

Figure 188. Palizada Black-on-orange.

orange toward the exterior, tan-orange toward the interior. There is a brown fire cloud on the interior.

Surface Finish and Decoration: Surfaces are well smoothed and lightly polished although much of the surface area is now weathered with a matte finish. The black pigment is crazed. Black paint apparently extended over most of the exterior and lip of the vessel with two parallel orange lines encircling the vessel about 2.6 cm below the rim on the exterior; the interior is slipped orange.

Forms and Dimensions: A bowl with incurved sides, restricted orifice, has a folded-out rim with squared lip that extends slightly over the interior wall. Bowl rim diameter is 16 cm. Vessel wall thickness is 0.6 cm.

Intersite References: Palizada Black-on-orange is reported from Yucatan (see Brainerd 1941 and 1958).

Illustration: Figure 188.

BARTON RAMIE-TIKAL CERAMIC COMPARISONS DURING THE SPANISH LOOKOUT CERAMIC COMPLEX

NOTES BY JAMES C. GIFFORD

Again during Tepeu 2 we tie the Imix ceramic complex at Tikal to Barton Ramie through the Vaca Falls ceramic group at Barton Ramie and the Tinaja ceramic group at Tikal. The ash-paste Belize ceramic group at Barton Ramie does not show close connections with Tikal, but some forms of Platon Punctated-incised are similar to plate (dish) forms of Tepeu 2 and 3 at Uaxactun. The black types from British Honduras do not relate to any Tikal pottery; black types were not very important during Tepeu 2 at Tikal.

Zacatel Cream-polychrome and Palmar Orange-polychrome are abundant at Tikal. Benque Viejo Polychrome is extremely rare proportionately.

Alexanders Unslipped: Alexanders Variety and Cayo Unslipped at Barton Ramie relate in terms of shape and jar rim modes with a striated type at Tikal. Striation is important there from Tepeu 1 through Tepeu 3.

The Eznab Ceramic Complex at Tikal shows continuity from Tepeu 2, but it is a different kind of continuity than that between Tepeu 1 and Tepeu 2. The strong continuities are in type classes that are not decorated. Shape and technology now reflect the developmental trends rather than painted decoration.

NEW TOWN CERAMIC COMPLEX

BY ROBERT J. SHARER AND ARLEN F. CHASE

CULTURAL SETTING

Some time during the latter part of the Late Classic Period serious difficulties—of what nature we cannot be sure—began to overtake the Belize Valley Maya. At Barton Ramie, in the archaeological record in the house mounds, these difficulties are not so immediately apparent; but at the ceremonial center of Benque Viejo, a few miles distant, it is clear that troubles or disasters had befallen the inhabitants there before the close of the Spanish Lookout Phase at Barton Ramie. Somewhat later the effects are seen in Barton Ramie. Population still seems to have been heavy, but there is little building on, or additions to, the house mounds. The minor ceremonial center there does not seem to have been enlarged and, perhaps, was not even importantly used. The arts wane. The general effect is, indeed, what we might expect of a society that had lost its political and religious direction (WBGG 1965, p. 570).

THE NEW TOWN CERAMIC COMPLEX AT BARTON RAMIE

The New Town Phase is placed in sequence by the stratigraphic position of its pottery at Barton Ramie, overlying, as it does, the Spanish Lookout structures and deposits in most of the house mounds. In wider reference this sequence position is believed to be Postclassic, and presumably Early Postclassic; hence, New Town should be contemporaneous with the period of the decline and abandonment of the lowland ceremonial centers (*ibid.*, p. 568).

This Complex "at Barton Ramie is most notable for the way in which it so pointedly imparts deep and dramatic ceramic deterioration. The Late Classic termination resulted in an acute fracturing of older, pottery patterns. When contrasted to the Spanish Lookout ceramic complex, or particularly to the Tepeu ceramic complex of Uaxactun and Tikal, the relative decline in ceramic standards is one of the sharpest ever witnessed anywhere" (JCG).

The New Town ceramic complex, showing occupation on 62 out of the 65 mounds investigated at Barton Ramie (Willey 1973a, p. 100), is composed of two related facets which have been defined on the basis of both stratigraphic control and broad typological or modal grounds. The first of these facets is equivalent to the earlier Postclassic while the later facet is equivalent to the later Postclassic; the definition of both facets rests partially on intrusive elements. In general, a reversion to single household as opposed to "mass" or specialized, pottery production may be seen in the overall ceramic variability. Different lip and rim forms are often seen on the same vessel, slipping and polishing are both distinct from each other and variable in their interrelationships. Gifford's (WBGG 1965, p. 386) sociopolitical analysis

of the situation, in which the collapse of a technically specialized society yields to the basic family unit with an associated lack of technical know-how, appears to be upheld. Bullard's (1973, p. 241) "peasant-level groups without strong social class differences or strong political control" may also be seen as mirrored by the Barton Ramie evidence. Contrary to Gifford's statements (WBG 1965, p. 384), however, it is felt that the unslipped More Force, Rio Juan, and Maskall ceramic groups showed a surprising amount of consistency within types in agreement with Bullard's (1973, p. 226) observation for Peten Postclassic sites that "the unslipped accompanying types conform to consistent standards and are competently made."

EARLY FACET

The early facet of the New Town ceramic complex consists of the Augustine ceramic group and most likely the Daylight ceramic group, which shows close affinities to the Augustine group. The Darknight Variety of Daylight Orange is also placed within this earlier facet. It should be noted that Pek Polychrome (Augustine ceramic group) has extremely close affinities with Ixpop Polychrome (Paxcaman ceramic group), differing mainly in terms of application of either a negatively or positively painted design, and it must represent a continuity between the two facets.

The Daylight ceramic group is included within the early facet based on its close relationship to Augustine Red in terms of paste and surface treatment. Gifford (WBG 1965, p. 390) noted the similarities between Daylight Orange and Chicanel ceramics and posited a Postclassic imitation of Chicanel Repasto Black-on-red and Chicanel Paso Caballo Waxy Ware as an attempt of the Postclassic peoples to reach back to "the strength of the past" due to the "bankrupt" nature of New Town artisans. Daylight Orange vessels do strongly resemble those of the earlier Chicanel period. It is possible that earlier Peten surveys (Cowgill 1964, pp. 146-147) postulating large Preclassic populations based on Chicanel-like surface collected pottery could represent a larger Postclassic occupation than previously thought.

LATE FACET

The late facet of the New Town ceramic complex consists mainly of the Paxcaman ceramic group and its associated Ixpop Polychrome type. The unslipped Rio Juan ceramic group may be assigned to this later facet when it is better known. The placement of the unslipped More Force and Maskall ceramic groups is uncertain until they are identified elsewhere. In order to better clarify the chronological relationships between the New Town ceramic groups, thermoluminescence dating of samples from the Barton Ramie New Town collection will be attempted and the results published at a later date.

Paxcaman pottery has already been shown to be later

in time than Augustine at Lake Macanche (Bullard 1973). Paxcaman is more plentiful at Lake Peten-Itza than at Barton Ramie (Cowgill 1963). Augustine may in fact be the indigenous product of Barton Ramie potters whereas Paxcaman may have been traded into the region. Gifford (WBG 1965, p. 388) noted that Ixpop Polychrome was probably an import and Bullard (1973, p. 225) believed that Paxcaman was made at Lake Peten-Itza. It is suggested here that several centers of Paxcaman manufacture may have been in existence based on four distinct paste variations to be elaborated on below. It is also felt that the inhabitants of Barton Ramie may have been experimenting with the production of Paxcaman which originally had been a trade ware. These viewpoints concerning Paxcaman are quite different from those previously held. According to Bullard (*ibid.*), "Paxcaman paste is fine textured with inclusions of small snail-shells and is so uniform whenever found that a single manufacturing locale is indicated." The Barton Ramie evidence contradicts this conception. See additional comments on the Paxcaman type under the type description on page 294.

SUMMARY

As a final note, it is suggested that the New Town ceramic complex may be representative of a synthesis of tradition between disoriented Maya remaining from the "collapse" and prehistorically known intrusions by Yucatecan Maya people. As the Yucatecan Maya may have been on unfriendly terms with the "Mexicanized" Maya, this could explain the distinctive Augustine and Paxcaman modal units as well as the relative lack of fine paste wares within the central Peten Postclassic tradition. Such reconstructions, although hypothetical, are valuable in that they serve to generate testable hypotheses which may explain the cultural processes at work within the relatively unknown Postclassic central Peten area.

NEW TOWN CERAMIC SPHERE

The New Town ceramic sphere was originally defined at the Guatemala City Maya ceramic conference in 1965. Based on the Tikal and Barton Ramie collections, the sphere was established with the following horizon markers: (1) Ixpop Polychrome, (2) Paxcaman Red, (3) Tohil Plumbate, (4) Pyriform jar, (5) Flat-bottomed plate with "bell-shaped" (Trumpet) feet, and (6) scroll feet (Willey, Culbert, and Adams 1967, p. 306). In light of the ceramic description of the New Town Barton Ramie collection analyzed here, it might be useful to review and redefine the New Town ceramic sphere.

Neither Tohil Plumbate nor Postclassic Fine Orange Ware sherds (such as X Fine Orange) were found at Barton Ramie. At Tikal, Culbert (1973, pp. 89-90) notes that Paxcaman Red and Ixpop Polychrome are associated

with Tohil and X Fine Orange within the Caban ceramic complex, but he neglects to state that this association is due to a conventional "component" grouping scheme; Burial 5 at Tikal would tend to negate any inferred archaeological contemporaneity.

At Barton Ramie, Gifford (WBG 1965, p. 388) notes the presence of grater bowls in the New Town complex, but within the collection analyzed, none were found except for one listed under the category "New Town specials." A grater bowl is described in the Spanish Lookout ceramic complex. Also the pyriform jar, mentioned as a horizon marker for the New Town sphere (Willey, Culbert, and Adams 1967), occurs in the Spanish Lookout complex at Barton Ramie and should not be considered as a New Town horizon marker at Barton Ramie.

Different relationships between the central Peten Postclassic tradition and its Classic tradition must also be interpreted in light of the New Town ceramic material. Included in the New Town "special" sherds is a very distinctive Yucatecan trade ware identified as Papacal Incised of the Mama ceramic group. Gifford in his notes also indicated what he considered to be a "strong resemblance to Dzibiac Red of Chichen Red Ware" for the Paxcaman ceramic group. In considering the later Postclassic dates of these two complexes as well as the distinct ceramic break between the New Town and Spanish Lookout phases at Barton Ramie, new interpretations for the Postclassic period can be suggested.

The lack of Tohil Plumbate and Fine Orange at Barton Ramie is reflected in the Lake Peten ceramic collections by Cowgill (1963). He noted this lack but acknowledged their presence as horizon markers for the Early Postclassic at Tikal (Tohil) and at Uaxactun (Fine Orange). This general absence of Tohil and Fine Orange is seen also in the University of Pennsylvania's Tayasal excavations at Lake Peten (Chase in press). At Lake Macanche, Bullard (1973, p. 229) found Augustine in association with the Tepeu 3 complex called the Romero phase, but here again there was the characteristic lack of Fine Orange so frequently found at Altar de Sacrificios (Adams 1971) or Seibal (Sabloff 1970, 1973).

The Romero phase of Lake Macanche (Bullard 1973, pp. 228-229), with its Augustine collections, is thought to have close connections with the Bayal phase of Seibal, and recently Sabloff (1975) described a red Postclassic pottery at Seibal that is probably a member of the Paxcaman ceramic group, although he suggests an Augustine affiliation. However, Sabloff's description of this unnamed red type indicates that "snail shell temper predominates" along with a slip that "essentially is dark red" and the presence of "both slipper and bell-shaped feet" (terms corresponding to scroll and trumpet supports used here). These attributes correspond to the Barton Ramie Paxcaman group rather than to the Augustine group (see appropriate type descriptions below). Furthermore, two

Paxcaman vessels are noted as coming from Bayal contexts at Seibal (Bullard 1973, p. 223; Sabloff 1973, p. 12; Sabloff (ibid., p. 110) has assigned the Bayal complex A.D. 830-930. The Bayal complex at Seibal is considered to be equivalent to but slightly later than the Tepeu and Eznab complexes of Uaxactun and Tikal (Rau 1973, figs. 5 and 6). At Barton Ramie, the late Spanish Lookout complex is equivalent to the Terminal Classic phases represented by San Jose V, Eznab, and Tepeu (Willey 1973a, p. 105).

That Paxcaman pottery is later than the Bayal phase at Seibal can be clearly seen through a correlation of Macanche (Bullard 1973) and Barton Ramie (WBG 1965) excavations. Augustine is associated with the Romero phase at Macanche, yet no Romero phase sherds are in association with Augustine at Barton Ramie. Augustine gradually "grades into" Paxcaman with an associated population decline at Barton Ramie (Bullard 1973). Paxcaman stratigraphically overlies Augustine and the Bayal-associated Romero phase at Macanche (ibid., p. 227). Paxcaman is also generally associated on stylistic grounds with the "Middle" Postclassic (ibid., pp. 233-234). If Sabloff's (1973, p. 110) dates for the Bayal complex are correct, then either his two Paxcaman bowls are out of context or else Paxcaman must be assigned to a very early Postclassic date. As stratigraphic control, cross-dating, and stylistic modes all give Paxcaman a late date, the Bayal phase at Seibal is either to be extended for at least 100 years, or the Seibal Paxcaman vessels must be later intrusions.

Bullard (1973, fig. 37) has also indicated that there is some Terminal Classic-Augustine ceramic group overlap in time. In all probability, two distinct cultural groups existed in the early Postclassic—one associated with the Fine Orange and Tohil Plumbate traditions, and another represented by an Augustine-Daylight tradition.

A newly defined New Town ceramic sphere, therefore, would not stress the presence of either Tohil Plumbate or a Pyriform jar. The New Town ceramic sphere could be described by two facets: an early facet equivalent with the earlier Postclassic and represented by the Augustine and Daylight ceramic groups, and a late facet equivalent with the later Postclassic and represented by the Paxcaman and perhaps Rio Juan ceramic groups. Horizon markers of the New Town ceramic sphere would include: (a) Ixpop Polychrome and associated trumpet supports, (b) Paxcaman Red associated with solid, slightly effigy columnar supports or with plain scroll feet, (c) Augustine Red associated with scroll supports which are either effigy or plain, and (d) an overall bowl form with a flat or rounded bottom and either scroll or trumpet supports (tripod plate).

This definition of the New Town ceramic sphere is limited to the Postclassic period in the central Peten. For the Terminal Postclassic and Protohistoric we suggest

that a new ceramic sphere, the Topoxte ceramic sphere, be defined on the basis of Topoxte ceramics (Bullard 1970; personal communication from Donald and Prudence Rice) and their placement in time (Chase, in press). As redefined, the New Town and Topoxte ceramic spheres may provide an understanding of the entire central Peten Postclassic situation. However, the problems briefly reviewed here indicate a need for a more precise definition of the lowland Postclassic ceramic complexes and their interrelationships.

TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

BY ROBERT J. SHARER AND ARLEN F. CHASE

Because of incomplete samples ceramic group frequencies are not given for the New Town ceramic complex. The total number of sherds in a type is listed when available.

WARE UNSPECIFIED

AUGUSTINE CERAMIC GROUP (5,245 sherds, 1 restorable vessel)

Intrasite Locations: 63 mounds; Flat Tests 1, 2, 5; Spanish Lookout Site Mounds 10, 18; Warrie Head Site; 11 Mile Site; see ceramic evaluation charts 1-3, 5-36.

Name: Augustine Red: Augustine Variety.

Ware: Unspecified.

Ceramic Complex: New Town (early facet).

Established: Type defined and illustrated by Adams and Trik (1961, pp. 125-127, fig. 41) in the Tikal collection. This description is based on a sample of approximately 75 sherds, 1 restorable vessel.

Description (Cat. nos. 21512A, 21513, 21513A, 21513B)

Identifying Attributes: Augustine Red at Barton Ramie has a fine-textured, homogeneous pinkish-orange paste, quite hard, with fine calcite inclusions. Vessels have a hard, glossy reddish-orange slip. The prevalent form is a shallow flat-bottomed bowl or dish with flaring walls and hollow scroll supports. JCG noted: "Augustine Red resembles Paxcaman Red in most attributes except paste characteristics; chief among these is a consistently orange color. There is a possibility at Barton Ramie that the Augustine type may be slightly earlier than the Paxcaman type within the New Town ceramic complex and this unit may also emphasize to a different degree certain attributes, such as foot modes, common to both" (notes, 1961).

Paste and Firing: Paste is usually well oxidized (only one sherd with a dark core was noted), homogeneous, hard, with a pinkish to orange color (2.5YR 6/4, 6/6, 6/8; 5YR 7/4, 7/6). Most sherds have a preponderance of fine calcite inclusions (some cleaved) 0.1 to 0.3 mm, occa-

sionally up to 2.5 mm, and scattered large anhedral quartz grains. George Myer indicated that a few of these sherds have a higher percentage of quartz than the earlier carbonate wares. Approximately one-fifth of the sample has porous surfaces presumably due to leaching out of calcite inclusions.

Surface Finish and Decoration: A hard, glossy, reddish-orange slip (2.5YR 4/8, 5/8; 10R 4/8) covers all surfaces except for jar interiors and one possible ring base interior. Slipped surfaces are generally well polished to a glossy sheen, and have a distinctive soft "waxy" feel to the touch. Fire-clouding is not common, but when present has a yellowish cast (10YR 7/4, 7/6). The sample includes a tau-shaped cut flange or rim sherd (fig. 189s) and two effigy modeled scroll supports.

Incised (Cat. no. 21512A): One unslipped or heavily eroded Augustine Red sherd has a single incision just below the rim encircling the exterior of a shallow bowl with flared sides; paste is incompletely oxidized.

