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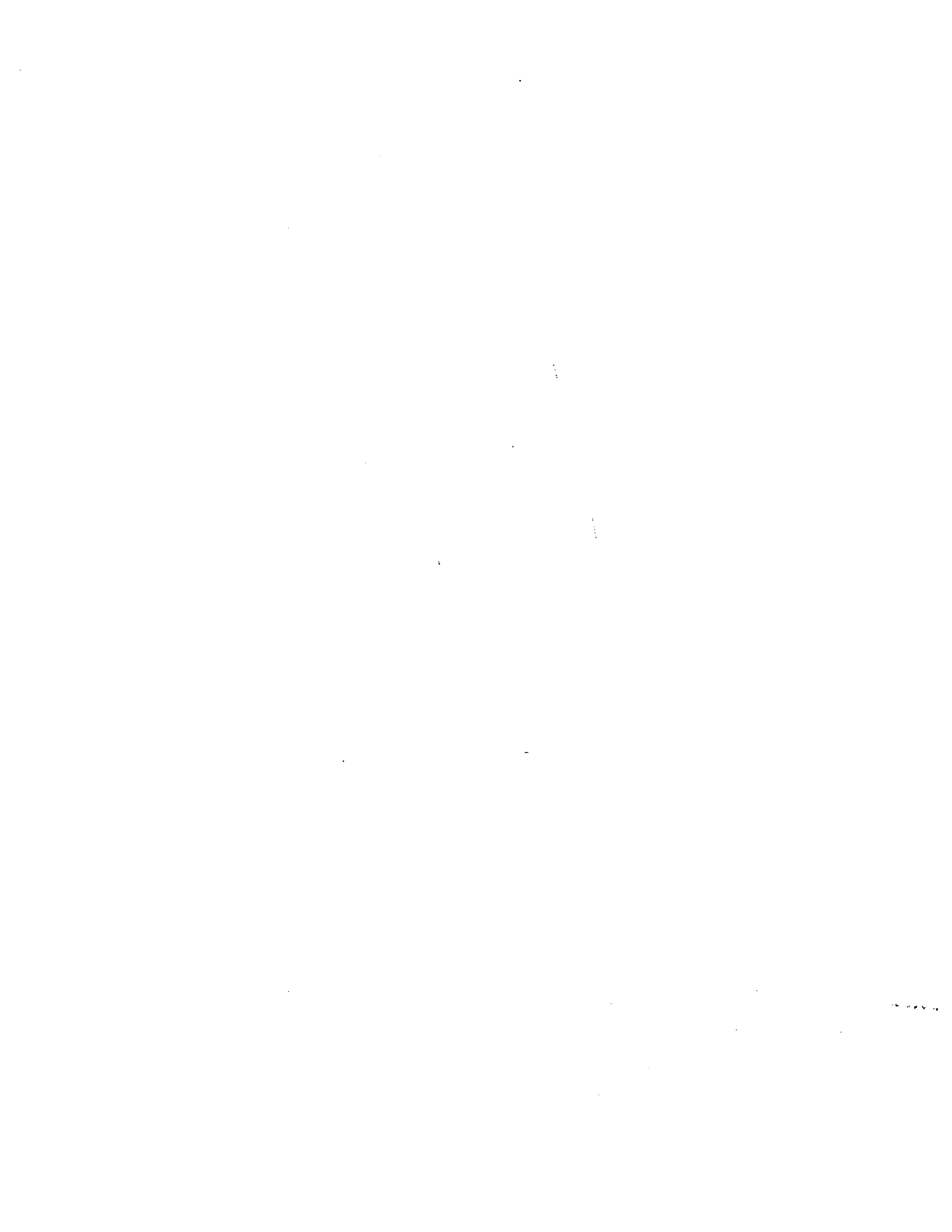
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**SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARIABILITY IN POSTCLASSIC NORTHERN
BELIZE**

University of Pennsylvania

PH.D. 1982

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SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARIABILITY

IN

POSTCLASSIC NORTHERN BELIZE

Diane Elizabeth Zaino Chase

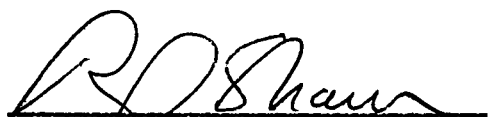
A DISSERTATION

in

Anthropology

Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of the University of Pennsylvania in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

1982


Supervisor of Dissertation


Graduate Group Chairman

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The individuals and institutions which aided in the fieldwork and analysis which form the body of the following text are noted within the preface, where this assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

In addition to them, however, sincere thanks must be proffered to my patient advisor, Dr. Robert J. Sharer, who re-read and edited this dissertation almost as many times as I did. Gratitude must also be expressed to the two other members of my committee, Dr. Gregory Possehl and Dr. Jacques Bordaz, who examined my text with great care and offered many insightful comments. Above all, appreciation is due to Arlen F. Chase, without whose constant assistance and assurances, the following pages might not have been written.

Finally, it is to all of the friends and family, who in one way or another added to this final product, that this dissertation is dedicated.

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PREFACE

The data and interpretations presented in the following pages derive from investigations undertaken in northern Belize, Central America between 1978 and 1981. During the summer of 1978, excavations were undertaken at Nohmul Str. 20. These investigations were suggested by Norman Hammond. Excavations were directed by the author and Arlen Chase as part the Corozal Project, directed by Norman Hammond, and as the first season of fieldwork for the dissertation. Funding for the month of excavations came from a number of sources. Norman Hammond's Cuello project provided logistical support and Norman Hammond provided funds from the British Academy and the Crowther-Benyon fund of the Department of Archaeology of Cambridge University. A field fund grant from the Department of Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania was given to the author; Arlen Chase was able to participate due to funds provided by the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania. Permission to excavate was graciously offered by Estevan Itzab. Laboratory processing in the field was undertaken by Priscilla Wegars, Jill Mullholland, Arlen Chase, and the author. In-field inkings of the reconstructable vessels were made by Sue Bird. The on-site excavation crew included men from nearby San Pablo and Douglas; they are listed at the end of this preface with the Belizean excavators from following Corozal

Postclassic Project seasons. Elevations were provided one hot afternoon by Mark Hodges and Basilio Ah, and Arlen Chase. Several days of troweling were also provided by Jill Mullholland. Material from the Str. 20 investigations was exported to the Anthropology Department at the University of Pennsylvania for further analysis.

Investigations in 1979 and 1980 at Nohmul and Santa Rita were carried out by the Corozal Postclassic Project, independent from the Corozal Project. The excavation permits for both Nohmul and Santa Rita during the 1979 and 1980 seasons was awarded to D. Z. Chase by the Department of Archaeology. Funding for these investigations was provided by the Department of Anthropology and the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, as well as by grants from Sigma Xi, and both the Philadelphia and New York branches of the Explorer's Club through their youth activities grants. The project crew was comprised of volunteer undergraduate and graduate students and Belizean excavators from San Pablo and Xaibe villages. The assistance of these individuals is greatly appreciated. The Belizean excavators are listed following this section. The 1979 volunteer crew included Arlen Chase as Field Director, Peter Thornquist, Wendy Bacon, Steve Zaino, Steve Epstein, Jenny Podger, and Georgia Clark as Field Supervisors. The 1980 crew included Arlen Chase as Field Director, Steve Zaino, Brian Zaino, Robert Coffman, Steve Epstein, Tim Fisher, John Mahaffie, Mary

Beth Dowd, Dorie Reents, and Ann Saydeh as Field Supervisors. In addition, members of the Belizean Department of Archaeology - Alan Moore, Winnelle Branche, John Morris, and Eddie Luna - also served as Field Supervisors for varying periods of time during the two seasons of work at Santa Rita. Mark Gutchen, who was serving with the Department of Archaeology, also expedited matters for the project during this period of time. Permission for the Corozal Project to excavate was graciously given by the various landowners: Estevan Itzab at Nohmul; and Whitfield Miguel, Luis Ramirez, and Joe Wilson at Santa Rita. Numerous other people were helpful during work in Belize. The past and present archaeological commissioners - Elizabeth Graham Pendergast and Harriot Topsey - need to be specifically singled out for their continued support. Individuals in Corozal Town, who aided the Project include: the District Officer - Wayne Usher; the teachers and principal of Corozal Community College, particularly Benito Cob and Graham Sampson; Joseph Margana for his logistical aid; Tony Castillo for his freely provided storage space; Joe Espat who kept the project vehicles functional; and the Podzens, where the project was housed. David Freidel who loaned the project equipment, owned by Southern Methodist University, which he used at his nearby Cerros Project. Countless other individuals in Corozal Town and Belmopan were of assistance and it is hoped

that this dissertation itself will serve as partial thanks for their efforts.

Portions of the material from the 1979 and 1980 investigations were shipped to the University of Pennsylvania for further study and was processed only through the avid assistance of countless volunteers. A season of analysis was also undertaken in Belize in 1980 with the assistance of Arlen Chase, Susan Jaeger, and Mark MacKenzie as well as the members of the Department of Archaeology and the indirect assistance of Elizabeth Graham Pendergast and Harriot Topsey. The University Museum and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania again graciously provided partial funding. Were it not for the assistance of these various institutions, volunteers and friends, the investigations reported here would not have taken place.

BELIZEAN EXCAVATORS 1978 -1980

San Pablo

Agapito Martinez
Hector Nobel
Enrique Reyes
Roman Itzab
Pilar Mendez
Nazario Mendez
Ortensio Itzab
Esteban Itzab
Celso Camera
Alfredo Cabrera
Pedro Bacab

Eladio Arcureo
Lorenzo Arcureo
Mateo Arcureo
Francisco Arcureo
Abraham Arcureo
Leandro Arcureo
Rosalio Mendez
Thomas Mendez
Fred Mendez
Remejio Mendez

Xaibe

Antonio Villamil
Adrian Villamil
Stilito Villamil
Adolfo Duran

Benito Novelo
Amado Novelo
Eusavio Cob

Subsequent to the writing of this dissertation, an unauthorized account of the Nohmul Structure 20 excavations appeared in print (D. Chase and N. Hammond 1982); this publication resulted from a preliminary report on Str. 20 written by myself in early 1979. This original draft was submitted, without my knowledge, for publication by the junior author. The introduction to the article, written by the junior author, does not fully represent my views. A brief comment, partially correcting this report, has been published (D. Chase 1982b), but a more detailed and accurate account of these investigations is found within this thesis.

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The Maya Postclassic Period has both a developmental and a temporal aspect (Holden 1957:75). According to Willey and Phillips (1958:128-138), "the Postclassic Stage in the New World is defined by features of or tendencies toward urbanism, secularism, and militarism." The Maya Postclassic spans a period of time which is traditionally delimited by the collapse of Classic Maya civilization following 10.3.0.0.0. (A. D. 889 in the 11.16. correlation) and the period of Spanish contact beginning in the 16th century (post A. D. 1506). Precise dates for both the former and the latter events, however, vary throughout the Maya area. Additionally, it is difficult to distinguish Postclassic from Historic occupation based upon material culture as artifactual remains appear to have changed little during the early Historic Period (Charlton 1968; Loten in press).

Perceived differences between the Classic and Postclassic Period Lowland Maya have been the subject of much speculation. Often, these speculations have been interwoven with proposed reasons for the Maya "collapse" following 889 A. D. (in an 11.16 correlation of the Maya calendar). Considerations of the Maya collapse have focused on external and internal cultural processes, ecological

factors, and their various combinations in a search for "cause" (see Sharer 1977, 1982 and Culbert 1973 for a review). The "collapse" of Classic Maya society was once believed to have been followed by a degenerate Postclassic Maya society who never again attained the cultural heights of their forebearers (Morley 1947; Proskouriakoff 1955). Although part of this theoretical bias still remains, more recent models have sought to explain the differences between Classic and Postclassic material culture as being due to a reorganization of Maya society (Erasmus 1968), perhaps into one primarily motivated by commerce (Sabloff and Rathje 1975b; Rathje 1975).

In sum, the Classic Maya appear not to have suddenly fallen apart. Instead, both internal and external processes combined to transform the social, political, economic and even ideological foundations of that society until a reoriented culture, based in areas outside the central lowlands, emerged and prospered during the Postclassic Era.

(Sharer 1982:379)

The ethnohistoric literature (Tozzer 1941; Roys 1943) points to the existence of widespread trade networks and large settlements of people in the Postclassic. Archaeologically these are ill-defined. In spite of extensive work at the key Postclassic site of Mayapan (Pollock et al. 1962) in Yucatan (see Figure 1-1) and abundant recent investigations at various Postclassic sites (see for example Bullard 1970 for Topoxte; Harrison 1979 for Uaymil; Pendergast 1981a for Lamanai; and A. Chase and P.

Rice in press for an overview) as well as relatively detailed, although incomplete, ethnohistoric descriptions such as those by Landa (Tozzer 1941), there is still much room for fresh discussion and interpretation of the Lowland Maya Postclassic Period.

The number of questions which are frequently asked in regard to the Maya Postclassic Period can be distilled to four major considerations: 1) the precise relationship between the Classic Period and Postclassic Period Maya; 2) the appropriateness of the models which are utilized to describe the Postclassic Maya and explain aspects of their society; 3) the archaeological identification of Postclassic ethnic groups (known to varying degrees in the ethnohistoric literature); and 4) the congruence between archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence. While each of these considerations overlaps to some degree with the others, all are important and, as will be seen later in this work, deserve separate examination. Within this introduction, the background for each of these considerations will be briefly discussed point by point.

The Classic to Postclassic Transition

Any discussion of the relationship between the Classic Period and Postclassic Period Lowland Maya is constrained by the recovered material culture remains; these have generally been taken to indicate that there was disjunction rather than continuity in material culture. The apparent general

cessation of stelae erection, decreased monumental construction activity, and what is perceived to be a decreased quality of workmanship in architecture and the various artifactual complexes seem to point not only to a discontinuity in culture between the two periods, but has also been interpreted to represent a degeneration in various skills (Willey 1982:266). While recent work on Postclassic period sites has tended to soften this view and emphasize an organizational change in Maya Postclassic society as characterizing the period (Erasmus 1968; Rathje 1975) - thereby de-emphasizing differences in material culture - this viewpoint does not negate the fact that there were significant changes between the Classic and Postclassic Periods in the Maya area. There is still question, however, as to what caused these differences in material culture. It must be pointed out, however, that change in material remains does not automatically indicate discontinuity in cultural practices; while the objects which were physically utilized may change in form or content over time, the patterns in which they were used may remain the same.

Part of this thesis will concentrate on the nature of the transition between the Classic and Postclassic periods in the Maya Lowlands as seen from excavated data from the site of Nohmul. Important in understanding this change is a consideration of what has been called the Maya "collapse," both in its spatial and temporal ramifications. The

recovered data mandates a consideration of the very real possibility that the Maya of the Northern Lowlands may have been at least partially responsible for the end of the Southern Lowland Maya Classic order. This, by extension, requires a reconsideration of the chronological alignment between the spatially distinct Northern and Southern Lowland Maya sequences.

Work on the Late Postclassic at the site of Santa Rita in 1979 and 1980 also provided evidence that reinforces the continuity of certain traditional Maya practices; at the same time, these investigations offer the basis for new interpretations of some Classic Period archaeological patterns.

Models for the Postclassic Maya

As mentioned above, the Maya Postclassic Period has often been viewed as a time of decadence, decline, and depopulation in contrast to the Classic Period (Proskouriakoff 1955; Willey 1982). More recently, however, a new and different perspective has been offered for interpreting this era. Erasmus (1968:188) postulated that there was increased stratification in the authority structure during the Postclassic period due to invasion and/or competition for resources. This increased stratification, when combined with almost pervasive warfare, required labor-saving measures that are reflected in changes in the architecture and sculpture of Maya society which had

characterized the Classic Period. He then suggested that the transition from the Classic to the Postclassic may actually have represented a change from a ranked to a state society.

Perhaps the most cited models in reference to the Lowland Maya Postclassic are those which focus on tendencies toward mercantilism and/or cost-control. Sabloff and Rathje (1975 a and b; Sabloff 1977) have been the primary advocates of the paradigm that the dissimilarities between Classic and Postclassic period material culture were due to a changing emphasis toward mercantilism in Postclassic society. This emphasis has been suggested as due in part to the expansion of the Putun Maya (Thompson 1970). Presumed archaeological manifestations of this major Postclassic trade network include mass production and widespread distribution of items such as pottery. While ethnohistoric accounts clearly point to the widespread existence of trade in the protohistoric era (Tozzer 1941), there is not substantial archaeological proof at Santa Rita or elsewhere that trade was more important in the Postclassic period than in the preceding Classic period.

In addition to evoking the perceived mercantilist bent of the Postclassic Maya, Rathje (1975) proposed another model for explaining the difference between the material remains of the Classic and Postclassic periods, that being that there was a greater implementation of cost-control

mechanisms in the Late Postclassic Period. Use of perishable superstructures, decreased variety and quantity of whole cached items, and standardization in pottery manufacture were seen as examples of cost-efficient measures through decreased expenditure of human labor. While Rathje has provided a persuasively written argument, investigations at Santa Rita do not support the specific examples he cites. For example, modeled caches at the site are abundant and show great variability (see Table 8). While labor saving measures may have been utilized by the Late Postclassic Maya, analysis of the Santa Rita excavations would indicate that this was not an easily applied or universal characteristic of Late Postclassic Maya society.

The changing perspective of scholars toward the Postclassic Maya - from decadent (Proskouriakoff 1955) to re-oriented (Erasmus 1968; Sharer 1982) - is clearly in order given the newer data; however, the specific models utilized to explain the Postclassic Maya do not presently account for the complexity evident from this recent archaeological work. This thesis specifically demonstrates that ethnohistory can be used more comprehensively in conjunction with the archaeological data than it has been in the past to effect viable models for the Late Postclassic Maya.

The Peopling of the Maya Postclassic:

Archaeology and Ethnic Groups

The Postclassic Period in the Maya Lowlands has frequently been characterized as exhibiting strong Mexican influences (Scholes and Roys 1948:1; Thompson 1970); invariably, these influences are equated with a confusing array of peoples, which include the Acalan, the Toltec, the Putun, the Itza, and the Mixtec. Historic information concerning the Late Postclassic Maya is derived from Maya legends and histories such as the Books of Chilam Balam (Roys 1933) as well as early Spanish accounts and census material (see for example Tozzer 1941 and the Relaciones de Yucatan). These documentary sources provide data about the several different groups of people who intruded into the Lowland Maya area during the Postclassic Period.

At the time of the first Spanish entradas into Yucatan (Fifth Letter of Cortes - 1525), Acalan was noted as a Maya territory with a widespread trade network comprised of a number of towns. Although the Acalan were most likely Mexican, rather than Maya, in origin, their speech was primarily Chontal Maya in the Protohistoric era. This has been taken to suggest a long period of acculturation (Scholes and Roys 1948).

In 1970, J. Eric Thompson, using information for the 16th century "Chontal Maya" of Acalan as well as earlier archaeological information, recreated a history for a group

called the Putun Maya. These Putun were described as important sea traders and invaders of the Yucatan and the Pasion drainage beginning about A. D. 900. Thompson's usage of the word Putun subsumed a number of ethnic groups including the initial Itza of Chichen Itza. While Thompson's Putun reconstruction has been built upon by some (Rathje and Sabloff 1975b), it has been critiqued by others. According to Sabloff and Willey (1967), Altar de Sacrificios (in the Pasion drainage of Guatemala) was one of several sites to succumb in the 9th and 10th century to outside invaders. Thompson (1970:4) identified these intruders as Putun, an interpretation later agreed to by Sabloff (1973). Adams (1973: 157) severely takes Thompson to task for "the assumption that sixteenth-century ethnic and linguistic boundaries accurately reflect the situation of the period of the Maya collapse about 700 years before" as well as for his identification of an ethnohistorically known ethnic group on the basis of Fine Orange and Fine Grey pottery. Andrews and Robles (in press) noted that the events in Terminal Classic and Early Postclassic Yucatan are more complex than would be suggested by the Putun model. They also questioned any detailed reconstruction of the Putun given the small amount of available data. Recognizing the inherent problems with the term Putun as used by Thompson, it is used here only in reference to published work by others. The ethnohistorically known Acalan are referred to here as

"Acalan" (and not as Putun).

The Toltecs of Mexico are known primarily through two histories and lists of rulers written following the Spanish conquest (see Sanders 1965:1182). The two lists differ, but overlap, and are believed to represent separate dynasties. The Toltec peoples and rulers are important in Mexico from approximately A. D. 500 to 1200. Toltec influence in the Maya area is generally considered in relationship to Early Postclassic period remains at Chichen Itza (see Tozzer 1957).

Another group of people frequently mentioned in native Maya histories (Roys 1933) are the Itza. Although the original Itza were reportedly foreigners who migrated to the Yucatan during the early Postclassic Period (Roys 1933), by the time of the Spanish conquest, their history is difficult to separate from that of the native Maya. The histories recorded in the various Books of Chilam Balam are histories of the Itza. These Itza may be separated into two groups, an early one possibly equivalent with the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Period at Chichen and a later group who apparently ousted their precursors from the site and dominated the Middle and Late Postclassic Periods. A. Chase (n.d.) refers to these two groups as Itza A and Itza B respectively. The later Itza are also known from ethnohistoric contexts, specifically as the 16th and 17th century as peoples of the capital town of Tayasal in the

central Peten (A. Chase 1976, 1982).

Mexican influence may also be seen in the various art styles of the Late Postclassic and particularly in the Mixteca-Puebla horizon style. While the origins of this art style are thought to have been in the southern Puebla and Cholula area of Mexico (Nicholson 1960), expressions of the style have been found in disparate locations in both Meso- and Central America (Nicholson 1955; Haberland 1975). The Santa Rita murals (Gann 1900: Plates 29, 30, 31) apparently incorporate elements of this art style with what appear to be Maya hieroglyphs. Interpretations concerning the murals and other examples of the horizon style are varied; Robertson (1970) suggested that the many representations of this style may be attributable to an "international style" which existed during the Late Postclassic. Miller (1977: 134) suggested that the Mixteca-Puebla horizon style murals on the East Coast of Quintana Roo were a mark of strong foreign political influence in the area, perhaps due to the presence of a Putun elite. In general, however, the style has not been correlated with any specific ethnic group (Nicholson 1960; Adams 1977: 285), but is rather taken as an indication of a horizon style.

Investigations at Nohmul in 1978 and 1979 uncovered Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic occupation at the site which significantly alters the present picture of northern Belize as an area which was not influenced by outside forces

during the onset of the Maya "collapse" (Willey n.d.). These investigations assert the importance of Yucatec (e.g. from the site of Chichen Itza) "influences" during this era. While these political expansions do not appear to have been successful, it has been proposed that they did end the southern Classic Maya order (D. Chase and A. Chase 1982) and acted as a catalyst for the beginning of the Postclassic era. The archaeological remains discussed here from Nohmul are also believed to be relatable to the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Period at Chichen Itza (see D. Chase and A. Chase 1982 and Chapter III).

The information garnered from Santa Rita material culture, when used in conjunction with results of other investigations into the period (Pollock et. al. 1962; Sanders 1966; A. Chase and P. Rice in press for example), implies both the existence of regional distinctions among the Lowland Maya during the Late Postclassic and Protohistoric era and, by extension, that the Maya, and not Mexican-related peoples, were the primary occupants of the site.

Archaeology and Ethnohistory in Northern Belize

Clearly relevant to any consideration of the Postclassic is the Postclassic - Historic interface. This is particularly important for Santa Rita as the site may represent the historically known capital of Chetumal (Thompson 1972:6). At the time of the Spanish conquest,

there were seventeen known territorial divisions among the Maya of the Northern Lowlands. These territories were to a large degree independent and their organization apparently varied (Roys 1943:11). Not much is known of how far back beyond the 16th century these defined divisions existed, especially outside of the Yucatan Peninsula itself.

The area to which Santa Rita belonged was known as the province of Chetumal or "Chactemal." The provinces of Uaymil and Chetumal were originally divided politically by the Maya and physically by Lake Bacalar (see Figure 6-1). These two provinces, however, were combined under the Spanish as the province of Chetumal (Roys 1957:157; Chamberlain 1966: 101-2). This province extended from the northern end of Lake Bacalar to the New and Belize Rivers in the southeast. It was named for its capital, Chetumal, whose location is still uncertain - although the most accepted location for Chetumal is Santa Rita (Thompson 1972:6; D. Chase 1981:27; see Figure 1-1). The late date of archaeological remains recovered from the site would accord with this presumed location.

Much of the available information about settlements in northern Belize during the early Historic Period derives from a journey made by Friars Bartolome de Fuensalida and Juan de Orbita in 1618 from Bacalar, in what is now Mexico, through Belize and into the Peten of Guatemala. Their account was lost, but it was paraphrased in Lopez de

Cogolludo's Historia de Yucatan which was written in the 1650's, but not published until 1688. Briefly, this account stated that the Friars traveled from Bacalar down what is assumed to be the Rio Hondo; from the mouth of this river, it was three leagues to a ranch and the place where the then abandoned Chetumal had been located. From this place they continued on to Uaitibal which was also near the shore of the sea; from here they went down the "Zuluinicob" or New River and on to Tipu and Tayasal.

Davila's account of his journey (1533) to Chetumal parallels Cogolludo's description. From Bacalar he crossed the lake in canoes and from there went by canoe to a town on the coast. From this town, he traveled three leagues to Chetumal. The Maya site which most closely fits these descriptions is Santa Rita, since it is located between the mouths of the Rio Hondo and the New River. An alternative location farther to the north is suggested by Oviedo (1851-55) although, like Cogolludo before him, he did not make the trip himself. Absolute proof that Santa Rita is Chetumal would be difficult to establish as the Spanish settlement at Chetumal lasted only a year and a half. It is also reported (Chamberlain 1966) that Davila's group dismantled everything the Spanish had built, including the church, upon their retreat from this area to the south in 1532. By the time Fuensalida and Orbita passed by the area in 1618 (Cogolludo 1688), Chetumal and the Spanish

settlement of Villa Real were no longer in existence.

There is a considerable amount of information on Maya culture on the Yucatan Peninsula in the records of early writers, particularly Friar (and later Bishop) Diego de Landa (Tozzer 1941). Although this information has been extremely useful in providing general comparative material for the excavations at Santa Rita, little information is available concerning actual cultural practices in the province of Chetumal or concerning the physical arrangement of the capital itself. In 1527 Chetumal was reported to have been comprised of about 2000⁰ houses, all in a defensible location on the bay. There were fertile fields of maize around the town and a well developed apiary specialization evidently allowed for honey to be an important export (Oviedo 1851-55: 32-6). The province of Chetumal was known to be rich in cacao as well as honey (Pina Chan 1978); Chapman (1957: map p. 118) suggests that the area called Chetumal was also an important port-of-trade, similar to the one at Cozumel (Sabloff and Rathje 1975a, 1975b; Sabloff and Freidel 1975; Sabloff et. al. 1974). Thompson (1977: 11, 36) suggested that the northern part of Belize, specifically Chetumal, was Putun-ruled and consequently had centralized organization; he (ibid: 37-8) noted, however, that Classic Period northern Belize was probably organized along different lines than Classic Period Yucatan, implicitly alluding to possible

organizational differences between the two areas during the Postclassic Period. The statement that Chetumal was Putun ruled, however, is questionable (see Scholes and Roys 1948:86). Roys (1957:6) noted three different types of Yucatec organization as being in operation among the various provinces during the Protohistoric period: 1) a single territorial ruler, usually hereditary; 2) no single territorial ruler, but with most of the regional village rulers belonging to the same lineage; and 3) a loosely allied group of towns. Roys is, however, unsure as to which type may have operated in the province of Chetumal; the known presence of a regional capital might indicate the first possibility.

Ethnohistory has played an important role in almost any interpretation of the Maya (Thompson 1958; Wauchope 1938; A. Chase 1976). While there may be little direct correlation between activities in Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Nohmul and those recorded by the early Spaniards, there may well be a correlation between archaeological patterning at Santa Rita in the Late Postclassic and descriptions of Maya practices offered by such early writers as Diego de Landa (Tozzer 1941). Even though not everything of interest has been described in the ethnohistoric sources, these provide more information about Maya culture than the mere location of cities or towns. There are references to trade routes, settlement patterning, house construction, burial patterns,

and certain ritual or organizational activities; many of these descriptions can be used to aid in the interpretations of archaeological data. Excavations at Santa Rita have produced a body of data on Late Postclassic constructions, burials, caches, and refuse deposits which may be used to evaluate ethnohistorically described patterns; ethnohistoric descriptions may also be used to fill out the known archaeological patterns.

Because of Santa Rita's ethnohistorically noted inclusion in the formal organization of the Yucatan Peninsula (Roys 1957) and because of the similarity in archaeological remains between the two areas (see Chapter V), it is possible that the work undertaken by the Corozal Postclassic Project in northern Belize may be generalized and applied to more than just the Maya of Santa Rita. The work undertaken at Santa Rita has resulted in the archaeological identification of specific ethnohistorically described patterns relating to burial and caching practices as well as to social organization. For instance, Chapter VI proposes that the "barrio model" (Roys 1965) for Maya cities is more appropriate for Santa Rita than the "concentric ring" model (Landa in Tozzer 1941) previously applied to such centers as Mayapan (Pollock et al. 1962). The recognizable ritual patterns at the site of Santa Rita also indicate that the Postclassic Maya were tightly knit at the community level and that this organization revolved about

important considerations of cyclical time (Chapter VI and D. Chase in press).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK AT NOHMUL AND SANTA RITA

The field research reported in the following pages was undertaken in order to provide a body of data which would contribute to an understanding of the Lowland Maya Postclassic and allow for a re-examination of the major problems just outlined. The research and interpretations presented within this dissertation represent four years of field excavation and analysis beginning in the summer of 1978. Excavations at the site of Nohmul (Figure 1-1) in 1978 and 1979 have been the primary data base for discussion of the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Period (ca. A. D. 900 - 1200) in northern Belize (see Chapter III and D. Chase and A. Chase 1982). Excavations at the site of Santa Rita Corozal (Figure 1-1) in 1979 and 1980 (Chapter IV; D. Chase 1981, in press, n.d.; D. Chase and A. Chase 1980; A. Chase 1980; A. Chase and D. Chase 1981) form the basis for statements concerning the Late Postclassic Period (ca. A. D. 1300 - 1550) and also comprise the major body of data in the thesis. A brief summary of the salient features for each of these sites is presented below in order to provide a prelude to the more extended discussions which follow.

Nohmul

In 1978, investigations at Nohmul were initiated at the suggestion of Norman Hammond, who proposed that Str. 20 at

this site might be Late Postclassic in date based on surface indications. Although no Late Postclassic occupation was found at the structure locus, investigations did suggest that the Southeast Plaza area of Nohmul would be relevant to discussions of northern influence at the time of the Maya collapse. The 1979 excavations at the site were implemented to test hypotheses generated in 1978 concerning Yucatec influence at the site during the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Period (see Chapter III for more detail).

Santa Rita

Santa Rita was chosen as the major focus for an investigation of the mesh between archaeology and ethnohistory because of its documented Late Postclassic remains (Gann 1900, 1918; Green 1973; Hammond 1974:24; Pring 1973:62-7; Sidrys 1976:332-344) and because the site was believed to be the territorial capital of the province of Chetumal at the time of the conquest (Thompson 1972:6). It was secondarily selected in order to attempt to provide a cohesive and contextual framework in which to place the profusion of previous archaeological data recovered from the site (see Chapter II). It was important that such a framework be established in order to both compare the site to other known Postclassic remains and to provide a firm basis for any detailed consideration of the relevant ethnohistoric sources.

Due to its location near modern Corozal Town, the site

of Santa Rita has been constantly faced with destruction from both modernization and looting. This destruction was noted by Thomas Gann at the turn of the 20th century and is still taking place. A review of Thomas Gann's work at the site (Chapter II) gives an idea of the number of archaeological remains once in existence and the degree of destruction that has occurred during the ensuing years. Demolition of the site has apparently taken place in increasingly larger concentric rings, extending outward from Corozal Town and Santa Rita Estates. The area of the site (Figure 1-2) sketched by Gann (1900: Figure 1) is presently one of the least well preserved portions of the site (see Chapter IV and Figures 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, and 4-4 for the present extent of the site).

The 1979 and 1980 investigations at Santa Rita focused on as many of the defined site sectors as possible (north central sector, northeast sector, southwest sector, bay sector). Excavation was also undertaken in as many surface configurations as feasible (line-of-stone structures, small isolated mounds, large mounded single structures, and large platforms supporting one or more structures). Approximately 10 % of the presently mapped structures (e.g. exclusive of the inaccessible area between the north central area and the southwest sector) were excavated. The specific structures which were investigated were primarily selected by practical factors such as degree of disturbance, likelihood of future

demolition, and cooperation offered by landowners. Although many of the taller structures, which were present at the site when Gann excavated here are now gone, the overlap evident between the C.P.P. data and Gann's excavated material suggest that the recovered sample is representative temporally and spatially of the majority of the remains once present at Santa Rita (see Tables 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8).

Methodology, Organization, and Terminology

Lengthy discussion of the recovered remains is restricted here to the Postclassic of Nohmul and Santa Rita and only briefly includes the earlier occupations which were recovered at the site of Santa Rita (see Chapter IV). In general, the excavations focused on Postclassic remains (Table 6) and were designed to allow for contextual analysis of deposits (such as middens, caches, or burials). The present work is concerned primarily with statements concerning stratigraphy and relationships between various deposits and their associated architectural remains. Contextual analysis of refuse, cache, and burial deposits has allowed for more than the relatively simple identification of the various Postclassic artifactual complexes.

The research methodology utilized in excavation and recording at Nohmul and Santa Rita was a modified version of that formulated for Tikal (Shook and Coe 1961; Coe 1962), Chalchuapa (Sharer 1978), Quirigua (Sharer and Coe 1979).

The basic units used in excavation were Operations, Sub Operations and Lots. Operations are the largest units, generally assigned to either structures or platforms. Sub Operations most frequently refer to specific excavations within a structure. Lots are the actual excavation units and represent a combination of natural, cultural and arbitrary divisions. The numbering system included Op, Sub Op, and Lot designations preceded by the letter P for Corozal Postclassic Project (e.g., P6C/1 is lot 1 of Sub Op C, Op 6 investigated by the project). Objects other than sherds were catalogued in a consecutive series within each lot (e.g., P6C/1-1, P6C/1-2, P6C/1-3).

In addition to the Ops, Sub Ops and lots, a series of other terms were utilized for excavation and analysis. Special Deposits are purposefully placed deposits such as caches and burials. Problematic Deposits are deposits of unknown function or derivation. Both Special Deposits and Problematic Deposits were numbered sequentially within a Sub Operation (i.e., Special Deposit P6E-1). Units are structural features such as floors and walls. They are distinguished from UNITS which are equivalent features associated with the larger platforms upon which structures rest. Both Units and UNITS were numbered sequentially for each structure or platform.

Certain abbreviations of terms are utilized within the following report and illustrations, these are as follows:

Burial = Bu., Cache = Ca., Centimeters = cm, Corozal Postclassic Project = C.P.P., feet = ft, inches = in, meters = m, Problematic Deposit = PD., Santa Rita = S.R., Special Deposit = SD., Structure = Str., Square = sq, Units = U, UNITS = U (or bold face or larger U in illustrations).

The discussion of all excavations of Postclassic period remains (Chapters 3 and 4) follows a specific format. All excavations are discussed in terms of a structure locus. This begins first with the definition of the structure's location, the reasons for the investigation, the supervisors present, and the dates of work. Then, the excavations themselves are discussed. Following a description of excavations and matrices, the structure's construction history is revealed from earliest to latest (e.g., Str. 58-3rd to -2nd to -1st). Special Deposits are discussed following the construction with which they are most likely associated. Each presentation also includes at least a brief statement discussing the recovery lots and their artifactual contents and a discussion of platform relationships to the structure (i.e., the relationship via floors or artifacts of the structure to others in the vicinity). A review of the the major aspects encountered in the investigation and the resulting interpretations may be found in the structure summary. Following the majority of the structure excavation reports is a Time Span chart which relates the major constructions and activities pertaining to

the structure to the defined Units and UNITS, and to the Lots. Unit, UNIT, and Lot lists are also provided which define each of these entities. Illustrations are numbered in sequence by chapter (e.g., 4-1, 4-2, etc.) and are located at the end of each chapter.. Not all field illustrations have been reproduced for this report; many of those which have been included are reduced to page size here and thus are at a smaller scale than they will appear in the final site report.

This dissertation is organized into 6 chapters. Following this introduction, Chapter II describes previous research at the sites of Nohmul and Santa Rita. Chapter III provides the excavation data from Str. 9, Str. 20, and Pib 1 at Nohmul. Chapter IV includes detailed descriptions of the excavations at Santa Rita by structure and sector of the site. Chapter V is concerned with artifact descriptions for Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Nohmul and Late Postclassic Santa Rita. The Conclusions, located in the final Chapter VI, are also divided into two distinct sections - one each for Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Nohmul and Late Postclassic Santa Rita.

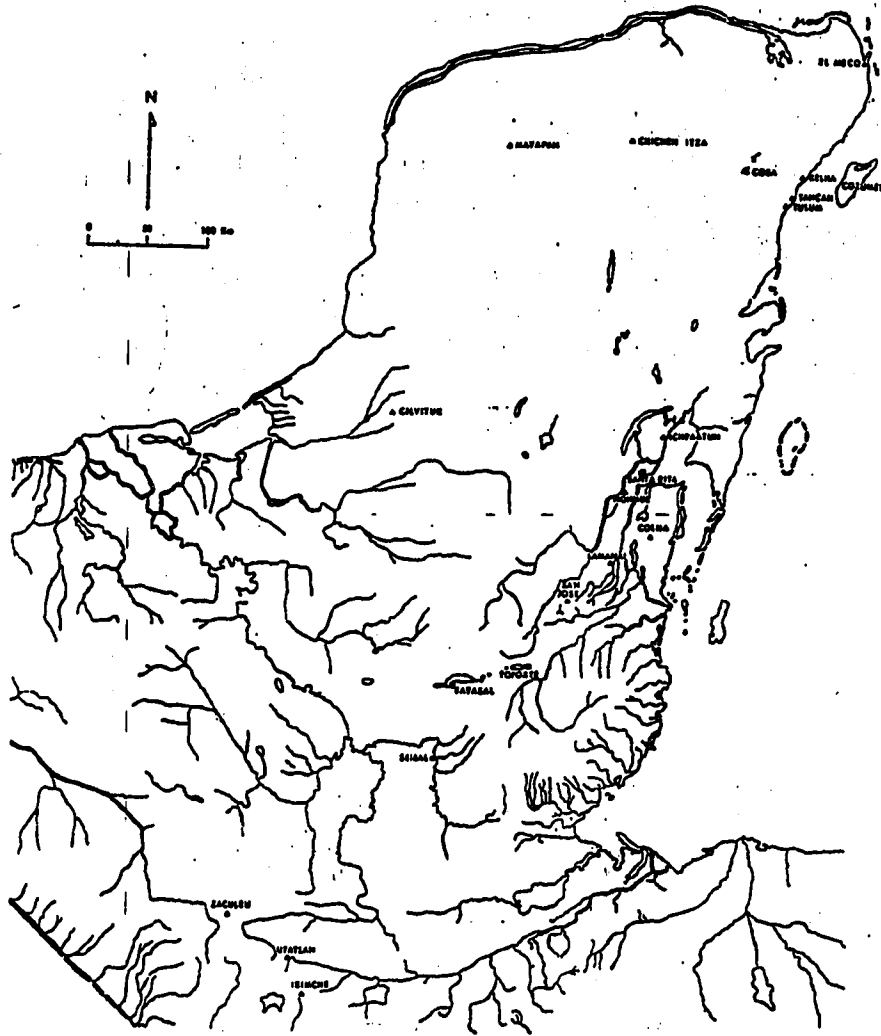


Figure 1-1 Map of the Maya Area.

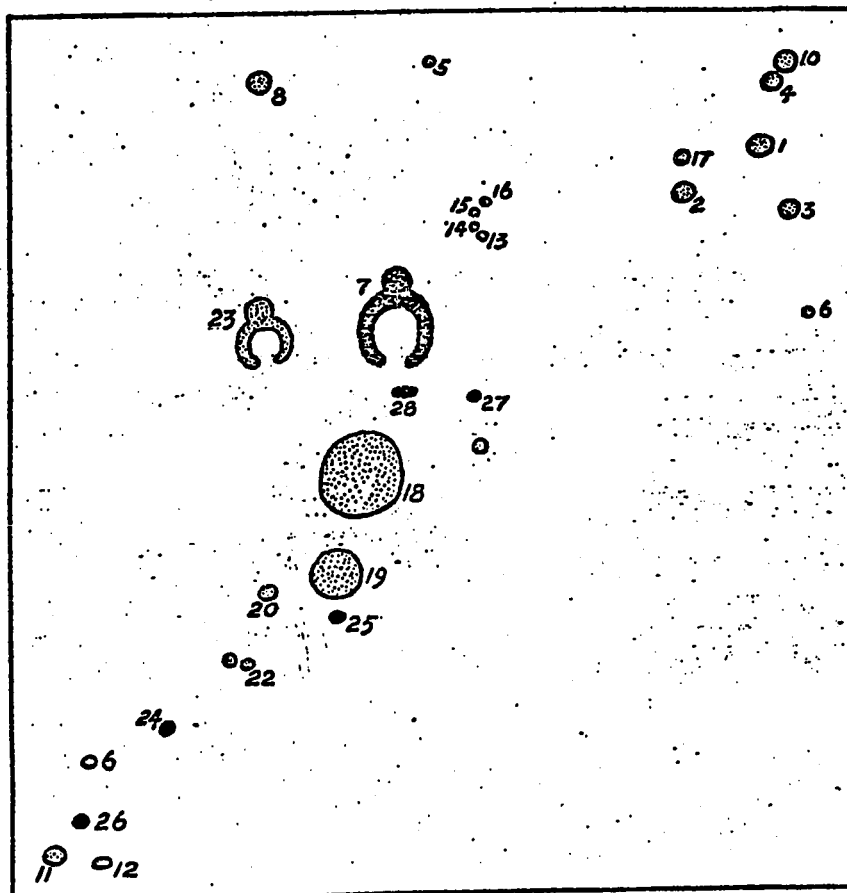


Figure 1-2 Gann's (1900, 1918) Map of Santa Rita.

CHAPTER II

PREVIOUS RESEARCH AT NOHMUL AND SANTA RITA

THOMAS GANN'S INVESTIGATIONS AT NOHMUL

The site of Nohmul is located between the Rio Hondo and New Rivers and the modern towns of San Pablo and Douglas in northern Belize (Figure 1-1; 3-1). Summaries of previous excavation of this site are available in D. Rice (1974) and Hammond (1973). The first reported excavations at the site were undertaken by Thomas and Mary Gann (T. Gann 1911, 1939; T. Gann and M. Gann 1939) in the early part of the twentieth century. In his original investigations near Douglas, Gann (1911) dug into several structures, finding preserved architecture in at least two of these structures. A deposit of vessels which included a Protoclassic mammiform tetrapod, was encountered in one of the structures while a Postclassic censer was found in another.

Gann returned to Nohmul in later years (Gann and Gann 1939) and excavated in over thirty structures, but unfortunately did not describe his investigations in detail. It is, however, apparent that Gann's excavated sample included a range of constructions, some of which were extremely large. Preservation of these buildings, however, apparently varied to the point that in some instances Gann could not determine the existence of any structure at all. He encountered a series of burials of various datings during

his investigations; many of these were associated with objects. The material remains which Gann did record for Nohmul can be identified as spanning the Preclassic to Postclassic Periods, although the majority of the Postclassic remains evidently consisted of only censer deposition on or around an already abandoned structure. Hammond (1973: 9, 13-15) provides an excellent description of these investigations and attempts to place the structures described by Gann on his site map of Nohmul.

ANDERSON AND COOK'S INVESTIGATIONS AT NOHMUL

Portions of the site of Nohmul have been systematically destroyed over the years in the process of road construction; this process was actively continuing at least through 1978. This destruction, however, has not affected the site of Nohmul nearly as much as modernization has destroyed the site of Santa Rita. Anderson and Cook (1944) arrived at Nohmul following the partial destruction of two structures located immediately adjoining the Douglas road. They carried out excavations in these structures in an attempt to preserve whatever information that they could. The second structure, which rose some 7.5 m above the surrounding terrain, contained a number of burial chambers. Anderson and Cook (1944: 85) discussed and illustrated "the most significant" of the vessels that they found. These are primarily Protoclassic and Early Classic vessels. Pring (1976, 1977) re-analyzed these vessels intensively and

provided a critical assessment of their chronological importance arguing that the pieces may have been later in time (Early Classic) than they had traditionally been placed (ProtoClassic). The two structures that Anderson and Cook investigated in the early 1940's had been completely leveled by mid 1978.

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE 1973 - 1975 COROZAL PROJECT

The Corozal Project, under the direction of Norman Hammond, produced the first accurate map of the site center and certain outlying settlements as part of a reconnaissance, mapping, and excavation program in northern Belize (Hammond 1973: assorted figures). In addition, an intensive series of excavations were undertaken in the 137 Group of Nohmul (Heighway 1973; Heighway and Barry 1975; Graham 1975) and in Str. 277 (Barry 1975). These investigations revealed a Late Preclassic to Postclassic occupation. A preliminary analysis of the recovered ceramics was undertaken by Pring (1975; 1976) who established a tentative sequence for Nohmul. The excavations which were undertaken in the 137 Group raised questions as to the relationships between the Terminal Classic and Late Postclassic periods in northern Belize (Hammond 1974; 1977: 57-58) and led to the author's interest and two seasons of excavations at the site, the first of which was under the auspices of the Corozal Project.

Further work at Nohmul is presently being undertaken by

Norman Hammond as part of his continuing research into the prehistory of northern Belize.

THOMAS GANN'S INVESTIGATIONS AT SANTA RITA

The site of Santa Rita was first noted by Thomas Gann, a medical doctor stationed in Corozal, in 1894. At that point, the site had already been partially destroyed as a source of building material for nearby Corozal Town. As of 1896, only thirty-two of the structures were noted to have survived the ravages of time intact. Gann roughly mapped the area (Figure 1-2) and excavated the majority of the structures he recorded. In his report Gann (1900: 662-3) naively identified three classes of "mounds" specifically at Santa Rita: 1) mounds constructed over buildings (Strs. 1 and 3); 2) mounds with a superficial deposit of pottery images and a deeper deposit of pottery vessels or a pottery urn (including Strs. 2, 5, and 6); and 3) mounds which could not be categorized or whose use was either unknown or "doubtful" (including Strs. 7 and 9). This classification was changed somewhat in later years (Gann 1918:49), after further excavation in the Maya area, to include six groups based upon probable uses of mounds or structures. These were: sepulchral mounds, refuse mounds, foundation mounds, defensive mounds, lookout mounds, and mounds of uncertain use.

Although Thomas Gann's report (1900, 1912, 1914, 1918) has been the primary resource for the site of Santa Rita, it

is at best an incomplete description. Gann did not record other than what he thought were the most interesting artifacts and often did not completely describe architectural or stratigraphic information. Gann's report then is both a blessing in that he recorded archaeological information no longer in existence and frustrating in the lack of details of the kind archaeologists now consider important.

Reviews of Gann's investigations exist elsewhere (Hammond 1973: 6-19; Rice 1974); however, the following consideration of his work varies from them in that the interpretations and comparisons added to them are based upon two years of research at the site. This recent fieldwork, has in certain instances allowed for reinterpretation of Gann's finds. A re-analysis of Gann's reports is also important to this discussion of Santa Rita as much of his excavations took place in structures and portions of the site no longer in existence. The reader is referred to Gann's map of Santa Rita (Figure 1-2) at the end of the preceding Chapter and the more recent maps of the site (Figures 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6) for locations of those structures positioned by Gann. Information on these structures summarized below has also been simplified in table form (see Tables 1, 2, 3, and 8).

Santa Rita Structure 1

One of Thomas Gann's more important discoveries at

Santa Rita was Structure (or Mound in Gann's notation) 1 (1900: 663-677) which upon excavation revealed a building whose exterior walls were covered with elaborately painted stucco. The structure was located 580 yards from the large, central Structure 7 and to the northeast of it toward the edge of the plateau. It was 80 ft long, 66 ft wide, and 14 ft high. He was told by older employees of the Santa Rita Estate that this structure had had a standing wall when the area was first cleared, but that it had been torn down for stone. Upon digging in the eastern portion, he discovered the first wall fragment and painted figures. This wall, which was over four ft in length was destroyed by local inhabitants before anything more than the outlines of the painted figures could be recorded. Gann did, however, note that hieroglyphs had covered the wall from below the cornice to the floor.

From Gann's descriptions, it appears that the structure rested on a platform raised 2 ft above ground or plaza surface. This platform protruded at least 4 to 5 ft beyond the building. The east, west, and north walls were relatively well preserved and all were covered by exterior mural paintings. The south wall was no longer standing. The building faced north with a 3 foot wide door in the center of a 35 foot 8 in wall. The length of the building is known from the north wall; the width is not clear from Gann's descriptions although it is clearly at least 9 ft

since the west wall is noted as having 9 ft left standing. On all of the preserved walls there was a cornice 4 ft 10 in from the ground; this protruded 3.5 in beyond the wall. The murals were located below this cornice. It seems that not much of the wall above the cornice was left standing although in places it extended up to 5 ft beyond the cornice. The structure walls were 14 in thick and had plain unpainted plaster interior surfaces.

Even though "a large number of potsherds were found" (Gann 1900: 664) during his excavations here, Gann notes only that some were "roughly made, others nicely decorated with geometric devices in red, black, and yellow; a few were "glazed." This description is sufficiently vague to include any number of possibilities; however, based on the 1979 and 1980 Corozal Postclassic Project excavations at Santa Rita it is likely that the roughly made sherds were Santa Unslipped pieces, the nicely decorated sherds were Kak Polychromes and that the glazed sherds were finely slipped Classic Period wares. It is interesting that Gann notes no censer deposit here. The only other artifacts noted were two flint tools, one 4.5 in long and triangular and the other 3 in long and "leaf shaped" (Ibid: 664-5).

Gann apparently recorded completely the north and west walls, but only the outline of two figures from the east wall. He suggests (Ibid: 665-77) that the murals are a continuous design representing battle, prisoners held

captive and being tortured, worship of Quetzalcoatl, and offering of sacrifice to the god of death. These murals were evidently the latest of at least three layers of painted plaster (Ibid: 664).

The stucco walls were carefully preserved from the elements by a rough wall of limestone 1 to 2 in from them which rose nearly to the height of the cornice and which was connected to it by a layer of "cement" (plaster). Although described by Gann as a protective measure only, it seems more likely that this construction was in fact a refurbished wall surface for a later structure. If the local accounts were accurate, the upper walls of the proposed later construction would have been those reported as protruding above the surface at the time that the structure was first cleared.

The erection of the building was dated to the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century by Gann. He suggested that the painting was renewed every 52 years and thus that the building was had been in existence for at least 104 years at the time it was covered over. He believed that this was precipitated because of fear of Spanish invasion. Although it seems more likely that the structure was covered over by a later building rather than due to fear of the Spanish, Gann's dating of the murals corresponds roughly with their more recent dating based upon stylistic considerations (see for example Miller 1973).

The presence of these murals at Santa Rita is extremely important, especially since they contained Maya glyphs in combination with figures in Mixtec style (Kubler 1962: 205). Unfortunately, the association between these murals and the artifactual remains were not well defined in Gann's work. Prior to recent excavations at the site, considerations of the murals were limited to comparisons of Gann's drawings with other known murals, codices or art styles and upon interpretation of the partially recorded hieroglyphic dates. Within a Postclassic framework, interpretations of the murals varies significantly (see for example: Kubler 1962: 205; Long 1919; Miller in press a & b; Nicholson 1960; Quirarte 1974).

Later excavations at Santa Rita by Raymond Sidrys (1976: 332-344) may have succeeded in locating Structure 1. Sidrys' excavation 37 encountered mural fragments (3 cm by 6 cm or smaller) and a carbon sample from a deposit 12 cm above a floor which yielded a Carbon 14 date of 1425 \pm 40. Although the location of the destroyed structure in conjunction with the presence of mural fragments indicate that Sidrys may well have encountered the platform below Structure 1, his excavations have not added significantly to an understanding of Santa Rita, other than to confirm the probability of Postclassic period murals existing in this northern part of the site. Hopefully ceramic and artifactual associations will be detailed in his upcoming

report.

By the onset of the Corozal Postclassic Project investigations at Santa Rita in 1979, Gann's Structure 1 and/or Sidrys' excavation 37 had been completely bulldozed in preparation for the sale of the land as house lots. North of Str. 1, there are no longer structures higher than 1 or 2 meters; however, there is evidence of significant surface evidence for Postclassic occupation. Excavations in this area of the site have shown that murals are not unique to Santa Rita Str. 1. Fragments of polychrome murals were also located in Str. 77. In addition, as Gann himself notes (1900: 773-4), there are similarities between censer material and cache objects found at the site and elements in the Str. 1 murals.

As the Santa Rita murals are frequently compared to those at the site of Tulum (Kubler 1962; Nicholson 1960; and Miller 1973 for example), it should be noted that in general features characteristic of Late Postclassic ceramics at Tulum (Sanders 1960) - cupped parentheses jar necks and squat double vented feet - occur early in the Late Postclassic at Santa Rita. While there is no direct way to date the murals in relation to each other based upon associated archaeological remains, the recovered artifactual associations suggest that the murals on Santa Rita Str. 1 were at least slightly later than those at Tulum.

