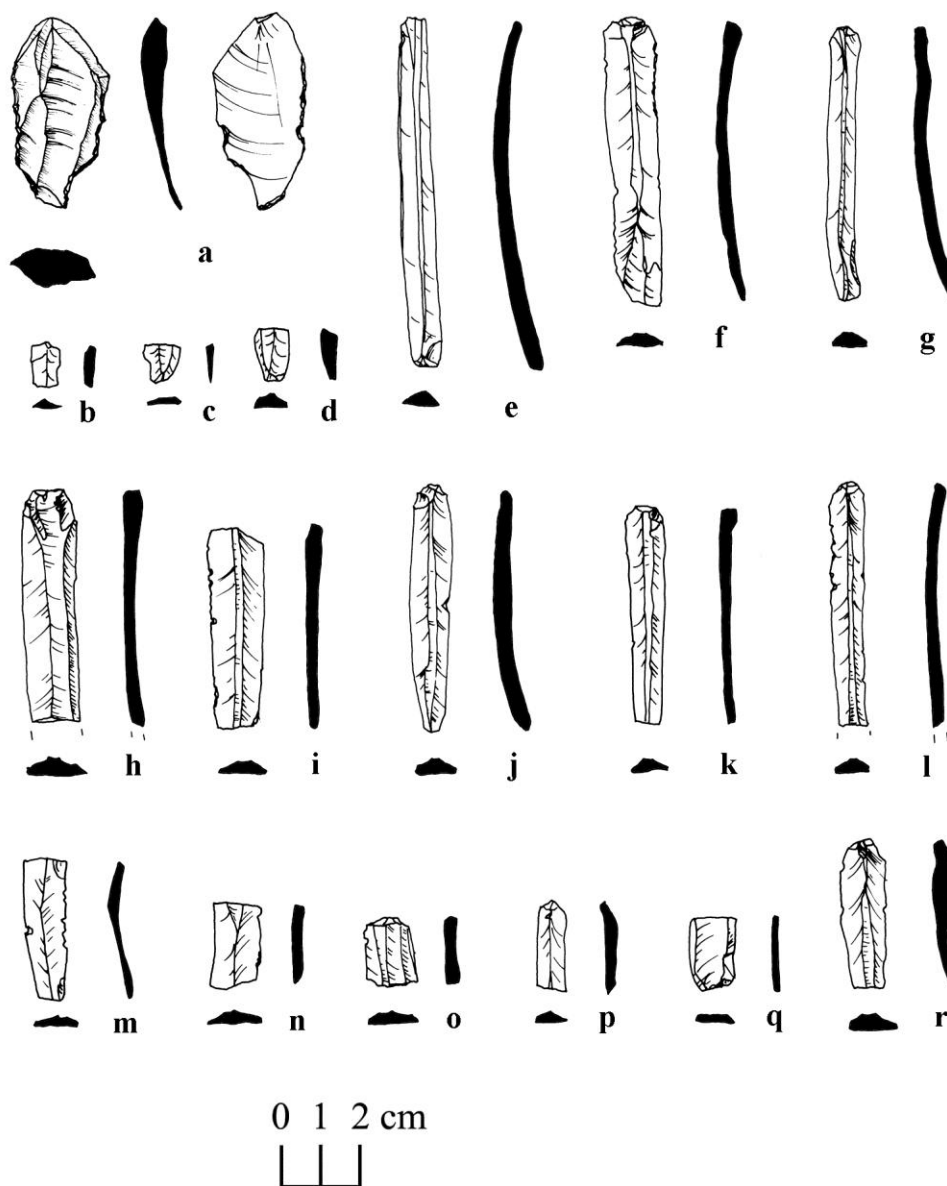


Figure 68: Obsidian blades (and one eccentric [a.]) associated with S.D. C189B-7.

S.D. C189B-9

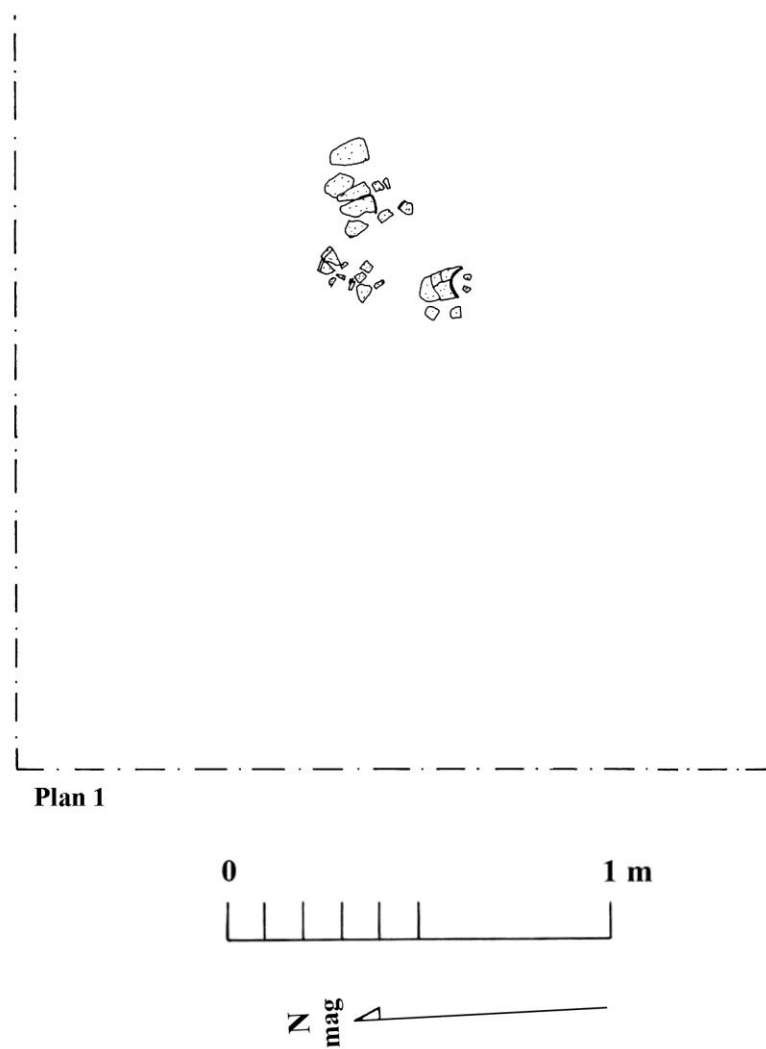


Figure 69: Upper plan of S.D. C189B-9.

S.D. C189B-9

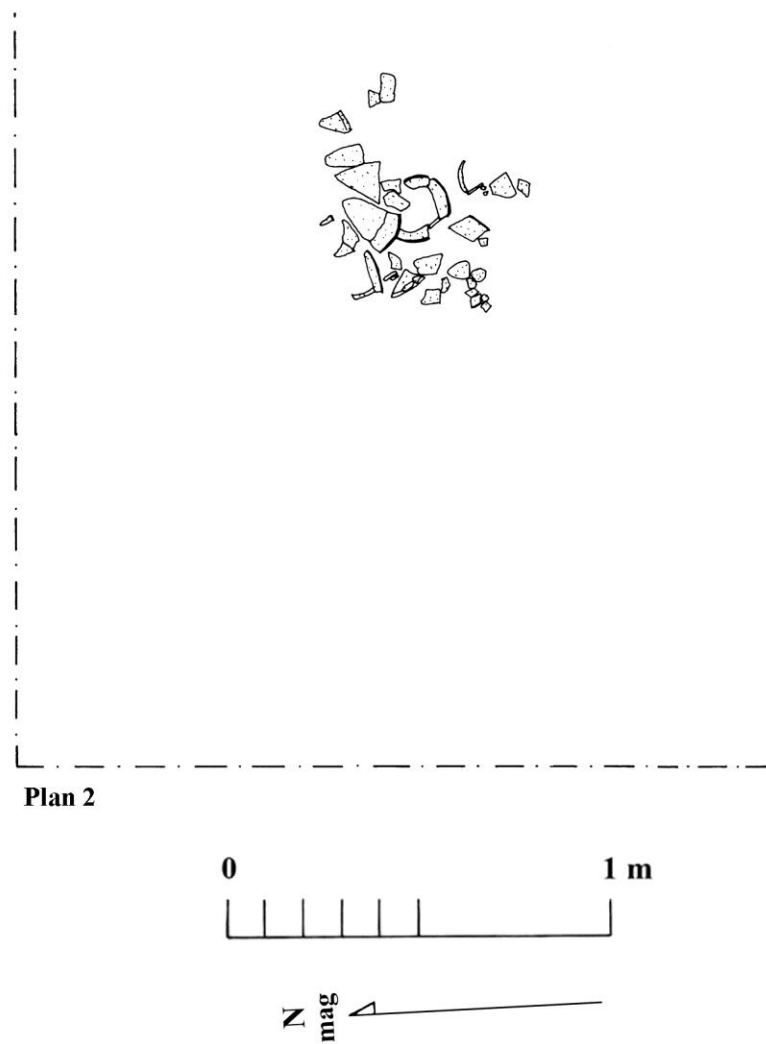
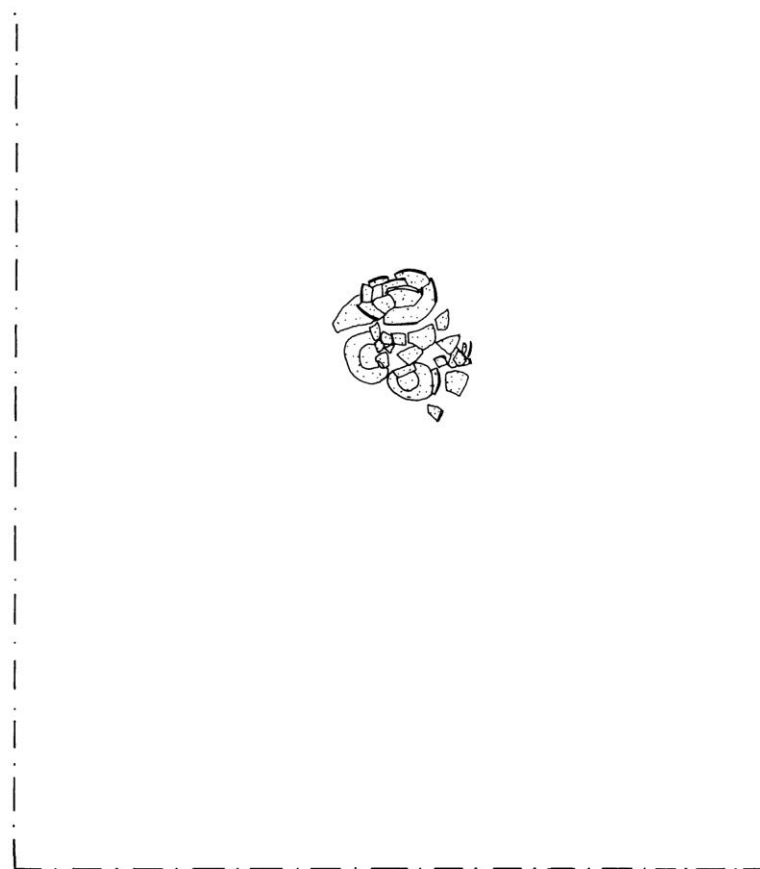


Figure 70: Plan 2 of S.D. C189B-9.

S.D. C189B-9



Plan 3

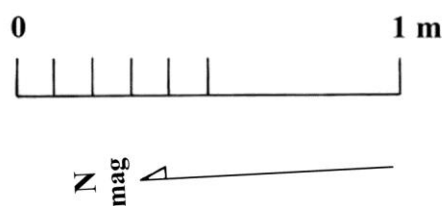


Figure 71: Plan 3 of S.D. C189B-9.

S.D. C189B-9

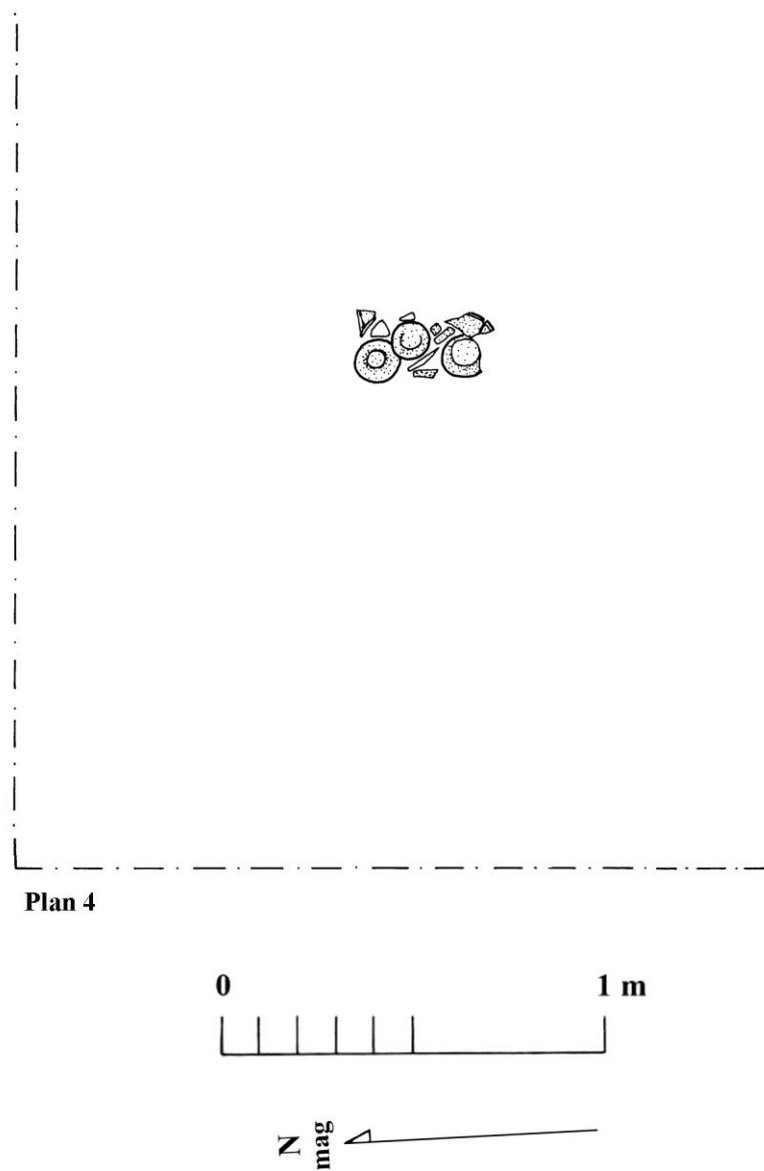
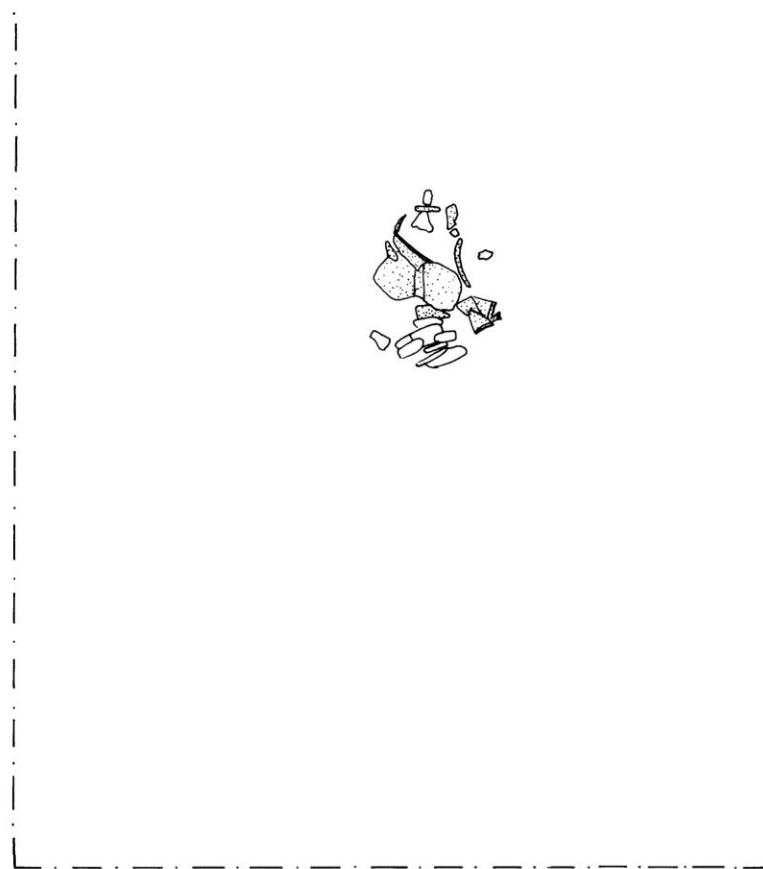


Figure 72: Plan 4 of S.D. C189B-9.

S.D. C189B-9



Plan 5

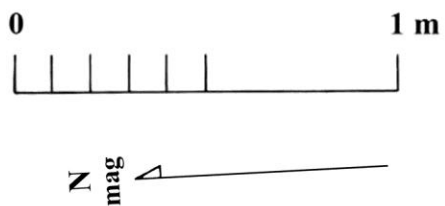
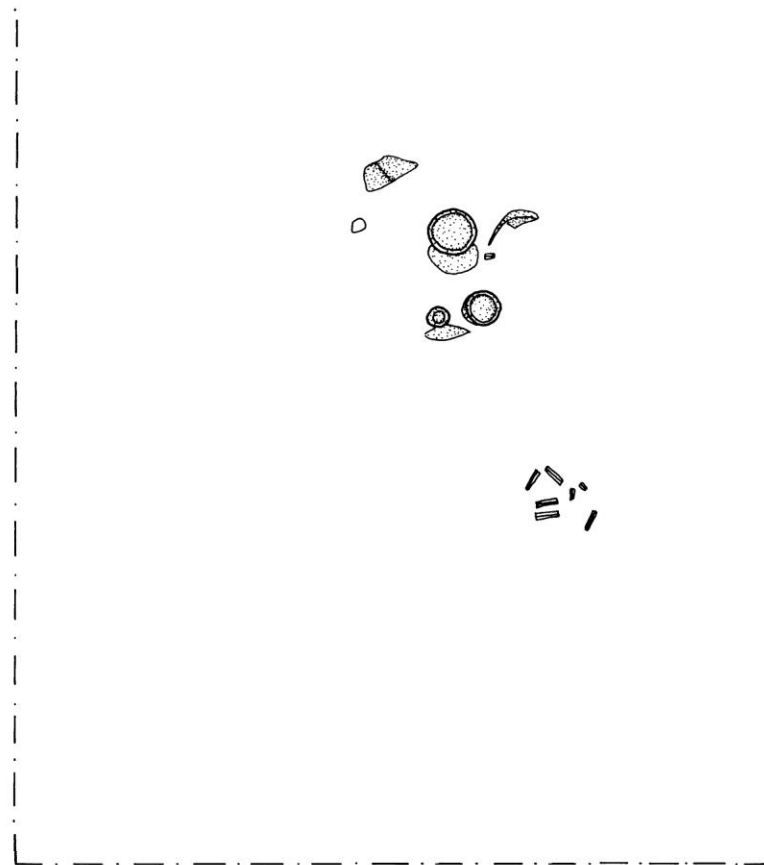


Figure 73: Plan 5 of S.D. C189B-9.

S.D. C189B-9



Plan 6

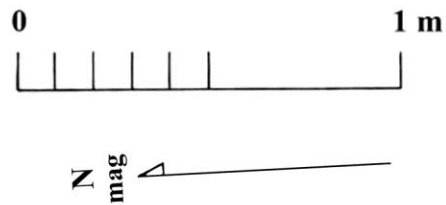


Figure 74: Plan 6 of S.D. C189B-9.

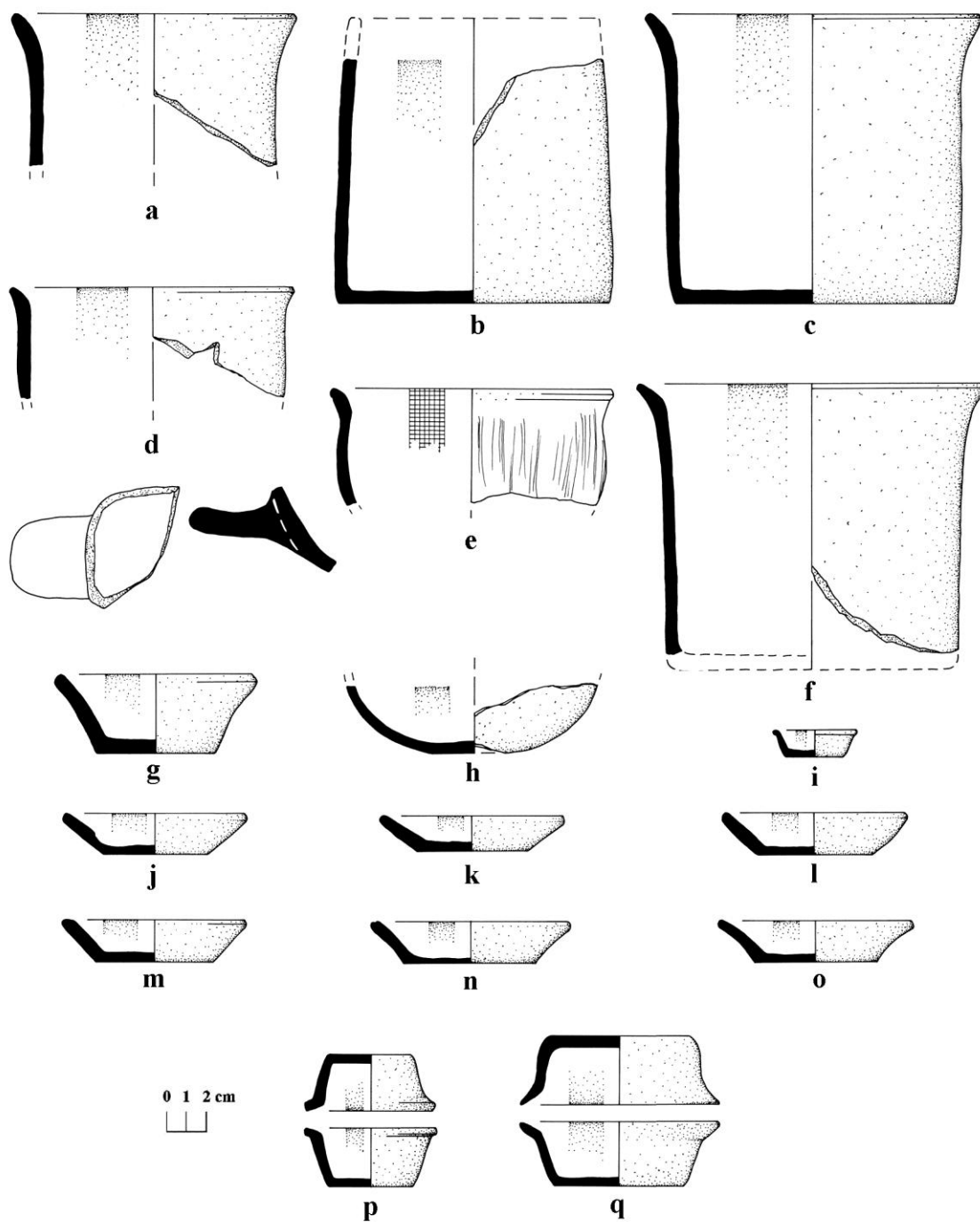


Figure 75: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C189B-8 (p.), S.D. C189B-9 (a.-o.), and S.D. C189B-10 (q.); all are Ceiba Unslipped except for e., which is an undesignated type.

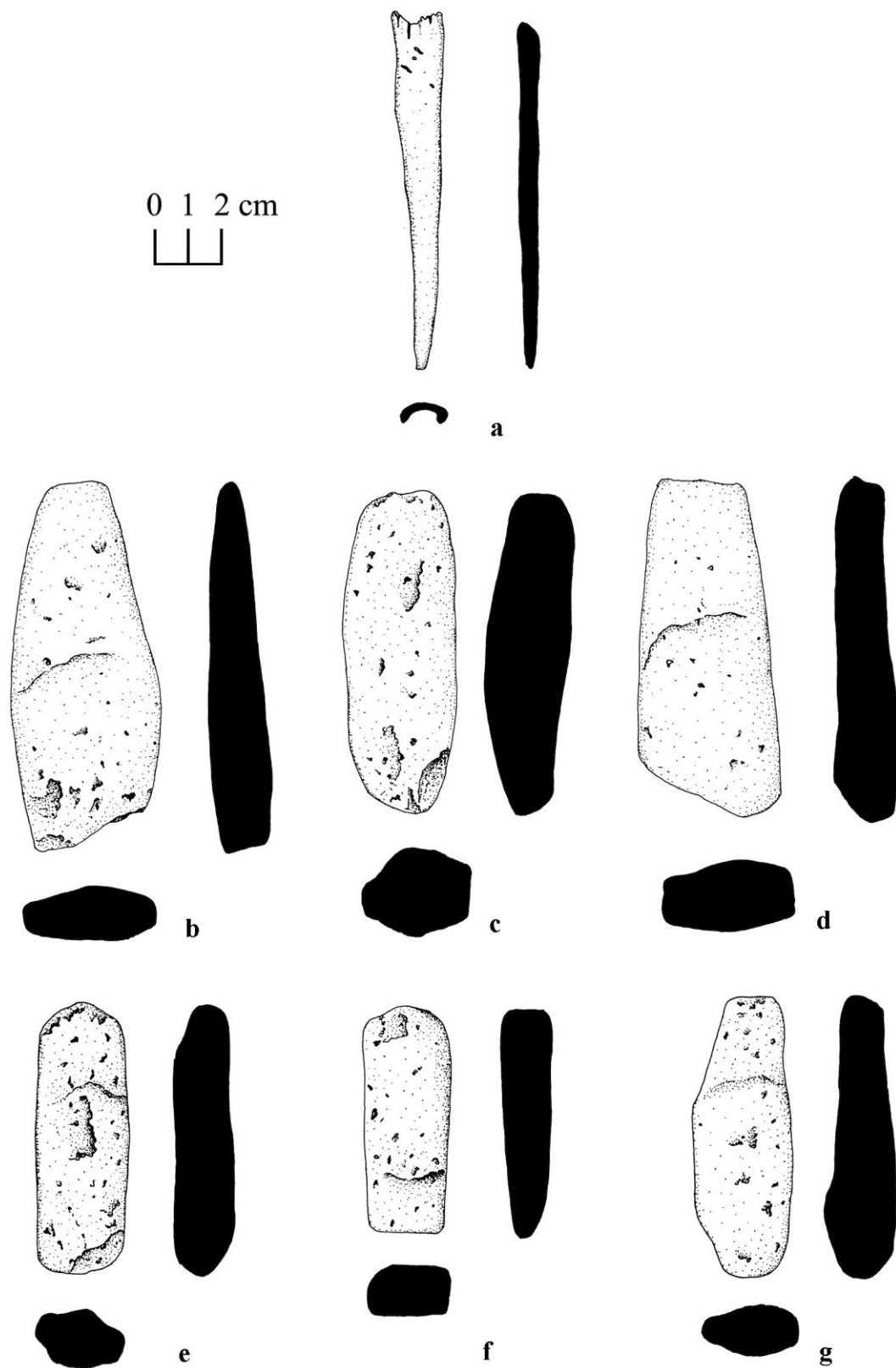


Figure 76: Artifactual material associated with S.D. C189B-9: a. bone awl; b.-g. limestone bars.