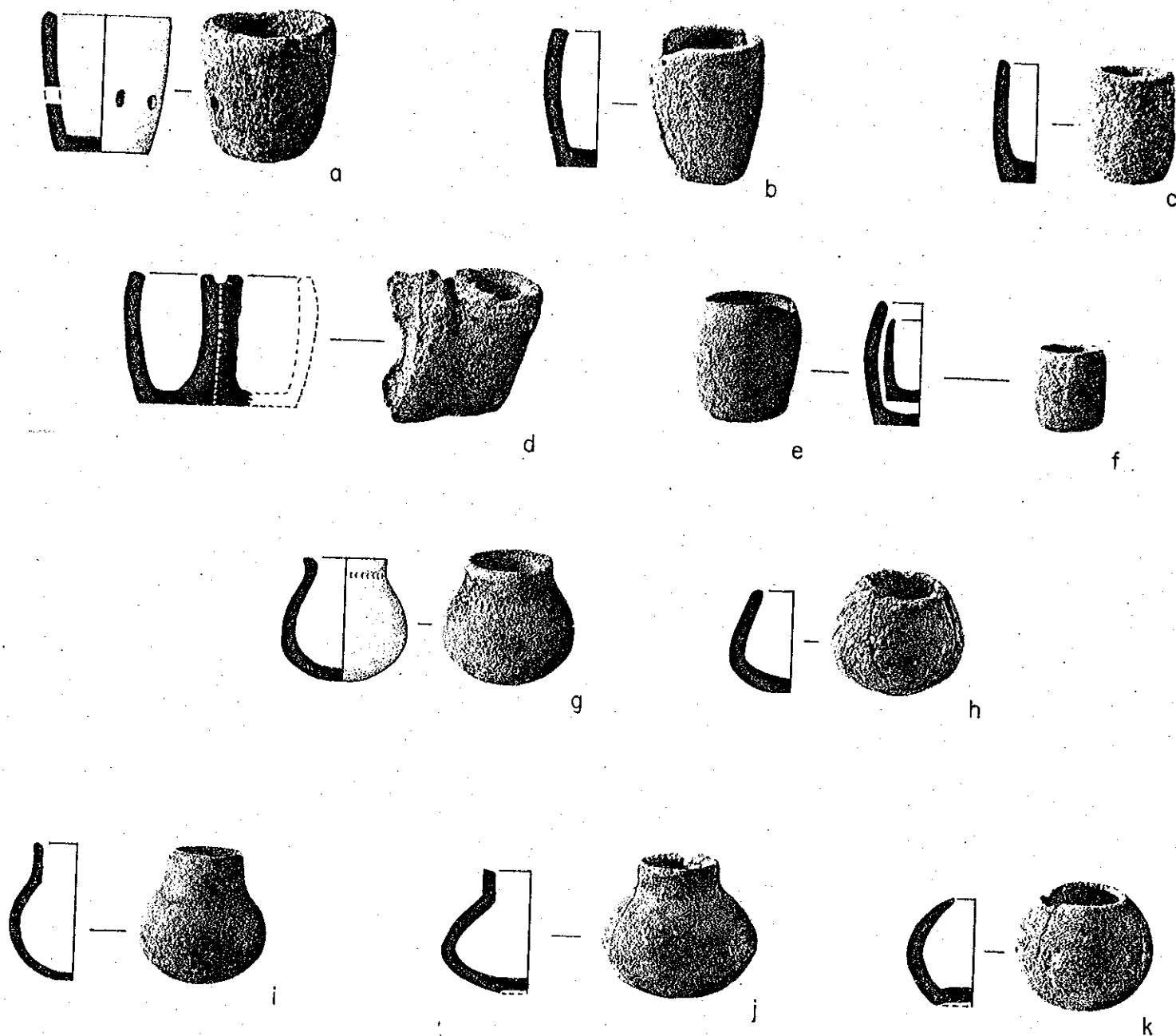
Interior Red and Orange: One body sherd, probably from a bowl, has an unslipped exterior and the interior has alternating horizontal bands of red (2.5YR 4/6, 4/8) and orange (5YR 6/8).

Thin Red-on-orange: One sherd has a wide (0.8 cm) red (2.5YR 4/6, 3/6) rim band on the interior lip of a vertical-walled bowl over the lighter orange-red Augustine slip; vessel exterior is eroded. The vessel wall is thinner (0.2 to 0.3 cm) than most Augustine Variety sherds.

Forms and Dimensions: Shallow bowls and dishes (rarely plates) with flared or slightly outcurved sides have flat or rounded bases and usually hollow scroll supports. Rims are often slightly thickened on the interior with rounded or beveled-in and flattened lips (two rims have both an interior and exterior bevel). Less common rim forms include direct rims with squared or slightly rounded lips and one vessel has a slightly everted rim with a pointed lip. Bowls with vertical sides (cylindrical vases) have direct rims and rounded or slightly pointed lips. Jars with outcurved necks have direct rims and rounded lips. A fragment of a miniature jar is shown in figure 189r.

Aside from the small bowl shown in figure 189i with a rim diameter of 12.4 cm, bowl and dish rim diameters range between 16 and 38 cm (20 measurements) and jar rim diameters (3 measurements) vary from 14 to 20 cm. Vessel wall thickness (60 sherds) is 0.3 to 0.9 cm; 70 percent are 0.5 to 0.7 cm.

Hollow scroll (tripod) supports, some with a clay pellet, are probably associated with all the shallow bowl forms. Most of them are plain with single slit (4) or circular (2) vents; three supports are unvented. Two scroll supports are modeled (or molded) effigy faces (see fig. 189t, w, and WBG 1965, fig. 248b, c). There is also one hollow bulbous support with a single circular vent, a ring base, and one solid (nubbin) support in the collection.



pertaining to occupation surfaces of Structure A-Lower (Cat. no. 22330); e. probably Cayo Unslipped: Variety Unspecified (Buff); rim diameter is 3 cm, height is 4 cm, vessel wall thickness is 0.4 cm; found in mound BR-1, rock fill north of D (Cat. no. 22191); f. probably Cayo Unslipped: Cayo Variety (Dark-brown); rim diameter is 2.2 cm, height is 3.5 cm, vessel wall thickness is 0.3 cm; found nested inside e (Cat. no. 22192); g. Kaway Impressed; rim diameter is 2.5 cm, height is 4 cm, vessel wall thickness is 0.5 cm; found in mound BR-82 associated with Burial 1 (Vessel no. 3), 180-200 cm (Cat. no. 22212); h. probably Dolphin Head Red (surface weathered); rim diameter is 2 cm, height is 3.5 cm, vessel wall thickness is 0.5 cm; found in mound BR-194 associated with Burial 1, Vessel no. 5 (Cat. no. 22345); i. Sotero Red-brown; rim diameter is 2.6 cm, height is 4.5 cm, vessel wall thickness is 0.4 cm; found in mound BR-123, Section 19, 10-30 cm (Cat. no. 22277); j. Sotero Red-brown; rim diameter is 3 cm, height is 4.5 cm, vessel wall thickness is 0.5 cm; found in mound BR-260 associated with Burial 2, Vessel no. 3 (Cat. no. 22363); k. Macal Orange-red; rim diameter is 2 cm, height is 3.5 cm, vessel wall thickness is 0.5 cm, found in mound BR-194 associated with Burial 1, Vessel no. 3 (Cat. no. 22344).

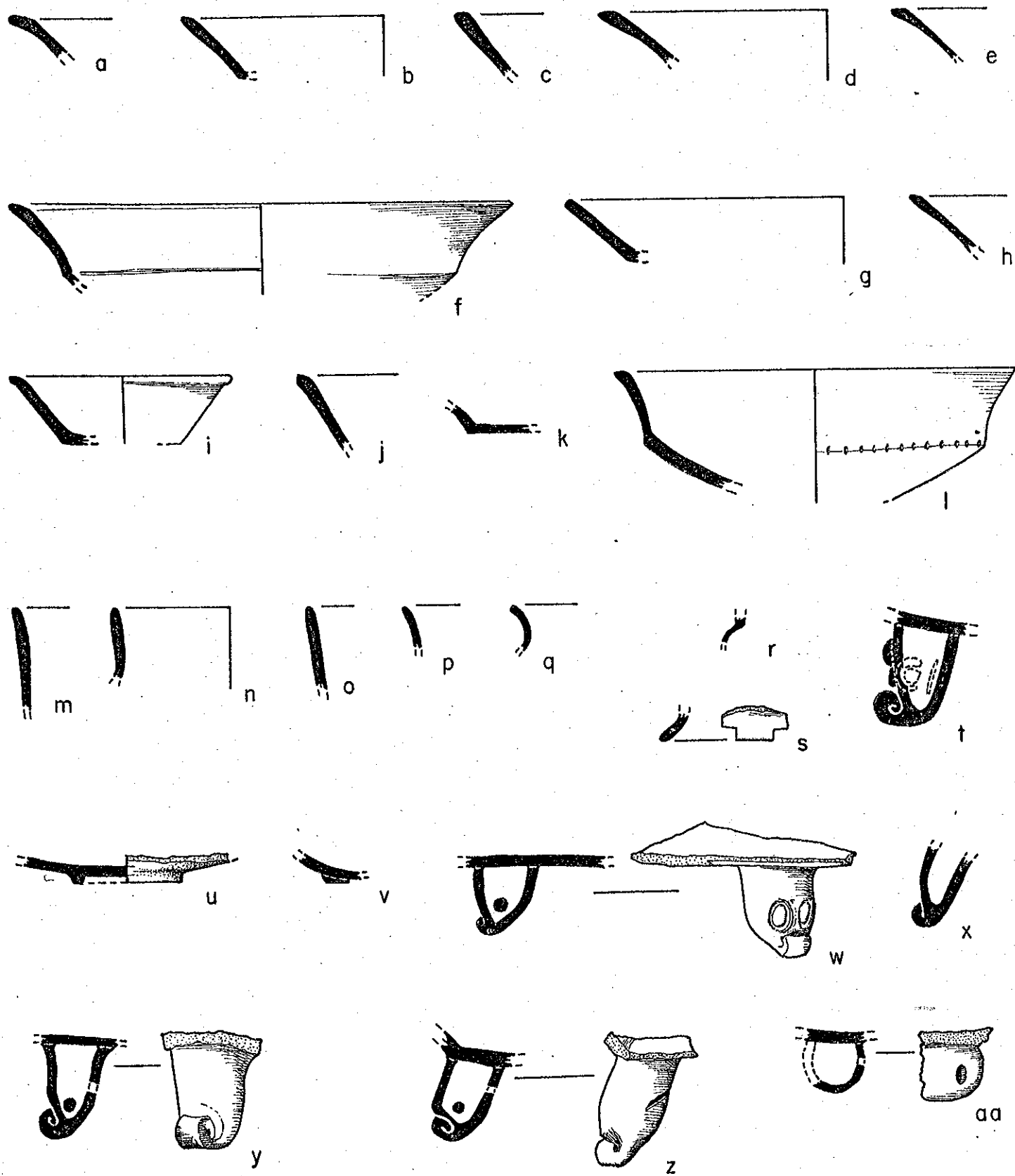


Figure 189. Augustine Red: Augustine Variety.

Intersite References: Varieties of Augustine Red have been thoroughly documented from the Lake Peten area (Cowgill 1963, Bullard 1973). As Gifford notes (WBG 1965, p. 388), the Barton Ramie Augustine Red type appears to have been locally manufactured, based on technological grounds. This inference is supported by distributional evidence, especially in the proportional representation of Augustine Red to Paxcaman Red (see below). The proportion of Augustine Red to Paxcaman Red at Barton Ramie is nearly 10:1. The proportion of Augustine to Paxcaman diminishes dramatically in the Lake Peten area. At Tayasal the proportion is 1:3 (Chase 1974, p. 1), and Cowgill (1963, table 5) reports a ratio of approximately 1:5 for all Lake Peten sites sampled.

Illustration: Figure 189.

See also WBG (1965, fig. 248a-c, e).

Color Illustrations: Gifford and Kirkpatrick 1975 (folio 2, plate 6a, b, e, f).

Name: Ramsey Incised: Ramsey Variety.

Total number of sherds: 1, Augustine ceramic group.

Ware: Unspecified.

Ceramic Complex: New Town.

Established: Type named and illustrated by Gifford in the Barton Ramie collection (WBG 1965, figs. 247, 245f). This description is based on one sherd.

Description (Cat. no. 21512)

Identifying Attributes: Similar to Augustine Red: Augustine Variety with the addition of an incised band below the rim of a bowl with round sides. There may have been fugitive black pigment within the incised lines.

Paste and Firing: Paste is hard and contains more calcite inclusions (0.1 to 0.5 mm) than any other sherd examined from the Augustine ceramic group.

Surface Finish and Decoration: Interior and exterior slip are the same as Augustine Red: Augustine Variety. A band of very shallow and faint incisions (generally 0.1 cm wide) is located immediately beneath the rim on the vessel exterior. The incised band is 1.7 cm wide and represents a rather complex motif, perhaps pseudo-glyphs (see fig. 190a). The incisions are apparently filled with a fugitive black paint (unidentified).

Forms and Dimensions: Form of the one vessel is a bowl with round sides with a slightly thickened rim and

beveled-in lip; base is missing. Rim diameter is 33 cm and vessel wall thickness of the one sherd ranges from 0.5 to 0.7 cm.

Intersite References: None noted. There is little resemblance to the incised type of the Paxcaman ceramic group (Picu Incised, see below and Cowgill 1963). The form is more commonly associated with Tachis Red at Lake Peten (ibid.). Duncan Pring felt this vessel was reminiscent of Tulum Red Ware sherds from Sanders' Quintano Roo excavations and from recent finds in northern Belize. Resemblances pertain to the red slip (darker than Augustine), vessel form, decorative style and motif (particularly the use of two parallel fine lines), and paste (weathered surfaces are speckled white).

Illustration: Figure 190a.

See also WBG (1965, fig. 254f).

Name: Mauger Gouged-incised: Mauger Variety.

Total number of sherds: 1, Augustine ceramic group.

Ware: Unspecified.

Ceramic Complex: New Town.

Established: Type named and illustrated by Gifford in the Barton Ramie collection (WBG 1965, figs. 247, 254h). This description is based on one sherd.

Description (Cat. no. 21509)

Identifying Attributes: Similar to Augustine Red: Augustine Variety with the addition of postslip gouged-incising in linear and curvilinear patterns on the vessel exterior; interior is unslipped.

Paste and Firing: Similar to Augustine Variety except calcite inclusions are less common than in most sherds.

Surface Finish and Decoration: The vessel interior surface is unslipped. The exterior surface has a typical Augustine red slip (weathered) and postslip gouged-incisions. The incised design appears to consist of parallel horizontal lines interspersed with curvilinear (spiral?) and triangular motifs (see fig. 190b). The pattern is pronounced with incisions 0.2 to 1.2 (base of triangle) cm wide.

Forms and Dimensions: Form is uncertain, the one body sherd is probably from a jar. Vessel wall thickness of the sherd varies from 0.5 to 0.7 cm.

Intersite References: None specifically for this type. Mauger Gouged-incised is similar (or analogous) to Bluefield Gouged-incised of the Paxcaman ceramic group (see

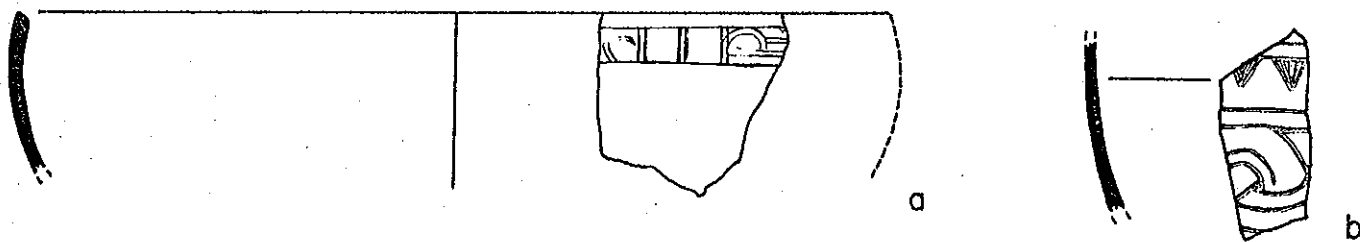


Figure 190. a. Ramsey Incised: Ramsey Variety; b. Mauger Gouged-incised: Mauger Variety; exterior views.

below) or perhaps to Pico Incised of the Paxcaman group in the Lake Peten region (Cowgill 1963).

Illustration: Figure 190b.

See also WBGG (1965, fig. 254h).

Name: Swallow Black-on-red: Swallow Variety.

Total number of sherds: 2, Augustine ceramic group.

Ware: Unspecified.

Ceramic Complex: New Town.

Established: Type named and illustrated by Gifford in the Barton Ramie collection (WBGG 1965, figs. 247, 254g). This description is based on 2 sherds.

Description (Cat. no. 21514)

Identifying Attributes: Similar to Augustine Red: Augustine Variety with the addition of a single narrow band of black paint immediately beneath the rim on the interior of bowls with incurved sides, restricted orifices.

Paste and Firing: Similar to Augustine Red: Augustine Variety. Several hematite and magnetic nodules (up to 2.5 mm) were noted in this paste.

Surface Finish and Decoration: Red slip is typical of the Augustine ceramic group; the exterior surface of both sherds contain buff fire clouds. Interior surfaces are decorated by a single horizontal band of black paint about 0.5 cm wide and placed about 0.3 cm below the rim. Apparently the black band (2.5YR 2/0) was applied before firing.

Forms and Dimensions: Both sherds are from a bowl (probably the same vessel) with incurved sides, restricted orifice, with rim thickened or folded-in on the interior and squared lip; rim slightly protrudes over the interior rim band. Bowl rim diameter is 16 cm, maximum diameter is about 18 cm; base is missing. Vessel wall thickness of each sherd varies from 0.5 to 0.7 cm.

Intersite References: None noted.

Illustration: Figure 191a.

See also WBGG (1965, fig. 254g).

Name: Pek Polychrome: Pek Variety.

Total number of sherds: 10, Augustine ceramic group.

Ware: Unspecified.

Ceramic Complex: New Town.

Established: Type defined by Cowgill (1963) in the Lake Peten collection. This description is based on ten sherds.

Description (Cat. no. 21510)

Identifying Attributes: Similar to Augustine Red: Augustine Variety with the addition of "negatively" painted black designs on light orange vessel interiors that may be slipped but more often appear to be well-polished paste surfaces. Positive painting also occurs. At Barton Ramie this type seems to be restricted to dishes with outflared or slightly outcurved sides, flat bases, probably with three supports.

Paste and Firing: Paste is similar to Augustine Red: Augustine Variety, although some sherds contain consistently larger (up to 1.2 mm) calcite inclusions than others (about 0.3 mm).

Surface Finish and Decoration: Exterior vessel surfaces are slipped monochrome red similar to Augustine Red: Augustine Variety, and the red slip extends over the lip to the vessel interior. One sherd is slipped red on the interior at the basal break between wall and base. All other sherds have a light orange interior surface that appears unslipped but smoothed and well polished, often with "negatively" painted black (7.5YR 2/0), rather simple motifs (see fig. 191b-f).

Forms and Dimensions: Dishes with outflared or slightly outcurving sides have flat bases, probably supported (no supports remain on basal sherds in the sample). Vessel rims are slightly thickened on the interior with round, squared, or beveled-in lips.

Bowl rim diameters are 20, 24, 33, and 38 cm. Vessel wall thickness (10 sherds) is 0.5 to 0.8 cm; 80 percent are 0.5 to 0.6 cm.

Intersite References: Pek Polychrome occurs in the Lake Peten region (Cowgill 1963).

Illustrations: Figure 191b-f.

See also WBGG (1965, fig. 251c).

PAXCAMAN CERAMIC GROUP (620 sherds, 4 restorable vessels)

Intrasite Locations: 45 mounds; Flat Tests 2, 3; Spanish Lookout Site Mounds 1, 10, 18; 11 Mile Site; see ceramic evaluation charts 1-8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16-36.

Name: Paxcaman Red: Paxcaman Variety.

Ware: Unspecified, possibly Tulum Red Ware.

Ceramic Complex: New Town (late facet).