Structure 2

Structure 2 (Gann 1900: 678-82) was one of Gann's second class of mounds, having fragments of two pottery idols (censers) near its surface and a deposit containing small ceramic animals and a ceramic urn within construction fill. It was located 500 yards east of the central structure (Str. 7) and was 20 yards long, 25 yards wide, and 18 feet high. Its southern face was almost perpendicular to the ground. Not far below the surface of the structure were located smashed fragments of the two idols (now identified as Kol Modeled censers), the remains of 5 or 6 curassow and part of a rodent maxilla. Although not stated, these censers were apparently broken on a plaster floor. Only one was illustrated (Plate 32, Fig. 3) the rest of the fragments being "so badly broken as not to be worth figuring" (1900: 679). The head of the censer which was illustrated may be incorrectly reconstructed, from the photograph it appears probable that the upper right arm has been attached to the headress. With the censers were also pieces of "rough unpainted potsherds" (1900: 679), perhaps pieces of the urns to which the figures should have attached. A layer of mortar, most likely a plaster floor, below this deposit was 6 to 8 inches thick. It caps a layer of re-used limestone masonry blocks, some with painted stucco still attached to them. It is within this level that the top portions of two square pillars appeared. These were

each 3 by 3 ft and located 6 ft apart in the central portion of the structure. There were walls inline with the pillars, 6 ft to either side of them. These walls, like the pillars were also 3 ft wide and built of finely faced stone. The upper portions of the walls and pillars were 2.5 ft below the surface of the mound and looked to Gann as though they had been broken off. They cut through another layer of "cement" or plaster and a lower layer of what must have been tightly packed construction fill and so must have been utilized in two sequent constructions.

Within the fill, 6 ft below the surface, was a pottery urn (of a type now referred to as Santa Unslipped). It apparently rested on a lower floor and was surrounded by 10 painted pottery animals: 4 tigers 5 turtles, and 1 double-headed animal, possibly an alligator, as well as two "leaf-shaped" flint spearheads (Gann 1981:680-81). The two flint pieces were 4 and 3 inches long - the smaller of the two was notched near its base. The modeled turtles all had human heads protruding from widely open mouths. One of the turtles and the double-headed figure were located above the urn. Of the two heads of the alligator also showed a human head protruding through its jaws. All of the figures had holes in their backs, some had stoppers. In all of the figures illustrated the stoppers point up from the backs of the animals. This pattern is opposite to that encountered in caches during the 1979 and 1980 seasons at Santa Rita,

perhaps indicating only that Gann was not present during excavation and so could not ascertain their exact positions. Evidently only the double-headed figure had items within it: 2 small jade beads, 1 orange-red stone bead (possibly spondylus shell), a small obsidian core, and a small flat chip of grayish chert. All of the ceramic figures evinced traces of paint, however, some were painted more elaborately than others.

Directly below the urn and figures was another "cement" layer. It was on this level that the pillars and wall fragments rested. This layer was 12 inches thick and covered rough limestone block fill. It was most likely the top of the basal platform upon which the original of three constructions was built, approximately 10 ft above ground level. Sealed within this lower plaster floor was a circular cist covered by a stone slab. The cist was 3 ft in diameter and deep enough to touch the ground surface. Nothing was discovered in it besides charcoal (perhaps the remains of a cremation).

Structure 3

This structure was located 115 yards southeast of Str. 1. It was 62 yards in circumference and 10 ft high. Through excavation, Gann found the remains of a building resting on a floor at ground level. He discovered an 18 ft long wall running north-south and a less well preserved wall at its northern limit running east-west for two or three

feet. It had no cornice or traces of painted stucco. The artifact descriptions given are of no help in determining the date or function of the building. "Numerous pieces of pottery were found in the mound, some rough and ill made, others painted red, black, yellow, and brown and a few glazed" (Gann 1900: 677). Although Gann believed that the mounding of the structure had been purposeful, it seems clear that the mounding was the natural result of years of structural disintegration.

Structure 4

Structure 4 (Gann 1900:677) was 86 yards in circumference, oval at the base, and 6 feet high. It was located 195 yards north of Str. 3. In it was located a fragmentary wall running east-west. It was 4 to 6 ft high and rested on a floor at ground level. There was no evidence of stucco work. Artifactual descriptions are limited to the statement that, "numerous potsherds were found within it, both painted and plain" (Gann 1900:677).

Structure 5

This structure (Gann 1900:682-3) was located 345 yards north of the large central Str. 7. It was 52 yards in circumference and 5 ft high. Near the center of the mound, approximately 1 ft below the surface, two fragmentary idols (possibly Kol Modeled censers) were discovered. On ground level, near the center of the structure, a small cist 18 in long, 12 in wide, and 12 in high was found. It was lined

with stone slabs on the sides and top. Within it was a small pottery urn, 5 in high covered by a lid. As in the case of the previously described urn, this vessel could be identified as Santa Unslipped type, although its form is not common in the 1979 and 1980 excavated sample. Within the vessel was a double headed alligator figure. A human head protruded from both sets of alligator jaws. The piece was painted green and red. Although the mound excavated by Gann must have been the remains of a structure, no indication is given on walls, floors, or other constructions.

Structure 6

Structure 6 (Gann 1900:683-5) was 933 yards southwest of Str. 7. It was 30 ft in diameter, 32 yards in circumference, and 5 ft high. As was the case in Structures 2 and 5, two fragmentary "idols" were found near the center of the mound, 2 ft below the surface (Plate 32, Fig. 2 & Plate 34, Fig. 2). The pieces were spread out over 2 square yards. Near the censers were two small clay beads. The only mention of construction was that the "mound was composed throughout of earth, and large, rough blocks of limestone" (Gann 1900:683), although mention was made of an excavation 50 yards away from which stone might have been garnered. Descriptive efforts were instead focused on the deposit located within a stone cist, 2 ft by 2 ft by 1.5 ft, at ground level. Inside the cist was another plain ceramic urn, but with three feet as well as a lid. Inside it were

19 figures: 4 tigers, 9 alligator-like animals (1 of these was apparently a counter-part to that encountered in Str. 1), 1 hawk, 1 human figure attached upside down to the front of a small vessel, and 4 identical figures which he described as humans covering their faces with veils. All of the figures showed evidence of different colored paint. The tigers and alligators, and perhaps some of the other figures had small circular openings in their backs as had those in Strs. 2 and 5. Although contrary to Gann's descriptions of Str. 6 as having no construction, it seems likely that the urn and figures were a cache within a construction.

Structure 7

Structure 7 (Gann 1900:685-6, 1918:67-70) at Santa Rita was described as a large central mound and earthwork. It was 57 ft high and 471 in circumference. South of the large mound, Str. 7, are actually two range like structures, now referred to as Strs. 40 and 42; these are what was described as the circular earthwork by Gann. Between Strs. 40 and 42 is a small structure now referred to as Str. 41. Initial excavations by Gann into Strs. 7, 40, 41, and 42 found nothing "except a few potsherds" (Gann 1900:686). Str. 7, 40 and 42 were found to be built of limestone blocks and earth. The Str. 7 matrix was so hard that initially "the idea of excavating it had to be given up" (Gann 1900:685). As no deposits were found in any of these constructions Gann

concluded that they served as a lookout station and fort.

Early in the 20th century Gann returned to Str. 7 and the structures south of it for further investigation (1918: 67-70). Excavation of Str. 7 located a number of objects below the humus layer. The flint tools he encountered included 2 "leaf-shaped spearheads" (5 in and 5.5 in long), 2 eccentric flints, and a notched point 2.5 in long. Also on this level was a small red stone bead (possibly not stone, but spondylus shell) and broken censer material (probably the Postclassic Period Kol Modeled).

Excavation below this deposit near the surface evidently cut into a solid construction core of limestone blocks and marl. Six feet down, a burial chamber made of rough limestone blocks and 8 ft by 3 ft was encountered. A single skeleton was found, head was toward the north. Burial items consisted of "a few very roughly chipped spearheads" at the head and feet of the skeleton (Gann 1918: 68). This description is not enough to determine the date of the burial, which may have been Late Classic to Postclassic Period.

Further down during excavation, at a depth of 10 ft a similar second chamber, 4 by 2 by 2 ft, was located. Within this were four vessels in lip to lip pairs with sets of drilled holes. The sets of drilled holes suggested that the vessels had been fastened together. The description of these vessels, "rough pottery, colored yellow, with a broad

red stripe around the rim" (Gann 1918:68) and their position in the structure relative to a Middle Classic Period burial encountered in 1979 may imply that they were of Late Classic date. Excavation by Gann to a depth of 18 feet led to no further discoveries.

The area between Strs. 40 and 42 was also investigated by Gann (1918:69) at this later date. The platform floor here was reportedly raised between 2 and 3 ft above bedrock and covered by 2 plaster floors. Corozal Postclassic Project investigations in 1979 showed far more floor levels, at least in close proximity to Str. 7 itself. Strs. 40 and 42 were cut into by Gann (1918: 68-70) during his investigations as well as by others for road fill. His photograph of excavations in Str. 40 (1918: Plate 10) showed at least three constructions. At least two constructions above the platform floor seem evident from his descriptions. Gann concluded that the Str. 7 mound and "earthwork" were exceptional among those he classed as lookout or observatory mounds in that it did contain stone lined cists (1918: 70).

Structure 8

Structure 8 (Gann 1900: 687-88) was located 390 yards northwest of Str. 7. It was 90 yards in circumference and 5 ft high. Gann was told that it had been dug previously for stone to put up a tank and that large idols had been found. He encountered a stone tiger's head on the inside of a modern stone well in the area. Excavation into what was

left of the mound found it to be "composed of earth and limestone" and full of potsherds (Gann 1900: 688). Of more importance to Gann, were 4 objects found approximately 2 ft below the surface: a stone tiger's head, a stone turtle, a fragmentary ceramic "mask", and a "small, smooth, globular piece of jade" (1900: 688). The tiger's head was carved on the front of a dressed stone block. It was noted as having probably served as a "gargoyle like ornament on some building" (1900: 688). The turtle was 18 by 12 inches, painted red, and had a small hole in the back covered by a 3 in limestone disk. Although not illustrated it was probably similar to that encountered in Str. 77 investigations in 1980. The ceramic mask was 3.5 inches from ear to ear. From the description, "the mouth is puckered up into a small, round hole as if in the act of whistling..." (Gann 1900: 688), it seems that this may have been an attachment to a larger tinaja such as the one encountered in Str. 77 investigations not far from the stone turtle.

Structure 9

Structure 9 (Gann 1900: 686-7) was located 691 yards due east of Str. 7. It was described by Gann as, "the only mound excavated on the whole estate which had unquestionably been used solely for sepulchral purposes" (Gann 1900: 687). The mound was described as relatively small, with a circumference of 15 yards and a height of 3.5 ft. Within it were earth and rough blocks of limestone, undoubtedly

representing a construction, but not described as such. In the central portion of the structure, at ground level, a human burial was found. The head was toward the north. Placed with the individual were a number of items: "a conch shell with the apex broken smoothly off, as if it had been used as a trumpet, numerous broken pieces of conch shells, a roughly chipped flint spearhead 4 1/2 inches in length, and an oval flint hammerstone" Gann 1900: 687). Also with the flint artifacts were 4 conical pieces of shell made from the central spiral elements of conch shells. According to Gann, the contents of the mound were unlike those encountered elsewhere at Santa Rita proper although similar to burials washing into the bay a few miles distant. He suggested that this structure may have been constructed at a different time than the others or by a different group of people. Although he stated that the mound or structure was purely sepulchral, this seems doubtful based upon later work at Santa Rita where all mounds with burials also yielded architectural constructions, most with evidence of occupation or use. His belief that this structure was built at a different time or by different people than others at Santa Rita may merely indicate an inability to visualize the architectural variability at the site.

Structure 10

Structure 10 (Gann 1900: 688) was noted as 98 yards in circumference and 33.5 ft high. The upper portion of the

structure included potsherds and small pieces of limestone. At ground level was discovered an equilateral triangle of upright stone slabs 18 ft on each side. Although upright stone slab architecture has been located elsewhere at Santa Rita in Postclassic period constructions (see for example Str. 74), nowhere else have triangular arrangements been discovered.

Structure 11

Structure 11 (Gann 1900: 688-9) was 1,130 yards southwest of Str. 7. Initial excavation into it comprised an area 14 ft by 7 ft; this area was later expanded. The upper 3 ft of the investigations cut through a layer of small stones and earth, below this was a layer of limestone blocks and limestone dust (probably marl), most likely construction core. At a depth of about 4 ft, "a smooth oval, flattened stone five inches in length was found, the marks on which showed that it had been used as a whetstone" (Gann 1900: 689). This description suggests the possibility that the stone was actually a bark beater. "With the exception of potsherds, nothing else was found" (1900: 689).

Structures 12, 13, 14, 15, & 16

These five structures were discussed together by Gann (1900:689). They formed a group 200 yards northeast of Str. 7. According to Gann all of them were similar in content and construction. Each had was between 30 and 35 yards in circumference and 4 to 6 ft in height. There were

reportedly two distinct levels encountered during investigation of these structures. The upper 2 ft consisted primarily of soil while a lower level continuing down to ground level, was composed of limestone blocks and limestone dust (marl). Sherds encountered were mostly "rough and unpainted". At the base of each of the structures, at ground level, were a stone lined cists approximately 18 in on a side. All were empty.

Structure 17

Structure 17 was located 500 yards east of Str. 7. It was 85 yards in circumference and 6 ft high. The investigation (Gann 1900:689-90) was 15 ft by 8 ft in area and cut through the center of the structure. At a depth of 1 ft, near the center of the mound and presumably the structure, were found fragments of two "idols" (Kol Modeled censers); a flat, triangular ceramic serpent head; a pottery "dragon's head" with elaborate headress; a pottery stopper like those usually associated with the animal figures; and a small pottery mold thought to be used in making masks. The serpent and "dragon" heads were both most likely pieces of censers. The mold, from Gann's own description, produces a face similar to one of the censers he found elsewhere and was most likely used in preliminary formation of certain censer faces. It's discovery is important in that it suggests that Kol Modeled censers were being made at the site. Only on one occassion was a pottery stopper found

isolated from any ceramic figure in more recent excavations at the site (see S. D. P6E-1). Gann's deposit was located within a layer of limestone and earth described as 2 ft thick. One foot below it began a layer with many large squared limestone blocks. No other deposits were found; excavations were carried out to ground level.

Structure 18

As described by Gann (1900:690), Str. 18 was the largest structure on the Santa Rita estate and in the colony. It was located 100 yards south of Str. 7 and was 412 yards in circumference and 10 ft high. Gann did not excavate the mound, however, and it had not been dug into by anyone else at the time he wrote his first published report on the site (Gann 1900).

Structure 19

Structure 19 was similar to Str. 18 and in line with it and Structure 7. It was 270 yards in circumference and up to 10 ft high. It was not investigated by Gann (1900:690).

Structure 20

Located 400 yards southwest of Str. 7, Str. 20 was 83 yards in circumference and 3.5 ft high (Gann 1900:690). It was described as similar to Strs. 18 and 19. It was not excavated by Gann as other "mounds" of this type had only produced potsherds.

Structure 21

Structure 21 (Gann 1900:690-691) was located 1000 yards

southwest of Str. 7. It was from 3 to 5 ft in height. Although described as semicircular in shape and 30 yards along the curve, it seems likely Str. 21 was in fact composed of a 3 mound group with no structure on the south side (Gann notes the convexity faces north). Other "mounds" like Str. 21 were excavated by Gann at Sateneja (actually Sarteneja), evidently nothing was found in them. This structure or structure group at Santa Rita was not investigated.

Structure 22

Structure 22 consisted of several structures (or structure groups) similar to Str. 21 (Gann 1900:690-91). No work was undertaken there.

Structure 23

Structure 23 was located 217 yards southwest of Str. 7 and was described as similar to it in that it also consisted of a large mound with a circular space and "earthwork" to its south (Gann 1900:691). It was 400 ft in circumference and 25 ft high. The "circular space" was 80 yards in diameter with the structures around it rising to a height of 12 ft. Unlike Str. 7, however, Str. 23 was described as being composed of loose earth and stone.

Structure 24

Located between Strs. 6 and 22, Str. 24 (also labeled Mound 1 in Gann's new series of structures: 1918: 59-63) was 18 ft high and 90 ft in circumference. It was constructed

of compact large, irregular limestone blocks. At the center and 2 ft below the surface, excavation located a large circular limestone disk. This was 3 ft in diameter and 8 in thick. It covered a "bell-like cyst," also 3 ft in diameter and 5 ft deep. This was half filled with "brown dust" and had at its bottom a ceramic urn with lid. The urn contained 49 figurines, a ceramic penis, beads of jade, beads of dark red stone (probably spondylus shell), and a perforated alligator tooth. The modeled ceramic figures were painted, but described as probably unfired. The life-sized penis was evidently fired, but not painted.

The 49 figures included 4 warriors with shield and spear, 3 seated humans practicing penis perforation, 4 standing figures, 4 lizards, 4 alligators, 4 snakes, 4 birds, 4 "dragon-like" creatures, 4 tigers, 14 quashes or picotes (pisotes). Not all of these figures were illustrated, from those that were it seems clear that the figures in each set were not identical. They varied in modeling and positioning of hands, for example. The alligators were not illustrated at all, but were supposedly similar to those in plate XXXIV (no. 5) of Gann's earlier report on excavations at the site (1900). The tiger figures were most similar to object number 6 in this same plate. The "dragons" evidently resembled Plate XXXIV, number 4. Most of the figurines had traces of both red and white paint. That there were primarily sets of four is

interesting, particularly since most Maya gods had four aspects (Roys 1965:671). If the penis is added to the set of seated men who are reportedly practicing penis perforation, there were 9 sets of 4 figures plus the 14 pisotes. The nine sets might refer to the nine levels or lords of the underworld. Pisotes are impersonators or clowns frequently associated with ceremonies for the Bacabs (Thompson 1970b). Further investigation of this and other caches at the site, then, might add significantly to present knowledge of Postclassic Maya ritual and cosmology.

A second deposit was located 6 ft from the center of the structure, at a depth of 6 ft below the surface. It consisted of a stone-lined cist 18 inches on a side enclosing the bones of a human male. These bones were described as poorly preserved and pitted. Gann 1918: 62) suggested that this was due to venereal disease; however, it seems equally plausible that these bones were simply not well preserved. A number of the burials excavated in 1979 and 1980 were found to have bones pitted due to poor preservation.

Structure 25

Structure 25 (also labeled Mound 2 in the 1918 series: page 63) was located just south of Str. 19. It had a circumference of 40 yards and a maximum height of 6 feet. A conch shell with its tip cut off was found on the upper surface, partially covered by soil. Although worn, Gann

stated (1918:63) that it was still capable of being used as a trumpet. The excavated surface layer was composed of soil and sparse limestone blocks and was 18 in thick. Within it, just below the surface was a stone turtle. This object was 13 in long by 10 in in width.

Below the upper layer was a level of heavy burning described as being between 3 and 8 inches thick. In it were "16 heads of jade, 2 small round three-legged vases, and the fragments of 2 pottery images" (Gann 1918:63). Three of these heads were carved; Gann noted that two represented human faces while the third was most likely an alligator head. One of the heads was 3.75 by 0.75 inches. This deposit may have been similar to one excavated in 1979 (see S. D. P6E-1) which consisted of smashed ceramic vessels, disarticulated human bone, and a few beads. As in the earlier deposit, there was also evidence of burning, although there was no layer of carbon.

Below the charcoal filled level in Str. 25, was a layer of mortar (probably a plaster floor above construction core). Within this layer near the center of the structure, was a pottery alligator figure. There was a modeled human head protruding from its jaws. The alligator had traces of blue, red, and white paint on it. Inside the vessel were 2 jade beads.

Below this layer was a level of huge limestone blocks (most likely dry fill) 2.5 ft deep. Within it were large

numbers of pieces of broken censers. At the bottom of this level were the bases of round pots (probably censer urn bases) with traces of copal adhering to them. From Gann's (1918: 63) description, it would appear that the structure was entirely Postclassic in date. His construction sequence appears sound with the exception that he again implied that the structure was purposefully buried.

Structure 26

Structure 26 (also labeled Mound 3 in Gann's 1918: 65-7 series) was located between Strs. 6 and 11. It was 120 ft in circumference and up to 3 ft high. Excavations to ground level showed it "to be composed of earth and small blocks of limestone, among which were numerous potsherds and fragments of terra cotta-images...." (Gann 1918:65). The "images" were most likely Kol Modeled censer fragments. Flint and obsidian tools were also found during the investigation.

At ground level, a stone-lined passage 18 inches square was followed "obliquely downward" for 8 ft, until a stone lined chamber, 2 ft on each side was reached. In it was an urn with two handles and a lid. Within the urn "were 20 small pottery figurines 3 warriors, 1 seated human figure, 4 alligators, 4 dragons, 6 quashes or picotes, and 2 serpent-like creatures" (Gann 1918:66). These figures, some of which were hollow and others of which were solid, were evidently similar, but not identical to those found during the investigation of Str. 24. Most of the figures had

evidence of paint; none were illustrated.

Structure 27

Structure 27, located 200 yards southeast of Str. 7, was 30 ft in diameter and 3 ft high. It is also referred to as Mound 5 in Gann's (1918: 70-72) new series of mounds. "It was built of blocks of limestone, rubble, limestone dust, and earth" (Gann 1918: 70). Gann believed the blocks to have come from another building as they were well squared; this can not be properly assessed. As was the case in many of the other structures excavated by Gann, at the center of the construction, on ground level, a stone-lined cyst was discovered. It was 3 by 2 by 1 foot. Inside were 2 ceramic vessels, one was a small plainware vessel 3.5 inches in height with two "earlike projections" or handles on each side. Gann (1918: 70) believed this to be a "conventionalized" incense burner. With it was another "egg-shaped" vessel with three legs and a modeled and painted human face on its front. Stoppered in it were two beads, one of green stone and one of red shell.

Elsewhere in the excavations were many censer fragments as well as 2 malachates and 4 net sinkers. A burial was located within 5 ft of the northern extent of the mound. The individual was an adult male. The molars and premolars were covered with tartar, while the incisors were extremely worn. That was described as a carious molar was illustrated. Objects found in the vicinity of the bones

included: "a flat, oblong object, made of finely polished bone, 1 inch broad and one-tenth inch thick" of unknown total length (Gann 1918: 72); 2 green stone beads; 2 red shell beads, one of which was tubular in shape; 3 obsidian knife (or blade) fragments; and a pair of copper tweezers.

Further work revealed other interesting features:

Passing from north to south through the mound, about 8 feet from its center, were two parallel rows of limestone flags, set perpendicularly, about 18 inches apart. Against the outer of these rows lay a considerable accumulation of animal bones, probably those of tapir. In the space between the outer row of flags and the edge of the mound were found 10 oblong blocks of limestone, averaging 18 by 10 inches, the upper surfaces of which were hollowed out to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. (Gann 1918: 72)

The parallel rows of flagstones are probably typical Late Postclassic double line-of-stone walls. The hollowed limestone blocks were suggested as water troughs by Gann; however, they might also have been metates comparable to the one encountered re-used as a wall stone in Str. 81 during the 1980 investigations at the site.

Structure 28

Structure 28 (also new series Mound 5A; Gann 1918: 72-4) was located near the opening in the "earthwork" south of Str. 7. The structure was apparently not well defined and rose to a maximum height of only 2 feet. Investigation revealed the earth and small limestone boulder fill. This

"mound or ridge" was not completely excavated, however, two burials were located near the eastern extent approximately 1 ft below the surface.

The first deposit encountered was the flexed burial of an adult male. One of this individual's incisors appears to have been notched. In addition to the bones, Gann found what may have been a polishing stone, a piece of what he called a rubbing stone, but which might have been a bark beater, and what was described as rough, unpainted pottery. The second burial was of an 8 to 10 year old child, also interred flexed on one side. The only items found with it were censer fragments (most likely Kol Modeled).

Gann believed Str. 28 to be later than the other structures he investigated at Santa Rita as it was irregular, not well defined, and as the bones in the two burials were better preserved. While this might be the case, bone preservation and irregularity would not appear to be good indicators of late date based upon more recent C. P. P. investigations at the site which have recovered evidence for differential preservation and construction techniques within the same time period at the site.

Structure 6: New Series

This structure (Gann 1918: 74-8) was located near the southwestern boundary of Santa Rita. It had a diameter of 25 yards and was up to 10 ft high. It was evidently completely removed to provide road fill for Corozal. At the

flattened summit of the structure, three walls were encountered. The first one discovered was at the southern end of the summit. It was "2 feet thick, 2 feet high, and about 15 yards long" (Gann 1918:74). Two "masses of masonry" ran perpendicular to this wall at either end. They were 5 to 6 ft thick and 5 ft high. The central area was filled with "alternating layers of mortar and rubble" (1918:74). In the rubble, Gann encountered potsherds, flint chips, and hammerstones. Apparently material from collapse and decomposition was outside the walls. In this he found whole and fragmentary manos and metates. Two burials were also found within the rubble. Two more were located within the thick east and west walls. All were 12 to 18 in below the surface and fully extended on their backs. "The bones were in a poor state of preservation and with each interment were found a few flint chips, hammerstones, broken spearheads, obsidian knives, and one or two small, very roughly made round cooking pots" (Gann 1918:75). As the roughly made pots were not described as similar to the urns frequently found containing figures in other excavations at the site, it seems likely that the burials were not deposited during the Postclassic Period.

On reaching the ground level, it was found that a series of trenches had been cut through the earth beneath, to the bedrock, and filled in with rubble... The trenches varied from 3 to 4 feet in breadth and from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet in depth, according to the thickness of the layer of earth over the bedrock. (Gann 1918: 75)

These trenches which formed 3 connected parallelograms (Gann 1918: Fig. 23) may have been construction wall trenches. Gann's investigations uncovered at least 30 poorly preserved burials in and around the trenches, particularly in the northernmost parallelogram. "Most of those...had been buried head downward, the skulls resting in some cases in earthenware bowls, with the back bent, legs flexed, and knees drawn up against the chin" (1918: 75). The interments were accompanied by a variety of objects including flint and obsidian tools, shell and clay beads, and a small cylindrical pottery seal. One of the better preserved individuals had its skull resting in what is clearly a Guacamallo Red on Orange mammiform tetrapod.

Nonhuman bones encountered during the investigations included peccary, curassow, snake, and fish. There were sea and fresh water shells, described as cockles, conches, snails, and hooties. Gann also found an unknown type of grooved stone object 18 by 8 by 12 inches in size.

Northeast of Str. 6 was located an un-numbered structure (Gann 1918: 76-78) 25 yards long and up to 4 ft high. Gann excavated it, finding 3 burials near its center. Although the bones were poorly preserved, each skeleton had, at minimum, one red slipped pottery vessel associated with it. At least one of the vessel forms (Gann 1918: Fig. 24 a) is indicative of Swasey Phase burials found more recently in the Str. 134 investigations at the site. The second of the

individuals was also buried with a bone ring. Three additional burials were clustered in a cyst at ground level in the northeast portion of the construction. With these were 3 red slipped pottery vessels, 6 bone awls or lance heads, and "a heap of shells of some large bivalve one of which was polished and perforated for use as an ornament" (Gann 1918: 78). A trench filled with rubble and dug down to bedrock was discovered running lengthwise through the mound. It was 3 ft wide and resembled that found in excavation of the previous structure with the exception that no burials appeared to be associated with it.

Structure 6A: New Series

Structure 6A was "another of the group of mounds adjoining the southwesterly boundary of Santa Rita" (Gann 1918: 78). Its dimensions were 18 by 15 ft, with a maximum height of 3 feet. Its construction was the same as most mounds excavated by Gann, consisting of "earth, large blocks of limestone, and limestone dust" (1918: 78). At the center of the structure, he found a small pit, partially covered by a limestone slab. Above the slab was an 8 inch long hammerstone. Within the pit was a human burial with the skull upside down. The rest of the individual's skeleton was in the pit around the skull (Gann 1918: 79). Given the small size of the cut, which had to have been larger than suggested by Gann's (1918) Figure 25, the body was either tightly flexed or disarticulated.

Structure 7: New Series

Structure 7 (Gann 1918: 79) was close to Str. 6A. It had basal dimensions of 10 yards by 30 yards and a height of 8 feet. At ground level, near its center, was a small pit cut into bedrock. As was the case in the previously described structure, the skeleton of an individual was evidently placed upside down and probably tightly flexed within the pit. In this case, however, 2 red slipped pottery vessels were also found, "upon one side of the skull lay a small shallow bowl, with four hollow legs, each containing a pellet of dry clay loose in its interior; and upon the other side a small three legged vase" (Gann 1918: 79). This burial is unusual in that it contained both a mammiform tetrapod and a tripod vessel. The coexistence of these two vessel forms may be viewed in different ways. Unfortunately neither piece is illustrated. It is suggested, however, that this burial dates to the Early Classic Period. Further investigation into this structure located two other pits cut into bedrock, both containing human skeletal remains.

Structure 8: New Series

Structure 8 (Gann 1918: 80) was located near Str. 7: New Series. It was 36 ft across and had a 4 ft high flattened summit. In addition to the usual earth and limestone, Gann found two parallel rows of "limestone flags". These rows were two feet apart and must have

represented a double line-of-stone wall construction similar to those encountered in the recently excavated Strs. 74 and 81, both Late Postclassic period in date. The stones in Str. 8 were supposedly imbedded in bedrock, but projected 18 in above it. It would seem more likely that they were abutted by a plaster surface.

A burial was found between the rows of stone near the center of the construction. The individual was described as being positioned in an extended position, possibly face down. If this was the position of the skeleton, it is at odds with the majority of burials recovered in the 1979 and 1980 seasons at the site. These were generally flexed, or less often extended on their backs. The individual in the interment had 4 copper rings on its fingers. Three were plain and "the fourth was a broad flat band decorated with double volutes" (1918: 80). The latter must have been nearly identical to the scroll ring found with the female in S. D. P6E-7 south of Platform 2. Although Gann did not sex the skeleton, a photograph of the skull is in his report (1918: Plate 14). The shape of the skull and small mastoids would imply that that individual was a female. This would accord well with information from C. P. P. excavations at the site, where the only two burials of individuals with copper rings were of Postclassic period females (S. D. P6E-7 and S. D. P3B-3).

A short distance from this structure, Gann (1918: 80)

found a chultun which had steps from the ground surface leading down into it. It was oval and 15 ft from one side to the other. "Nothing was found in this chultun except great quantities of fragments of large, rough earthenware water vessels" (Gann 1918: 80). These were not illustrated or further described.

Three hundred yards east of Str. 8, Gann (1918: 80-81) found what he referred to as a naturally formed chultun with three 2 ft wide openings. There was a stone slab nearby which may have served as a cover for one of the entrances. The interior was 8 to 9 ft in height, but only 2 or 3 ft wide. It had earth and artifacts, including sherds, shells, charcoal, flint and obsidian tools above the floor; these are of unknown date.

Another chultun was located within half a mile of the previously described one (Gann 1918:81). It was located below a structure which had been used as a source of marl for Corozal streets. This chultun was also covered by a circular piece of limestone, 2ft 4 in in diameter. The chultun was egg shaped and could be entered by steps cut into bedrock.

Nothing was found in this chultun with the exception of two small bowls of rather coarse earthenware, painted red and polished; one almost globular in shape, 6 inches in diameter; the other circular, flat-bottomed, 3 1/2 inches in height. The mound which covered this chultun appeared to have been one of the commonest kind of burial mounds. At its summit fragments of a rude circular

earthenware pot were found, near its center fragments of human bones, together with three flint hammerstones and two small round vessels, one of light yellow, the other of yellowish-red, pottery. (Gann 1918:81)

It is not clear from this description during which period the structure and/or chultun might have been used.

According to Gann (1918:81), "one of the most remarkable of the chultuns found in this area is situated at San Andres, within a mile of the village of Corozal." He implied that this feature (1918:81-3) dated to pre-Conquest times, however, it is evident that it was an historic construction. The "sun dried" yellow clay bricks match exactly those located in 19th century occupation in the northern portion of the site (specifically south of Str. 58). It was comprised of two underground chambers. The larger chamber was 15 ft across, but of unknown height as the roof had collapsed. The smaller one was 8 ft by 7 ft in diameter and up to 5 ft 6 in high. It had three oblong shafts on its exterior surface.

Each of these is about 1 foot in depth by 8 to 9 inches in breadth, and is separated from the chamber by a single row of bricks (E,E,E, Fig. 27) mortared together, reaching from the roof to the floor, so there is no communication between the shafts and the chamber. Each shaft opened originally on the surface of the ground, but the openings had become blocked by vegetable refuse from the surrounding bush. (Gann 1918:81)

Unfortunately the use of this construction is unknown.

Late in the 19th Century, Gann (1900:691-2) had noted 8 chultuns at Santa Rita but did not describe them in detail. He discussed the 3 previous chultuns and one post-Conquest construction in his later report (1918). Only four chultuns were noted in the 1979 and 1980 mapping of the site. Due to the vague locations given by Gann, it would be difficult to correlate those still present at the site with those he excavated.

Structure 9: New Series

This structure (Gann 1918: 83-5) was located near the chultun with three openings described previously. It was 44 ft wide by 66 ft long and up to 14 ft high. Digging to a depth of 4 ft revealed the floor and partial walls of a building which rested on construction fill for a larger platform or substructure. A partial plan of the building walls was illustrated. The building was longer than it is wide (8 ft) with 3 ft 4 inch walls and a continuous plinth. All the artifactual material that was reported from this investigation was located on the floor within the structure. This included "a fragment of a conch-shell trumpet, a piece of an obsidian knife, numerous potsherds, and half of a flint paint grinder with traces of green paint still adherent to it" (Gann 1918: 84). The architecture of this building does not accord well with known Postclassic construction at the site, but may have been similar to that encountered in Str. 7-2nd which is Early Classic.

Structure 13: New Series

Structure 13 (Gann 1918: 99) was located on the bay near Corozal. It was at least 18 ft in diameter and no more than 4 ft high. Part of the mound, including bones from a human burial had been washed away by the sea. Excavation into what was left of it recovered what was thought to be the skull of the disturbed burial near the center of the construction at ground level. With it was a small tripod vase. Inside the vase were 2 ceramic beads, one green stone bead, and an eccentric flint. The latter was referred to by Gann as a representation of a pisote. It is likely that both the burial and the construction over it were Postclassic in date.

Structure 21: New Series

Located "near Corozal", Structure 21 (Gann 1918: 114-5) was large, 200 ft in circumference and 50 ft high. It was "joined" to a 20 ft high construction to the west. Searching for clay idols (censers), Gann made excavations 10 to 15 yards wide around its base. He encountered many fragments of what must have been Kol Modeled incensarios. At the base of the structure, he found an oval limestone block, believed to be an altar upon which the ceremonial smashing of censers might have taken place. Also encountered in his investigations were four oval tripod pottery vases 4 inches high. Within each were a few clay and green stone beads. Near the vases were two other

pottery vessels in the form of a right and left foot with leg. These evinced traces of white and blue paint and were described as approximately equivalent in size to those of a 7 or 8 year old child. Comparable vessels were found smashed in S. D. P6E-1 along with a small tripod bowl, "face cups", a few beads, and the disarticulated skeletal remains of several sub adults. Foot cups were not common in the Maya area and appear to have been found thus far only at Santa Rita, with the possible exception of a ceramic piece illustrated by Sanders (1960: Fig. 16F) for Calderitas, Quintana Roo.

Structure 29: New Series

This structure was "situated close to the seashore, near Corozal" (Gann 1918: 125). It was 25 ft in diameter and only 2 ft high. Two pits, each 2 ft wide, were found 15 ft apart at ground level. Both were covered by a block of limestone and contained a tightly flexed, seated burial. The two individuals were apparently males although only one of the skeletons was well preserved. Beneath it "were found an unfinished arrowhead, four fragments of small obsidian knives, and the broken fragments of a small, round, unpolished chocolate-colored bowl" (Gann 1918: 125). Below the second burial "were found only fragments of obsidian knives" (1918: 125).

Structure 30: New Series or Corozal A

Structure 30, also known as "Corozal A", was located

near Corozal (Gann 1918: 125-7; 1912: 81-2). It was 40 ft in diameter, 8 ft high and "completely dug down" (Gann 1918: 125). Excavation first cut through a layer of reddish brown earth (humus) no more than 1 ft thick. Beneath this were evidently a series of plaster floors. Just below the humus were fragments of what were called clay figurines, but which were probably Kol Modeled Censer fragments based on their description. Six burials were encountered 2 to 3 ft below the surface. These were all so poorly preserved that Gann could not discern the positioning of any of the individual's skeletons. Within the vicinity of these burials were a number of artifacts, "one rubbing stone (for grinding corn), 2 spear-shaped flints, 9 flint hammerstones, 1 ax head, 1 flint scraper, 1 broken hone of slate, 1 flint spearhead, 2 fossil shells, 2 pieces of brick-like pottery, 1 pottery disk, 3 small beads, and 1 shell" (Gann 1918: 126).

Investigations at ground level encountered a trench 3 ft wide cut to bedrock 2 to 4 ft below. Three burials were found in pits cut into the earth there. With one burial was a rough 3 legged pot, with the second was a ceramic quadruped, and with the third was a "saucer-shaped" vessel and a nearly spherical vessel, both red slipped. The spherical vessel contained small animal bones, fresh-water snail shells and a few bivalves. Although impossible to prove, it is conceivable that these burials and constructions were from Postclassic period occupation at the

site.

Corozal Structure B

A series of structures located near Corozal Town were excavated by Gann and reported by him (1912: 82-3) in the Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology. Structure B was 30 ft in diameter and 6 ft high. It had a humus layer 1 ft thick. Below this were limestone blocks and "friable cement", most likely marl, down to ground level. Below humus but above the limestone blocks were found two flint "hammerstones" and 2 weathered black slipped bowls. These apparently had kill-holes in their bases and may have been Early Classic Balanza Black vessels. Two feet below the ground surface, excavation reached limestone bedrock, upon which sat a large slab of limestone. Over the slab were two badly preserved skeletons. With one were placed two vessels "a four-legged red ware bowl, jammed tightly over a small spherical red ware vase, together with a piece of stucco with linear markings on it" (Gann 1912: 83). The vessels were probably Proto-Classic and Early Classic pieces, probably Aguacate Orange. The other individual was interred with a red vessel of undescribed form. No illustrations were provided for any of the artifacts found during excavation of this structure.

Corozal Structure C

Structure C was 15 yards in diameter (Gann 1912: 83-4); its summit was flattened and rose 5 ft above ground level.

A variety of material remains were discovered during excavation; these included both flint tools and animal bones. At the base of the construction, near its center, was found a red slipped bowl with a diameter of 10 inches. All that can be inferred concerning this structure is that this bowl, if in fact not footed, is probably not Postclassic. Gann (1912: 84) mentions that another smaller structure or mound "of this kind" was also "dug down near Corozal." It contained "nothing" but sherds and a few flint tools.

Corozal Structure D

Large, flat, and no more than 2 ft high, Corozal Str. D was described as being dug by men for the District Board within Corozal Town. All that was noted was the presence of an upright flexed human burial (Gann 1912: 84).

Corozal Structure E

"Another small mound, six feet high, and thirty feet in diameter, was dug out near Corozal" (Gann 1912: 84). Like most of the other structures investigated by Gann it was described as being composed of limestone, limestone dust, and earth. Near the surface, portions of two red slipped bowls were found. These would not be considered Postclassic, as they are not described as having feet, were it not for their apparent deposition with a probable Kol Modeled effigy censer. In the center of the construction on ground level were human bones, "a small yellowish pot,..

some rude beads, Hammerstones,... spear heads, and a nearly spherical pot of dark red ware" (Gann 1912: 84). As none of the artifacts associated with this interment were illustrated, no interpretations can be made regarding it other than that its contents do not suggest a Postclassic date.

Structure 1: Liverpool Series

In 1914, Gann reported on another series of mounds he investigated which were located "near Corozal". The first of these was Mound or Structure 1 (1914:28-29). Its location was not actually described. It is assumed to have been located near Corozal Town and not just within Corozal District, as was the case with his Mound (or Structure 2) which was at Lowry's Bight. Structure 1 was flat with a maximum height of 6 ft and a diameter of 30 yards. The excavated humus layer was approximately 1 ft thick. Within the lower 5 ft of the construction were a series of floor levels only a few inches apart with rubble in between.

"About 20" burials were uncovered in irregular locations during investigation, most in the lower 2 feet. The bones were badly preserved, "it was found impossible to get any of them out unbroken" (Gann 1914: 29). The skeletons were found in a seated, flexed position. Only six of the individuals were interred with objects. The flint tools included an "arrow head", a "hook", a "hammerstone", a leaf-shaped tool, and a scraper. Other items consisted of

pottery spindle whorls, a green stone bead, a mother of pearl ornament, and obsidian blades. One burial also had "a casket containing over 100 teeth, belonging apparently to persons of very different ages" (1914: 29). Although the descriptions of investigations into this structure are not very detailed, it seems likely that the burials were Classic and Postclassic period in date (based upon the presence of the ceramic spindle whorl and the flint arrow head). A Postclassic association is also suggested by the positioning of the individuals within the burials in flexed, seated manner.

Structure 4: Liverpool Series

Structure 4 was located near Corozal (Gann 1914: 30-1). It was 60 ft across and 8 ft high. A plaster floor level ran across the summit of the mound, 4 ft above ground level. There must have been collapsed wall construction above this floor, although Gann refers to this as "the capping of large stone and mortar" (1914: 30).

At the center of the construction, 1 ft from ground level, was a small cist with 2 limestone slabs serving as a capping. Inside were 2 polychrome vessels, most likely from the Early or Middle Classic Period. Below these were fragmentary skeletal remains and a blue stone bead.

Structure 5: Liverpool Series

Structure 5 (Gann 1914: 31) was located 4 miles from Corozal. Although there was no indication given of which

direction from town, it may well have been situated to the southwest in the intermediate area between Santa Rita and Aventura. It was 50 ft in diameter with a maximum height of 4 feet. In the center of the construction, at ground level, was found a yellow bowl with yellow and black lines around the rim. Beneath it was fragmentary skeletal material, a flint "hammerstone", a "circular flat plaque of rough pottery, surrounded by 21 small bosses," as well as a small circular vase with two small "ear-like" handles which was 2 in high by 2 1/2 inches in diameter. None of the pieces was illustrated. It is suggested, however, that the burial was deposited some time during the Classic Period, possibly in the Early Classic.

Structure 6: Liverpool Series

This structure, which was "situated close to Corozal", is from Gann's description (1914: 31-2) the initially discussed Structure 7. "All around this large mound, particularly on the south side, the surface is covered with low flat elevations varying from 1 to 3 ft high, and built for the most part of earth and small rubble" (1914: 32). Burials were found in three of them; none of these included objects. A number of items, however, were reported from the structures. These included a small postclassic "censer" 5 inches high with a warrior affixed to its front. Also found were two clay spindle whorls - these are generally Late Classic in date - as well as a few other probably

Postclassic ceramic items. This correlates well with 1979 excavations into Strs. 35 and 36 to the northwest of Str. 7 which encountered preclassic through Postclassic Period and Historic remains.

Structure 8: Liverpool Series

Structure 8 was a "single mound", 12 ft high and 20 yards across, also investigated by Gann (1914: 34). It was located along the coast 1 mile from Corozal in an unspecified direction. Excavation reportedly yielded nothing but pottery sherds.

ERNESTINE GREEN'S INVESTIGATIONS AT SANTA RITA

Following Thomas Gann's investigations, no further work was undertaken at Santa Rita until Ernestine Green carried out survey, surface collection and limited excavation at a series of sites in northern Belize in the early 1970's. As Green was more concerned with the location of Maya settlements in relation to environmental factors, she did not significantly alter Gann's picture of Santa Rita, other than to note that, "the greater the distance from Santa Rita, the fewer the sites" (Green 1973: 289). No detailed excavation or survey data from her work at the site has yet been published. In 1980 (personal communication), however, she noted that most of her work at Santa Rita had consisted of surface collection.

COROZAL PROJECT INVESTIGATIONS AT SANTA RITA

In 1973, as part of a Corozal District Survey, the Corozal Project, directed by N. Hammond, undertook site reconnaissance at Santa Rita and prepared a partial theodolite map of the site (Hammond 1973: 21-24). A copy of the map was given to the author for elaboration prior to the 1979 season of the Corozal Postclassic Project. The Corozal Project also undertook test excavations in the vicinity of Str. 7 (Pring 1973: 62-67). Prior to these excavations, the basal portion of a wall was noted at the summit of Str. 7 running 5 degrees south of east. Although evidently photographed and drawn, its location was not noted in the 1973 season report. It seems likely, however, that it was that portion of Str. 7-1st still visible on the southwest portion of the summit in 1979.

The first excavation, Sub Op 8B was a 2 by 2 m test pit at the base of the slope south of Str. 7 (referred to as Str. 2 in the 1973 Corozal Project season report). This deep pit revealed a series of plaster floors as well as a lower layer of "dark midden soil" (Pring 1973: 65). Analysis of the pottery indicated the presence of Preclassic sherds below the plaster floors, Early Classic sherds within floor fill and primarily Late Postclassic sherds in the upper destruction and collapse levels (Pring 1973: 66). In addition to this excavation, surface collections were made and a 1 by 1 m test pit was placed at the summit of Str. 7.

RAYMOND SIDRYS'S INVESTIGATIONS AT SANTA RITA

In 1974, Raymond Sidrys (1976) began a survey of the Corozal District (the 1974 UCLA Corozal Survey) in order "to define specific economic trends that existed among the ancient Maya inhabitants of the East Yucatan Coast from the Late Preclassic to the Postclassic Periods (300 B.C.- A.D. 1450)" (Sidrys 1976: 276). Sidrys was concerned with local production and distribution systems as well as long distance trade and so focused on the presence of double mouthed jars, Postclassic censerware, obsidian, and ground stone.

His work at Santa Rita consisted of survey and test excavations. His Brunton and tape map which was also kindly sent to the author prior to 1979 (C.P.P.) research at the site, succeeded in locating many additional structures in the northern part of Santa Rita. Of his investigations, only excavation 37 was recorded in detail in the dissertation (1976: 331-44). This excavation encountered the remains of what was probably the mural structure described by Gann (1900). This work is discussed in more detail (in preceding pages of this chapter) in relation to Thomas Gann's investigations of Str. 1. Reports for other investigations undertaken by Sidrys are to appear as a UCLA monograph.

Joseph Ball (n.d.) analysed 4,850 sherds, representing a roughly 10% sample of the total number of sherds from Sidrys' survey. It consisted of selected rim and decorated

body sherds. "Given the small size and selective nature of the sample, I did not deem it realistic to attempt reconstruction of a local sequence for any of these sites" (Ball n.d.: 1). Ball does note, however, the ceramic types present in the samples from each site, including the 517 sherds from Santa Rita (n.d.: 7-10). He also points out that "so-called 'Terminal Classic' ceramics persist right up until the arrival of 'Late' postclassic pottery in northern Belize, an 'Early' Postclassic period or stage seemingly not existing at least insofar as ceramics are employed to define it" (Ball n.d.: 9). Corozal Postclassic Project investigations would tend to substantiate Ball's conclusions.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH AT NOHMUL AND SANTA RITA

From the preceding pages, it should be evident that although archaeological work had been undertaken at both Nohmul and Santa Rita by various individuals and projects prior to 1978, there was still need for further research on the Postclassic occupation at either site. Investigations at Nohmul by Gann (1900, 1939; Gann and Gann 1939), Anderson and Cook (1944), and Pring (1976, 1977) established the long history of occupation at the site, drawing particular attention to the Protoclassic and Early Classic deposits encountered. Corozal Project investigations produced the first accurate map of the site (Hammond 1973 various

figures) and a tentative sequence (Pring 1975, 1976). Certain of these excavations also led to a questioning of the relationship between the Terminal Classic and Late Postclassic Periods in northern Belize (Hammond 1974, 1977: 57-8). Although a potential problem had been outlined, it appeared that more research at Nohmul was necessary to garner the data necessary for defining this temporal relationship.

Thomas Gann excavated in numerous structures at Santa Rita (see Tables 1, 2, 3, & 8) and succeeded in showing the site to be an important one, especially during the Postclassic Period. His most important finds were Postclassic - specifically, the murals on Str. 1 and the distinctive figure caches. His reports (1900, 1912, 1914, 1918), however, do not provide enough detailed information to place even these discoveries into secure archaeological context. Several archaeologists have returned to Santa Rita within the last decade. Before 1973, Ernestine Green (1973) worked in the Corozal District undertaking survey and surface collection, but only limited excavation. Following her, the Corozal Project did limited research at the site. The primary contribution of the Corozal Project (Hammond 1973:21-24) was the preparation of a theodolite map of the part of the site intensively worked by Gann, although test excavations were also carried out in the vicinity of Str. 7 (Pring 1973: 62-7). Raymond Sidrys (1976) also initiated

survey work in the Corozal District at the same time. He pointed out the potential value of the double mouthed jar as a horizon marker and appears to have located the remains of Gann's mural structure. A carbon date from the construction yielded a date of A.D. 1425 \pm 40. Sidrys also succeeded in locating many additional structures at Santa Rita in the northeast sector of the site.

All of this previous research has contributed to a knowledge of Santa Rita; Gann's and Sidrys' excavations in particular suggest the heavy Late Postclassic occupation at the site. It should be evident, however, that only further seasons of work could place Gann's research into a context which would permit comparison with other more thoroughly excavated and reported Late Postclassic sites (such as Mayapan - Pollock et al. 1962). From this previous work it was also obvious that Santa Rita was one of the most important Postclassic sites in northern Belize and a logical place to begin investigation into the Late Postclassic time period. While it was not known that the site would be well enough preserved to allow intensive excavation, as can be seen in Chapter IV, this proved to be the case.

TABLE 1: Santa Rita Corozal Structure Types.
Abbreviations: STR NO= Structure number; ST ARCH = Standing Architecture; DEP C/B/R= Deposits Caches/Burials/Refuse; ALT/FIG= Altar/ Altar Figures; ORIENT= Orientation (direction in which the structure faces); DIM WxDxH= Dimensions width x depth x height are maximum values rounded to the closest yard (however, as Gann's figures were frequently not exactly measured they may be considered as roughly equivalent to the measurements given in meters for the C.P.P. investigations) - if only the mound (vs. structure) dimensions are known, these are preceded by an M, Gann frequently recorded only diameter (indicated here by D) and circumference (indicated by a C); DATE CONSTR/USE includes span of dates for construction(s) and last date of use if different than latest construction (Pr= Proto, E= Early, L= Late, T= Terminal, pr= Preclassic, Cl= Classic, Pst= Postclassic). Structure Type Key: 1= Simple Structure; 2= Simple Structure with Frontal Platform; 3= Single Structure on a larger Platform; 4= One of Multiple (2 or more) Structures on a Platform; 5= Multiple Room Construction; 6= Elevated Construction.

TABLE 1

STR NO	TYPE 1-6	STD ARCH	ORIENT	DIMEN WxDxH	DEP C/B/R	ALT/ FIG	DATE CONST/USE
<u>Gann Investigations</u>							
1	2or3	+	"N"	12/4/3	-/-/-	-/-	L Pst
2	?	+	?	M20/25/6	1/-/1	-/-	L Pst
3	1?	+	"EorW"?	3/1+/3	-/-/-	-/-	?
4	1?	+	"NorS"?	?/?/2	-/-/-	-/-	?
5	?	-	?	MC=52/<2	1/-/1	-/-	L Pst
6	?	-	?	MC=32/<2	1/-/1	-/-	L Pst
7	See C.P.P. Investigations				1/1/-	-/-	Cl?
8	?	-	?	MC=90/<2	-/-/-	-/1	L Pst
9	?	-	?	MC=15/1+	-/1/-	-/-	?
10	?	-	?	MC=78/11	-/-/-	-/-	?
11	?	-	?	?	-/-/-	-/-	?
12	?	-	?	MC=30/<2	-/-/-	-/-	?
13	?	-	?	MC=30/<2	-/-/-	-/-	?
14	?	-	?	MC=30/<2	-/-/-	-/-	?
15	?	-	?	MC=30/<2	-/-/-	-/-	?
16	?	-	?	MC=30/<2	-/-/-	-/-	?
17	?	-	?	MC=85/2	-/-/1	-/-	/LPst
18	?	?	?	MC=412/3+	?	?	?
19	?	?	?	MC=270/3+	?	?	?
20	?	?	?	MC=84/1	?	?	?
21	Group?	?	?	?/?/<2	?	?	?
22	Groups??	?	?	?	?	?	?
23	Group	-	?	MC=33/8 (large Str) M ?/?/4 (range Strs)	?	?	?
24	?	-	?	MC=30/6	1/1/-	-/-	L Pst
25	?	-	?	MC=40/2	1/-/1	-/1	L Pst
26	?	-	?	MC=40/1	1/-/-	-/-	L Pst
27	?	+?	?	MD=10/1	1/1/-	-/-	L Pst
28	?	-	?	?/?/<1	-/2/-	-/-	?