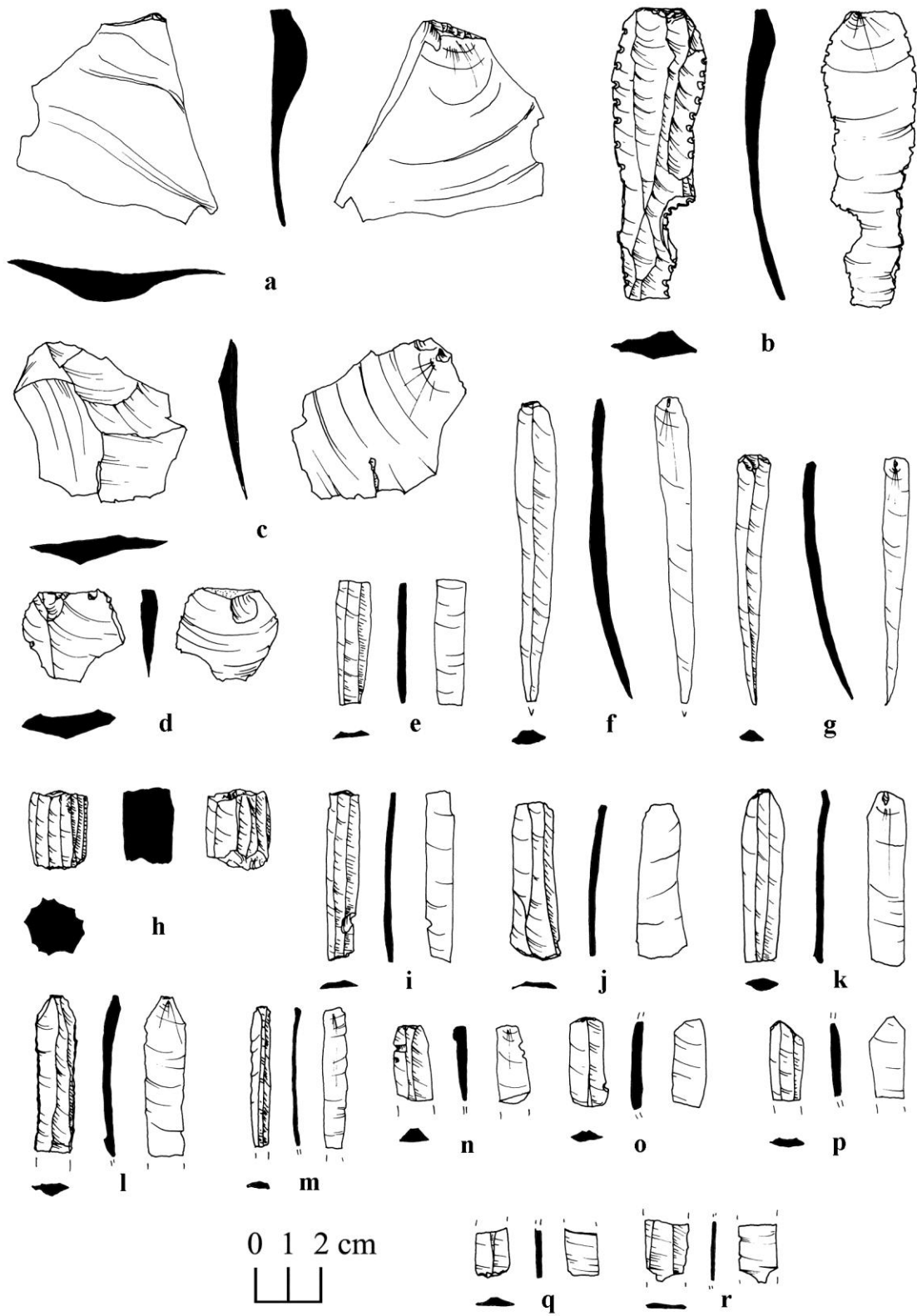


Figure 77: Obsidian associated with S.D. C189B-9: a.-d. eccentrics; f., g. lancets; h. core; e., i.-r. partial blades.

S.D. C189B-10

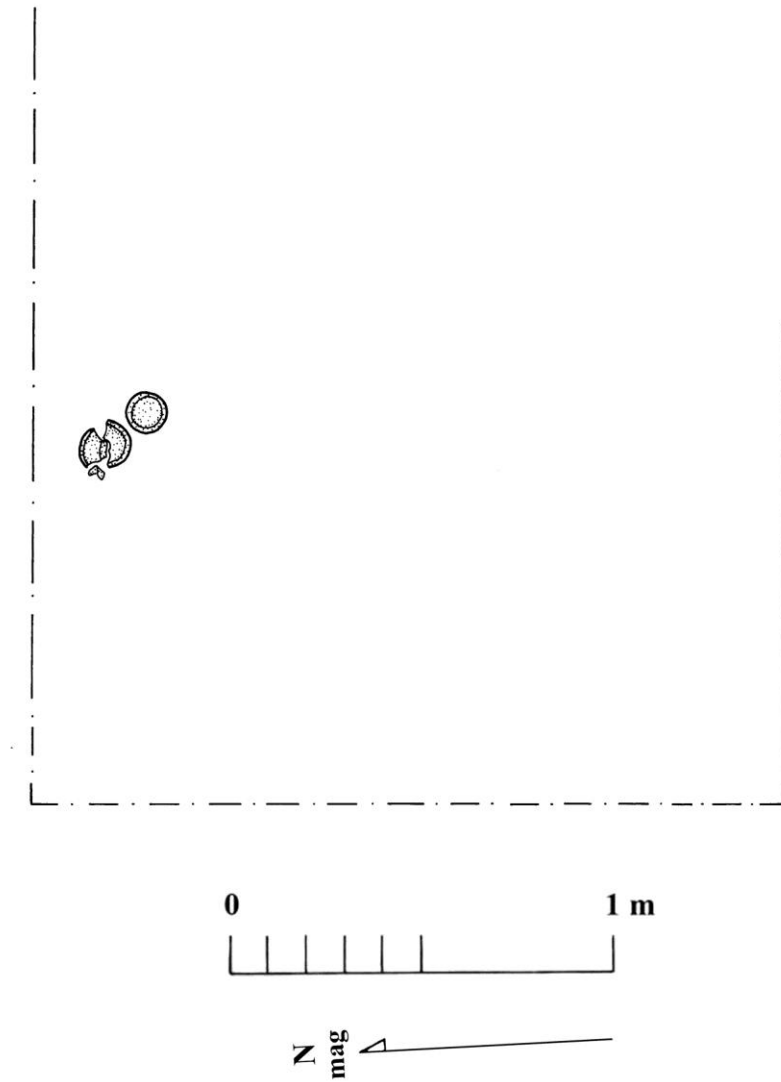


Figure 78: Plan of S.D. C189B-10.

S. D.s C189B-11 and C189B-12

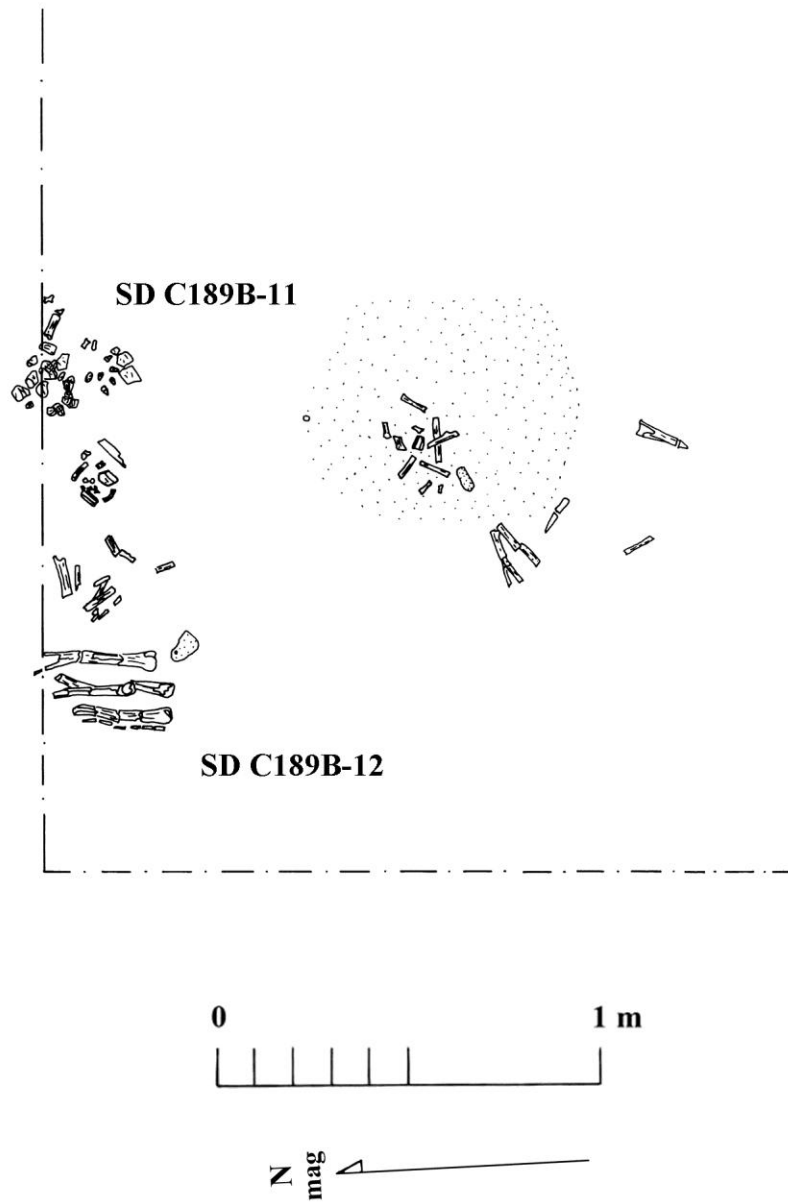


Figure 79: Plan of S.D. C189B-11 and S.D. C189B-12.

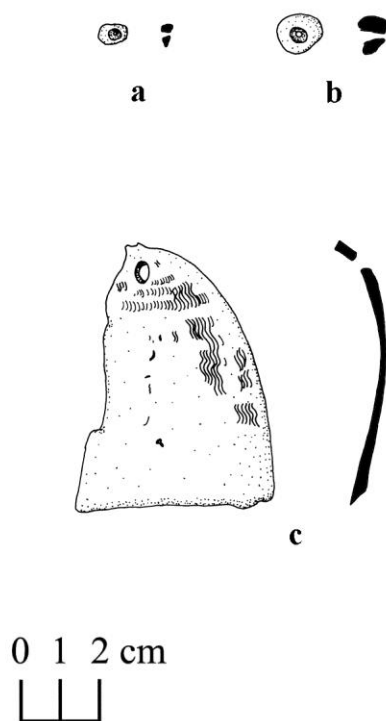
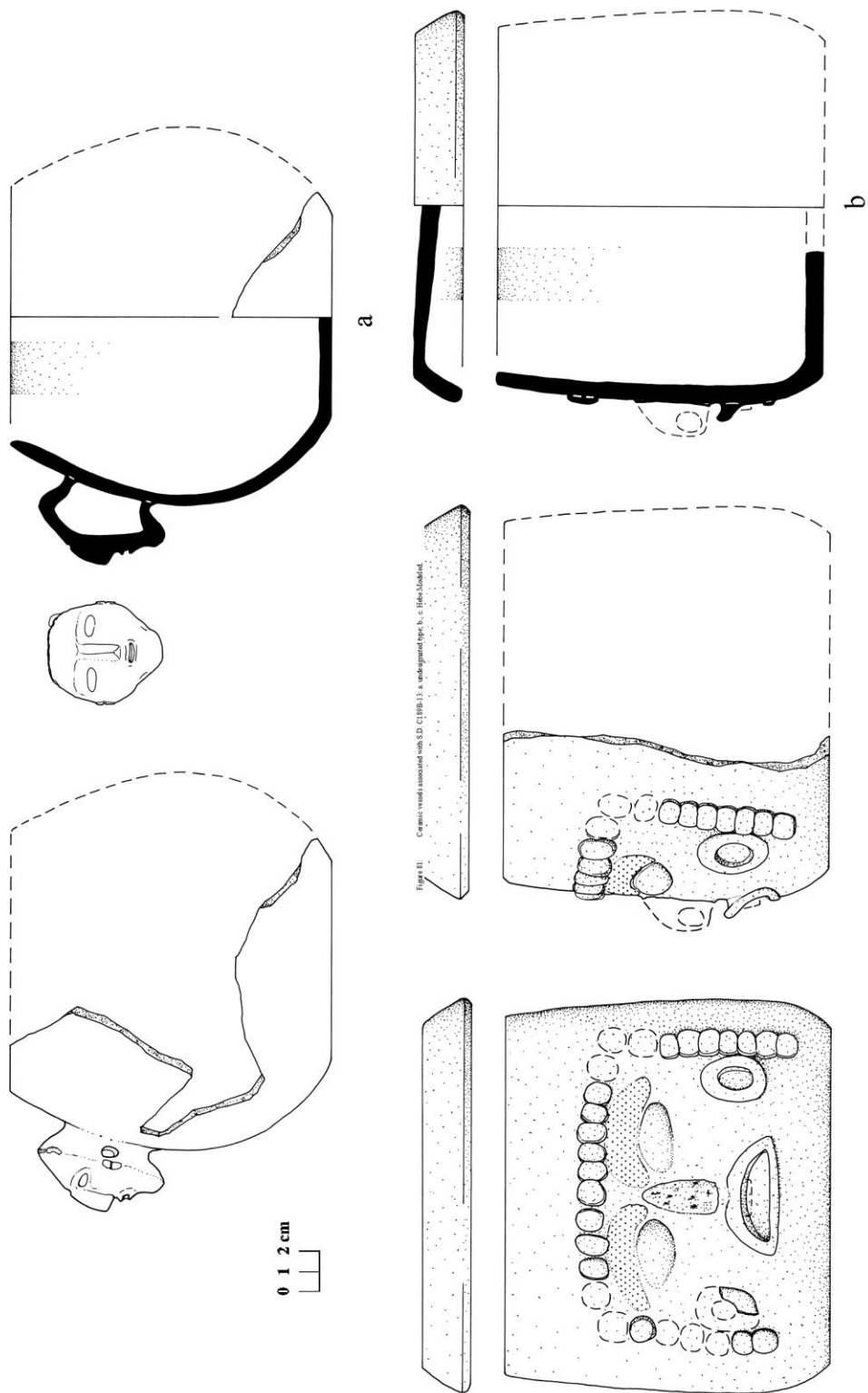


Figure 80: Artifactual material associated with S.D. C189B-11 (a,b) and S.D. C189B-12 (c):
a., b. jadeite beads; c. worked shell pendent.



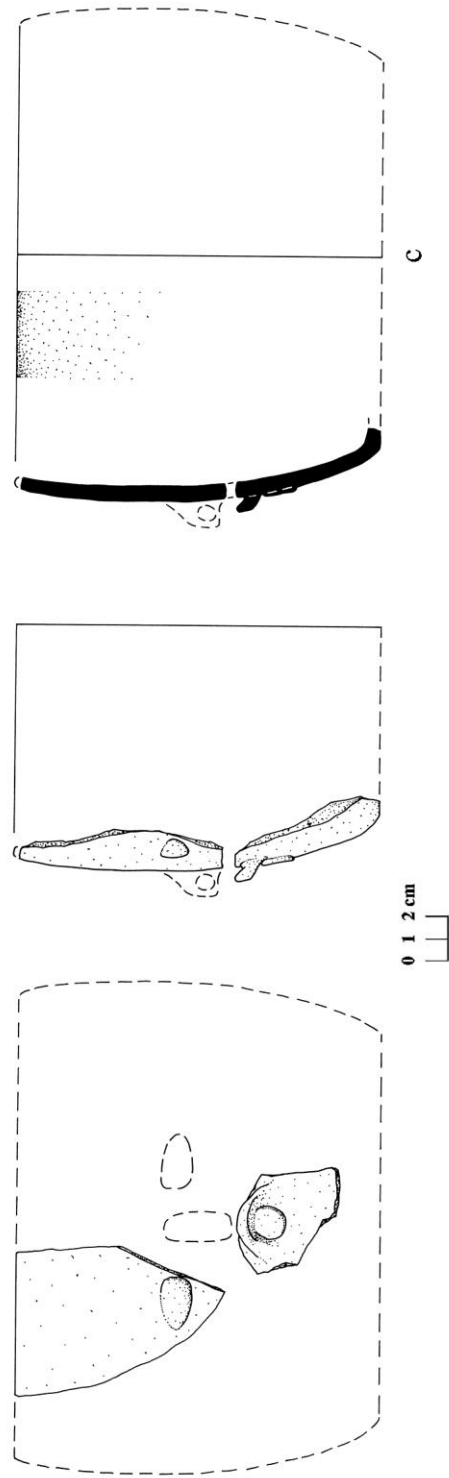


Figure 81: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C189B-13: a. undesignated type; b., c. Hebe Modeled.

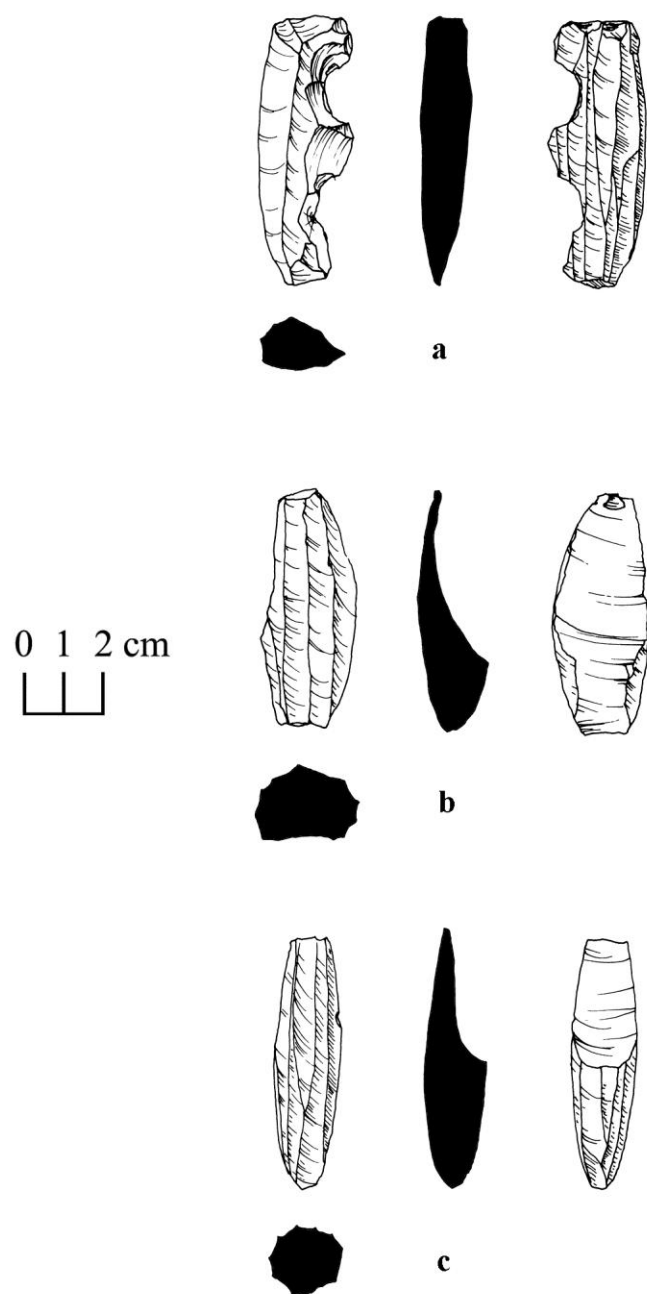


Figure 82: Obsidian eccentrics associated with S.D. C189B-13.

S.D. C189B-14

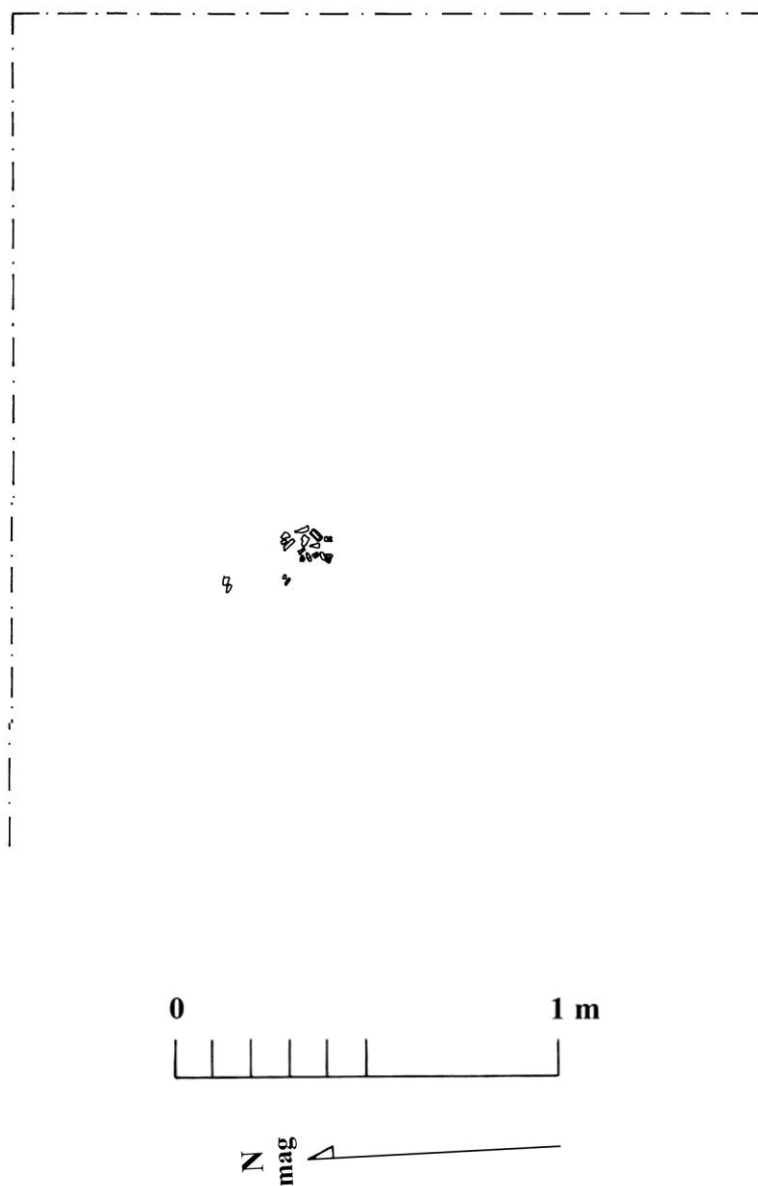


Figure 83: Plan of S.D. C189B-14.



Figure 84: Photographs of Structure K23 (upper), designated Operation C189C, and Structure K31 (lower), designated Operation C189D.

Caracol Structure K23
Operation C189C

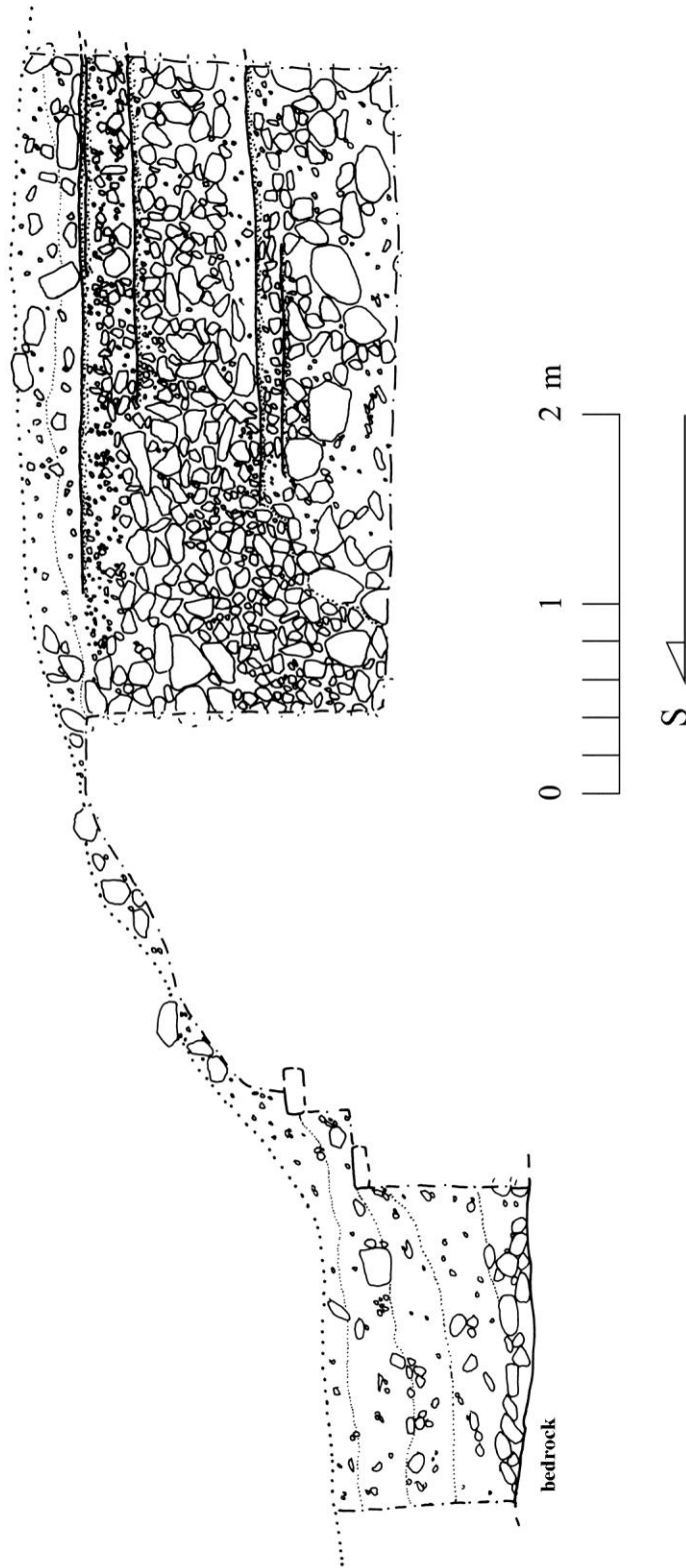


Figure 85: Structure K23 axial section, designated Operation C189C.