Established: Type defined and illustrated by Adams and Trik (1961, pp. 125-127, fig. 41) in the Tikal collection. This description is based on a sample of approximately 90 sherds, 2 restorable vessels.

Description (Cat. no. 21508)

Identifying Attributes: Paxcaman ceramics are characterized by an overall uniform surface treatment, dark red slip that is sometimes heightened through subsequent burning and polishing of vessel surfaces. In the Barton Ramie sample Paxcaman paste varies widely from orange to buff to gray to yellowish white, and poor oxidation resulting in dark paste cores is characteristic of a majority of jar forms in the Paxcaman Variety.

Paste and Firing: George Myer indicated that this paste contained clear crystalline calcite and anhedral quartz grains in both a coarse size and a very fine size. Occasional mica flecks also appear. There is a significant amount of matrix in proportion to nonplastic inclusions; this is the reverse of the carbonate wares which have a high proportion of nonplastics to clay. Pitting on

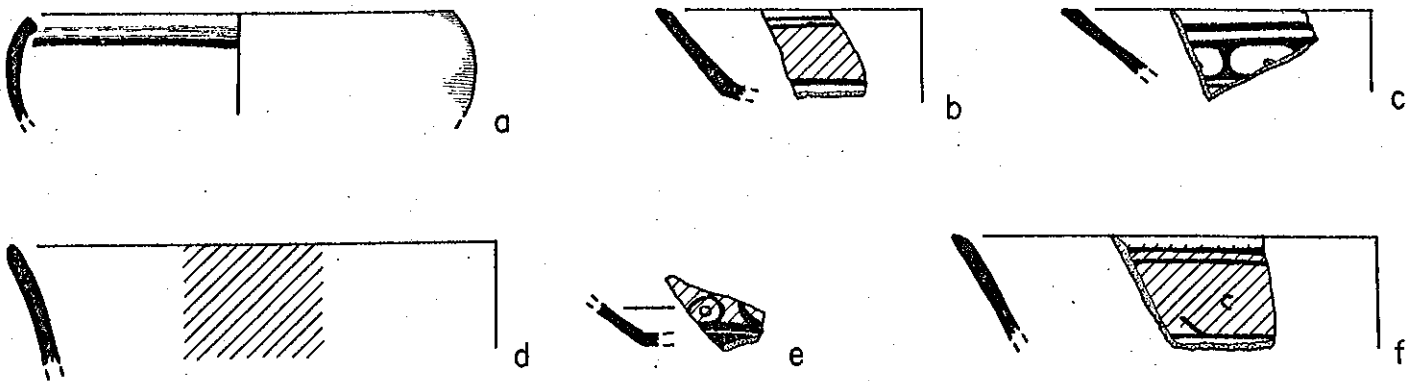


Figure 191. a. Swallow Black-on-red: Swallow Variety; b-f. Pek Polychrome: Pek Variety; e. interior view.

the surface represents leached calcite, but very fine pores in the paste are rounded or elliptical with round inner surfaces and may have been air bubbles present when the pot was made (GM, 1974). Calcite inclusions are 0.1 to 1.0 mm; magnetic nodules and snail shells, when present, measure up to 3.0 mm. Paste color corresponds to the following Munsell readings: 2.5YR 3/6, 6/6; 5YR 6/6; 7.5YR 6/4, 7/4; 10YR 6/2, 6/3, 5/2, 3/1.

Paxcaman paste in the Barton Ramie collection is the most varied of all New Town ceramic groups. (1) Gray paste is diagnostic of the type defined by Cowgill (1963) and includes snail shells; jar, plate, and bowl forms are present. (2) White paste is yellowish white usually seen in bowls and probably caused by complete oxidation; it should not be confused with Topoxte Red paste. (3) Black paste is usually seen in jar forms and caused by incomplete oxidation. (4) Brown-tan to orange paste is associated with calcite inclusions, lack of snail shell, and includes plate, bowl, and jar forms.

The Barton Ramie Paxcaman sample is noteworthy, therefore, because snail shell inclusions occur in only approximately one-fourth of the sample. Confusion over the definition of Paxcaman has resulted from the presumption that its paste must have snail-shell inclusions as suggested by Cowgill's original identification of the type (Cowgill 1963, Bullard 1970). Cowgill defined the type in terms of snail shell-inclusions in the paste and he could find no real difference in surface coloration between his Augustine and Paxcaman samples. In the Barton Ramie collection both surface criteria and paste characteristics were used for segregating Paxcaman, and at that site Augustine and Paxcaman compose two separate and easily identifiable groups. Cowgill's "Near Augustine" category apparently represents paste variations closer to the Augustine type, but based on surface characteristics it probably would be classified as Paxcaman Red.

Ash-paste (Cat. no. 21515): 14 sherds are well oxidized with fine-textured, yellowish brown to pinkish orange paste (5YR 6/6, 6/8; 7.5YR 5/4, 7/4; 10YR 6/4), presumably with ash temper. George Myer indicated these sherds contained a high proportion of very fine-

grained quartz but he could not positively identify ash in the paste. Although most sherds are eroded, no leaching occurs, substantiating the identification of quartz. Bowl and plate interior and exterior surfaces and effigy columnar feet are slipped the typical reddish brown (2.5YR 4/6, 5/4) of Paxcaman Red. Bowl and plate rim diameters are generally smaller than the rest of the Paxcaman Variety sample and six measurements are 16 to 24 cm. One measurable jar rim diameter is 26 cm. Appendages are either hollow trumpet supports with circular vents facing to the exterior, or solid columnar nubbin supports with slight effigy eyes. Trumpet supports are usually seen in association with Ixpop Polychrome while the solid columnar nubbin supports occur in the Paxcaman Red sample. The ash paste and smaller vessels may be reflective of functional, temporal, or spatial (separate production center) differences from the Paxcaman Variety vessels. (See fig. 194a-h.)

Surface Finish and Decoration: Vessel surfaces are uniformly coated with a thin, often eroded, red slip that is generally darker in color than the slip applied to Augustine Red vessels. Slip application is frequently streaky and the color ranges from a reddish brown (2.5YR 4/6, 5/6) or a less common orangish red (2.5YR 4/8, 5/8) to a more typical true red (10R 4/6, 5/6). Exterior surfaces are usually polished, smooth and waxy to the touch. Some bowls and jars have an unslipped interior. One sherd contains punctations on the basal break (fig. 192w) and an appliqué-impressed fillet occurs on the exterior wall of a plate or dish.

Grooved: Six sherds contain preslip grooving. On bowl forms a shallow encircling groove 0.1 to 0.2 cm wide is placed between 0.8 and 2.9 cm below the lip on the vessel exterior; on one sherd a second horizontal groove is placed 0.5 cm below the upper groove. Plates are predominant and have outflared sides with rounded lips or slightly thickened rim with lightly squared lip. Rim diameters (4 measurements) are 20 to 38 cm; see figure 195a-g.

Incised: One jar body sherd contains postslip incising just below the juncture of body to neck. Two

parallel encircling incisions are about 0.1 cm wide and 1.0 cm apart; below them is a pointed scallop or wave-like incision encircling the vessel. (See fig. 195h.)

Forms and Dimensions: Bowls predominate in the Paxcaman Variety and forms are quite variable, a trait generally observed throughout the New Town ceramic complex. A bowl with round sides, thickened toward the rim with squared lip (fig. 192a) is similar in form to Tachis Red (Cowgill 1963, p. 112); rim diameter is 24 cm. A shallow bowl or dish with short, slightly flared sides has a squared lip, and on another the exterior wall is concave above the basal break with thickened rim and rounded lip. One bowl with incurved sides, restricted orifice, slightly squared lip protruding over the exterior wall, has an interior rim diameter of 18 cm. Bowls with slightly outcurved sides have direct or small folded-out rims, rounded thickening just below the rim on the exterior, rounded lip; rim diameter is 13 cm (fig. 192e). Most typical of the Paxcaman Variety are plates with outflared sides (sometimes slightly rounded walls) with basal breaks, direct rims, rounded, squared, or beveled-in lips; probably all such vessels had three columnar or scroll feet (fig. 192m-q, v). The restorable vessel shown in figure 192v has a rim diameter of 20 cm and total height is 8.4 cm. A bowl, or wide-mouthed jar, form with incurved sides and outflared neck has a direct rim, usually with rounded lip; occasionally neck clay overlaps the juncture of neck to body on the interior. A miniature vessel of this form is shown in figure 193l. Jar or necked bowl rims are shown in figure 193a-l; squared lips do not appear on this form although exterior or interior rim thickening occurs. An effigy head potstand of Paxcaman Red is well illustrated in WBG (1965, figs. 249, 250).

Bowl and plate rim diameters (22 measurements) are 32 to 40 cm. Wide-mouthed jar or necked bowl rim diameters are 20 to 32 cm. Vessel wall thickness (86 sherds) is 0.3 to 1.2 cm; 32 percent are 0.6 cm. The thicker sherds tend to be poorly oxidized.

Thick-walled: Two sherds, one of them a semirestorable vessel, have thick walls ranging from 1.1 to 1.5 cm. The poorly oxidized paste is dark gray (7.5YR 3/0; 10YR 4/1, 3/1) with calcite inclusions no larger than 0.8 mm. The semirestorable plate is very shallow with short outflared sides and it probably had a piecrust rim; rim diameter is 18 cm, height is 4.2 cm. The other bowl has outcurved sides, direct rim, and slightly squared lip; rim diameter is about 48 cm.

Both lug handles and strap handles with trapezoid cross section occur. Tripod vessel supports include small solid supports with slight effigy eyes, hollow trumpet feet with either a circular vent usually facing the exterior or without a vent, or hollow scroll supports that are squat and bulbar with no vent or columnar with a circular vent. Scroll supports have a shallow pressed-in "dimple" near

the base opposite the scroll. It is possible that figure 193t was an effigy scroll support.

Intersite References: Paxcaman Red is common in the Lake Peten region (Cowgill 1963). An inverse relationship between the occurrence of Paxcaman and Augustine within the Barton Ramie region as opposed to the Lake Peten region is discussed in the Augustine Red type description above. Paxcaman also occurs at Lake Macanche but has not been reported from Topoxte (Bullard 1970, 1973). Chase (in press) defines tentative relationships between Augustine, Paxcaman, and Topoxte ceramic groups within the Postclassic central Peten region.

Paxcaman Red, as it appears at Barton Ramie, broadens the commonly accepted Peten definition of the type. Although several previously defined Paxcaman types (Saca Polychrome, Picu Incised) do not occur in the Barton Ramie collection, other newly defined types or potential types are present (Bluefield Gouged-incised, Grooved, and Incised). While paste differences may indicate that cultural and ecological variables were involved in the production of this pottery, the overall general surface treatment and form similarities suggest their placement in a single ceramic group. Finer distinctions may be made in the future on the sole basis of paste, but such distinctions are premature based on the Barton Ramie evidence. The following possibilities should be considered in future studies of Paxcaman Red:

1. Tachis Red may be identified within the Barton Ramie Paxcaman sample. Cowgill's entire Tachis collection consisted of only 61 sherds and provided the basis for much speculation.
2. Further research in the central Peten area may isolate certain centers of Paxcaman manufacture that would partially explain the paste differences within the Barton Ramie sample.
3. Further research may also indicate relationships between Paxcaman and the little known Topoxte ceramic groups which encompass at least three distinct wares (Donald and Prudence Rice, personal communication 1974).

Illustrations: Figures 192, 193, 194, 195a-h.

See also WBG (1965, figs. 248d, f, g, 249, 250).

Color Illustration: Gifford and Kirkpatrick 1975 (folio 2, plate 6c)

Name: Bluefield Gouged-incised: Bluefield Variety.
Total number of sherds: 1, Paxcaman ceramic group.
Ware: Unspecified.

Ceramic Complex: New Town (late facet).

Established: Type named and illustrated by Gifford in the Barton Ramie collection (WBG 1965, figs. 247, 251b). This description is based on one sherd.

Description (Cat. no. 21507)

Identifying Attributes: Similar to Paxcaman Red:

Paxcaman Variety with the addition of incising and gouging on the exterior surface above the basal break.

Paste and Firing: The paste is well fired, of fine texture, with calcite inclusions 0.1 to 0.2 mm. Paste color ranges from pale brown (10YR 6/2, 6/3) to grayish brown (10YR 5/2, 5/3).

Surface Finish and Decoration: Surfaces of the one body sherd, although worn, are smooth and waxy. Vessel interior and exterior surfaces are slipped reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4, 3/6) to dark red (10R 4/4, 3/6). The exterior surface above the basal break is decorated with vertical gouges about 3.3 cm apart and 1.6 cm long; gouging is primary to the decoration and is about 0.4 cm

wide and almost 0.2 cm deep. Two horizontal parallel incisions encircling the vessel near the break rise above each vertical gouge and short vertical incisions above them are about 1.2 mm wide and 0.4 mm deep.

Forms and Dimensions: Rim is missing; the body sherd is most likely from a bowl with incurved sides, rounded base, with basal break. Vessel wall thickness varies from 0.5 cm below the basal break to 0.7 cm above it.

Intersite References: None noted, although there may be affinities with Picu Incised.

Illustration: Figure 195i.

See also WBG (1965, fig. 251b).

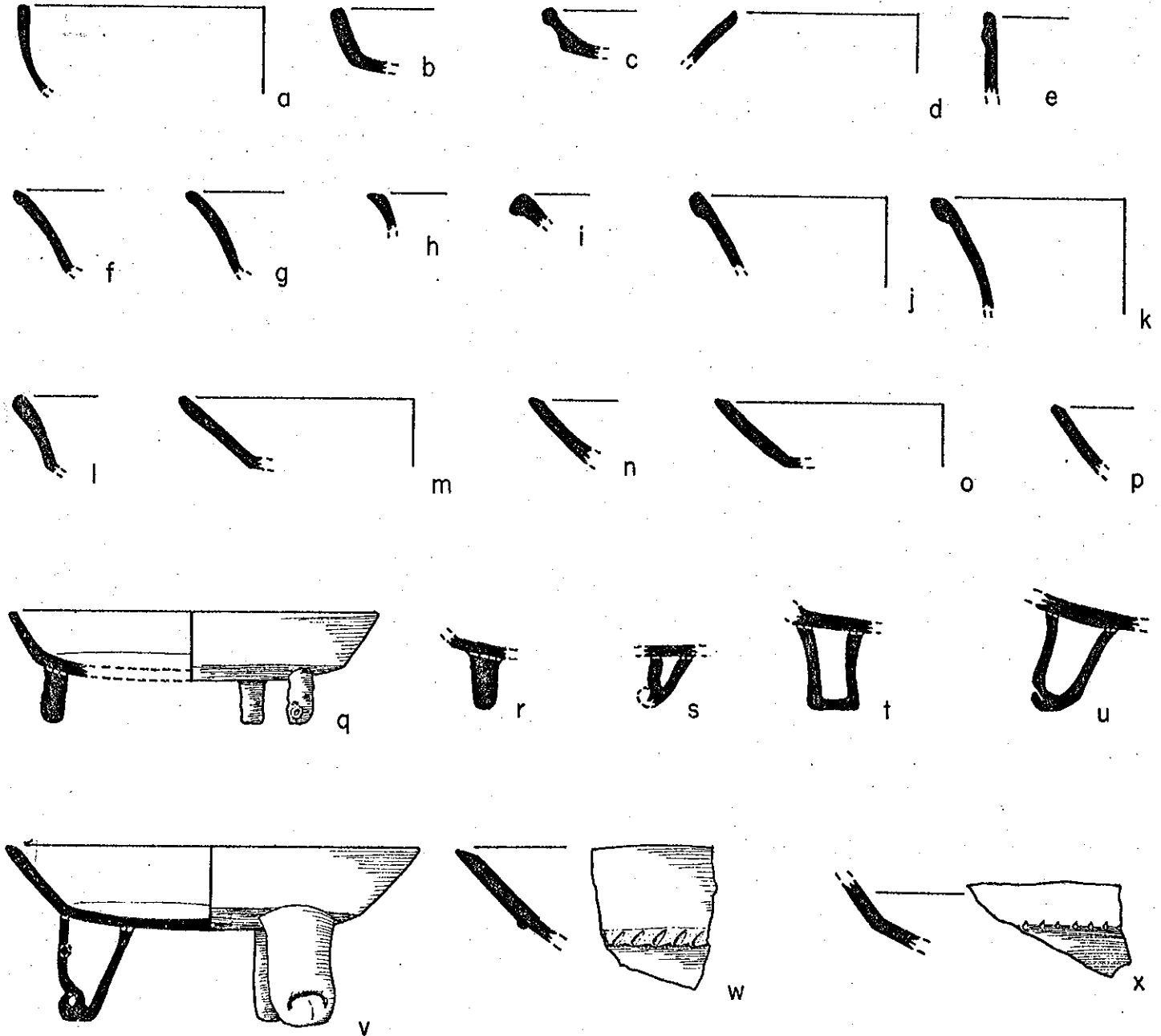


Figure 192. Paxcaman Red: Paxcaman Variety; w, x. exterior views.

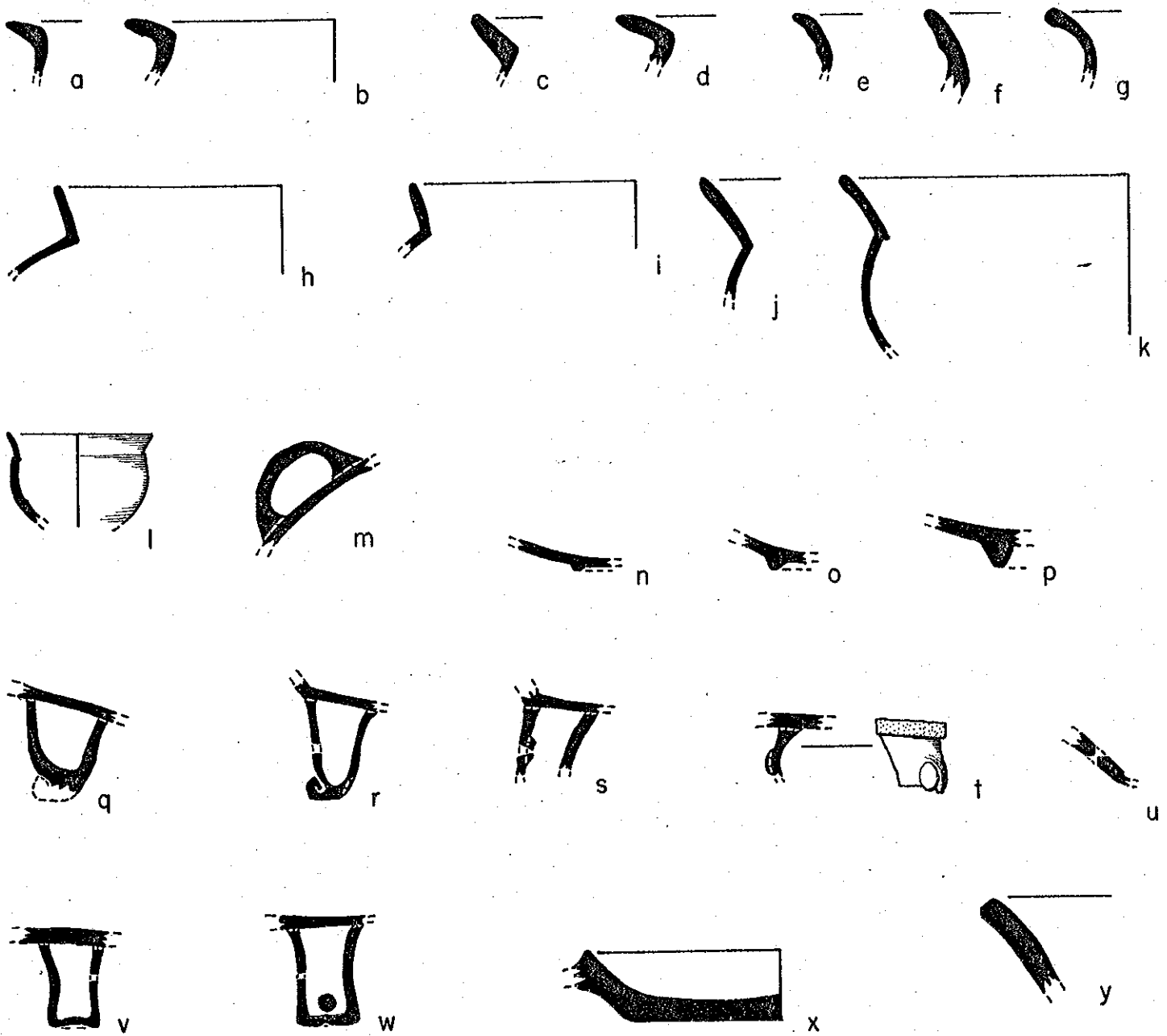


Figure 193. Paxcaman Red: Paxcaman Variety; x and y are thick-walled; t. exterior view.