TABLE 1

STR NO	TYPE 1-6	STD ARCH	ORIENT	DIMEN WxDxH	DEP C/B/R	ALT/ FIG	DATE CONST/USE
NEW SERIES							
6	?	+	?	MC=25/3	-/34/-	-/-	Pr Cl? Cl?
near 6		-	?	M25/?/1+	-/3/-	-/-	?
6A	?	-	?	M25/?/1+	-/1/-	-/-	E Pr Cl
7	?	-	?	M30/3/2+	-/1/-	-/-	E Cl
8	?	+	?	M12/?/1+	-/1/-	-/-	L Pst
9	2?	+	?	?/<3/1	-/-/-	-/-	E Cl?
13	?	-	?	MD=6/1+	-/1/-	-/-	L Pst
21	?	?	?	MC=<67/<17	-/-/1	+/-	L Pst
29	?	-	?	MD=8/<1	-/2/-	-/-	E Cl?
30	?	-	?	MD=13/2+	-/9/-	-/-	Pst??
COROZAL							
A	?	-	?	MD=10/2	1?/2/-	-/-	Pro -E Cl
C	?	-	?	MD=15/<2	1?/-/-	-/-	?
D	?	-	?	M?/?/<1	-/1/-	-/-	?
E	?	-	?	MD=10/2	-/1?/?	-/-	?
LIVERPOOL							
1	?	-	?	MD=30/2	-/20+/-	-/-	Cl-Pst?
4	?	-	?	MD=30/1+	-/1/-	-/-	E -M Cl?
5	?	-	?	MD=17/1+	-/1/-	-/-	E Cl?
6	Low mounds		Str. 7 area		-/3/-		Some Pst?
8	?	-	?	M?/20/4	-/-/-	-/-	?

TABLE 2

Abbreviations Used in the Burial, Cache,
and
Problematic Deposit Charts

A = Adult	In = incisor
b = bead	In-IP = iron pyrite inlay
Bart = Bone artifact	In-j = jade inlay
C = Child	inf = infant
Cal = Calculus	inv = inverted
Car = Caries	Ir = iron
Cer or c = ceramic	J = Jade
Ci = Cist (put in a specially cut intrusive pit)	M = Male
Cr = Crypt (a specially constructed open-air pit)	Minis = Figurines
cry = crystal	mod = modified
dis = displaced	n = natural
E = East	N = North
ea = each	ob or obs = obsidian
earp = earplugs	P = Primary (articulated or not redeposited)
ecfl = eccentric flint	Qu = Quartz
Ext = Extended	S = Secondary (disarticulated or redeposited) in P/S column
F = Female	S = Shell in Objects column
fl = flint	S = South in Position column
Flx = Flexed	Si = Simple (no pit, i.e. placed in fill)
fr = fragment	Sp = spindle
gst = greenstone	sr = sting ray
H or hem = hematite	St = stone
hypo = hypoplasia	W = West
I = Number of Individuals in Burial	YA = Young Adult

TABLE 3
BURIALS RECOVERED BY GANN

BURIAL	Location	Type	P/ S	I	Position Body	Head	Sex	Age	Pottery Vessels	Other Objects	Ceramic Phase	Other
nNS 6-1 to 6-3	uniden	SI?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1ea	1bonering	Swasey Phase	
<u>PRECLASSIC</u>												
<u>EARLY CLASSIC</u>												
NS 6-5 to 6-34+	NS Str 6	SI	P	1	Flx	inv	?	?	+	obsaf1 tools; 1pottery seal	Proto Classic	
NS 7	NS Str 7	CI	I	Flx	?	?	A	A	2		Early Classic	
NS 29-1	NS Str 29	CI	P	1	Flx	?	M	A?	1	1"arrowhead*	Early Classic	
COR B-1	Corozal B	SI	?	1	?	?	?	?	2		Early Classic	
COR B-2	Corozal B	SI	?	1	?	?	?	?	1		Early Classic	
LIV 5-1	Liverp 5	SI	?	1	?	?	?	?	2	1ftool,mirror	Cl. Early Classic	
NS 29-2	NS Str 29	CI	P	1	Flx	?	?	A?		ob blade frags	Early Classic?	
<u>LATE CLASSIC</u>												
LIV 4-1	Liverp 4	CI	?	1	?	?	?	?	2	1Jh	early Late Classic	
G 7-1	Str 7	CI	P	1	Ext	N	?	A		spearheads	Late Classic	
LIV 1-1 to LIV 1-20	Liverp 1	SI	P	1	Flx	?	?	?	?	6total 1nS,1Jh,sphorls to PostCl?	Classic to PostCl?	

TABLE 3
BURIALS RECOVERED BY GANN (continued)

BURIAL	Location	Type	P/ S	I	Position Body	Head	Sex	Age	Pottery Vessels	Other Objects	Ceramic Phase	Other
NS 13	NS Str 13	SI?	?	1	?	?	?	?	POSTCLASSIC A?	2ch,lgst,lecf1	PostCl	
NS 30-8	NS Str 30	CI	?	1	?	?	?	?	lea	nS,animal bone	PostCl	
NS 30-12	NS Str 30	SI	?	1	?	?	?	?		assorted	PostCl?	
NS 30-1	NS Str 30	SI?	?	1	?	?	M	A		2Jh;2Sh;1Bart; CopperTweezers	Late PostCl	Calculus
NS 30-7	NS Str 27	SI?	?	1	?	?	?	?	8-10 censer frags	4copperRings	Late PostCl	
G 28-2	NS Str 8	SI?	P	1	Ext	?	F?	A		2stoneArtifacts	Late PostCl	
NS 8	NS Str 8	SI?	P	1	Ext	?	F?	A			Late PostCl	
G 28-1	NS Str 28	SI?	P	1	Flx	?	M	A			Late PostCl?	
LIV 6-1	assorted	?	?	1	?	?	?	?		1Fl hammerstone	?	
LIV 6-3	Str 9	SI	P?	1	Ext?	N	?	A?		1nS;2FArtifacts	?	
G 9-1	Str 24	CI	?	1	Flx?	?	M	A			?	
G 24-2	NS Str 6	SI	P	1	Ext	?	?	?		ohsefl artifacts	?	
NS 6-1	to											
NS 6-4	nns 6-4	uniden	CI	?	3	?	?	?	3+	1Sh;6BoneAvis	?	
NS 6A	NS Str 6A	CI	?	1	Flx	?	?	?			?	
COR D-1	Corozal D	SI?	P	1	Flx	?	?	?			?	
COR E-1	Corozal E	SI?	?	1	?	?	?	?		1h;flint tools	?	

UNKNOWN

CHAPTER III

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT NOHMUL: 1978-1979

One excavation was carried out under the auspices of the Corozal Project by the author and A. Chase in 1978. Structure 20, an unusual quadrangular shaped structure in the southeast plaza area of Nohmul (see Figure 3-1) was suggested for investigation by Norman Hammond as it was believed to have been potentially Late Postclassic in date. These investigations (see also D. Chase and A. Chase 1982) revealed a patio-quad structure of proposed Yucatec form with a Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic refuse deposit along its back wall.

Following the excavation of Str. 20 in 1978, it was decided that further investigation of the southeast plaza area of Nohmul was warranted to test the implications of Yucatec influence at the site in the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Period. Accordingly, the required permits were requested and granted by the Belizean Department of Archaeology to the newly conceived Corozal Postclassic Project under the direction of the author. The C. P. P. began its 1979 season with the excavation of Nohmul Str. 9, which had been selected as a likely contemporary counterpart to Str. 20. Excavation proved it to have been coeval with Str. 20, but of a functionally distinct round construction. In general, the 1979 investigations supported hypotheses

generated during the 1978 season that this part of the site of Nohmul was affected by Yucatec "influence" (see D. Chase and A. Chase 1982). Although no additional structures were investigated by the Corozal Postclassic Project at Nohmul in either 1979 or 1980, it is hoped that further excavations may be undertaken in the future by the author to expand the interesting and complex picture provided by Nohmul Strs. 9 and 20. Current excavations being undertaken at Nohmul by another project do not intend to investigate the southeast plaza area where Str. 9 and 20 are located (Norman Hammond; letter, 12 April 1979 and personal communication).

PLATFORMS 1 AND 2 - EAST PLAZA AREA

Although the 1978 and 1979 Nohmul excavations were conducted in constructions later than the majority of east plaza structures, some information was garnered concerning platform relationships prior to Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic times. Excavations in Strs. 9 and 20 clearly revealed earlier finished floor levels of two platforms (see Figure 3-2). The probable extent of these two platforms is noted on figure 4. Platform 1 was associated with Strs. 18, 19, and 20. Structure 9 rests on the junction between Platform 1 and Platform 2 which was located to the northwest. Due to the limited excavation undertaken in the southeast plaza (two structures), precise boundaries of these platforms must remain hypothetical. They are differentiated by a step down from Platform 1 to Platform 2

in the area below Str. 9 and between Strs. 9 and 10. Platform 1 does not appear to extend beyond the platform supporting Strs. 18 and 19.

The earliest floor of Platform 1 (UNIT 1) was not a finished surface. It was most likely equivalent to the sterile decomposed bedrock below Str. 9 which may have been cut to its present level either to fill in the area below UNIT 1 or to lower the area below Str. 9. Whatever the case, the building of Platform 1 appears to have been initiated during the Late Classic Period based upon the latest sherds identified within the fill of UNIT 1.

UNIT 3 was the first formal plaster flooring of Platform 1 in the vicinity of Str. 20. This floor, which abutts the platform between Strs. 18 and 19 and upon which Str. 20 rests, was presumably equivalent to Platform 1 UNIT 7 in the vicinity of Str. 9. UNIT 7 and UNIT 8 form the western Platform 1 flooring and facing. The facing (Platform 1 UNIT 8) was abutted on the west by two consecutive plaster floors of Platform 2 (UNITS 1 and 2). These floors were exposed in Sub Ops P1G and P1C. Sherds incorporated in fill suggest that the formalized constructions of both Platform 1 and Platform 2 took place during the Late Classic Period. Ceramics in construction fill matrices above these floors (specifically Platform 1 UNITS 1, 3, and 7) in Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic material.

Based upon available dating evidence (see below), it appears that Strs. 9 and 20 were built during the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Era. Str. 20 was placed directly upon the existing flooring of Platform 1 (UNIT 3). No accumulation of trash or humus exists at this interface and the floor is generally in good condition. Str. 9 was build directly upon the Platform 1 flooring (UNIT 7) and further to the west upon fill placed over Platforms 1 and 2 (Plat. 1 UNITS 7 and 8; Plat. 2 UNITS 1 and 2). Both constructions may be viewed as having been built during the same period. Although the Platform 1 floor (UNIT 7) is less well preserved than that below Str. 20 (UNIT 3) and there is some fill above UNIT 7 below the western portion of Str. 9, there is not sufficient evidence to determine whether Str. 9 was built slightly later than Str. 20 or coeval with it. If the construction sequence discussed here is correct, the contemporaneity implied by ceramics and construction similarities is reaffirmed by the presence of a replastered flooring (UNIT 9 and UNIT 6) which would, at one time, have continuously abutted both structures.

The distinction between Platforms 1 and 2 was obscured in the Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic period with the raising of the area through deposition of fill over both the western section of Platform 2 and the facing of Platform 1 (UNIT 8). This, along with the unusual placement and orientation of Strs. 9 and 20 suggests that the southeast

plazas portion of Nohmul was utilized in a different manner than previously. That Str. 9 faced other constructions still in use seems likely; perhaps either Nohmul Str. 10 or 11 were at least partially coeval.

The most logical correlation of Platform 1 UNITS disclosed beneath Strs. 9 and 20 would appear to be as follows:

<u>Structure 9</u>	<u>Structure 20</u>
Sterile, decomposed	
bedrock =====	UNIT 1
UNIT 7 =====	UNIT 3
UNIT 9 =====	UNIT 6

STRUCTURE 20

The 1978 Corozal Project investigations were devoted to the excavation of Str. 20 at Nohmul. Structure 20 was chosen for excavation because of its unusual form, its orientation and its abnormal location fronting Strs. 18 and 19 (see Figure 3-1). These features suggested that the building might have been one of the latest constructions in the east plaza of Nohmul. Norman Hammond, who originally suggested the Str. 20 investigations, proffered a Late Postclassic date based upon what he saw as similarities to square structures at Tulum and elsewhere along the Quintana Roo coast.

Previous excavation of the outlying Str. 137 Group at Nohmul by the Corozal Project had suggested that there might be a direct continuity between Terminal Classic and Late Postclassic at the site (Hammond 1974: 184-5; 1977: 57-8; Heighway 1973: 47-54; Heighway and Barry 1975: 15-29; Pring 1975:203). One goal of the 1978 work was to determine if the absence of a clearly defineable Early Postclassic Period at Nohmul could be substantiated. Excavations were accordingly carried out under the supervision of the author and Arlen F. Chase.

Excavations

Prior to excavation, Str. 20 appeared to be a roughly 18 m square mound with sunken interior. The western side of

the structure bowed outwards where the door was presumed to be located. Six workers bushed the area for two days. A centerline was then staked out by determining the approximate mid-points of the east and west walls. This was utilized to lay out a grid with four 10 m squares within the 20 m square area. All excavations at the Str. 20 locus were designated Operation 313 in the Corozal Project series; surface collections were designated Sub Op A.

The first excavation (Sub Op 313B) was located in front of (i.e., to the west of) Str. 20 and to the north of the east-west axial line (see Figure 3-3). It was initiated in order to gain an understanding of Platform 1 stratigraphy prior to intensive investigation. The remains of two very eroded floors (Plat. 1 UNITS 1 and 2) were encountered. These floors were heavily disturbed by roots and moles.

After completion of Sub Op 313B, work proceeded on the structure itself (Figure 3-4). Each of the 10 m quadrats was initially divided into four 5 m squares. These 5 m squares were designated Sub Op 313c to j for surface and humus investigations. These small areas were later recombined into larger Sub Operations; 313C encompassed the southwest 10 m quadrat and 313G encompassed the northeast 10 m quadrat (see Figure 3-3). The northwest and southeast quadrats, which were never completely excavated, were designated Sub Op 313L and 313K respectively.

Once the two opposing quadrats (313C and G) had been

cleared and their respective floors and walls were exposed, the inner patio and northern door jamb were excavated. Two opposing 2.5 m by 3.0 m areas were laid out to encompass the unexcavated portion of the inner court as part of Sub Operations 313L and K. A 4 m long by 1 m wide investigation from the middle of the door jamb to the patio excavation was also placed from the axial line to 1 m north of it in 313L.

In addition to the above mentioned excavations, a 5.0 m square was opened in the southeast corner of Sub Op K (see Figure 3-3) to clearly define that corner of Str. 20 and to uncover more of the rear trash deposit (which had been located in Sub Op G).

An 18.0 by 2.0 m excavation (313M) was initiated from the Str. 20 axial line across the platform between Strs. 18 and 19. Its purpose was to determine the latest use of this construction relative to that of Str. 20. This investigation was not continued due to the poor state of preservation of the platform.

Following these horizontal investigations, an axial trench was opened along the center-line to provide a better understanding of construction technique and platform relationships at the locus. The structure was also partially cross trenched (Figure 3-5). It was hoped that these excavations would locate a cache or burial sealed beneath the floor; none was found.

Stratigraphy encountered in Op 313 was relatively

straight forward with the exceptions of the initial test excavation (313C) and the incomplete cut (313M) into the Str. 18 and 19 platform behind Str. 20. Digging was guided in most cases by well preserved plaster floors and walls. The refuse deposit behind Str. 20 (F 1 on Figure 3-5) was easily discernable as such on the basis of large pieces and numbers of artifactual materials, many of which fit with other fragments within the deposit.

Structure 20

Structure 20 was built directly upon an earlier plaster floor (Plat. 1 UNIT 3) dated to the Late Classic Period by analysis of sherds in fill. Although this floor was not completely continuous below the structure, it did not appear to have been intentionally cut for either caches or burials along the axial line. Two discontinuities were found in areas where the floor should have been preserved due to the presence of overlying construction. These can be seen on section (Figure 3-5: Plat. 1 UNIT 4; Unit 10). The easternmost discontinuity (Unit 10) was a pit filled with rocks which had a rough western facing (Unit 9) at least 3 stones in length. Unit 10 may have been cut and filled to secure a post to support the roof of Str. 20. The function of the western discontinuity is unknown. The lack of preservation of the floor in the patio appears to be due to the close proximity between the floor and the surface as well as to an abundance of trees. The disturbance marked by

Plat. 1 UNIT 5 on section was caused by the roots of a Coroso palm.

Trenching showed that the base walls and basal molding or plinth of Str. 20 were built as a single unit directly above Platform 1 UNIT 3. After completion of the walls or possibly contemporaneous with their construction, the interior was built up with fill, the inner patio was formed and the interior floor surface was plastered (Units 2, 7, 13, 17, 21, 24).

The excavation of Str. 20 revealed a base perimeter wall enclosing a roughly 12.5 m space with a central sunken patio (Figure 3-4). The structure faced 17 degrees north of west and had a single central doorway on its west side, 1.1 m in width. The patio was 3.2 m by 4.2 m in area, being wider than it was deep; there was a single 20 cm step down to the patio floor (also Plat. 1 UNIT 3). The plinth (Units 1, 5, 11, 15) consisted of one or two courses of limestone blocks, 20 to 25 cm in total height. It protruded 50 cm beyond the outer facing of the perimeter walls (Units 6, 12, and 16 on section). The base wall was approximately 1.1 m in width and rose 2 courses (approximately 30 cm) above the upper surface of the plinth. The doorjambs (Unit 4) are clearly defined and composed of three or more stones.

It seems likely that the upper walls of Str. 20 were perishable, supporting a pole and thatch roof. The patio, however, may have been left unroofed as suggested by

evidence of burning. No clear evidence for posts exists in the patio vicinity; these would have been necessary to support a roof over such a large area. Possible evidence for post-holes may, however, be suggested in Units 9 and 10 east of the patio. The lack of post-holes in the upper surfaces of the perimeter wall may indicate that posts rested in or on its now collapsed upper portions.

The wall and plinth were covered with plaster - traces of which remain in place. This plaster was evidently painted; fragments uncovered near the southern portion of the wall were either blue or decorated by blue and red cross-hatching. The interior floor surface was also plastered (Units 2, 7, 13, 17), although it was preserved only in areas near standing facings. The occupants of Str. 20 evidently continued to utilize the older plaster floor exterior to the building (Plat. 1 UNIT 3). They did replaster certain surfaces (UNIT 6 in front of Str. 20 - See Figures 3-4 and 3-5).

Excavation recovered artifactual materials associated with the use of Str. 20. In front of the doorway, a chert core and several other artifacts were found in apparent primary context, directly above the floor (Plat. 1 UNIT 6). Some ceramics were found within the structure and its patio, but the majority of artifacts associated with Str. 20 were located in a refuse deposit to the rear of the structure. Fits between ceramics located inside the structure and in

the refuse deposit (labeled F 1 on Figure 3-5) indicated that this refuse is associated with the use of Str. 20. The refuse lies within and below wall collapse and appears to have accumulated over a relatively short period of time as there are fits between sherds from the upper and lower levels. As the use-related ceramics are Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic in date (Figure 3-6), it is suggested that construction also took place during the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic period.

Platform Relationships to Str. 20

The plaster floor upon which Str. 20 rests (Plat. 1 UNIT 3) abutts the substructure which supports Strs. 18 and 19, thus indicating that Str. 20 is later in construction. Two excavations below Platform 1 UNIT 3 (visible on the north-south section of Figure 3-5) show evidence of earlier activity. Above bedrock, in a cut made near the mid-point of the patio, a light brown soil matrix was encountered, possibly representing an old humus level. This was topped by a sloping dark brown lens containing Late Classic sherds. Above this was a level equivalent to Plat. 1 UNIT 1, lying below the plastered surface of UNIT 3. Although UNIT 1 runs under and just below the lowest facing stone of the Str. 18 and 19 substructure on section, it is most likely the flooring in use during its construction, as no other flooring exists between Plat. 1 UNITS 1 and 3. The finished UNIT 3 floor was added when construction of the Str. 18 and

19 platform was complete. UNIT 1 was generally recognized by a distinct soil change; the only area in which it was partially plastered was east of Str. 20.

The Sub Op 313M excavations indicated that the Str. 18 and 19 substructure (or platform) was badly preserved and possibly used as a source of building material for construction of Str. 20. Investigations in the southeast corner (313K) of Str. 20 encountered building stone collapse seemingly derived from Str. 19, suggesting that this building was not stone robbed. Work here also located a fire blackened area on the plaster floor (labeled b on Figure 3-4). This may represent ceremonial activity associated with Str. 19 as it appeared to be directly on line with the structure.

Recovery Lots

Early in the excavations, it was hoped that one or more primary deposits would be found which might have aided in dating the construction and use of Str. 20. The only such deposits which were actually encountered in the excavations were artifacts on the floor in the interior and to the front of the structure and a large rear refuse deposit. One fragment of modeled stucco, possibly an architectural adorno was also found within the interior collapse.

Although much of the artifactual material encountered in excavation of Str. 20 may actually be associated with use of the structure, not all lots produced artifacts in direct

association with floors. Lots 313C/8, 313C/10, and 313C/11 were directly associated with the raised interior plaster floors. Ceramics from these lots included a Campbells Red basin and pieces of a Chembeku Modeled drum (Figure 3-6q). Lots 313G/2, 313K/6, and 313D/8 were associated with the lower patio floor and also included fragments of the red slipped drum, as well as heat cracked metate fragments and small sherds imbedded in the floor. Certain of the latter sherds fit vessels in the rear trash deposit. Within Lot 313K/4, also from the building interior, a reconstructable Chambel Striated jar (Figure 3-6c) was located along with a human femur and a heat cracked chert point. Outside the doorway (313C/4) was found a chert core. Within and west of the door was another core and a fragmentary Savinal Cream vase.

Recovered from the exterior northeast corner of the building (Lots 313G/3 to 9 and 313G/12) were a laurel leaf shaped chert point resting on the plinth and a Kik Red (Figure 3-6a; San Jose V equivalent form - Thompson 1939: 140-141) broken on the plinth and exterior floor. The distribution of the 79 sherds of the chalice indicated that it had been thrown from west to east either by the collapsing wall, or more likely, by human action. A Red Neck Mother Striated olla (Figure 3-6b) was also collected from this vicinity. In the combined refuse and collapse lots were also Yantho Incised, Tzibana Gouged-Incised

(similar to Sahcaba Modeled-carved; see Figure 3-6o), and double mouthed jar sherds (Buyuk Striated; Figure 3-6d). Refuse also included mano and metate fragments and part of a serpentine palette. Both human and faunal bones were also encountered. None of the human bone was articulated; several long bones were cracked and burned. One human mandible contained filed teeth. Presence of this burned and cracked human bone might be interpreted as evidence of cannibalism. Similar treatment of human skeletal remains can be seen at Terminal Classic Uaxactun and Tikal (A. L. Smith 1950:44; W. R. Coe, personal communication: 1978).

Investigation in the vicinity of the exterior southeast corner (Lots 313K/2 and 313K/3) produced a Metzabok Slate tripod bowl with tau shaped feet (Figure 3-6e). This vessel was resting on the plinth. Also found in this area were a grater bowl (Xixilic Incised; Figure 3-6h) with nub feet usually associated with Mama Red (Smith 1971: Figure 41), but with a form closer to Cameron Incised (Sabloff 1975: 179-181), many large striated jars (Chambel Striated), cream ware bowls (Savinal Cream; Figure 3-6f), red slipped bowls (Kik Red; Figure 3-6k), trickle jars (Sansomal Black on Cream; Figure 3-6f), a bark beater, a clay spindle whorl, and many mano and metate fragments of a variety of substances including limestone, chert, granite, and vesicular basalt. Fragments of pottery (specifically the vessel in Figure 3-6j), manos, and metates frequently fit

with others located at least 5 m away in Sub Op 313G. An overall assessment of the refuse behind Str. 20 suggests a Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic period occupation.

Structure 20 Summary

Excavation of Nohmul Str. 20 revealed a 15.6 m square structure with a central western doorway and a sunken 3.2 m by 4.2 m inner patio (Figure 3-4). The floor upon which Str. 20 rests abutts the frontal terrace of Strs. 18 and 19 to the east, thus making Str. 20 later in date than the substructure for Str. 18 and 19. A later, upper floor (Plat. 1 UNIT 6) abutted Str. 20 immediately to the west of the central doorway.

Structure 20 was seemingly built as a single unit on the plaza floor (Plat. 1 UNIT 3) at a time when this floor was in good repair. The perimeter walls (Units 6, 12, 16, 20, 23) and plinth (Units 1, 5, 11, 15, 29, 22) were constructed at the same time and consisted of limestone blocks and marl. The walls probably rose to a height of 1 m based upon the amount of rock collapse recovered; they were covered with painted stucco. These stone base walls were most likely topped by wooden posts to support a perishable superstructure with the patio left open. No post-holes were noted in the walls although possible evidence for interior posts may be seen in Units 9 and 10. Post-holes might be noticed if the walls were completely removed to the plinth. Alternatively, the posts may have intruded only into the

upper collapsed portion of the base wall. The walls were left intact, however, for consolidation. N. Hammond (personal communication, 1978) noted a close architectural relationship (e.g. wall construction and plinth) between Nohmul Str. 20 and the outlying Nohmul Str. 139.

The bedding for the raised interior structure floor (Units 2, 7, 13, 17, 21, 24) was composed primarily of irregular limestone blocks and marl. This floor had at one point been completely plastered, but only those portions closest to the wall had survived. Some sherds were found directly upon this interior floor as well as in the interior court. The similarity in form and also fits between this material and that to the rear of the structure indicate a contemporaneous relationship between the occupation of the structure and deposition of the refuse (F 1 on section). Artifacts from refuse and collapse suggest that the latest use of Str. 20 was primarily what might be termed domestic, consisting mostly of what is considered to be utilitarian pottery and mano and metate fragments. The pottery includes serving vessels (Kik Red bowls and chalice, Campbells Red basins) and cooking or storage jars (Chambel Striated). The number and generally large size of many of these vessels may be taken to indicate that the structure housed more individuals than are present in a single nuclear family. The period of use was apparently the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Period.

The most similar constructions to Str. 20 occur outside the Southern Maya Lowlands in the patio quad structures of Chichen Itza (called gallery patios by Ruppert 1950, 1955, 1943). These are all roughly square structures with patios and other variable features such as galleries and shrines. They date to Postclassic Toltec times at Chichen-Itza. It has been argued elsewhere (D. Chase and A. Chase 1982) that the architectural relationships and orientation of the structure as well as the associated pottery suggest the importance of Yucatec influence in northern Belize during this era and the possibility that what is called Early Postclassic in Yucatan might be equivalent to what is considered to be the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic period in northern Belize.

Platform 1 UNITS:

- UNIT 1: Lowest floor level, encountered below Str. 20.
- UNIT 2: Plaster cap in UNIT 1 east of Str. 20.
- UNIT 3: Plaster floor above UNIT 1 and below Str. 20.
- UNIT 4: Discontinuity in UNIT 3 west of the patio.
- UNIT 5: Natural discontinuity in UNIT 3 within the patio.
- UNIT 6: Plaster floor abutting the exterior of Str. 20.

Structure 20 Units:

- Unit 1: Western plinth of Str. 20 (W-E section).
- Unit 2: West interior plaster floor of Str. 20.
- Unit 3: Step down from Unit 2 to UNIT 3 patio floor.
- Unit 4: Door jambs of Str. 20 (not indicated on section).
- Unit 5: Back plinth of Str. 20 (W-E section).
- Unit 6: Back wall of Str. 20.
- Unit 7: E interior floor of Str. 20.
- Unit 8: Step down from Unit 7 to UNIT 3 patio floor.
- Unit 9: N-S line of rocks east of the patio.
- Unit 10: Cut in UNIT 3 to place Unit 9 and possibly posts.
- Unit 11: North plinth (N-S section).
- Unit 12: North wall.
- Unit 13: Northern interior plaster floor.
- Unit 14: Step down from Unit 13 to UNIT 3 patio floor.
- Unit 15: Southern portion of the plinth.
- Unit 16: South wall.
- Unit 17: Southern interior plaster floor.

Unit 18: Step down from Unit 17 to UNIT 3 patio floor.

Unit 19: Southern plinth (Sub Op 313K).

Unit 20: Southern wall (Sub Op 313K).

Unit 21: Interior plaster floor (Sub Op 313K).

Unit 22: Eastern plinth (Sub Op 313K).

Unit 23: Eastern wall (Sub Op 313K).

Unit 24: Interior plaster floor (Sub Op 313K).

Structure 20 Features:

Feature 1: Refuse deposit to the rear (east) of Str. 20.

Structure 20 Lots:

313A/1 & 2: Surface collections.

313B/ 1: Matrix from the surface to approximately 10 cm below.

313B/ 2: Below 313B/1 to the decomposed UNIT 3.

313B/ 3: Matrix between decomposed UNITS 3 and 1.

313B/ 4: Equivalent of 313B/3 for entire 2 by 3 m area.

313C/ 1: Humus removal in the northwest 5 by 5 m quad of Sub Op 313c.

313C/ 2: Collapse in door area below 313C/1.

313C/ 3: Collapse below humus within Str. 20.

313C/ 4: Refuse and collapse exterior to Unit 1 in the northwest quad of Sub Op 313C (initially 313c).

313C/ 5: Refuse and collapse exterior to Units 1 & 16 in the southwest quad of Sub Op 313C (initially

- 313f).
- 313C/ 6: Refuse and collapse exterior to Unit 16 in the southeast quad of Sub Op 313C (initially 313e).
- 313C/ 7: Clearing of Unit 1, Unit 16 wall.
- 313C/ 8: Matrix directly above UNIT 3 and in collapse above it in the patio.
- 313C/ 9: Detailing of Units 1 and 16.
- 313C/10: Materials and matrix associated with Unit 17 near Unit 16.
- 313d/ 1: Removal of humus in the northeast 5 by 5 m quad of Sub Op 313C.
- 313e/ 1: Removal of humus in the southeast 5 by 5 m quad of Sub Op 313C.
- 313f/ 1: Removal of humus in the southwest 5 by 5 m quad of Sub Op 313C.
- 313G/ 1: Removal of humus in the northeast 5 by 5 m quad of Sub Op 313G.
- 313G/ 2: Matrix below humus to UNIT 3 in the patio.
- 313G/ 3: Refuse and collapse exterior to Unit 12 in the northwest quad of Sub Op 313G.
- 313G/ 4: Refuse and collapse exterior to Unit 12 in the northeast quad of Sub Op 313G.
- 313G/ 5: Refuse and collapse exterior to Unit 6 in the southeast quad of Sub Op 313G.
- 313G/ 6: Interior collapse.
- 313G/ 7: Refuse and collapse exterior to Str. 20 from the

eastern limit of 313G/4 to 25 cm east of the northeast corner.

- 313G/ 8: Matrix from above UNIT 3 east of Str. 20.
- 313G/ 9: Collapse and refuse south of 313G/7 to the extent of the northeast 5 by 5 m quad.
- 313G/10: Detailling of wall stones in Units 6 and 12.
- 313G/11: Matrix directly above Units 7 and 13.
- 313G/12: Refuse below 313G/5 and the level of the plinth (Unit 5) to UNIT 3.
- 313G/13: Matrix beneath the level of Unit 7 to the level of Unit 3 west of Unit 9.
- 313G/14: Matrix beneath the level of Unit 7 west of Unit 9 to Unit 8.
- 313G/15: Brown soil matrix within Unit 10, east of Unit 9.
- 313G/16: Marl and limestone construction core west of Unit 6 and below Unit 7.
- 313G/17: Construction fill below Unit 13 in the north south cut.
- 313G/18: Matrix below Unit 13 in the vicinity of Unit 12.
- 313G/19: Brown soil matrix below UNIT 3 between 13.0 and 15.3 m from the west excavation limit in the west-east cut.
- 313G/20: Matrix below UNIT 3 and 313G/14 directly west of Unit 9.
- 313G/21: Cut through Units 6 and 7 in the west-east trench.

- 313G/22: Matrix below UNIT 313G/25 in the 1.5 by 1.0 m central cut.
- 313G/23: Matrix below UNIT 3 east of Str. 20 in the west-east cut.
- 313G/24: Matrix below UNIT 3 to the dip in UNIT 1.
- 313G/25: Light soil matrix below 313G/19 and above 313G/22.
- 313G/26: Light soil matrix below 313G/24 and the dip in UNIT 1.
- 313h/ 1: Humus in the northeast 5 by 5 m quad of Sub Op 313G.
- 313i/ 1: Humus in the southeast 5 by 5 m quad of Sup Op 313G.
- 313j/ 1: Humus in the southwest 5 by 5 m quad of Sub Op 313G.
- 313L/ 1: Humus in the 1 m wide excavation from 3 to 8 m east of the west section limit.
- 313L/ 2: Collapse debris below 313L/1.
- 313L/ 3: Humus above UNIT 3 and Unit 3 in a 3.0 m by 2.5 m area.
- 313L/ 4: Below 313L/3 to UNIT 3 and Unit 3.
- 313L/ 5: Humus in a 2.6 by 1.0 m trench connecting the two excavations in 313L.
- 313L/ 6: Collapse below 313L/5 to Unit 2.
- 313L/ 7: Construction fill below Unit 2 to UNIT 3.
- 313L/ 8: Matrix below UNIT 3 to UNIT 4 in deeper cut.
- 313L/ 9: Matrix below 313L/8 and UNIT 4.

- 313L/10: Construction fill below Unit 2 in the area of the door.
- 313K/ 1: Humus in the southeast 5 by 5 m quad of Str. 20.
- 313K/ 2: Refuse collapse debris; light matrix directly adjacent to Str. 20 (indicated by dotted line on section).
- 313K/ 3: Brown soil matrix and refuse east of 313K/2.
- 313K/ 4: Interior collapse debris above Units 21 and 24.
- 313K/ 5: Dark matrix exterior to Units 20 and 23 in the southern portion of the excavation; it is equivalent to 313K/2 and 3.
- 313K/ 6: Humus in the 3 by 2.5 m area of the patio.
- 313K/ 7: Detailing of Units 20 and 23.
- 313K/ 8: Matrix below 313K/6, but above Units 18, 8 and UNIT 3.
- 313K/ 9: Clearing of Units 19 and 22.
- 313M/ 1: Humus in the western 8 by 2 m portion of the excavation.
- 313M/ 2: Humus in the eastern 10 by 2 m of the excavation.
- 313M/ 3: Matrix below humus from 2 to 10 m from the eastern excavation limit.
- 313M/ 4: Matrix below humus from 10 to 17.1 m from the eastern excavation limit.
- 313M/ 5: Matrix below humus from the upright stones at the western extent of Sub Op 313M to 0.9 m east.

TABLE 4

Nohmul Structure 20 Timespans

<u>Timespan</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Associated Units</u>	<u>Associated Lots</u>	<u>Date</u>
I	Abandonment and Collapse	Plat. 1, U. 5	A/1,A/2,B/1,C/1, (C/2),(C/3),(C/4) (C/5),(C/6),(C/7) E/1,F/1,D/1,G/1, (G/2),(G/3),(G/4), (G/5),(G/6),(G/7), (G/8),(G/9),(G/10), (K/3),(K/4),(K/5), K/6,(K/7),(K/9),L/1, (L/2),L/3,L/5,(L/6), (K/1)	Terminal Classic/ Early Postclassic
II	Use of Str. 20	Plat. 1, U. 6 U. 27 Feature 1	B/2,(C/2),(C/3), (C/4),(C/5),(C/6) C/8,C/10,(G/2), (G/3),(G/4),(G/5), (G/6),(G/7),(G/8), (G/9),G/11,G/12,K/2, (K/3),(K/4),(K/5), K/8,(K/9),L/2,L/4, L/6	Terminal Classic/ Early Postclassic
III	Construction of Str. 20	Plat. 1, U. 4 Plat. 1, U. 6 Units 1 to 25	(C/7),C/9,(G/10), L/7,L/10,(K/7), (K/9),G/13,G/14, G/15,G/16,G/17, G/18,G/20,G/21	Terminal Classic/ Early Postclassic
IV	Construction of Platform 1	Plat. 1, U. 1, 2, 3; Unit 26	B/3,B/4,L/8,L/9, G/19,G/22,G/23, G/24,G/25,G/26	Late Classic

STRUCTURE 9

Structure 9 is located in the east central plaza of Nohmul, northwest of Str. 20, south of Str. 8 and east of Str. 10 (see Figure 3-1). It was excavated from May 22 to June 13, 1979. Permission for investigation was granted both by the Belizean Department of Archaeology and the landowner, Mr. Estevan Itzab. Excavations were directed by the author with the assistance of Arlen Chase, Wendy Bacon, and Steve Zaino. Belizean excavators were hired from nearby San Pablo village. Two men from Xaibe Village near Corozal were also employed.

Structure 9 was excavated in order to test the presence of Yucatec influence in Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic northern Belize suggested by the results of the 1978 investigation of Str. 20. The selection of Str. 9 for this purpose seemed appropriate for a number of reasons: its structural orientation as mapped by the Corozal Project (Hammond 1973: Figure 25) appeared to be at odds with other constructions in the area with the possible exception of Str. 20 (by then determined to be Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic in date); when cleared Str. 9 exhibited bulges on all sides which could have indicated the presence of four sets of stairs similar to Terminal Classic Str. A-3 at Seibal (Willey et. al. 1975:31 -33); Str. 9 stood alone blocking access between two adjacent plazas, suggesting that it might have been a relatively late construction -

hopefully coeval with Str. 20 (see Figure 3-7).

Excavations

All work in the vicinity of Str. 9 was designated Operation P1 within the Corozal Postclassic Project ("P") investigation series. Excavations were planned to provide information on Str. 9 plan and construction sequence as well as to locate any special deposits or refuse areas should these exist. The orientation of the structure and location of its corners could not be ascertained even after the vegetation had been cleared from its surface. In fact, the mound appeared completely amorphous in shape. However, clearing did indicate that wall stubs for the superstructure were preserved. The materials collected on the surface were primarily of Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic date and comparable to pottery located to the rear of Str. 20. Initial excavation consisted of three small trenches on the west, north, and east sides of the mound. These excavations (P1C, P1D, P1E) were each originally 3.0 m by 1.0 m in area (see Figures 3-8, and 3-9).

Sub Operations P1C and P1E were both expanded. Each exposed a suspiciously bowed wall and plinth. The northern portion of a stair wall was located in P1C, which was enlarged to 7.5 m in length (east - west) and 1.2 m wide at the top of Str. 9 to 2.5 m wide immediately west of the stair.

Sub Operation P1F was originally a 1.0 m square

excavation placed in the northwest portion of the mound in order to locate a wall or corner. When this initial probe did not produce the desired construction, the excavation was expanded to the west and then to the south. When the wall was finally located, it became clear that the amorphous shape of the mound and bowed walls were due to the fact that the sub structure was round. The completed PlF was nearly square in shape and 3.2 m by 3.0 m on its north and east sides.

Additional excavations were carried out around the substructure. Sub Operation PlG was initially a 1.0 by 1.5 m investigation south of the stair. It was expanded to an over 3.0 by 5.0 m investigation of the stair and adjoining southwest circular wall as well as the axial trench up to the doorjamb (8.5 by 1.5 m).

The axial trench was 23.0 m by 1.5 m in its entirety. It was laid out once both stair corners and side walls had been found so that it truly bisected the structure. The precision with which it was placed was evident when the 1.5 m apart door jambs of Str. 9 were visible in section on either side of the investigation. The trench consisted of PlE expanded to meet up with PlG to the west. Investigation continued to a depth of 3.6 m and completely bisected the structure to the decomposed bedrock below it (see Figure 3-10).

On the south side of the mound, one more 1.0 by 3.0 m

investigation (PlH) was initiated in order to aid in preparation of the detailed and schematic Str. 9 plans (Figures 3-8, 3-9).

Areal excavation at the summit of the mound delimited walls, floors, and doorways. Exposure of the southern half of the superstructure was included as part of PlE. The radius of this excavation (roughly 2.8 to 2.1 m) was dependent upon the degree to which the walls of the building had bowed or slumped with time.

Digging proceeded by natural and/or cultural levels as far as possible within the constraints of the various Sub Ops. These levels were fairly easy to distinguish as can be seen from the axial section (Figure 3-10). Exterior to the structure, these levels consisted of humus and structural collapse. Below this was sometimes an area of lighter lensing and then the various plaster floors. Fill within the structure consisted of earth mixed with small limestone rubble or large limestone blocks and dry masonry fill. A variety of artifacts were found in the fills, particularly within the dry masonry fill just west of the back wall. Fill and wall stone may have been derived from the area of Pib 1 (Sub Op PlB).

The excavation was left open for several weeks in the hope that the archaeological commissioner (Elizabeth Graham) might be able to visit the site. By the time backfilling was begun, most of the stone fill had been removed by the

landowner, a relatively simple task as stone had been set aside from earth in the event that recons^t ruction could take place. Consequently, the axial trench could never be completely filled. Following excavation, looting took place within the axial trench and surface digging was evident west of Str. 19. The site was further damaged in 1980.

Structure 9

By the time Str. 9 was constructed, Platforms 1 and 2 had already fallen into disrepair as suggested by the poorly preserved floor surfaces (Plat. 1 UNIT 7, Plat. 2 UNITS 1 and 2). Destruction of these platforms prior to the building of Str. 9 is also possible; only one stone of the Platform 1 facing (UNIT 8) remained within the 1.5 m width of the PlG trench. Prior to construction, earthen fill was placed over the facing between the two adjacent plazas (Plat. 1 UNIT 8) and the floors which abut it (Plat. 2 UNITS 1 & 2). This filling-in might also have occurred naturally, but this appears very unlikely given the contents of these lots, all of which contain at least some Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic sherds as their latest artifactual material. The substructure walls (Units 1 & 7) were built upon this silt-like fill and the decomposed floor surface (Plat. 1 UNIT 7). The substructure appears to form a complete circle to which the stair (Unit 8) was subsequently added. There is an inner face to the substructure wall (Units 2 & 6) with a total thickness between 1.8 and 2.0 m.

The axial trench also disclosed the presence of an interior construction bench (Units 3 & 5). At the rear of the substructure this bench (Unit 3) seems to be an addition to the inner construction wall (Unit 2). Behind the stair, however, Unit 5 is a single construction with Units 6 and 7. The construction bench is 1.2 to 1.4 m deep and 30 to 55 cm high.

At approximately the same time as the walls were being constructed, burning activity, presumably dedicatory or preparatory to completion of building, was carried out (Unit 4) just above the old platform 1 floor (UNIT 7). This burning is nearly 80 cm in diameter and at the central point within the round Structure 9. Later the central support for the building was to be built directly above the spot where burning took place. Carbon from Unit 4 was submitted for Carbon 14 dating to the University of Pennsylvania Radiocarbon Laboratory and resulted in a MASCA corrected date of A. D. 670-650 \pm 40. This date is much earlier than would be expected given the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic pottery in the fill and most likely suggests that an earlier wood object was burned.

During subsequent construction, the inner construction walls of the substructure were filled with a series of distinct layers. The first layer consisted of a brownish soil covering the interior construction benches. Sandwiched inside of this level was a rough line of larger limestone

pieces. In this line, in the mid point of the trench, Problematic Deposit PlE-1 was encountered. This level was approximately 80 cm thick and rested on Plat. 1 UNITS 4 and 7. Above this were two equivalent sized levels of limestone blocks - the lowest was composed of dry masonry fill. There were artifacts within all of these levels. Ceramics from the area of small stone dry masonry fill at the rear of the substructure included redeposited ceramic refuse. Above these levels was placed a matrix of smaller limestone in darker soil upon which were set the superstructure wall and floor (Units 9 to 12). The front wall (Unit 9) has a stone bedding. To the west of the circular substructure wall (Unit 7) was added a stair (Unit 8) placed on a tamped earth level (Plat. 2 UNIT 3) and soil fill. This same level appears to have been more formal outside of the stair (see Figure 3-11 a, b, c, g, & h) in PlC and PlG areal excavations it apparently lies below the stair, but abutts the circular wall (Unit 7). Following these various constructions, a plaster floor was laid (Plat. 1 UNIT 9, Plat. 2 UNIT 4) abutting the structure.

The round substructure of Str. 9 is ca. 14.8 m in diameter (not including the frontal stair). The substructure rises 2.6 m above the final abutting plaster floor. The plinth (see Figures 11a, 11b, and 11c) was originally 40 cm in height; later plaster floors (Plat. 1 UNIT 9, Plat. 2 UNIT 4) abut it at least 5 cm above its

base. The plinth protrudes approximately 10 cm from the wall above. The wall and plinth are referred to by the same unit designations (Unit 1 in the east and Unit 7 in the west portion of Figure 3-10) as it appears they are part of a single construction. They were once covered with plaster - unpainted plaster traces still adhere to the lower portions of the walls.

The substructure wall rose to at least 1.2 m above the plinth as is indicated in the well preserved area below the stair (Unit 7 on Figure 3-10 and Figure 3-11a). Units 7 and 1 may either have continued directly up to the upper flooring (Unit 13) everywhere except in the front where there would have been an inset stair or have risen little above the preserved height of Unit 7 and have joined with a series of terrace levels or step-ups circumscribing the superstructure. As the stair and upper plaster floor are poorly preserved, this is difficult to discern. The lack of preservation of the stair is most likely due to its placement on silt fill rather than on a stone and marl matrix - only the first of the steps (Unit 8) is entirely in place. The stair rests on a slightly higher level than the circular substructure walls (Units 1 and 7) along the side of the stair (PlC - see Figure 3-11b). If all of the steps were the same sized, based upon the one that remains, each step would be approximately 30 cm high and 45 cm deep. It would take 9 steps of this size to reach the upper floor

level (Unit 13) west of the superstructure door.

The superstructure, like its base, is circular in shape, but 9 to 9.5 m in diameter. Its wall (Units 9 & 10) is 80 to 1.0 m thick and not preserved to a height of more than 3 courses. The best preserved wall remains were south of the door. These are similar in construction to those encountered in Str. 20. As in Str. 20, the base wall of Str. 9 probably supported a perishable superstructure. Orientation also parallels that of Str. 20. The doorway faces north of west and is 1.5 m wide. It is paved with stone and is slightly elevated above the accompanying interior and probably exterior floorings. There are traces of plaster flooring both within (Unit 12) and outside (Unit 13) of the base wall - these are best visible on the detailed plan (Figure 3-9). With the exception of the area taken up by the stairs there would have been a larger plastered surface in front of the structure than behind it. Within the interior of the superstructure is a concentration of stones (Unit 10). These form a rough "U" shape and may have served as a central support for a post.

Dating of construction and use of Str. 9 is based primarily on pottery recovered during excavation. The presence of Buyuk Striated double mouthed jars, Savinal Cream, and local equivalents to model carved sherds (Metzabok Gouged-Incised) in fill and in humus/collapse suggest a Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic date for

construction and use. A date of A. D. 670 \pm 40 (MASCA corrected date; Univ. of Pennsylvania Radiocarbon Laboratory) from Unit 4 below the structure is far too early for even an early Terminal Classic Period date. A possible explanation for this inconsistency would be that the wood burned there was not a piece freshly chopped for the occasion, but rather older wood, perhaps an item long in existence being ceremonially destroyed.

Problematic Deposit PlE-1

Problematic Deposit PlE-1 was located in the axial trench in a fill matrix approximately 60 cm above Unit 4. It was also located on line with the probable central support (Unit 10), but 2.4 m below it. Although there are other, but less elaborate, stucco pieces in Str. 9 fill, the placement of Object 1 - directly above Unit 4 and directly below Unit 10 - suggests that it may have been a cache for Str. 9. Alternatively, it may have been unceremoniously dumped in the lens of silt and rock as fill. Since neither alternative is certain, the deposit is referred to as a P.D.

Object 1 (PlE/14-3): The only object pertaining to P.D. PlE-1 is a broken-off stucco head (Figure 3-12). This head is the right side profile of what appears to be a death head. It is approximately 19.0 cm from top to bottom, 9.0 cm thick and modeled with deep relief. It is white with blackened areas on the skull beside the eye, in the eye and around the nose and upper lip. There is a glyphic

element of two "vertical" lines and two dots set within a semi-circular are in the visible portion of the skull (Thompson 197 : T7 or possibly a variant of T617). It appears to be a displaced architectural adorno, probably from a stucco wall facade, or corner, and is thus indicative of the ornate buildings which must have been in existence during the Classic Period at Nohmul.

Platform 1 and 2 Relationships to Str. 9

Structure 9 lies above the junction between Platforms 1 and 2 in the East Plaza area of Nohmul. Prior to the building of Str. 9, Platform 2 was raised to the level of Platform 1. This may be taken to imply a unification of the two plazas during the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Period. The placement of Str. 9 - although partially blocking access between the two plazas - also suggests a linking of two previously distinct areas.

Structure 9 appears to be roughly contemporaneous in construction and use with Str. 20. Platform 1 floor UNITS most likely relate to each others as follows (based primarily on ceramic associations):

<u>Structure 9</u>	<u>Structure 20</u>
Plat. 1 UNIT 9 =====	Plat. 1 UNIT 6
Plat. 1 UNIT 7 =====	Plat. 1 UNIT 3

Recovery Lots

Artifactual remains within the excavation lots from

Str. 9 are much the same throughout, consisting primarily of sherds, mano and metate fragments. Also encountered, but in lesser numbers were chert tools, crack-laced sherds, shell fragments, obsidian blade fragments, small pieces of stucco, 1 figurine fragment, and 1 partial stone vessel. Mano and metate fragments consisted of limestone, quartzite, granite, and vesicular basalt - most were encountered in fill, others recovered in collapse lots may have originally derived from fill. Only artifacts from within the underlying Platforms 1 and 2 is other than Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic in date. Fill from one area of the trench, dry fill with small cobbles just east of Unit 2 (Lots PlE/18 and 27), appears to be the redeposited pottery remains of a Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic refuse deposit. From the small excavated area were produced most of the pottery types identified for Nohmul in Chapter V.

Structure 9 Summary

Structure 9 is the only construction above the Late Classic Platforms 1 and 2 in its locus. It consists of a round substructure and superstructure with a central support. Although construction took place in a series of stages, Str. 9 does not seem to have been modified once built. Problematic Deposit PlE-1, the fragmentary stucco head located below Unit 10 and above Unit 4, if it was a cache, represents an unusual practice.

Ceramics in fill and collapse lots, construction

technique and sequence all point to contemporaneous use of Str. 9 and Str. 20, although the two buildings were probably used for different functions. Structure 9 was apparently not domestic in function. There were no domestic refuse deposits associated with its use. It is likely that its function was primarily ceremonial. Ethnohistoric and historic documents for Mexico and Yucatan describe the association between Quetzalcoatl and high round structures (Pollock 1936: 33-35; Thompson 1940: 392). Given this association, it is probable that Str. 9 was associated not only with ceremonial activity, but also with the wind aspect of Quetzalcoatl. The increasing importance of Quetzalcoatl, beginning in the Terminal Classic Period in the Maya area can be seen at Seibal in Stela 19 (dated to A. D. 870) which portrays the deity and possibly in Str. 79 with its circular substructure (Willey et. al 1975:36).

The placement of Str. 9 between two plazas and the raising of platform 2 to the same level as platform 1 (at least in the vicinity of the structure) implies a different use of space at Nohmul during this time period. It would also indicate removal of the separation or distinction which must have existed between these two plazas in the Late Classic Period. This different use of space would reinforce the notion of intrusion or influence of different groups of people at Nohmul as suggested by associated artifacts. Both ceramics and architecture may be taken to indicate that

Yucatec influence, most likely from Chichen-Itza or related peoples. Structure 9 in particular, unusual in its round shape, may be seen to have its closest analog in Str. C15 at Chichen -Itza (D. Chase and A. Chase 1982; see also Pollock 1936 for references on round structures). In general, the investigations conducted on Str. 9 can be seen as supporting hypotheses generated following 1978 excavation of Str. 20 concerning Yucatec influence in the southeast plaza of Nohmul during the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Period. For a more detailed account of the wider implications of these findings, see Chapter VI (and D. Chase and A. Chase 1982).

Structure 9 Units:

- Unit 1: Easternmost facing of the substructure, including both the plinth and the inset wall above it. It is equivalent to Unit 7.
- Unit 2: Inner construction wall facing for Unit 1.
- Unit 3: Facing of the inner construction bench appended to Unit 2.
- Unit 4: Area of burning 2 cm above Plat. 1 UNIT 7.
- Unit 5: Equivalent to Unit 3, but on the west side of the axial trench and part of a single construction with Units 6 and 7.
- Unit 6: Inner construction wall equivalent to Unit 2.
- Unit 7: Western facing of the substructure wall -

equivalent to Unit 1.

- Unit 8: Western stair - hypothesized to have 9 steps.
- Unit 9: Western wall (and doorjamb) of the superstructure.
- Unit 10: Probable central support for the superstructure.
- Unit 11: Back wall of the super-structure which circles to connect with the equivalent Unit 9.
- Unit 12: Plaster floor interior to the superstructure abutting Units 9 and 11, but upon which Unit 10 most likely rests.
- Unit 13: Plaster floor exterior to the superstructure.

Platform 1 UNITS:

- UNIT 7: Plaster floor upon which Units 1, 2, and 3 were set and which forms the upper facing for UNIT 8.
- UNIT 8: Western facing of Platform 1 - abutted by Plat. 2 UNITS 1 and 2.
- UNIT 9: Plaster floor which abuts Unit 1 and overlies Plat. UNIT 7.

Platform 2 UNITS:

- UNIT 1: Earliest Plat. 2 plaster floor. It abuts Plat. 1 UNIT 8.
- UNIT 2: Replastering above Plat. 2 UNIT 1.
- UNIT 3: Construction level below the Str. 9 stair (Unit 8). It is apparently a more formalized floor beyond the stair itself - lying below the stair, but abutting

Unit 7.

UNIT 4: Floor hypothesized to exist above Plat. 2 UNIT 3 abutting Unit 8.