Structure K23
Operation C189C

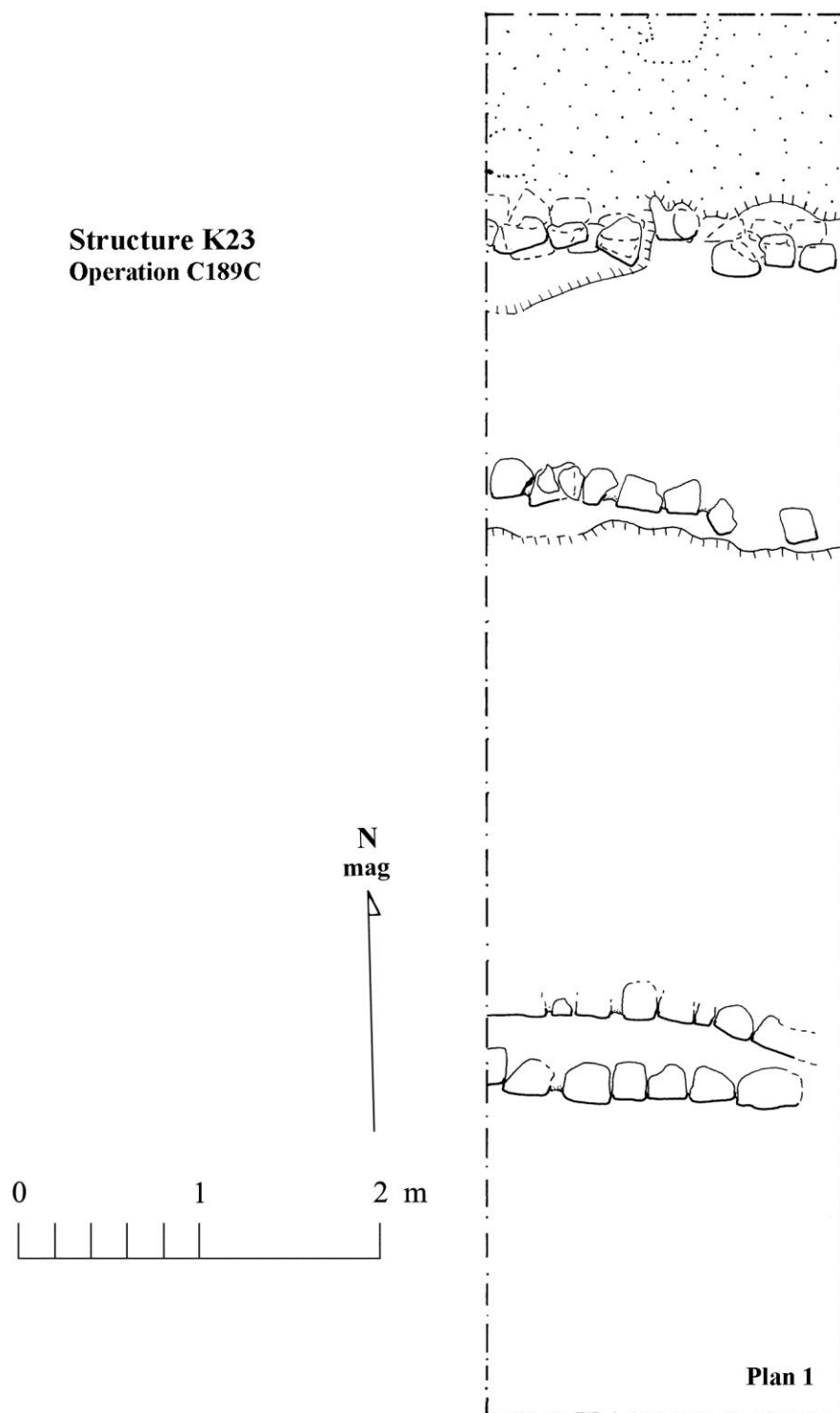


Figure 86: Upper plan of Operation C189C.

**Caracol Structure K23
Operation C189C**

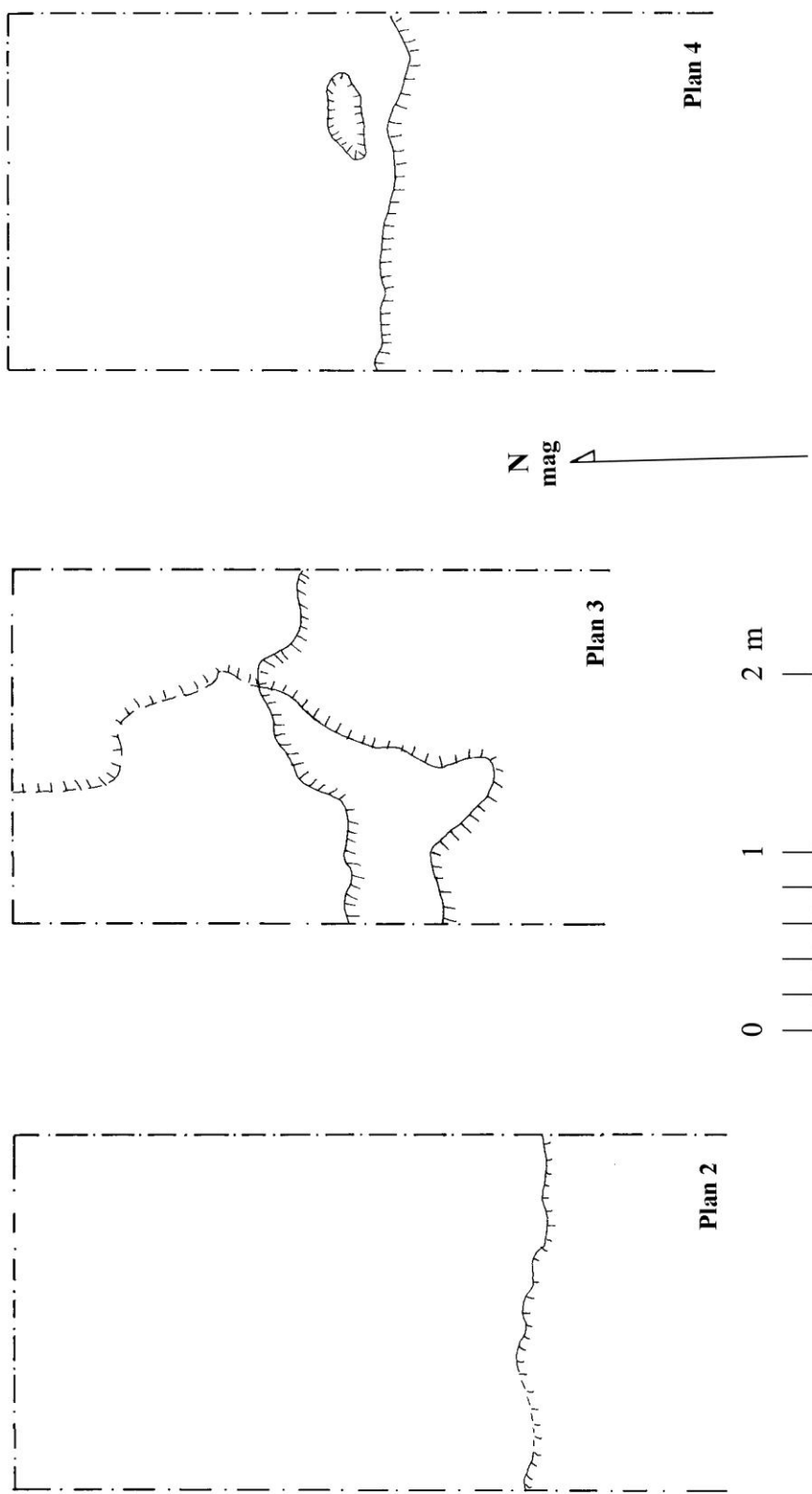


Figure 87: Lower plans of Operation C189C.

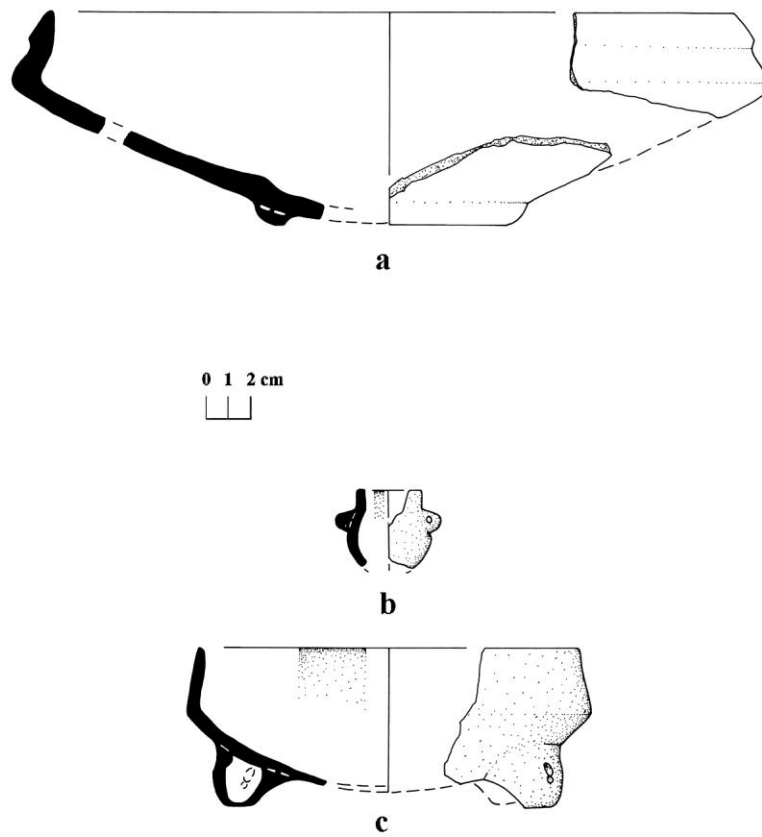


Figure 88: Ceramic vessels associated with Structures K23 (a.) and K31 (b., c.): a. Flor Cream; b. undesignated; c. Tinaja Red.

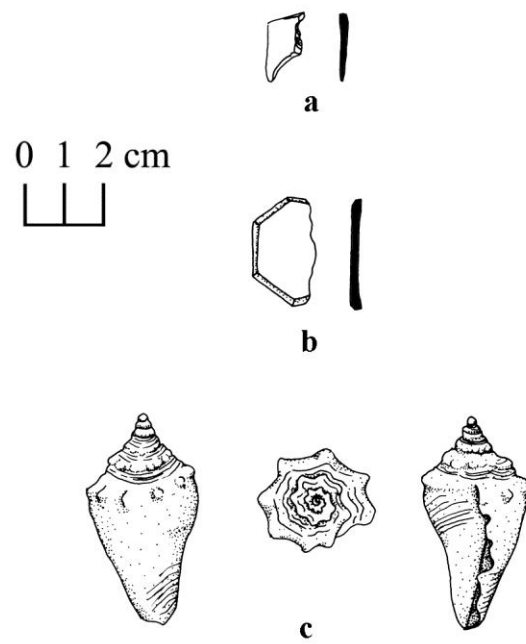


Figure 89: Artifactual material associated with Structure K23: a. chert drill; b. hematite mirror fragment; c. marine shell.

Caracol Structure K31
Operation C189D

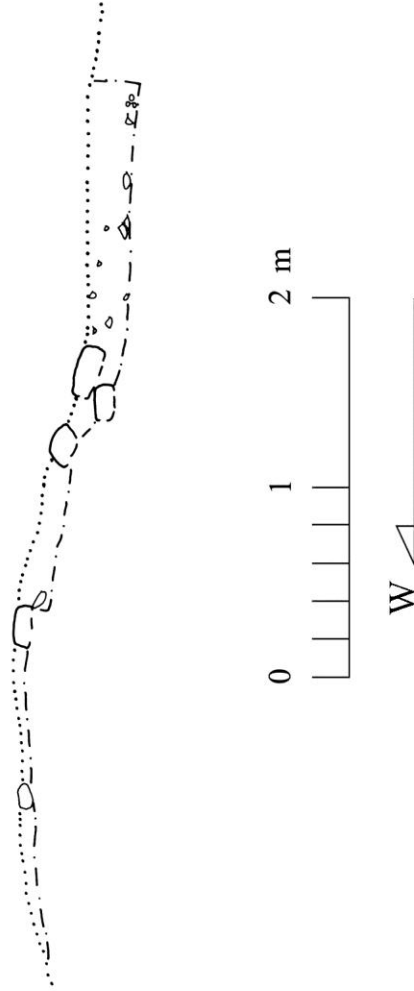


Figure 90: Structure K31 axial section, designated Operation C189D.

Caracol Structure K31
Operation C189D

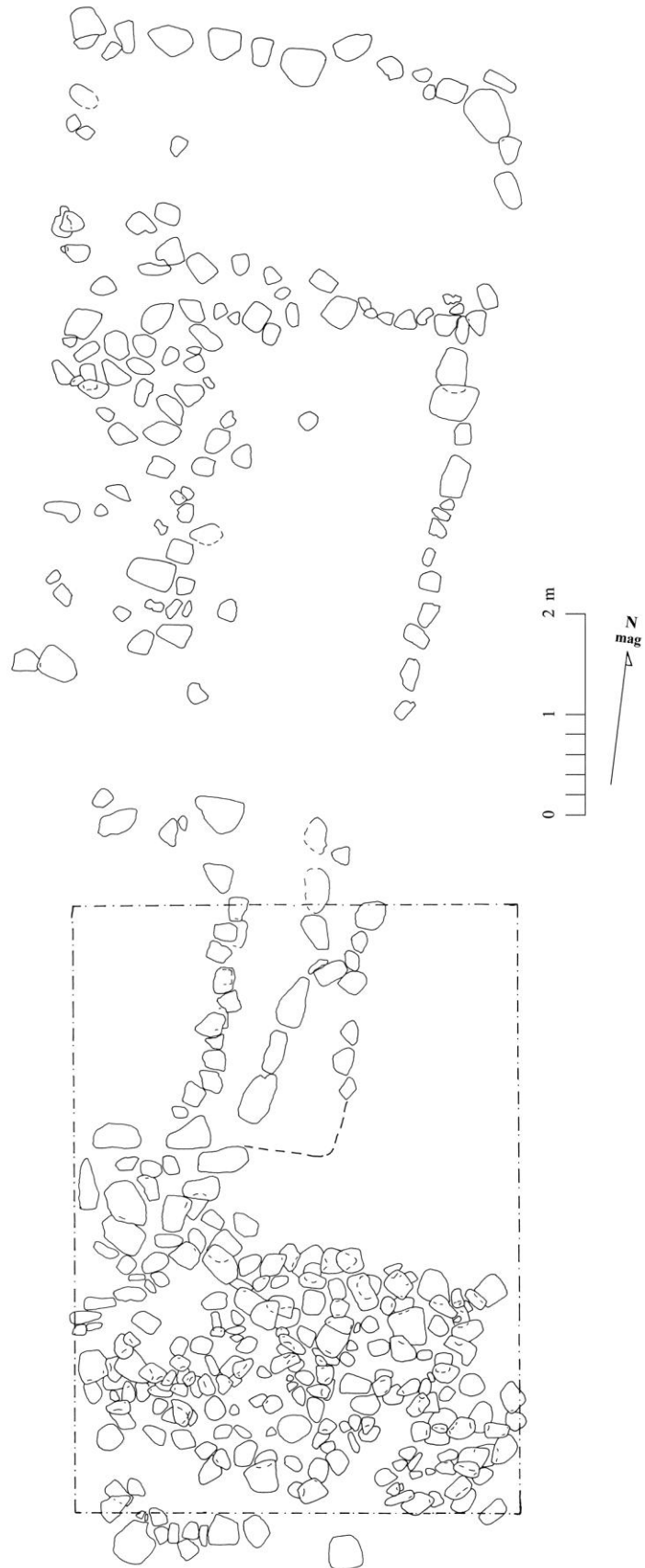


Figure 91: Plan of Structure K31, showing location of Operation C189D on southeastern corner of the platform.

Terraza

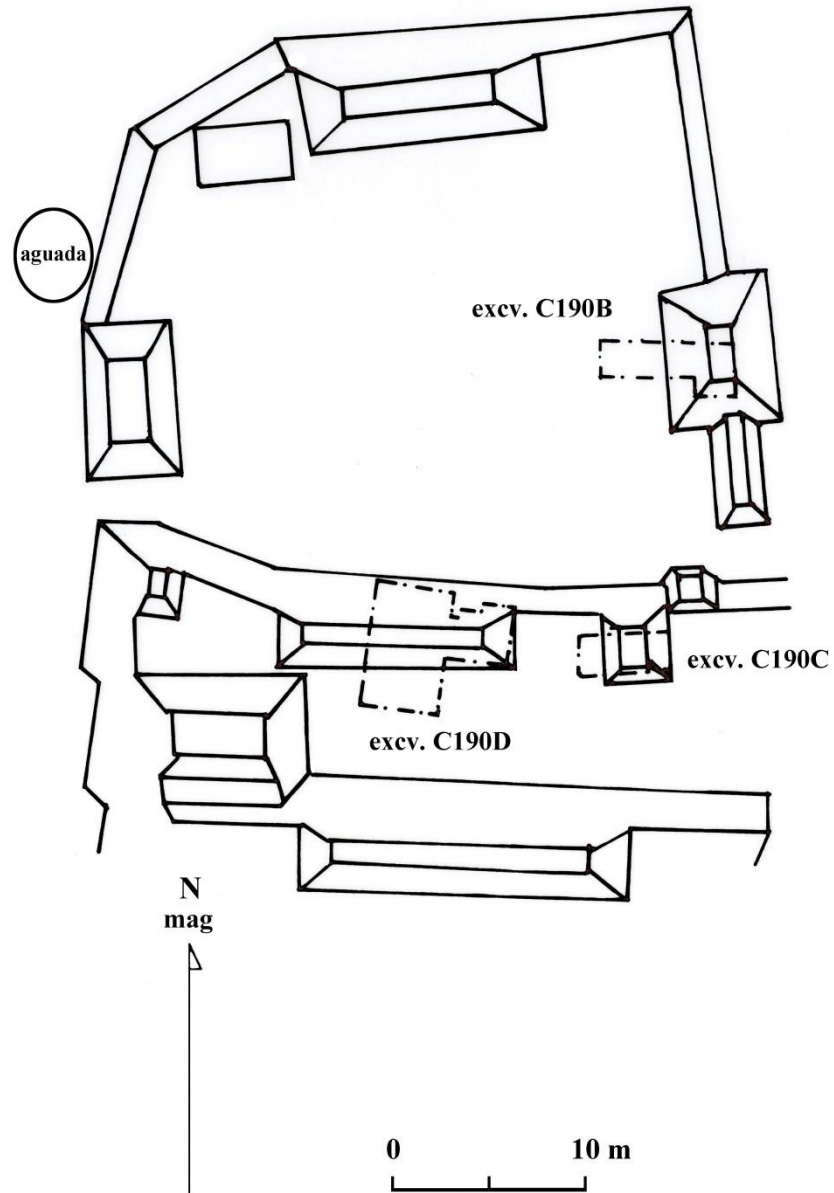


Figure 92: Plan of Terraza residential group, showing the locations of Operations C190B, C190C, and C190D.



Figure 93: Photographs of Structure K34 (upper), S.D. C190B-3 (lower left), and S.D. C190B-4 (lower right).

Caracol Structure K34
Operation C190B

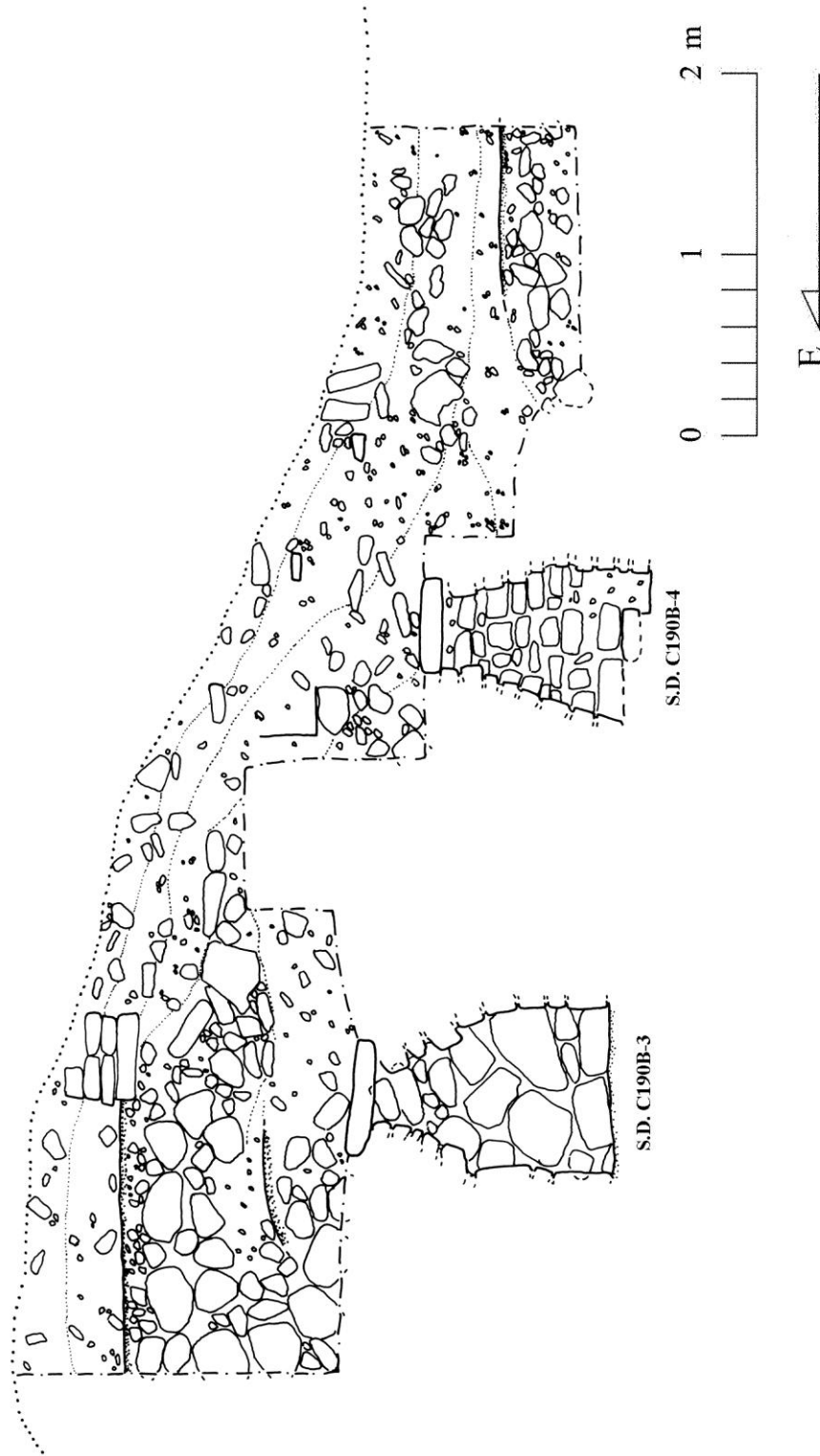


Figure 94: Structure K34 axial section, designated Operation C190B.