Name: Ixpop Polychrome: Ixpop Variety.

Ware: Unspecified.

Ceramic Complex: New Town (late facet).

Established: Type defined and illustrated by Adams and Trik (1961, pp. 125-127, fig. 41) in the Tikal collection. This description is based on a sample of approximately 30 sherds, two restorable vessels.

Description (Cat. no. 21511)

Identifying Attributes: Ixpop Polychrome is characterized by plates with flared sides, basal break, tripod trumpet supports (no scroll supports noted), and deep red Paxcaman slip on the vessel exterior usually corre-

lated with a grayish, perhaps ash-tempered, paste with snail-shell inclusions. Plate interiors are decorated with black-on-paste or black-on-polished-paste designs with the interior of the base unslipped. The black-on-paste decoration frequently consists of two superiorly placed encircling parallel horizontal lines and one inferior encircling line; between these borders are positively painted designs, often of a scroll-like "J" motif.

Paste and Firing: Paste is generally well oxidized; some fire-clouding occurs. Inclusions of snail-shell and magnetic nodules range up to 2.7 cm; calcite inclusions are preponderantly very fine but range up to 1 mm.

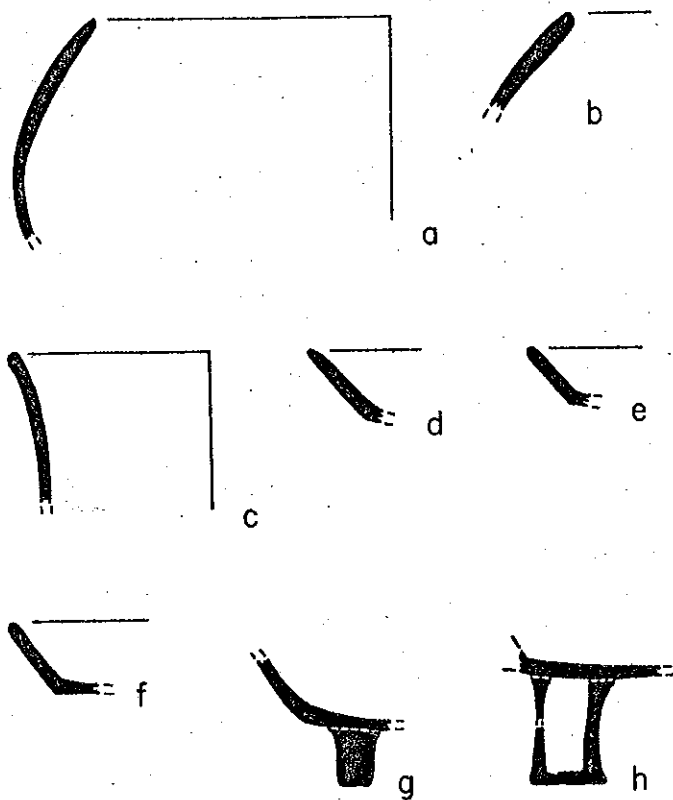


Figure 194. Paxcaman Red: Paxcaman Variety, with ash paste.

Quartz grains occur in some sherds. As with the Paxcaman Red sherds, paste color varies from reddish yellow (5YR 6/6, 7/6) to grayish brown (10YR 5/3, 6/2, 6/3). The reddish yellow matrix contains a high proportion of clear calcite.

Surface Finish and Decoration: Surface finish is waxy and smooth; snail-shell inclusions are visible on the exterior surface. Typical Paxcaman Red slip covers the exterior walls and lip of the vessel and occasionally the interior upper part of the rim. Slip is red (10R 3/6, 4/4, 4/6) to reddish brown (2.5YR 3/2, 3/4, 3/6, 4/2, 4/4, 4/6, 4/8). The unslipped interior surface of the vessel is light yellowish brown (7.5YR 6/4; 10YR 6/4) and when polished acquires a waxy feel and luster. A black or brown-black paint (5YR 2/2, 3/2) is used to form the positively painted designs.

Decoration includes black curvilinear lines 0.2 to 0.4 cm wide forming designs on unslipped, interior surfaces. These patterned designs are usually framed by two horizontal encircling lines above and one horizontal encircling line below at the interior basal break. The interior bottom of the vessel has no decoration and, although unslipped, is occasionally polished. Black-on-paste design elements occur within the banding and include thinner linear and curving lines aligned vertically in symmetrical scroll patterns. Black paint was applied after the exterior red slip and sometimes overlaps it.

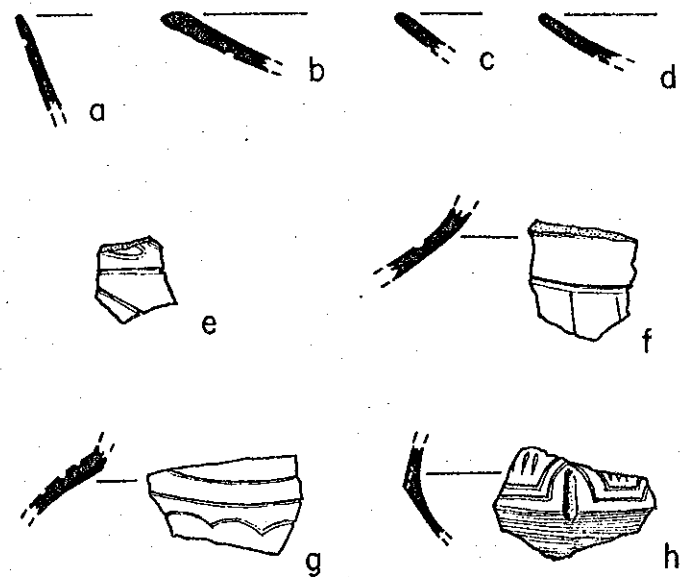


Figure 195. a-h. Paxcaman Red: Paxcaman Variety; a-g are grooved, h is incised; i. Bluefield Gougged-incised: Bluefield variety; all exterior views.

Design elements appearing in the Barton Ramie specimens include the day sign Etnab and a frequently occurring inverted, pair-lined "J" element.

Forms and Dimensions: The only vessel form at this site is a plate with outflared (sometimes slightly rounded) sides, direct rim, rounded or slightly beveled-in lip, with basal break, flat or slightly rounded base with three "trumpet" supports. The supports are either enclosed on the bottom with a circular or transverse vent facing the vessel exterior, or are open on the bottom with no vent.

Plate rim diameters (16 measurements) are 20 to 32 cm; 31 percent are 26 cm and 25 percent are 22 cm. Vessel wall thickness (30 sherds) is 0.4 to 0.8 cm; 51 percent are 0.6 cm.

Intersite References: An Ixpop Polychrome vessel from Tikal illustrated by Adams and Trik (1961, fig. 41) is quite similar to the Barton Ramie restorable vessel. At Lake Macanche Bullard (1970, p. 235) reports a restricted orifice bowl form of Ixpop. In the Lake Peten region Cowgill (1963, pp. 89-111) reports a rare example of Ixpop Polychrome on bowls without basal breaks as well as low necked jars and restricted orifice bowls. He also notes similarities between Ixpop Polychrome designs and Yalton Black-on-orange of the Silho Fine-orange ceramic group. No Saca Polychrome (the Maroon-on-paste or Black-and-maroon-on-paste found at Lake Peten) occurs at Barton Ramie. JCG noted (1963) that the Barton Ramie pieces "are similar in main vessel form and in general characteristics to Dzibiac Red as found at Chichen Itza; the foot mode represented is identical to a foot mode used exclusively in Silho Fine-orange pieces."

Illustration: Figure 196.

See also WBG (1965, figs. 251a, 252, 253).

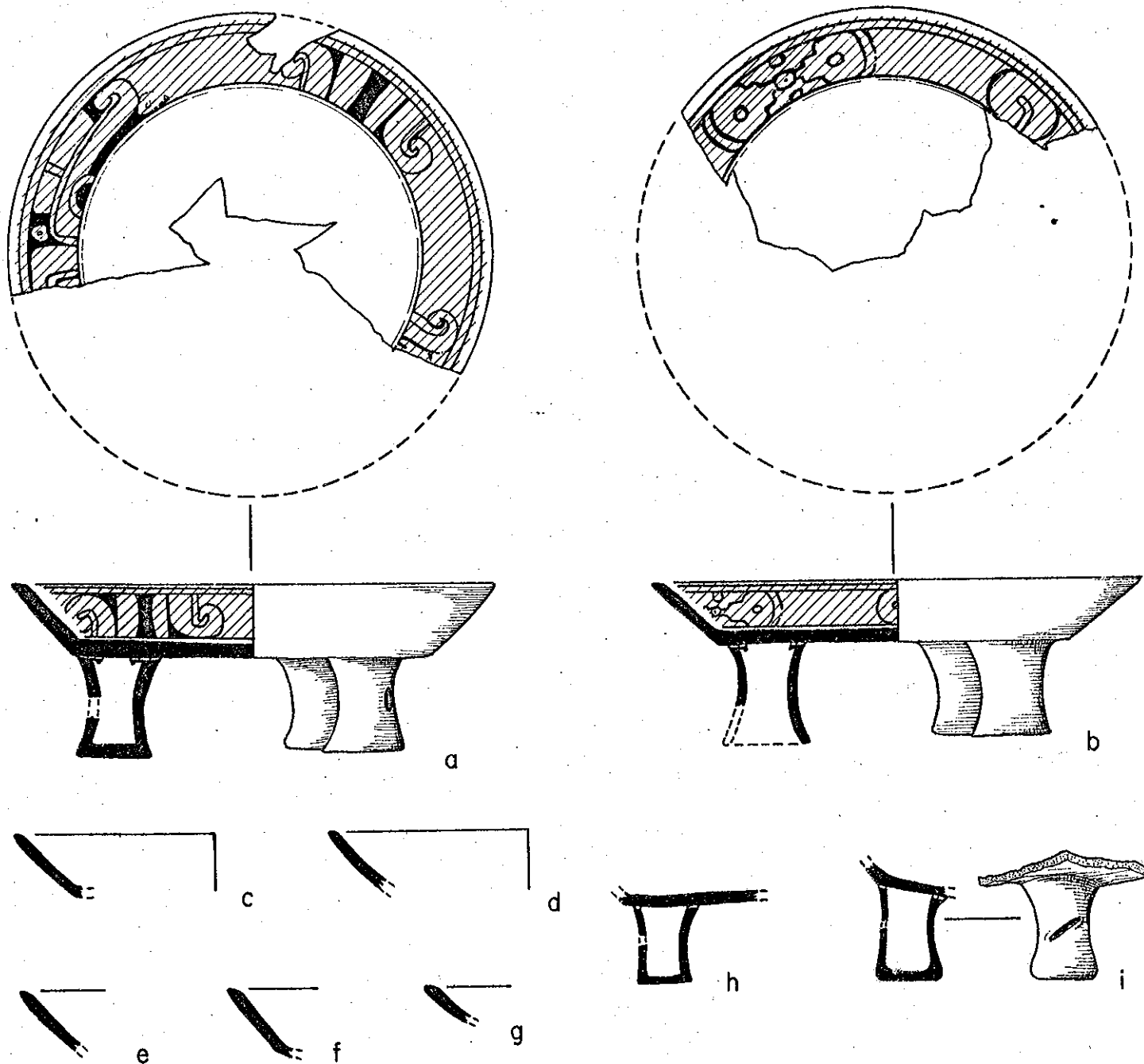


Figure 196. Ixpop Polychrome: Ixpop Variety.

Color Illustrations: Gifford and Kirkpatrick 1975 (folio 2, plate 6d, g, h).

DAYLIGHT CERAMIC GROUP (2,913 sherds)

Intrasite Locations: 60 mounds; Flat Tests 2, 3, 5; Spanish Lookout Site Mounds 1, 10, 18; Benque Viejo Site; Warrie Head Site; Black Rock Caves; see ceramic evaluation charts 1-36.

Name: Daylight Orange: Daylight Variety.
Ware: Unspecified.

Ceramic Complex: New Town (early facet).

Established: Type named and illustrated by Gifford in the Barton Ramie collection (WBG 1965, figs. 247, 254a-c). This description is based on a sample of approximately 110 sherds.

Description (Cat. nos. 21502, 21504A)

Identifying Attributes: Bowls, possibly dishes, and jars with hard, reddish orange paste and slip. Vessel surfaces are both glossy and waxy. Gifford (WBG 1965, p. 390) notes many Chicanel-like characteristics in the Daylight ceramic group and suggests this may be due to intentional imitation of earlier ceramics.

Paste and Firing: Paste is hard, homogeneous, and generally well fired although some grayish cores due to poor oxidation occur. Calcite inclusions are 0.3 to 1.5 mm; leaching is extensive in the Daylight ceramic group. Paste color is pinkish orange ranging from 5YR 6/6, 7/4, 7/6 to 2.5YR 6/8, 5/8. George Myer noted that Daylight Orange paste contained a lot of granular and cleaved calcite and occasional anhedral quartz grains; he felt it was more like the earlier carbonate wares than were either Augustine or Paxcaman pastes.

Surface Finish and Decoration: Surface finish is glossy orange, well polished, and has a waxy feel. The slip is hard and was usually applied on vessel interior and exterior, sometimes only on the interior. Surface color is a dull to glossy orange (2.5YR 4/6, 4/8, 5/8; 5YR 5/8, 6/8; 10R 5/6). One effigy foot(?) carries an incised zig-zag.

Grooved: One sherd with hard reddish orange (10YR 4/8, 5/8; 2.5YR 4/8) slip on both interior and exterior surfaces has preslip grooved (0.3 cm wide) decoration on the exterior (see fig. 200c). An encircling groove occurs just below the lip and pendant to it are evenly spaced inverted tau-shaped elements. The vessel apparently is a bowl with incurved sides with rim extending slightly beyond the exterior wall, pointed lip. The rim diameter is 21 cm; vessel wall thickness of the sherd ranges from 0.6 to 0.9 cm. The vessel is similar in form to other small undecorated bowls in the Daylight Variety, but the paste is atypical with fewer calcite inclusions (0.2 to 0.9 mm) and the presence of quartz grains (about 0.5 mm). Again, however, distinct similarities with earlier Chicanel ceramics are observed throughout the Daylight ceramic group.

Forms and Dimensions: A vertical necked jar with direct rim and pointed lips has a rim diameter of 10 cm; other jars have outcurving necks, direct rims, and rounded or pointed lips. Bowl and dish forms within the Daylight Variety are the most variable of the entire New Town ceramic complex. Bowls with vertical or slightly flared sides (cylinder vases?) have direct rims and rounded lips or slightly everted rims and medially grooved lips. A miniature cylinder vase has a slightly restricted orifice and squared lip; rim diameter is approximately 6 cm (fig. 197h). Bowls with incurved sides have small flared-everted rims with rounded lips; one rim diameter is 19 cm. Bowls (possibly dishes) with outcurved sides, basal break, and presumably rounded base (composite-walled) have horizontal everted rims with rounded lips; occasionally rims are folded-out. One bowl with short outcurved side, rounded lip, has a prominent triangular medial(?) flange. A shallow bowl with round sides, direct rim and rounded lip appears to have had a support (fig. 197p). Another shallow bowl (dish?) with short flared sides, rounded base has a groove on the interior encircling the vessel and forming the basal break on the interior; lip is squared.

Jar rim diameters (9 measurements) vary from 10 to 32 cm; a third of them are 22 cm. Bowl or dish rim diameters (20 measurements) vary from 18 to 44 cm. Vessel wall thickness (102 sherds) is 0.4 to 1.3 cm; 39 percent are 0.7 to 0.8 cm and 19 percent are 1.0 cm. Strap handles with cut edges are about 0.9 cm thick. Ring bases range in height from 0.5 to 1.6 cm.

Intersite References: None noted.

Illustrations: Figures 197, 200c.

See also WBG (1965, fig. 254a-c).

Name: Daylight Orange: Darknight Variety.

Ware: Unspecified.

Ceramic Complex: New Town (early facet).

Established: Variety named and illustrated by Gifford in the Barton Ramie collection (WBG 1965, figs. 247, 254d, e). This description is based on a sample of approximately 50 sherds.

Description (Cat. nos. 21503, 21504)

Identifying Attributes: Similar to Daylight Orange: Daylight Variety with the addition of an "intentionally blackened firecloud-like decorative" (WBG 1965, p. 390) pattern on bowl interior surface. Surface finish is waxy and form is restricted to a bowl or dish with outcurved or outflared sides with an everted rim frequently flattened on top or beveled-in, basal break, and ring base.

Paste and Firing: Paste is generally well fired, although some dark cores occur in remnants of thickened ring bases. As in the Daylight Variety, paste is hard and homogeneous, pinkish red (5YR 6/6, 7/4, 7/6; 2.5YR 5/6, 6/6, 5/8, 6/8) except for gray cores (10YR 5/2; 7.5YR 6/2). Calcite inclusions are 0.3 to 1.5 mm. George Myer reported no difference in inclusions between Daylight Variety and Darknight Variety.