Structure 9 Lots:

- PlA/ 1: Surface collection from top and central Str. 9.
- PlA/ 2: Surface collection from the north side of Str. 9.
- PlA/ 3: Surface collection from the southwestern summit.
- PlA/ 4: General surface collection.
- PlA/ 5: Material knocked out of the axial trench by looters in 1979. It is most likely equivalent to PlE/18 and 27.
- PlC/ 1: Humus in the original 1.0 m by 3.0 m trench (to 20 and in some cases 40 cm below the surface).
- PlC/ 2: Excavation below PlC/1 in structural collapse to floor level (Plat. 2 UNITS 3 and 4) or top of stairs (Unit 8).
- PlC/ 3: in a 1.0 by 1.5 m expansion southwest of PlC/1.
- PlC/ 4: Equivalent to PlC/2 - excavation below PlC/3 to floor level or the top of the stair.
- PlC/ 5: Equivalent to PlC/1 and PlC/3 in an expansion of the trench to an approximately 4.3 by 2.5 m area north and west of the stair (Unit 8) and substructure walls (Unit 7).
- PlC/ 6: Equivalent to PlC/2 and 4 below PlC/5.
- PlC/ 7: Humus in the 1.0 m by 2.3 m and 1.5 m by 0.9 m

extension of P1C up the side of Str. 9 to the upper circular wall (equivalent to Units 9 and 11).

P1C/ 8: Excavation through Unit 13.

P1C/ 9: Excavation in a 50 cm square cut in the junction between the stairs and substructure wall (Unit 8 and Unit 7 equivalents) from Plat. 2 UNIT 3 to UNIT 2.

P1D/ 1: Humus (20 to up to 70 cm level).

P1D/ 2: Collapse (approximately 20 cm level).

P1D/ 3: Whitish matrix above the 1st floor (equivalent to Plat. 1 UNIT 9).

P1D/ 4: Light soil matrix below P1D/1 in a 1.0 by 1.05 m excavation directly in front of the plinth - between the upper and lower floors (equivalent to Plat. 1 UNITS 7 & 9).

P1E/ 1: Humus in the eastern most 3.1 by 2.5 m area of excavations above and east of the structure wall and plinth (Unit 1). The layer is approximately 20 to 60 cm thick.

P1E/ 2: Collapse below P1E/1 to Plat. 1 UNIT 9.

P1E/ 3: Humus east of Unit 1 and west of Unit 11 (approx. 10 cm level).

P1E/ 4: Humus between Units 1 and 11.

P1E/ 5: Humus in the southwest quad of the Str. 9 summit to the level of Unit 12.

P1E/ 6: From Unit 12 to the limestone rubble area approximately 5 cm below in the axial trench between

Units 9 and 10.

P1E/ 7: 15-35 cm matrix below P1E/6 to large limestone block fill.

P1E/ 8: Large limestone block fill (50 to 80 cm thick) below P1E/7.

P1E/ 9: Dry masonry fill (0.2 to 1.2 m thick) below P1E/8.

P1E/10: Dark soil matrix equivalent to P1E/6, but from the eastern portion of the trench, between Units 10 and 11.

P1E/11: Humus in the southeast quad at the Str. 9 summit.

P1E/12: Equivalent to P1E/7 below P1E/10.

P1E/13: Equivalent to P1E/8, but below P1E/12.

P1E/14: Equivalent to P1E/9, but below P1E/13.

P1E/15: core collapse below P1E/4.

P1E/16: Mottled dark soil matrix below P1E/14 and P1E/9.

P1E/17: Equivalent of P1E/12 and P1E/13, but below Unit 11.

P1E/18: Dry masonry fill below P1E/17. Small cobbles here lean against Unit 2.

P1E/19: Matrix below Platform 1 UNIT 9 to sterile marl matrix (approximately 20 cm thick).

P1E/20: Brown earth below P1E/16 (ca. 50 cm thick).

P1E/21: Construction wall (between Units 2 and 3).

P1E/22: Brown soil matrix below Unit 4.

P1E/23: Matrix below P1E/22 and Plat. 1 UNIT 7.

P1E/24: Equivalent to P1E/23, but below P1E/21.

P1E/25: Excavation through Units 1 and 2.

- P1E/26: Brown matrix below P1E/25 and above bedrock.
- P1E/27: Equivalent of P1E/18, but from the sides of the trench.
- P1F/ 1: Humus.
- P1F/ 2: Collapse below P1F/1.
- P1G/ 1: Humus south of the axial trench.
- P1G/ 2: Collapse debris above the stair and floor (Unit 8 and Plat. 2 UNIT 4) and below P1G/1.
- P1G/ 3: Humus in the axial trench to Unit 9.
- P1G/ 4: Humus in the doorjamb (Unit 9) to 2 m west.
- P1G/ 5: Collapse below P1G/4.
- P1G/ 6: Matrix below the remains of the stair and west of Unit 7.
- P1G/ 7: Gray-brown matrix equivalent to that of P1G/6, but below it from the level of the plinth down to Plat. 2 UNIT 3.
- P1G/ 8: From Plat. 2 UNIT 3 (P1G/7) to Plat. 2 UNITS 1 & 2.
- P1G/ 9: Removal of the doorjamb (Unit 9) and the brown soil immediately below it to 1.7 m west.
- P1G/10: Small limestone and brown soil matrix (approximately 10-20cm thick) equivalent to P1E/7 and below P1G/9.
- P1G/11: Equivalent to P1E/8 and 13, but below P1G/10 and the doorjamb (Unit 9) to 1.7 m west.
- P1G/12: Equivalent to P1E/9 and 14, but below P1G/11.
- P1G/13: Equivalent to P1E/16 and 20, but below P1G/12.
- P1G/14: Equivalent to P1C/9, but in the southwest junction

between the stair and circular substructure wall (Unit 8 and Unit 7) from Plat. 2 UNIT 3 to Plat. 2 UNIT 2.

P1G/15: Dark brown ca. 20-25 cm thick matrix below Unit 5 and P1G/13.

P1G/16: Matrix below the disturbed area of Plat. 2 UNITS 1 and 2 (1.6 m west of UNIT 8).

P1G/17: Limestone matrix of the construction wall between Units 5 and 6.

P1G/18: Brown variegated matrix immediately below Unit 5 and P1G/17.

P1G/19: Gray soil (sterile) below P1G/16.

P1G/20: Wall (Unit 7 to Unit 6).

P1G/21: Brown matrix below P1G/20 to top of Plat. 2 UNIT 8.

P1G/22: Similar matrix to P1G/21, but below it and east of Plat. 2 UNIT 8.

P1G/23: Matrix sealed within Plat. 2 UNITS 1 & 2.

P1H/ 1: Humus (approximately 50 cm thick level).

P1H/ 2: Collapse below humus (ca. 10 to 40 cm thick).

P1H/ 3: Marly white matrix above floor level (ca. 10 to 20 cm thick).

TABLE 5

Nohmul Structure 9 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment and Collapse		1A/1 to 4, (1A/5), 1C/1 to 7, 1D/1, 1D/2, (1D/3), 1E/1 to 4, (1E/5), (1E/11), (1E/15), 1F/1, 1F/2, 1G/1, 1G/2, 1G/4, (1G/3), (1G/5), (1H/3), 1H/1, 1H/2	Early Post- Classic ?
II	Use of Str. 9		(1D/3), (1E/5), (1E/11), (1G/3) (1H/3)	Terminal Classic/ Early Postclassic
III	Construction of Str. 9			
	A. Construction of Base Walls and Superstructure	U. 9, U. 10, U. 11, U. 12; Plat. 1, U. 9; Plat. 2, U. 4	1E/6, 1E/10	Terminal Classic/ Early Postclassic
	B. Fill Placed; Stairs Placed(?); P.D. PIE-1 Placed	U. 8, U. 13	1C/8, 1D/4, 1E/6 to 10, 1E/12 to 14, 1E/16 to 18, 1E/20 to 27, 1G/6, 1G/7, 1G/9 to 13, (1A/1 to 5), (1E/15), (1E/19), (1G/5, (1G/15)	Terminal Classic/ Early Postclassic

TABLE 5

Nohmul Structure 9 Timespans (continued)

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
III	C. Construction of Substructure Walls	U.1,U.2,U.3,U.4,	1E/21,1E/25,1G/17,	Terminal
		U.5,U.6,U.7	1G/20	Classic/ Early Postclassic
IV	D. Destruction and Filling in above Plat. 1 and Plat. 2	Plat. 2, U. 3	1G/8,1G/14,1G/21 1C/9	Terminal Classic/ Early Postclassic
		Construction of Plat. 1 and 2		
IV	A. Modification (replastering)	Plat. 2, U. 2	sterile	Late Classic
		Construction of Plat. 1, U. 7, U. 8	1E/23,1E/24,1E/26,	Late Classic
IV	B. Construction	Plat. 2, U. 1	1G/16,1G/22,1G/23, (1G/15), (1G/18)	Late Classic

PIB 1

Sub Op PIB was initiated in order to discover more about the feature, southwest of Str. 9 and northeast of Str. 10, mapped as a chultun by the Corozal Project (N. Hammond 1973: Figure 26). If the feature was in fact a chultun, it might have been expected to contain refuse discarded by the Maya - or perhaps specialized deposits associated with its latest use (see Puleston 1965). Excavation took place between May 22 and 24 while Str. 9 was being cleared of overgrowth. The author, Arlen Chase, Wendy Bacon, and Steve Zaino were present during this work.

Initial clearing of the area did not reveal a capping stone. Such stones are frequently found covering chultuns. The feature instead looked more like a pit which had been partially backfilled. There was what appeared to be backdirt which was filled with sherds of Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic date to the west and east of it. The pit, did, however, have large stones protruding up out of the depression. Although the feature might just as easily have represented relatively recent activity at the site (i.e. looting), a 1.0 by 2.0 m excavation was laid out over its southern half.

Excavation

Excavation proceeded by natural and/or cultural levels. It was easy to distinguish between the interior of the pit by what appeared to be fire-hardened walls. Earth within

the southern portion of the pit was stratified in two layers; loose humus and, underlying this, a thicker level of dark soil, limestone blocks and charcoal fragments. The charcoal was concentrated near the bottom of the pit (see Figure 3-13). Excavation was later extended through the southeast wall of the pit in a 1.0 m by 1.0 m area (see Figure 3-14).

Pib 1

The first activity in the P1B locus appears to have been the deposition of concentrated Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic refuse directly upon the sterile soil overlying bedrock. This refuse was capped by a rough floor level which extended into bedrock (Plat. 2 UNIT 5). Pib 1 consists of a 1.6 m diameter pit into this unplastered floor level; the pit extended into bedrock. Within the pit was soil, faced stone blocks, charcoal, and abundant sherd material. Backdirt piles to the sides were composed of loose earth and sherds nearly identical to those within the pit. Some of the sherds, both in the pit and in the piles of earth exterior to it, showed evidence of exposure to high temperature (cracking and discoloration). The "walls" (Unit 1) of the pit seemed almost purposefully plaster lined with a hard whitened lime interior and a blackened exterior. This matrix was approximately 3 cm thick and was clearly present in the top 65 cm of the cut. The whitened surface of Unit 1, the discolored and cracked sherds, the charcoal,

and one carbonized ear of corn located in the pit suggested that it had been used for burning. The pit was most likely either used for cooking corn (based upon the burnt ear) or for the deposition of trash which was subsequently burned.

The latest sherd material encountered within the excavation was Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic in date. The burnt ear of corn, however, seemed too well preserved to have been the remains of activity undertaken 1000 years ago. The pit then, based upon archaeological evidence dated to Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic times or later. Only after the excavation had taken place, did the Belizean excavators sheepishly reveal that the pit was actually a pib dug as part of a pibilnal ceremony less than 10 years before.

Platform Relationships

As indicated, the pib appears to have been placed in a Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic refuse deposited located directly above a sterile matrix. That deposition of this material was the first activity in this area may not actually have been the case. In the currently offered scheme of development of Platforms 1 and 2, this area should have been raised above Bedrock and plastered over in Late Classic or earlier times. That Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic sherds abound from the earliest levels (lower than the original Platform 2 should be) might indicate that this area was the source of building material (stone or

marl) for Str. 9 and that any quarrying was filled in with refuse upon completion of the construction. The rough flooring (Plat. 2 UNIT 5) which is cut into by the pib was the only floor encountered and may be the remains of a floor equivalent to Plat. 2 UNIT 4 which abutts Str. 9.

Recovery Lots

Although the artifacts recovered in Sub Op PlB can not be associated with use of the pib, it is one of the most useful collections of pottery excavated at the site. In it are represented nearly all of the known forms and types in use at Nohmul during the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic period. Although lots were segregated on the basis of matrix and location within or outside of the pit, there does not appear to be any differentiation in content of the various lots.

Summary

As reconstructed from both excavations and discussions with Belizeans from the village of San Pablo, the feature excavated in Sub Op PlB was the remains of an earth oven or pib, initially dug less than 10 years before 1979 work at the site. The pib was dug as part of the pibilnal ceremony the purpose of which is to assure a better corn harvest the following year (Redfield and Villa Rojas 1934: 128-9, 134-43).

The importance of the pib excavation lies in a number of factors; the determination of the possibility that this

area of the east plaza may have been used as a quarry for the construction of Str. 9; the recovery of artifacts which include most members of the Ikilik Ceramic Complex at the site; and the combination of archaeological and ethnographic information which was garnered and which suggests continuity of certain relatively old cultural traditions.

Pib 1 Units:

Unit 1: Cut into Plat. 2 UNIT 5 for the pib.

Platform 2 UNITS:

UNIT 5: Floor level cut through by UNIT 5; probably equivalent to Plat. 2 UNIT 4.

Pib 1 Lots:

P1B/1: Loose soil exterior to Unit 1.

P1B/2: Humus from inside the 1.0 by 2.0 m excavation, but primarily from outside of Unit 1.

P1B/3: Brown soil matrix below P1B/2 within Unit 1.

P1B/4: Matrix and materials directly above UNIT 5.

P1B/5: 40 cm thick matrix below UNIT 5.

P1B/6: 20 cm level equivalent to P1B/5, but below it.

P1B/7: Hardened Unit 1 matrix.

P1B/8: Matrix below P1B/5 and the hardened portion of Unit 1.

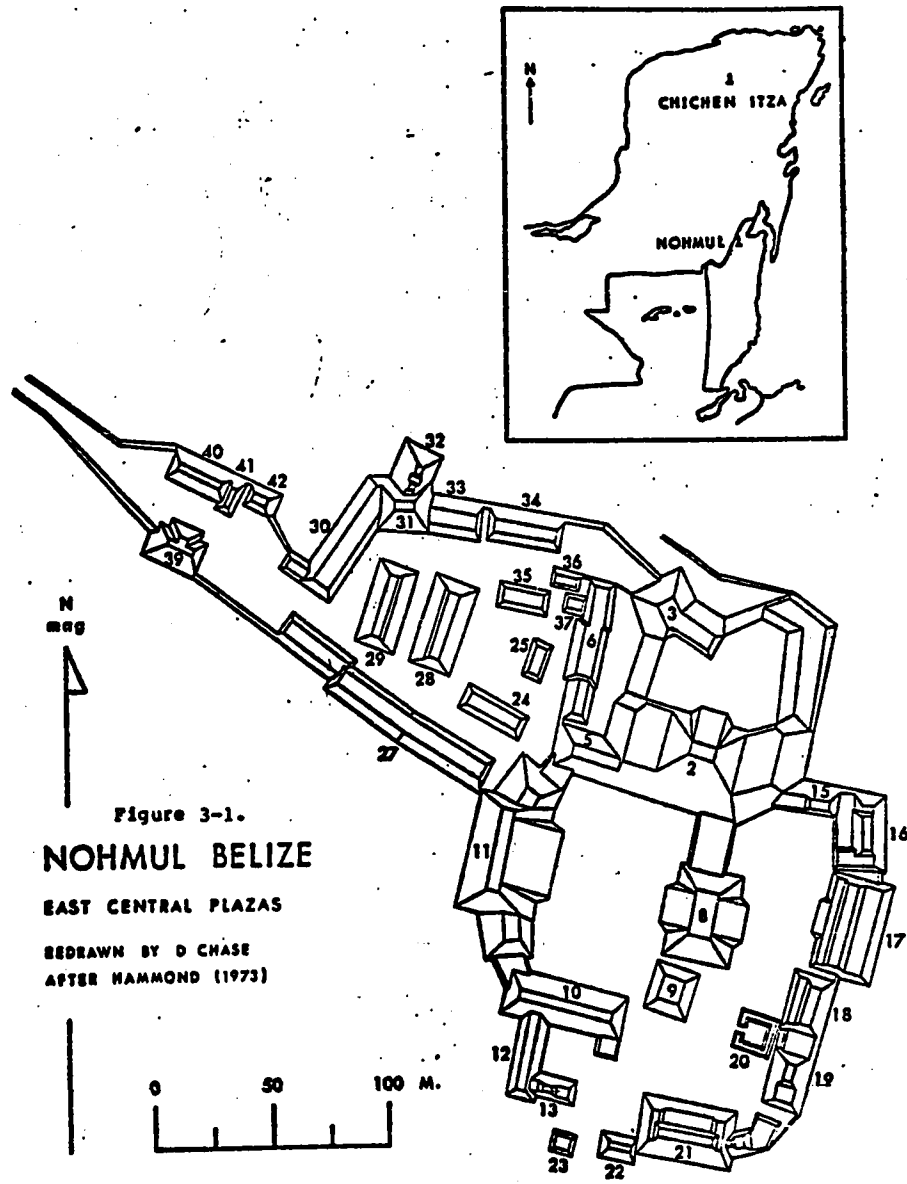
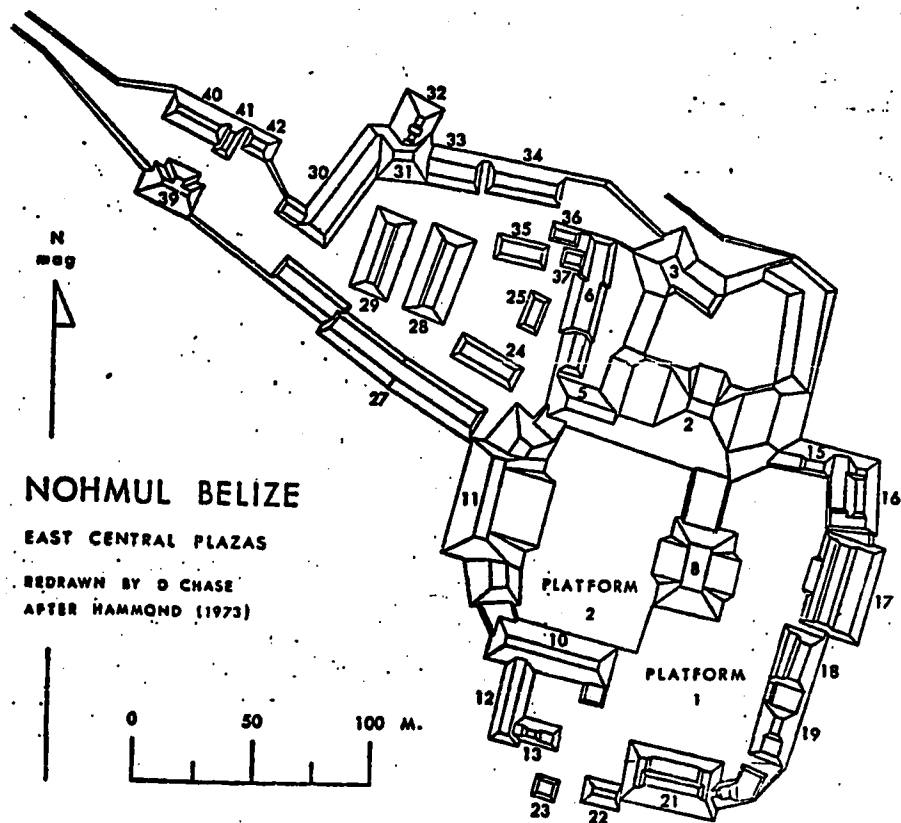


Figure 3-1.
NOHMUL BELIZE
EAST CENTRAL PLAZAS
REBORN BY D CHASE
AFTER HAMMOND (1973)

Figure 3-2. Map showing location of Platforms 1 & 2 in the Southeast Plazas area. Strs. 9 & 20 are not illustrated as their construction postdates that of Platforms 1 & 2. No other constructions in this part of Nohmul are of known Terminal Classic Early Postclassic date.



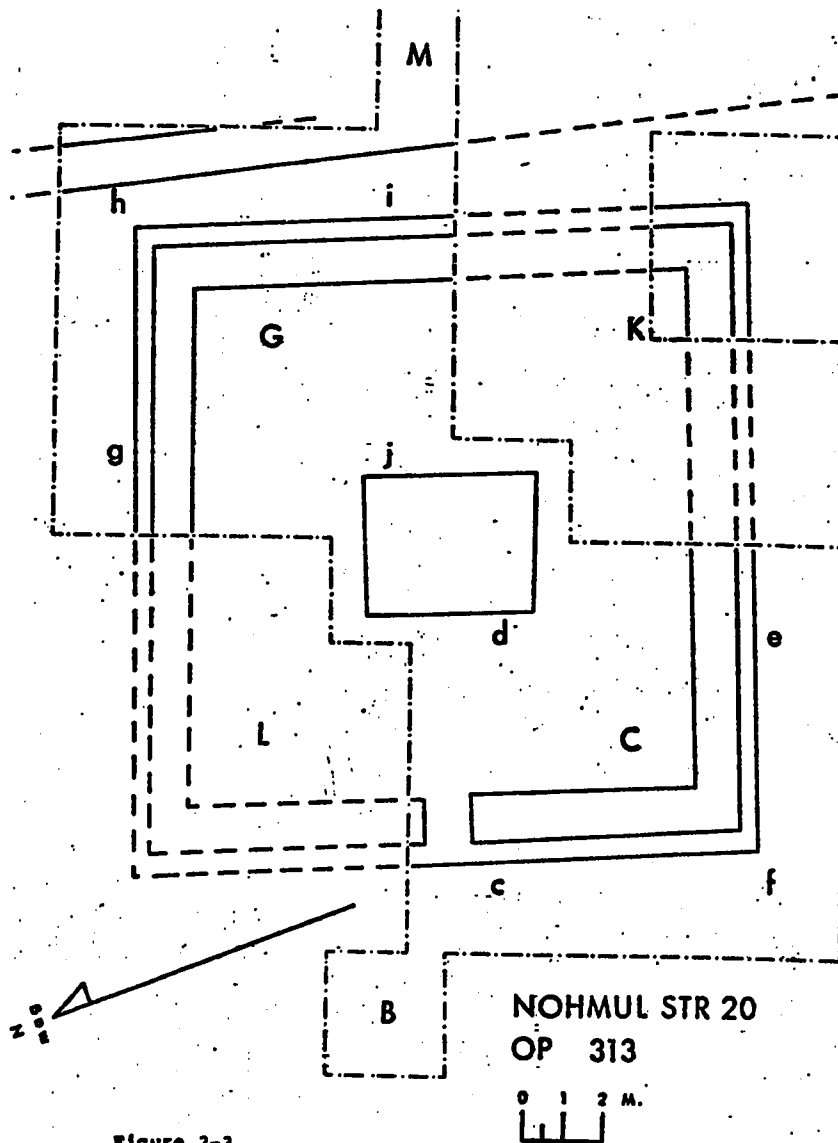


Figure 3-3.

Schematic plan of Str. 20. Capital letters G, K, and L indicate the locations of the 10m by 10m final Sub-Operations. Lower case letters c to j indicate locations of the original 5m by 5m Sub-Ops. The first few meters of the trench across the Str. 18 & 19 platform has been illustrated and marked with its Sub-Op. designation - M.

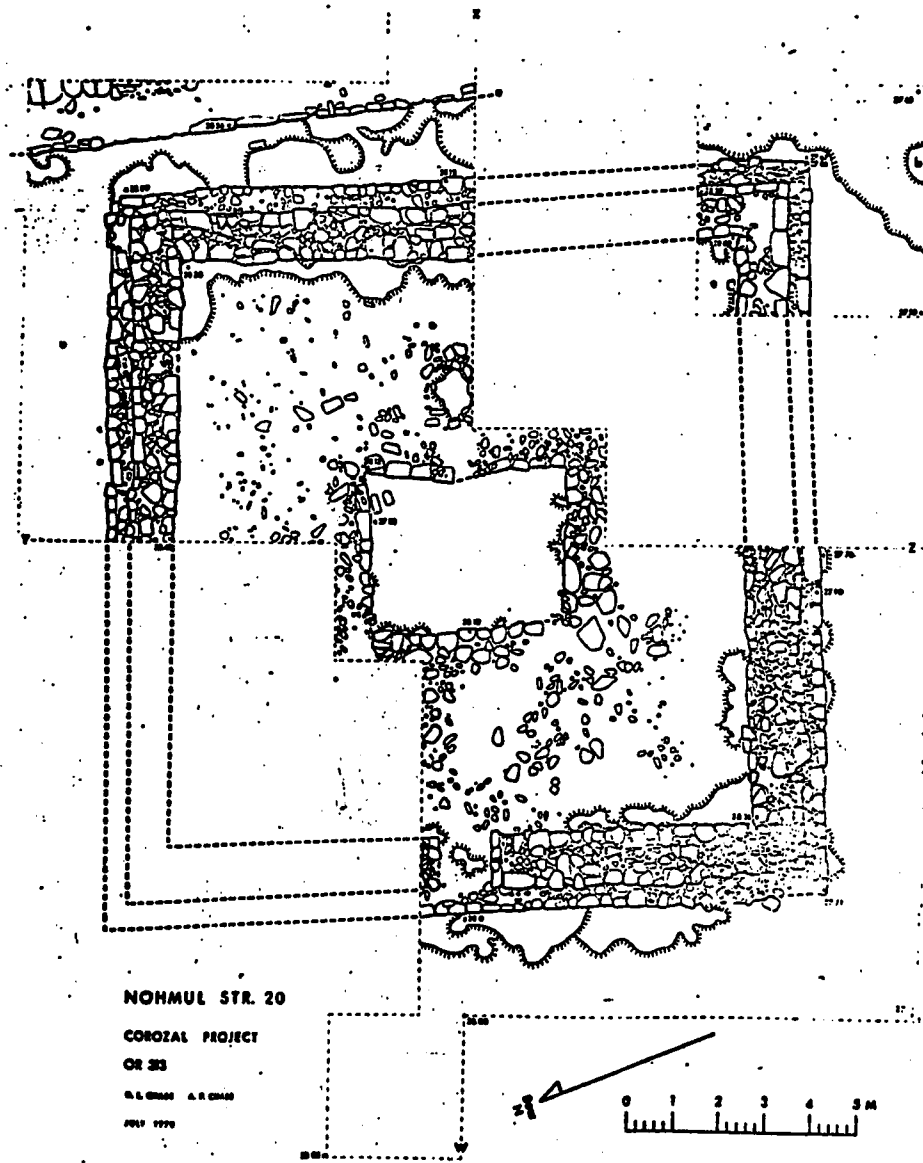


Figure 3-4 Structure 20: Detailed Plan.

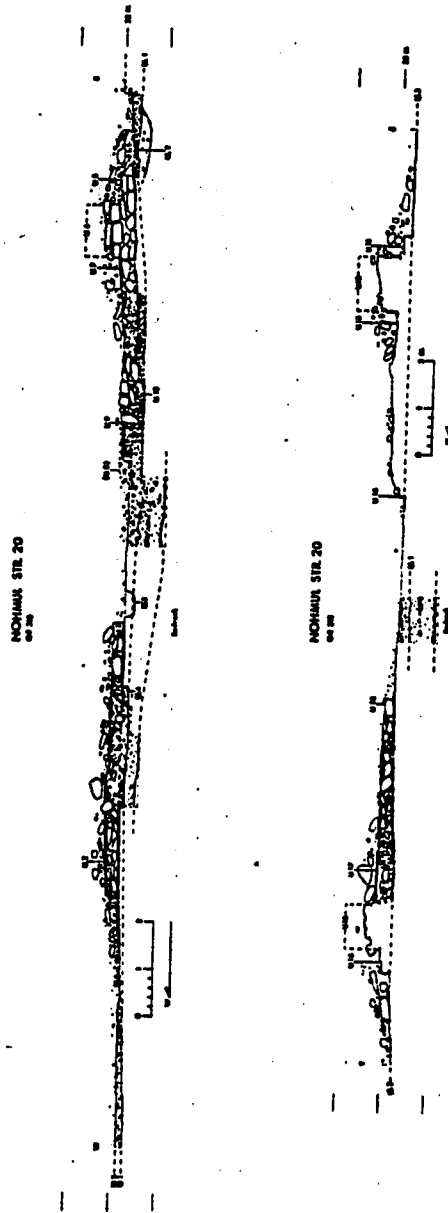


Figure 3-5 Structure 20: Sections.

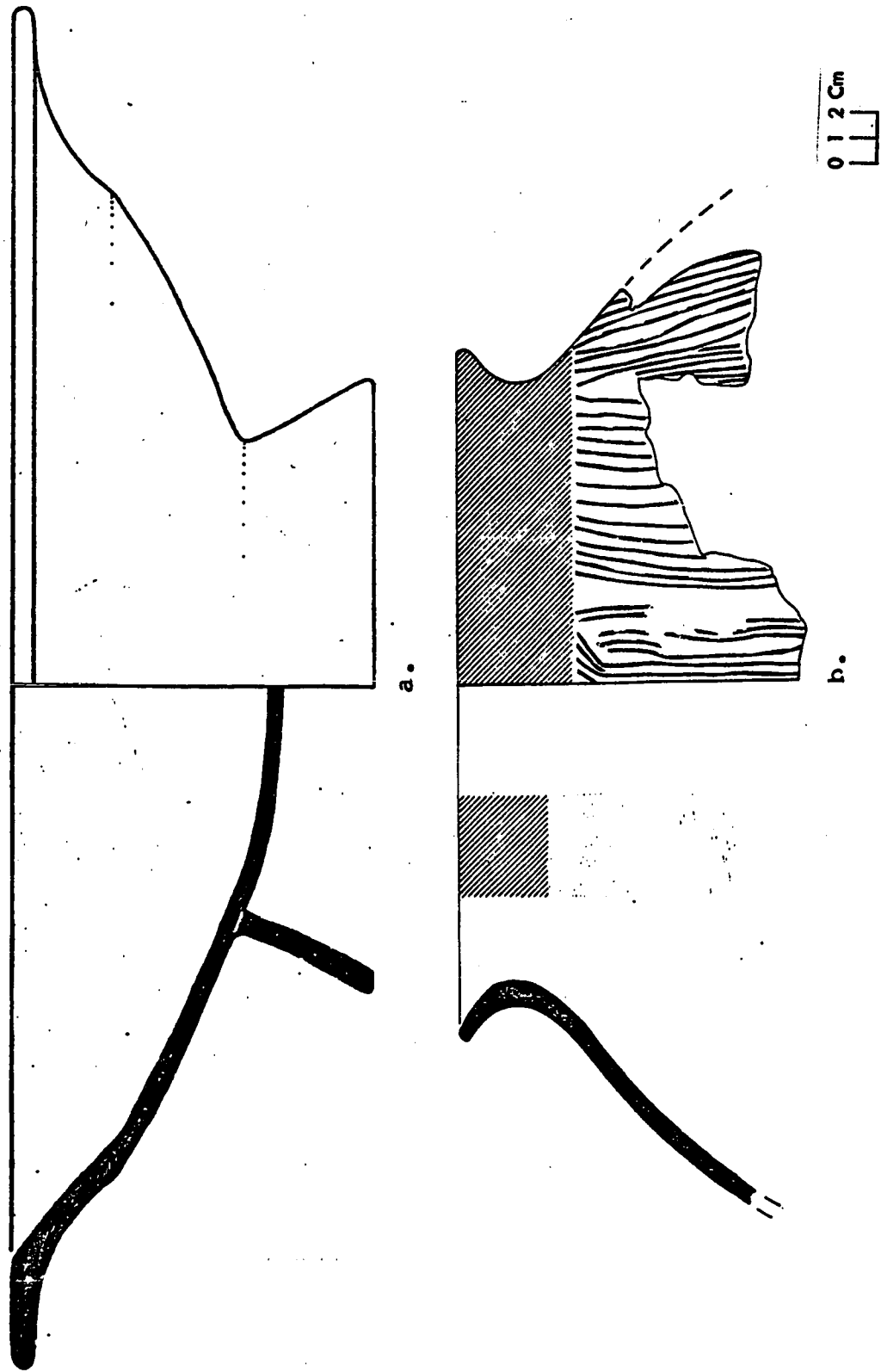
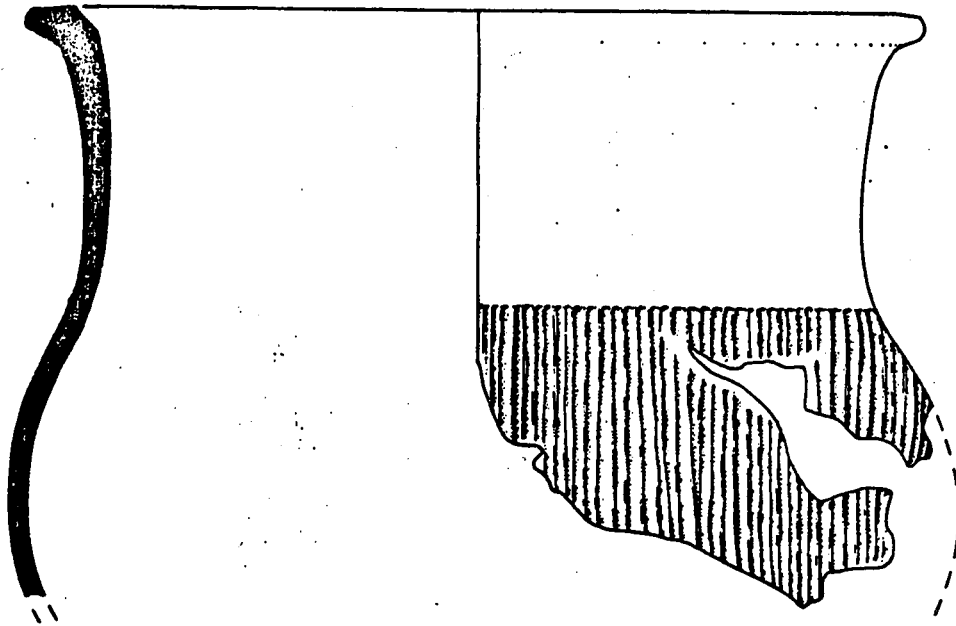
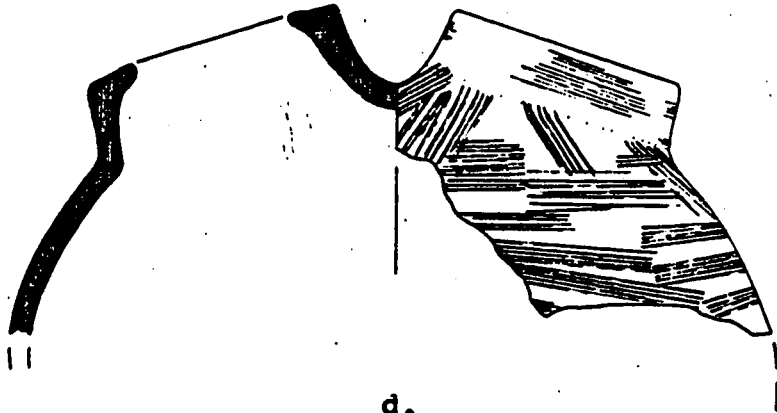


Figure 3-6 Structure 20: Associated Ceramics Types:
a) Kik Red;
b) Red Neck Mother Striated.



c.



d.

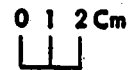
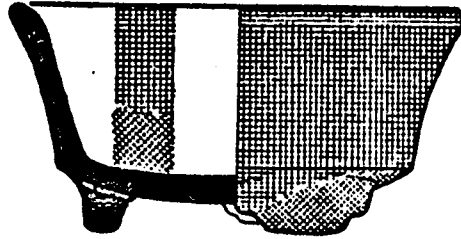
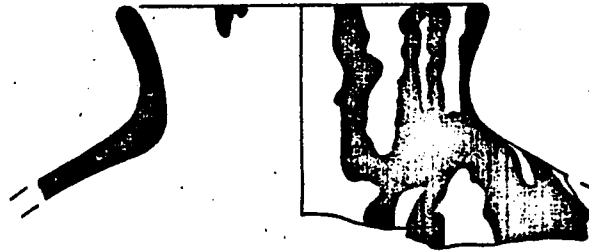


Figure 3-6 Structure 20: Associated Ceramics Types:

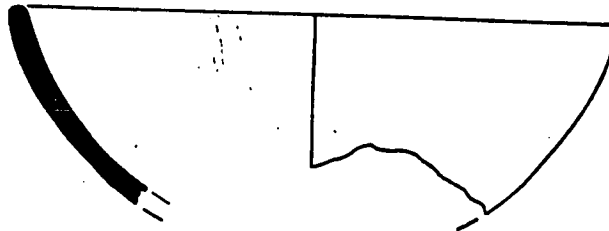
- c) Chambel Striated;
- d) Buyuk Striated.



e.



f.



g.

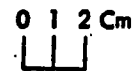
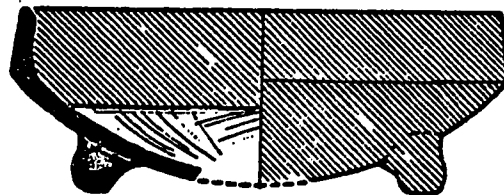
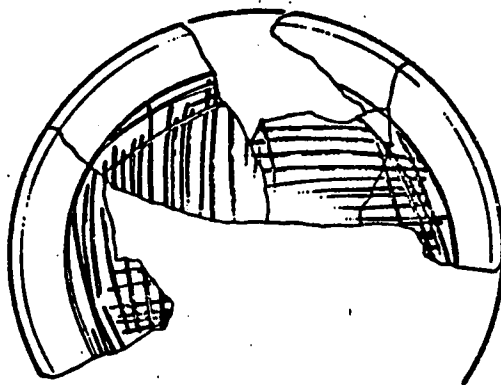


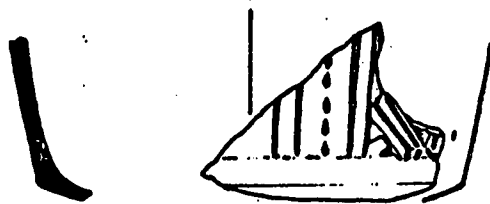
Figure 3-6

Structure 20: Associated Ceramic Types:

- e) Metzabok Slate;
- f) Sansomal Black on Cream;
- g) Savinal Cream.



h.



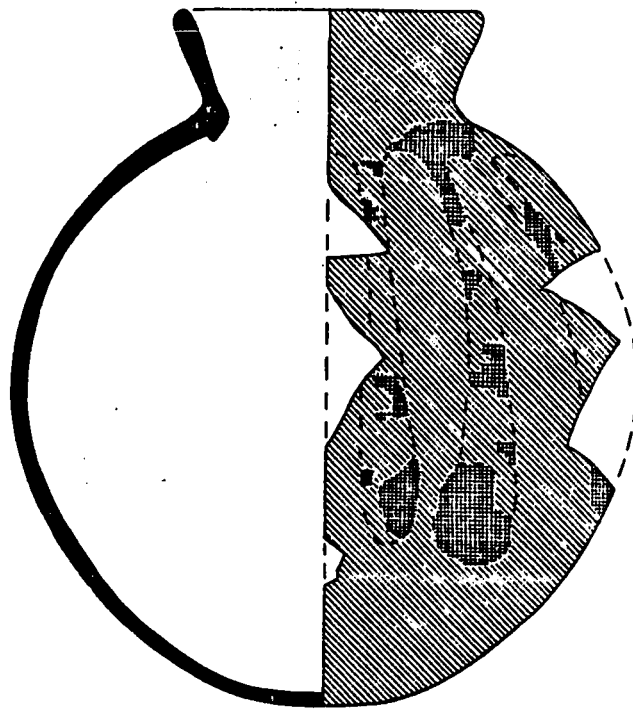
i.

0 1 2 Cm

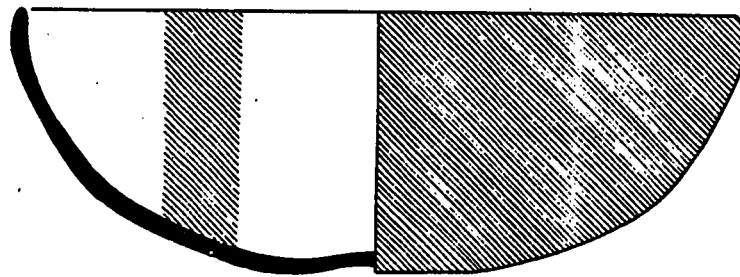
Figure 3-6

Structure 20: Associated Ceramic Types:

- h) Xixilic Incised;
- i) Usukum Gouged-Incised.
(from Str. 18-19 Platform)



j.



k.

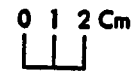


Figure 3-6

Structure 20: Associated Ceramic Types:

- j) Chacil Red on Black;
- k) Kik Red.

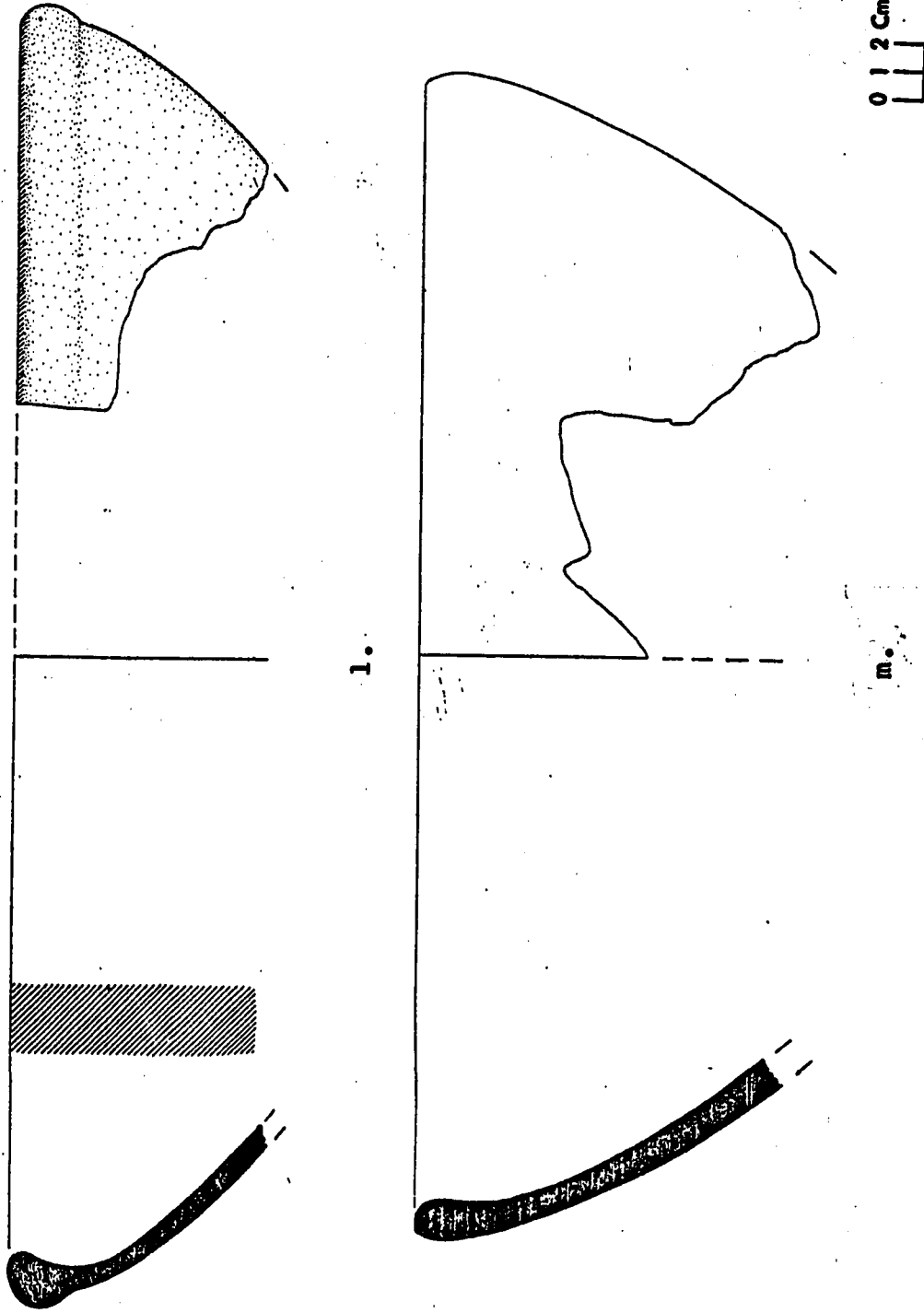


Figure 3-6 Structure 20: Associated Ceramic Types:

- 1) Campbells Red;
- m) Ohel Red.

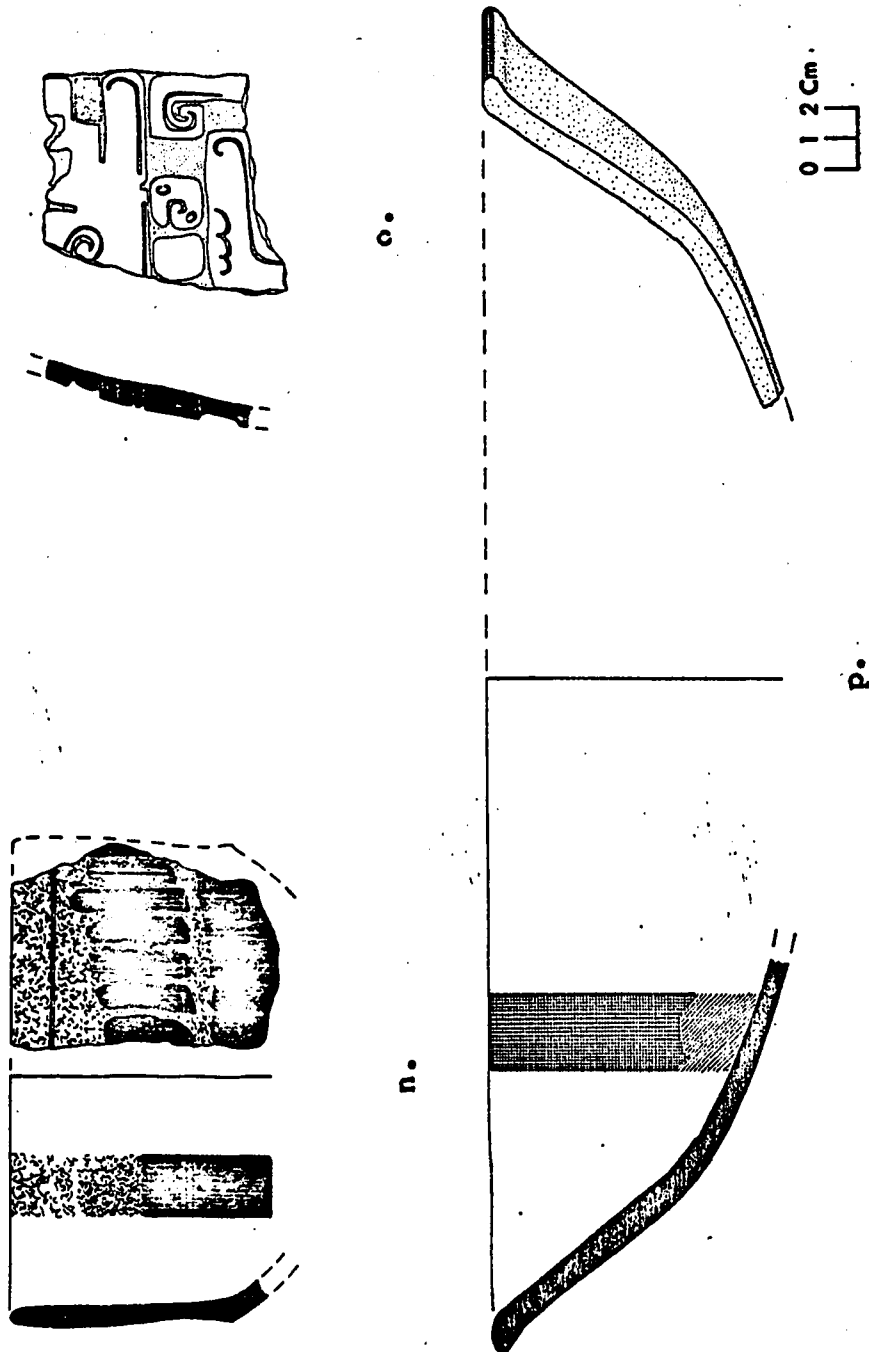
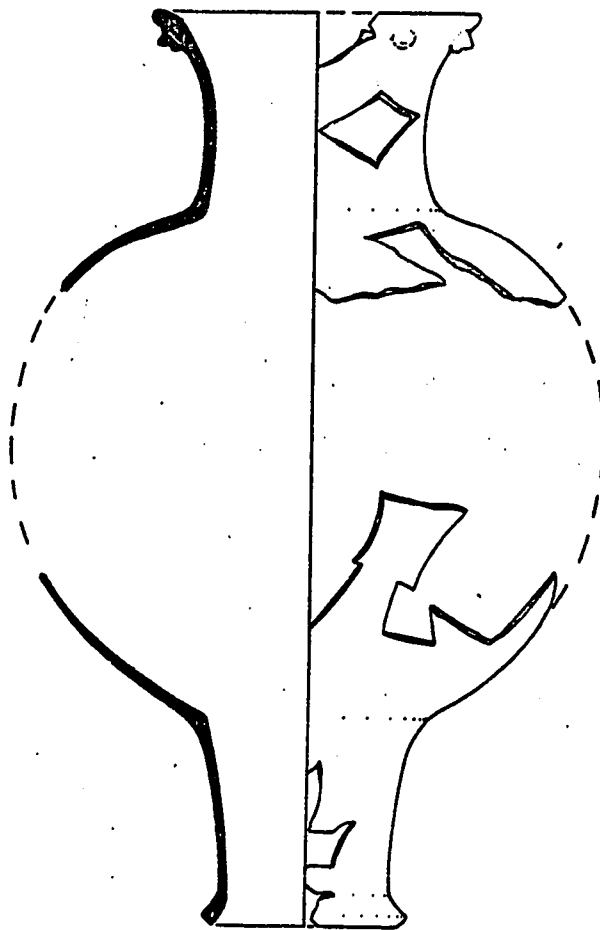


Figure 3-6 Structure 20: Associated Ceramic Types:
n) Achote Black (from Pib 1);
o) Tzihana Gouged-Incised (from Pib 1);
p) Taak Orange Red.



q.



Figure 3-6

Structure 20: Associated Ceramic Types:

q) Chembeku Modeled

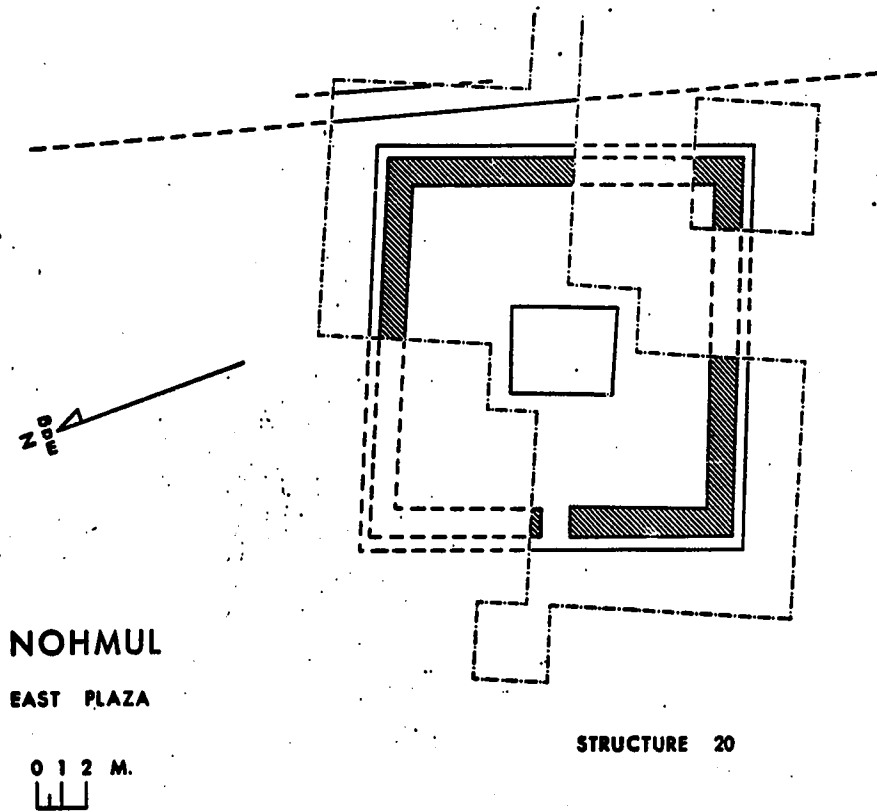
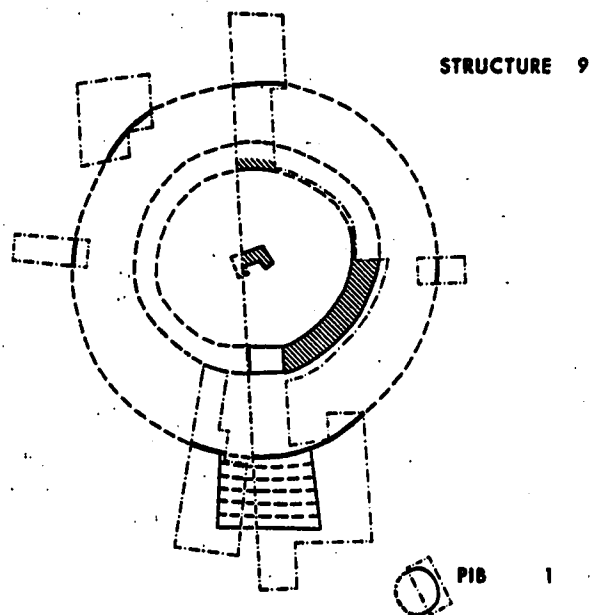


Figure 3-7 Plan showing relationship between Str. 9 and Str. 20.