Caracol Structure K34
Operation C190B

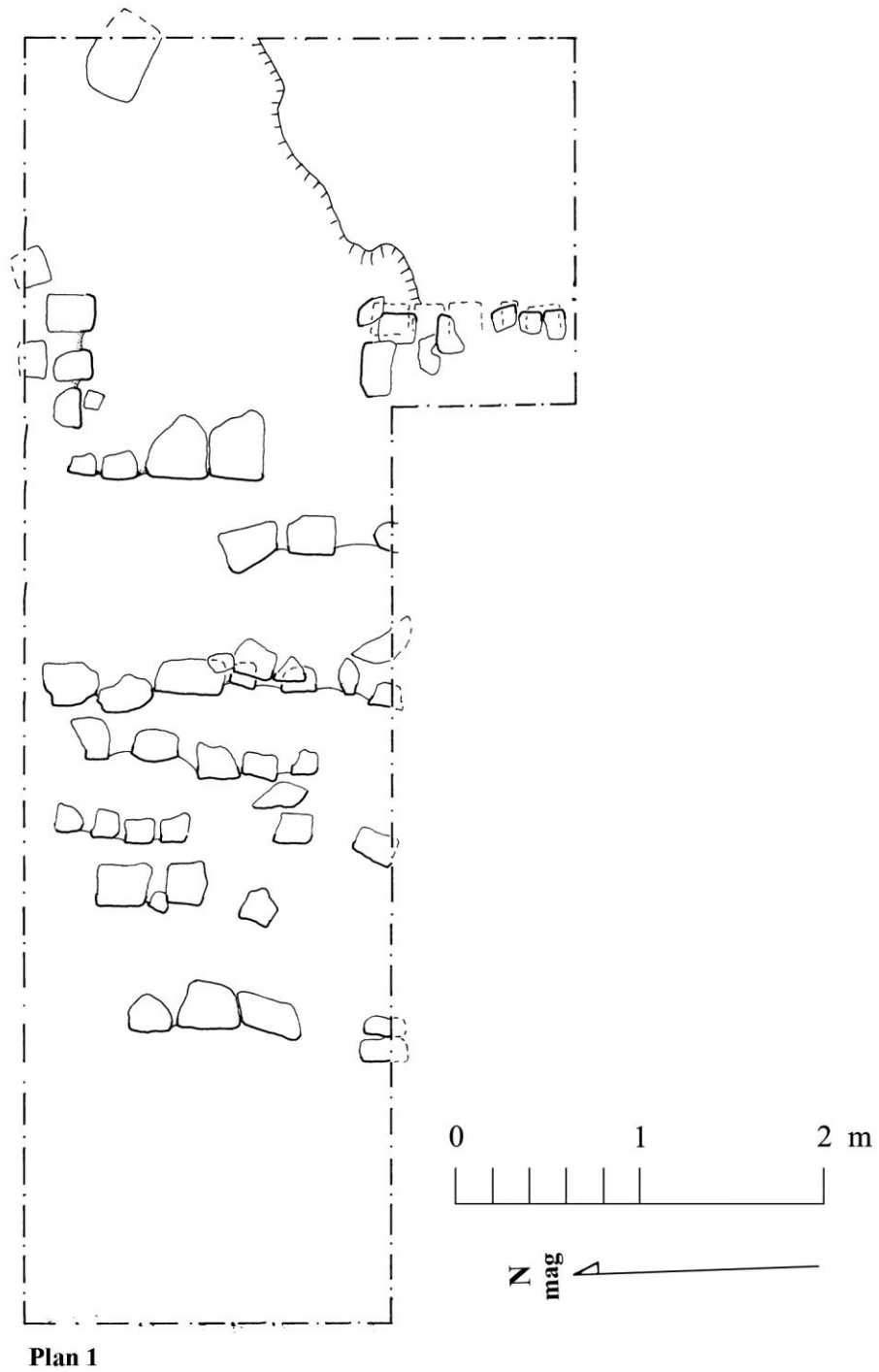


Figure 95: Upper plan of Operation C190B.

Caracol Structure K34
Operation C190B

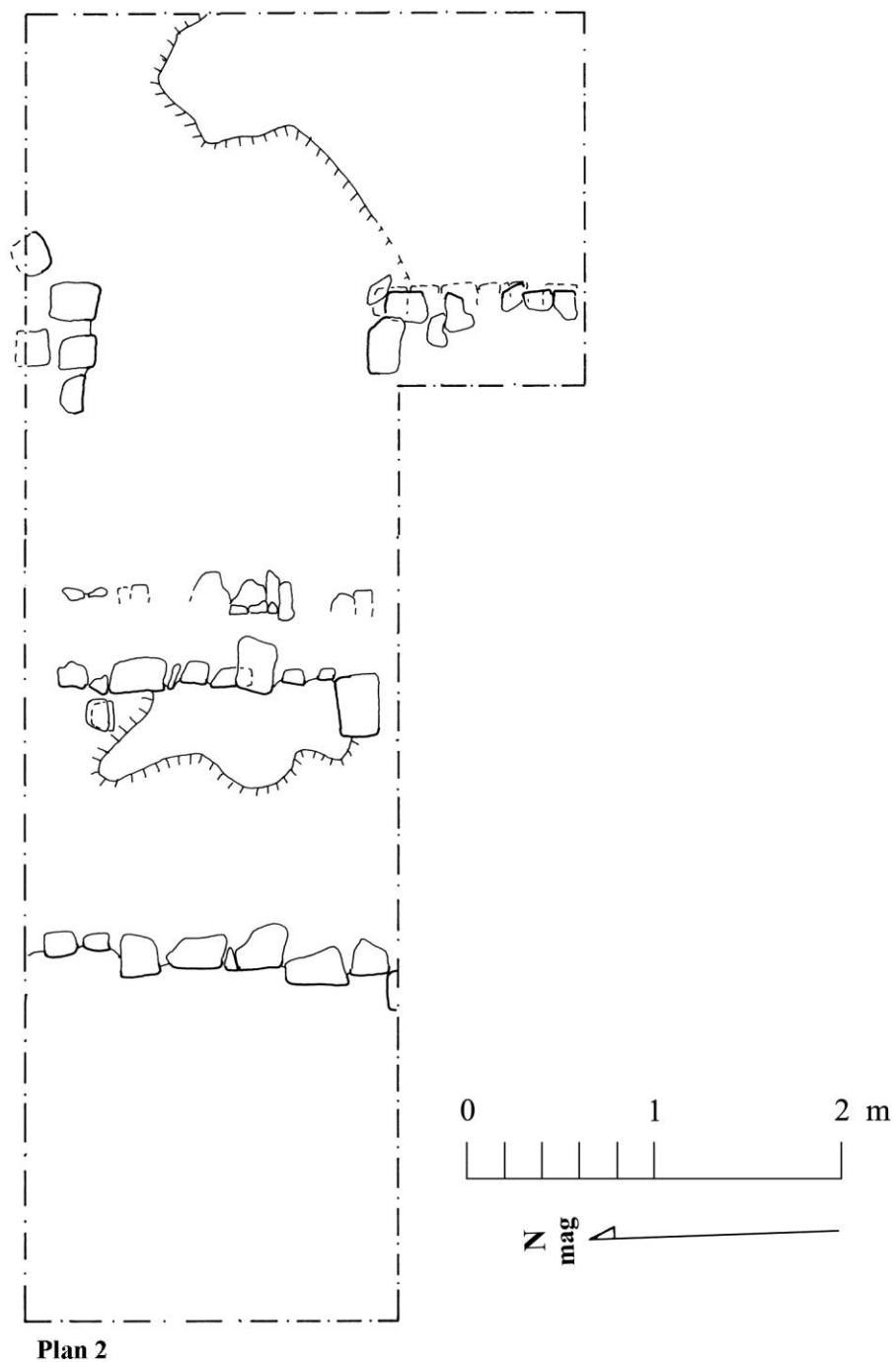


Figure 96: Plan 2 for Operation C190B.

Caracol Structure K34
Operation C190B

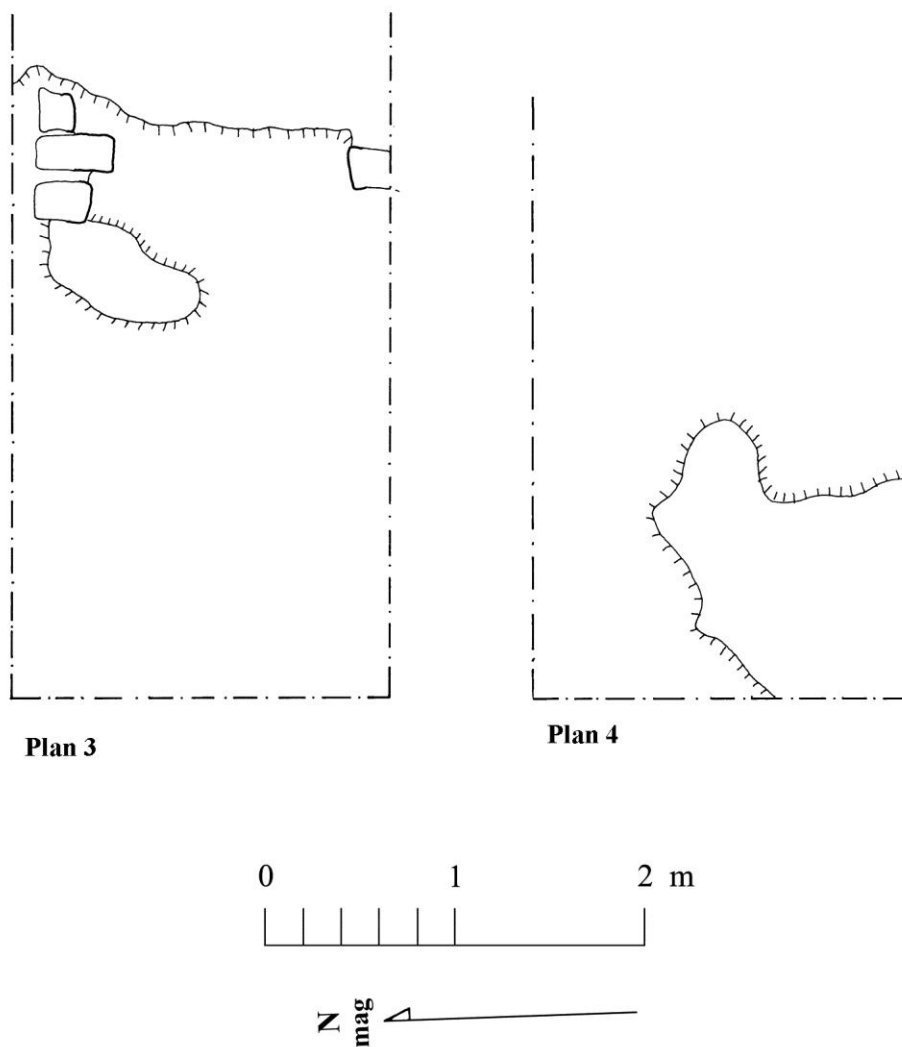


Figure 97: Lower plans for Operation C190B.

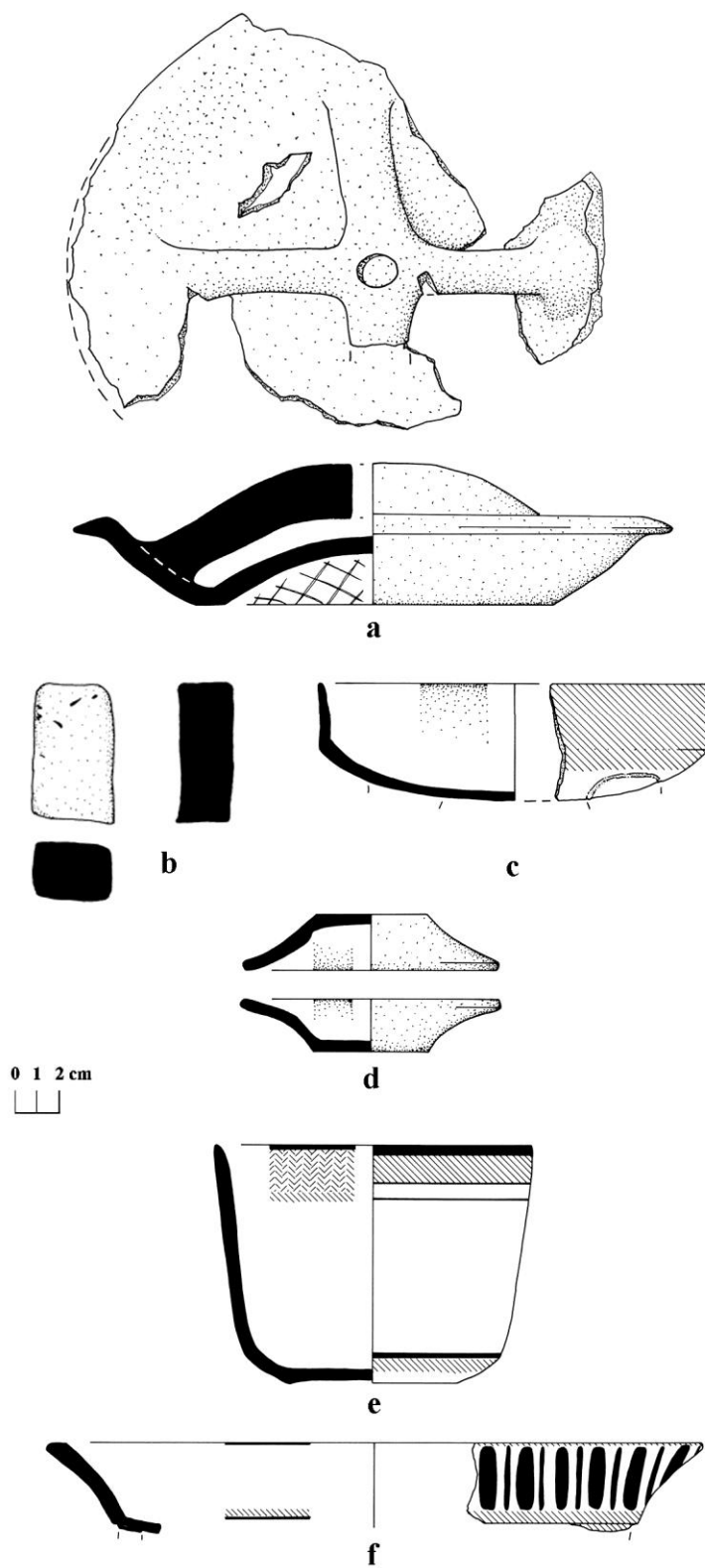


Figure 98: Ceramic and artifactual materials associated with Structures K34 (a.-d.) and ceramic vessels associated with Structure K37 (e., f.): a. undesignated striated; b. limestone bar; c. Tinaja Red; d. S.D. C190B-1, both Ceiba Unslipped; e., f. Zacatel Cream Polychrome.

S.D. C190B-1

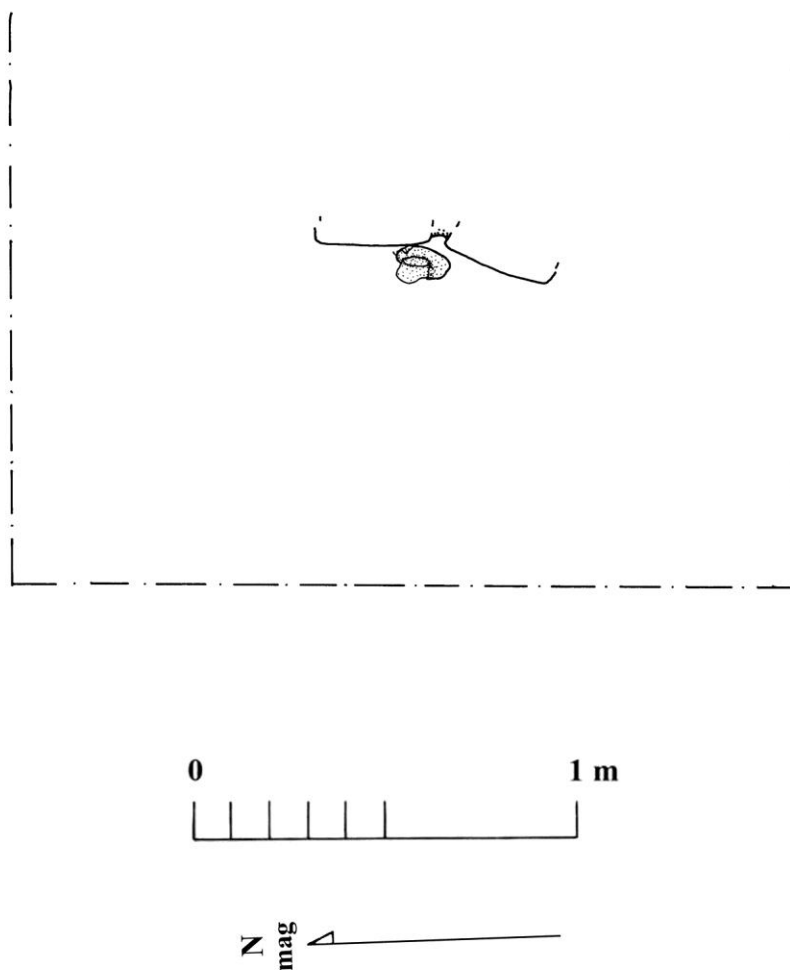


Figure 99: Plan of S.D. C190B-1.

S.D. C190B-2

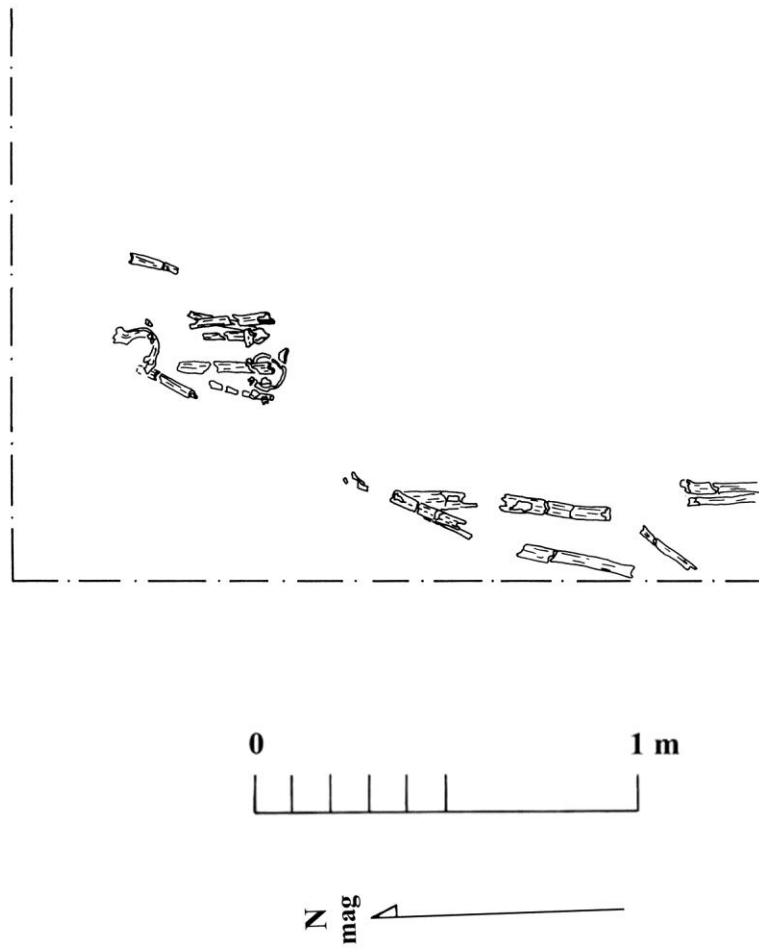


Figure 100: Plan of S.D. C190B-2.

S.D. C190B-3
capstones

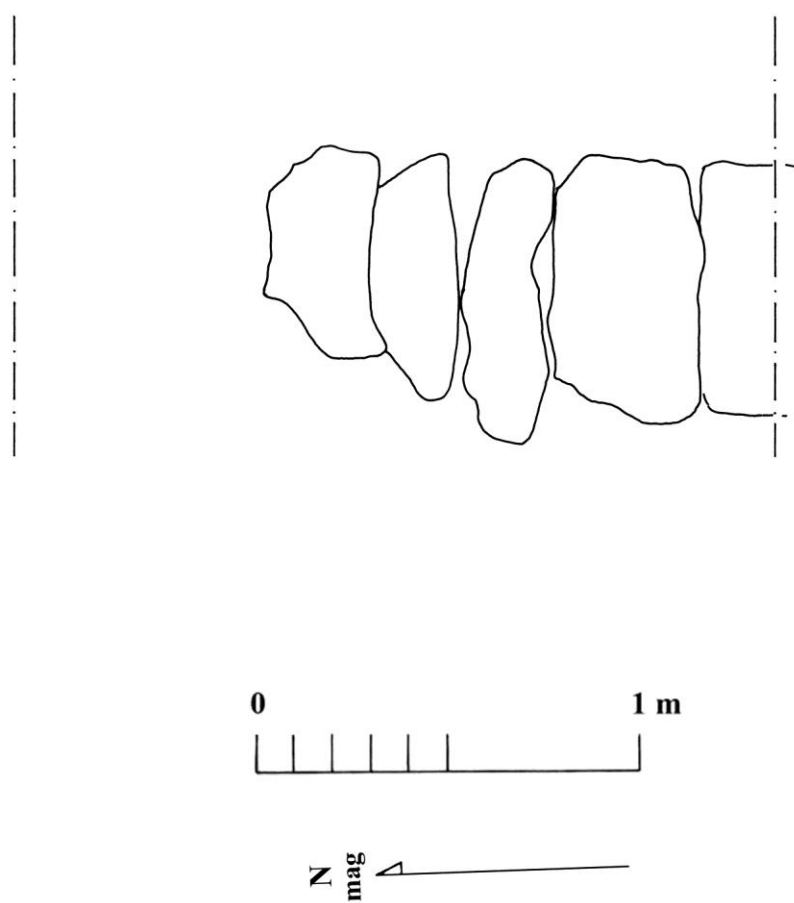


Figure 101: Plan of capstones over S.D. C190B-3.

S.D. C190B-3

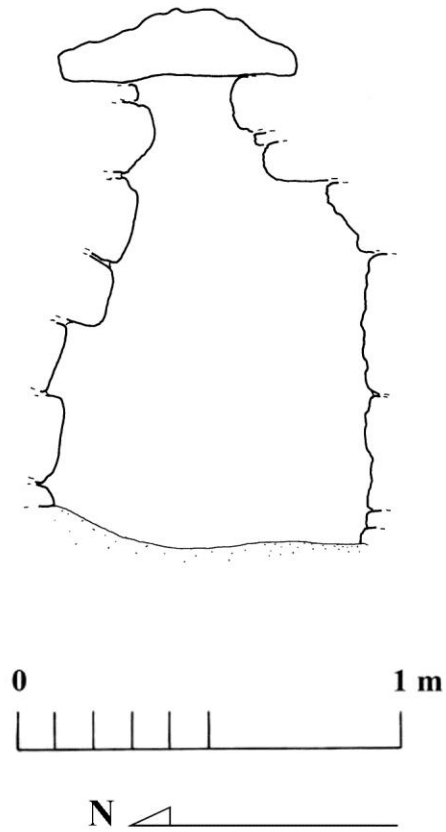


Figure 102: East-west section of S.D. C190B-3 chamber.

S.D. C190B-3

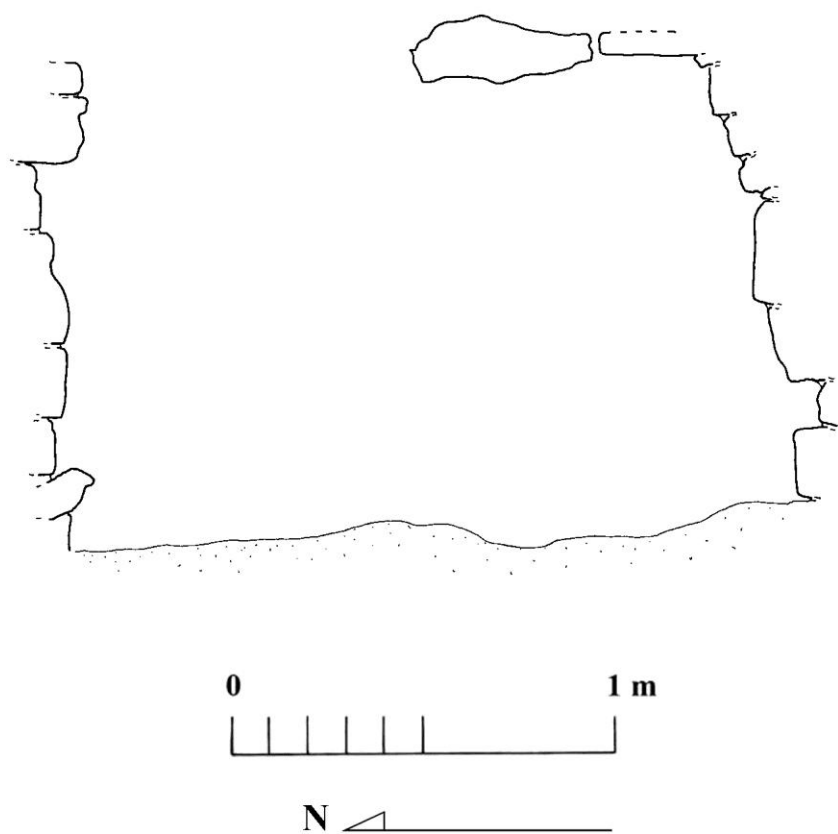


Figure 103: North-south section of S.D. C190B-3 chamber.

S.D. C190B-3 upper plan

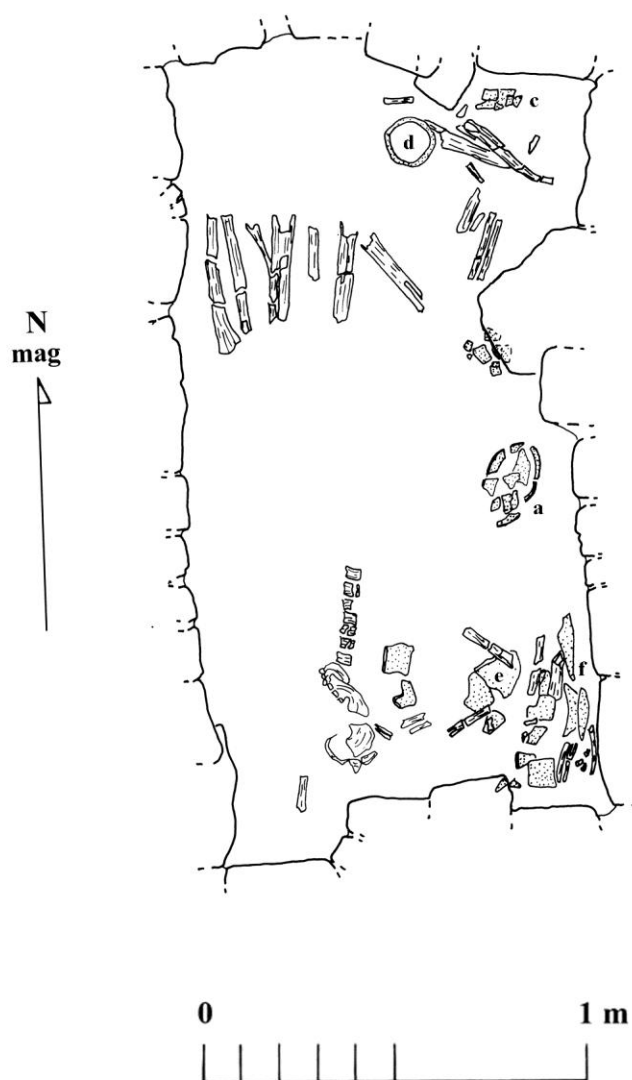


Figure 104: Upper plan of contents of S.D. C190B-3 (letters correspond with vessel letters in Figure 106).