Surface Finish and Decoration: Exterior surface finish is generally a glossy reddish orange (2.5YR 5/8, 4/8, 4/6) with occasional, but rare, tan fire-clouding (10YR 7/4, 7/6). The reddish orange slip is carried over the lip of the vessel onto its inner wall where it blends with blocks of smudged black or dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/2, 2/0) to form patterns. The dark blotches start at the top of the lip interior and are interspersed with red areas across the interior surface. Black areas never occur on the vessel exterior. Smudge lines, where the black was applied, are apparent at the conjunction of the two colors. Gifford felt the decorative pattern was reminiscent of Chicanel Repasto Black-on-red (WBG 1965, p. 390). Pattern layout cannot be discerned on these incomplete vessels; a negative "finger" imprint formed the pattern of one decoration. External notching of the basal break was noted on one sherd.

Forms and Dimensions: Darknight Variety vessel form is restricted to a bowl or dish with outcurved or outflared sides, everted rim that is frequently thickened on the interior and broadly beveled-in or squared with rounded or beveled lip, basal break, apparently with

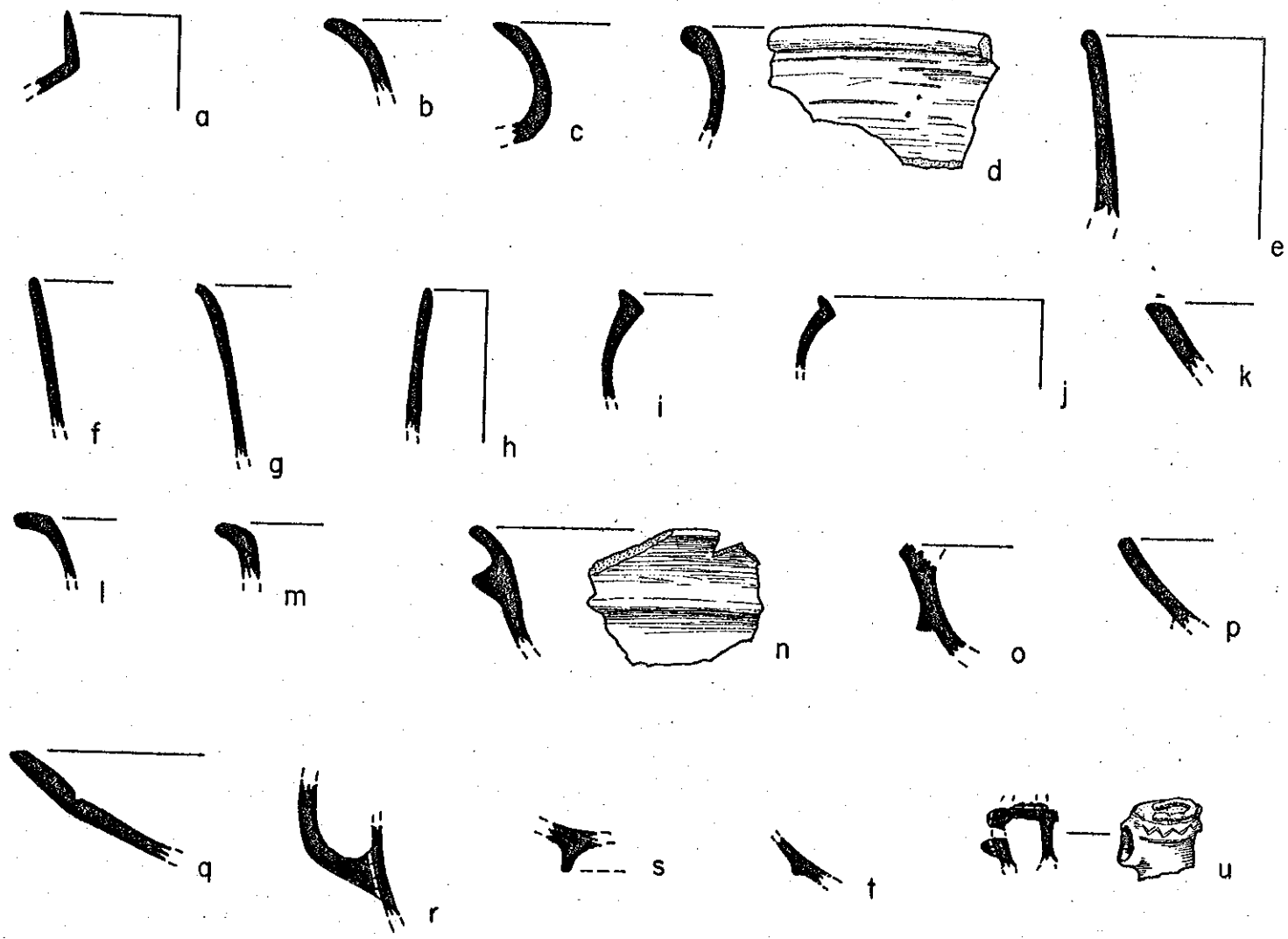


Figure 197. Daylight Orange: Daylight Variety; d, n. exterior views.

ring base although no complete profiles are in the collection. Basal breaks are generally angular, occasionally slightly rounded, and one is thickened or bolstered. Although the form is consistent, bowl rim diameters are rather randomly spaced from 28 to 44 cm.

Vessel wall thickness (47 sherds) is 0.4 to 1.1 cm; 46 percent are 0.7 to 0.8 cm and 18 percent are 1.0 cm. Ring bases range in height from 0.3 to 1.8 cm and in thickness from 0.6 to 0.9 cm.

The Darknight Variety apparently refers to a single bowl or dish form with distinctive decoration within the wide variation of bowl or dish forms present in the Daylight Variety. It is possible the Darknight Variety had a specialized function within the Daylight ceramic group.

Intersite References: None noted.

Illustrations: Figures 198, 199.

See also WBCG (1965, fig. 254d, e).

Color Illustration: Frontispiece, b.

Name: White Creek Incised: White Creek Variety.

Total number of sherds: 3, Daylight ceramic group.

Ware: Unspecified.

Ceramic Complex: New Town (early facet).

Established: Type named and illustrated by Gifford in the Barton Ramie collection (WBCG 1965, figs. 247, 251d). This description is based on three sherds.

Description (Cat. no. 21505)

Identifying Attributes: Similar to Daylight Orange: Daylight Variety with the addition of parallel vertical and oblique incising in panels on the vessel exterior. Bolstered lips on either direct or flaring rim bowls occur and the exterior vessel surface is hard.

Paste and Firing: Paste is well fired; no dark cores are visible in this small sample. Hard orange-buff (5YR 6/6; 2.5YR 6/6) paste contains calcite inclusions 0.3 to 1.6 cm. Softer reddish (5YR 6/6, 6/8; 2.5YR 6/8, 7/8) paste is presumably tempered with ash (no calcite present) and includes small (0.2 mm) white unidentified particles (perhaps pumice); sparse magnetic nodules are about 0.9 mm.

Surface Finish and Decoration: The red (10R 4/6, 4/8) slip is largely eroded but surface finish is hard, com-

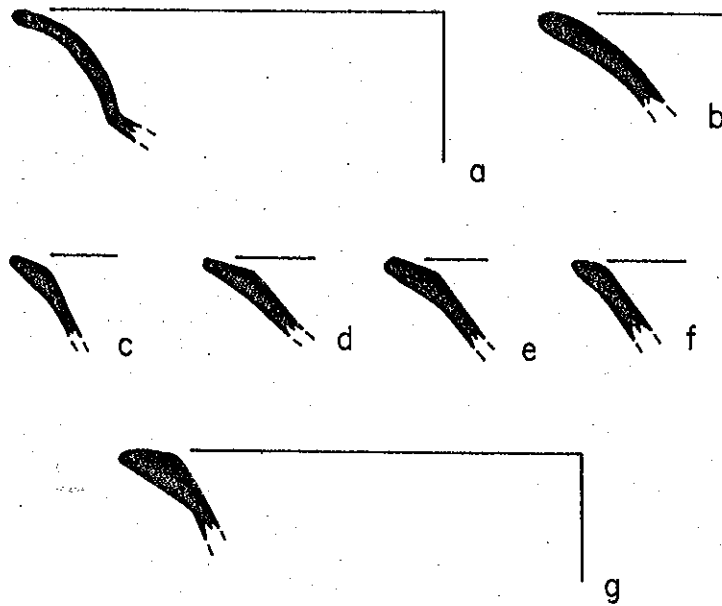


Figure 198. Daylight Orange: Darknight Variety.

pared with the paste, and orangish (5YR 6/8, 7/6, 7/8; 7.5YR 7/6). It is impossible to determine whether the vessels were slipped on the interior. Decoration includes vertical parallel incisions that are regularly spaced and in zonal (square) blocks alternating around the surface of the vessel; they extend from just below the rim to the middle of the vessel wall. Incisions are almost 0.1 cm deep and about 0.1 cm wide.

Forms and Dimensions: A deep bowl with slightly outflared or nearly vertical sides has a squared folded-out rim with slightly beveled-in lip; rim diameter is 22 cm. This "vase" appears to be tempered with ash; there are similarities with Reforma Incised: Reforma Variety. A bowl with outflared sides has a slightly flared everted rim with beveled-out lip; rim diameter is about 15 cm. Vessel wall thickness (3 sherds) is 0.6 to 0.8 cm.

Intersite References: None noted.

Illustrations: Figure 200a, b.

See also WBG (1965, fig. 251d).

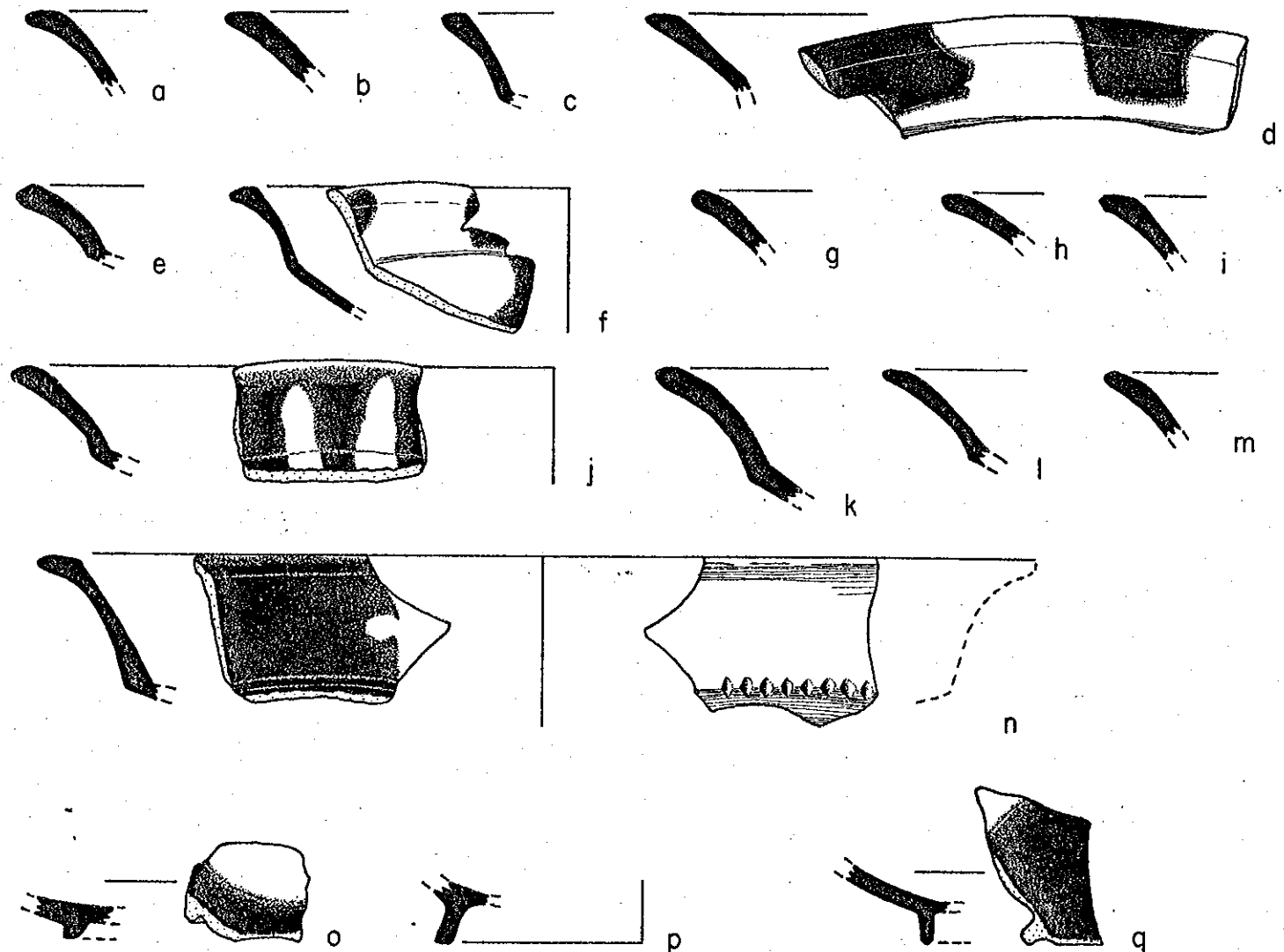


Figure 199. Daylight Orange: Darknight Variety; d, o, q. interior views.

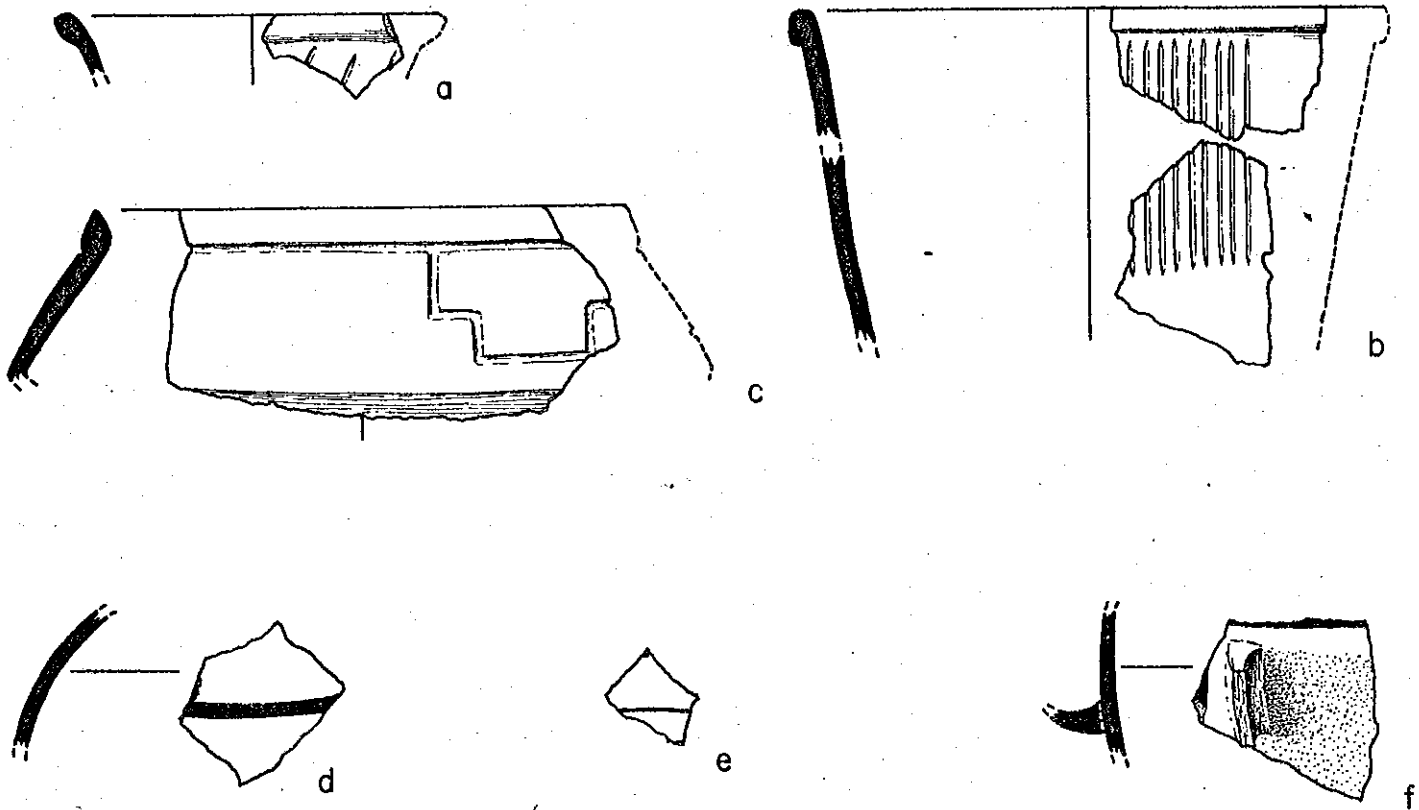


Figure 200. a, b. White Creek Incised: White Creek Variety; c. Daylight Orange: Daylight Variety, grooved; d-f. Amberhead Black-on-orange: Amberhead Variety; all exterior views.

Name: Amberhead Black-on-orange: Amberhead Variety.

Total number of sherds: 5, Daylight ceramic group.

Ware: Unspecified.

Ceramic Complex: New Town (early facet).

Established: Type named and illustrated by Gifford in the Barton Ramie collection (WBG 1965, figs. 247, 251e). This description is based on two sherds.

Description (Cat. nos. 21506, 21506A)

Identifying Attributes: Similar to Daylight Orange: Daylight Variety with the addition of broad black lines on the exterior of jars and on the exterior or interior of bowls. On these two sherds, linear decoration is restricted to straight lines. Vessel surfaces are waxy, and neither design nor the hard orange slip were carefully applied.

Paste and Firing: Paste consistency and hardness vary from the diagnostic hardness of the Daylight Variety and these sherds show extensive leaching. The pinkish red (2.5YR 5/8, 6/8; 5YR 6/6) paste is well fired although dark cores (10YR 5/2, 4/2) appear; fire-clouding (5YR 4/2) occurs on one sherd. Calcite inclusions are 0.2 to 1.3 mm.

Surface Finish and Decoration: Surface finish is glossy reddish orange (2.5YR 5/8, 6/8, 4/8) with black linear decoration. The slip is hard and waxy although it

was not uniformly applied to the vessel interior nor uniformly polished; surfaces under lug handles or beneath basal breaks are unpolished. Jar neck interiors are slipped. Black-on-orange decoration on the interior surface indicates a bowl form. Black (2.5YR 2/2, 2/0) broad lines on reddish orange slip are placed both horizontally and vertically and on vessel exterior appear to be, at a minimum, about 1.7 cm apart. Width of black lines is 0.1 to 0.9 cm. Horizontal black lines on vessel interior are 0.2 cm thick and about 0.2 cm apart. Stylistically the designs are sloppy and lines frequently overlap.

Forms and Dimensions: Forms cannot be determined from these small sherds but must have included both jars and bowls. Vessel wall thickness is 0.3 to 0.8 cm. One squared strap handle without decoration is 3.5 cm wide and 0.7 cm thick.

Intersite References: None noted.

Illustrations: Fig. 200d, e, f.

See also WBG (1965, fig. 251e).