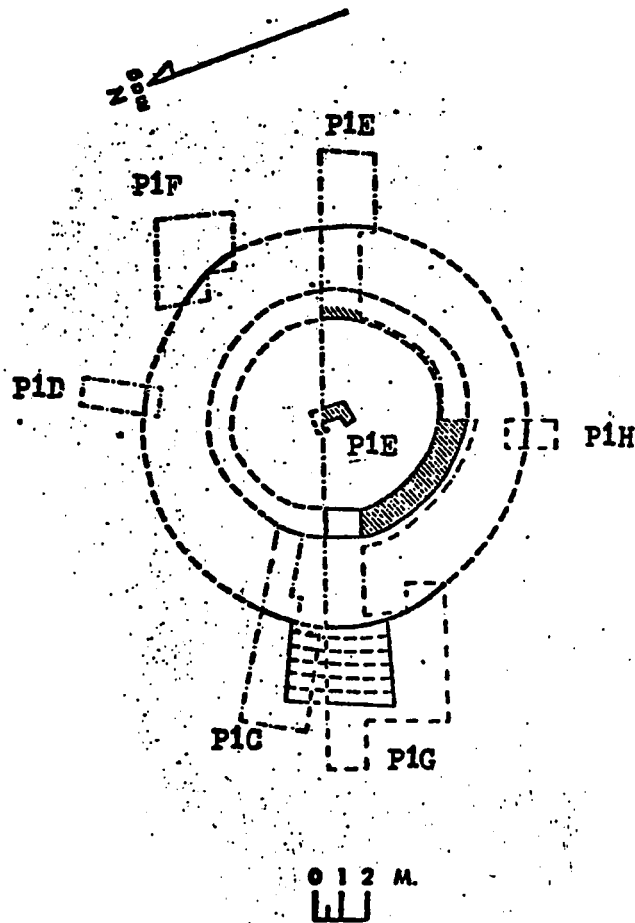


Figure 3-8 Nohmul Str. 9 Sub-Operation locations.

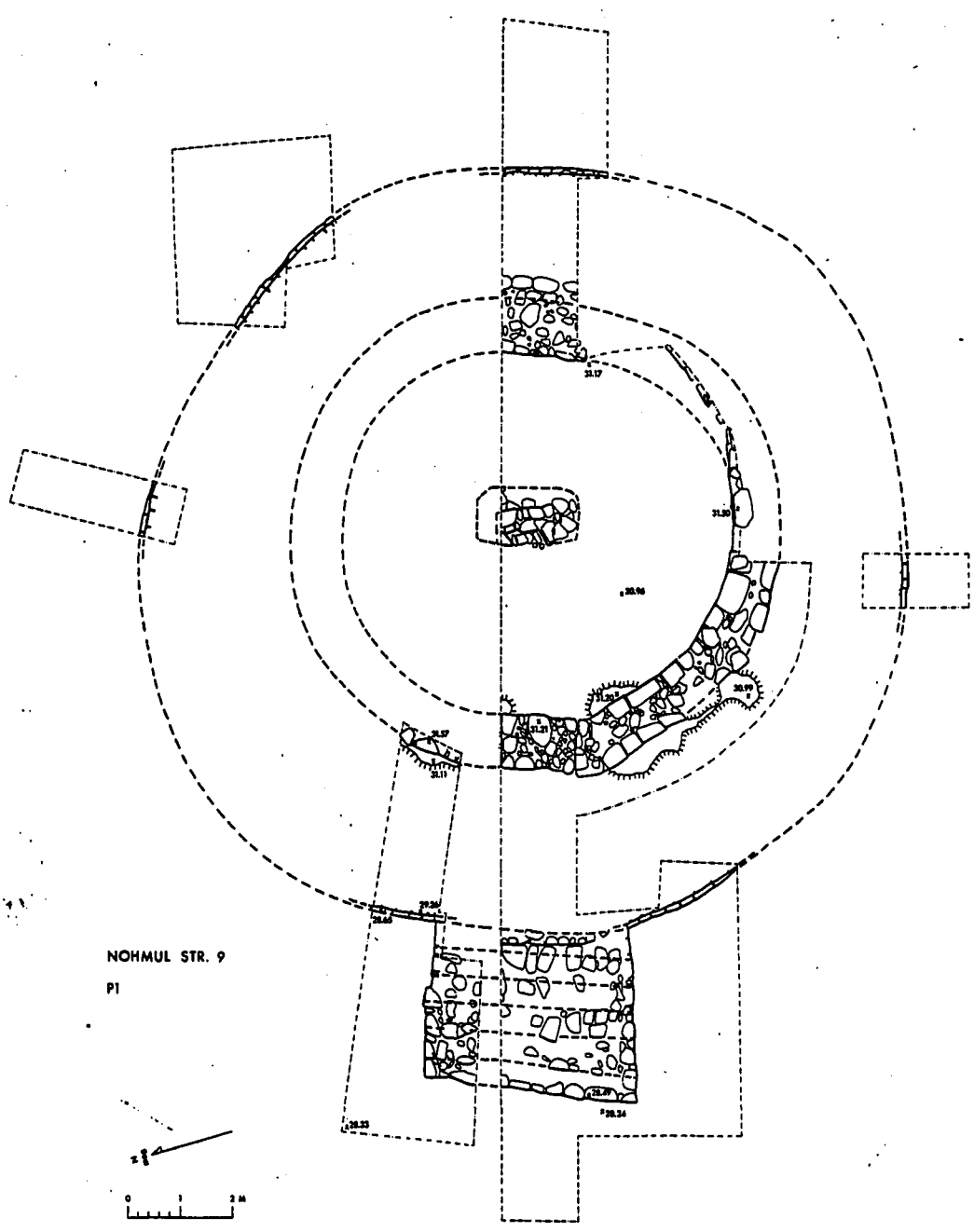


Figure 3-9 Structure 9: Detailed Plan.

NOHMUL STR. 9

FIG. 5. 110

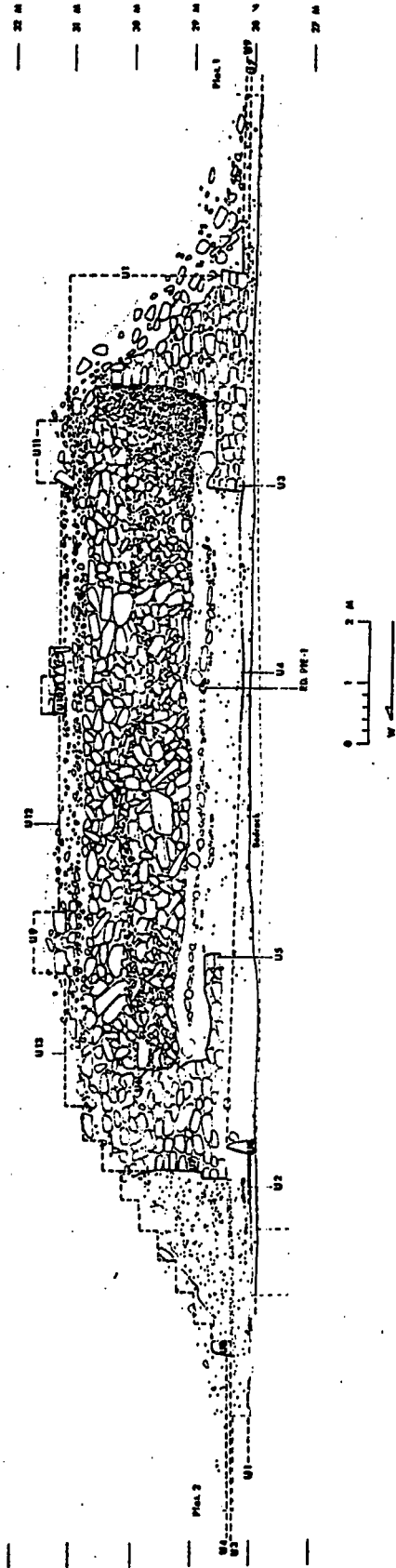


Figure 3-10 Structure 9: Section.

Nohmul Str. 9

P1C

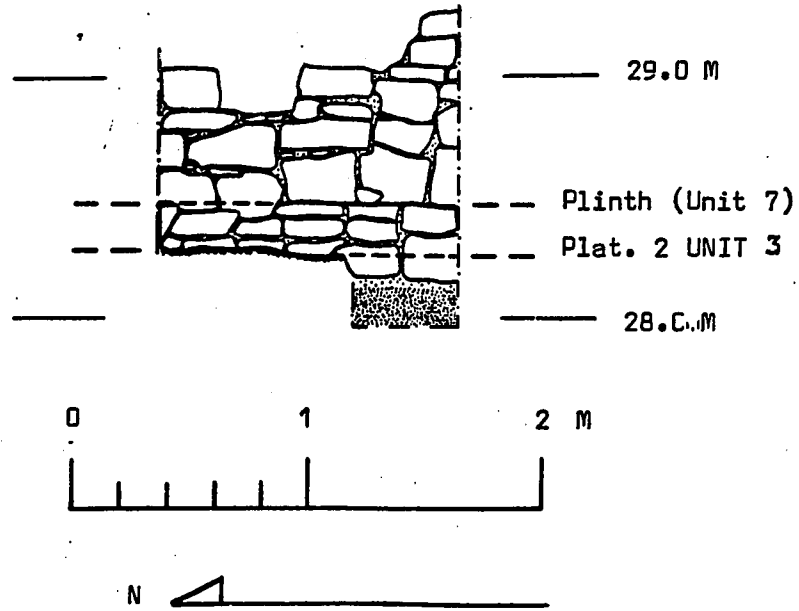


Figure 3-11a Structure 9: Detailed Elevation - Excavation P1C.

Mohmul Str. 9
P1C

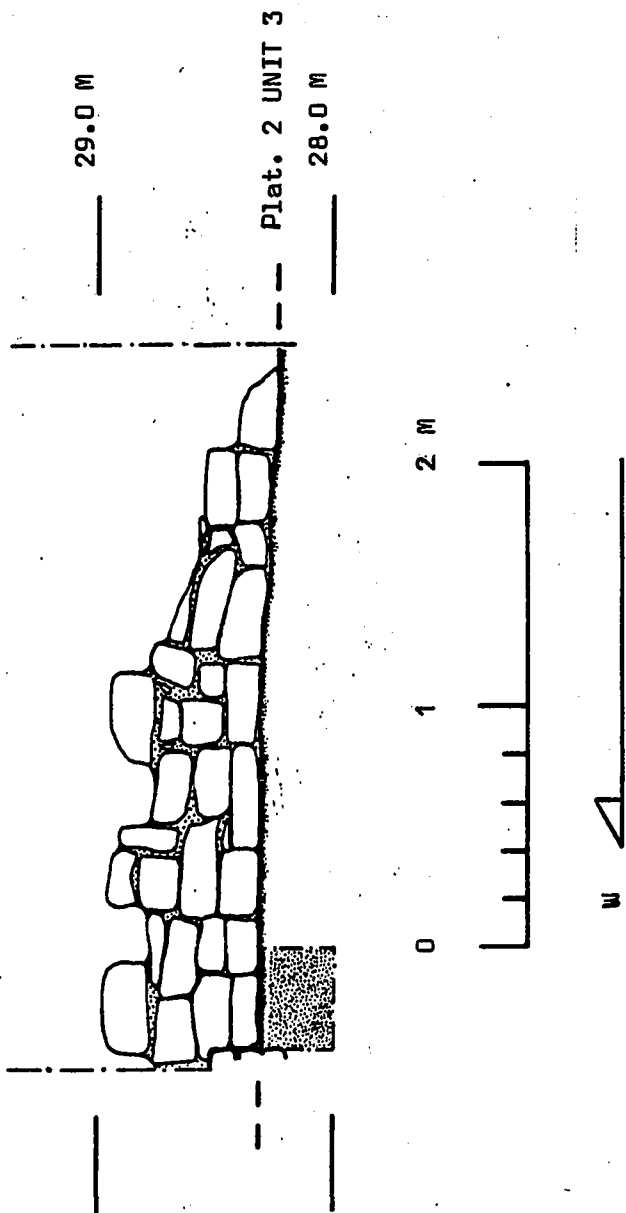
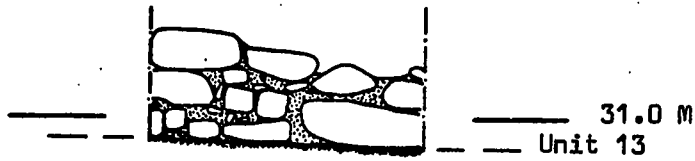


Figure 3-11b Structure 9: Detailed Elevation -
Excavation P1C.

Figure 3-11c Structure 9: Detailed Elevations - 157
Excavations P1C and P1D.

Nohmul Str. 9

P1C

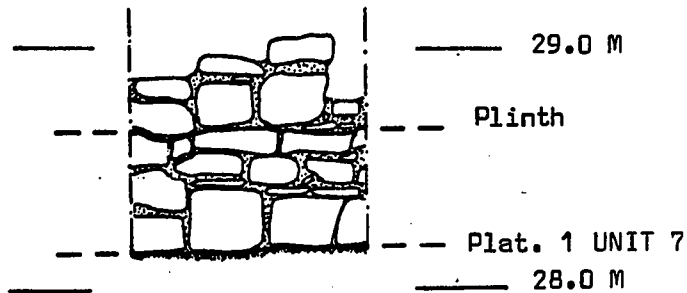


0 1 2 M



Nohmul Str. 9

P1D



0 1 2 M





Figure 3-12 Structure 9: P.D. PlE-1, Object 1.

Sub-Op. P1B

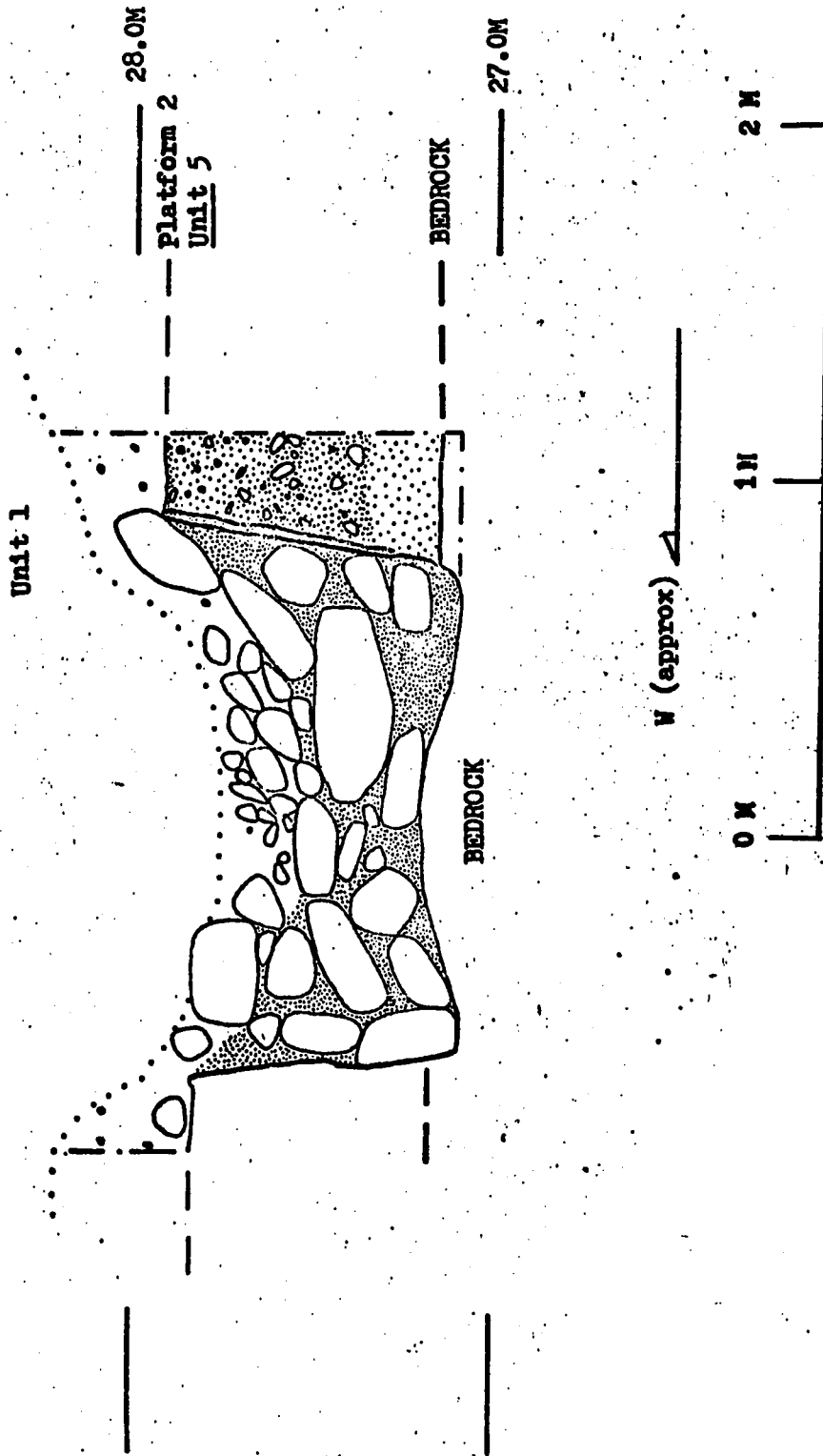
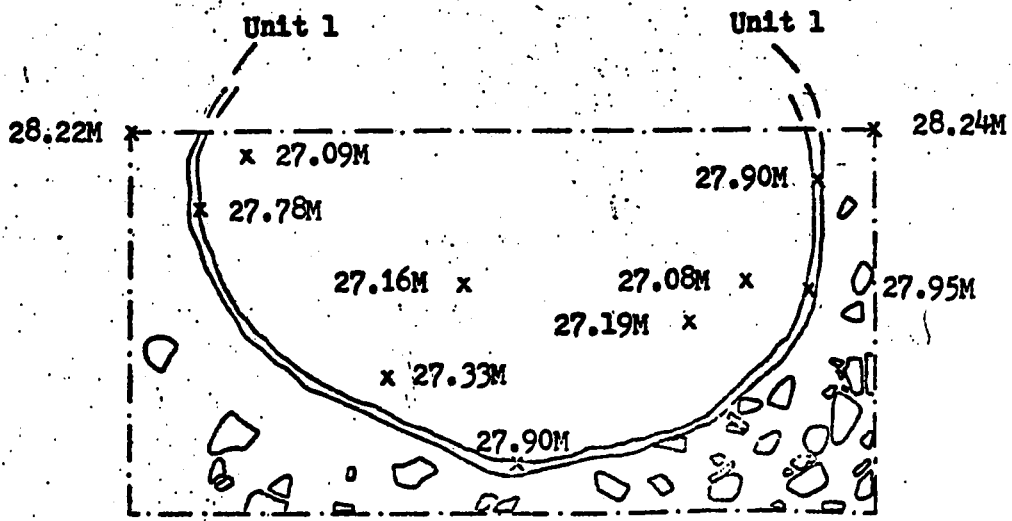



Figure 3-13 Nohmul P1b 1: Section.

Figure 3-14 Nohmul Pib 1: Plan.



W (approx) 



CHAPTER IV

COROZAL POSTCLASSIC PROJECT RESEARCH AT SANTA RITA:

1979-1981

The 1979 investigations at Santa Rita began in early May and continued through mid-August. At this point, the site showed evidence of more destruction than had been noted by R. Sidrys in 1974. Land clearing operations had further disturbed much of the central and northern portions of the site. In spite of this, mapping revealed the site to be much larger in both the number and extent of structures than had been previously thought (see Figure 4-1). In 1979 a transit and tape map was made of the north central (Figure 4-3) and northeast (Figure 4-2) sectors of the site and a Brunton compass and tape map was made of the Corozal Community College grounds, more formally known as the southwest sector of Santa Rita (Figure 4-5). Reconnaissance was also carried out in areas in between and on the peripheries of the site (see Figure 4-4 for the north intermediate area; the intermediate area was generally inaccessible for archaeological work from 1979 through 1981). The actual mid-point of Santa Rita would appear to be on land southwest of San Antonio Village (in the north intermediate area). The site is bounded on the southwest by San Andres Village, on the north by Paraiso Village, and to the south by Wilson's Beach (Figure 4-6) and Corozal airport

(see Figure 4-1). Mapping revealed that there is a sharp drop in mound density beyond these limits. Small groups of structures were noted, however, as being sporadically located along a natural ridge southwest of Santa Rita extending toward the site of Aventura.

The boundaries of the site of Santa Rita are defined by natural topography; the site is situated on the top of a natural ridge adjacent to the western and northern outskirts of modern seaside Corozal Town and only protrudes out to the seashore on its southern side (at the point of the ridge's closest approach to the water). The site follows the ridge for a distance of three kilometers and extends inland from the eastern boundary of the ridge for approximately a kilometer. Within this three square kilometer area, the structures forming the site appear to be fairly regularly, but generally informally (i.e., they do not generally cluster together to form formal groupings), spaced.

The numbering of structures on the present Santa Rita map corresponds in part with that initially used by Gann (1918). Structures 1 to 28 correlate with his Mounds 1 to 28 (see Figures 2-1, 4-2, 4-3, and 4-4). Although not all of these structures are still standing, their approximate locations are indicated on the map. Following his initial report, however, Gann proceeded to refer to structures in a consistent series beginning again with either 1 or A in each report (1914; 1918). Not only are the numbers re-used, but

there are no maps to indicate locations and descriptions of their whereabouts are generally vague. Thus, in the present map, only numbers 1 to 28 can be assumed to be equivalent to structures described by Gann (1900).

Nine structures (numbers 7, 35, 36, 58, 69, 70, 73, 74, and 80) were selected for excavation (see Page 23 for criteria of choice). One test excavation (Op 11) was also undertaken in bulldozed terrain near the modern Ramirez house. All of these investigations produced Postclassic material remains and most produced earlier materials as well. Structures 7, 35, and 69, however, were predominantly non-Postclassic in use. At the close of this first season, it was clear that even the unimpressive low lying mounds at Santa Rita were extremely rich in material remains. Excavations showed evidence for occupation from Preclassic through Historic times with peaks during the Early Classic and Postclassic Periods. Preliminary pottery analysis suggested close ties between Santa Rita and the central Peten during the Early Classic Period. Late Postclassic Santa Rita pottery evinced ties to the north and particularly to the Yucatecan site of Mayapan. Based upon the results of the 1979 season and the threatened destruction of what remained in the northeast sector of the site, it was decided that another season of excavation was warranted, if not demanded.

The 1980 field season began at the end of the third

week in May and continued through mid-August. The Corozal Community College lands which had been mapped with Brunton and tape in 1979 were re-mapped with a transit in 1980 (see Figure 4-5). Additional structures were added to the existing transit map for other parts of Santa Rita as they became visible due to land clearing operations. A substantial portion of the site, comprising the area between the traditional site center (Figure 4-3) and the mapped area of the southwest sector (Figure 4-5) could not be mapped in either 1979 or 1980 due to the unwillingness of the landowner. Although access to this portion of the site could have been forced by the Department of Archaeology, this did not seem to be the most appropriate solution. Mapping within this area should be possible in the near future without difficulty as the government is negotiating to buy the land.

Work in the northeast sector of Santa Rita in 1979 suggested that this area would yield extensive evidence of Postclassic occupation (see Fig. 4-2). Accordingly, the 1980 excavations were focused in this portion of the site, specifically on Platform 2 on which are located Strs. 73, 77, 78, 79, and 80 (Op 6) and in Str. 81 (Op 8). These investigations were perhaps the most successful in providing material for a Postclassic ceramic sequence. Excavations encountered refuse deposits, vessels smashed on floors, interments of individuals with and without vessels, and

caches - all postclassic in date.

Excavations were also carried out in the southwest portion of Santa Rita on the lands of the Corozal Community College (Figure 4-5). The area to be investigated was selected to coincide with the desire of the College to place a football (soccer) field on their grounds in an area with visible mounds. Excavation took place in both of the threatened mounds - Strs. 134 and 135. This strategy worked well as the students and teachers watched the excavations progress and came to realize the importance of archaeological resources literally within their own backyard. This in turn led to the ground being cleared for the field in such a way as not to disturb either structure. Investigations did not reveal significant Postclassic occupation in either locale, but did add significantly to knowledge of Santa Rita. Structure 134 excavations proved that the site has remains of some of the earliest Maya occupation in Belize (equivalent to Swasey Phase at Cuello - Pring 1976) as well as some of the latest, datable to just before the Spanish conquest (see Figure 4-7). One small excavation was carried out on land (Str. 200) at the limits of Corozal Bay (Figure 4-6).

Work in 1981 did not include excavation or mapping, but rather was devoted to the analysis of Postclassic deposits excavated in 1980 (see Appendix II). The summer's work in Belmopan, piecing together broken vessels and cataloguing

artifacts, when combined with work already undertaken on the 1979 investigations, allowed the definition of a Postclassic artifactual complex at Santa Rita. In the course of this work a brief trip was made to Corozal to meet with landowners and the District Officer. This was a disturbing visit as it was clear that looting and land clearing had progressed with amazing rapidity since the year before. Structure 7 had been badly pitted, the masks at the summit (found in 1979) had been destroyed and the vaulted room below (see A. Chase and D. Chase 1981) had been entered and was beginning to collapse. All of the northern sector south of the Paraiso road with the exception of Platform 2 and Str. 81 had been bulldozed. A compromise between landowners and the government was devised, perhaps saving Platform 2 and Str. 81 from being destroyed. Accordingly, these structures are planned to be sold to the government as part of the new grammar school land.

On the positive side, however, much information has been garnered concerning this once impressive site during the past three seasons of work and further investigations are planned for the future. The following pages contain descriptive and interpretative information concerning the various excavations undertaken at the site. In accordance with the topical limitations of this thesis, only investigations revealing substantial Postclassic period activity will be described in this chapter in detail.

TABLE 6: Santa Rita Corozal Structure Types.
Abbreviations: STR NO= Structure number; ST ARCH = Standing Architecture; DEP C/B/R= Deposits Caches/Burials/Refuse; ALT/FIG= Altar/ Altar Figures; ORIENT= Orientation (direction in which the structure faces); DIM WxDxH= Dimensions width x depth x height are maximum values rounded to the closest meter or tenth of a meter if less than 1 m in height - if only the mound (vs. structure) dimensions are known, these are preceded by an M; DATE CONSTR/USE includes span of dates for construction(s) and last date of use if different than latest construction (Pr= Proto, E= Early, L= Late, T= Terminal, pr= Preclassic, Cl= Classic, Pst= Postclassic). Structure Type Key: 1= Simple Structure; 2= Simple Structure with Frontal platform; 3= Single Structure on a larger Platform; 4= One of Multiple (2 or more) Structures on a Platform; 5= Multiple Room Construction; 6= Elevated Construction.

TABLE 6

STR NO	TYPE 1-6	STD ARCH	ORIENT	DIMEN WxDxH	DEP C/B/R	ALT/ FIG	DATE CONST/USE
<u>C.P.P. Investigations</u>							
7	6	+	S	45/40/14+	-/1/+	-/-	E Cl-L Cl/L Pst
35	2	-	SofW	27/20/1	-/?/-	-/-	L Pr-L Cl/L Pst
36	2	-	SofW	15/9/.8	1/-/-	-/-	L Pst
58	3	-	S	41/31/1	1/6/-	-/-	L Pr-L Pst/19th
55	1	-	SofW	12/6/.1	?	?	L Pst
89	?	?	?	?	?	?	L Pst?
111	?	?	?	?	?	?	Cl?
69	2	-	E	11/8/.5	-/2/-	-/-	E Cl-L Cl
70	2	-	E	9/8/.6	-/-/-	-/-	L Pst
75	?	?	SofW	24/8/?	?	+/?	L Pst
74	1	-	EofN	14/4/.2	-/-/-	-/-	L Pst
81	5	+	WofS	36/16/.6	3/1/+	+/-	L Pst
Platform 2		-	EofN	35/43/1.5	1/11/+	-/-	L Pst
73	4	-	WofS?	21/8/.4	-/1/-	-/-	L Pst
78	4	-	?	8/10/?	-/-/-	-/-	L Pst
77	4	-	NofW	7/10/.5	-/2/+	?/+	L Pst
79	4	-	SofE	14/4/.3	-/-/-	+/-	L Pst
80	4	-	WofS	9/3/.5	-/-/-	-/-	L Pst
134	4	-	SofW	variable	-/22/-	-/-	E Pr-L Cl
135	2	-	NofE	17/13/1	-/6/-	-/-	E Cl-T Cl
200	1?	-	SWORNE	M29/10/.3	-/3/-	-/-	Pst?

TABLE 7

BURIALS RECOVERED BY THE C.P.P.

BURIAL	Location	Type	P/ S	I	Position	Head	Sex	Age	Pottery Vessels	Other Objects		Ceramic Phase	Other										
										Other	Objects												
P12B-24	Str 134	S1	P	I	Flx	S	F	A	1	EARLY PRECLASSIC (SWASEY)		Early PreCl											
											S-necklace												
											S-bracelets												
P12B-26	Str 134	S1	P	I	Flx?	?	?	?	1		Early PreCl												
P12B-25	Str 134	S1	?	I	?	?	?	?	?		Early PreCl	incomplete											
P12B-15	Str 134	C1	P	I	Flx	N	?	A?	1	MIDDLE PRECLASSIC (SWASEY-MAMOM)		Middle PreCl											
											2Sp												
										P12B-19	Str 134			S1	?	I	?	?	?	1		Middle PreCl	
										P12B-18	Str 134			S1	P	I	Flx	N?	?	?	1	Middle PreCl	
										P12B-11	Str 134			C1	P	I	Flx	N	?	?	1	Middle PreCl	
										P12B-10	Str 134			S1?	P	I	Flx	N	M	A	1	Middle PreCl	
										P12B-14	Str 134			S1?	?	I	?	?	?	?		Middle PreCl	
										P12B-6	Str 134			S1?	?	I	?	?	?	?		Middle PreCl	incomplete
										P12B-7	Str 134			S1?	S?	I	?	?	?	?	1Jb	Middle PreCl	incomplete
										P12B-8	Str 134			S1?	S?	I	?	?	?	?		Middle PreCl	incomplete
										P12B-13	Str 134			C1?	?	I	Flx	?	?	?		Middle PreCl	incomplete

TABLE 7

BURIALS RECOVERED BY THE C.P.P. (continued)

BURIAL	Location	Type	P/ S	I	Position Body	Head	Sex	Age	Pottery Vessels	Other Objects	Ceramic Phase	Other
P10B-3	Str 35	SI?	P	1	Ext	N	?	A	LATE PRECLASSIC		Late PreCl	
P10B-5	Str 35	SI?	P?	1	Flx	N	?	A			Late PreCl	
P10B-2	Str 35	SI?	P	1	Flx	N	?	A			Late PreCl	
P10B-4	Str 35	SI?	P	1	Flx	S	?	?			Late PreCl	
P10B-6	Str 35	SI?	P	3	Flx	N	F?	A	1		Late PreCl	
			S		Skull	S	?	?			Late PreCl	
			S		Skull	S	?	?			Late PreCl	
P10B-8	Str 35	SI?	?	1	Flx	N	?	?	1		Late PreCl	Incomplete
P12B-5	Str 134	SI?	?	1	Flx?	S?	?	A?	1		Late PreCl	
											Late PreCl	
											PreCl	
P3B-2	Plat 1	SI	P	1	Flx	W	?	A	EARLY CLASSIC	mini-stone-altar	Proto Classic	
P4B-1	Str 69	CI?	P	1	Flx	N	?	A		1Sh	Early Classic	
P6E-2	Plat 2	SI	S	1	Skull	?	?	?	1		Early Classic	
P10B-9	Str 35	Cr	P	1	Flx	N	?	A?	1	1Jb	Early Classic	
P12B-2	Str 134	SI?	S	1	Skull	?	?	A?	1		Early Classic	
P12B-3	Str 134	SI?	S	1	Skull	?	?	A?	1		Early Classic	
P12B-4	Str 134	CI	P	1	Ext	N	?	A	2		Early Classic	
P13B-4	Str 135	CI?	P	1	?	S	?	?	1		Early Classic	
P13B-5	Str 135	CI?	P	2	Flx	N	?	?			Early Classic	
P13B-6	Str 135	CI?	P	1	Flx	S	?	?			Early Classic	

TABLE 7

BURIALS RECOVERED BY THE C.P.R. (continued)

BURIAL	Location	Type	P/ S I	Position Body Head	Sex	Age	Pottery			Ceramic Phase	Other
							Vessels	Other Objects	Other		
P14B-1	Str 200	S1	S 2	Skull E	?	?	POSTCLASSIC		PostCl		
P14B-2	Str 200	S1	P 1	Skull N Flx N	?	A?			PostCl		
P6E-10	Plat 2	C1?	P 1	Ext N	?	A			PostCl	Legs Cut Off	
P3B-3	Str 58	C1	P 1	Flx N seated	F	A		2CopperRings J&Snecklace	Late PostCl		
P3B-5	Str 58	C1	P 1	legs N Flx	F	A		1CopperBell 1Stone Inlay	Late PostCl		
P3B-6	Str 58	C1	P 1	legs N	?	C			Late PostCl		
P3B-7	Str 58	C1	P 2	Flx N Ext N		YA C			Late PostCl		
P3B-8	Plat 2	C1	P 2	Skull N Ext N	M	A		Flint Tool ?	Late PostCl	Left Hand Cut Off-In Pelvis	
P6E-1	Plat 2	S1	S 5	-	?	Infs 4 & C		1Stone-h;1Cer-h 1Cer-stopper	Late PostCl		
P6E-9	Str 73	C1	S 4	-	IP 3?	A A?			Late PostCl		
P6E-5	Plat 2	C1	P 1	Flx N seated	F	A			Late PostCl		
P6E-6	Plat 2	C1	P 1	Flx E	F	A	6		Late PostCl		
P6E-7	Plat 2	C1	P 1	Flx N	F	A		2Copper Rings 2Sh	Late PostCl		
P6E-8	Plat 2	S1?	P 1	Flx N	?	Inf			Late PostCl		
P6E-11	Plat 2	C1	P 1	Flx N	?	C		1Sh;1Cer-h	Late PostCl		
P6E-12	Plat 2	C1	P 1	Flx N seated	F	A	2		Late PostCl		
P6E-4	Plat 2	C1	P 1	Flx S	?	A	partial 1Jh		Late PostCl		
P6P-1	Str 77	S1?	S 2	?	W?	?	?		Late PostCl	Copper Stains	
P6P-2	Str 77	S1	P 1	Flx N?	?	A?	3?		Late PostCl		
P8C-1	Str 81	C1	S 2	Flx?	-	M	A	9+	Late PostCl		
			S	-	-	M	YA		PostCl		

TABLE 8

SANTA RITA CACHES

<u>CACHES</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Ceramic Vessels</u>	<u>Cer Fig</u>	<u>Other Objects</u>	<u>Ceramic Phase</u>
<u>GANN'S CACHES</u>						
Cor C1	Corozal	C Si	1			?
Cor A-1	Corozal	A Si	2		2Fl-tools	E-Classic
G 7-2	Str 7	Cr	4			L-Classic
G 25-1	Str 25	Si		1	2Jb	L-PostCl
G 5-1	Str 5	Ci	2	1		L-PostCl
G 6-1	Str 6	Ci	2	19		L-PostCl
G 2-1	Str 2	Si	1	10	2Jb;1Sb;1F 2Fl-points	L-PostCl
G 24-1	Str 24	Cr	2	12?	37-Minis? 1Cer-penis J & S beads 'GatorTooth	L-PostCl
G 26-1	Str 26	Cr?	2		20-Minis	L-PostCl
G 27-1	Str 27	Ci	2		1Jb;1Sb	L-PostCl
<u>C.P.P. CACHES</u>						
P9B-1	Str 36	Si		2		L-PostCl
P3B-1	Str 58	Si	2	1	1Jb 2Turquoise	L-PostCl
P8C-2	Str 81	Ci	2	1	4Sb;1Jb;1J 1Tumbaga	L-PostCl
P8C-3	Str 81	Si	1			L-PostCl
P6E-3	Plat 2	Si	3			L-PostCl

TABLE 9SANTA RITA C.P.P. PROBLEMATIC DEPOSITS

<u>PROBLEM- DEPOSITS</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Ceramic Vessels</u>	<u>Other Objects</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Probable Function</u>
PD P6F-1	Str 77	Si	1		Late PostCl	Cache ?
PD P3B-1	Str 58	Ci		human cranial	Late PostCl	Skull Cache ?
SD P3B-9	Str 58	Ci		animal bone	Late PostCl	Ritual Deposit?

NORTH CENTRAL SANTA RITA

The center of Santa Rita as sketched by Gann (1900: Figure 4; see also Figure 2-1 of this work) and mapped by Hammond (1973: Fig. 73) is not actually the most central portion of the site; however, this is the sector of Santa Rita that has been recognized as such in the past. Within it is the tallest remaining construction of the site, Str. 7, as well as the modern Santa Rita Estates housing development which has replaced many of these numerous smaller structures which once covered the area. Excavations in this sector in 1979 concentrated on Str. 7, Str. 35 and Str. 36. Of these, only Str. 36 was the locus of postclassic construction activity. The Str. 35 excavations revealed a series of buried constructions and burials, mostly dated to the Classic period or earlier, although there was a postclassic re-use of the locus. Although also not postclassic in construction, Str. 7 did have Late Postclassic effigy censers at its summit and base. Investigations suggest that this portion of the site might well have been the locus of the early Spanish settlement at the site (based upon colonial period storage jar fragments - see Fig. 4-7). In the following account, only excavations revealing postclassic construction and use will be described in detail (cf. Str. 36); those assigned to earlier time spans will only be briefly summarized (cf. Strs. 7 and 35).

SANTA RITA STRUCTURE 7

Structure 7 is the tallest standing construction in the site center of Santa Rita. In 1979 it was 13 m in height; at the time of Thomas Gann's work there it was approximately 6 m higher. Work at the structure locus by both Gann (1900: 685-6; 1918: 67-70) and Pring (1976) showed the structure to have both Late Postclassic and early Preclassic (Swasey Phase) remains. Investigations were carried out in 1979 in order to determine the latest use and state of preservation of this now unique construction at Santa Rita.

Clearing of Str. 7 began on June 4, 1979; excavation was completed on August 4 while backfilling was already taking place. Field supervisors were Steve Zaino and Steve Epstein. "Mound Duty", which consisted of watching over the excavations and offering information to local visitors about the investigations, from the end of each day's work until just before dark, was shared by everyone. Investigations included a trench (P2B) 58.3 by 1.5 m across the approximately north-south axis of the structure. Determination of this axis was difficult due to the damage done to this mound by both excavation and looting activity. That the chosen axis was accurate is likely, particularly given the discovery of Burial P2B-1 near the summit. Areal excavation was also initiated at the top of the mound, east of the axial trench. This investigation (P2B) was 5 m by

5 m in area.

The surface of the structure was clearly disturbed by both excavation and looting. An extensive tunnel had been dug at the base of the south side of the mound and there was a relatively large depression at the summit. Although no additional looting was noted in 1980, substantial destruction of the summit was evident in July 1981. During clearing, pieces of red painted and modeled stucco were noticed near the upper portion; Kol Modeled insensario fragments were located in small quantities over the entire surface of the structure. The latest construction (Str. 7-1st) was represented by a series of broken plaster floors and portions of terraces. Sealed within its coring was a spectacular Middle Classic interment (Bu P2B-1). Evidence for at least four different constructions was recovered during the 1979 investigations. These appeared to be best preserved in excavations into the southeast summit of Str. 7 (P2C). Twelve superimposed plaster floors were uncovered in a test excavation at the southern end of the axial trench (P2B), indicating a relatively lengthy occupation at the locus. Although Pring (1976) found Swasey Phase ceramic material in a test excavation in this same area, no midden-like deposits of Swasey ceramics were encountered in the P2B excavations.

The latest use of Str. 7 appears to have been during the Postclassic period. The two front terrace steps were

evidently cleared off in Late Postclassic times and some sort of burning activity carried out on them. Modeled incensarios were additionally broken and left on the steps and elsewhere around the structure. This Postclassic ceramic material from the front of Str. 7 does not either include the unique censerware types uncovered in Op 6 deposits (see Platform 2) or the Rita Red pottery found elsewhere at the site - possibly suggesting a pilgrimage activity pattern from other areas of the site which supported Late Postclassic occupation. This is in accord with a statement by Tozzer (1941:110 note 501) where he notes that the Postclassic Maya left censerware at abandoned buildings:

...Landa speaks of the abandoned temples even in his time and mentions the fact that they were still being used by travelers for prayer and the offering of incense. It seems clear also that the ruined buildings were, in some cases, the depositories of the idols, possibly only those of clay. In the investigations of 1562, the natives in trying to excuse the possession of idols, claimed the idols reported were old and broken ones abandoned and left a long time ago in the ruins.

SANTA RITA STRUCTURE 35

Santa Rita Structure 35 is located in the North - Central Sector of Santa Rita. It is located west of Str. 7 on the property of Mr. Whitfield Miguel. It was selected for excavation because it was the most accessible large low mound in this portion of the site. Most mounds in this area

had been at least partially destroyed or were located beneath houses or fences. Before excavation it appeared to be a 24 m by 31 m platform with a structure and abutting supplementary platform on its summit. Surface indications suggested the existence of a relatively large construction on the western portion of the platform while a smaller one was possibly located on the northern portion.

Excavation of Str. 35 took place from July 3 to August 1, 1979. Field supervisors varied during the time; however, Steve Epstein and Jenny Podger were generally in charge. Excavation consisted of a trench running approximately west - east axial to the platform and measuring 27.4 m in length by 1.5 m in width. Digging revealed the existence of at least 3 constructions along the axial line and nine human burials. The earliest activity uncovered appears to date to the Late Preclassic period (as suggested by the presence of Sierra Red burial vessels). The latest construction on the center line is 5.3 m from front to back and sits on a platform measuring approximately 19 m by 29 meters. Its date is not absolutely established but appears to be Late Classic. The floor which abuts it (to the east) sealed a burial (SD. Pl0B-7) containing a flanged plate of not later than Late Classic date. To the rear of the structure in wall collapse above the old floor level is some sherd material which is also Late Classic. The latest burial (SD. Pl0B-1) uncovered lies within the structure core. It may

have been placed either during construction or afterwards; it is not clearly sealed and, in fact, portions of the skull were encountered on the surface and in the topsoil. This burial is poorly preserved, but includes two ceramic spindle whorls. These are not known from earlier than Late Classic times. One pot-lid was found in collapse (Lot P10B/13) behind the structure wall. These are found only in Postclassic deposits at Santa Rita, and it most likely is the result of later postclassic activity at the locus. There is what appears to be a Postclassic activity area on the platform summit; it is located to the east of the structure and on a floor level most likely in use only after the final building had fallen into disrepair. This activity was represented primarily by ceramic beads and notched sherds and may be associated with either (1) construction on the northern side of the platform or (2) nearby Str. 36 which is of known Postclassic date.

Surface collection just to the north of the mound located 2 broken (non-fitting) pieces of Spanish storage jars. These are (obviously) historic in date and may in fact mark the early 16th century Spanish occupation of Chetumal. Their placement accords well with the description given by the inhabitants of Corozal in 1980 for the location of a complete olive jar (Figure 4-7), recovered some years earlier.

SANTA RITA STRUCTURE 36

Structure 36 (Figs. 4-8 and 4-9) is located in the Santa Rita site center, northwest of Str. 7 and approximately 30 m south of Str. 35. Like Str. 35 it is also located on the property of Mr. Whitfield Miguel. Excavations took place from June 28 through July 17, 1979. Initial clearing began the day before and recording was completed several days later. Field supervisors for this investigation included Steve Epstein and Jenny Podger. Investigation was carried out in order to sample an unmodified and relatively small structure within this portion of the site. As Gann (1900, 1918) had found Postclassic caches and censerware in this sector during his early 20th century excavations, it seemed likely that either Str. 36 or Str. 35 would also produce Postclassic materials.

Excavations

Surface remains showed Str. 36 to be no more than 0.6 m in height. No surface remains were encountered, however, prior to excavation which might give an indication of the latest use of the locus. Investigation in 1979 consisted of an axial trench, 12.5 m in length by 1.5 m in width and designated as Sub Operation P9B. Matrices were composed of dark brown (10 YR 2/1 - 2/2) humus, brown (10 YR 5/2) soil and limestone block construction core, and dark brown soil (7.5 YR 3/2) with small pieces of marl directly overlying bedrock. If Ca T9B-1, recovered in the investigation, is

located directly on axis to the structure, the trench includes the axial line of Str. 36, but should have been located 0.3 m to the south to have this axis in the middle of the trench.

Structure 36

Structure 36 appears to have been the only construction in the P9B locus. Its construction, which took place during the Postclassic Period, seems to have been relatively simple. A small foundation trench (Unit 1) was cut into the dark soil above bedrock for the west facing back wall (Unit 2). After this, Unit 2 was built at least three course high with masonry blocks. The front or eastern wall (Unit 3) was built directly upon the layer of dark soil without a foundation trench. Subsequently, the area between these walls (Units 2 and 3) was filled in and a frontal platform (Units 5 and 6) added. Units 2 and 3 most likely also functioned as the basal portions for the perishable superstructure walls.

The structure is 4.2 m in depth from the exterior of the front wall (Unit 3) to the exterior of the back wall (Unit 2). The actual width of the structure is unknown, but based on surface indications it is most likely approximately 14.2 meters. Rock collapse indicates that the basal portions of the superstructure would have been comprised of stone. If these superstructure walls were equivalent in thickness to Units 2 and 3 (80 cm), the interior room

dimensions for the formal building surmounting the Str. 36 substructure would have been approximately 2.6 m in depth by 12.6 m in width.

The structure is abutted by a frontal platform or terrace (Units 5) with an irregular eastern facing (Unit 6). Although the construction of the frontal terrace followed that of the structure itself, there is no indication that the structure was used without the terrace. Units 5 and 6 extend 4.4 m east of Unit 3 and are estimated to have a width of 14.2 meters. The surface (Unit 5) of the frontal terrace sloped downward from Unit 3 to its junction with Unit 6. Unit 6 is believed to have been abutted by a plaster floor level (UNIT 2), which was not formally recovered during excavation.

Cache P9B-1

Cache P9B-1 (Figure 4-10) was located with construction core 0.2 m east of the inner facing of the back wall (Unit 2). It was located at the bottom of the core fill at an absolute elevation of 9.39 to 9.55 meters. The cache consisted of two upright ceramic vessels, one inside the other; both vessels faced slightly east of north. Cache P9B-1 is not considered to be intrusive to Str. 36 based on stratigraphic grounds.

Object 1 (P9B/9-2): Cao Modeled : Cao Variety. The outer vessel is a hollow zoomorphic ceramic head with an open mouth and a 16 cm maximum height. It has diagnostic

Postclassic scrolled and beaded eyes, minimal teeth, a scrolled and knotted nose, and a serpent protruding from the corner of each side of its mouth. Traces of post-fire pigment applied over a thin layer of stucco are visible; these vary in color from blue to green to black on the underlying white surface and include a black scroll in the upper rear portion of the head.

Object 2 (P9B/9-3): Cao Modeled : Cao Variety. Within the outer vessel was a smaller effigy vessel with a stoppered lid. This inner vessel is nearly identical to Object 3 in Cache P8C-1 and very similar to Object 3 in Cache P3B-1. It is the composite figure of what appears to be a horned jaguar head protruding from a snail shell. Within the jaguar mouth can be seen a bearded man. His arms hold an offering of an oval substance - possibly copal. This figure, like its companion, was covered with stucco and then paint. Only traces of this paint remains. It seems, however, that it was primarily blue-green (most similar to 5 G 7/1 - 7/2) with traces of red (7.5 R 3/6 - 3/8) on the shell and fingers. The red fingers are outlined in black (7.5 R 3/0). Its maximum height is 8.8 cm; its maximum length is 13.8 cm; the stoppered orifice is 3.5 cm in diameter. No objects were located within the vessel as had been the case with Caches P3B-1 and P8C-1.

Platform Relationships

It is difficult to relate Platform UNITS 1 and 2 with

any other Platform UNITS in the site center. Although other structures were most likely coeval in use with Str. 36, there are no formalized plaster floors connecting them.

Recovery Lots

Relatively few artifactual remains were encountered within Str. 36. It is unclear which of those encountered were associated with the use of the structure and its terrace. It is the unintruded core deposit (Ca P9B-1) which dates this construction as Postclassic. It would appear that Str. 36 was the only construction activity that took place at the locus that the building occupied and that Str. 36 received no major modifications. The sherd material recovered from the matrix directly above bedrock was from mixed time periods but included a few sherds from the Terminal Classic (double-mouthed jars) and Postclassic periods (censer material).

Structure 36 Summary

Structure 36 is a relatively simple construction. It was most likely completed and used during the Late Postclassic Period, based upon the vessels from the construction core Cache P9B-1 which are comparable to those found elsewhere at the site. Although this is the only single roomed structure with a frontal terrace excavated in 1979 and 1980, all of its constructional and architectural features are duplicated elsewhere in Postclassic Santa Rita. This structure was unusual, however, in the lack of

artifactual remains associated with its use.

Structure 36 Units

- Unit 1: Cut into the dark soil just above bedrock for the placement of the westernmost facing of Unit 2.
- Unit 2: Back (West) Structure wall.
- Unit 3: Front (East) Structure wall.
- Unit 4: Structure flooring.
- Unit 5: Upper surface of the frontal terrace that abuts Unit 3.
- Unit 6: East facing of the frontal terrace.

Platform Units:

- UNIT 1: Floor surface behind (West of) the structure.
- UNIT 2: Floor surface in front (East of) the structure.

Structure 36 Lots:

- P9B/ 1: Humus from the East excavation limit to 5.4 m West. This level was generally 10cm to 20cm thick.
- P9B/ 2: Humus in the West portion of the excavation.
- P9B/ 3: Rock and soil matrix within the frontal terrace (Units 5 & 6).
- P9B/ 4: Construction core above and between Units 2 and 3 to a level approximately equivalent to their upper surfaces.
- P9B/ 5: Dark brown soil matrix below P9B/2, West of Unit 2.

- P9B/ 6: Red-brown soil above bedrock, but below P9B/5 (generally 10 to 20 cm).
- P9B/ 7: Matrix below P9B/4 to a level below the front and rear walls (Units 2 and 3).
- P9B/ 8: Fill and upper course of Unit 3.
- P9B/ 9: Lower portion of fill between Units 2 & 3, below P9B/7.
- P9B/10: Black soil below P9B/9 and below and between Units 2 and 3.
- P9B/11: Removal of Unit 2.
- P9B/12: Light soil lens directly West of Unit 2; above P9B/5.
- P9B/13: Lower course of Unit 3.
- P9B/14: Soil below Unit 2 and P9B/13 to bedrock.

TABLE 10
Santa Rita Structure 36 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment and Collapse		9B/2,9B/4,9B/5, 9B/12,(9B/3)	Postclassic
II	A. S. D. P9B-1 and core fill	U.4,U.5,U.6; U. 1,U. 2	9B/7,9B/9,(9B/3)	Postclassic
	B. Construction of walls	U.1,U.2,U.3	9B/8,9B/11,9B/13	Postclassic
III	Prior Activity		9B/6,9B/10,9B/14	-

SANTA RITA NORTHEAST SECTOR

The northeast sector of Santa Rita (Figure 4-2) is arbitrarily separated from the north central sector by the modern road running from Corozal Town to Paraiso Village. It has been segregated from the north central area primarily for ease of reference; however, there also appears to be variation in the remains between the two sectors. The north central sector contained most of the major architectural constructions at the site and had a heavy Classic Period occupation. The northeast sector appears to contain more smaller sized mounds and line-of-stone constructions representing primarily Postclassic Period occupation. There are, however, clear overlaps between the two areas in date and nature of occupation. Due to recent land clearing operations, very few structures remain in the northeast sector of Santa Rita; even many of those mapped and excavated in 1979 and 1980 are no longer in existence. As of August 1980, only remains south of Operation P6 had been destroyed with the area in the vicinity of Operation P3 and P7 still remaining largely intact. As of August 1981, almost all remains in the north sector of the site other than Strs. 73, 77, 77, 78, 79, 80, and 81 had been destroyed by bull-dozing for house sites.

SANTA RITA STRUCTURE 58

Santa Rita Structure 58 (Figure 4-11) was located northeast of Str. 7 and south of the modern village of

Paraiso in the north sector of the site. When located in May 1979, it was in the middle of a newly burnt cane field and looked to be a relatively unimpressive structure on a larger platform which had been extensively pitted on its western side. Quarrying activity was also evident just west of the platform. The previous digging on the western platform summit, however, had only brushed the western edge of the Str. 58 terrace; surface stone robbing of the Str. 58 walls was, however, in evidence. Raymond Sidrys' map (n.d.) of his 1974 excavations clearly shows his excavation 40 to be located in the Str. 58 platform area. This excavation was a test pit into the "middle of a small oval mound;" in it Sidrys uncovered a wall fragment and evidence for Classic and Postclassic occupation. The location of Sidrys' previous test on the summit of the Str. 58 platform could not be discerned in 1979. In 1979, the surface of the structure and platform were littered with ceramic material, particularly along the platform's northern edge. This material, which was surface collected, consisted of well preserved Postclassic ceramics (primarily Rita Red type) as well as some historic 19th century material most likely distributed from a recent occupation area just to the south of the Str. 58 platform.