S.D. C190B-3 lower plan

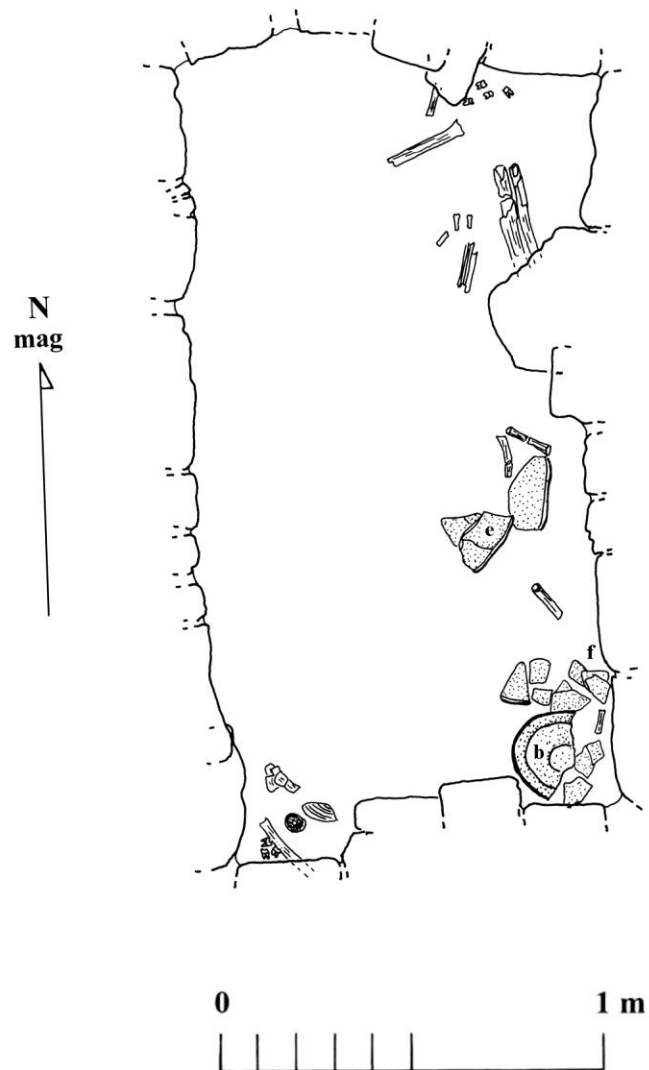


Figure 105: Lower plan of contents of S.D. C190B-3 (letters correspond with vessel letters in Figure 106).

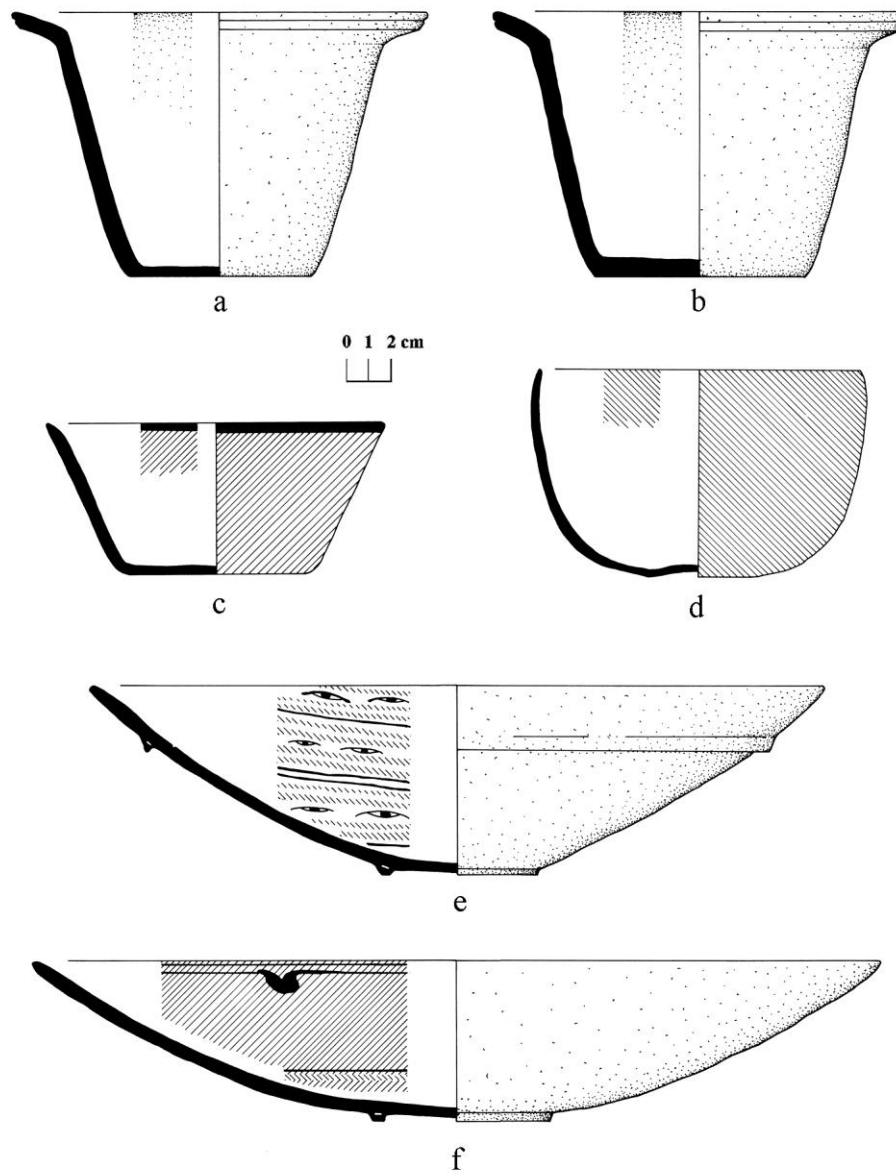


Figure 106: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C190B-3: a., b. Ceiba Unslipped; c. possibly Chantuori Black-on-Orange; d. Veracal Orange; e., f. Pajarito Orange Polychrome.

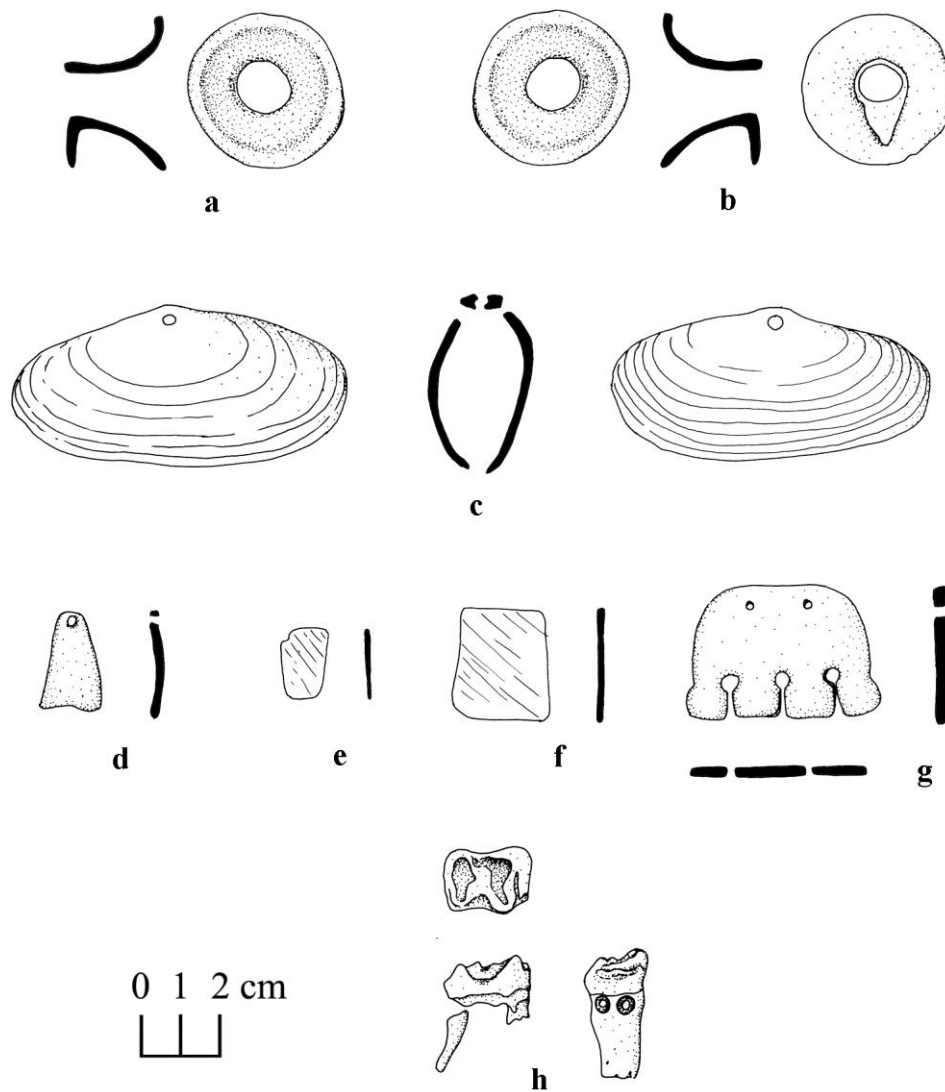


Figure 107: Artifactual materials associated with S.D. C190B-3: a., b. ceramic earflares; c. paired clam shells; d. drilled shell; e., f. worked shell; g. worked shell pendent; h. drilled tapir tooth.

S.D. C190B-4
capstones

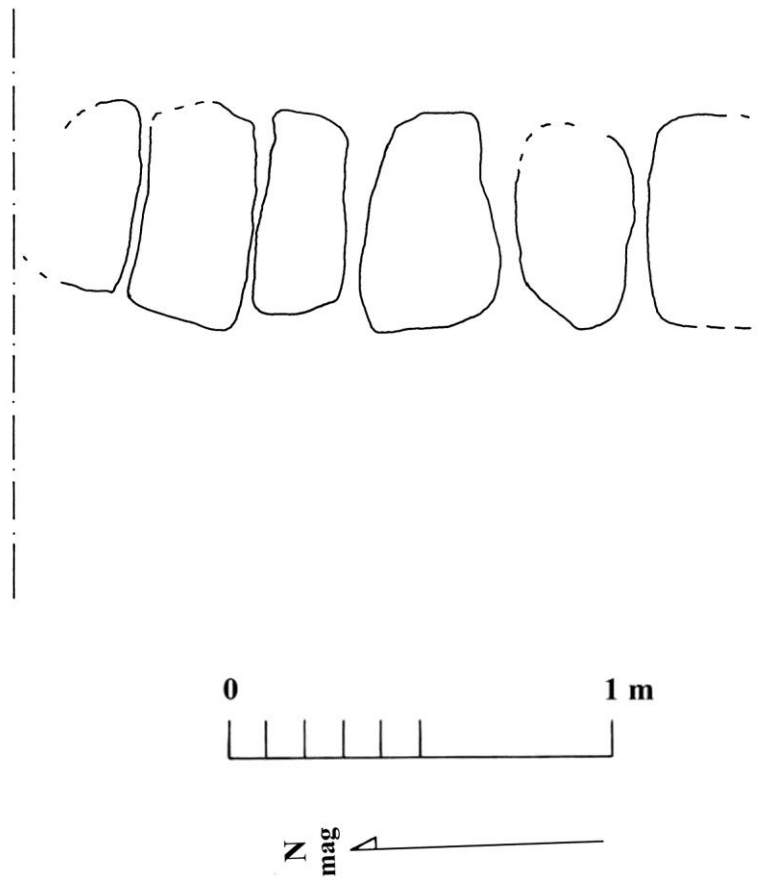


Figure 108: Plan of capstones above S.D. C190B-4.

S.D. C190B-4

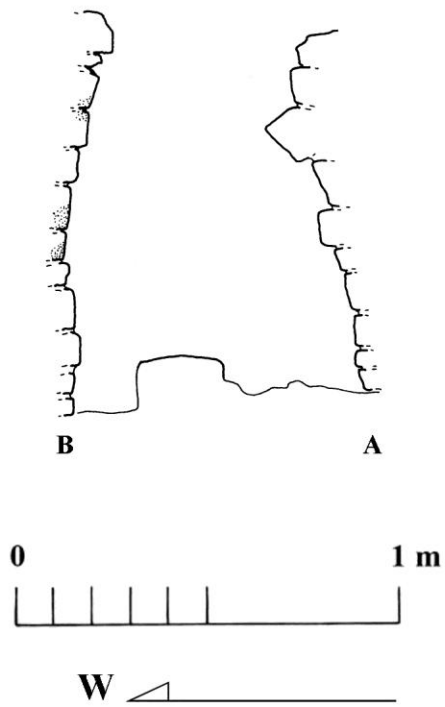


Figure 109: East-west section of S.D. C190B-4 chamber.

S.D. C190B-4

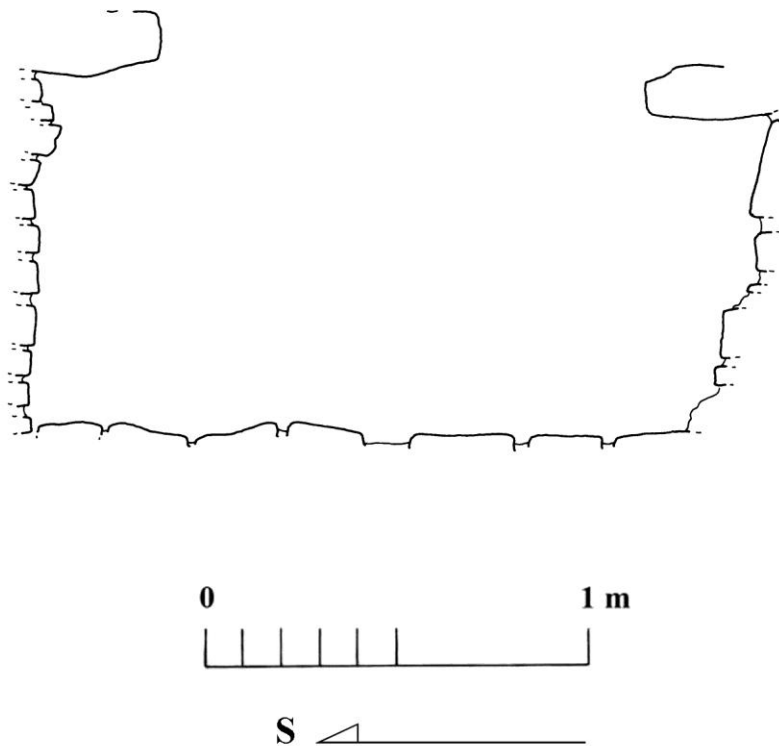
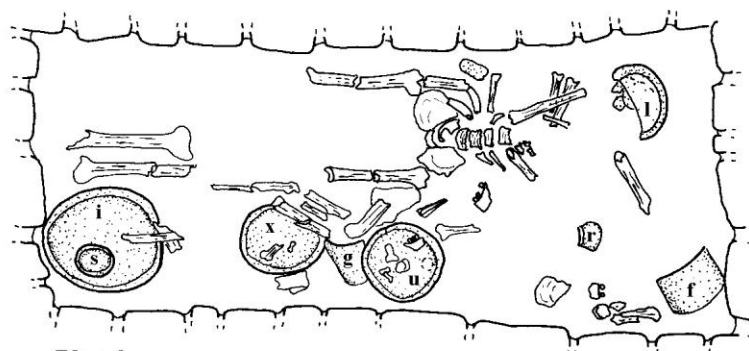
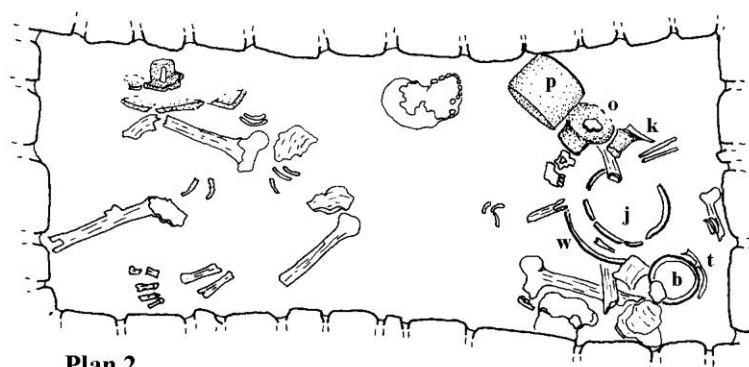


Figure 110: North-south section of S.D. C190B-4 chamber.

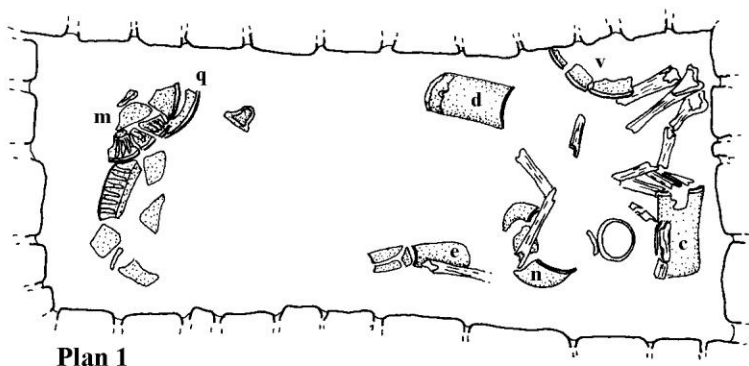
S.D. C190B-4



Plan 3



Plan 2



Plan 1

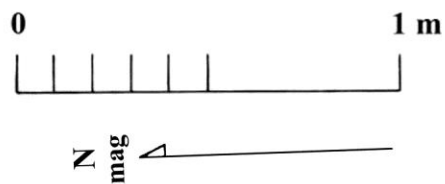


Figure 111: Plans of S.D. C190B-4 (letters correspond with vessel letters in Figure 113).

S.D. C190B-4

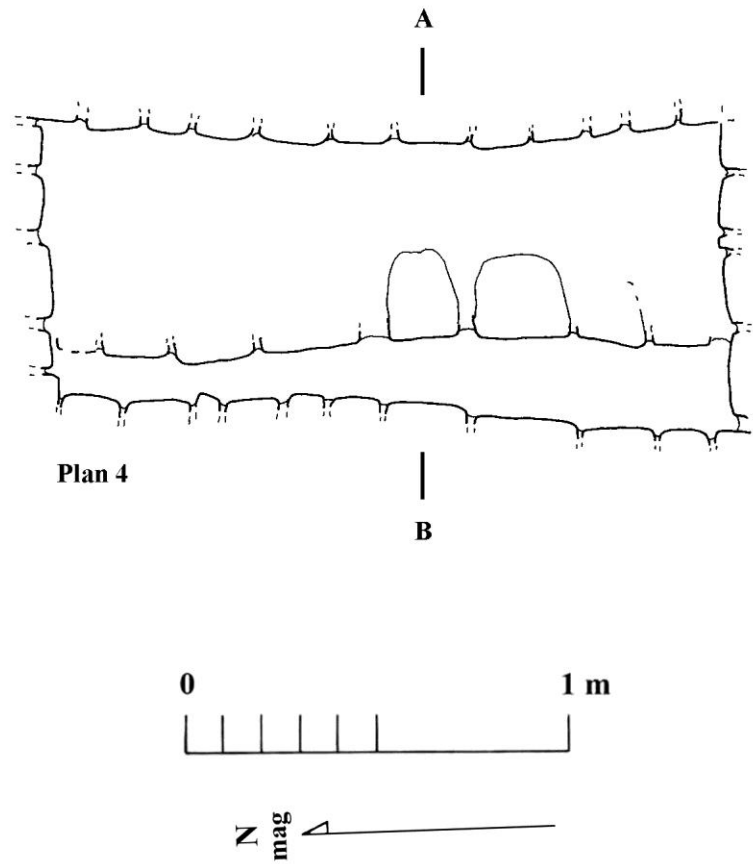


Figure 112: Basal plan of S.D. C190B-4, showing bench and location of east-west cross-section (Figure 109).

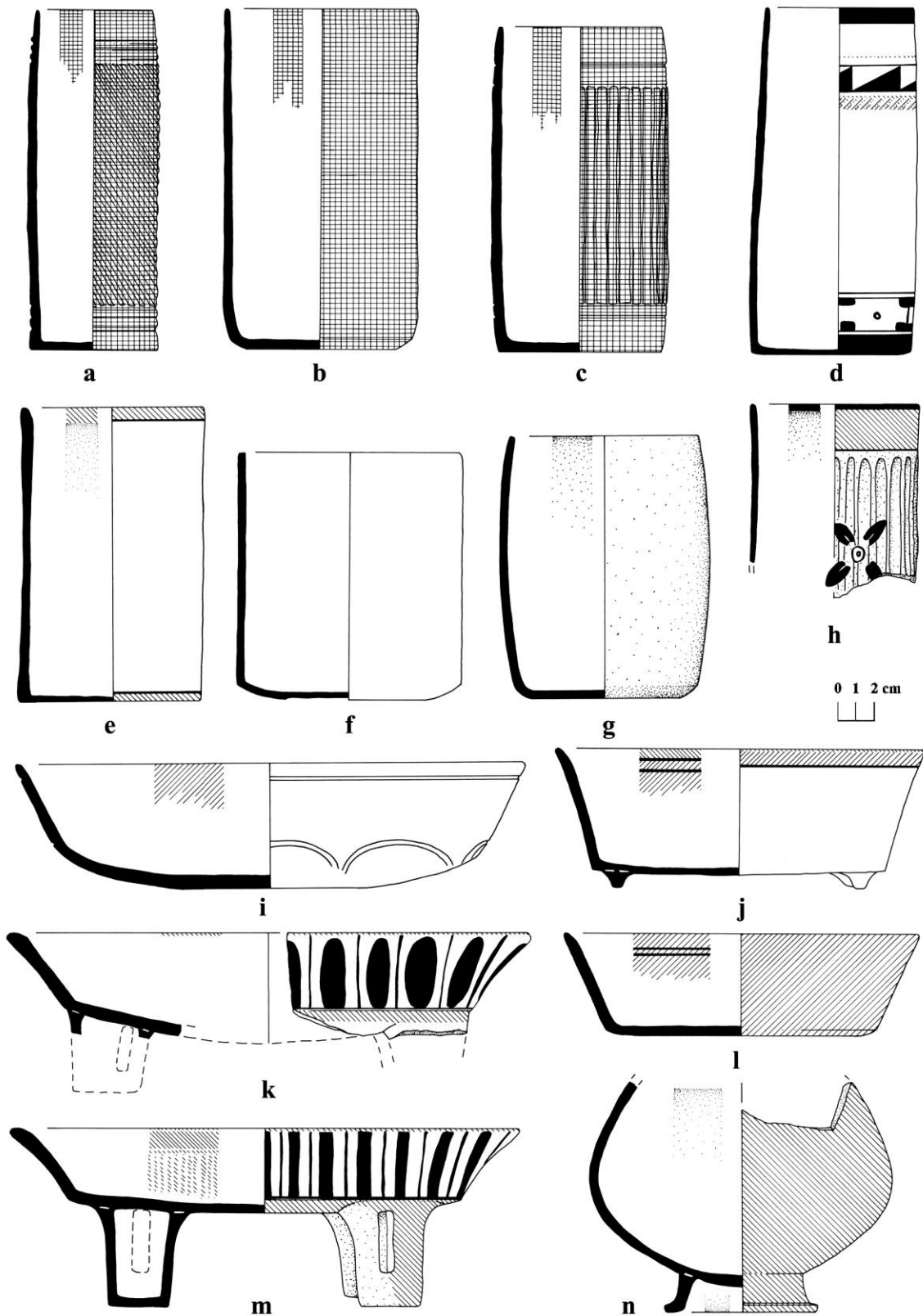


Figure 113: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C190B-4: a. Chilar Fluted; b., x. Tialipa Brown; c. Tenaja Fluted; d., k., m. Zacatel Cream Polychrome; e. Paixban Buff Polychrome; f., g. eroded Molino Black; h. Mex Composite; i. n. Belize Red; j., l. Benque Viejo Polychrome; o., u. Calabaso Gouged-Incised; p. eroded Zacatel; q., s. eroded Palmar; r. undesignated; t., v., w., y. Machete Orange Polychrome.