CHAPLE UNSLIPPED WARE (See JCG comments under Identifying Attributes of Maskall Unslipped below)

MASKALL CERAMIC GROUP (1,840 sherds)

Intrasite Locations: 62 mounds; Flat Test 3; Spanish Lookout Site Mounds 1, 10, 18; 11 Mile Site; see ceramic evaluation charts 1-36.

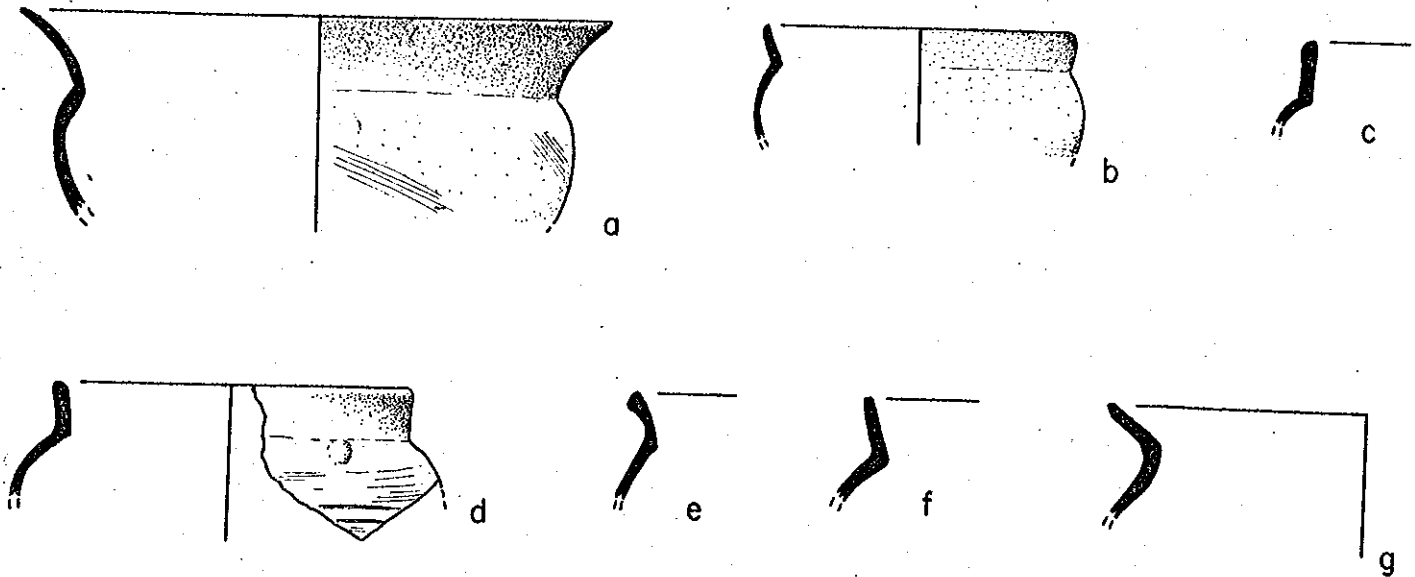


Figure 201. Maskall Unslipped: Maskall Variety.

Name: Maskall Unslipped: Maskall Variety.

Ware: Chaple Unslipped.

Ceramic Complex: New Town.

Established: Type named by Gifford in the Barton Ramie collection (WBG 1965, fig. 247). This description is based on a sample of about 40 sherds.

Description (Cat. no. 21499)

Identifying Attributes: "Maskall Unslipped . . . is fired to a black [and dark gray] surface color, surface finish is rough, small globular straight-necked jars are most common, vessel wall thickness is usually rather thin, and the paste looks as though it were vitrified but it is vesicular, black in color and tempered with little white flecks of calcite" (Gifford in WBG 1965, pp. 388, 390).

Paste and Firing: Paste is brown to black (5YR 4/4; 7.5YR 4/4; 10YR 2/1, 3/1, 5/2, 6/2). Although quite variable in color and texture, it is often vesicular appearing. The inclusions are usually large (0.3 to 2.5 mm) and consist of mica and quartz along with the prevalent calcite.

Surface Finish and Decoration: Surfaces are unslipped and variably finished. Some vessel exteriors are covered with random light striations causing a rough surface. Surface color is dirty cream, buff, dark gray, or black (10YR 4/1, 5/2 to 6/3 or 7/3). Exteriors tend to be darker than interiors.

Forms and Dimensions: Jars with short vertical necks have direct rims with rounded, pointed, or squared lips; the rim diameter of figure 201d is 14 cm. Wide-mouthed jars, or necked bowls, have short flared necks with direct rims and squared or rounded lips. One jar with a short outcurved neck has a rim thickened on the exterior. A miniature bowl with incurved sides, short flared (slightly rounded) neck has rounded lips; rim diameter is 12 cm

(fig. 201b). Another bowl with incurved sides has a wide outcurving neck, rounded lip; rim diameter is 23 cm. Jar rim diameters vary from 14 to 32 cm (12 measurements). Vessel wall thickness (36 sherds) is 0.2 to 1.0 cm; 39 percent are 0.4 cm.

Intersite References: None noted.

Illustration: Figure 201.

UAXACTUN(?) UNSLIPPED WARE (Smith and Gifford 1966, p. 169)

MORE FORCE CERAMIC GROUP (9,741 sherds)

Intrasite Locations: 64 mounds; Flat Tests 1-6; Spanish Lookout Site Mounds 10, 18; Benque Viejo Site; Warrie Head Site; 11 Mile Site; see ceramic evaluation charts 1-11, 13-36.

Name: More Force Unslipped: More Force Variety.

Ware: Uaxactun(?) Unslipped Ware.

Ceramic Complex: New Town.

Established: Type named by Gifford in the Barton Ramie collection (WBG 1965, fig. 247). This description is based on a sample of 10 sherds.

Description (Cat. no. 21500)

Identifying Attributes: Vessels with unslipped but smoothed brownish surfaces, frequently with appliquéd pellets and fillets on the exterior.

Paste and Firing: In general the paste is poorly fired, soft, and weak. It is usually incompletely oxidized and dark brown varying to a dirty buff (2.5YR 6/6; 7.5YR 5/4, 6/4; 10YR 4/2, 6/3, 6/4, 7/4). Large (0.3 to 2.8 mm) inclusions of calcite are frequent, along with less common quartz particles. The calcite temper has leached out in some sherds, leaving a porous appearing paste.

Quartz paste: One sherd has hard dark paste with inclusions of large quartz grains (0.3 to 4.7 mm). The

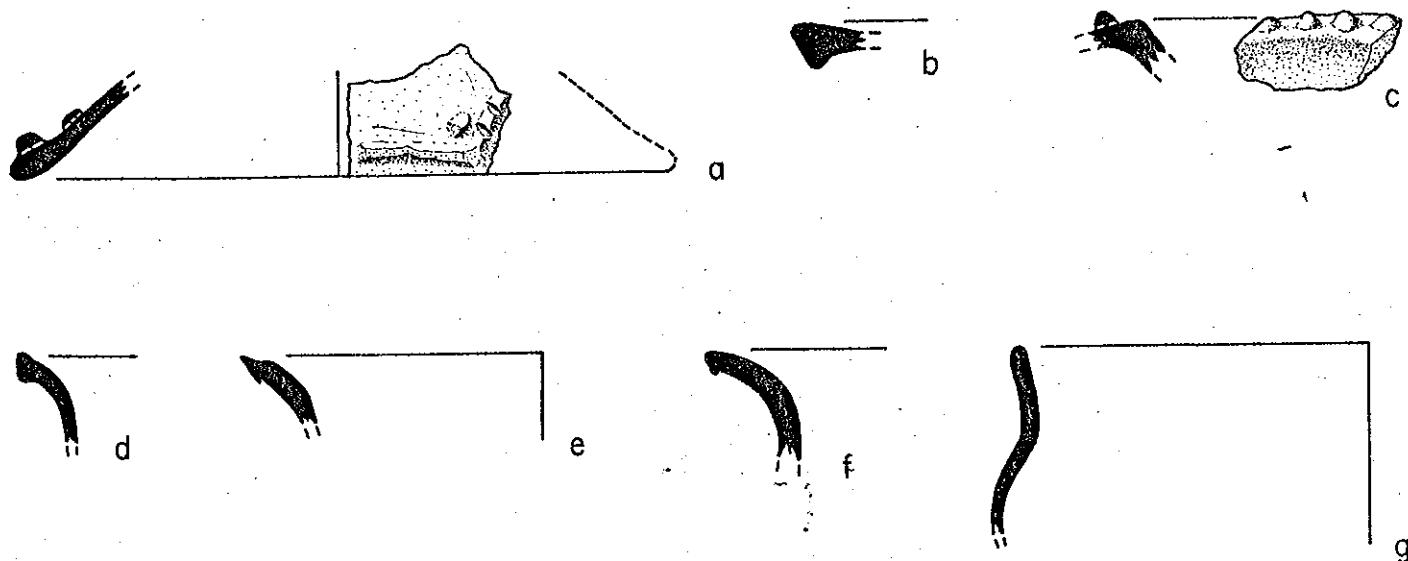


Figure 202. More Force Unslipped: More Force Variety.

well-finished surface is a fairly uniform reddish brown color (7.5YR 7/4, 7/6; 10YR 7/3, 8/3). Vessel form is uncertain but probably is a deep bowl with a flared-everted rim thickened on the interior with pointed lip. Rim diameter is 18 cm, vessel wall thickness of the one sherd varies from 0.5 to 1.0 cm. Rim profile is illustrated in figure 204m.

Surface Finish and Decoration: Surfaces are unslipped but usually smoothed, light to dark brown (7.5YR 5/6, 6/6, 7/4, 7/6; 10YR 5/2, 5/3, 6/3, 7/4), and soft or powdery to the touch.

Decoration consists of appliquéd pellets (or studs) and fillets. The pellets are usually conical and placed in a row along the upper surface of everted rims.

Forms and Dimensions: A wide-mouthed jar (bowl?) with slightly flared neck, direct rim, and rounded lip has a rim diameter of 27 cm. Jars with outcurving necks, slightly thickened rims, have squared lips that sometimes extend over the vessel wall on the interior, exterior, or both; rim diameter of figure 202e is 24 cm. A lid (orientation uncertain) has a slightly thickened rim, rounded lip, with appliquéd nubbins on the exterior surface; rim diameter is 26 cm. Plates (comales) with heavy rims (thickened or bolstered) have rounded, squared, or beveled lips. Jar rim diameters (5 measurements) range from 22 to 30 cm. Vessel wall thickness (9 sherds) is 0.5 to 1.2 cm.

Intersite References: None noted. General characteristics (forms and use of appliquéd elements) are similar to other Postclassic Maya vessels from the highlands and northern Yucatan.

Illustrations: Figures 202, 204m.

Name: More Force Unslipped: Variety Unspecified (Yellow).

Ware, Complex, Established: See the More Force Variety above. This description is based on a sample of approximately 85 sherds.

Description (No catalogue number)

Identifying Attributes: Similar to More Force Unslipped: More Force Variety except surface color is light brown, yellowish to gray, without appliquéd decoration.

Paste and Firing: Similar to the More Force Variety except calcite appears to be the only temper used.

Surface Finish and Decoration: Unslipped but smoothed surface finish as in the More Force Variety but color is lighter, yellowish brown (2.5YR 6/8; 5YR 6/6, 7/6; 7.5YR 7/6; 10YR 6/3, 7/2, 7/3, 7/4, 8/4). No appliquéd decoration is present in this sample. One sherd has notching on the underside of an everted rim.

Forms and Dimensions: Bowls with incurved sides, restricted orifices, have rounded lips or squared lips that sometimes extend over the exterior wall; interior rim diameters are 15 and 32 cm. Bowls with round (occasionally very slightly incurved) sides have direct rims and rounded or squared lips or horizontal everted rims and squared lips (one is slightly thickened or bolstered). The vessel shown in figure 203i has a rim diameter of 20 cm and irregular elongated triangular punctations at the juncture of lip to rim on the exterior. Plates (comales) with thick walls and rounded lips (one with thickened rim) are shown in figure 203d, e.

Jar forms are difficult to ascertain from the small rim sherds but apparently most have outcurving necks, direct rims with squared or folded-out lips; a few rims appear slightly everted and thickened (or bolstered) on the exterior. One thickened everted rim has a shallow groove on the squared lip (fig. 203u, this vessel may be a bowl). One jar has a short outflared neck with rim thickened on the exterior and squared lip (fig. 203j). Another short

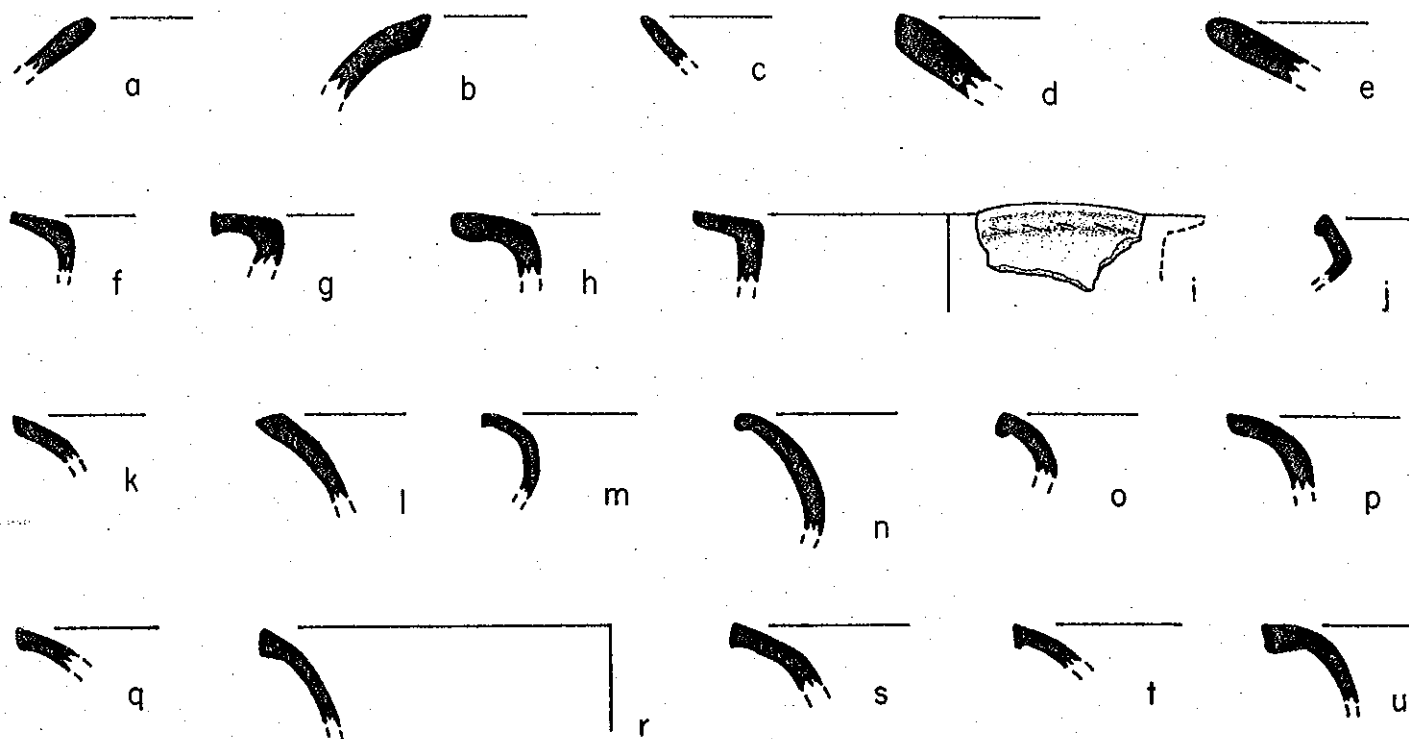


Figure 203. More Force Unslipped: Variety Unspecified (Yellow); i contains irregular triangular notching under the lip exterior.

neck is outcurved with pointed lip; rim diameter is 14 cm (fig. 204i). Some of these "jar" rims could be from composite-wall or necked bowls.

Jar rim diameters vary from 10 to 34 cm and bowl rim diameters are 15 to 32 cm. Vessel wall thickness (84 sherds) is 0.4 to 1.7 cm; 68 percent are 0.7 to 1.0 cm.

One strap handle, placement unknown, is 2.8 cm wide and about 1 cm thick.

Intersite References: None noted.

Illustrations: Figures 203, 204a-i.

Name: More Force Unslipped: Variety Unspecified (Red-filmed).

Ware, Complex, Established: See the More Force Variety. This description is based on a sample of 10 sherds.

Description (No catalogue number)

Identifying Attributes: Similar to More Force Unslipped: Variety Unspecified (Yellow) with a red film on the exterior surface and a yellowish-brown interior. Jar forms only are present in this small sample.

Paste and Firing: Paste is similar to the More Force Variety and contains mostly calcite with some quartz and a few magnetic nodule inclusions.

Surface Finish and Decoration: The distinctive exterior red-filmed surface is red to red-brown (2.5YR 5/4, 5/6, 6/8; 5YR 7/6; 7.5YR 7/4; 10YR 6/4, 7/4). One sherd has red film on the interior surface, but most interiors are lighter, similar to the Variety Unspecified (Yellow).

Forms and Dimensions: Jars have outcurving necks with rounded lips, or squared or beveled-out lips that sometimes extend beyond the rim on the exterior or both interior and exterior. Two thick-walled vessels have large, folded-out rims. Rim diameters range from 17 to 44 cm. Vessel wall thickness (9 sherds) is 0.6 to 1.7 cm.

One lug handle (?) has two appliquéd bosses (eyes) about 2 mm in diameter; the handle portion remaining is 4 cm wide and protrudes about 4 cm from the vessel wall.

Intersite References: None noted.

Illustrations: Figure 204j-l, n-r.

CALABASH UNSLIPPED WARE (Willey, Bullard, Glass, and Gifford 1965, p. 384)

RIO JUAN CERAMIC GROUP (4,056 sherds)

Intrasite Locations: 62 mounds; Flat Tests 1-3, 5, 6; Spanish Lookout Site Mounds 1, 10, 18; Warrie Head Site; 11 Mile Site; Black Rock Caves; see ceramic evaluation charts 1-10, 14-17, 18-36.

Name: Rio Juan Unslipped: Rio Juan Variety.

Ware: Calabash Unslipped.

Ceramic Complex: New Town (late facet?).

Established: Type named and illustrated by Gifford in the Barton Ramie collection (WBG 1965, figs. 247, 251f-h). This description is based on a sample of approximately 50 sherds.