Investigations were carried out in the vicinity of Str. 58 in order to derive information concerning Postclassic activity from the only recorded construction of this kind

still extant in "modern" Santa Rita. It was hoped that a trench through the structure and platform would detect construction sequence and activity, find special deposits which could be related to those reported by Gann (1900), and locate use-related refuse. It seemed likely, given the surface ceramic remains, that there would be occupation related debris. Excavation therefore was undertaken from June 15 through July 31, 1979. Permission to excavate was graciously given by the property owner, Mr. Louis Ramirez. The field supervisors were Wendy Bacon and Peter Thornquist. Upon a return visit to Str. 58 in July 1981, only the northernmost few meters of the platform remained unbulldozed.

Excavations

All investigation in the Str. 58 area (see Figures 4-12 and 4-13) was designated Operation P3. Although surface remains for the entire platform were mapped and collected, excavation consisted only of a north - south axial trench 36.5 m in length by 1.5 m in width through the structure and platform, with one areal excavation following a terrace wall (Unit 4) west of the trench (all included in Sub Operation 3B). The trench was oriented along what was perceived to be the axis of the platform (17 degrees east of north) rather than north to south. Excavation proceeded, where possible, by natural levels. Good stratigraphic control was maintained. Lot changes were based upon minute color

changes and differences in soil consistency and inclusions where plaster floor surfaces were not present (see lot list for Operation 3). In most cases several lots were included in a single cultural layer. The soil in the main portion of the trench (i.e. not in the two exploratory excavations to bedrock at the north and south) was generally the same color (10 YR 3/2, 4/2, 5/2 - very dark grayish brown to grayish brown).

Earlier Remains

Although the purpose of this investigation was to encounter Postclassic Period remains, excavations also uncovered earlier material. Cuts to bedrock at either end of the trench revealed at least two occupation levels prior to construction of Str. 58-Sub 1, Str. 58-Sub 2, and Str. 58-3rd. This activity was seen most clearly in the southernmost excavation. Approximately 0.4 m above bedrock there was an earthen floor (UNIT 1) with a hearth (UNIT 2) and a pit (UNIT 3) dug into it. The hearth consisted of a pit 0.6 m wide and 0.3 m deep with smoothed stones 0.1 to 0.2 m in diameter at its bottom. Below these stones and on section is a semi-circular lens of white marl. Above the stones was brown soil (7.5 YR 5/4) with marl in a layer approximately 0.05 m thick; above this soil were broken sherds which also formed a semi-circular section; these in turn were covered by a dark gray soil (10 YR 3/2). In contrast, the soil below the hearth and UNIT 1 was dark

reddish brown (5 YR 3/3). The pit (UNIT 3) into UNIT 1 was distinguished by a greater concentration of marl and sherds. Ceramic analysis suggests that occupation here dated to the Preclassic Period. It is not clear if anything equivalent to this level existed in the northern investigation although comparable ceramics were uncovered in the lower levels.

UNIT 1 was eventually covered with 0.3 to 0.4 m of fill and then capped by a marl level (UNIT 4). This decomposed floor level may be equivalent to the dark soil lens (Lot P3B/33) below the interment SD. P3B-2 in the northern probe. UNIT 4 was most likely in existence by Proto or Early Classic times. Above it was more soil and then another floor level, UNIT 9 in the south and UNIT 5 throughout the rest of the trench. Fill for this floor (UNIT 9) includes soil and refuse that included SD. P3B-2 in the northern excavation. Ceramics date primarily from the Early Classic Period.

Special Deposit P3B-2

This simple human burial was located in the northern excavation below the later plaster floors (UNITS 5 and 7). It consisted of the laterally flexed burial of a young or sub-adult (P3B/38-1) individual, apparently deposited within a Proto or Early Classic refuse deposit. A small stone "altar" located above the head may have been a burial offering. The interment was disturbed by rodents following its deposition. This may account for the incomplete nature

of the burial. The mandible, teeth, scapula, ribs, and left humerus were absent.

Object 1 (P3B/38-2): A rounded miniature stone altar was located directly above the skull of the individual in SD. P3B-2. The roughly circular limestone piece measures nearly 22 cm in diameter and is 9 cm thick. It may have been part of the interment or an item in the refuse deposit. Because the piece is unusual and because of its location tangent to and covering the skull, it is considered to have constituted a formal part of the burial.

Structure 58 - Sub 1

This building was represented by a curved wall running south and visible in the plan in Figure 4-12 beginning approximately 2.6 m south of the north excavation limit. It was partially covered by a later wall (Unit 10) and was abutted by the plaster floor (UNIT 5) upon which Unit 10 rested. The single course wall of Str. 58 - Sub 1 was comprised of irregularly faced limestone blocks. These varied in size from 10 by 10 cm rocks to elongated 6 by 20 cm stones to larger rocks measuring 25 by 25 centimeters. The stones rose from 20 to 30 cm above Unit 5. More of the structure undoubtedly lay to the west of the excavation limit. The construction of Str. 58 - Sub 1 appears to have taken place during the Early Classic Period.

Structure 58 - Sub 2

This construction was also roughly circular in plan.

It can be seen on plan (Figure 4-12) and began approximately 5 m north of the south excavation limit (see Figure 4-13). From there it ran in a northern direction across the trench. It was located between two later terrace or platform walls (Units 2 and 3). It was also abutted by the same plaster floor (UNIT 5) as Str. 58 - Sub 1 and thus coeval with it. The construction of Str. 58 - Sub 2 varied considerably, however, from Str. 58 - Sub 1. It was built of large limestone blocks which varied from 60 cm in width by 50 cm in depth to stones measuring 20 cm in width by 14 cm in depth; all were over 20 cm in height and generally as high as they were deep. As was the case in Sub 1, all of these blocks were roughly dressed.

Structure 58-3rd

The first version of Str. 58 was built on UNIT 5's plaster surface when it was still in relatively good repair. The two walls of -3rd (Units 2 and 10) were set either directly on UNIT 5 or on chinking stones directly above it. After the two walls were built, the area between them was filled with soil and small stone rubble and then capped by a plaster floor (Unit 1). It would appear that at a slightly later time, another floor was prepared (UNIT 10) abutting Unit 2 to the south.

Structure 58-3rd is considered to be third within the structure series as it appears to be an earlier version of -2nd and -1st at the same locus. It is a long, low

substructure, most likely originally topped by a perishable superstructure. It is dated to the Late Postclassic period on the basis of a few postclassic redware sherds within the predominantly earlier cultural fill.

The architecture of Str. 58-3rd is relatively simple. The north wall (Unit 10) was comprised of a single line of primarily rectangular - shaped stones approximately 40 cm wide, 20 cm deep, and 30 cm high. Unit 10 can be most clearly seen in plan and was just over 4 m south of the north excavation limit. The stones of Unit 10 cross over the earlier Str. 58 - Sub 1. The southern wall of -3rd (Unit 2), located nearly 11 m north of the south excavation limit, was also a single line of stone one course high. Unlike Unit 10, however, Unit 2 was composed of smoothed irregular stones, relatively well finished along their south face. The individual stones varied in size but were generally 20 cm wide by 20 cm deep by 10 cm high. Chinking stones were found between and below the majority of them. Unit 2 was oriented approximately 9 degrees north of west (an angle similar to the walls of Str. 58-1st) while the north wall (Unit 10) was nearly 38 degrees north of west. Despite the difference in orientation, it is believed that Units 2 and 10 represent part of the same construction as they both rest on the same floor (UNIT 5), are approximately the same elevation, and would appear to have been covered by the same floor level (Unit 1). Of the two, the northernmost

(Unit 10) is less securely set and the most likely to have shifted out of alignment. The distance between the two walls is 21 m on section. The east-west length of Str. 58-3rd is unknown.

Structure 58-2nd

At some point immediately prior to construction of Str. 58-2nd, a small pit (Unit 7) was cut into Unit 1 and SD. P3B-9 was deposited. Following this event, 30 cm or more of fill was placed above Unit 1 and a wall (Unit 8) was built nearly directly above SD. P3B-9. The only unique features of -2nd which survived were this wall and the plaster floor (Unit 9) abutting it. It would seem that all other walls were either destroyed in building its successor or more likely reused as part of it. It seems likely that Unit 8, a relatively informal wall, not actually recognized as a wall until its removal, was the basal portion of the northern wall for the substructure. It may have been linked to Unit 4 (the terrace facing for -1st). If so, then Str. 58-2nd may have had a much wider central construction than Str. 58-1st, as Unit 4 extends further to the east and west than the later basal walls of -1st (Units 11 and 12). The distance between Units 8 and 4 was 4.5 meters. Unit 8 varied from earlier walls at this locus in exhibiting two faces, as did the later north wall for -1st (Unit 11) almost directly above it.

It was not easy to determine when, following the use of

-3rd, the various pits (Units 15, 18, 19, 20, 25, and 26) and Special Deposits (Units 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, and 23) were dug into Str. 58. It is likely that the majority of them were dug and/or deposited during use of -2nd, prior to final construction of -1st. The pits, which are generally cut to the same depth, intrude through the existing earlier floors (Unit 1, UNITS 5 and 7). As no cappings can be seen in them, it is unlikely that any of them would have been deposited while Unit 1 and Str. 58-1st was still in use. As two of the pits (Units 18 and 22) were covered by the construction of -1st, it is suggested that all were cut prior to the completion of Str. 58-1st, during the use of Str. 58-2nd. The death and interment of one or more of these individuals may have been sufficient reason for renovation of the construction, following Landa's statement (Tozzer 1941:130) that houses were sometimes abandoned following the death of an important occupant:

They buried them inside or in the rear of their houses....Usually they abandoned the house and left it deserted after the burials, except when there were a great many persons in it, so they with their society lost some of the fear which remained in them on account of the death.

Special Deposit P3B-3, a relatively richly furnished burial located directly on axis to Str. 58-1st, might have been the final burial in the Str. 58 locus if one favors this interpretation. The function of those pits (Units 15, 18,

19, 20, 25, and 26) which do not contain skeletal material is unclear; perhaps some of them served as postholes. Str. 58-2nd is dated to the Late Postclassic period based upon fill sherds and the objects included within its burial deposits.

Special Deposit P3B-9

This deposit was located in a very shallow pit (Unit 6) through Unit 1, directly below Units 8 and 11. It was placed immediately prior to the construction of -2nd and contained a deposit of animal bone, probably bird. This deposit is reminiscent of one described by Gann (1900:678) for Str. 2.

Problematic Deposit P3B-1

This deposit was located 2.5 m north of Unit 11. The cut (Unit 17) which is visible on section, contained fragments of human cranial bone (P3B/69-1). Whether this is an intentional deposit of "burial" is unclear. No other skeletal remains were found within Unit 17 or immediately above this cut.

Special Deposit P3B-8 (Figure 4-19)

The northernmost extent of this deposit was located just under 4 m south of Unit 4. The cut (Unit 23) for this burial was later disturbed by the historic SD. P3B-4 (Unit 24). Two individuals (P3B/80-1) were placed in the bottom of Unit 233 on their backs in an extended position. Both individuals had their heads to the north and their legs cut

off at mid-femur by the later Unit 24. Individual 1 was most likely an adult male, placed with the right arm and hand extended. The left arm was bent at the elbow. The left hand appears to have been severed from the body at the time of interment. It was found in the area of the pelvis. Individual 2 was probably a female. Her hands rested in the area of the pelvis and were most likely articulated at the time of interment. Because of ethnohistoric references discussed under SD. P3B-3, it is believed possible that SD. P3B-8 may be associated with SD. P3B-3 and deposited at approximately the same time.

Object 1 (P3B/80-2): A chert biface ovate was located below and just right of the pelvis of Individual 2. The tool, made of tannish colored material is 5.67 cm in length, 4.86 cm in width, and 2.2 cm in depth. Three chips of chert and another broken biface ovate were discovered during the removal of the two individuals and may be part of the offering as well.

Special Deposit P3B-7 (Figure 4-16)

This burial was encountered 0.3 m north of Unit 4 along the western extent of the excavation. The pit (Unit 21) cut through a series of floors (Unit 1, UNIT 5, UNIT 7) and was 1.54 m long and no wider than 0.57 meters. Two individuals were interred within this pit. Neither skeleton (P3B/78-1) is in good condition. Individual 1 was the northernmost of the two and was apparently articulated and extended on its

back with head to the north and skull facing east. Individual 2 was located in the area of Individual 1's knees. This second individual may not have consisted of more skeletal material than the cranium (which face west) and its mandible which was located south and above the skull. Individual 1 was apparently a young adult (the third molar was just erupting at the time of death). Individual 2 was a sub-adult. No associated objects were encountered during excavation.

Special Deposit P3B-6 (Figure 4-17)

This burial was located just less than 2 m south of Unit 10 in a pit in the center of the excavation. The cut (Unit 14) for the interment was longer than wide (0.83 m by 0.36 m). It contained a skeleton (P3B/77-1) placed on its right side in a partially flexed position with its head to the north. No items were found with this individual.

Special Deposit P3B-5 (Figure 4-18)

This burial was placed in a pit (Unit 16) 2.9 m north of Unit 11 and, when found, lay partially under the west section wall. The pit clearly cut through the plaster floor of UNIT 5 on its south. Large vertical stone risers were set over the bones within the circumference of Unit 16. One large stone was laid in a horizontal position directly over the center of the burial. All of these stones rose above the level of UNIT 5. The burial itself consisted of a badly preserved human skeleton (P3B/68-2), apparently that of an

adult female. The skeleton was on its right side with the legs slightly flexed and skull to the north. The head was facing west. The individual rested on large stone blocks, probably from the underlying fill as these were below and outside the limits of Unit 16. Two artifacts were found with the interment, both in the vicinity of the legs.

Object 1 (P3B/68-1): A copper bell with a rough stone clapper was located near the feet. The maximum dimensions of the bell are 2.9 cm by 1.9 centimeters. It was conserved by Ms. V. Greene, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania.

Object 2 (P3B/68-3): A nearly circular inlay piece, 0.8 cm in diameter and 0.3 cm thick, was located close to Object 1 over the area where at least one tibia should have been located. It is made of stone and is specular and brown in color. This object as well as the bell may have come from a perishable object or ornament placed in the leg area.

Special Deposit P3B-3 (Figure 4-20)

The pit (Unit 22) for this human burial was located just south of Unit 4 and cuts through UNITS 5 and 7 and was partially capped by a later floor (Unit 5). Within the 60 to 80 cm wide pit was the upright flexed burial of an adult female. This skeleton was relatively well preserved. The skull, which was intentionally flattened during growth, was also unusually thick, perhaps showing evidence of Pagett's disease. The teeth were not all present, perhaps an

indication of both anti- and post-mortem loss. Many of the teeth which were present have caries. The individual must also have been plagued by at least two abscesses. The two upper central incisors were filed in a pattern similar to Romero's (1958:25) B1 type. Two copper rings and a jade and spondylus necklace accompanied the interment.

Object 1 (P3B/48-2): A copper ring (Figure 4-21a) was found on the right hand of the individual. This hand was in front of the body and probably once rested near the forehead based on the copper stain there. This ring has a modeled face and headress and was most likely mold-made. After conservation (by Ms. V. Greene, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania), the ring weighed 13.5 grams. Its dimensions are 3.5 cm from the top of the headress to the beard element and 2.25 from one side of the head to the other. The diameter of the ring is 2.07 centimeters.

Object 2 (P3B/48-3): A second copper ring was located on the left hand of the individual. This hand was behind the flexed body. This ring consists of a barrel shaped band with a two strand twisted band 0.6 cm wide at the top and bottom. The ring is relatively wide (2.3 cm) and has an exterior diameter of 2.2 to 2.4 centimeters. This ring weighed 13.2 grams after conservation (by Ms. V. Greene).

Object 3 (P3B/48a and b): Two jadeite beads (see Figure 4-21b) were found in the pelvis area. The largest of these was a mottled dark green bead 3.4 cm by 2.7

centimeters. The smaller bead was light green and 2.61 cm by 2.0 centimeters.

Object 4 (P3B/48-5) Forty-six spondylus shell beads (see Figure 4-21b) were also found associated with SD. P3B-3. Over half of these were located in the pelvis area near the two jadeite beads (Object 3), the rest were scattered in the upper levels of the burial. One bead (P3B/25-1) was also discovered in the area above UNITS 5 and 7 before Unit 22 was encountered and beneath the area of Unit 31. Forty-three of the beads found in the burial (including the one above it) were all approximately the same shape - circular or curved squares 1.6 cm in diameter and 0.4 cm thick with a central perforation. Three beads were unique in shape. It seems likely given the location of these beads in the burial that they formed a necklace with the two jade beads. This necklace probably would have fallen from the neck of the individual, directly above the area where the majority of beads were found.

Located directly above and south of the interment was a grouping of stones (Unit 31) which, although much shifted from their original positions, appeared to have formed some sort of square construction. It may be that Unit 31 was a small masonry altar erected over SD. P3B-3 following the placement of the interment. Such an event is consistent with ethnohistoric descriptions concerning the burial of

important personages (see below). The individual in SD. P3B-3 was clearly important as attested to by the wealth of items that accompanied her and by her placement on the central axis of what was to become Str. 58-1st. It may, in fact, be suggested that SD. P3B-8 was placed at the same time as SD. P3B-3 and as part of the same event. The recovered stratigraphy does not negate this and, as SD. P3B-8 is immediately south of and on the same axis as SD. P3B-3, it may be that the combination of the two reflects an ethnohistoric burial pattern noted by Tozzer (1941: 129-130, Note 604) for other parts of the Maya realm - that of burying slaves with an important personage at his or her death:

Thompson (1939, 283-4) gives a detailed account of burial customs in the Alta Verapaz published by Roman y Zamora (3, VIII) in 1575 where we learn that the body, covered with mantas and gifts of jewels from the chiefs, was placed in a box of wood or of stone. Slaves of both sexes belonging to the deceased were killed "so that they might go ahead to prepare lodgement for their master, for they believed that they would have to serve him in the next world just as they had served him in this." A masonry altar was built over the grave on which they burned incense and offered sacrifice.

Lopez (Appendix B) tells us....that in Guatemala, "These Indians were so nobly zealous and lovers of public welfare that they loved and honored the magistrates" by burying them at the "very spot where they were accustomed to sit and to administer justice and to vote . . ."

Structure 58-1st

The latest construction in the Str. 58 locus is the one

for which the most information exists. That the construction of -1st immediately followed the use of -2nd seems clear in that part of the north wall (Unit 11) rested directly on the plaster floor (Unit 9) that abutted the north wall (Unit 8) of Str. 58-2nd. Other features of Str. 58-1st may already have been in use as part of the earlier construction (Units 3 and 4 specifically). The interior floor of Str. 58-1st (Unit 13) was laid 30 cm above the exterior floor (Unit 9) of Str. 58-2nd. A cache (SD. P3B-1) is associated with Str. 58-1st and was placed either during construction or during use of the structure.

The Str. 58-1st construction consisted of the basal walls (Units 11 and 13) for the superstructure, a frontal terrace (Unit 4) with a 20 cm drop, and a larger terrace or platform (Unit 3) in front of Str. 58 and to its south. The superstructure (from the exterior of Unit 11 to the exterior of Unit 13) was just under 3 m in depth and just under 8 m in total width. It had approximately 60 to 70 cm thick walls on the north, west, and east. The walls of the superstructure were basal foundations only. They were comprised of stones of varying shapes and sizes, including some upright slabs. Unit 11, which was the most completely investigated, was oriented 6 degrees north of west. Traces of a plaster floor (Unit 13) remain on the interior of the room abutting the north wall (Unit 11). The front of the superstructure was apparently unwallled. Unit 12, which

forms the southern extent of this room is comprised of stones smaller than those in Unit 11. These stones were crudely faced only on the exterior and are at a lower elevation than Unit 11; they were apparently intended only as a facing to be covered by the interior floor (Unit 13). As the stones in Unit 12 were no more than 10 to 20 cm high, it would appear that the inner surface of the superstructure was only slightly raised above the exterior floor (Unit 28) for which no traces remained.

The frontal terrace (Unit 4) extended just 2.5 m from Unit 13. Although Unit 4 could not be followed from the surface for its entire length, it was noted as continuing approximately 6 m beyond the trench to the east and 8.5 m beyond the excavation to the west, for a total length of at least 18 meters. Unit 4 was also oriented 6 degrees north of west. To the south of it was a 20 cm drop to Unit 5. Unit 4 was comprised of up-ended stones. These were well faced and approximately 50 cm wide, 20 cm deep, and at least 30 cm high. The central portion of this facing was apparently made up of a double line of stone - the second (outer) line being tangent to the first and composed of stones from 10 to 25 cm wide and 10 to 20 cm deep, but approximately 30 cm high. These were also placed in an upright manner. Unit 4 is abutted by a plaster floor (Unit 5). This level extends 18 m before dropping 25 cm at the southernmost facing (Unit 3) to the platform floor (UNIT

14).

Unit 3 was also built from upright limestone slabs. They were from 50 to 79 cm wide, 10 to 14 cm deep, and at least 26 cm high. These were, however, less carefully faced stones than those used for Unit 4. This line-of-stone was oriented approximately 10 degrees north of west. The northern terminus of Str. 58-1st, although undoubtedly north of Unit 11, was not found. It may have been disturbed by later activity in the area, which included modern land clearing, or have simply lay north of the excavations, although this is doubted. No excavations were carried out along the eastern and western limits of Str. 58 larger terrace; surface contours, however, suggested that this was an approximately square platform.

Special Deposit P3B-1

Special Deposit P3B-1 was a cache located 20 cm north of Unit 4 within the 1.5 m wide trench and only 5 to 20 cm below the reconstructed surface of Unit 4. The cache consisted of 3 ceramic vessels: a plainware olla topped by redware tripod vessel with a modeled figure in between. Inside the modeled vessel were a series of smaller objects.

Object 1 (P3B/15-5): Rita Red: Rita Variety. A tripod bowl (Figure 4-14a), which formed the upper vessel for SD. P3B-1, was no longer in place when the cache was encountered. The vessel was found smeared in an approximately 50 square cm area on top of the other two

vessels; this was likely due to modern earth clearing disturbances which had utilized heavy equipment. The positioning of the pieces, however, suggested that the bowl had been inverted over the small unslipped olla (Object 2). Once reconstructed, the vessel was found to have a height of 7.3 cm, a 19.7 cm diameter, and to have been slipped red (10 YR 4/8) all over. Some lighter fireclouding occurred on the exterior of the vessel. Its feet were completely solid.

Object 2 (P3B/15-4): Santa Unslipped: Santa Variety. A small unslipped ceramic olla (Figure 4-14b) formed the bottom of SD. P3B-1. The upper part of the ollas was also smashed, but its base was still in place below the modeled figure (Object 3). Once reconstructed it was found to have a diameter of 17.4 cm, a height of 12.8 cm, and an unslipped surface color of 7.5 YR 7/4.

Object 3 (P3B/15-1): Cao Modeled: Cao Variety. A hollow modeled ceramic figure with a stopper (Figure 4-15) was located between Objects 1 and 2. The figure is a composite one. The body is a spiral snail shell. The head, which is attached to the shell, is either a bee or a horned jaguar. From the opened mouth of this creature protruded the head of a bearded man. Applied to the shell were two arms bent at the elbow; one of these arms was found in the 50 cm square surrounding area. The figure had once been stuccoed and painted in polychrome. Only traces of red, black, and blue have been preserved. There are patches of

blue on the horns, forehead, body, and arm of the outer creature. There are traces of red on the arm ornaments, the upper "lips," and the central tooth. There is very little color left on the inner face. There is red in the upper lip area and on the beard, blue under the left eye, and a black scroll at the outer corner of the left eye and a curved black line between the left nostril and the scroll.

Object 4 (P3B/15-2): A small jadeite bead was located within Object 3. It is roughly rectangular in shape with dimensions of 0.7 cm by 0.93 cm by 0.55 cm and a weight of 0.2 grams. A central hole with a 0.23 cm outer diameter perforated the bead, having been conically drilled.

Object 5a and b (P3B/15-3a and b): Two irregular turquoise chips were also located within Object 3. They were most likely mosaic inlays as they were both thin and flat. Their dimensions were 0.35 by 0.5 by 0.1 cm (with a weight of 0.025 grams) and 0.3 by 0.2 by 0.2 cm (with a weight of 0.01 gram).

Post Abandonment Use of Structure 58

Long after Postclassic occupation of the Str. 58 locus had ceased, the area was reoccupied. Just to the south of the structure there were various remains including yellow bricks, glass, and ceramics which dated to the mid or late 19th century. They may have derived from the remains of a sugar-mill reported to be in this area at that time.

Evidence of use of the Str. 58 locus during the 19th century is most clearly seen in SD. P3B-4, probably the remains of a privy. Other 19th century activity may be mirrored in two larger pits (Unit 7 and UNIT 11) and in artifacts collected during excavation of humus levels in the southern portion of the structure. The Unit 7 and UNIT 11 pits are of unknown function. Of the two, Unit 7 is deep with large stone block fill while UNIT 11 is extensive, but not deep, and also has some large block fill.

Special Deposit P3B-4 (Figure 4-19)

A circular pit (Unit 24) was located 4.0 m south of Unit 4. This pit was approximately 70 cm in diameter and stone lined. It cut through an earlier burial (SD. P3B-8). This pit was relatively deep and the bottom was never reached. Excavation was halted at a depth of 6.9 m (elevation). Within the pit a series of mid 19th century artifacts were encountered in addition to the usual Postclassic period sherd material and human bone from SD. P3B-8. Although the function of this pit is not certain, it is likely that it once served as a privy.

Object 1 (P3B/55-1): An olive green 3-part-mold bottle with an applied lip was located in the central portion of the pit in a slanted position. The top was down and had a maximum depth of 7.26 meters. The bottle is just under 24 cm high. On the bottom are the letters "A B & Co".

Object 2a b and c (P3B/55-2a and b): Three fragments

from two pipes were located further down within Unit 24. Both pipes were analyzed by M. Pfeiffer (Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow). The one pipe fragment is composed of two nondiagnostic stem fragments (-2b and c) broken off behind the bowl with a bore diameter of 5/64 inch. The bowl shank fragment (-2a) has letters molded on either side: "F ROACH" and "GRO PIPE" (NEGRO PIPE). Pfeiffer suggested that this is an Edmund R. Roach Pipe with the "F" being a poorly molded "E". Edmund R. Roach was making pipes in London at least as early as 1859 to 1899 (see Oswald 1975:143).

Object 3 (P3B/55-4): Two pieces of sheet metal were also located within the pit.

Platform Relationships to Structure 58

With the exception of Str. 58 - Sub 1 and Sub 2 which were abutted by the same floor and apparently contemporary constructions, it is difficult, if not impossible, to relate Str. 58 to any other constructions in the vicinity. It is evident from ceramics in surface collections that other constructions were occupied at the same time as Str. 58-1st through -3rd. Unfortunately, no floor levels were preserved beyond the structure itself.

Recovery Lots

Exclusive of Str. 58 - Sub 1 and Sub 2 and the north and south exploratory excavations, all lots were apparently Postclassic period or later in deposition. Although there

is tight control of lots and a large collection of artifacts from the investigation, outside of Special Deposits no artifacts were found in clear primary context. Perhaps the closest to a contextually controlled deposit were the artifacts collected from the surface in the northern portion of the structure. These were primarily Rita Red bowls and jars as well as some Kol Modeled censerware. Although these are clearly Late Postclassic, their association is unknown. The ceramics found in the humus layers above Str. 58-1st included some Kol Modeled ceramics as well as Rita Red pieces. The lack of use related refuse material, the small size of the structure compared to the supporting platform, and the presence of the cache (SD. P3B-1) would suggest that Str. 58-1st was not a typical residence and more likely a ceremonial - civic construction.

Structure 58 Summary

Excavations into Str. 58 revealed a relatively complex construction history. Occupation in this locus evidently began in the preclassic period. There was significant construction during the Early Classic period as well as 3 sequent Postclassic period constructions (Strs. 58-3rd, 58-2nd, and 58-1st) and 19th century reuse of the locus. Although there are no good refuse deposits associated with the Postclassic use of Str. 58, there are a series of interments most likely placed while Str. 58-2nd was in use and a Postclassic cache (SD. P3B-1) associated with either

construction or use of Str. 58-1st. Most architectural information available for the structure derives from Str. 58-1st. This latest construction, which consisted of a relatively small superstructure above a larger platform or substructure, is not identical to any other Postclassic constructs at Santa Rita. The cache (SD. P3B-3) would somehow tie it to Str. 36 - also a small structure but one resting on an only slightly larger platform. Structure 81 also exhibits a similar cache pattern, but it is a multi-roomed building with an inner "shrine." Burial patterns would imply that Str. 58 functionally overlapped with the area south of Strs. 77 and 78 (Sub Operation 6E). Construction technique of Str. 58-1st is similar to most of those Postclassic constructions in the northeast sector of the site. Although the function of Str. 58-1st is not known, all of this information suggests that it was primarily a ceremonial - civic structure. While this is true for Str. 58-1st, it does not necessarily hold true for its earlier versions; in fact, it is suspected that the form and function of both Str. 58-2nd and Str. 58-3rd varied from that of Str. 58-1st.

Structure 58 Units

- Unit 1: A formal plaster floor associated with Str. 58-3rd. It lies above Platform UNITS 7 and 5.
- Unit 2: A single course southern facing for Str. 58-3rd

and Unit 1.

- Unit 3: Southern facing of the substructure of -1st. It is comprised of upright stones.
- Unit 4: Southern facing of the Str. 58-1st terrace. It is composed of either a single or double row of upright stones.
- Unit 5: Plaster floor which abuts Unit 4 and continues to Unit 3
- Unit 6: Cut in Unit 1 to place S.D.P3B-9.
- Unit 7: Cut into the STR. 58-1st substructure, east of Str. 58-Sub 2.
- Unit 8: Remains of the north wall of Str. 58-2nd.
- Unit 9: Fragmentary plaster floor which abuts the north side of Unit 8.
- Unit 10: North facing for Str. 58-3rd.
- Unit 11: North wall of Str. 58-1st.
- Unit 12: South facing of Str. 58-1st.
- Unit 13: Plaster floor which abuts Unit 11 and continues to Unit 12.
- Unit 14: Pit probably cut through UNIT 5 for S.D. P3B-6.
- Unit 15: Pit cut through UNIT 5.
- Unit 16: Pit cut through UNIT 5 for S.D. P3B-5.
- Unit 17: Pit probably cut through UNIT 5 for P.D. P3B-1.
- Unit 18: Pit cut through UNIT 5.
- Unit 19: Pit cut through UNIT 5.
- Unit 20: Pit cut through UNITS 5, 7 and Unit 1.

- Unit 21: Pit cut through UNITS 5, 7 and Unit 1 for S.D. P3B-7.
- Unit 22: Pit cut through UNITS 5 & 7 for S.D. P3B-3.
- Unit 23: Pit cut through UNIT 5 for S.D. P3B-8.
- Unit 24: Pit cut through the southern portion of S.D. P3B-8 for S.D. P3B-4.
- Unit 25: Pit cut through UNITS 5, 7 and Unit 1, just north of Unit 4.
- Unit 26: Pit just north of Unit 2.
- Unit 27: Floor abutting the north face of Unit 11 (hypothesized).
- Unit 28: Floor abutting Unit 12 and continuing south to Unit 4 (hypothesized).
- Unit 29: Hypothesized north terrace facing of Unit 27.
- Unit 30: Hypothesized north terrace facing of Unit 9.
- Unit 31: Disturbed grouping of upright stones south of Unit 4.

Platform 1 UNITS:

- UNIT 1: Earthen floor level, 40 cm above bedrock in the southern exploratory pit.
- UNIT 2: Hearth cut into the UNIT 1 surface.
- UNIT 3: Pit cut into the UNIT 1 surface south of UNIT 2.
- UNIT 4: Probable floor surface with marl chunk bedding.
- UNIT 5: Floor level (primarily plastered) which runs for nearly the length of the excavation and abuts Str.

58-Sub 1 and 2.

- UNIT 6: Cut into UNIT 9 at the southern end of the excavation.
- UNIT 7: Plaster floor overlying UNIT 5.
- UNIT 8: Animal disturbance into the Plat. 1, Str. 58 substructure.
- UNIT 9: Floor level (non-plastered) encountered in the southern portion of the excavation. It may be equivalent to UNIT 5.
- UNIT 10: Floor south of Unit 2 and above UNIT 5.
- UNIT 11: Pit to Bedrock in the northern exploratory trench.
- UNIT 12: Floor abutting Unit 3.

Structure 58 Lots:

- P3A/ 1: General collection of surface remains from the structure.
- P3A/ 2: Material located out of excavation context: cutting back trench walls, rainwash, etc.
- P3A/ 3: Same as P3A/2.
- P3B/ 1: Surface collection made within the excavation limits of P3B.
- P3B/ 2: Removal of humus layer (5 to 20 cm thick) in southernmost 5 m area of the excavation.
- P3B/ 3: Humus in the north 5 m of the trench (approximately a 5 cm thick layer).
- P3B/ 4: Humus from Unit 11 to the circular area of stone

just south of Unit 4. Initial humus removal only.

- P3B/ 5: Gravel filled humus matrix below P3B/3 in the north end of the trench. The level is generally 5 to 20 cm thick.
- P3B/ 6: Matrix below humus (P3B/2) in the southernmost 1.5 m by 1.5 m area of excavation. It is a mottled, marly soil. Excavation initially combined material from within Unit 3 construction and exterior to it. The lot was less than 10cm thick.
- P3B/ 7: Below P3B/4, between Units 4 and 11, but above the level of Unit 13. This level, which was also humus, was in places only one or two cm deep.
- P3B/ 8: Matrix exterior to or south of Unit 3, but below the mixed lot P3B/6 - approximately a 15 cm level.
- P3B/ 9: Matrix below P3B/2 and north of P3B/6 to 3.6 m from the excavation limit. It consists of humus and rubble and is less than 20 cm thick.
- P3B/10: Humus layer (no more than 20 cm thick) from Unit 4 south to the northern limit of P3B/2 (5 m north of the south end of the trench).
- P3B/11: Humus (generally 10 cm to 20 cm thick) from Unit 11 north to Unit 12.
- P3B/12: Excavation directly above the plaster floor (Unit 13) which abuts the south face of Unit 11. Below both P3B/4 and P3B/7.
- P3B/13: Dark soil matrix below P3B/5 in the northern 1 m by

1.5 m exploratory trench. It continues to a nearly even depth of 30 cm below the surface.

P3B/14: Fill below the floor (Unit 13) just north of Unit 11. Approximately 20 cm thick.

P3B/15: Special Deposit P3B-1, located within P3B/14 just north of Unit 4.

P3B/16: An approximately 30 cm arbitrary level below P3B/13. The soil is dark with light rubble.

P3B/17: Humus north of Unit 4 in the western extension.

P3B/18: Humus (to 15 cm below the surface) from the south of Unit 4 in the western extension.

P3B/19: Dark soil below P3B/16.

P3B/20: Construction fill below P3B/17 (to approximately 28 cm below the surface or 15 cm thick).

P3B/21: Dark soil level, approximately 10 cm thick below UNIT 5 in the area from 1.0 to 2.5 m south of the north excavation limit.

P3B/22: Light colored soil matrix with rubble, approximately 20 cm thick, directly below P3B/21.

P3B/23: Removal of stone rubble fallen south of Unit 10.

P3B/24: Sloping soil and rubble level between Unit 10 and 11 and below Unit 27 (the level is no more than 20 cm thick).

P3B/25: Removal of the top 15 cm of soil in the vicinity of the circular grouping of stones just south of Unit 4.

- P3B/26: Construction core north of P3B/6, rock and soil matrix 20 to 30 cm thick, to 7.5 m north of the south excavation limit.
- P3B/27: Excavation within earth matrix below P3B/26 in the vicinity of Unit 7.
- P3B/28: Brown, sandy matrix below P3B/22 in the exploratory excavation.
- P3B/29: Dark earth and relatively large rock fill, 2.2 m south of Unit 4 to and partially including Unit 7; below Unit 5, but above Unit 1.
- P3B/30: Equivalent to P3B/22 from 1.8 to 2.0 m south of the north excavation limit.
- P3B/31: Below P3B/30 and equivalent to the upper portion of P3B/28. It consists of a light grey soil with rubble, approximately 16-20 cm thick.
- P3B/32: Light brown soil with rubble, below P3B/31 and equivalent to the lower portion of P3B/28.
- P3B/33: Dark brown-black lens which is the interface below the burial (S.D. P3B-2) and P3B/32. It was also distinguished by the many small shells within it.
- P3B/34: Hard packed core material with marl below P3B/32, beginning 90 cm below the surface on the west excavation limit. It is not visible on section.
- P3B/35: Material to the east of Str. 58-Sub 2 and below P3B/29. The matrix consists of a light colored soil.

- P3B/36: Dark soil matrix within construction core of Str. 58-Sub 2.
- P3B/37: Matrix below P3B/29 and above the level of Unit 1, between Unit 2 and Str. 58-Sub 2.
- P3B/38: Human burial (S.D. P3B-2) located within P3B/32 and Unit 8.
- P3B/39: Matrix below P3B/29, above Unit 1 and north of Unit 2 to Unit 4.
- P3B/40: A 14 cm level from Unit 1 level to UNIT 10, south of Unit 2 and below P3B/37.
- P3B/41: Construction core below Unit 5, from Unit 4 to 2.2 m south of it. The level is 24 to 28 cm thick. It is roughly equivalent to P3B/29.
- P3B/42: Excavation from Unit 10 south 6.5 meters. The upper limit of the lot was P3B/11 and the lower limit a "level" approximately 20 cm above UNIT 5.
- P3B/43: Equivalent to P3B/42, south to Unit 11. The bottom of this level slopes up to 10 cm below Unit 9.
- P3B/44: A 20 cm level above UNIT 7 and below P3B/42 and 43.
- P3B/45: Construction core below Unit 13 to a level equivalent to Unit 9, between Units 11 and 4.
- P3B/46: Below P3B/39 to UNIT 7.
- P3B/47: From UNIT 7 to UNIT 5 below P3B/46.
- P3B/48: Burial, S.D. P3B-3, located in a pit (Unit 22) cut through UNITS 5 and 7.
- P3B/49: An approximately 20 cm level below P3B/45 to grey

soil just above UNITS 5 and 7.

P3B/50: Equivalent to P3B/51 - bones and sherds found in the vicinity of Unit 6 on the level of P3B/49.

P3B/51: Animal bone below P3B/49 in Unit 6.

P3B/52: Equivalent to P3B/30 from 2.0 to 2.5 m south of the north excavation limit (approximately 30 cm thick).

P3B/53: East of S.D. P3B-2 and below P3B/52; light grey sandy soil equivalent to P3B/31 and 32 (approximately 23 cm thick).

P3B/54: Arbitrarily defined level beginning at the bottom of P3B/53 and ending 1.2 m below the surface at 2.5 m south of the north excavation limit.

P3B/55: Pit (Unit 24) for S.D. P3B-4.

P3B/56: Below P3B/49 (for several cm only) to UNITS 5 and 7.

P3B/57: Cut (Unit 20) through UNITS 5, 7 and Unit 1.

P3B/58: Underlies P3B/54 and consists of marly soil approximately 20-25 cm thick.

P3B/59: Equivalent to P3B/56 but north of it and below P3B/44 (ie., just above UNITS 5 and 7.

P3B/60: Intrusive pit (Unit 18) below and north of Unit 11 into UNIT 7.

P3B/61: Brown soil matrix underlying P3B/58 (approximately 10 cm thick).

P3B/62: Animal hole (UNIT 8), 2 m south of the north excavation limit on section (approximately 90 to

- 130 cm below the surface).
- P3B/63: Reddish soil below P3B/63.
- P3B/64: White clay-like marl lens below UNIT 9 (18 to 30 cm thick).
- P3B/65: Leveling exterior to Str. 58-Sub 2 and below P3B/35.
- P3B/66: "Pit" (Unit 11) with large limestone blocks in the northernmost portion of the excavation.
- P3B/67: Layer of reddish soil approximately 0.5 cm thick.
- P3B/68: Pit (Unit 16) through UNIT 5 for S.D. P3B-5.
- P3B/69: Pit (Unit 17) through UNIT 5.
- P3B/70: Pit (Unit 19) through UNIT 5.
- P3B/71: Matrix consisting of reddish sandy soil and part of the brown soil below P3B/64. The layer is less than 20 cm thick.
- P3B/72: Fine dark brown soil below P3B/71 and approximately 25 cm thick.
- P3B/73: Grey and red clay-like matrix below P3B/72 and UNIT 1 and continuing to bedrock.
- P3B/74: UNIT 2 hearth set into UNIT 1.
- P3B/75: Pit (Unit 15) cut through UNIT 5 for P.D. P3B-1.
- P3B/76: Excavation from Unit 1 to UNIT 5 between Units 11 and 2.
- P3B/77: Pit (Unit 14) intrusive into UNIT 5 for S.D. P3B-6.
- P3B/78: Pit (Unit 21) intrusive into UNITS 5 and 7 for S.D. P3B-7.

- P3B/79: Pit (UNIT 3) into UNIT 1 in the south exploratory pit.
- P3B/80: Pit (Unit 23) for S.D. P3B-8.
- P3B/81: Pit (Unit 26) cut into the Unit 1 level just north of Unit 2.
- P3B/82: Material and matrix just below the individuals in P3B/80 and most likely a part of the Burial.
- P3B/83: Removal of matrix from directly below Unit 4 to UNIT 5.
- P3B/84: Intrusive pit (Unit 25) north of Unit 4.

TABLE 11

Santa Rita Structure 58 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date	
I	A. Post-Abandonment use; S.D.P3B-4	U.24,U.7;	(3B/10), (3B/13),	19th Century	
		U.8,U.11	(3B/29), 3B/55, 3B/62, 3B/66, 3B/79		
II	B. Collapse & Abandonment		(3A/1), 3A/2&3,	--	
			3B/1to5, (3B/7&8),		
			3B/9, (3B/10),		
			3B/11&12, (3B/13),		
			(3B/16), 3B/17&18, 3B/23, 3B/25		
III	A. Construction Str. 58-1st	(U.3), (U.4),	(3A/1), (3B/6to8)	Late	
		(U.5), U.7, U.11, U.12, U.13, U.27, U.28, U.29, U.12	(3B/14) (3B/6&7), (3B/14) (3B/17), (3B/24) (3B/26&27), 3B/29), (3B/29), (3B/39), (3B/41to46), (3B/83)	Postclassic Late Postclassic	
IV	B. Deposition SD P3B-1		3B/15	Late	
		Use of		Postclassic	
		Str. 58-2nd	U.15, U.18to20, U.25, U.26	3B/57, 3B/60, 3B/70, 3B/75, 3B/81, 3B/84	Late Postclassic
		SD P3B-3	U.22	3B/48	"
		SD P3B-5	U.16	3B/68	"

TABLE 11

Santa Rita Structure 58 Timespans (continued)

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
IV	SD P3B-6	U.14	3B/77	"
	SD P3B-7	U.21	3B/78	"
	SD P3B-8	U.23	3B/80, 3B/82	"
	PD P3B-1	U.17	3B/69	"
V	A. Construction	U.8, U.9, U.30	3B/40, 3B/49,	Late
	Str. 58-2nd	(U.3to5)	(3B/14), (3B/17), (3B/24), (3B/26&27) (3B/29), (3B/39) (3B/41to45), (3B/56), (3B/83)	Postclassic
VI	B. Deposition	U.6	3B/50, 3B/51	Late
	SD P3B-9	U.6, U.10		Postclassic
VII	Use of	U.6, U.10		Late ?
	Str. 58-3rd	U.1, U.2, U.10;	3B/56, 3B/59,	Postclassic
VIII	Construction	U.9		Late ?
	Str. 58-3rd			Postclassic
IX	Abandonment of		3B/27	-
	Str. 58-Sub 1 & 2			
IX	Use of U.7 &			Early
	Str. 58-Sub 1 & 2			Classic

TABLE 11
Santa Rita Structure 58 Timespans (continued)

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
X	Construction of UNIT 7	U. 7	3B/47	Early Classic
XI	Use of Str. 58- Sub 1&2 & UNIT 5			Early Classic
XII	Construction of UNIT 5	U. 5	3B/21&22,3B/28, 3B/30to32,3B/52 3B/65	Early Classic
XIII	Use of U. 4 & Depo- sition SD P3B-2		3B/38	Early Classic
XIV	Construction of UNIT 4	U. 4	3B/33&34,3B/53&54, 3B/58,3B/64,3B/71 &72	Early Classic
XV	Use of UNIT 1	U. 2, U. 3	3B/74,3B/79	Preclassic ?
XVI	Construction of UNIT 1	U. 1	3B/61,3B/64,3B/67, 3B/73	Preclassic ?

STRUCTURE 55

Structure 55 was a small structure located in the northeast sector of Santa Rita, approximately 64 m southwest of the Str. 58 platform. The building was a line-of-stone construction which measured 12 m in width by 6 m in depth. The stones were set upright. Structure 55 was comparable to the excavated Str. 74, but not as well preserved. The long axis of the building was oriented approximately 10 degrees west of north. Architectural and artifactual remains (which included Rita Red ceramics and a flint point) suggested that Str. 55 and Str. 54, perpendicular to it, were utilized in the Late Postclassic Period. A surface collection (Sub Operation 7A) was made of the locus in 1979 as it was hoped that Str. 55 would be excavated in the future to provide comparative data for Str. 74. Structure 55 was, however, completely removed in land clearing activities undertaken prior to July, 1981.

STRUCTURE 89

The gentle rise for Str. 89 can still be seen below the Ramirez house in the northwest sector of Santa Rita although no architectural features remain. Investigation was undertaken in this vicinity at the suggestion of Mr. and Mrs. Luis Ramirez who described the finding of an underground hole or "tunnel" while gardening near their house. This particular example continued down at an angle from the surface. They noted that many such holes existed

on their property. From these descriptions it appeared that these features were either chultuns or possibly cuts for cists (brought near to the surface due to land clearing activity) resembling those found by Gann at the base of certain Postclassic structures. As no excavation had yet been carried out this far south in the northeast sector of the site, a small 1.5 m square excavation was laid out in the area pointed out by Mrs. Ramirez. This excavation, Sub Operation 11B, was located north of Str. 55 and encountered only limited indications of ancient occupation (Figure 4-22). While it was clear that there had been Postclassic activity in the area in the past, there were no longer indications of primary activity or architecture. Excavations were halted at bedrock, which occurred 40 to 50 cm below the surface.

STRUCTURE 111

Structure 111 is located in the northeast sector of Santa Rita near the modern cross-roads to Paraiso. It is an approximately 23 m square platform. It is likely that the platform once supported a line-of-stone Postclassic structure, although this was difficult to discern as the area had been partially land-cleared in the past. Structure 111 appears to have been an isolated construction and not part of a group with other platforms or structures. Although there was little surface architectural debris, a cut, which had been made through the structure with a bulldozer by the

landowner (in the process of re-clearing the land to make house lots in July 1980) revealed at least one plaster floor and plentiful artifactual material. Recovered ceramics dated primarily from the Classic Period. Most of Str. 111 was still in existence in July 1981.

STRUCTURE 69

Santa Rita Structure 69 was located in the northeast sector of Santa Rita, east of Str. 58 and west of Str. 81. From the surface it appeared to form the western side of small group whose eastern side was delineated by Str. 70. The building was excavated by permission of the land owner, Mr. Luis Ramirez, from June 15 through July 24, 1979. The primary field supervisor was Ms. Georgia Clark. The mound was found to be completely bulldozed by July, 1981. The structure was selected for excavation for a number of reasons. It was a small mounded entity with no clear platform and thus appeared to be a distinct structural type within a relatively undisturbed area which had already been noted to have predominantly Postclassic occupation. Structure 134 (on the Corozal Community College lands) provided the most similar surface configuration in later excavated structures.

All investigation within the vicinity of Str. 69 was included under Operation 4. Excavation consisted of a 15.0 m by 1.5 m east-west axial trench through the structure and designated as Sub Operation 4B. Excavation proceeded by

natural levels. These frequently were defined by small soil color changes or changes in consistency and inclusions. In general, as elsewhere at the site, soil was little differentiated throughout the excavation, being brown or dark brown (10 YR 4/2 - 4/3) with a slightly redder humus level (5 YR 2.5/1). The investigation revealed a relatively complex occupation history at the locus, particularly in comparison to nearby Str. 70. Artifactual remains dated from at least Early Classic times to the 19th century. Historic material culture included blue glass and a horse's tooth. Postclassic artifacts included red slipped ceramics and censerware, one pot-lid, and interestingly, the only stone chili pestle to be encountered at Santa Rita. Two burials were encountered in the excavation. One of these was a flexed burial of an individual with a "killed" Late Classic flanged vessel placed over the head. The earlier burial was also flexed, but most likely dated from the Middle Classic Period. Although a series of constructions were evident in Str. 69, no architecture could definitely be associated with the postclassic artifactual material. Postclassic use of this area was most likely limited and similar to Strs. 35, 134, and 135.

STRUCTURE 70

Structure 70 (Figures 4-23 and 4-24) was located approximately 15 m northwest of Str. 69 in the northeast sector of Santa Rita. It was excavated from June 16 to June

28, 1979. Peter Thornquist was the primary field supervisor. Investigations were carried out on this building for a number of reasons. It was noted as being a relatively small, low-lying structure or substructure in a primarily Postclassic period area of the site and thus a distinct structural type. It was also undisturbed and thought to form a group with Str. 69. This latter supposition proved to be at least partially incorrect. Artifactual remains on the surface were sparse and gave no indication of the date or function of the construction. Along with other groups in the area, Str. 70 was found to have been completely bulldozed prior to July, 1981.

Excavations

All investigation of the Str. 70 locus was designated Operation P5. Sub Operation P5B was a trench oriented 85 degrees east of north and measuring 11.8 m in length and 1.5 m in width. A 2.0 by 2.0 m excavation (Sub Operation 5C) was placed north of the trench along the eastern limit of the construction (Unit 1) in an attempt to further define the structure plan, but failed to reveal a well-defined facing.

Excavation generally proceeded by natural units. The stratigraphy was relatively straight forward. The humus and soil above bedrock were both black to dark reddish brown in color (5 YR 2.5/1 - 2.5/2). The construction core, which was easily noted by the large rocks, contained a dark grayish brown soil (10 YR 4/2). The western platform floor

(UNIT 1) was well-defined in close proximity to the structure; its level was followed elsewhere.

Structure 70

Structure 70 was a single phase Postclassic period construction and represented the only definable occupation noted in this locus. The only preparation for construction appears to have been a pit (Unit 6) cut into the soil above bedrock prior to the deposition of the coring for Str. 70. This pit, visible on section (Figure 4-24), was apparently cut as a foundation trench for the western facing (Unit 3). Unit 6 was distinctly lensed, the bottom 2 to 6 cm being filled with marl and light gray soil which was overlain by light grayish brown (10 YR 6/2 - 5/2) soil; the matrices in Unit 6 were thus much lighter than the surrounding dark brown soil. Although not visible on the section, small stones were found at the top of the cut behind and under Unit 3. These were the only indications of stone bedding for the facing. This western facing was composed primarily of large limestone blocks whose maximum dimensions were 90 cm wide, 40 cm deep, and 52 cm high. They were more finely faced toward the exterior, but were not tightly laid or well aligned. The construction core and eastern terrace facing (Unit 1) were apparently placed directly on an old ground surface, apparently without preparation of that surface. Unit 1 was seemingly the frontal terrace for Str. 70. Its stones were not as well finished as those comprising Unit 3;

they were irregularly shaped, not well dressed and in only a very rough alignment. They varied in size, but were generally at least 30 cm wide by 20 cm deep and 20 cm high. The whole construction was undoubtedly covered by a heavy coating of plaster to hide these imperfections; pieces of red painted plaster were indeed recovered from the vicinity of Unit 1. The substructure facing on this east side (Unit 2) was also extremely rough and composed of irregular limestone pieces. The core material for the structure consisted mostly of irregular limestone blocks and soil. Neither the terrace level (Unit 5) nor the floor level (Unit 4) were found in place. Pieces of unattached plaster were encountered in both areas. The hypothesized level for Unit 4 was based upon the height of the back facing (Unit 3). The nearly 30 cm drop from the substructure (Unit 2) to the terrace (Unit 5) in the east was based upon the height of stones off section in the excavation. Although the terrace (Units 5 and 1) might have been a later addition, there was no evidence for this. UNIT 1 was a decomposed plaster surface which could be securely defined only in close proximity to Unit 3. Beyond this area there was merely an eroded soil level. No plaster was recovered east of Unit 1 which would indicate the existence of a suspected plaster floor level (UNIT 2) in this area; UNIT 2 is, however, drawn on section at the hypothesized level.

As reconstructed, Str. 70 faced 11 degrees north of

east. The substructure was 6 m in depth from front to back (east to west) with an additional 1.2 m deep terrace appended on its eastern side. The entire construction would have been less than 10 m in length (based upon Sub Operation P5C and surface indications). The substructure rose approximately 30 cm above the terrace and probably supported a perishable superstructure, of which no trace now remains. The terrace rose approximately 20 cm above the hypothesized plaster floor (UNIT 2), making the whole Str. 70 substructure about 50 cm in height.