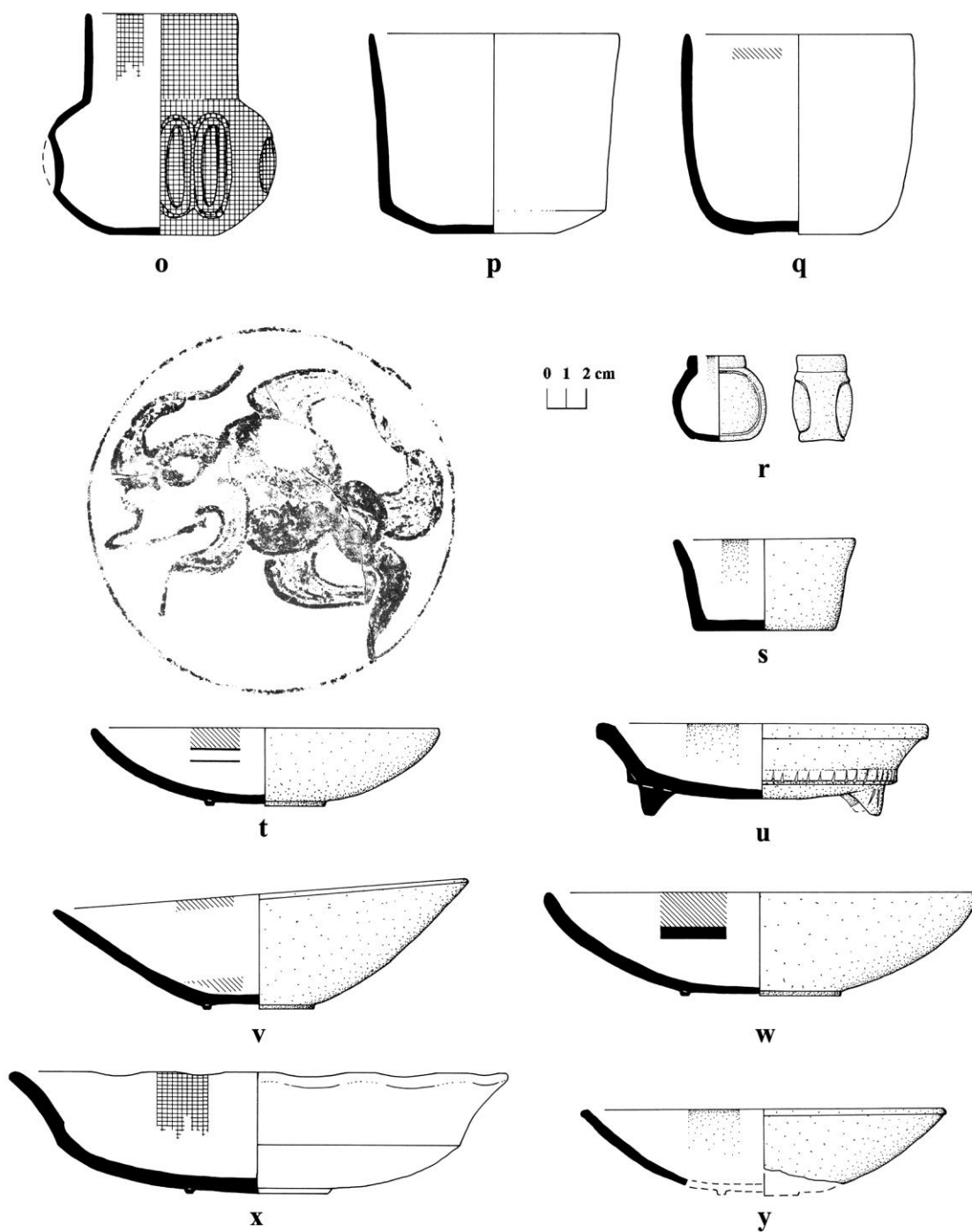


Figure 113: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C190B-4: a. Chilar Fluted; b., x. Tialipa Brown; c. Tenaja Fluted; d., k., m. Zacatel Cream Polychrome; e. Paixban Buff Polychrome; f., g. eroded Molino Black; h. Mex Composite; i. n. Belize Red; j., l. Benque Viejo Polychrome; o., u. Calabaso Gouged-Incised; p. eroded Zacatel; q., s. eroded Palmar; r. undesignated; t, v., w., y. Machete Orange Polychrome.

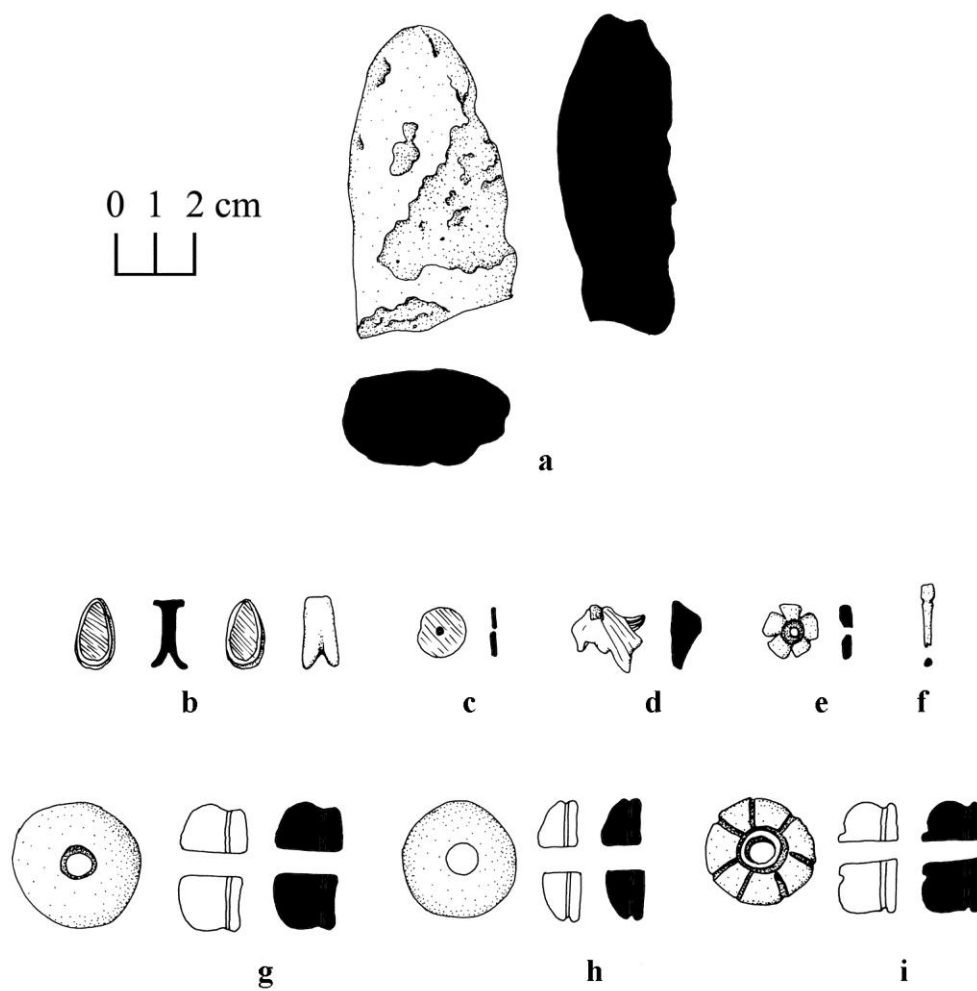


Figure 114: Artifactual material associated with S.D. C190B-4: a. battered greenstone celt; b. shell and hematite labret; c. pyrite disk; d. marine shell fragment; e., f. worked shell; g., h., i. limestone spindle whorls.



Figure 115: Photographs of Structure K36 (upper) and Structure K37 (lower).

Caracol Structure K37
Operation C190C

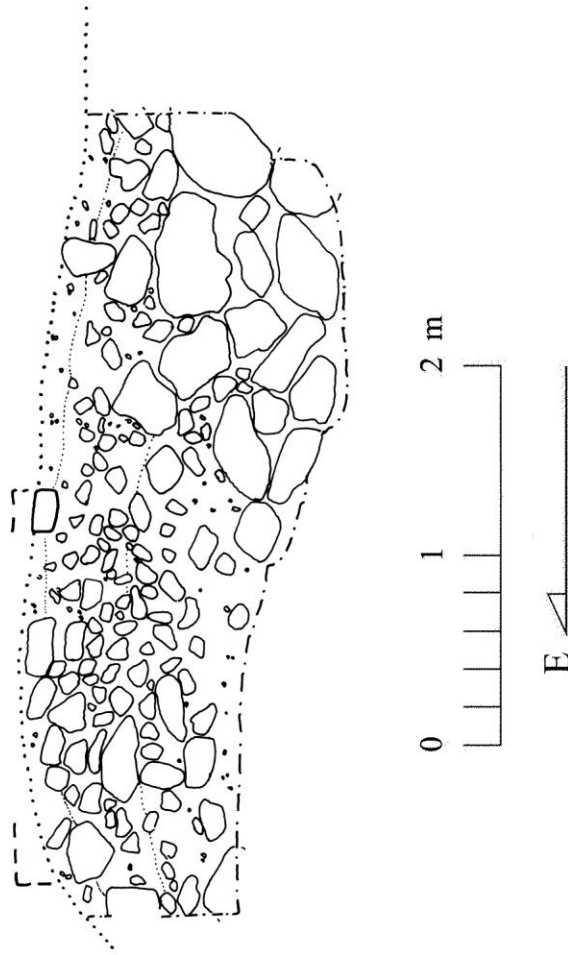


Figure 116: Structure K37 axial section, designated Operation C190C.

Caracol Structure K37
Operation C190C

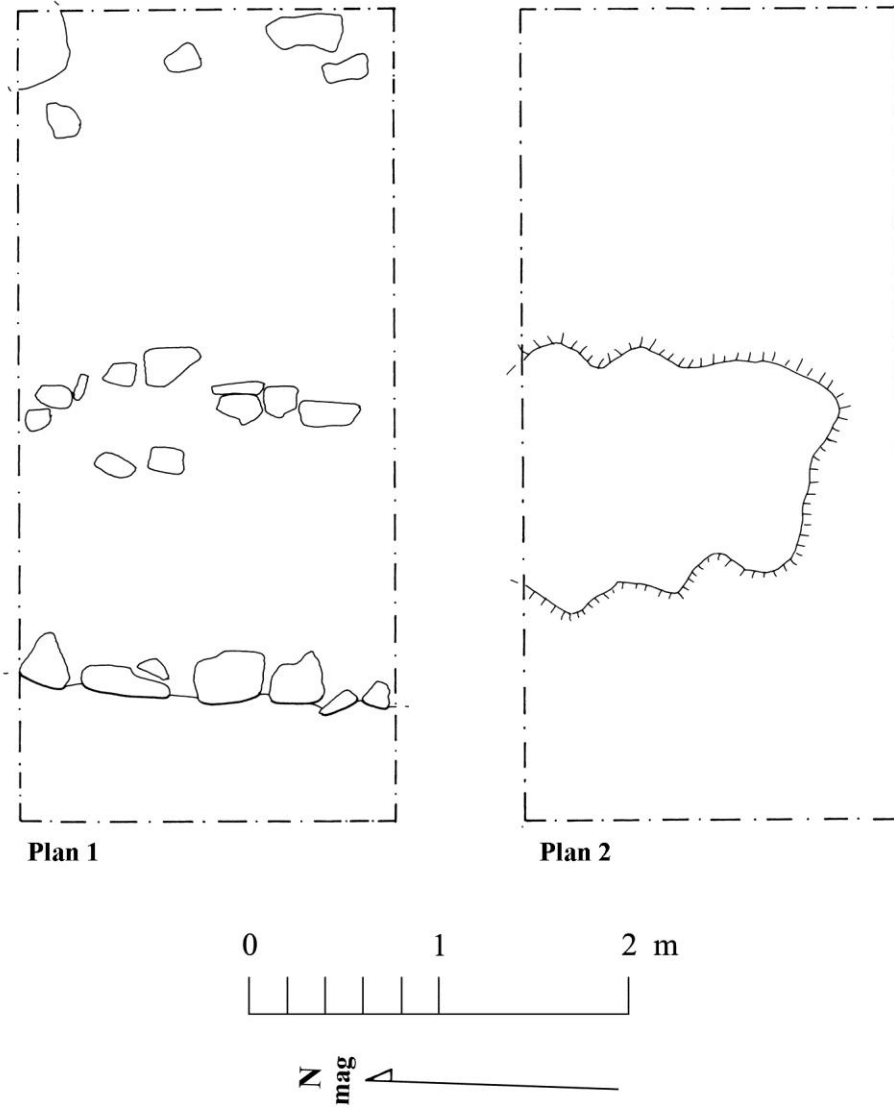


Figure 117: Plans of Operation C190C.

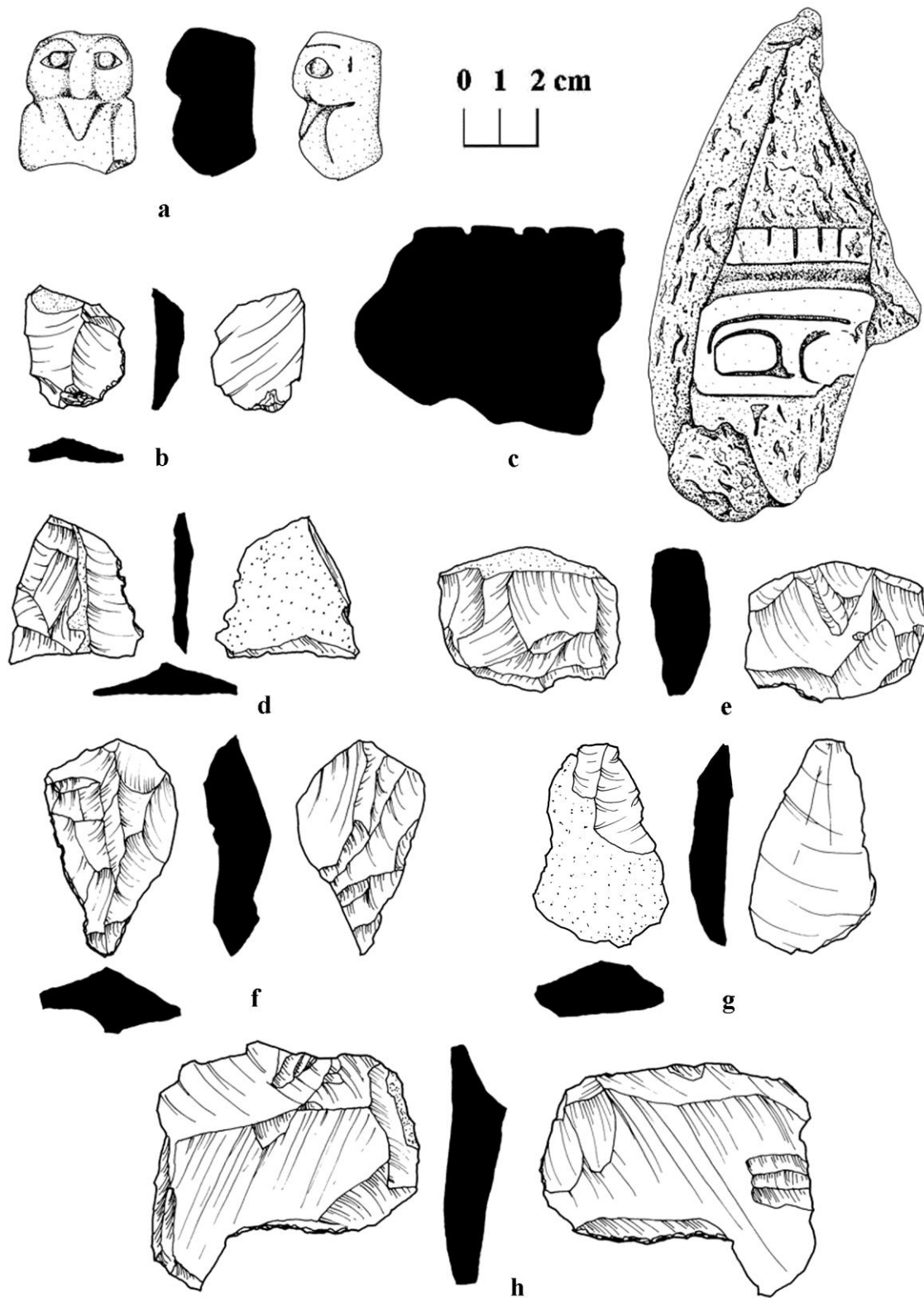


Figure 118: Artifactual materials associated with platform fill in Operation C190C: a. ceramic figurine head; c. carved slate (part of a monument); b., d.-q. worked chert.

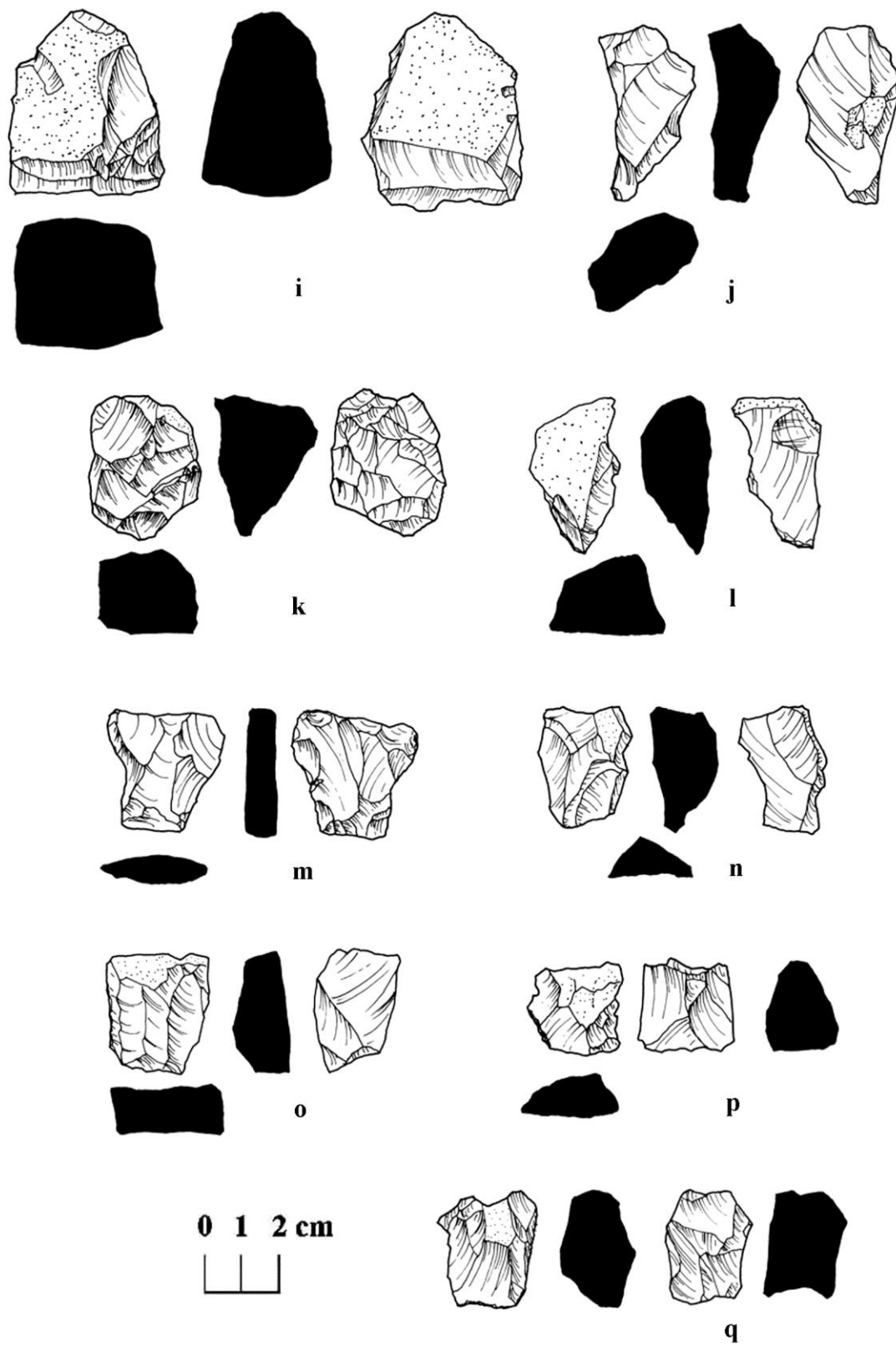


Figure 118: Artifactual materials associated with platform fill in Operation C190C: a. ceramic figurine head; c. carved slate (part of a monument); b., d.-q. worked chert.

Caracol Structure K36
Operation C190D

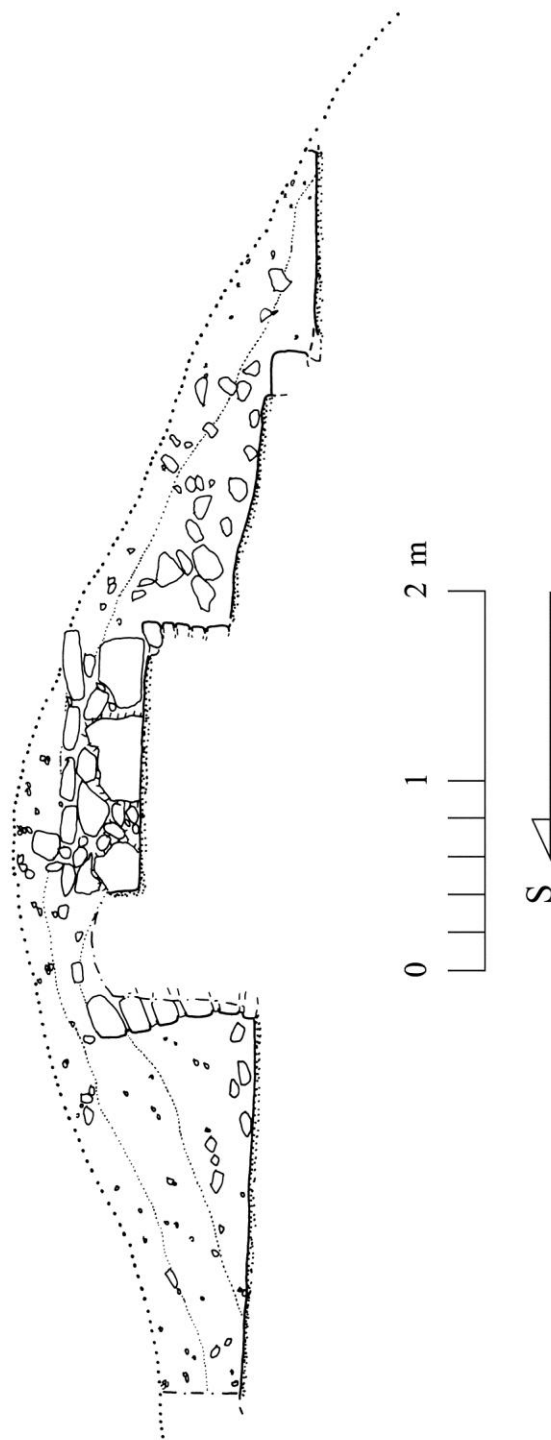


Figure 119: Structure K36 axial section, designated Operation C190D.

**Caracol Structure K36
Operation C190D**

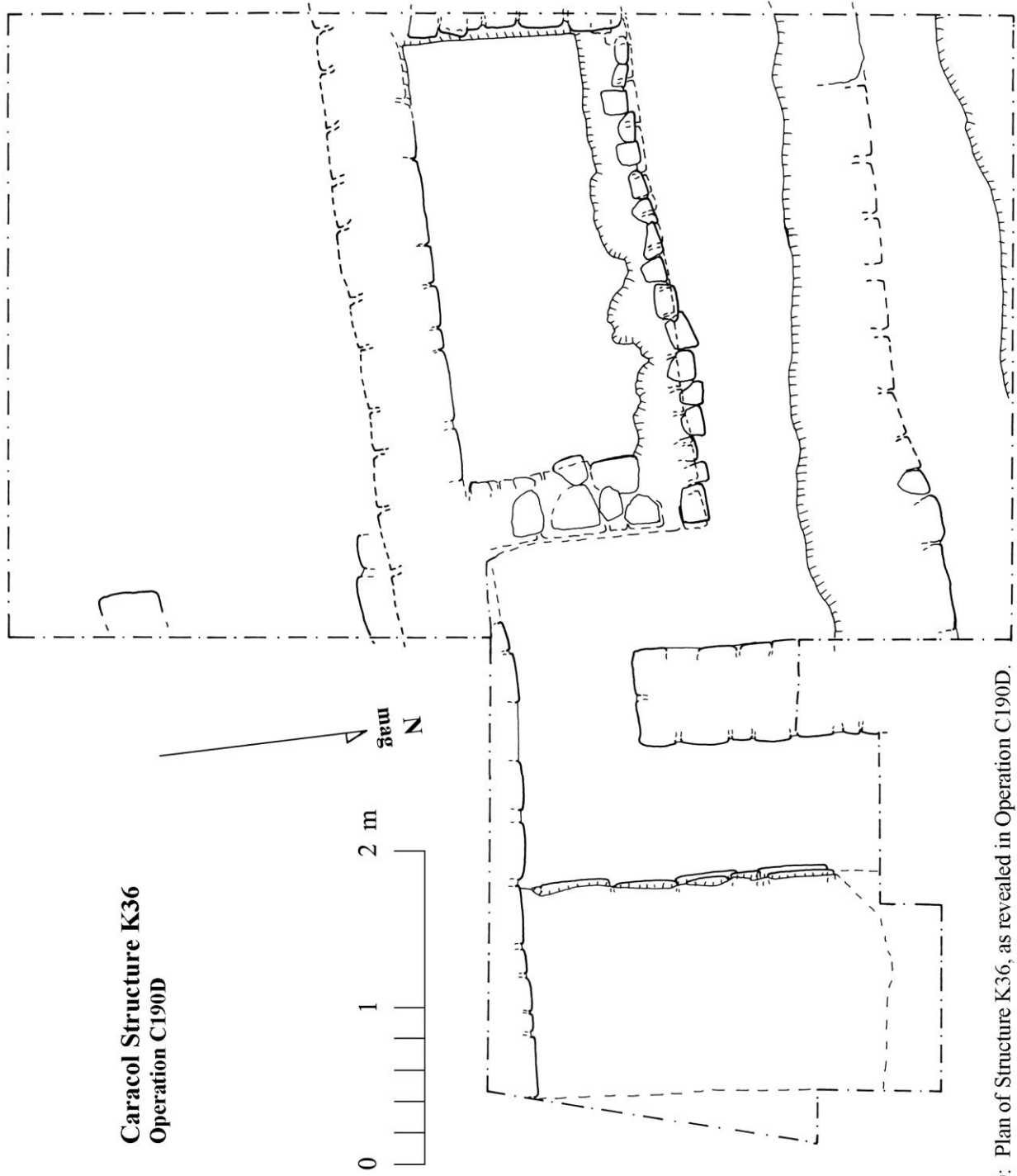


Figure 120: Plan of Structure K36, as revealed in Operation C190D.