Description (Cat. nos. 21495, 21498, 21498A)

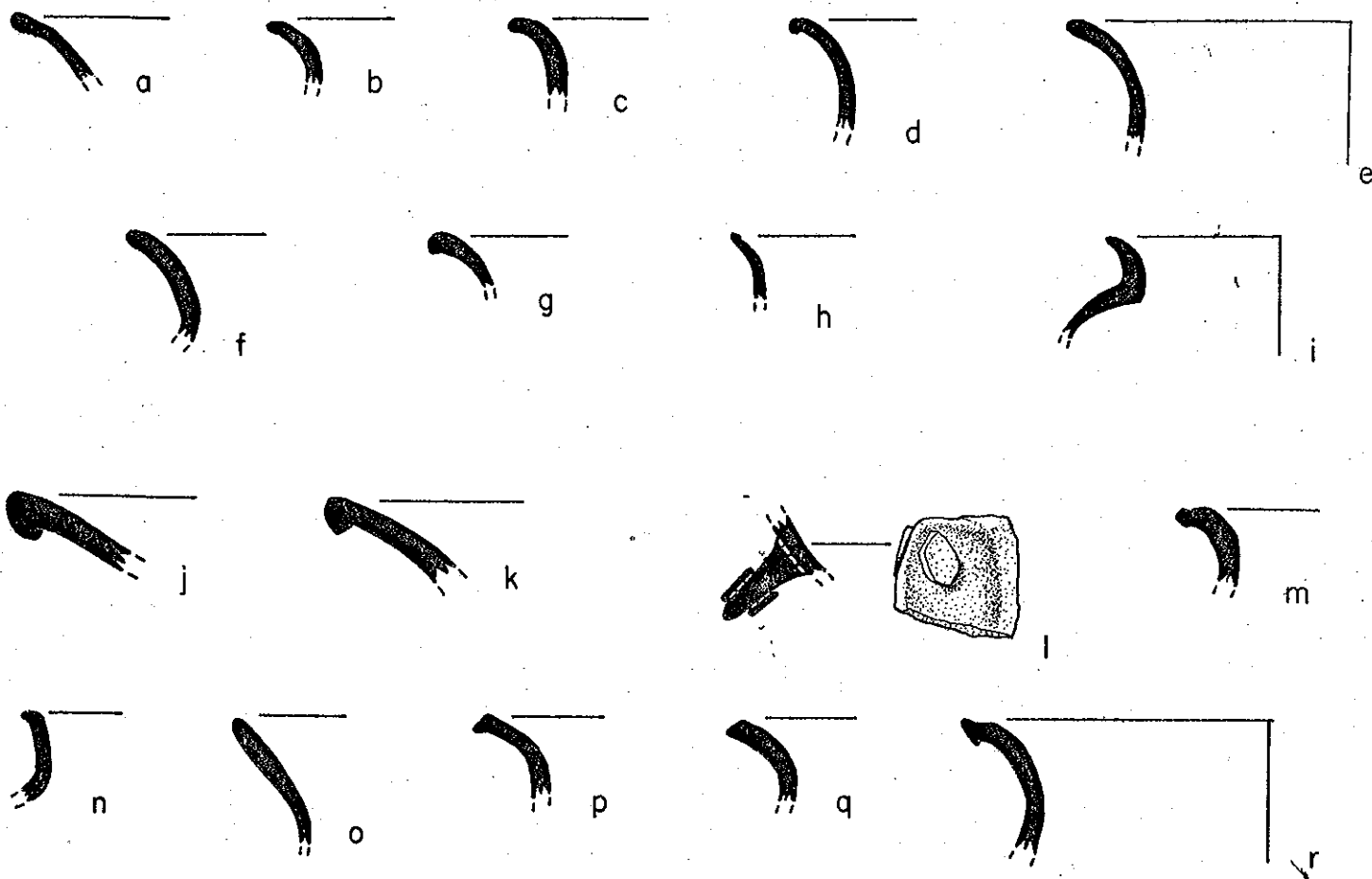


Figure 204. a-i. More Force Unslipped: Variety Unspecified (Yellow); j-l, n-r. More Force Unslipped: Variety Unspecified (Red-filmed); m. More Force Unslipped: More Force Variety, with quartz paste.

Identifying Attributes: Unslipped reddish brown bowls or dishes and jars with rough, sandpaperlike surfaces and a high proportion of coarse quartz grains in the paste. Bowls with round sides or incurved sides are well represented.

Paste and Firing: Paste is hard, generally well fired; one sherd has a red core (10R 5-6/8) between tan exteriors (10YR 6/4). Paste color is usually dark red to reddish orange but varies from gray (10YR 6/1, 6/4; 7.5YR 5/4) to red (10R 6/8, 5/8; 2.5YR 4/8, 5/8, 6/8; one sherd is 5YR 6/6). Quartz inclusions are 0.2 to 1.8 mm with a higher frequency of coarse than fine grains. As defined here, no calcite occurs in the Rio Juan Variety paste (see Variety Unspecified below).

Surface Finish and Decoration: Surface finish is unslipped and generally rough and powdery to the touch; gouges are visible and quartz particles extrude surfaces. Brown (10YR 7/4, 6/4, 6/3, 5/3), red-brown (2.5YR 4/4, 5/4, 5/6, 6/8), and orange (5YR 5/6, 6/6, 7/6) surfaces occur; one sherd has a gray surface (10YR 7/1, 7/2). A few surfaces appear smoothed, but feel gritty.

Forms and Dimensions: One bowl with incurved sides bears a crescent-shaped appliqué (handle?, fig.

205f) placed diagonally on the vessel exterior approximately 2 cm below the lip. Bowls or dishes with round sides have direct rims with rounded or slightly squared lips; one has a beveled-out lip extending beyond the vessel wall exterior. Bowls with incurved sides have direct rims occasionally thickened on the exterior and rounded or slightly squared lips. Jars have short to medium high, slightly outflared necks with rounded or pointed lips; beveled-out lips occasionally extend beyond the neck wall exterior. Jars with outcurved necks have rounded or squared lips. A jar with short outflared neck has rounded thickening on the neck exterior, rounded lip, and clay overlap occurs on the interior at juncture of neck to body (fig. 205r).

Jar rim diameters (22 measurements) range from 20 to 30 cm. Bowls are less common and rim diameters (8 measurements) are 24 to 30 cm. Vessel wall thickness (42 sherds) is 0.3 to 1.1 cm; 49 percent are 0.6 to 0.7 cm.

One strap handle with an ovoid-rectangular cross section, 1.3 to 1.6 cm thick and about 4.1 cm wide occurs in the sample (WBG 1965, fig. 251g), as well as the possible lug handle described above.

Intersite References: None noted.

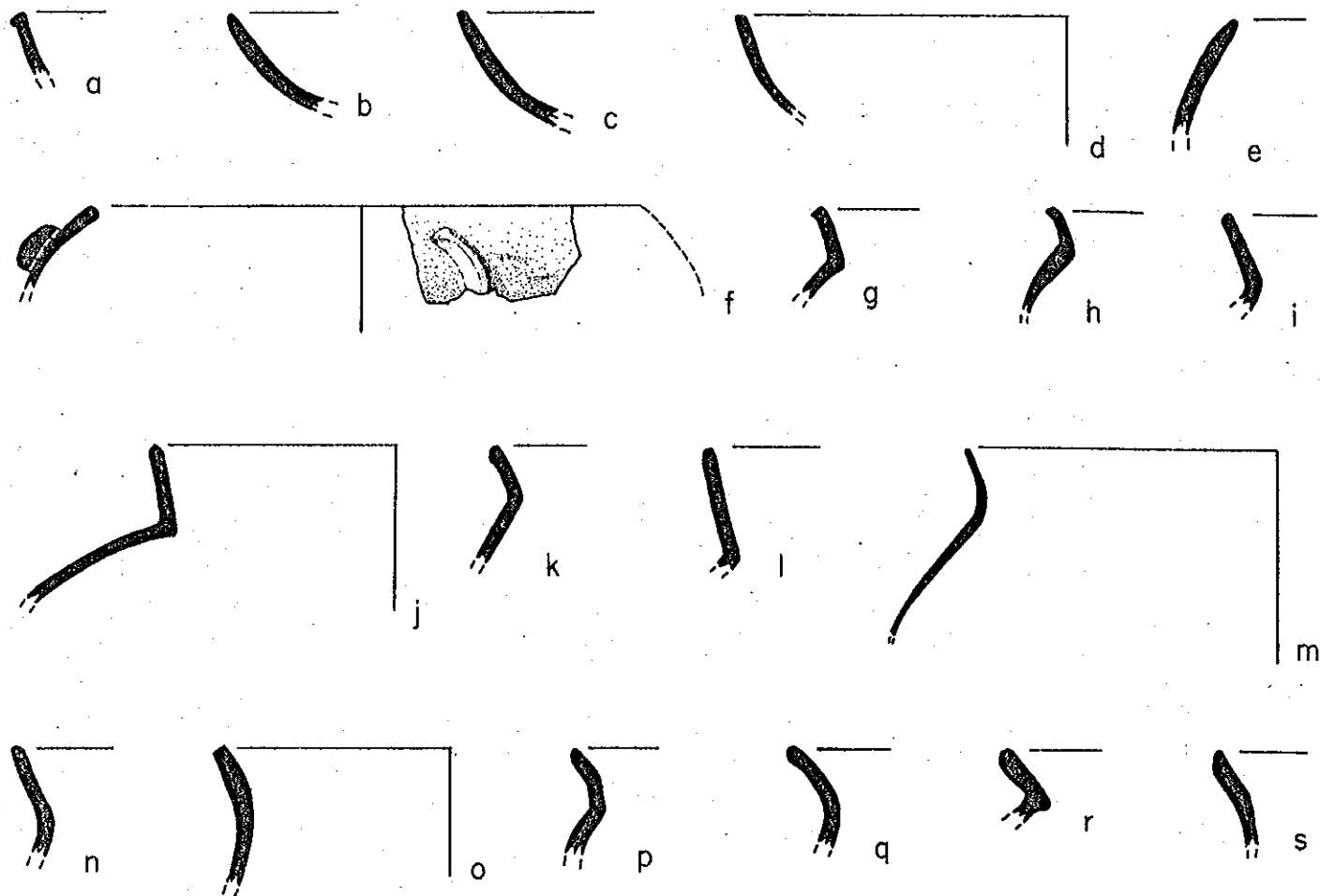


Figure 205. Rio Juan Unslipped: Rio Juan Variety.

Illustration: Figure 205.

See also WBG (1965, fig. 251f-h).

Name: Rio Juan Unslipped: Variety Unspecified.

Ware: Calabash Unslipped.

Ceramic Complex: New Town (late facet?).

Established: Variety Unspecified designated by Gifford in the Barton Ramie collection (WBG 1965, fig. 247). This description is based on a sample of 11 sherds.

Description (Cat. nos. 21495, 21496, 21498)

Identifying Attributes: Similar to Rio Juan Unslipped: Rio Juan Variety with roughened surfaces but with the addition of calcite in the paste. A hemispherical bowl form with effigy lug handles is unique to this unit; jar forms are present. Originally Gifford included only the hemispherical bowls (Cat. no. 21496) in the Variety Unspecified. Sharer and Chase tested all available Rio Juan sherds with HCl and defined the Variety Unspecified on the basis of calcite inclusions in the paste. Elaboration of vessels with different appendages occurs.

Paste and Firing: The Variety Unspecified is well oxidized with red paste or poorly oxidized with gray paste. A single sherd may vary widely in paste color,

probably indicating an uneven firing process. Paste color varies from a light reddish orange (2.5YR 6/8; 5YR 6/6, 7/6) to a brownish buff (7.5YR 6/4, 6/6, 5/4, 5/6) to a very dark gray (10YR 3/1). The sample designated Variety Unspecified has inclusions of both quartz and calcite varying from 0.2 to 1.7 mm.

Surface Finish and Decoration: Surfaces are unslipped and rough. Surface color, like the paste, is highly variable ranging from pinkish orange (7.5YR 7/4; 5YR 6/6, 7/6, 6/4; 2.5YR 6/8) to a brown-buff (10YR 5/6, 6/2, 6/3) to a reddish gray (5YR 4/2). Decoration appears to be associated only with appendages and takes the form of effigy supports and handles, circular appliques, and possibly excision.

Forms and Dimensions: Bowls with round sides have direct rims with beveled-in lips that slightly exceed the vessel wall on the interior and exterior, a shallow groove encircles vessel exterior just below the lip; rim diameters are 32 cm (fig. 206e) and 30 cm (fig. 206f). Effigy lug handles are associated with this form. Jar forms are similar to the Rio Juan Variety and include jars with slightly flared (nearly vertical) necks with rims slightly thickened on the exterior and rounded lips; large

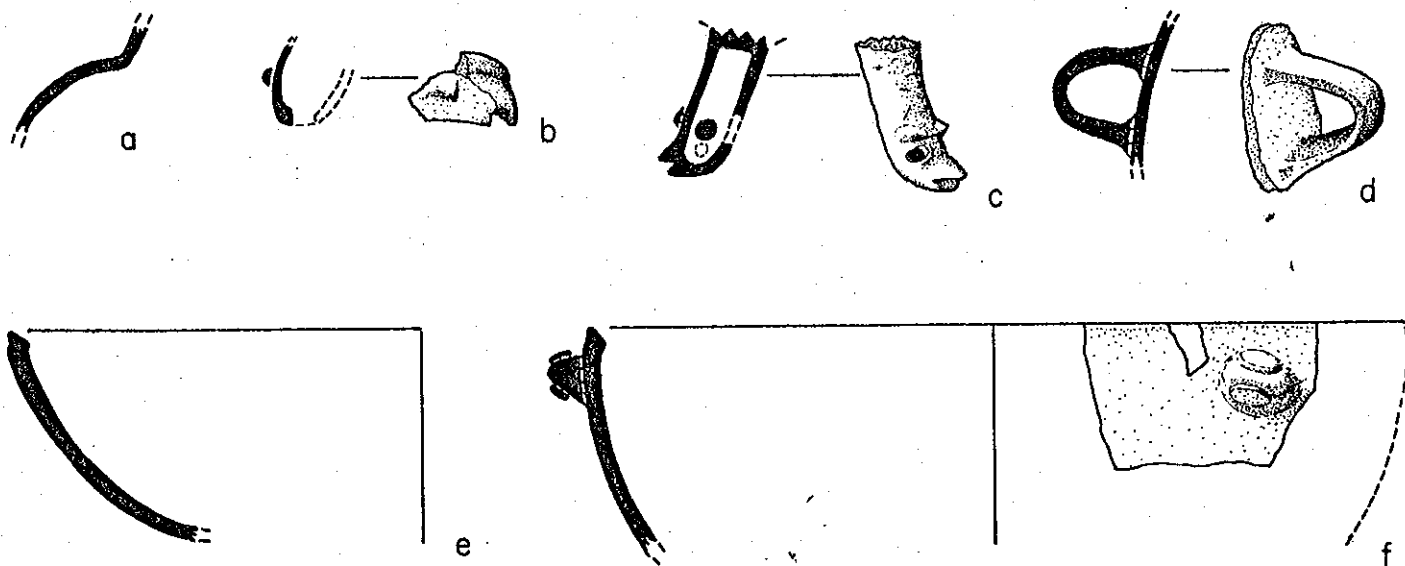


Figure 206. Rio Juan Unslipped: Variety Unspecified; all exterior views.

jars with outcurving necks, direct rims, and rounded lips; and a miniature jar with outcurving neck, direct rim, and rounded lip.

Jar rim diameters are 10 cm for the miniature vessel (one measurement) to 24 cm for the larger jars (2 measurements). Bowl rim diameters (2 measurements) are 30 and 32 cm. Vessel wall thickness (11 sherds) is 0.3 to 1.0 cm; 40 percent are 0.4 to 0.5 cm.

Lug handles are applied to vessels transversely below the rims of bowls with round sides; they extend about 2 cm beyond the vessel wall and bear large appliquéd "eyes" about 1.5 cm in diameter (fig. 206f). Strap handles are longer in maximum projection from the vessel wall (interior extension 3.0 to 3.5 cm) than in maximum width (about 2 cm) and are 0.8 to 1.0 cm thick. Possible spouts with excised ridges and a bulbar shape also occur.

One circular, hollow columnar support (or censer handle?) is 6 cm long with an effigy face comprised of thick brow ridges, circular open eyes, and, at the base, a pointed open beaklike mouth. The vent on the dorsal side of the sherd is oval with pointed ends extending lengthwise on the body of the support. It contains a round pellet. The facial form is similar to some from Yucatan illustrated by Brainerd (1958, fig. 92 e/1).

Intersite References: None noted, but vague Yucatan similarities are suggested.

Illustration: Figure 206.

BARTON RAMIE-TIKAL CERAMIC COMPARISONS DURING THE NEW TOWN CERAMIC COMPLEX

The few notes (1965) by JCG indicate that he felt the Caban ceramic complex at Tikal looked very much like the New Town complex. "Maskall Unslipped and Rio

Juan Unslipped seem to overlap with Caban unslipped jars and bowls. There are also handles in Caban as there are in New Town. Augustine Red and Paxcaman Red are also present."

Culbert (1973, p. 88) indicates:

The Caban Ceramic Complex is too poorly known to allow more than a few brief comments. With the exception of a few decorated vessels in Burial 5 and in the surface debris around Temples I and II, all sherds are of monochrome red and unslipped types. Both types and shapes seem to be equivalents of ceramics of the New Town Complex from Barton Ramie (Willey et al. 1965).

My reasons for feeling that the Caban Complex represents a site-unit intrusion are basically typological. All of the types clearly identified as Caban are technologically quite unlike earlier types in such fundamental features as paste and inclusions. Caban shapes are either completely new or enough changed from earlier shapes to make it unlikely that they could be the direct outgrowth of local traditions. In view of the total lack of continuity, and the failure of Caban sherds to appear as exotics in Eznab samples, the most likely inference is that the users of Caban ceramics occupied or visited Tikal at some time after the end of Eznab ceramic production.

Willey (WBG 1965, p. 569) also writes that "While Spanish Lookout was, in a large degree, a local Belize Valley complex it also shared a great many modes with the contemporaneous pottery of Uaxactún, Tikal, and the centers of the northeastern Petén. New Town red and decorated pottery appears at Barton Ramie without clear antecedents."

While determining the center (or centers) of manufacture of Paxcaman ceramic group pottery and the mechanics of its distribution is essential to an understanding of cultural processes during the Postclassic, attention should also be focused on the similarities and differences that may exist in the unslipped groups. Whether they

were local to each site or typologically similar one site to another will significantly affect conclusions made concerning Postclassic trade and movement of peoples.

TRADE AND SPECIAL PIECES

BY ROBERT J. SHARER AND ARLEN F. CHASE

Name: Papacal Incised: Variety Unspecified.

Total number of sherds: 1.

Ware: Mayapan Red.

Ceramic Complex: New Town.

Provenience: Lot 2108, mound BR-96, 45–75 cm.

Established: Type defined by R. E. Smith (1971, p. 23) in the Mayapan collection. This description is based on one sherd.

Description (Cat. no. 21526)

Identifying Attributes: Red-slipped dish with rounded base, serrated or cut basal flange, effigy support, and gouged and grooved-incised exterior decoration.

Paste and Firing: Paste texture is relatively fine with possibly volcanic ash temper along with calcite inclusions (0.2 to 0.8 mm), quartz grains (0.2 to 0.6 mm), and hematite or magnetic fragments (about 0.5 mm). Paste color is reddish yellow to light brown (7.5YR 7/6, 10YR 7/4), although gray portions of the base may have been refired (10YR 6/1, 5/1).