No burials, caches, or primary refuse deposits were found associated with Str. 70. The lack of a cache may be due to the fact that the excavation was off-axis, although it could have been no more than 1 m too far to the north. It is equally possible that no cache or special deposit was associated with this structure. Given Str. 70's similarities to Str. 36, however, it is likely that further excavation to the south of the trench may have produced a deposit.

Platform Relationships

There are no clear stratigraphic relationships between Str. 70 and other constructions in the area. Structure 70 apparently faces away from Str. 69 and the platform floor which abuts Unit 3 is not continuous to Str. 69. Although there was most likely use of the Str. 69 locus by the occupants of Str. 70, no associated Postclassic Period

construction occurs there.

Recovery Lots

There were very few sherds found in Sub Operations P5B and P5C. No primary deposits of any sort were encountered. Enough ceramics were encountered in construction fill, however, to determine that Str. 70 was built during the Late Postclassic Period at Santa Rita.

Structure 70 Summary

Structure 70 was a relatively simple, single-stage construction dating entirely to the Late Postclassic Period. It consisted of a low substructure fronted by a small frontal terrace and presumably would have supported a perishable superstructure. At least the eastern frontal terrace was covered with red-painted plaster. The closest parallel to Str. 70 at Santa Rita is Str. 36. These two structures are comparable in size and orientation, in the pit dug for the back wall, in the paucity of artifactual materials recovered in their respective excavations, and in the presence of a small frontal terrace. However, the structures also vary considerably in that Str. 36 had finer construction, better dressed wall stones, more solidly constructed facings, and a cache (SD. P9B-1). The function of Str. 70 is unknown; further excavation in the vicinity of the building is needed before it can be assigned to any definite category. The lack of associated debris, however, suggests that Str. 70 may not have served a primarily

residential function.

Structure 70 Units:

- Unit 1: Easternmost terrace.
- Unit 2: Eastern facing for the Str. 70 Substructure.
- Unit 3: Western facing for Str. 70.
- Unit 4: Hypothesized floor level joining Units 2 and 3.
- Unit 5: Hypothesized floor or terrace level joining Units 1 and 2.

Structure 70 Platform UNITS:

- UNIT 1: Decomposed plaster floor abutting Unit 3.
- UNIT 2: Hypothesized floor level abutting Unit 1.

Structure 70 Lots:

- P5A/ 1: Surface collection.
- P5B/ 1: Humus (10-25 cm level).
- P5B/ 2: Matrix directly above the mottled white lens above Unit 5 and below P5B/1. Matrix consists of humus and stone rubble.
- P5B/ 3: Excavation below P5B/1 west of Unit 3 and above UNIT 1 (10-20 cm level).
- P5B/ 4: Matrix below P5B/1 and P5B/2, but above Unit 5 and east of Unit 2.
- P5B/ 5: From UNIT 1 to 5cm below; from Unit 3 to 30cm west of it.

- P5B/ 6: Equivalent to P5B/5, but below it.
- P5B/ 7: Matrix east of Unit 1 and below P5B/1, 2, & 4 and Unit 5.
- P5B/ 8: Removal of humus in the westernmost 1.5 by 1.5 m area of the trench, an approximately 10-20 cm level.
- P5B/ 9: Humus and mottled white soil below P5B/8 to a level equivalent to UNIT 1.
- P5B/10: Approximately 25 cm level from Unit 1 east from the level of UNIT 2.
- P5B/11: Construction core.
- P5B/12: Construction core below P5B/11 (arbitrarily defined and consisting of the lower 20-30 cm in the eastern half of the excavation).
- P5B/13: Greyish brown soil below P5B/11 and P5B/12.
- P5B/14: Light colored soil, but hard packed matrix in Unit 6.
- P5B/15: Continuation of P5B/13 and at an arbitrary level below it.
- P5B/16: Stones at the top of Unit 6, but below and behind Unit 3.
- P5B/17: Equivalent to P5B/13 and P5B/15, below P5B/14 and P5B/16.
- P5C/ 1: Removal of humus (18-20 cm level).
- P5C/ 2: Mottled brown soil below P5C/1 to white patchy layer (approximately 10-30 cm).

TABLE 12
Santa Rita Structure 70 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Collapse and Post-Occupation Use		5B/1, (5B/2), 5B/3, 5B/7, 5B/8, 5C/1	?
II	Use of Str. 70			Late
III	Construction of Str. 70	U.1, U.2, U.3, U.4, U.5, U.6; U. 1, U. 2	(5B/2), 5B/4, 5B/6, 5B/10, 5B/11, 5B/12, 5B/14, 5B/16, (5B/17), 5B/5, 5B/9, 5C/2	Postclassic Late Postclassic
IV	Activity prior to Construction		5B/13, 5B/15, (5B/17)	?

STRUCTURE 75

Structure 75 was a low line-of-stone construction which apparently formed a group with the excavated Strs. 74 and 81. Although mapping of the construction was difficult in 1979 due to the extensive looting that had taken place in it, the structure appeared to have dimensions approaching 24 m by 8 m with an orientation nearly perpendicular to Strs. 74 and 81 (see Figure 4-25). A large fragment of a circular stone altar similar to those located west of Str. 58 and on Str. 79 was evident on the surface of the northern portion of the substructure. Surface collection of ceramics suggested a Late Postclassic date of both construction and occupation. The badly pitted Str. 75 was completely destroyed by land clearing in August 1980.

STRUCTURE 74

Located in the predominantly Late Postclassic northeast sector of Santa Rita, Str. 74 (Figures 4-26 and 4-27) is situated immediately northeast of Platform 2. It faces Str. 81 and has Str. 75 to the east and Str. 84 to the west. Structure 74 was excavated in 1979 as an example of the simple "line-of-stone" type of construction common in Postclassic times at the site. It was chosen primarily because its walls were visible above the surface and appeared to be undisturbed in comparison with Str. 75. There were also no crops planted over it as was the case for

Strs. 54, 55, and 59. This was an important factor as areal excavation was desirable in order to define the plan of the building as well as to pick up any associated refuse deposits or activity areas. By the end of the 1980 season, due to land clearing activities by the owner (with a bulldozer), neither Str. 75 nor Str. 74 were visible from surface remains.

Excavations

Surface remains of the structure consisted of the walls themselves. Top portions of individual stones, generally set upright, formed lines and suggested the outline of the building. There was little or no rise in ground level over the surface of the structure as can be seen in Figure 4-27.

Two opposing quadrats, each measuring 7.5 m by 4.0 m, were excavated and covered half of Str. 74, as visible from the surface. Sub Operation P6C formed the southwest quadrant and Sub Operation P6D formed the northeast quadrant (see Figure 4-26). After these excavations had exposed the walls and floor of the building, a 1.0 m wide by 8.0 m long north-south trench was excavated through the approximate mid-point of the structure in order to determine construction technique and sequence as well as to encounter any special deposits located below the floor on this axis. This trench shares a common section line ("A - B" in Figures 4-26 and 4-27), but is comprised of opposing 1.0 m by 4.0 m areas in Sub Operations P6C and P6D. This excavation showed

Str. 74 to be the only construction above bedrock at this locus. No burials or caches were found.

There was little variation in matrices in the investigation of Str. 74, all the soil being nearly the same rich dark brown in color and consistency. Munsell color readings showed the humus above the floors and walls to be black (10 YR 2/1) while the soil below the floors gave a reading of dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2). Differentiation of the levels and lots was possible due to careful excavation which followed the clearly defined walls and floors out into less well defined areas. Floor levels could be defined even in areas where no plaster was present by following slightly increased concentrations of small lime rubble and positioning or concentration of artifactual material (such as broken and horizontally lying sherds).

Structure 74

Structure 74 is rectangular in plan, facing approximately 16 degrees east of north. Its depth from front to back (north to south) was 4.7 m while its width was most likely less than the approximately 16.7 m projected for the western limits of the structure (Figure 4-26) and should extend barely beyond the limits of Sub Operation P6C given the extent of the plaster floor in this area. No stones from the western wall were visible on the surface or recovered in the excavation. The lines of stone (Units 1 and 3) and plaster floor (Unit 2) that were visible rested

on soil approximately 10 to 30 cm above bedrock. Units 1 and 3 rise 25 cm or less above the outer platform floor levels (UNITS 1 and 2). The structure is delimited by a single line of stone to the front or north (Unit 1) as well as to the east and most likely to the west. The rear or south wall (Unit 3), however, is a double line of stone construction. Most stones were roughly shaped and set so that their longest axis was upright. The double back wall is found elsewhere at Santa Rita and probably provides additional support for a perishable superstructure. It is likely that Str. 74 had such a superstructure; however, as no postholes were preserved, its exact form is uncertain. The building which surmounted the recovered substructure may have been open or closed on the sides, partitioned within, or merely the back portion of a larger structure which extended into the plaza area to the north. A raised addition to Str. 74 was found to the east of the formal substructure (Unit 4 on Figure 4-26).

Some of the recovered artifactual material may be associated with the use of Str. 74. At floor level, a variety of lithic and ceramic material was located. The lithic remains included obsidian blades, chert points, bifaces, and flakes. The ceramic material was predominantly Rita Red. Exterior to the substructure, and especially to the south of it near the building mid-point, were uncovered ceramic beads of varying sizes, notched sherds, and at least

one pot-lid. Materials similar to these, but not in such profusion, were also encountered on the interior floor of the structure. It may be significant that preliminary micro-wear analysis of obsidian blades (Hartman 1981; Hartman and D. Chase 1979) shows that those from this area of Santa Rita exhibit a peculiar pattern of single direction striation, implying that a single specialized function had been carried out with these tools. The artifactual material clearly shows Str. 74 to date in use and construction to Late Postclassic times (Rita Red, censer material, small chert points, pot-lids, and ceramic beads). If the ceramic beads are in fact a late form of the notched sherds thought to be used as net sinkers (Barrera Rubio in press) and if the pot-lids encountered here are stoppers for jars as at Mayapan (Proskouriakoff 1962b:345), the remains in and around Str. 74 may well be representative of a wide variety of food procurement, preparation, and storage activities. Should this be the case, then the relative absence of mano and metate fragments (one piece in surface collection) suggests either (a) curated behavior associated with these objects, (b) sampling bias, or (c) that the grinding of corn or other food stuffs was not a primary activity at this locale.

Platform Relationships to Structure 74

Although Str. 74 must have had definite stratigraphic relationships to the other structures in its vicinity, it

was impossible to determine these relationships on the basis of the now poorly preserved platform floor levels. The platform floor which abuts Str. 74 to the south (UNIT 1) should be equivalent to a floor north of Platform 2. The platform surface to the north should be equivalent to a floor level south of Str. 81 and to a floor to the west of the unexcavated Str. 75. These relationships can only be estimated on the basis of spatial relationships, architecture, and artifactual remains. It is most likely, however, that the structures in this area are either completely contemporaneous or at least have overlapping occupations.

Recovery Lots

Artifactual materials located on the surface (Lot P6A/2) consisted of sherds, mostly from Rita Red vessels, stone pot-lids, and one metate fragment. Although these materials may be representative of post-abandonment activity above the collapse of Str. 74, given the proximity of floors to ground surface - 2 to 10 cm - these may as well be items associated with the use of Str. 74. Lots associated with use of the platform floors and the Str. 74 addition (UNITS 1 and 2, Unit 4) include P6C/1, P6C/9, and P6D/1 as mentioned under the structure description; these lots contained a variety of materials - sherds, chert, and obsidian. P6C/1, above the platform floor (UNIT 1) north of Str. 74, also contained ceramic beads and one stone bead. P6D/1, above

the opposite platform floor (UNIT 2) contained several pot-lids and a notched sherd. Sherd material in general was Rita Red and dated to Late Postclassic times, but there was also some smaller amounts of Classic material within these lots. Below the surface, but above the structure floor (Unit 2), were located Lots P6C/2, P6C/3, P6C/5, and P6D/2. These also contained Postclassic sherd material, chert, and obsidian. P6D/2 additionally contained tiny (less than 1 cm) partially smoothed pieces of chert. These are of unknown origin and use, but have been found in other Postclassic deposits at Santa Rita. Several lots - P6C/4, P6C/6, and P6C/8 - were collected in association with the construction of the double line of stone back wall (Unit 3). These lots contain less material than those indicative of use of the locus, but do contain some sherds, Postclassic and Classic in date, as well as a few pieces of chert and obsidian. The contents of those lots - P6C/10, P6C/11, P6C/12, P6D/3, and P6D/4 - from the construction core below the platform and Str. 74 floors generally duplicate those from the construction of the back wall.

Structure 74 Summary

Structure 74 is an excellent example of the line-of-stone buildings which occur at Santa Rita. Rectangular in shape, it most likely once supported a perishable superstructure. Artifacts associated with the use of Str. 74 confirm that it was both built and occupied

in Late Postclassic times and was not "ceremonial" in use, but instead was the locus of a number of necessary subsistence activities.

Structure 74 Units:

- Unit 1: Single line of upright stone slabs marking the front of the Str. 74 substructure.
- Unit 2: Interior plaster floor level; it most likely abutted Units 1 and 3.
- Unit 3: Double line of stone back wall of the Str. 74 Substructure.
- Unit 4: Addition to the east of Str. 74.

Structure 74 Platform UNITS:

- UNIT 1: Platform floor level South of Str. 74.
- UNIT 2: Platform floor level North of Str. 74.

Structure 74 Lots:

- P6A/ 2: Surface collection of Str. 74 locus.
- P6C/ 1: Brown soil matrix from the surface to above UNIT 1 (9 to 14 cm thick) south of Unit 3.
- P6C/ 2: Brown soil matrix from the surface to Unit 2, North of Unit 3 to the North limit of Sub Op P6C. The level was from 2 to 10 cm thick.
- P6C/ 3: Equivalent to P6C/2, but west of in it a strip 0.5 m wide in the westernmost portion of Sub Op P6C.

- P6C/ 4: Clearing between the double line of stones (Unit 3) in the area in which it was best preserved.
- P6C/ 5: Brown soil matrix below P6C/2, but above Unit 2.
- P6C/ 6: Detailing of rocks below P6C/4.
- P6C/ 7: Clearing west in line with P6C/6 and P6C/4 within Unit 3 and below humus, but above floor level.
- P6C/ 8: Construction core below P6C/7 and Unit 3.
- P6C/ 9: Leveling to UNIT 1 below P6C/1.
- P6C/10: Construction core below Unit 2 to bedrock.
- P6C/11: Construction core below Unit 3 to bedrock.
- P6C/12: Construction core below UNIT 1.
- P6D/ 1: Brown soil from the surface to UNIT 2 exterior to Unit 1.
- P6D/ 2: Brown soil from the surface to the interior floor level (Unit 2).
- P6D/ 3: Construction core below UNIT 2 exterior to the building.
- P6D/ 4: Construction core below the interior floor (Unit 2).

TABLE 13
Santa Rita Structure 74 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment and Collapse		(6A/2), (6C/1 to 4), (6D/1&2)	?
II	Use of Str. 74		(6A/2), (6C/1 to 3) 6C/5, 6C/9, (6D/1&2)	Late Postclassic
III	A. Construction of Additions	U. 4		Late Postclassic
	B. Initial Construction	U. 1, U. 2, U. 3; U. 1, U. 2	(6C/4), 6C/6 to 8, 6C/10 to 12, 6D/3&4	Late Postclassic

STRUCTURE 81

Structure 81 is located in the northeast sector of Santa Rita, near the eastern edge of the bluff. It forms a group with Strs. 74 and 75. It is approximately 170 m east of Str. 58. As Str. 81 (Figure 4-28) is the only known multi-roomed Postclassic structure remaining at the site, it was hoped that information from its investigation would provide important data about Santa Rita. Immediate excavation of the building was also called for as it was located in an area threatened by land clearing. As of 1981, Str. 81 was one of the few buildings to remain standing in the northeast portion of Santa Rita - the only others being located on Platform 2 - as the majority of the terrain had been leveled by land clearing operations undertaken during late 1980 and early 1981. Excavation of Str. 81 took place from May 28 through July 27, 1980. The primary field supervisor was Tim Fisher who was assisted at various times during the season by Steve Epstein, Dorie Reents, and Brian Zaino.

Excavation

Most of the walls of Str. 81 were visible from the surface as mounded areas of stone. Collection of ceramics from the surface revealed large pieces of relatively well preserved Postclassic pottery. It was hoped that a use of both areal excavation and trenching would not only provide information on the structure plan and construction

techniques, but would also yield a primary deposit of ceramics. Sub-Operation P8B consisted of an 18.7 m by 1.5 m trench through the only doorway clearly visible prior to excavation. Areal investigation (Sub Op P8C) covered an area of over 10 m by 18 m located directly west of the P8B trench and exposed this portion of Str. 81 almost in its entirety. When no deposits were found in the P8B trench (with the exception of one smashed vessel), another cut (also in Sub Op P8C) was placed on axis to the door of the inner "shrine" room (Figure 4-29). This produced three special deposits. This cut was discovered to actually bisect the structure as the areal investigations uncovered more building walls to the west of those visible on the surface prior to excavation.

Excavations proceeded by natural and/or cultural levels and by smaller arbitrary divisions within these levels or features. All excavation encountered humus and rock collapse from walls; below this were the walls themselves. The floor level(s) were determined where possible by plaster fragments, but otherwise through sherd positioning, size, and frequency. Most of the soil in the Operation 8 area was similar in color, being dark grayish brown to dark reddish brown (10 YR 4/2 - 3/2 to 5 YR 2.5/2).

Structure 81-C

The earliest activity in the Str. 81 (see Figures 4-26, 4-27, 4-28) locus appears to have been the construction of

Str. 81-C dated to the Late Postclassic. Its remains were encountered in all of the excavations. Preparation for its construction consisted of an evening out and slight raising of the surface underlying Str. 81 through the deposition of an almost pure Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic sherd fill. The base walls of Str. 81-C (Units 1, 2, 9, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30) were laid directly in and on this sherd and soil fill. The frontal terrace (Unit 5), comprised of irregularly shaped upright stones (20 - 30 cm wide by 10 - 20 cm deep by 14 - 22 cm high) was partially covered by a plaster surface (Unit 4) and must have been abutted by a floor level (hypothesized UNIT 1). This terrace projected approximately 3.1 m beyond the structure wall and its associated doors (Unit 1). Remains of Unit 5 were uncovered in the P8B and P8C trenches, in the shallow excavation made south of Unit 1 to a distance of 4.0 m west of Sub-Operation P8B and in a smaller excavation (P8D) from 0.5 to 1.5 m to the east of Sub-Operation P8B.

The base walls of Str. 81-C were apparently laid at approximately the same time, either following or coeval with the terrace (Unit 5). Throughout the construction, the walls were 50 to 60 cm thick and composed of a double facing or irregularly shaped and dressed stones. The stones were generally laid in line with and touching each other, varying in size from 20 to 50 cm in width, 20 to 40 cm in depth, and 20 to 60 cm in height. The area between each of the wall

facings was filled with smaller stones; there was ample room for the positioning of posts to support the perishable portion of the superstructure - particularly near the doorjambs of Unit 1.

The front wall of Str. 81-C (Unit 1) has at least 2 and possibly 3 doorways, each providing access to a distinct room (see plan, Figure 4-28). It is the portion of the structure exposed in excavation P8C (from Unit 23 to the west) that is best known from the 1980 investigations. The central room, bounded by Units 1, 20, 23, 26, and 27, could have been entered directly from the 1.4 m wide door in Unit 1, from the 1.0 m wide door in Unit 27 to the west, or from the 1.8 m wide passageway south of Unit 23 to the east. The entire area enclosed by these walls was from 11 to 12.8 m wide and from 6 to 7 m deep. Enclosed within this space was a smaller room (Units 9, 22, 23, and 24). This room had a 5.2 m wide by 2.1 m deep interior space and a central door (in Unit 22) which was on direct axis with an opposing door through Unit 1 to its south. The Unit 22 door had exteriorly inset corners and as a result, was between 0.9 and 1.3 m wide. An interior niche existed in the eastern portion of the Unit 22 wall. This compact room has been referred to as a shrine on the basis of its small size, the later presence of an interior altar, and the presence of smashed vessels on the floor of the room associated with either the use of Str. 81-B or Str. 81-A (D. Chase 1981:30).

Its back wall (Unit 9) was inset from the back wall of the areas to the east (Unit 26) and to the west (Unit 2). From Unit 9 there was a step-down (Units 20 and 21) to the hypothesized floor level (UNIT 5).

To the east, adjoining the central room and shrine, was another enclosed area approximately 14 m wide (Units 23 to 29) and 7 m in depth from front (Unit 1) to back (Unit 2). This area had at least two entrances, through a doorway in Unit 1 and a passageway through Unit 23. The only excavation into this western portion of Str. 81-C was in the form of the P8B trench through the Unit 1 doorway to Unit 2; however, surface indications dictate the presence of a medial wall (Unit 30) which divided the interior space into two approximately 14 m long by 3.5 m deep rooms.

West of Unit 27 were the traces of another poorly preserved room which was partially excavated. This room was hypothesized to be approximately 8 m wide and 7.5 m deep. There was access to it through a door in Unit 27 and probably through a door through Unit 28. As only a portion of the Unit 28 wall was well preserved, the existence of this hypothesized second door could not be proven, but appeared to be centered on the room as indicated by the positioning of the stones in Unit 28.

Structure 81-C (Figures 4-28 and 4-29) was approximately 36 m wide by 8.5 m in depth and had an associated small frontal terrace. It was a multi-roomed

building of which only the base walls were constructed of stone. The building faced approximately 30 degrees west of south. There were a series of doors which opened onto the terrace and others which allowed access between the interior rooms. In the central room was a shrine with an inset rear wall. Only traces of the plaster flooring for Str. 81-C were encountered (Unit 14) and these were located in an area which was protected by later construction (Unit 12). Portions of fallen solid red-painted plaster, as well as a fragment of solid green-painted plaster, were found in association with the structure walls, particularly Unit 22. This suggests that at least one and possibly all versions of Str. 81 were stuccoed and painted in several colors on the interior of the building, if not on the exterior. Structures 81-A and 81-B both kept the basic plan of Str. 81-C and utilized most of the earlier structure's base walls, apparently with little modification. No use related deposits can be assigned to this earliest construction.

Structure 81-B

Following the completion of Str. 81-C, certain revisions were made in the original construction. Structure 81-B was almost identical to Str. 81-C with the exception that a better finished and slightly larger frontal terrace (Unit 6) was built and that a new interior wall (Unit 13) and altar (Units 12 and 15) were added to the interior shrine room (Figures 4-26, 4-27, 4-28). The floorings were

also replaced (UNIT 2 and Unit 16).

The Str. 81-B frontal terrace (Unit 6) was positioned 40 cm south of the earlier Unit 5. It may have been capped by the same plaster surface (Unit 4) as Unit 5. The vertical facing of the terrace itself was covered with plaster and abutted by another floor level (UNIT 2). The stones in this terrace were more evenly dressed than those of Unit 5 within the 1.5 m wide limits of the P8B trench; however, Unit 6 was not as well preserved to the east. The stones in it were generally 40 to 50 cm wide, 20 cm deep, and at least 30 cm high.

A cache, S.D. P8C-3, was deposited in the shrine, below the floor level south of the existing back wall (Unit 9) on the general Str. 81 axis. A second new inner back wall (Unit 13) was placed directly over this deposit and was abutted by the newly constructed bench or altar (Units 12 and 15). Units 12 and 13 both cut through the pre-existing plaster floor for Str. 81-C (Unit 14). The new back wall (Unit 13) did not replace the former one (Unit 9), but coexisted with it. Unit 13 was constructed in approximately the same manner as Unit 9 with two sets of faced stones. It was, however, not as displaced as Unit 9 and thus was somewhat thinner than the earlier wall, generally being 40 cm thick. Unit 13 was partially discontinuous between the bench/altar (Unit 12) and the eastern shrine wall (Unit 23). Whether this discontinuity was purposeful or due to the

disturbance of a large tree in this area is unknown. It seems likely, however, that there was an possible access here for entering the narrow space between Units 9 and 13; whether there was an exterior access through Unit 9 to this narrow area is unknown, but doubted. The fits that exist between sherds from vessels smashed in the shrine area south of Unit 13 and above Unit 10 to those recovered from the area between Units 9 and 13 may be seen as confirmatory evidence for an inner shrine door or concealed passageway to the narrow rear room as existing east of Unit 12 in this part of Unit 13. The possible function of this rear architectural feature is discussed in the structure summary.

The altar, which in some places disrupted the Unit 14 floor, was between 1.8 and 2.0 m wide and approximately 1.2 m deep. It was constructed of 1 course of vertically set and well finished stones approximately 30 cm high and of varying widths (up to 50 cm) and depths (10 to 20 cm). The upper surface of the altar (Unit 15) was not preserved. It was undoubtedly plastered as would have been Unit 12. Unit 15 may also originally have been a stone surface as faced stones were encountered in the upper level of the altar and in an intrusive burial cut (Unit 31 for S.D. P8C-1) within this feature. The altar fill was, however, primarily composed of soil. Unit 15 is considered to be an altar primarily because of its location in a small room within Str. 81, but also because of the deposits of smashed

ceramics associated with it. The usage of the term "shrine" for the diminutive inner room of Str. 81 is in keeping with that utilized for Mayapan (Proskouriakoff 1962a).

Special Deposit P8C-3

This cache consisted of a single ceramic vessel placed nearly inverted in the construction core directly below Unit 13 on axis to the inner shrine and Str. 81.

Object 1 (P8C/84-2): Special: Black Modeled. The cache vessel is a double spouted black bird effigy (Figure 4-30) with a maximum height of 18.8 centimeters. The body of the bird is most likely made from a horizontal mold. Applied to it are two flexed legs with "webbed" feet, each with four digits, 2 nearly horizontal wings, a small fan tail, an inverted conical tail spout with a 3.9 cm (diameter) opening, a long vertical neck and head with a constricted tubular spout, and an inverted "v" shaped strap handle connecting both spouts. The beak of the bird is broken off, but above it is preserved a looped projection. The eyes on either side of the head appear prominent. The iris is applied within the eye outline to the actual surface of the head. The area around the eyes has also been built up, giving both eyes the appearance of greater depth. The upper portion of the head looks flat because of the circular crest on it. This crest closes to form a "v" at the junction of the head and handle. Above the flattened area and protruding from it is a flattened tubular spout with a

small 0.3 to 0.4 cm (diameter) opening. The slip, which is somewhat worn and flaked is black to very dark gray (2.5 Y 2/0 - 3/0) with the exception of portions of the handle and areas directly below it on the body. Here the slip appears more brown (7.5 YR 4/4 - 4/6). The paste is light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) with a more grayish core (10 YR 6/1 - 6/2). Other areas of the paste were darker (10 YR 4/2 - 3/1). Within the paste were both red (0.25 mm to 1.0 mm in diameter) and white (0.25 mm in diameter) inclusions. This piece is unique at Postclassic Santa Rita both in form and slip and may have been a trade item from as far away as South America. The piece appears to have been well "worn" prior to its deposition on axis to Str. 81-B.

Special Deposit P8C-1 (Figure 4-31)

Special Deposit P8C-1 was located in an intrusive pit (Unit 31) cut into and through the altar (Unit 12) within the shrine enclosed in Str. 81-B. Within the pit, which was cut into bedrock, were the partially articulated skeletons of two individuals. Individual 1 was recovered from the upper portion of the pit and was the nearly complete, but primarily disarticulated skeleton of a young human adult. Individual 2 was located below Individual 1 directly above bedrock in a hard, nearly impenetrable, matrix. The skeletal remains for Individual 2 represented a nearly complete, but not entirely articulated adult human male in flexed position (Figure 4-30). It seems likely that these

two individuals were not interred in the altar immediately following their death. Following Sprague (1968:480), they most likely represent "compound" as opposed to "simple" disposal, the skeletons having been "reduced" through burial and disinterment, exposure to air, or purposeful disarticulation. There was no evidence of any activity such as cremation in conjunction with these two individuals although this practice is noted by Landa for the Postclassic Maya (Tozzer 1941:131). With and above Individual 1 were numerous pieces of partial ceramic vessels. Many of these sherds fit to other sherds found broken on the floor outside the altar in the shrine room. The disarticulation of the bones in S.D. P8C-1 and the broken nature of the ceramics did not appear to be due to ancient looting activity as no bone was found broken within Unit 31 and none occurred outside the burial pit. There was, in fact, every indication that Str. 81 continued to be utilized following the smashing of at least one of the vessels in S.D. P8C-1 (Object 18). Smashing of ceramic items prior to interring them with an individual appears to be a burial pattern for Late Postclassic Santa Rita (see for example S.D. P6E-6). As it is difficult to state with certainty which ceramic items found broken in Str. 81 were smashed as part of the burial process rather than reflecting earlier or later activity, all of the reconstructable vessels are discussed here in relation to the contexts in which they were

discovered. In general, distributions are discussed only for those sherds which actually fit to vessels.

Object 1 (P8C/76-8): Nucil Modeled: Nucil Variety. This red slipped effigy vessel (Figure 4-34q) although not complete had no fits outside of the burial and bench area (Lots P8C/76 and 79 and 2 possible sherds from Lot P8C/78). It is therefore believed to be definitely associated with S.D. P8C-1. There is no actual rim attachment to the body of the vessel; however, 1 rim piece from outside the shrine (Lot P8C/44), based on thickness, curvature, diameter, and slip, appears to be similar to the actual rim if not part of it. Object 1 is a red slipped ollas with three hollow feet with vents. The two front supports are designed to look like feet, although no toes are present. The back support is only partially represented, but it is not shaped like the front two feet. Attached to the body of the vessel are two human arms and hands as well as a composite head. The arms are bent at the elbow. The hands are partially closed with the left thumb touching the tip of the first finger. Just below the break between the body of the olla and the neck is attached a modeled effigy head with human eyes and nose but with a long bird beak. While the head and beak are slipped a creamy buff, the olla is slipped a dark red (2.5 YR 4/6 - 4/8 to 3/6) over its entire exterior and on the interior of the rim to its junction with the olla body. The paste is dark yellowish brown in color (2.5 YR 4/0 - 3/0 to 10 YR

4/1) with reddish inclusions from less than 0.5 mm to 1.0 mm in diameter and white particles less than 0.4 mm in diameter. A positive reaction to HCL suggests the presence of calcite in the paste.

Object 2 (P8C/76-11): Rita Red: Rita Variety. This slipped olla (Figure 4-34f) was found broken, but with no pieces located outside of S.D. P8C-1. As it was found nearly complete and entirely within Unit 31 (Lot P8C/76; 1 piece in Lot P8C/74), it is most likely intentionally associated with the burial. This olla has a rim diameter of 33.0 cm, a height of 28.4 cm, and a 0.5 to 0.8 cm wall thickness. It has a slightly bolstered lip, a flattened base, and strap handles. Its entire exterior is slipped red (2.5 YR 5/8) as is its interior neck wall to its junction with the body of the olla. Some of the exterior wall is fireclouded a brown or grayish brown (7.5 YR 5/4, 10 YR 5/2 - 4/2). The unslipped interior surface color is a light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2). The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) in color and includes yellow-white particles up to 1 mm in diameter and shiny white particles up to 0.25 mm in diameter. There is a reaction to HCL suggesting the presence of calcite in the paste. Red particles, possibly sherd temper, up to 0.25 mm in diameter, were also noted.

Object 3 (P8C/48-4): Manta Buff: Manta Variety. Pieces of this tripod vessel (Figure 4-34b) were found in the bench and in S.D. P8C-1 (Lots P8C/59, 69, 72, 74, and

76) as well as in the eastern and central shrine area (Lots P8C/48 and 54). The vessel was nearly completely reconstructed. Most of the sherds from this plate, however, were located within the central area of the shrine room and exterior to the altar. This distribution suggests that its smashing may be associated with burial related activities or that the vessel may have been placed in the shrine room previous to the deposition of S.D. P8C-1. The haphazard placement of sherds from Object 3 in the interment probably indicates the latter interpretation. The plate is 36.8 cm in diameter and has a vessel height of 12.0 cm including the feet which are hollow with elliptically shaped vents. The plate has a flange which is notched in four places, as if forming a quadrant. There is an interior medial break at the level of the flange. Below this break, the walls of the piece become somewhat thinner (0.5 to 0.7 cm). This appears to be a characteristic of early facet Late Postclassic vessels and is also found in the lower levels of the Str. 77 investigations. The plate is lightly warped and it appears as though the feet were applied to the vessel before the body was sufficiently hard to maintain its shape. The slip varies considerably from the usual Late Postclassic Rita Red slip. It is evidently less permanent and the appearance of the slipped areas of the vessel is as a brown or dark gray (10 YR 4/3 to 7.5 YR 4/0). The plate is slipped interiorly and exteriorly to the basal portion of the flange. The

unslipped surface color varies from light red (2.5 YR 6/6) to light brownish gray (10 YR 7/2 - 6/2). The paste also varies considerably from Rita Red pastes being grayish brown (10 YR 6/2 - 5/2), but with the usual inclusions (yellow-white particles to 1 mm in diameter and probably sherd particles to 0.25 mm in diameter) and positive reaction to HCL.

Object 4 (P8C/54-7): Rita Red: Xocola Variety. This olla (Figure 4-34e) was found in pieces throughout the shrine room (Lots P8C/8, 13, 14, 54, 55, and 58) with only 2 sherds found in the upper portion of the bench (P8C/69). Thus, although its smashing may have been part of the burial ritual, it was not purposely placed within S.D. P8C-1 and may, in fact, have been a slightly earlier vessel included in the upper part of the burial unintentionally. The vessel was nearly completely reconstructed although only 1 handle was found. Although an olla, as is Object 2, this vessel differs in form and slip. It has a slightly bolstered lip, horizontal strap handles, and a flattened base like Object 2, but its size and proportions are different. It has a rim diameter of 36.0 cm, a height of 33.9 cm, a basal diameter of 8.6 cm, and a 0.5 to 0.7 cm wall thickness. The slip which covers the entire exterior and the interior rim to the base of the neck is a light red to reddish yellow (2.5 YR 6/8 - 5/8 to 5 YR 7/8) color with areas fireclouded to a grayish brown (7.5 YR 5/2 to 10 YR 5/2) color. The

unslipped areas are generally light brownish gray (10 YR 7/2 - 6/2). There is evidence of differential firing, or perhaps interior burning, in the two-toned paste which is dark gray (10 YR 4/1) toward the interior of the vessel and reddish yellows (5 YR 6/6) toward the exterior of the vessel. Inclusions in the paste consist of gray-white particles up to 1 mm in diameter, rectangular white particles generally measuring 0.2 by 0.6 cm, and black particles up to 0.15 mm in diameter. There is a heavy reaction to HCL suggesting the presence of calcite in the paste.

Object 5 (P8C/14-9): Cimatl Buff: Cimatl Variety. Pieces of this tripod plate (Figure 4-34a) were located primarily in the shrine room (Lots P8C/8, 13, 14, and 55) with a few sherds located in the fill of the bench above S.D. P8C-1 (Lots P8C/59 and 69). This would indicate that the vessel was either smashed as part of the burial ceremony or had been placed within the shrine room prior to this activity and was accidentally included in the burial pit. While half of the vessel's rim and associated flange are missing, all three feet and the complete base were present in the shrine room. While the type of notched flange associated with the vessel might suggest an early facet Late Postclassic dating, the interior break marks a basal thickening of the vessel which is generally associated with only late facet Late Postclassic materials. The plate is most closely related to Matillas Fine Orange in form (Smith

1971: Figure 55b1). The hollow feet on the plate are vented and are modeled to form miniature human effigy faces. The vessel has a rim diameter of 36.0 cm, a height of 11.8 cm including the feet, and a 0.6 to 0.9 cm wall thickness. The slip may have been more of a wash than a slip as it is not well preserved. The interior slip color is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6). The exterior slip, which covers the feet and entire base, varies from red (2.5 YR 5/8) to reddish yellow (2.5 YR 7/6 - 6/6) to gray (5 YR 5/1 - 4/1). The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) with a darker reddish brown core (5 YR 5/3). There are a multitude of small dull white particles with diameters from 0.25 to 0.5 mm included in the paste as well as some yellow-white particles up to 1 mm in diameter and a few red (sherd ?) particles up to 1 mm in diameter. There is a moderate reaction from the paste to HCL.

Object 6 (P8C/42-2): Chontalli Red: Chontalli Variety. Sherds from this tripod olla (Figure 4-34d) were found broken primarily within S.D. P8C-1 but also within the shrine room (the specific lots were not recorded) and it may be that this vessel was actually meant to accompany the interment. The vessel is most similar to Tzitz Red at Mayapan (Smith 1971: Figure 42b). The vessel has a high neck and slightly bolstered rim with a rim diameter of 31.0 cm. It has a vessel height of 37.6 cm without its feet and a total height of approximately 41.3 centimeters. The three

feet are hollow and bulbous and have triangularly shaped vents. The vessel thickness varies from approximately 0.5 to 0.8 centimeters. It is slipped interiorly to the junction of the neck and the body; it is entirely slipped on its exterior. This slip varies from a true red (2.5 YR 4/8 - 5/6) which occurs only on the vessel neck to a dark reddish brown (7.5 YR 3/2 to 5 YR 4/3) to gray (5 YR 5/1) or light red (10 YR 6/6 to 2.5 YR 6/6 - 5/6) which occurs on the exterior of the olla body. The unslipped interior surface varies from light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) to dark gray (10 YR 4/1). The paste is a very dark gray (5 YR 3/1) everywhere except near the rim where it is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6). Inclusions occurring in the paste are red (sherd ?) particles approximately 0.25 mm in diameter, shiny white particles up to 0.5 mm in diameter, and yellowish white particles up to 0.25 mm in diameter which exhibit a strong reaction to HCL. There were also a few particles up to 1 mm in diameter which appeared to be made up of "composite" grains; these may also have been sherd temper.

Object 7 (P8C/6-9): Kol Modled: Kol Variety. Pieces of this effigy censer (Figures 4-34t and 4-34v) were found primarily outside the shrine room south of Unit 22 but north of Unit 1 and in front of the doorway to the shrine room (Lots P8C/4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 44). One sherd belonging to this censer was found south of Unit 1 (Lot P8C/1) and 2 pieces were found in the structure fill (Lot P8C/73),

although the latter may well have been smashed in the upper surface of the Str. 81 floor. No sherds from this censer were found in S.D. P8C-1 and thus the censer may either range in date of original deposition from prior to the burial to after it. As the censer was found exterior to the shrine and generally in the upper levels of the excavation, it may well post-date S.D. P8C-1. Objects 7 and 8 are discussed further in the Str. 81 Summary. Object 7, which could not be completely reconstructed, was evidently functional as there were traces of copal on the interior base of the urn. The censer is of a form similar to the Chen Mul Modeled censers at Mayapan (Smith 1971: Figure 32) and has a modeled standing figure attached to the front of a pedestal-base urn. The most completely represented aspects of the front figure of Object 7 were its face, side flanges, and headress. The individual has a complete, but basically undifferentiated set of upper teeth. A snake head protrudes from the forehead. At least one earplug is present. The headress consists of an earth monster figure similar to Object 1 of S.D. P9B-1, but with attached ear flaps. A serpent profile protrudes from the bottom of either side flange on the urn. The urn itself has slightly bolstered basal and upper rims, the upper rim having a diameter of 19 cm and the basal rim having a diameter of 18 centimeters. The vessel has a \emptyset .5 to \emptyset .7 cm wall thickness. No traces of painted stucco remained on the figure. Its

unslipped surface color is light gray to reddish yellow (10 YR 7/2 to 7.5 YR 7/4 - 7/6). The paste is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 8/6) in color. Paste inclusions were hematite nodules, dark gray particles, and white particles, all of which were less than 1.0 mm in diameter. The paste reacted positively to HCL.

Object 8 (P8C/6-8): Kol Modeled: Kol Variety. This reconstructed effigy censer (Figure 4-34s) was found broken in an area extending from the door of the shrine room south to Unit 1 (Lots P8C/2, 5, 6, 8, 44, and 52). Two sherds which may belong to the piece were also located within the shrine room (Lots P8C/14 and 49). The censer does not appear to have been directly associated with S.D. P8C-1 as no sherds from it were included in the burial. It is deemed likely that Object 8 may have been deposited in Str. 81 at some time sequent to S.D. P8C-1. Its relatively complete condition compared to Object 7 may indicate a somewhat more recent age for Object 8. The probable function of the censer in the building is discussed in the Str. 81 summary. Like Object 7, Object 8 is similar to Chen Mul Modeled censers encountered at Mayapan and consists of a modeled figure attached to a pedestaled-base urn. The figure has the two laterally notched teeth of Itzamna. He has 2 earplugs and a headdress with a lower beaded (applied) band above which sits a frog. Also set as part of the headdress are protruding feathers and what may be a water lily motif.

Some of these feathers attach to the decorated side flanges of the urn. In his right hand is what appears to be a newly born bird in half of its shell. The urn and base have slightly bolstered rims. The upper rim diameter is 22 cm while the lower basal diameter is 14 centimeters. The urn has a height of 30.5 cm and a 0.6 to 0.7 cm wall thickness. The headress projects an additional 7.5 cm above the urn rim. No traces of painted stucco remained on the vessel exterior. The surface color ranges from reddish yellow to gray (7.5 YR 7/6 to 10 YR 7/3 - 5/1). The paste is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 8/6) with inclusions generally being from 0.2 to 0.4 mm in diameter and red or white in color. There was a positive reaction to HCL.

Object 9 (P8C/13-7): Ayal Unslipped: Ayal Variety. This unslipped lid (Figure 4-34r) was found broken primarily inside the shrine room (Lots P8C/13, 14, and 24). No sherds belonging to this vessel were encountered in S.D. P8C-1. Non-fitting rim sherds, which perhaps belong to Object 9, were found within the U. 22 wall. While the lid does not appear to be associated with the burial, its enigmatic placement makes it difficult to determine whether it is earlier or later than this event. The lid has a slightly bolstered rim and central strap handle. Its rim diameter is 36.8 cm and its height with the handle is 15.2 centimeters. The wall thickness varies from 0.6 to 0.9 centimeters. The surface of the vessel is smoothed by not "slipped" with an

exterior surface color of light brown to light reddish brown (7.5 YR 6/6 to 5 YR 6/4) and an interior surface color of light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4). The surface is "waxy" to the touch. The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) and has dull white inclusions, generally 0.5 mm in diameter, but occasionally up to 1.0 mm in diameter. There is a moderate reaction to HCL.

Object 10 (P8C/9-2): Santa Unslipped: Santa Variety. This olla was found on the eastern side of the shrine door, just outside the shrine room. It is approximately 2/3 complete. All of its 39 pieces were found in the same locus (Lot P8C/9). No pieces were found in association with S.D. P8C-1. The localized distribution of this vessel may suggest that it was deposited relatively late in the Str. 81 occupational history and sequent to the burial. Object 10 is a medium to small sized olla with a beveled rim. It has a rim diameter of 16.8 cm, a height of 14.7 cm, and a 0.5 to 0.6 cm wall thickness. Its well smoothed, unslipped surface color was a pale brown (7.5 YR 6/4). The paste is a grayish brown (10 YR 5/2 - 6/3) and contains gray particles measuring 0.2 by 0.1 mm and red particles up to 1 mm in diameter. The paste reacts positively to HCL.

Object 11 (P8C/47-2): Santa Unslipped: Crude Variety. This unslipped bowl is approximately 1/3 - 1/2 complete. There are attachment areas on the body of the bowl for feet, but no feet for this vessel were recovered. Its sherds were

distributed in the west shrine area and in the wall in this area (Lots P8C/47, 24, and 25). No sherds belonging to Object 11 were found in the burial or in the bench. Its dating within the Late Postclassic is not known, but its relatively incomplete nature and odd distribution might suggest that it is part of the early facet complex. The vessel has a rim diameter of 23.0 cm and a height of 8.5 cm without its feet; its wall thickness varies from 0.55 to 0.8 centimeters. It is unslipped with an exterior surface color of light brownish gray to gray (10 YR 6/2 - 5/1) and an interior surface color of pale brown (10 YR 6/3). The paste is generally brown to yellowish red (10 YR 5/3 to 5 YR 5/6). Red (sherd) particles in the paste are up to 0.25 mm in diameter. Dull white inclusions, which have 0.75 mm diameters but are also occasionally rectangular in shape, also occur. The paste reacts positively with HCL.

Object 12 (P8C/50-1): Rita Red: Rita Variety. This slipped tripod vessel (Figure 4-34m) is missing only 1 small piece. It was encountered almost entirely in the back northeastern portion of the shrine room (Lot P8C/50). One rim sherd, however, was encountered between Units 10 and 11 in the passageway behind the shrine room. Thus, although this vessel may be relatively late based upon its localized distribution and complete form, it must have been broken before Unit 11 was constructed and, therefore, should be associated with the use of Str. 81-B. The bowl has a

rounded bottom and three solid feet. Its rim diameter is 20 cm; its height is 9.4 cm and it has a 0.4 to 0.7 cm wall thickness. The vessel is slipped red interiorly and exteriorly (10 YR 4/8 to 2.5 YR 4/8). Yellowish red (5 YR 5/6 - 6/6 - 6/8) fireclouding occurs on the exterior base. The paste is light red (2.5 YR 6/8) in color with inclusions 0.2 mm in diameter. There is a reaction to HCL.

Object 13 (P8C/55-1): Kulel Modeled: Kulel Variety. This flanged plate is only approximately 1/2 complete. Sherds from it were found distributed throughout the shrine, but not one occurred within the bench or burial. Its fragmentary condition and similarity to Object 15 would suggest that it was deposited probably earlier than, but definitely no later than shortly following the interment of S.D. P8C-1. The plate has a punctate and modeled flange. The rim diameter of the vessel is 34 cm; the vessel height without the feet is approximately 9.4 cm; the wall thickness of the plate varies from 0.65 to 0.7 centimeters. The recovered portion of the vessel is slipped exteriorly and interiorly. The exterior is fireclouded and varies in color from red (2.5 YR 5/8) to yellowish red (5 YR 4/6 - 4/4) to gray (10 YR 4/2 - 8/1). The interior is slipped yellowish red to reddish brown (5 YR 4/6 - 4/4). The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) with white and white-gray inclusions up to 0.6 mm in diameter, but generally less than 0.3 mm in diameter. There is a strong reaction to HCL.

Object 14 (P8C/76-9): Santa Unslipped: Santa Variety. Sherds from this olla were uncovered primarily from S. D. P8C-1 (Lot P8C/76); however, a few pieces were also recovered from inside the shrine room (Lots P8C/54 and 14). Half of the vessel was reconstructed. As the majority of the sherds were from the burial, it is likely that deposition of Object 14 was in conjunction with S. D. P8C-1 burial activity. The vessel is an unslipped olla with a slightly bolstered rim having a diameter of 43 centimeters. The height of the plate is approximately 36 cm and the vessel wall thickness varies from 0.4 to 0.9 centimeters. The unslipped surface color ranges from pink to pale brown to light gray (7.5 YR 7/4, 10 YR 7/2 - 7/3, 2.5 YR 7/2). The paste is light gray (10 YR 7/2). Within the paste are white particles up to 1 mm in diameter as well as smaller shiny white particles up to 0.4 mm in diameter. A positive reaction to HCL suggests the presence of calcite within the paste. The particles in the paste cause the surface of the vessel to be slightly uneven, but nowhere are the particles actually visible from the surface. It would appear that the vessel was covered with a surface wash.

Object 15 (P8C/50-3): Kulel Modeled: Kulel Variety. This unusual slipped plate was found broken in the shrine room (Lots P8C/13, 25, 48, 50, 54, 55) and inside the altar (P8C/69). It must either be contemporaneous with the deposition of S.D. P8C-1 or date earlier than this event.

The vessel is 2/3 complete although only 1 of its feet is present. The plate has an interior break, but does not get thinner below the break as a number of temporally earlier plates do. The flange is composed of modeled elements with a single punctate circle within each segment. The 1 foot that is present appears to be the effigy head of a rodent. The rim diameter of the plate is 38 cm; the total vessel height is 13.5 cm and the wall thickness is generally 0.74 centimeters. The vessel is entirely slipped red (2.5 YR 5/8) on both its interior and exterior. Some gray fireclouding (10 YR 5/1 - 6/1) does occur on the interior. The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6). Inclusions are of crystalline and un-crystalline whitish particles up to 0.6 cm in diameter, but generally 0.2 to 0.3 cm in diameter. The paste has a strong reaction to HCL.

Object 16 (P8C/44-10): Rita Red: Xocola Variety. Sherds from this nearly complete tripod bowl were encountered in the shrine room (Lots P8C/25) and exterior and south of it (Lots P8C/5, 6, 8, 9, 44, and 45). One sherd was recovered from the lower construction core lot (P8C/80), but probably is actually from the S.D. P8C-2 cache pit. The relationship of this vessel to S.D. P8C-1 cannot be defined, but it is suspected that it antedates this event. The bowl has a rim diameter of 24 cm, a height of 10.5 cm, and a 0.6 cm wall thickness. It also has an outer flange matched by an interior groove. Its three hollow feet

are rounded at the base and have circular vents. It is slipped exteriorly and interiorly. The slip color varies from red (10 YR 5/8) to dark brown (7.5 YR 3/2) to strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8). The paste color is light brown (7.5 YR 6/4). Inclusions include reddish and gray particles up to 0.4 mm in diameter and white particles generally less than 0.4 mm, but sometimes up to 0.6 mm in diameter. There is a positive reaction to HCL.

Object 17 (P8C/48-2): Rita Red: Hucup Variety. Sherds from this 1/2 to 2/3 complete tripod bowl (Figure 4-34n) were found in the shrine room and directly south of it (Lots P8C/3, 8, 44, 47, 48, and 54) as well as inside the altar (Lot P8C/54). Its components in the bench consist of only 2 sherds in the upper portion of the altar, allowing for the possibility that it was originally on the altar; however, the possibility also exists that Object 17 may predate S.D. P8C-1 and have been accidentally incorporated into the altar fill with the deposition of the burial. Its form varies from the usual Rita Red, primarily in the very high interior groove. It is slipped and has three solid tripod feet with gouged vents. The bowl has a rim diameter of 20 cm, a height of 8.6 cm, and a 0.6 cm wall thickness. The interior slip color is red to reddish brown (10 YR 5/8 to 2.5 YR 4/4). The exterior color is red to yellowish red (2.5 YR 5/8 to 5 YR 5/6). The base, which may not have been slipped, is gray (10 YR 6/1). The paste is pale brown to

reddish yellow (10 YR 6/3 to 5 YR 7/6). Inclusions in the paste are primarily white particles less than 0.4 mm in diameter although a few are larger. There is a positive reaction to HCL.

Object 18 (P8C/76-6): Rita Red: Rita Variety. Sherds from this tripod bowl (Figure 4-34c) were encountered in the S.D. P8C-1 burial and in the associated altar (Lots P8C/74, 76, and 79) as well as in the shrine room and just south of it on the upper floor for Str. 81 (Lots P8C/3, 14, and 54), in the Unit 27 doorway (Lot P8C/66), in the S.D. P8C-2 cache pit (Lot P8C/56), and between the Unit 10 and Unit 11 floors in the narrow passageway behind the shrine (Lot P8C/82). When all of these scattered sherds are put together, Object 18 is nearly complete and its distribution may be interpreted to mean that the bowl most likely was deposited in Str. 81 either before or with the S.D. P8C-1 interment activities. The bowl has three hollow feet with elliptical vents, a small flange, and a nearly imperceptible interior basal break. The rim diameter is approximately 24 cm although the vessel is warped and the rim is actually oval in shape. The vessel has a height of 10 cm and a 0.6 to 0.7 cm wall thickness. Although referred to as a bowl here, it could also qualify as a small plate. The entire vessel is slipped red (2.5 YR 5/8) with gray (7.5 YR 6/0 - 5/0) and dark brown (10 YR 3/3) fireclouding occurring. The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) with some light gray (2.5 Y 7/2)

areas. White particles, which occur within the paste, are generally less than 0.1 mm in diameter; however, one was noted to be as large as 4 by 3 mm in size. The paste reacted very strongly to HCL.

Object 19 (P8C/76-3): Rita Red: Rita Variety. Sherds from this slipped and over 2/3 complete slipped tripod bowl (Figure 4-34g) were encountered only in the S.D. P8C-1 burial lots (P8C/74, 76, and 79). It is, therefore, most likely directly associated with S.D. P8C-1. The vessel has an interior basal break groove and solid feet with gouged elliptical vents. The bowl has a diameter of 20 cm, a height of 8.0 to 8.7 cm, and a 0.4 to 0.6 cm wall thickness. It is slipped red (2.5 YR 5/8) on the interior and exterior with gray (5 YR 6/1 - 5/1) fireclouding on its base. The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) and has primarily dull white inclusions up to 0.4 mm in diameter but sometimes as large as 1.0 mm in diameter. There are also a smaller number of black particles up to 0.2 mm in diameter and reddish (probably sherd temper) particles up to 0.4 mm in diameter. There is a positive reaction to HCL.

Object 20 (P8C/48-3): Rita Red: Rita Variety. This is a nearly completely reconstructed tripod bowl (Figure 4-34o). Sherds from it were encountered primarily inside the shrine room (Lots P8C/14 and 48), but three sherds from this vessel were also found within the burial and altar fill (Lots P8C/69 and 76). Although the sherd distribution does

not argue for a direct association between the burial and Object 20, its nearly complete condition and its presence in the burial lot suggests near contemporaneity with the burial rather than an earlier deposition for the piece. The bowl has hollow tripod feet with triangular vents. The rim diameter of the vessel is 22 cm and it has a height of 8.2 cm with a 0.7 cm wall thickness. The interior of the bowl is slipped red to reddish yellow (2.5 YR 5/8 to 5 YR 6/6). The exterior color is generally reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) with some gray (5 YR 5/1) areas. The paste is also reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6). Inclusions in the paste are gray, white, and reddish, usually being up to 0.4 mm in diameter. The paste evinces a positive reaction to HCL.