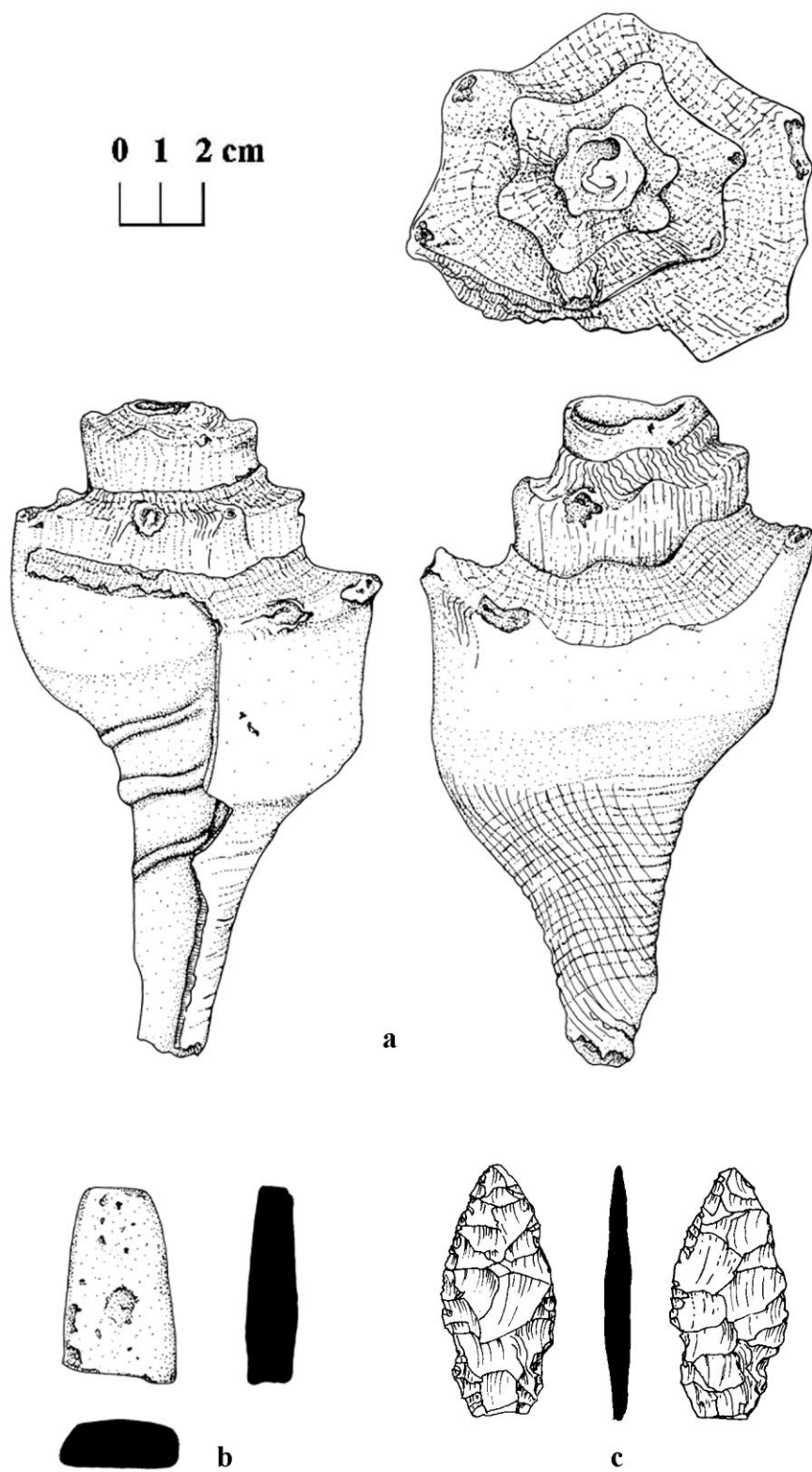


Figure 121: Artifactual materials associated with Structure K36: a. marine shell; b. limestone bar; c. chert point.

Tango

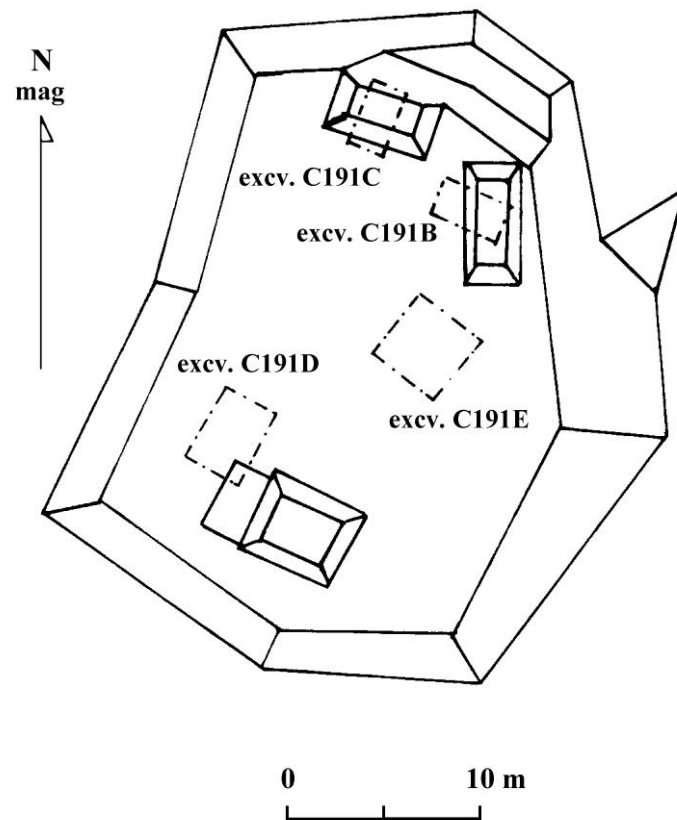


Figure 122: Plan of Tango residential groups, showing the locations of Operations C191B, C191C, C191D, and C191E.



Figure 123: Photographs of Structure K12 (upper) and K13 (lower).

**Caracol Structure K13
Operation C191B**

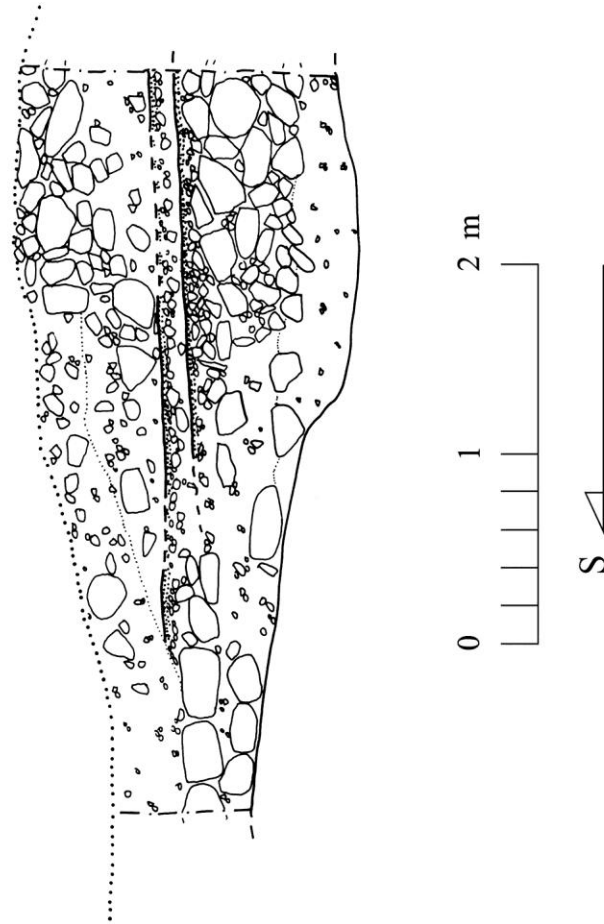


Figure 124: Structure K13 axial section, designated as Operation C191B.

Caracol Structure K13
Operation C191B

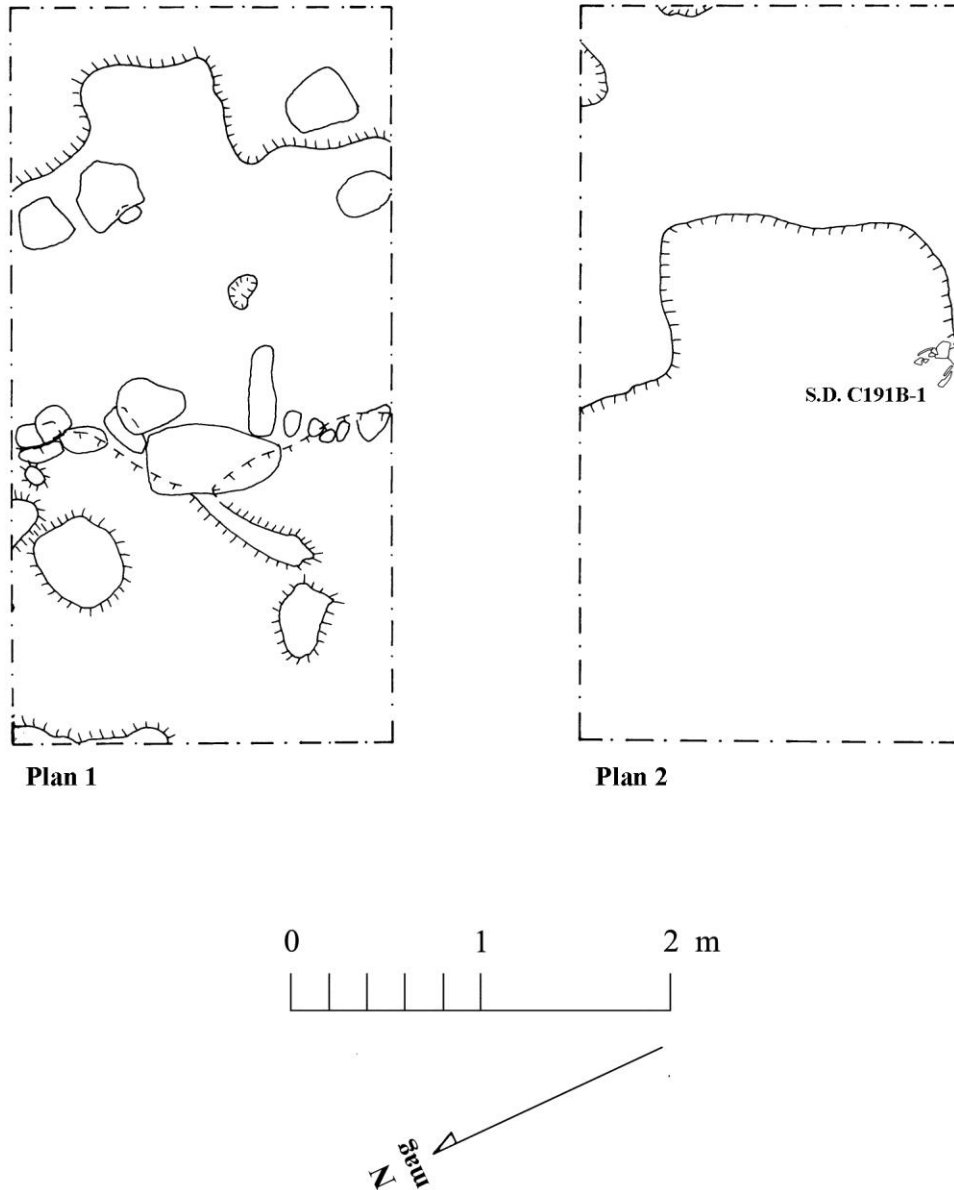


Figure 125: Plans of Operation C191B, showing location of S.D. C191B-1.

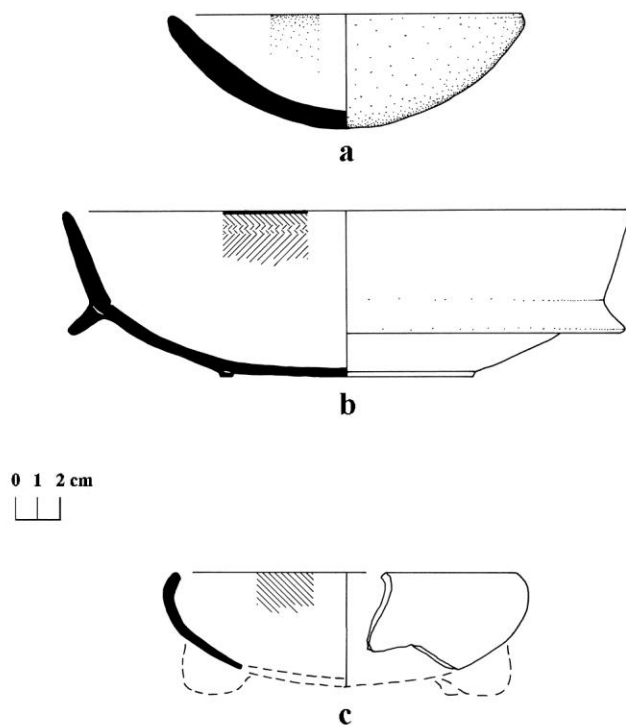


Figure 126: Ceramic vessels associated with Operations C191B (S.D. C191B-1) and C191D:
a. Puchituk Unslipped (C191B); b. Dos Arroyos Polychrome (C191B); c. Tinaja Red (C191D).

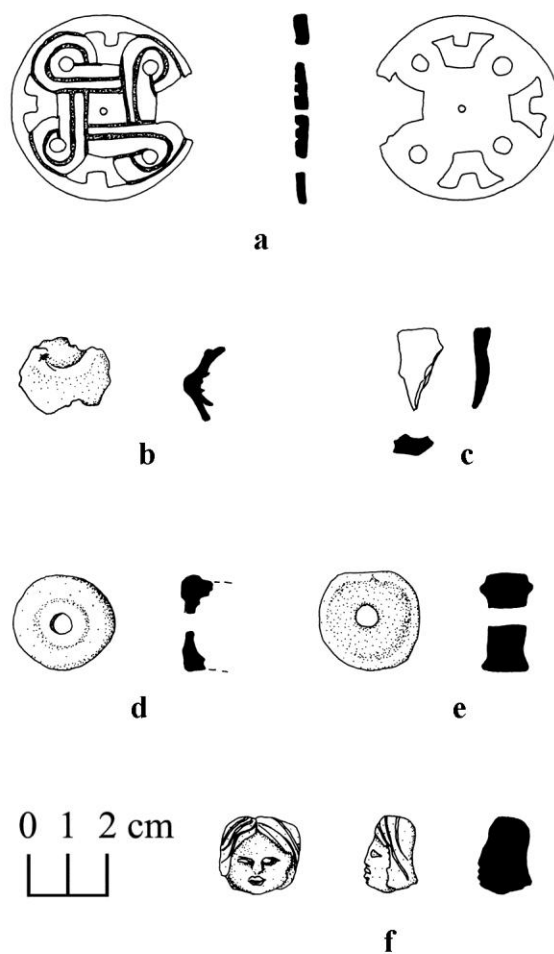


Figure 127: Artifactual materials associated with Operations C191B (b.-f.) and C191C (a.): a. worked shell disk; b. marine shell fragment; c. chert drill; d., e. ceramic disks; f. ceramic figure head.

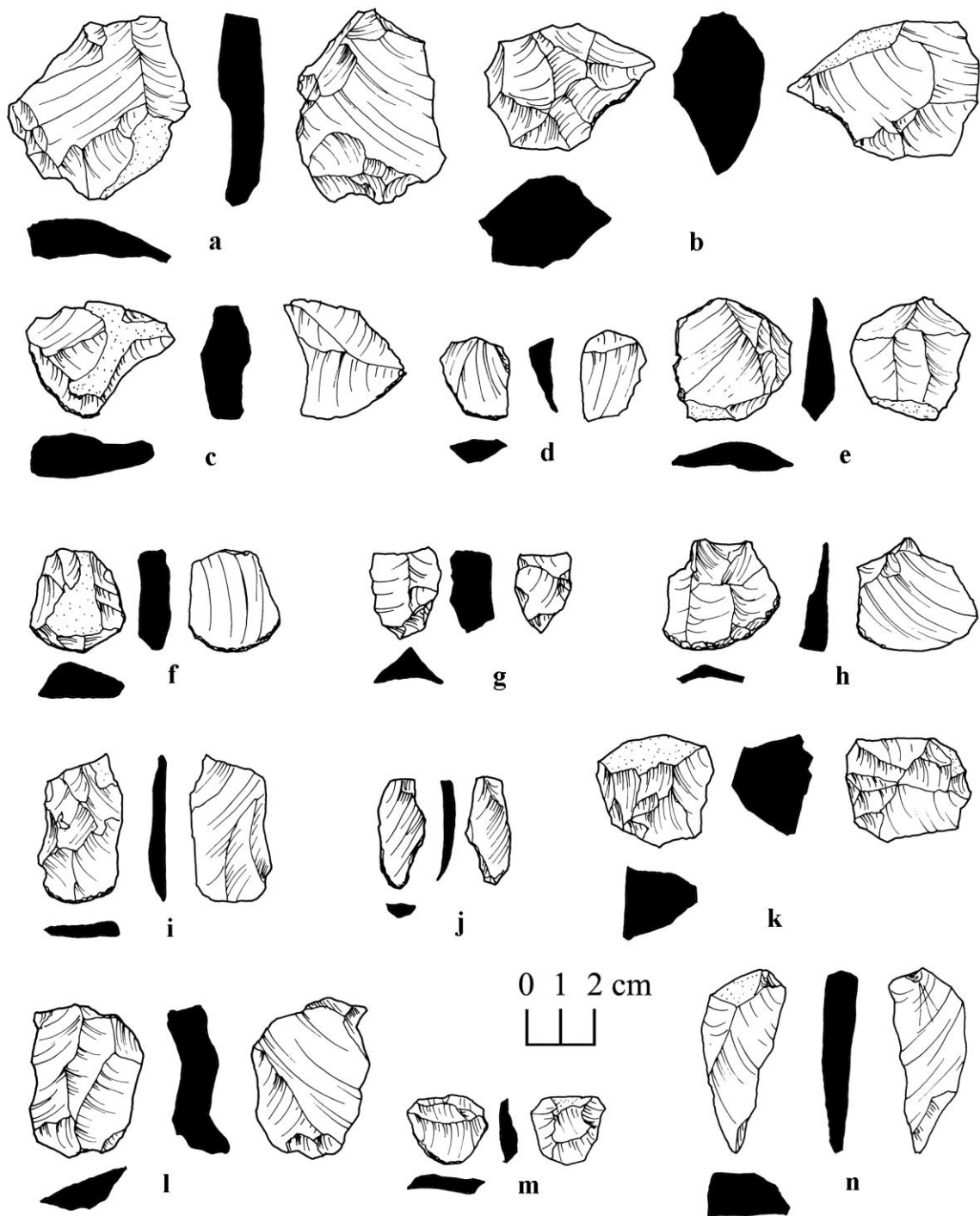


Figure 128: Worked chert associated with Operation C191B.

Caracol Structure K12
Operation C191C

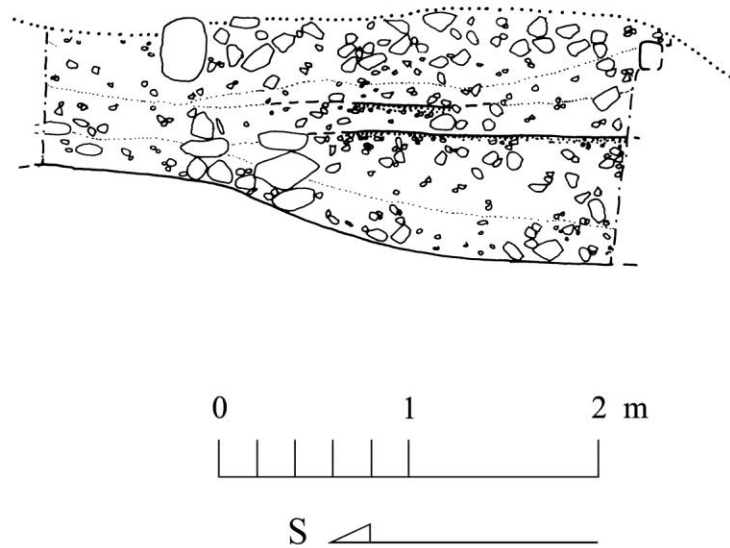


Figure 129: Structure K12 axial section, designated as Operation C191C.

**Caracol Structure K12
Operation C191C**

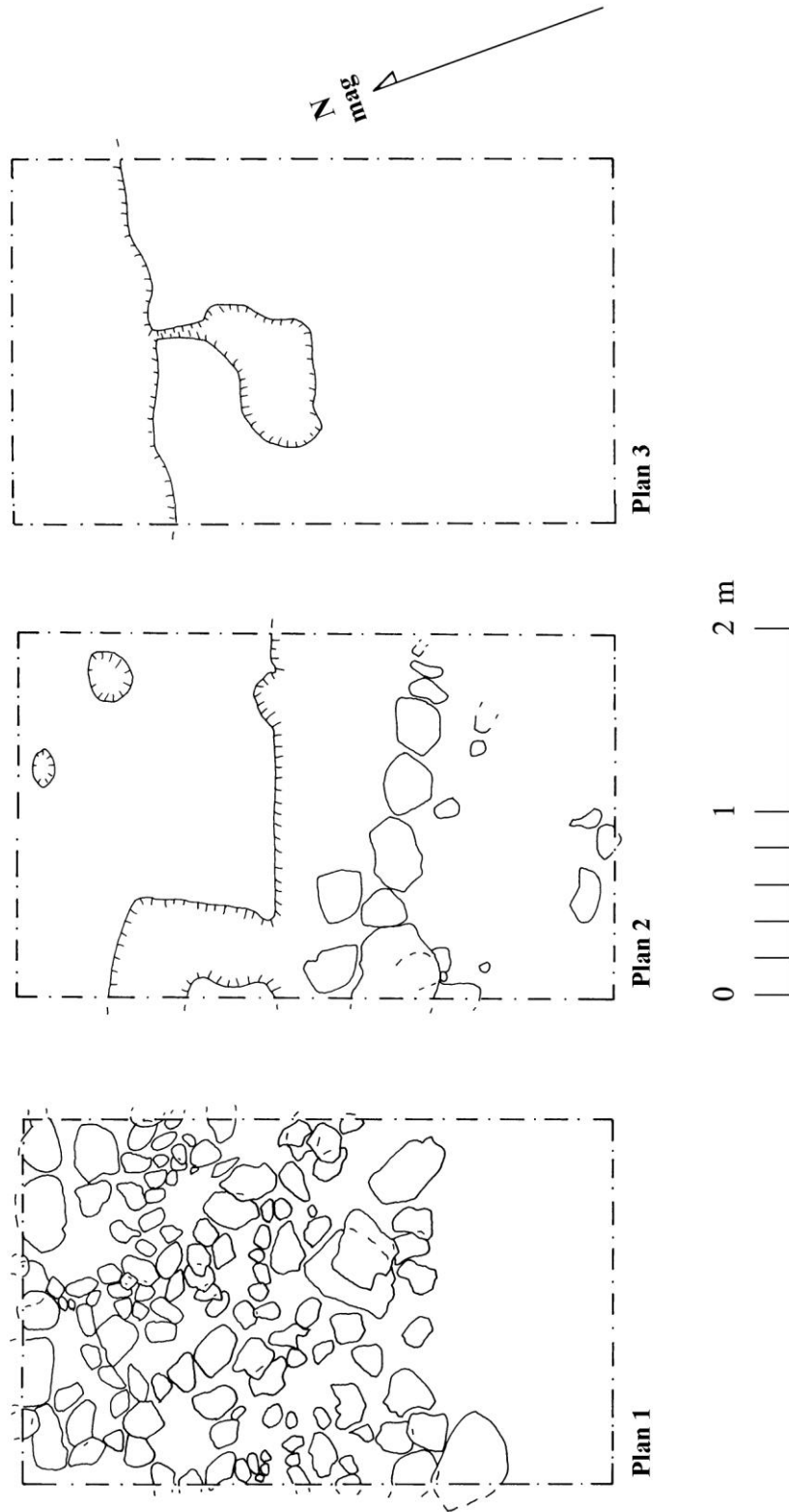


Figure 130: Plans associated with Operation C191C.

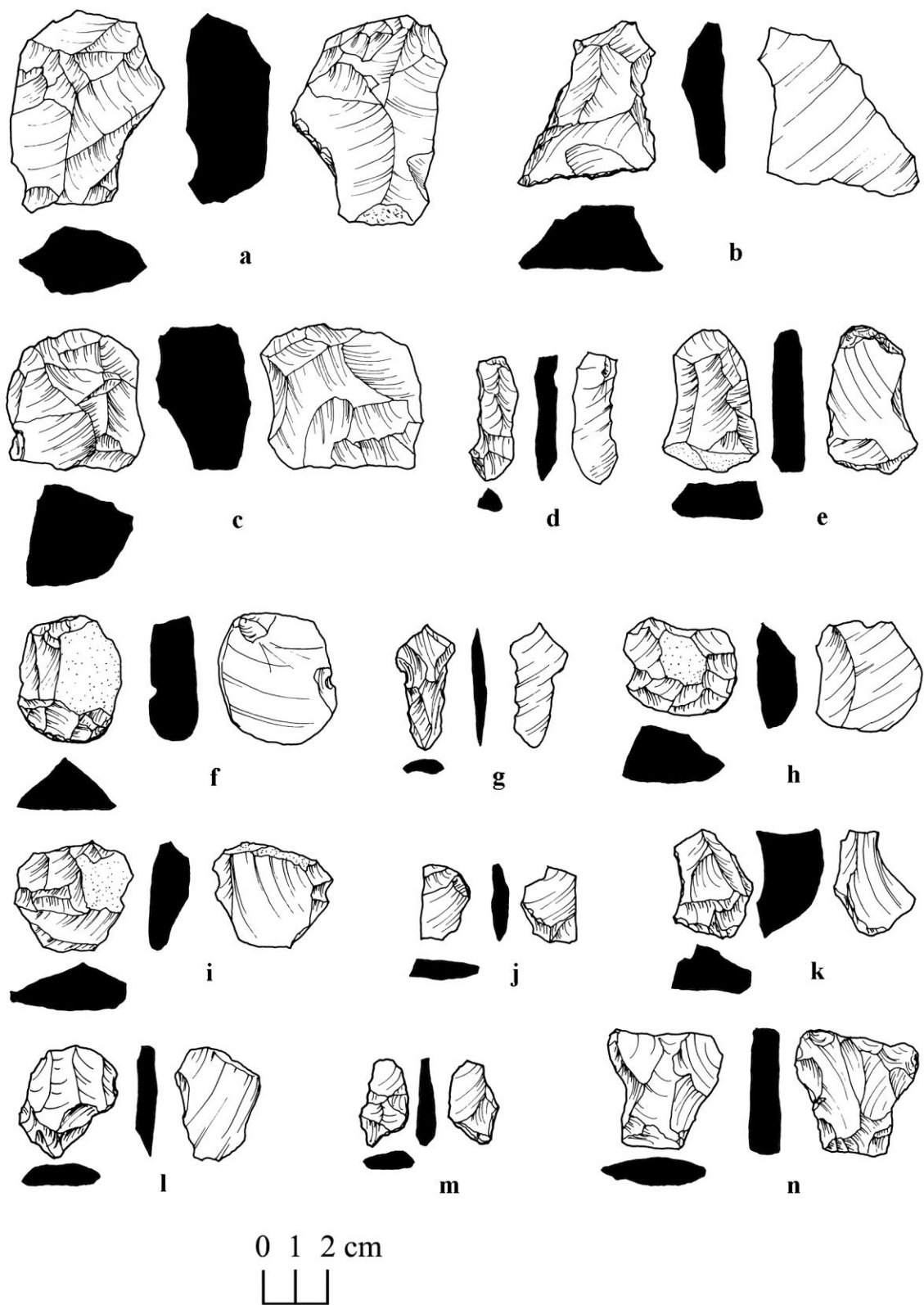


Figure 131: Worked chert associated with Operation C191C.