Surface Finish and Decoration: The red slip (2.5YR 4/8 to 10R 4/8, 5/8) on the interior and exterior is waxy and well polished; much of it is weathered. Exterior pre-slip grooved-incising and gouging are present on the basal flange (which is also cut or notched at regular intervals) and on a portion of the vessel wall (see fig. 207 for design). Gouging is deep (up to 1.0 mm).

Forms and Dimensions: Dish with outcurved sides, rounded base, and notched basal flange protruding about 2 cm from the dish wall; rim missing. Vessel wall thickness ranges from 0.5 to 0.8 cm.

The dish has a hollow molded or modeled effigy (animal head) support with two hidden vents (one in each corner of the animal's mouth). Eyes are appliquéd pellets. Height of support is about 5 cm.

Intersite References: Type identification is based on similar sherds from Mayapan illustrated by Smith (1971).

Illustration: Figure 207.

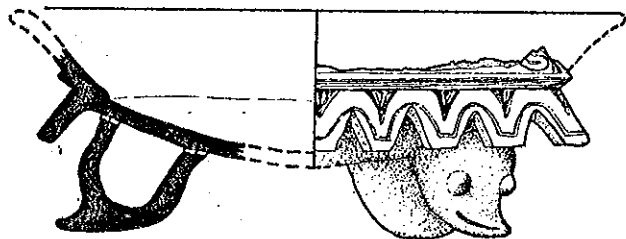


Figure 207. Papacal Incised: Variety Unspecified.

Color Illustration: Gifford and Kirkpatrick 1975 (folio 2, plate 6j).

Name: Special: Brown Incised.

Total number of sherds: 5.

Provenience: Lots 718, 776, 1475; mound BR-147, Structure A, topsoil and upper 2nd.

Description

Identifying Attributes: Unslipped, smoothed brown bowls with complex incised and excised motifs.

Paste and Firing: Well-fired brown paste (5YR 6/3; 7.5YR 6/2) has inclusions of quartz (0.1 to 0.5 mm), calcite (0.3 to 1.8 mm) and magnetic nodules (about 1.2 mm); possibly sand-tempered.

Surface Finish and Decoration: Unslipped, soft (powdery) surfaces are light brown to gray-brown (7.5YR 6/4; 10YR 6/2, 7/2, 7/3). Decoration is complex and varied but exterior incising and gouged-incising predominate, along with some excising. One sherd (fig. 208a) is diagonally cross-hatched; another has incised lines and ovoids (fig. 208b); and a third (fig. 208f) combines incisions, gouged-incisions, and excision.

Forms and Dimensions: All sherds appear to be from bowls. One has a direct rim and rounded lip; another bowl with incurved sides has an exterior bolster and squared lip. One measurable bowl rim diameter (not illustrated) is 22 cm. Vessel wall thickness (5 sherds) is 0.5 to 1.0 cm.

Intersite References: None noted, possibly derived from the Puhui-zibal Composite type of the Spanish Lookout ceramic complex at Barton Ramie (see above).

Illustrations: Figure 208a, b, f.

Name: Special: Cream Incised.

Total number of sherds: 1.

Provenience: Lot 1206, mound BR-147, lots pertaining to final occupation of Structure A.

Description

Identifying Attributes: Vessel exterior has cream slip and simple postslip (?) incising; interior is unslipped.

Paste and Firing: Well-fired, gray-brown paste (10YR 5/2, 6/2) has calcite inclusions (0.2 to 1.2 mm) and less common particles of quartz (about 1.6 mm) and magnetic nodules (1.2 mm).

Surface Finish and Decoration: Vessel interior surface is unslipped, smoothed, and light brown (10YR 6/3, 7/3). Cream slip on the exterior (10YR 8/2) has a very smooth, waxy consistency. The exterior is decorated by a single vertical incised line.

Forms and Dimensions: Form is uncertain, but vessel probably is a bowl with nearly vertical sides and a rim slightly bolstered on the exterior; rim is missing. Vessel wall thickness of the one sherd varies from 0.6 to 0.7 cm.

Intersite References: None noted.

Illustration: Figure 208g.

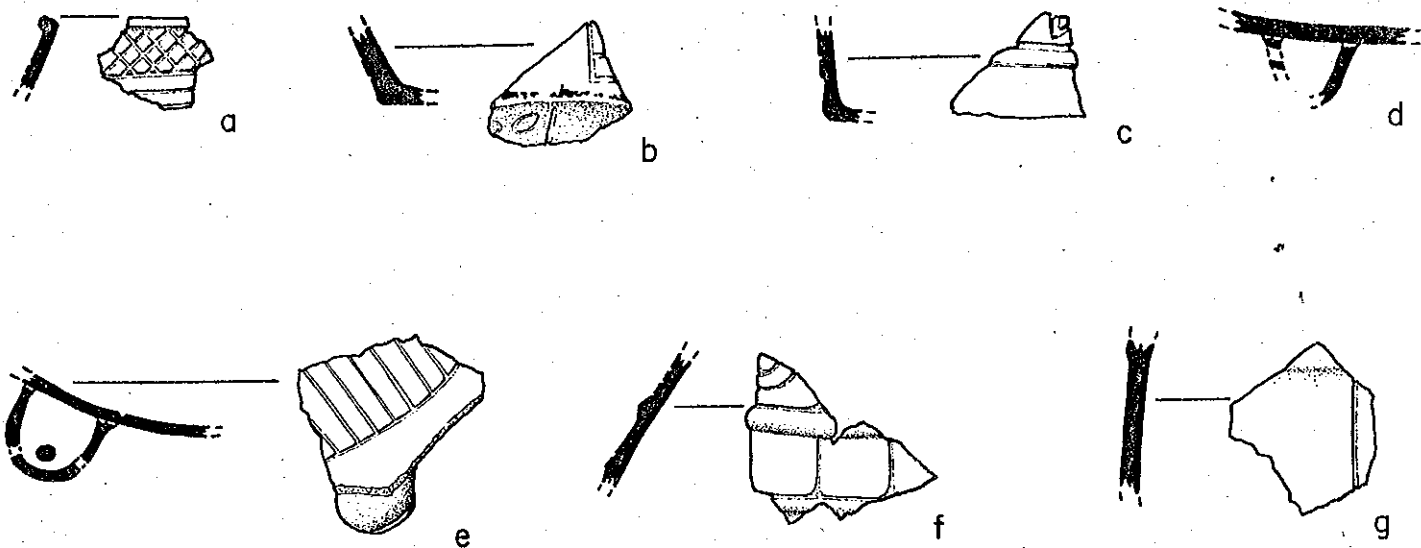


Figure 208. Trade and special pieces at Barton Ramie; a, b, f. Brown Incised; c. Unslipped Gouged-incised; d. Red-slipped with gray paste; e. Red Incised; g. Cream Incised; all exterior views.

Name: Special: Unslipped Gouged-incised.

Total number of sherds: 1.

Provenience: Lot 145, mound BR-96, Section A, N.

Description

Identifying Attributes: One sherd with unslipped, well-polished, reddish brown surface has gouged-incised decoration. Paste is hard and may include sherd temper.

Paste and Firing: Very hard and well-oxidized paste ranges from light gray-brown to pinkish brown (10YR 6/2; 7.5YR 6/4, 7/4). Inclusions are quartz (about 0.5 mm), calcite (0.3 to 0.8 mm), and possibly sherd temper (inferred from cleavage).

Surface Finish and Decoration: Surfaces are unslipped but highly polished with a hard, reddish brown finish (2.5YR 5/4; 5YR 5/4, 6/4). Decoration consists of gouged-incising and excising on the vessel exterior (no pattern is discernible).

Forms and Dimensions: Vessel form is uncertain but the sherd appears to be from a flat-based cylinder vase. Vessel wall thickness of the one sherd ranges from 0.7 to 0.8 cm.

Intersite References: None noted.

Illustration: Figure 208c.

Name: Special: Orange and brown.

Total number of sherds: 1.

Provenience: Lot 86, mound BR-1, Column 29, 152-170 cm. This Provenience Lot does not contain any New Town ceramic complex pottery (predominantly Hermitage, Tiger Run, and Spanish Lookout complexes), but there is a heavy concentration of New Town material directly above it.

Description

Identifying Attributes: One jar body sherd is slipped

on the exterior in horizontally streaky orange and brown; the brown is mottled orange. The body interior is unslipped; neck interior is slipped tan and polished.

Paste and Firing: Well-oxidized, dark gray paste (10YR 3/1, 4/1) has rather sparse, fine calcite inclusions (0.1 to 0.7 mm).

Surface Finish and Decoration: The interior surface is unslipped yellowish brown or tan (10YR 6/4, 7/3, 7/4) except for the neck which is slipped light tan and well polished to a luster. The exterior surface is slipped forming a streaky pattern of alternating horizontal bands of orange (5YR 6/8; 2.5YR 5/8) and mottled greenish brown (2.5YR 3/2, 4/2). The slipped surfaces are well polished, glossy, and waxy.

Forms and Dimensions: Vessel form is uncertain but a jar form is probable; rim missing. Vessel wall thickness of the one sherd is 0.9 to 1.0 cm.

Intersite References: None noted. This is apparently a unique sherd with no known analogs. The hard shiny greenish brown streaks are vaguely reminiscent of plumbate wares but lack the metallic appearance.

Illustration: Figure 209.

Name: Special: Red-slipped with gray paste.

Total number of sherds: 1.

Provenience: Lot 280, mound BR-96, General Collection.

Description

Identifying Attributes: Vessel with fine-textured, light gray paste, and probably slipped red on the interior and exterior.

Paste and Firing: The sherd is well oxidized with a distinctive gray hard paste (10YR 6/1, 7/1). No measurable inclusions were observed in the paste, although ap-

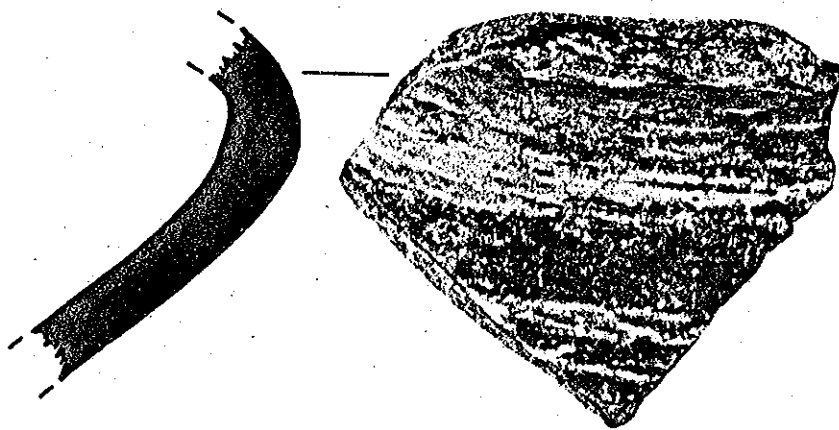


Figure 209. Special: Orange and Brown; exterior view (full scale).

plication of HCl acid indicates the presence of some calcite or finely ground limestone.

Surface Finish and Decoration: Surface characteristics have been obscured by a thin carbonate deposit due, perhaps, to deposition under water. A red slip (2.5YR 5/6, 6/6) on the interior and exterior is indicated, but only remnants remain.

Forms and Dimensions: Form is uncertain, although a dish with slightly rounded base seems probable; rim is missing. Vessel wall thickness of the one sherd varies from 0.5 to 0.8 cm. This sherd has a single hollow support; only the upper portion is present (diameter is about 4.5 cm) with a single round (about 0.5 cm) vent near the vessel base.

Intersite References: Based on paste and form similarities (especially the vessel support), this sherd may be closely related to the Topoxte Red type of the Lake Yaxha region (Bullard 1970, p. 228, fig. 26b-13 and perhaps 26a-2).

Illustration: Figure 208d.

Name: Special: Red Incised.

Total number of sherds: 1.

Provenience: Lot 2108, mound BR-96, 45-75 cm.

Description

Identifying Attributes: One sherd with a brownish red slip is incised on the interior and has a hollow, bulbous support with two opposing vents.

Paste and Firing: Paste is incompletely oxidized with a deep gray core (7.5YR 3/0, 4/0). Inclusions appear limited to fine calcite particles (0.2 to 1.6 mm).

Surface Finish and Decoration: The surface is quite worn but smooth. Slipping on the exterior is indicated and it probably once covered the interior also. Remnants of the slip are brownish red (2.5YR 4/8 to 5YR 4/8), but most of the surface is now light brown. Decoration is limited to an incised line encircling the vessel interior near the base from which parallel incised lines about 0.5 cm apart apparently extended across the vessel bottom

(see fig. 208e). This vessel may have been considered a grater bowl by JCG (WBG 1965).

Forms and Dimensions: A dish with rounded base, rim missing, has a wall thickness varying from 0.5 to 0.6 cm. The hollow support is 3.5 cm high with two transverse slit vents about 2.4 cm long. A single clay pellet (rattle) remains inside the support.

Intersite References: None noted.

Illustration: Figure 208e.

Name: Special: Red-slipped with orange paste.

Total number of sherds: 1.

Provenience: Lot 682, location unknown.

Description

Identifying Attributes: Vessel with a fine orange paste, slipped red on the interior and exterior.

Paste and Firing: Paste is well oxidized, very fine textured, with most calcite inclusions no larger than 0.1 mm (a few larger particles up to 1.6 cm are present). Paste color ranges from light red (2.5YR 6/8) to an orange-yellow (5YR 6/6, 7/6).

Surface Finish and Decoration: Surfaces are heavily eroded, revealing the underlying paste over most of the vessel. Remnants of a red slip (2.5YR 3/6; 10R 4/6) exist on both interior and exterior surfaces.

Forms and Dimensions: A bowl with slightly out-curved sides has vessel wall thickening toward the rim, rounded lip; base is missing. Bowl rim diameter is about 25 cm. Vessel wall thickness of the one sherd varies from 0.5 to 0.7 cm.

Intersite References: None noted.

Illustration: Figure 210.

Name: Special: Marble vessel

One piece from a marble vessel is numbered from Provenience Lot 1536, Section 2 of mound BR-123. The rim piece appears to be from a bowl with vertical or slightly flared sides. The wall interior is flat to the rounded

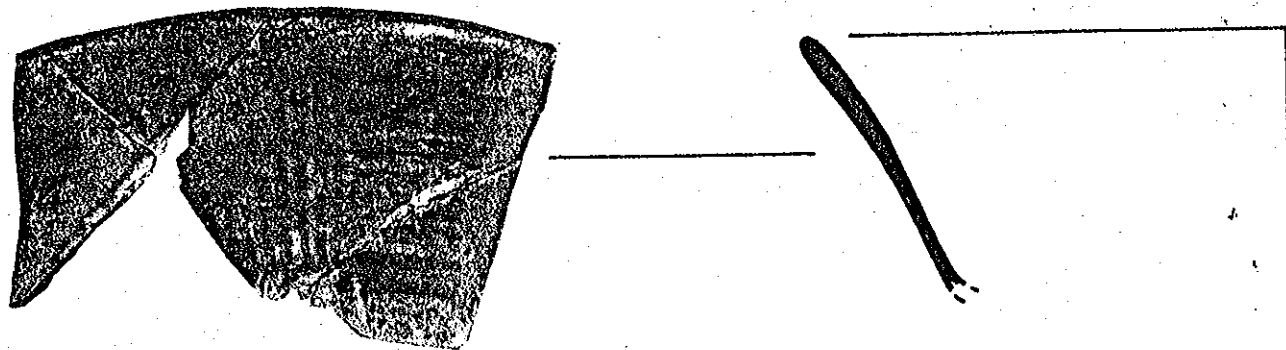


Figure 210. Special: Red-slipped with orange paste; exterior view (1/2 scale).

lip; the exterior rim portion contains a wide deep groove or incurving and below it a smaller shallow groove. The carved or shaped rim portion extends 3 cm below the lip. Bowl rim diameter is 20 cm; maximum vessel wall thickness is 1.0 cm.

J. B. Glass (WBG 1965, p. 98) discussed Lot 1536 as follows:

In Section 2, one collection was obtained from within the K stratum that was sealed from later intrusion by the intact portion of the overlying Floor J of Period 5. This particular lot, nominally labeled 2.45-2.85 m. (Cat. No. 1668), contained 82 per cent Barton Creek complex sherds and 5 per cent and 2 per cent of Mount Hope and Floral Park sherds. Also in Section 2, but not sealed from intrusion from overlying levels below Floor G, were two collections from just within the K stratum. These two lots, 2.45-2.65 m. (Cat. No. 1536) and 2.65-2.85 m. (Cat. No. 1671), are comparable in stratigraphic position and in the representation of sherd complexes to the one sealed lot but exhibit somewhat higher percentages of

Mount Hope and Floral Park sherds as well as a few Hermitage and Tiger Run sherds in the uppermost of the two levels.

Intersite References: None noted.

Illustration: Figure 211.

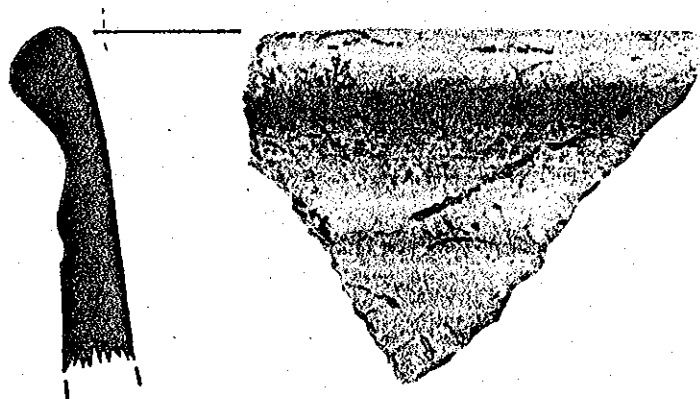


Figure 211. Special: Marble vessel; exterior view (full scale).

Figure 212. Miniature pottery vessels of the Tiger Run and Spanish Lookout ceramic complexes at Barton Ramie (1/2 scale); a. Jones Camp Striated: Jones Camp Variety; rim diameter is 4 cm, height is 4.5 cm, vessel wall thickness is 0.5 cm; found in mound BR-147, lots pertaining to occupation surfaces of Structure A-Lower (Cat. no. 22330A); b. Cayo Unslipped: Variety Unspecified (Red); rim diameter is 3.5 cm, height is 4.5 cm, vessel wall thickness is 0.5 cm; found in mound BR-194, Trench 1, 110-130 cm (Cat. no. 22347); c. Cayo Unslipped: Cayo Variety (Dark-brown); rim diameter is 3 cm, height is 3.5 cm, vessel wall thickness is 0.6 cm; found in mound BR-1, 30-55 cm below Floor D level, north of Floor D (Cat. no. 22190); d. double vessel, no type identification; rim diameter of each orifice is 2.6 cm, height is 4.3 cm, vessel wall thickness is 0.6 cm; found in mound BR-147, lots