Figure 132: Photographs of Structure K40 (upper) and Structure K14 (lower).

Caracol Structure K40
Operation C191D

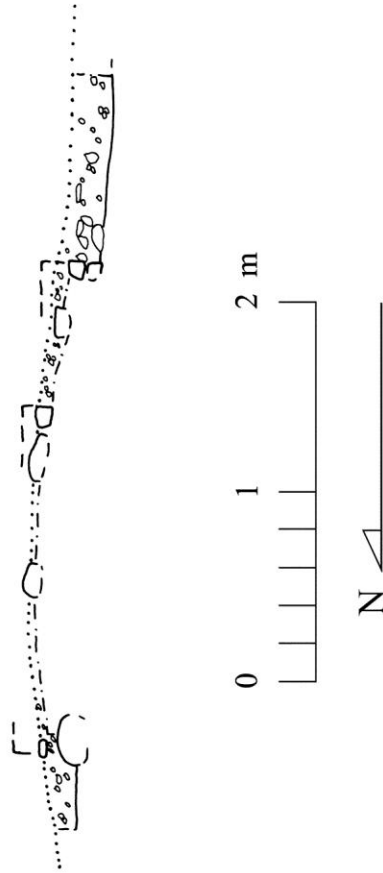


Figure 133: Structure K40 axial section, designated as Operation C191D.

Caracol Structure K40
Operation C191D

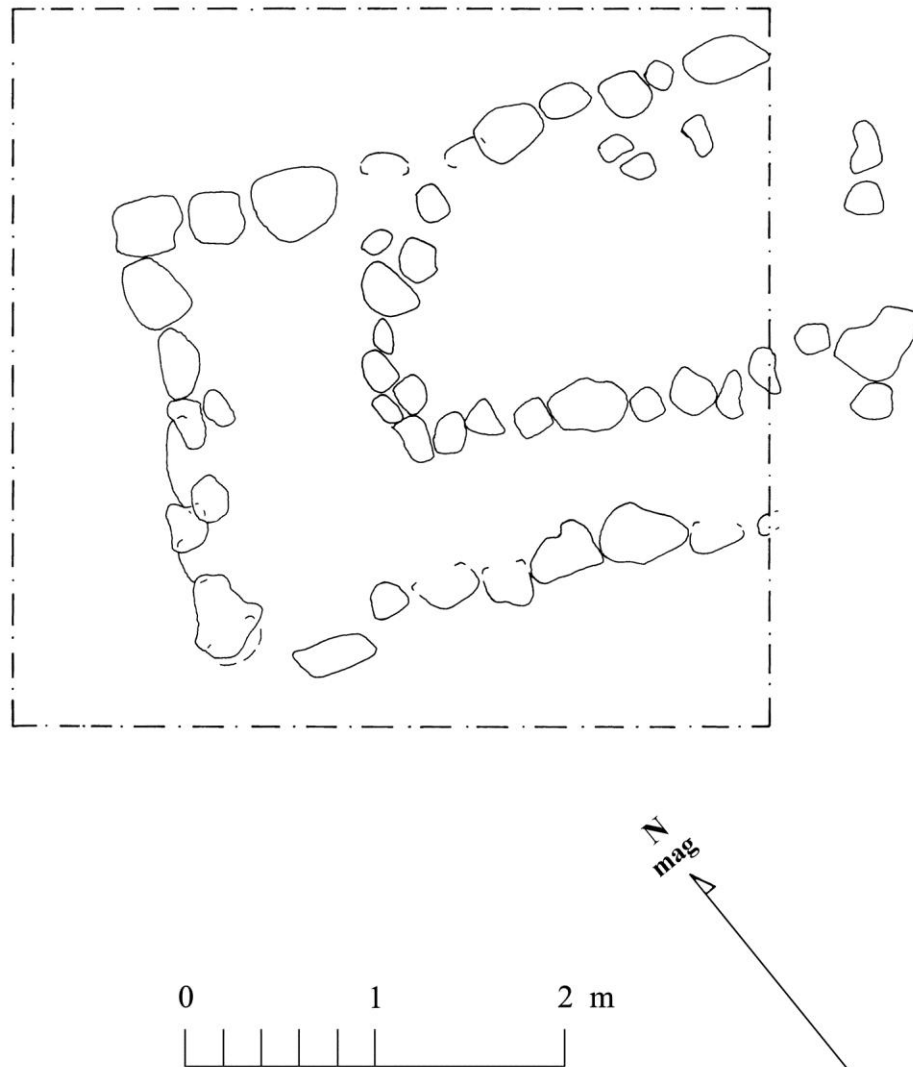


Figure 134: Plan of Operation C191D and Structure K40.

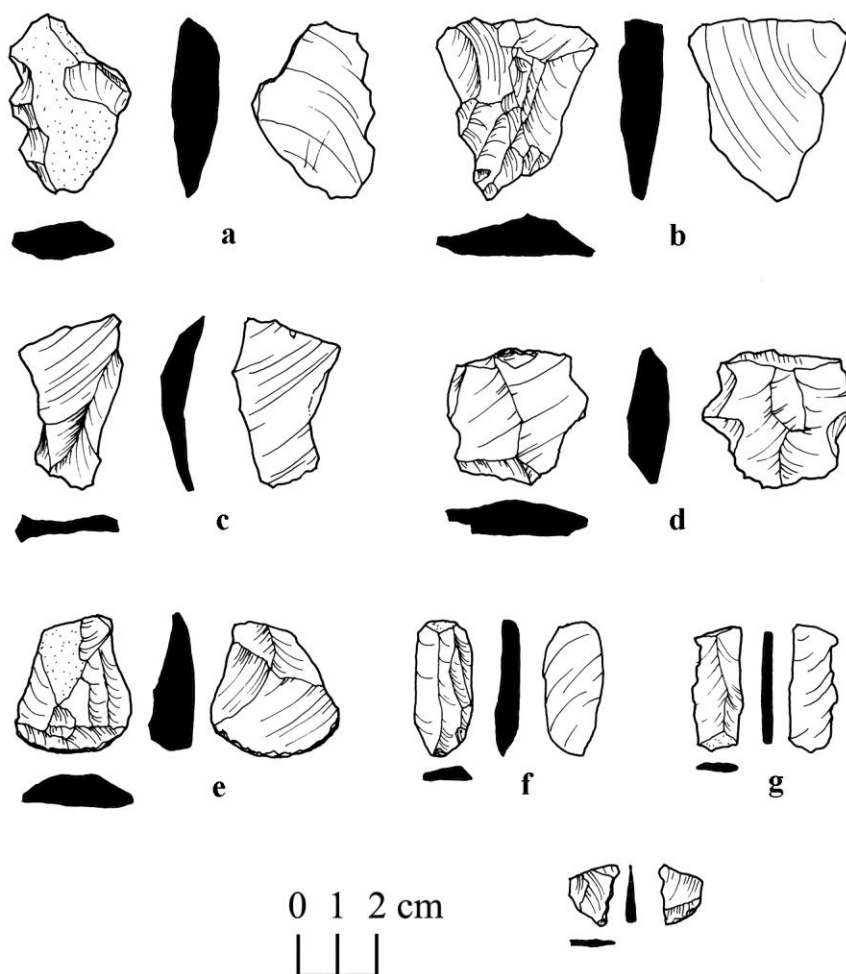


Figure 135: Worked chert associated with Operation C191D.

Caracol Structure K14
Operation C191E



Figure 136: Structure K14 section, designated as Operation C191E.

Caracol Structure K14
Operation C191E

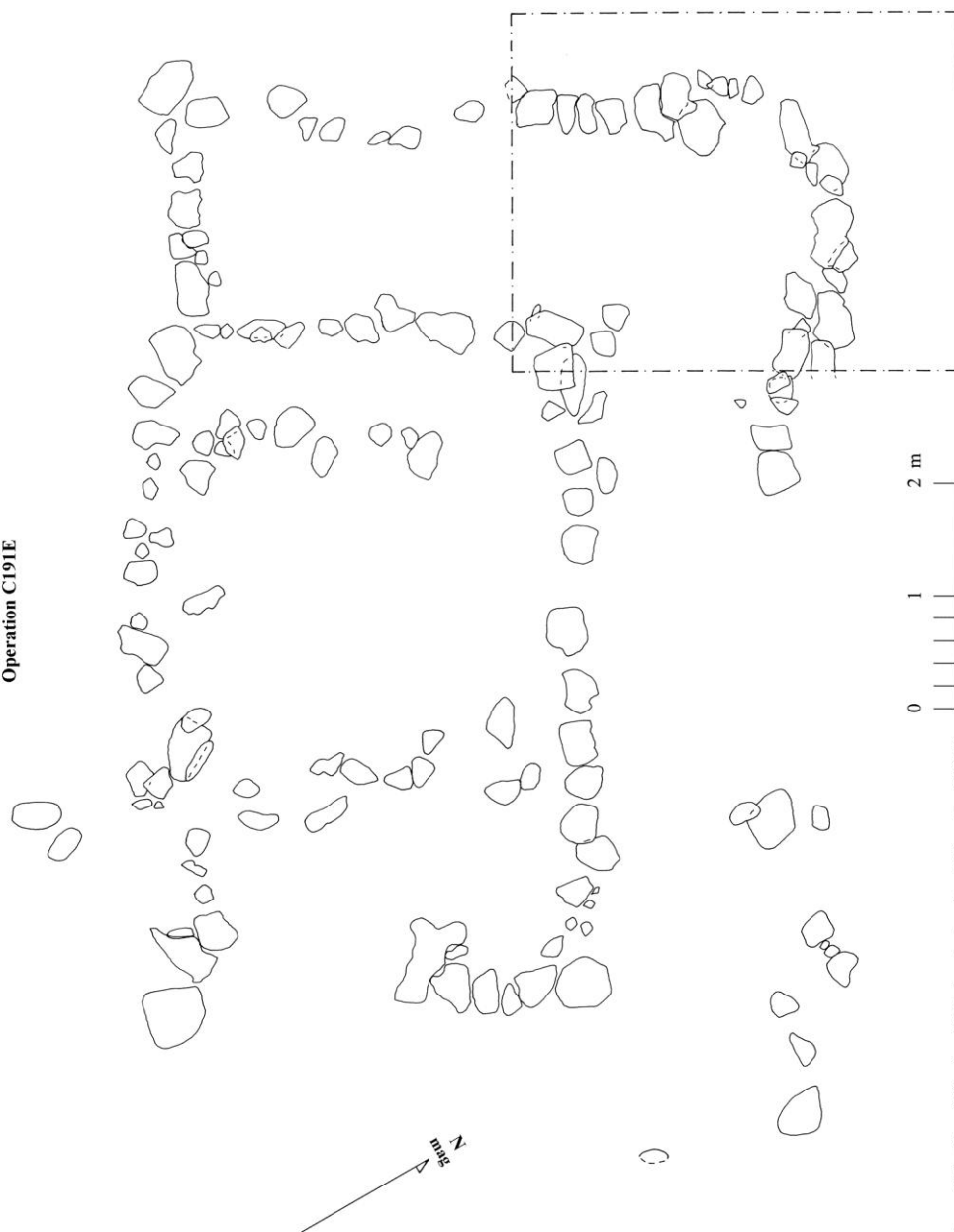


Figure 137: Plan of Structure K14, showing location of Operation C191E.

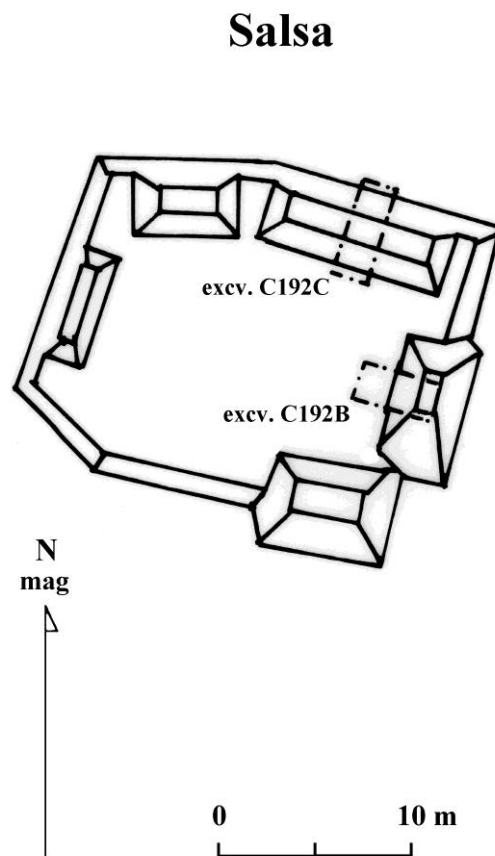


Figure 138: Plan of Salsa residential group, showing the locations of Operations C192B and C192C.



Figure 139: Photographs of Structure K75 (upper) and Structure K76 (lower).

**Caracol Structure L76
Operation C192B**

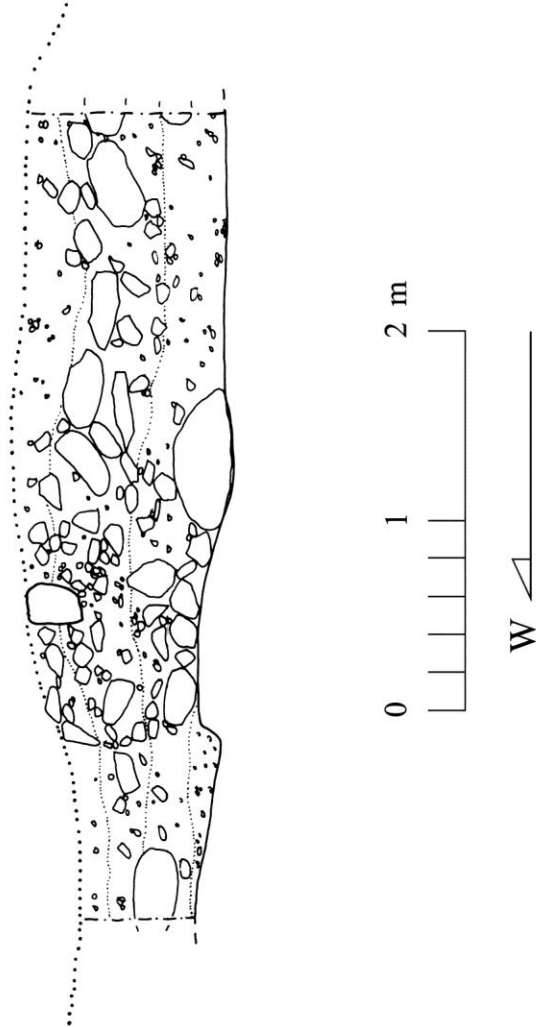


Figure 140: Structure K76 axial section, designated as Operation C192B.

Caracol Structure L76
Operation C192B

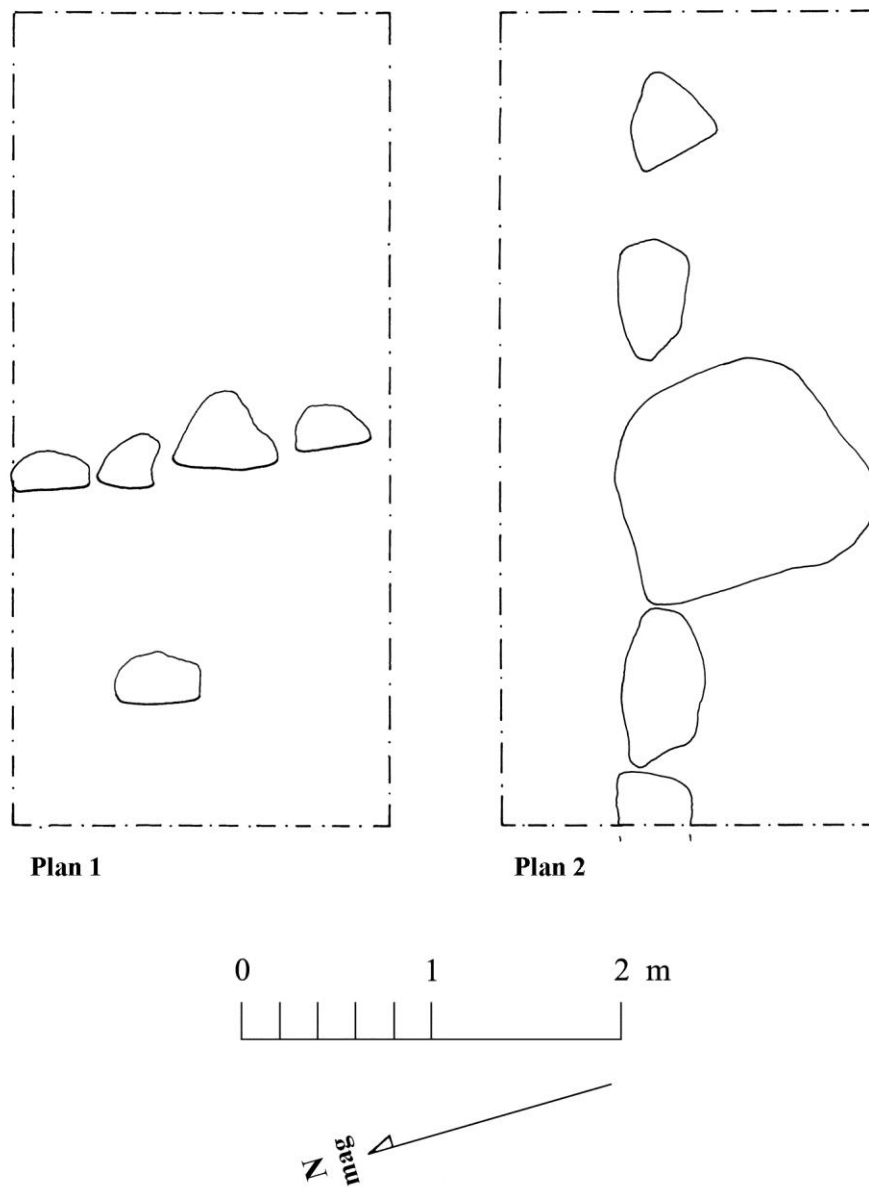


Figure 141: Plans associated with Operation C192B.



Figure 142: Ceramic vessel associated with Structure K76: Valentin Unslipped.

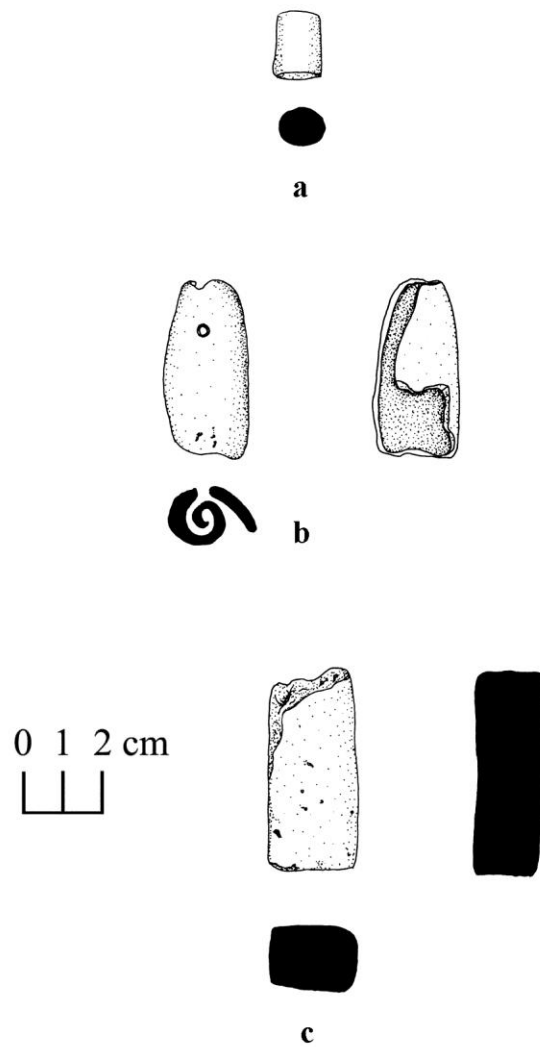


Figure 143: Artifactual material associated with Structure K76: a. Obsidian plug; b. drilled marine shell; c. limestone bar.

**Caracol Structure L75
Operation C192C**

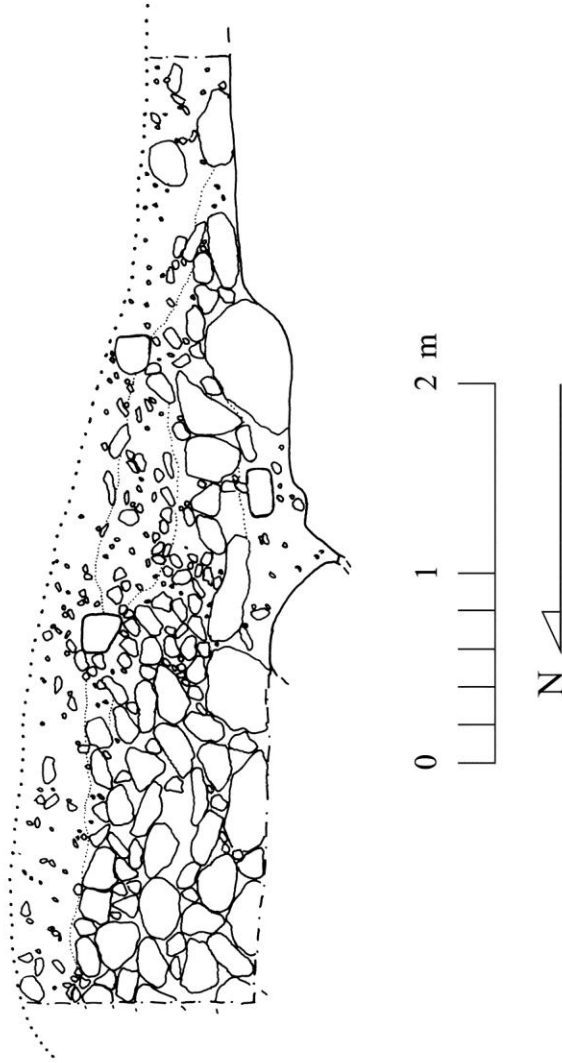


Figure 144: Structure K75 axial section, designated as Operation C192C.

Caracol Structure L75
Operation C192C

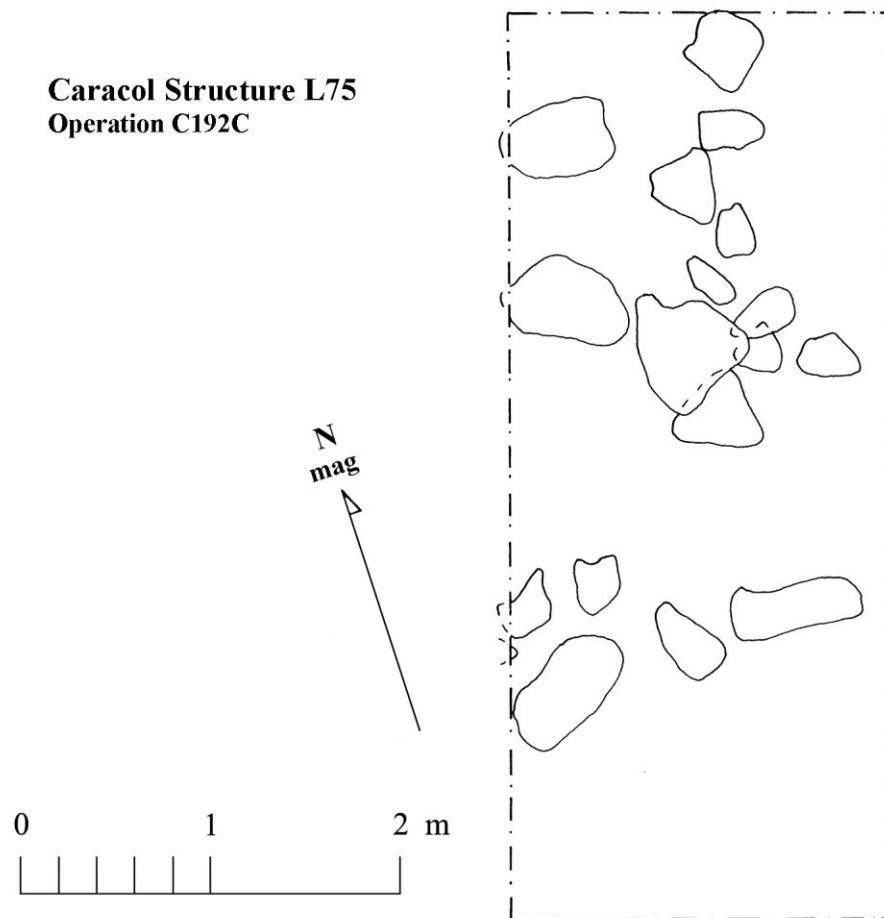


Figure 145: Plan associated with Operation C192C.