Object 21 (P8C/76-4): Rita Red: Hicup Variety. Sherds from this slipped tripod bowl (Figure 4-34h), of which 2/3 were recovered during the Str. 81 excavations, were found primarily in the vicinity of S.D. P8C-1 (Lots P8C/59, 74, and 76), but also occurred on the floor in the shrine room (Lots P8C/14, 15, and 54). The vessel is believed to be directly associated with activities relating to the deposition of S.D. P8C-1. The vessel is more hemispherically shaped than most tripods recovered at Santa Rita. It has three solid feet with small circular "vents." These feet project down only 0.5 cm below the rounded base of the bowl. There is a slight groove 2 cm below the rim on the interior of the bowl. The vessel's rim diameter is 20

cm, its height is 9.1 cm, and it has a 0.4 to 0.6 cm wall thickness. The interior of the vessel is slipped red (10 R 5/8), but evinces reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6 - 8/6) and gray (10 YR 5/1 - 4/1) fireclouding. The exterior colors are the same as those on the interior of the bowl although there is slightly less red. The paste is yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) in color with whitish and reddish inclusions which are generally smaller than 0.4 mm in diameter and with smaller dark gray particles up to 0.2 mm in diameter. There was a strong reaction to HCL.

Object 22 (P8C/54-5): Santa Unslipped : Crude Variety. Sherds from this unslipped olla were found in the shrine room (Lots P8C/14 and 54) and in S.D. P8C-1 (Lot P8C/76). It could be reconstructed to the point that over half of the vessel was present. Its compact distribution does not assure its relative date as its deposition may either have been contemporary with the smashing associated with S.D. P8C-1 or may have significantly antedated this event. The olla is relatively small with a rim diameter of 14.4, an estimated height of 12.3 cm, and a 0.4 to 0.6 cm wall thickness. It has a slightly bolstered rim. The exterior surface color is grayish brown (2.5 YR 5/2 to 10 YR 5/2). The interior color varies from gray to red (10 YR 5/1 to 2.5 YR 4/0). The paste ranges in color from black (2.5 YR 2.5/0) to pale brown (10 YR 6/3) to red (2.5 YR 5/8). Inclusions were white in color and angular, measuring up to

2.0 by 2.0 millimeters. There was a strong reaction to HCL suggesting that these particles were calcite.

Object 23 (P8C/76-5): Santa Unslipped: Crude Variety. This vessel could be restored to 2/3 completeness from sherds found in the S.D. P8C-1 burial lot (P8C/76). It is most likely associated with this interment. The olla is unslipped and only roughly smoothed. It has a slightly restricted oriface with a rim diameter of 16.0 cm, a height of 15.6 cm, and a 0.4 to 0.6 cm wall thickness. The exterior surface color was generally a pinkish gray (2.5 YR 7/2 to 10 YR 6/1 to 7.5 YR 6/4) as was the interior (7.5 YR 7/4 - 6/2). The paste was grayish brown to light brown (10 YR 5/2 to 7.5 YR 6/4). There were many large white angular particles in the paste, measuring 1.2 by 2.0 mm, as well as what appeared to be mica flakes 0.25 mm in diameter. There was a strong reaction by the paste to HCL.

Object 24 (P8C/54-4): Santa Unslipped: Santa Variety. This olla (Figure 4-34i) was nearly completely reconstructed from sherds found in the shrine room (Lots P8C/13, 14, and 54) and inside the altar in S.D. P8C-1 (Lot P8C/76). The four sherds which occurred in the burial lot were probably not intentionally placed there, thus possibly indicating that Object 24 was placed in the shrine room prior to the deposition of the interment. This olla is unusual in that it is stucco covered. It has a slightly bolstered rim with a rim diameter of 18.4 cm, a height of 15.0 cm, and a 0.3 to

Ø.6 cm wall thickness. The unslipped surface colors range from pinkish gray to dark gray to light reddish brown (10 YR 6/2 - 4/1 - 6/4). The paste varies in color from reddish yellow to light brown gray to pale brown (5 YR 6/6 to 2.5 Y 6/2 to 10 YR 6/3). Inclusions were white specks approximately Ø.25 mm in diameter; occasion dark gray particles up to 1 mm in diameter also occurred. The paste exhibited a moderate reaction to HCL.

Object 25 (P8C/76-10): Santa Unslipped: Santa Variety. Sherds from this medium to large sized olla (Figure 4-34j) were found primarily in the S.D. P8C-1 burial and in the altar (Lots P8C/69 and 76) but also occurred in the shrine room (Lots P8C/14 and 54). Over half of the vessel was reconstructed from the sherds. The distribution of these sherds indicates that the olla was likely associated directly with activities which pertained to the deposition of S.D. P8C-1. The vessel, like Object 24, still has stucco adhering to its surface. Its rim is warped. Its rim diameter is estimated to be about 23.8 cm and it has a height estimated to be about 22.0 cm with a Ø.3 to Ø.5 cm wall thickness. The unslipped exterior surface is light gray (10 YR 6/1). The paste ranges in color from pinkish gray (7.5 YR 6/2) to light brown (7.5 YR 6/4). Several kinds of inclusions are present in the paste. These include many white particles as large as 1 mm in diameter, grayish white particles as large as Ø.5 mm in diameter, and sparsely

represented hematite nodules up to 0.25 mm in diameter. There is a strong reaction to HCL.

Object 26 (P8C/54-6): Santa Unslipped: Santa Variety. This unslipped olla (Figure 4-34k), which was nearly 2/3 present, was found in pieces primarily in the shrine room (Lots P8C/14 and 54). Two sherds, however, were located within S.D. P8C-1 (Lot P8C/76) and one sherd was found outside of the shrine room (Lot P8C/58). This sherd distribution indicates that Object 26 was either associated with the burial activities or deposited in the shrine room prior to them. Its relatively whole condition could suggest the former. The olla is medium to large sized and has a slightly bolstered lip. The vessel has a rim diameter of 26.8 cm, a height of 24.0 cm, and a 0.5 to 0.6 cm wall thickness. The unslipped surface of the olla is light to dark gray (10 YR 6/1 - 7/1 to 7.5 YR 4/0) in color. The paste is light brown to pink (7.5 YR 6/4 - 7/4) in color. There are shiny white inclusions in the paste up to 1 mm in diameter as well as rectangular grayish particles measuring 0.5 by 1.0 millimeters. There is a strong reaction by the paste to HCL.

Object 27 (P8C/76-7): Zanga Modded: Zanga Variety. This ceramic piece (Figure 4-34u) is represented only by pieces of a slipped body and unslipped effigy head of a larger olla. All of these pieces and the head were encountered within S.D. P8C-1 (Lot P8C/76), suggesting that

the fragment was intentionally placed within the burial pit within the altar. The recovered body portions of the olla are slipped red (2.5 YR 5/8) on the exterior and unslipped on the interior. The modeled face, which is 11.5 cm in height and which has an upper headress opening 11.5 cm in diameter, was unslipped (2.5 YR 6/8). The junction of the head with the body of the olla was also open. The represented individual has a squarish face with a closed mouth and appliqued lips and ear plugs. The headress consists entirely of a band of projecting featherlike ornamentations. The paste is red (2.5 YR 6/6 - 6/8) with white, gray, and red particles, mostly medium sand-sized or smaller. The piece reacts to HCL.

Object 28 (P8B/6-6): Rita Red: Rita Variety. This slipped tripod bowl (Figure 4-341) was found smashed in the Sub-Operation P8B trench above the Str. 81 floor level east of Unit 23. It is at least 2/3 complete and typical of late facet Rita Red, but is difficult to relate to Objects 1 through 26 as it had no pieces near the shrine room or altar. It has irregularly shaped solid feet, of which only 2 were recovered, and a slightly bolstered lip. The rim diameter of the bowl is 23 cm; it has a height of 7.8 cm and a 0.4 to 0.6 cm wall thickness. The slipped interior and exterior surface color is red (2.5 YR 4/8). There are, however, exterior fireclouded areas which are yellowish red and light gray (5 YR 5/6 to 10 YR 7/2) in color. The paste

is generally red (2.5 YR 5/8), but is light brownish gray (2.5 Y 6/2) on the lower half of the bowl. Inclusions are generally dull white particles approximately 0.5 mm in diameter. There is a strong reaction by the paste to HCL.

Object 29 (P8C/61-1): Arroba Modeled: Arroba Variety. This tinajera (Figure 4-34p), with a small modeled effigy head attached to its body, was found primarily in the area of the Unit 1 and Unit 27 junction outside of the shrine room (Lots P8C/51, 58, and 61). Several fits to the vessel were, however, discovered in the shrine room itself (Lot P8C/50). Other sherds which probably fit the vessel were located throughout Str. 81. At least 3/4 of the tinajera was present in the collections. Its areal distribution does not offer too many clues as to its associations or dating within the Late Postclassic in Str. 81. It is suspected, however, that its final use and deposition post-dates S.D. P8C-1; this interpretation is primarily based on the vessel's location in the building. The tinajera may, however, have had a relatively long life-span as it has a crack in its rim and two crack-lace holes (0.5 cm in diameter) which were obviously meant to keep it from splitting further. If the vessel were used to hold liquids, it could only have been filled to the base of the neck in this condition. The tinajera is large with an unrestricted oriface formed by a flaring rim having a diameter of 42 cm; it has an overall height of 62.6 cm and a 0.8 to 1.2 cm wall

thickness. The lip of the rim is bolstered. There is a modeled (7 cm high) human effigy head just above the mid-point of the vessel. There is no flattened base area, but rather continuous curvature. The interior to the base of the neck and the entire exterior is slipped red (2.5 YR 5/8). Brown (7.5 YR 4/4) and dark gray (7.5 YR 4/0) fireclouding occurs on the tinajera exterior. The interior of the vessel exhibits some localized smudging, which may indicate that burning took place inside it at one time. The paste varies in color from light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) toward the vessel interior to dark gray (7.5 YR 4/0) toward the exterior. Within the paste are crystalline particles up to 0.8 mm in diameter, tannish gray particles up to 0.5 mm in diameter, and reddish particles up to 1.0 mm in diameter. There is a positive reaction to HCL.

Object 30 (Lot P8C/62): Santa Unslipped: Crude Variety. Nested inside Objects 31 and 32 in the southwest corner area of the central room of Str. 81 at the junction of Units 1 and 27 was a fragmentary unslipped olla with no traces of a rim. When found the vessel was not smashed on the floor of Str. 81, but still retained its basic form (being filled with earth). Along with Objects 31 and 32, Object 30 is believed to be the remains of some of the latest activity in the Str. 81 locus. The vessel was extremely friable; its rim was probably gouged away by previous modern earth-clearing activities in this area. The

diameter of the vessel at the neck is 32 cm; the height of the vessel cannot be estimated as the friable nature of the paste precluded full reconstruction; the thickness of the vessel varies from 0.5 to 0.8 centimeters. The surface is unslipped and not well smoothed, the coarse inclusions in the paste being visible on the surface. The surface color is pink (5 YR 8/4). The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) with white crystalline particles generally measuring 1 by 2 mm or being slightly smaller. Sparse black particles, no larger than 0.8 mm in diameter, were also present in the paste. A positive reaction to HCL suggests the presence of calcite.

Object 31 (Lot P8C/62): Santa Unslipped: Santa Variety. This unslipped olla was located outside of Object 30 and inside of Object 32 in the southwest corner of the room exterior to the shrine (at the junction of Units 1 and 27). This deposit of nested vessels is believed to be representative of the latest use of Str. 81. The olla is extremely friable and could be only 1/3 reconstructed. It has a slightly bolstered lip and a rim diameter of 26 centimeters. The vessel walls are generally from 0.3 to 0.5 cm thick. The unslipped surface color is pink (7.5 YR 7/4); the paste color is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6). Inclusions consist of white crystalline and non-crystalline particles less than 0.5 mm in diameter. A positive reaction to HCL implies that these inclusions are calcite.

Object 32 (Lot P8C/62): Santa Unslipped: Crude Variety. This comal or lid shaped vessel was associated with Objects 30 and 31 and located beneath them. It was made of extremely coarse pottery, very similar to Object 30, and could only be 1/3 reconstructed. It is 33 cm in diameter and 9.9 cm deep with a slight interior groove. The piece has an extremely uneven appearance and varies from 0.4 to 0.7 cm in thickness. The unslipped surface color is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) as is the paste. Inclusions are white and generally 0.5 to 1.0 mm in diameter although some are 0.2 mm in diameter or smaller. There is a positive reaction to HCL.

Structure 81-A

The final Late Postclassic version of Str. 81 was only slightly modified from the earlier, but also Late Postclassic, Str. 81-B (Figures 4-26, 4-27, 4-28). The frontal platform (Units 7 and 8) was extended 5.8 m west of Unit 6. Unlike the previous platforms, Unit 7's construction core above UNIT 2 consisted primarily of limestone rubble. Like the earlier terraces, it was undoubtedly both covered (Unit 8) and abutted by plaster floors (UNIT 3). No traces of these remained.

During use of Str. 81-A the passage way between the Unit 9 and 13 walls was replastered (Unit 11), indicating that Unit 13 had not just replaced Unit 9 as the back wall of the shrine, but that the area in between the two walls

was kept open and used. This replastering probably took place following the deposition of S. D. P8C-1. Sherds from Object 18, which was also located in S. D. P8C-1, and Object 12, which was smashed on the shrine room floor were encountered below the Unit 11 floor.

At approximately the same time a pit was dug through Unit 16, in front (south) of the altar (Unit 12). A cache, S.D. P8C-2, was placed within this intrusive pit. The deposit was capped by a limestone block (Unit 18) and probably a plaster patch (Unit 19) of which no traces remain. This cache is believed to have been placed roughly contemporaneously with Unit 11 as a sherd from Object 18 (besides one being located beneath Unit 11) was also found in the fill of the Unit 17 cut. The cache was placed following S.D. P8C-1 and much of the ceramic smashing in the shrine; however, the fact that only one sherd from this previous activity was found in the cut suggests that the area had been partially cleaned off before placing the cache pit. That the entire shrine was not cleaned out is clear from the continued presence of the majority of these vessels on the structure floor until the time of excavation in 1980. There are undoubtedly vessels within the building which reflect the use of Str. 81-A; these probably include Objects 7, 8, 29, 30, 31, and 32.

Special Deposit P8C-2 (Figure 4-32)

Special Deposit P8C-2 consists of a cache placed in an

intrusive pit (Unit 17) through the Unit 16 floor directly in front of the altar (Unit 12) and almost centered in the doorway in Unit 22. The deposit was capped in the upper part of the pit by a stone (Unit 18) measuring 38 by 38 by 12 (depth) centimeters. This was in turn probably capped by plaster (Unit 19). However, no re-flooring of the entire shrine or exterior room could have taken place based on the sherd distributions recovered during excavation. Special Deposit P8C-2 is therefore seen as being late and intrusive, primarily because of the cut in the pre-existing floor (Unit 16), but also because of the presence of a single sherd in this cut from a vessel (Object 18) most likely smashed in conjunction with burial activity (S.D. P8C-1). Special Deposit P8C-2 consisted of three ceramic vessels set in a very hard, concrete-like matrix with Unit 17. Two of these vessels were set lip-to-lip (Figure 4-31) to form a cavity to hold the third; this third vessel, in turn, contained smaller objects.

Object 1 (P8C/81-6): Santa Unslipped: Santa Variety. This tripod bowl was the uppermost vessel found in the cache pit. It was located in an inverted position directly above Object 2. The bowl has a slightly bolstered lip and a rim diameter of 20 cm, a vessel height of 6.8 cm, and a 0.6 to 0.8 cm wall thickness. Three small solid feet, which extend only 4 cm below the lowest portion of the bowl, are attached to the vessel's exterior. The bowl surfaces are unslipped.

The exterior is generally a light brown (7.5 YR 6/4), but fades to a very pale brown (10 YR 7/3) and also has gray fireclouding (10 YR 5/1 to 7.5 YR 4/0) on its bottom. The interior is pink (7.5 YR 7/3) to light gray (10 YR 7/1 - 6/1) with a black firecloud (7.5 YR 4/0 - 3/0) on its bottom. The paste is a light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) with red and tan colored inclusions approximately 0.5 mm in diameter and white particles approximately 0.25 to 0.5 mm in diameter. A positive reaction to HCL suggests the presence of calcite.

Object 2 (P8C/81-5): Santa Unslipped: Santa Variety. This olla was located at the bottom of Unit 17 below Object 1 and right-side up; it was covered by Object 1 and held Object 3. It has a slightly bolstered lip and a rim diameter of 17.5 centimeters. Its height is 15.2 cm and its wall thickness varies from 0.6 to 0.9 centimeters. The unslipped exterior surface is very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) with a light gray firecloud (10 YR 7/2) near the bottom of the vessel. The interior surface is also a very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) with a very dark gray firecloud at its bottom (10 YR 3/1). There were no fresh breaks in this whole vessel from which to examine the paste; however, base on examination of an older chipped area, the paste appeared to be grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) and exhibited red particles 0.25 to 0.5 mm in diameter. Some of these red particles were also visible on the surface of the olla. There was a

slight reaction to HCL implying the presence of calcite.

Object 3 (P8C/81-1): Cao Modeled: Cao Variety. This modeled and painted figure (Figure 4-33) was found resting in the bottom of Object 2 in the cavity formed by the lip-to-lip Objects 1 and 2. The head of Object 3 was pointed south towards the Unit 22 shrine door. This ceramic piece is almost identical to the one which occurred in S.D. P9B-1. It is a composite figure of a human head protruding from the mouth of a jaguar. The jaguar's head (which is horned) in turn protrudes from what would seem to be a shell. The piece is approximately 15 cm long and 10 cm high. It is stuccoed and covered with post-fire painting, which is best preserved in the front part of the vessel. The major colors which are used are blue (there is no Munsell reading that matches this color, the closest being 5 BG 7/1 - 6/1, but the color is actually a brighter blue; the shell body has more of a pale green color, being closest to 5 G 7/2 - 6/2), black (2.5 YR 2.5/0 - 3/0), white (7.5 YR 8/2), and red (10 R 3/6 - 4/8). The human face is blue with red lips, but also has two white teeth on either side of the mouth. The eyes are outlined in black as are the eyebrow. There are also 4 cots of black between each eye and eyebrow. There is a red bump at the top of the nose.

The jaguar is primarily blue. Its horns are white with an outline of black along the base. The inner side of the ear is also white with a black outline. This outline has

smaller lines or ticks extending into the white area. There is also a small rectangular scroll in the center of the ear. The eyes are red with a black dot in the center and a red outline. The area around the black iris is white. This white area is roughly circular with two elongated areas at either end going to the nose and below the ears. These white areas are outlined in black and are also ticked along their upper portions. The nose is red with a black outline and differentiation. There are also 2 black lines nearly half way between the horns and the nose. The lower lip area is painted red and is separated by a black line from an area of white which goes entirely around the mouth. The other side of the white area is also outlined in black. The teeth are white with black markings. The whiskers of the jaguar are indicated as black dots on the white area beside each nose.

The body of the human wears a mantle of blue, red, and white bands separated by black lines and decorated with occasional rectangular vertical double lines of black. Over each arm at the edge of the mantle is a small circular projection. The arms are blue. On each wrist are applied 2 circular decorations, one red and one blue (these are on alternate positions on each arm). They are outlined in blue. The lower blue circle on the right arm has an inner black circular line as well. The hands are blue to the knuckles at which point there is a band of red and then one

of white. The fingers (with the exception of the thumb) are not modeled, but they may be differentiated by the use of black lines. The cupped hands hold a blue circular substance on which black dots are painted.

The shell is also blue, apparently separated by a black line from the protruding frontal figures. There are also black lines along the spirals of the shell. The only painted designs on this rear area appear to be black line ovals, each containing an inner black-line circle or dot.

The shell body and the front human head are hollow. A circular hole in the back upper portion of the shell has a diameter of approximately 3.0 cm. Above this hole was placed a small circular lid, slight curved in profile with a spike protruding from its underside. Blue paint was still apparent on its bottom. Inside the effigy vessel was some earth, several smaller objects, and a small amount of a yellowish substance, which adhered to the interior bottom of the body and probably represents unburned copal. The dirt inside the vessel was probably purposely placed as none was within the cavity formed by Objects 1 and 2. The vessel paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), contains red and white inclusions, and reacts to HCL.

Object 4 (P8C/81-2): Object 4 is a small mosaic or inlay piece of jadeite that was found inside Object 3. It is irregularly shaped and measured 1.1 by 0.81 by 0.11 cm and had a weight of 0.1 gram.

Object 5 (P8C/81-3): This small jadeite bead was also encountered inside of Object 3. It is 0.64 cm long with a diameter of 0.49 to 0.52 cm; the drilled hole has a diameter of 0.12 cm or less. The bead weighs 0.3 grams.

Object 6 a,b,c (P8C/81-8a,b,c): Objects 6 a, b, and c are all small tubular spondylus beads. These were also found inside Object 3. They vary in cross section shape from triangular to roughly rectangular. The beads range between 0.56 and 0.94 cm in length.

Object 7 (P8C/81-7): Object 7 is a larger spondylus shell bead of orange color. It varies from Objects 6 a, b, and c in its larger size and in the presence of two perpendicular sets of drilled holes; one set runs between the two flat sides, the second set cuts across the circumference. The bead is 2.0 cm in diameter and 1.18 cm thick. The holes are approximately 0.3 cm in diameter.

Object 8 (P8C/81-4): Object 8 is an extremely thin, flat piece of metal, probably tumbaga. It was bent nearly in half, but did form a shape employing at least two rounded elements. Unlike the copper objects found in burials associated with Str. 58 or Platform 2, this piece was well enough preserved for the metal to be clearly visible; it was not green in color as were the other metal objects, thus indicating a gold content.

Platform Relationships

While Str. 81 was undoubtedly coeval in use with other

constructions in its immediate vicinity, specifically Strs. 74 and 75, no definitive relationships can be ascertained as the inter-connecting platform floor surfaces are not well enough preserved. It is suggested that Str. 81 was, however, an important Late Postclassic functional component of the northeast sector of Santa Rita. Ceramics smashed in the structure and associated with S. D. P8C-1 are later than the early facet Late Postclassic ceramics located in the Str. 77 excavations. These vessels are similar to those encountered south of Platform 2, suggesting that Str. 81 and Platform 2 were at least partially contemporaneous in use.

Recovery Lots

Artifacts associated with the use of Str. 81 consist primarily of Late Postclassic ceramics as well as the usual obsidian and chert tools (including notched points), mano and metate fragments, and notched sherds. Ceramic remains with the exception of group of nested vessels (Objects 30 to 32) and a tinajera (Object 29) located in the main room, where clustered in the vicinity of the interior shrine. It is difficult to determine with which time span each of these vessels is associated and whether or not they were smashed in conjunction with the deposition of S.D. P8C-1, particularly since smashed vessels were evidently left in the shrine for a considerable period of time. Each of these vessels and their deposition has been discussed previously. In addition to the associated Late Postclassic ceramics,

there were also considerable numbers of Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic sherds used in the basal fill for Str 81-C.

Structure 81 Summary

Three versions of Str. 81 have been defined. All followed basically the same plan - that of a multi-roomed structure, oriented approximately 30 degrees west of south, with a frontal terrace and a central inner shrine which faced the same direction as the building. Str. 81-C established the basic plan. In ensuing years Str. 81-B came into existence with a refacing of the terrace and the addition of a false back wall and bench or altar in the shrine room. A cache (S. D. P8C-2) was placed below the false back wall constructed as a part of Str. 81-B. Later, a burial (S. D. P8C-1) was intruded into the bench. The smashing of vessels in close proximity to the altar appears to have begun prior to the deposition of the burial and to have continued through the use of Str. 81-A, with the broken vessels remaining inside the shrine room long after their original deposition. Structure 81-A varied from its earlier counterparts primarily in the expansion of the frontal terrace.

Structure 81, with its double line-of-stone base walls, was undoubtedly surmounted by a perishable superstructure. Plaster and moulding fragments encountered during excavation indicate that the construction was most likely covered with

plaster and painted in several colors.

Analysis of artifacts from Str. 81 and its line-of-stone construction technique identify it as a building which was definitely in use during Late Postclassic times. Radiocarbon dates, however, give dates more closely in line with the Middle Postclassic. Two carbon samples from Str. 81 were submitted to the University of Pennsylvania radiocarbon laboratory. Excavation sample P8C/9-1 (lab sample P-3073) was located no more than 40 cm below the surface in Sub Operation P8C within the collapsed stone and sherd scatter directly south of the Unit 22 doorway and in close proximity to a mano, which was apparently heat cracked (Lot P8C/9). It is believed that this carbon might represent burning in the structure following or possibly causing its disuse. The sample yielded a date of A.D. 1220 \pm 50 (MASCA correction factor applied). The second excavation sample P8C/76-1 (lab sample P-3075) was charcoal from within S.D. P8C-1 inside the altar of Str. 81. Some of this sample was attached to pieces of plaster (probably the remnants of Unit 14). It seemed likely that this carbon resulted from burning activity either prior to the building of the altar or sequent to this event and associated with burial (S.D. P8C-1) ritual activity. Based on stratigraphic considerations, then, this second sample should reflect earlier activity than the first sample. This second sample, however, yielded a MASCA

corrected date of A.D. 1250 \pm 50, just later than excavation sample P6F-9 from early facet Late Postclassic Str. 77. Neither of these dates is acceptable for dating the abandonment of Str. 81 based on the smashed vessels within the building and on our present understanding of the Late Postclassic. Either sample, however, could represent (1) the burning of material utilized (or re-utilized) in the initial construction of Str. 81-C or (2) the remains of non-ceramic (wood) idols in the vicinity of the altar. Of these two alternatives, the burning of objects, perhaps idols, seems more appropriate given the localized nature of both samples and the non-burning or scorching of the surrounding sherds, which would have occurred if there was a catastrophic end to Str. 81. Given such an interpretation, it would not be surprising if old and curated, rather than new, wooden idols comprised the objects burnt.

There are a number of contextual considerations and implications to be discussed in relation to Str. 81, most of which relate to the function of the building in Late Postclassic times. Special Deposit P8C-3 contains a vessel, which if South American, reflects a widespread trade network. The uniqueness of occurrence of such a vessel in the Maya area may also be seen as indirectly reflecting the power and prestige of both the individuals who utilized this building and of the building itself.

The smashed ceramics in and around the shrine and S.D.

P8C-1 are of importance for a variety of reasons. Their presence implies a Postclassic pattern of interring incomplete vessels with individuals. The distribution of the sherds in Str. 81 appears to indicate that the vessels were generally smashed on the spot as part of the associated burial rituals and that parts were then interred in the deposit. This is a very different picture of Postclassic Maya deposits than that offered by Rathje (1975) who, in accordance with his "cost control" model for the Postclassic Maya, views the majority of Postclassic deposits as containing things that are worn out and broken through prior use and then interred as almost an after-thought. The distribution of the sherds and smashed vessels in the Str. 81 shrine room also indicates that items were not removed from the altar area immediately upon breaking, but would appear to have been left in situ for unknown periods of time while other parts of the building, and probably the shrine room itself, were still utilized. Certain of the vessels included in the burial, as noted before, may not have been part of the burial activity, but may have been earlier offerings placed on the altar or in the shrine room and unintentionally included in the intrusive pit for S.D. P8C-1. Archaeologically, the fact that the vessels were broken and left in situ over an extended period of time is a crucial, but devastating point, for it makes it nearly impossible to determine temporal relationships between the

items which occurred in the altar/shrine area. The pattern defined for Str. 81 accords well with the ethnographically known Lacandon pattern of placing god pots in the same sacred cave year after year. This pattern may also be present, but unrecognized, in many other Maya archaeological contexts - examples being Cache A1 in Pyramid A1 at Uaxactun (R. E. Smith 1937) and Deposit 1C-1 in Str. C1 at Cenote (A. Chase n.d.a. and personal communication).

Other remains in Str. 81 may be seen as reflecting ritual activities described by 16th century Europeans, particularly Diego de Landa (Tozzer 1941). It is believed, based on the ethnohistoric descriptions compared to the artifactual inventory and form of Str. 81, that the building itself may represent the house and enclosed shrine of one of the principals at Santa Rita (Landa in Tozzer 1941:108). The identification of Str. 81 as a principal's house accords well with the archaeological recovery of two idols in its front room. If this is, in fact, a principal's house within a regional capital, then one would not expect to find the various activities and rituals which occurred there duplicated in many other architectural structures at the site. It is also suggested that the rituals represented in the structure may not have been undertaken on a yearly basis, as frequently implied by Landa (Tozzer 1941: 108), but might also relate to less frequent quarter katun or hotun (ca. 5 year) events. The special figural caches which

occur at Santa Rita may especially be related to these periods of time and may represent an indirect resurgence of Classic Maya patterns with the substitution of the effigy cache for the erection of a stela.

There are many ethnohistoric references to offerings between two plates (for example, Tozzer 1941: 143). Special Deposit P8C-2 is clearly such an offering. The modeled cache figure itself looks much like the diving figure receiving the dog's heart on Page 69 of the Nuttall Codex (Nuttall 1902 and 1975) and may well represent the "angel" who receives the sacrifices of the Uayeb rites (Tozzer 1941:141 and following pages) in the house of the principal.

The presence of two figure censers in front of the Str. 81 shrine (S.D. P8C-1, Objects 7 and 8) is also particularly interesting given ethnohistoric descriptions. Landa (Tozzer 1941: 141 and following) describes the existence in the principal's house of two important idols during the Uayeb rites as well as the transferal of power between the katun idols in the temple (Tozzer 1941: 168-169).

The passageway behind the shrine in Str. 81 may also have ethnohistoric and ethnographic parallels. It is remarkably similar in plan to what Freidel (1975: Figure 25) hypothesizes for the shrine of the talking oracle of Ix Chel at Cozumel (RY 2: 54-55; Landa in Tozzer 1941: 109). It is suggested that the passageway behind the shrine altar and its associated back wall was hidden from view by this false

interface and was the area from which a "priest" could speak for the idol or idols housed in the shrine or on the altar. The inset original back wall of the shrine (Unit 9) would further allow for the illusion of a smaller shrine room without drawing suspicion to the possibility of a false back. It may be, then, that Str. 81, among its other functions, served to house a talking oracle.

From the brief summary drawn in the above paragraphs, the importance of Santa Rita Str. 81 in any discussion of the Maya Postclassic should be apparent. The various points discussed above are further elaborated on in Chapter 6 where a more detailed account of ethnohistoric references to behavior that may have representation in the Santa Rita archaeological record is presented.

Structure 81 Units:

- Unit 1: Front wall of Str. 81.
- Unit 2: Back wall for the eastern half of Str. 81.
- Unit 3: Floor level abutting Units 1 and 2 in the interior of Str. 81.
- Unit 4: Plaster floor exterior to Unit 1 and part of the frontal terrace (Units 5 & 6).
- Unit 5: Line of Stone facing for the first frontal terrace of Str. 81.
- Unit 6: Line of stone facing for the second frontal terrace of Str. 81.

- Unit 7: Irregular facing for the additional frontal terrace of Str. 81.
- Unit 8: Upper surface of the Unit 7 frontal terrace.
- Unit 9: Northernmost wall at the back of the central inner room of Str. 81.
- Unit 10: Floor level (plaster) abutting the interior surface of Unit 9.
- Unit 11: Upper plaster floor abutting the interior surface of Unit 9.
- Unit 12: Upright stone facing for the altar.
- Unit 13: Inner back wall for the central room of Str. 81.
- Unit 14: Plaster floor within and below the bench (Unit 12).
- Unit 15: Upper surface of the altar (Unit 12).
- Unit 16: Plaster floor exterior to Unit 12.
- Unit 17: Cut into Unit 12 to place S.D. P8C-2.
- Unit 18: Stone slab covering the Unit 17 pit.
- Unit 19: Hypothesized floor capping covering Unit 18.
- Unit 20: Facing located just north of Unit 9, most likely a step up or partial terrace.
- Unit 21: Upper surface of Unit 20.
- Unit 22: Front wall of the Str. 81 inner central room.
- Unit 23: Wall running roughly north-south which divides Str. 81 in half and also serves as the east wall of the inner room.
- Unit 24: West wall of the inner central room.

- Unit 25: Northern extension of Unit 24, beyond Unit 20.
- Unit 26: Back wall of Str. 81, west of the inner room and Units 20, 24, and 25.
- Unit 27: Roughly north-south wall, joining with Units 1 and 26, approximately 5 m west of Unit 24.
- Unit 28: Wall running approximately east-west from the southern portion of Unit 27.
- Unit 29: Eastern wall of Str. 81. It joins with Units 1 and 2.
- Unit 30: Probable medial wall running parallel to Units 1 and 2 in the eastern portion of Str. 81.
- Unit 31: Cut into Unit 14 for S.D. P8C-1.

Platform UNITS:

- UNIT 1: Hypothesized floor level abutting the Unit 5 terrace facing.
- UNIT 2: Floor level (partially plastered) abutting the Unit 6 facing.
- UNIT 3: Floor level abutting the Unit 7 facing.
- UNIT 4: Floor level abutting the exterior facing of Unit 2.
- UNIT 5: Floor level abutting Unit 20. It is probably equivalent to UNIT 4.

Structure 81 Lots:

- P8A/ 1: 1979 general surface collection from Str. 81.

- P8A/ 2: 1980 general surface collection from Str. 81.
- P8A/ 3: Surface collections from the area west of the trench.
- P8B/ 1: Removal of humus from Unit 1 to 2.5 m north of Unit 1 in the 1.5 m wide trench.
- P8B/ 2: Removal of humus from Unit 1 to 2.5 m south of it.
- P8B/ 3: Removal of humus from P8B/2 to Unit 6.
- P8B/ 4: Removal of humus from P8B/1 to the north excavation limit of the trench.
- P8B/ 5: Humus from Unit 6 to the southern extent of the trench.
- P8B/ 6: Extension of P8B/1 25 cm to the west.
- P8B/ 7: Brown soil matrix from Unit 6 to 2.4 m south of it. Below P8B/5 to UNIT 2.
- P8B/ 8: Brown soil matrix below P8B/7 and UNIT 2 to the level of the bottom of the stones in Unit 6.
- P8B/ 9: Brown soil matrix below P8B/4 to a depth of no more than 15 cm below the surface, from the northern excavation limit to Unit 2.
- P8B/10: Brown soil matrix below P8B/2 to Unit 4.
- P8B/11: Brown soil matrix below P8B/1 to a whitish grey soil (no more than 35 cm below the surface), from Unit 1 to 3.5 m north of it.
- P8B/12: Detailing of Units 5 and 6 (to a depth of 15 cm below the surface).
- P8B/13: Brown soil matrix in the trench under P8B/1, 6, and

- 11 from Unit 1 to Unit 2. This lot was less than 20 cm thick.
- P8B/14: Brown soil matrix below P8B/13 from the level of Unit 3 to approximately 56 cm below the surface.
- P8B/15: Brown soil from Unit 2 north, below P8B/4 and 9. This was an arbitrary level approximately 20 cm thick and equivalent in level to P8B/14.
- P8B/16: Removal of Unit 2.
- P8B/17: Soil below P8B/14 to bedrock.
- P8B/18: Soil and rock matrix below Unit 2 and P8B/16 (approximately 20 cm) to bedrock.
- P8B/19: Brown soil matrix from below P8B/15 to bedrock.
- P8B/20: Stone and soil matrix of the terrace (Units 7 and 8) south of Unit 6 and Lots P8B/7 and 8.
- P8B/21: Brown soil matrix between Units 5 and 6 (including Unit 6) to the bottom of Units 5 and 6.
- P8B/22: Below Unit 4 to the base of Units 5 and 6 and Lot P8B/21. This lot touched bedrock in some places.
- P8B/23: Below P8B/20 and 8 to bedrock (in the southern end of the excavation to Unit 1).
- P8B/24: Below P8B/14 (etc.) to bedrock. This lot entailed little digging it was primarily detailing of the bedrock surface.
- P8C/ 1: Humus from Unit 1 to 1 m south of it from 50 cm to 3.7 m west of the P8B excavation.
- P8C/ 2: Humus from Unit 1 to 60 cm north of it, from 0.5 to

- 4.5 m west of the P8B excavation.
- P8C/ 3: Humus from Unit 22 to 1m south of it, from 0.5 m to 3.6 m west of P8B.
- P8C/ 4: Humus between P8C/2 and P8C/3.
- P8C/ 5: Scatter of small stones and soil from 4.2 to 6.3 m west of P8B.
- P8C/ 6: Brown soil matrix below the western area of P8C/4 and 5 and collapsed wall stones. Lot recovered from an incensario concentration in an area southwest of the Unit 22 door.
- P8C/ 7: Brown soil matrix below collapsed wall stones below P8C/2 and 4, north of Unit 1.
- P8C/ 8: Brown soil matrix from within the area of the central door of Unit 22 down to grey soil.
- P8C/ 9: Grey soil matrix below P8C/8.
- P8C/10: Brown soil matrix from within the door in Unit 1.
- P8C/11: Excavation above and to the south of Unit 1 west of the door opposite the shrine and Lot P8C/10.
- P8C/12: Humus removal and detailing of stones from Unit 22 west of the door.
- P8C/13: Removal of humus within the inner room between Units 22, 23, 12, 13, and 27.
- P8C/14: Brown soil surrounding collapsed rocks below P8C/13.
- P8C/15: Humus and brown soil matrix between Unit 23 and the P8B excavation east of it.

- P8C/16: Humus between wall facings of the east west-portion of Unit 23.
- P8C/17: Humus above Units 5 and 6.
- P8C/18: Humus removal and detailing of Unit 13.
- P8C/19: Humus between Units 9 and 13.
- P8C/20: Humus between the facings of Unit 9.
- P8C/21: Matrix below humus but above plaster floor (Unit 16) within the shrine.
- P8C/22: Humus north of Unit 9.
- P8C/23: Humus from Unit 24 to 0.5 m west of it.
- P8C/24: Humus between rocks of Unit 24, north to Unit 9.
- P8C/25: Collapse within the shrine west of Unit 12.
- P8C/26: Humus above Unit 1 west of the door opposite the shrine.
- P8C/27: Humus from Unit 1 to 1.5 m north from the door opposite the shrine to Unit 27.
- P8C/28: From Unit 1 to 1.4 m south of it from the door opposite the shrine to Unit 27 (humus).
- P8C/29: Humus east of Unit 27, south of Unit 26, north of P8C/26 and west of P8C/23.
- P8C/30: Humus directly above Unit 7.
- P8C/31: Humus in a western extension of P8C/22 (north of Unit 20 and up to 2 m west of Unit 24).
- P8C/32: Humus directly west of Unit 27 (includes partial excavation of Unit 28 corner junction).
- P8C/33: Humus from Unit 26 to 0.64 m north of it, from Unit

- 27 to 4.2 m west.
- P8C/34: Humus from Unit 28 to 2 m south of it, from 0.95 m west of Unit 27 to 4.8 m west of Unit 27.
- P8C/35: Humus from Unit 28 to 1 m north of it, paralleling Lot P8C/34.
- P8C/36: Humus from Unit 28, from 0.95 to 4.8 m west of the Unit 27 junction.
- P8C/37: Humus and brown soil in and on Unit 26.
- P8C/38: Brown soil matrix under humus and rubble from Unit 1 to Unit 22 and the P8B excavation to 1.5 m west of it (Below P8C/4).
- P8C/39: Hard black-brown sandy matrix filled with small rubble below P8C/1 and collapse south of Unit 1 from P8B west to the door opposite Unit 12.
- P8C/40: Brown soil matrix under rubble fall and Lots P8C/2, 3, and 4 between Units 1 and 22, and east of the doorways opposite Unit 12.
- P8C/41: Brown soil matrix under humus and rubble (and Lots P8C/1 and 2) within the Unit 1 doorway.
- P8C/42: Brown soil matrix below humus and rubble (and P8C/2, 3, and 4), in the area between the Unit 1 and Unit 22 doorways.
- P8C/43: Brown soil matrix below humus and rubble in the Unit 22 doorway.
- P8C/44: Brown soil matrix under humus and rubble south of Unit 22 to a midpoint between Units 1 and 22, but

west of the Unit 22 doorway to Unit 24 (below P8C/12).

P8C/45: Brown soil matrix under humus and rubble (and P8C/27) from the western limit of the Unit 1 and 22 doorways to Unit 27, from Lot P8C/44 to Unit 1 to the south.

P8C/46: Below humus and rubble (and P8C/28) from south of Unit 1 from Unit 28 east to the doorway opposite Unit 12.

P8C/47: Brown soil matrix under humus and rubble between Units 24, 22, 13, and 12 (i.e., the west portion of the shrine). Below P8C/14.

P8C/48: Brown soil matrix under humus and rubble (and P8C/14) from Unit 12 south to the doorway.

P8C/49: Brown soil matrix below humus and rubble in a possible niche area in Unit 22 at the junction with Unit 23.

P8C/50: Brown soil matrix below humus and rubble in the eastern portion of the shrine (between Units 12, 13, 22, and 23 and below P8C/14).

P8C/51: Looter's hole dug at the location of an animal disturbance 1.5 m north of Unit 1 and 2 m east of Unit 27, to a depth of 20-60 cm below the then excavated surface (P8C/27 and P8C/45 area).

P8C/52: Looter's hole dug 1.5 m west of the doorway opposite Unit 12 and 0.5 m north of Unit 1 to 20 cm

below the then excavated surface (in the vicinity of P8C/27 and 45).

P8C/53: Small looter's pit 1.0 m north of Unit 1 and 8.5 m west of the P8B excavation, in the vicinity of Lots P8C/27 and P8C/45. The pit was 20 cm in diameter and 10 cm deep.

P8C/54: Sandy brown soil matrix with small limestone rubble located above a plaster floor (Unit 16), below P8C/14 and P8C/50 in the eastern portion of the shrine and in front of the altar.

P8C/55: Brown soil matrix from extreme northeastern portion of the shrine approximately 40 cm south of Unit 13 to Unit 13 itself. The area was badly disturbed by tree roots.

P8C/56: Excavation of intrusive pit Unit 17, capped by Unit 18.

P8C/57: Removal of tree roots just northeast of Units 12 and 13.

P8C/58: Brown soil matrix excavated to a level "floor" between Units 22 and 1, west of their doorways.

P8C/59: Brown soil fill matrix inside of Unit 12 (approximately 30-35 cm) to approximately the level of Unit 14.

P8C/60: Brown soil below humus and rubble and P8C/23, immediately west of Unit 24.

P8C/61: Brown soil matrix below humus from Unit 1's western

portion to 1.25 m north in the area around the looter's hole (lot P8B/51), to 15 cm below the last surface.

P8C/62: Brown soil matrix in the southeast corner area of Unit 1 and 27.

P8C/63: Contents of nested unslipped vessel group found in P8C/62.

P8C/64: Brown soil matrix below humus and rubble south of Unit 26, east of Unit 27, and west of Unit 24.

P8C/65: Brown soil matrix below humus and P8C/32 west of Unit 27 (5-10 cm maximum thickness).

P8C/66: Brown soil fill matrix below humus and P8C/65 in the doorway of Unit 27 to a level equivalent to the bottom of the wall stones.

P8C/67: Brown soil fill matrix in the doorway of Unit 1 (across from Unit 12). Lot is approx. 15 cm deep from a level equivalent to the bottom of the stones.

P8C/68: Brown soil matrix between Unit 12 and the Unit 22 doorway.

P8C/69: Approximately 25 cm level below P8C/59 within Unit 12.

P8C/70: Brown soil fill below P8C/56 south of Unit 12, but north to Unit 17, to bedrock.

P8C/71: Brown soil fill below P8C/66 in Unit 27 doorway (no more than 5 cm deep).

- P8C/72: Collection of artifacts knocked out of context in the vicinity of Unit 12 by looters.
- P8C/73: Construction fill matrix (brown soil) in a 1.5 m excavation between the Unit 1 and 22 doorways connecting Lots P8C/67 and 70. Approximately 15 cm deep.
- P8C/74: Fill matrix within Unit 12 below previous lots, to top of cut stones and smashed vessels (approximately 5 cm deep).
- P8C/75: Fill matrix below possible niche in Unit 22, Unit 23 junction area, below the equivalent of Unit 16 and down 40cm.
- P8C/76: S.D. P8C-1 located within Unit 31 in Unit 12. Soil is sandier than in other areas of the excavation and contains plaster and limestone rubble.
- P8C/77: Brown soil fill to 5cm below Unit 13.
- P8C/78: Brown soil matrix "outside" of Unit 31 in Unit 12, to bedrock.
- P8C/79: Bottom portion of S.D. P8C-1. It has a slightly different matrix and cuts into bedrock.
- P8C/80: Fill matrix below P8C/73 to bedrock (approx. 35-55 cm).
- P8C/81: White marl in the bottom of the Unit 17 cut containing S.D. P8C-2.
- P8C/82: Hard yellowish soil between Units 9 and 13, 11 and 10.

- P8C/83: Brown soil area in what appeared to be a
intrusive pit into Unit 10.
- P8C/84: Continued excavation below Unit 13 into
construction fill (brown soil matrix contains S.D.
P8C-3).
- P8C/85: From Unit 10 to bedrock outside of Lot P8C/83; also
brown soil.
- P8C/86: Brown fill matrix below Unit 9 to bedrock.
- P8C/87: Looter's hole into construction fill just west of
P8C/73.
- P8D/ 1: Humus above Units 5 and 6 in a 1.0 m by 0.8 m
excavation 50 cm east of the P8B excavation.

TABLE 14

Santa Rita Structure 81 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment and Collapse		8A/1 to 3,8C/5, 8C/26,8C/57,(8B/1 to 5),(8B/9 to 11), (8C/1 to 4),(8C/11 to 13),(8C/15 to 20),(8C/22 to 24), (8C/26 to 37), (8C/51 to 53), (8C/72),(8C/83), (8C/87)	?
II	A. Use of Str. 81-A	U. 11	8B/6,8C/62&63, 8C/82,(8B/1 to 5), (8B/9 to 11),(8C/1 to 4),(8C/6 to 11), (8C/13 to 25), (8C/27 to 55), (8C/58),(8C/60&61), (8C/64 to 66), (8C/68),(8C/72), (8C/87)	Late postclassic
III	B. Deposition of S.D. P8C-2 Construction of Str. 81-A	U.17, U.18, U.19 U.7, U.8; U.3	8C/56,8C/81 8B/7,8B/20	Late Postclassic Late Postclassic

TABLE 14
Santa Rita Structure 81 Timespans (continued)

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
IV	A. Use of Str. 81-B		(8C/1 to 4), (8C/6 to 11), (8C/13 to 25), (8C/27 to 55), (8C/58), (8C/60&61), (8C/64 to 66), (8C/68), (8C/72), (8C/87)	Late Postclassic
			8C/76, 8C/79	Late Postclassic
V	A. Deposition of S.D. P8C-1 A. Construction of Str. 81-B	U.31, (U.15)		Late Postclassic
		U.6, U.12, U.13, U.15, U.16; U.2	8B/8, 8B/12, 8B/13, 8B/21, 8C/59, 8C/69, 8C/74, 8C/77, 8C/78	Late Postclassic
VI	B. Deposition of S.D. P8C-3 Use of Str. 81-C		8C/84	Late Postclassic
				Late Postclassic
VII	Construction of Str. 81-C	U.1, U.1, U.3, U.4, U.5, U.9, U.10, U.14, U.20, U.21, U.22, U.23, U.24, U.25, U.26, U.27, U.28, U.19, U.30;	8B/13 to 20, 8B/22, to 24, 8C/71, 8C/73, 8C/75, 8C/83, 8C/85, 8C/86, 8C/67, (8C/12), (8C/83)	Late Postclassic
		U. 1, U. 4, U. 5		Late Postclassic
				Late Postclassic
				Late Postclassic
				Late Postclassic

PLATFORM 2

Platform 2 is a massive 44 m by ca. 36.5 m construction 2 m in height located in the northeast sector of Santa Rita southwest of Strs 81, 75, and 74. It supports Strs. 73 and 76 to 80 (see Figure 4-25). Within it were encountered a series of buried constructions. Information concerning Platform 2 was garnered through a series of excavations undertaken in 1979 and 1980. It was initially investigated because it was the only relatively undisturbed platform with multiple structures of known Postclassic date. Work was continued in 1980 in order to better comprehend the complex range of constructions evident at the locus and in order to reveal more of the refuse deposit located to its south. The first season's excavations were supervised alternately by S. Epstein, G. Clarke, J. Podger, and W. Bacon and took place in June and July of 1979. The second season's was supervised by S. Zaino and took place in June and July of 1980.

Excavations

Sub Operation P6B was a 9.5 by 1.5 m excavation oriented 9 south of west located on the west slope of the platform. This was the initial investigation at the locus, intended to reveal the stratigraphy, construction technique, and artifacts present. It did not cut into the surface of the platform.

Sub Operation P6E was originally a 50.5 by 1.5 m trench

oriented 16 east of north through the suspected mid point of Platform 2 (Figure 4-35). It was intended to reveal construction sequence and relationships as well as the preservation of the platform and the structures above it. Portions of the excavation cut across Strs. 73 And 80 and is discussed in relationship to these structures rather than Platform 2. The Sub Op P6E trench was begun in 1979 and work on it was continued in 1980.

Sub Operation P6E was also expanded in 1980 to include an areal excavation at the southern end of the trench along the southern facing of Platform 2. This sole purpose of this extension was to further investigate the refuse deposit noted there in 1979.

Several other excavations were initiated in order to garner information concerning activity on Platform 2. Sub Operations P6F, P6G, and P6I, however, are of primary interest to Strs. 73, 77, 78, And 79 rather than to the platform itself and so are discussed separately.

platform 2 Sub 1

Excavation revealed two floors (UNITS 25 and 26), a Special Deposit (P6E-2), and refuse north of UNIT 20 which were earlier than the Late Postclassic Platform 2. The ceramics in the fill and the refuse beneath these floors are primarily from the Early Classic Period. While no facings were encountered which could be related to a formal platform, these components are collectively referred to as

Platform 2 Sub 2. It is hypothesized that these floors (UNITS 25 and 26) which were found only in the cut between Strs. 80 And 73, were part of an Early Classic platform or structure whose limits were not encountered within Sub Op P6E.

Special Deposit P6E-2

Special Deposit P6E-2 was located just above bedrock approximately 31 m south of the north excavation limit. It consisted of a partial and somewhat scattered skull, several teeth, and an incomplete and broken pottery vessel. The burial was most likely Early Classic based upon the form of the broken vessel. Termed "the result of a marital squabble" by excavator S. Epstein, this Special Deposit may represent a disturbed skull cache.

Object 1 (P6E/31-2): The only object to occur in association with the fragmentary bone in this Special Deposit was a partial bowl, probably of Early Classic date, also broken just above bedrock. It is a low flanged bowl with vertical rim and a round lip with an exterior groove. The vessel has a rim diameter of 21.1 cm, a basal diameter of 7.7 cm, a thickness of 0.5 to 0.6 cm, and a height of 7.0 cm. It is approximately half complete and slipped red (2.5YR5/8) with buff fireclouding and an unslipped base.

Platform 2-2nd

Platform 2-2nd (Figure 4-34) consisted of a 3 course northern facing (UNIT 20) of irregular stones approximately

50 cm high. UNIT 20 must have been associated with an abutting Platform floor (UNIT 24), however, no plaster was encountered within the limits of the excavation. Ninety cm south of UNIT 20 the platform level stepped up to another terrace level (UNITS 22 & 23) 10 to 15 cm high and 1.1 m wide. Structure 80 was built directly in conjunction with this terrace. The terraced northern facing was mirrored to the west in UNITS 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44. The western facing (UNIT 40) is comprised of irregularly shaped stones approximately 40 cm high. The terrace level (UNIT 41) is approximately 90 cm wide and steps up 30 to 40 cm at the next facing and terrace level (UNITS 42 43).

The upper platform surface continues is known to exist at the south extent of Str. 80 (Unit 5). The southern terrace (UNITS 28 and 29) is believed to have been located at least 2 m north of UNIT 35 as the bedrock cut north of UNIT 35 shows no indication of fill similar to that below UNIT 27 in the cut just north of Str. 80 Unit 5. The hypothesized UNITS 28 and 29 may alternatively have constituted a construction stage in the formation of Platform 2-1st B.

Platform 2-1st-B

At some point following the construction of UNIT 27 (Figure 4-35), most likely coeval with the construction of Str. 73-2Nd, the area south of UNITS 28 and 29 was filled and leveled using construction block walls at least 2

courses high and 1.35 to 1.40 m wide (UNITS 35 and 34). These were underlain by cobbles. Between and around the fill block walls was a matrix of less densely packed soil and limestone debris. Another small construction block (UNIT 33) was noted 2.7 m south of UNIT 34. Like UNITS 34 and 35, it was oriented perpendicularly to the trench. There was also a wall-like rough alignment of stones (UNIT 45) running 2.25 m south and perpendicular to UNIT 33. There was stone fill to either side of UNIT 45. UNIT 45 was initially thought to have been part of an earlier platform; however, its truly crude construction, lack of north and south facings, as well as associated floors, suggest that it too was part of the Platform 2-1st-B fill operations.

Two southern facings were added to the fill of Plat. 2-1st B. The southernmost, UNIT 30, was comprised of irregularly shaped, but dressed, stones. Due to the range in stone size, there were varying numbers of courses. It most likely originally rose to an elevation of 8.4 m, forming a 2.9 m terrace with UNIT 31. The upper terrace level (UNITS 36 and 37) stepped-up an additional 60 cm from UNIT 31. The remains of the floor utilized in conjunction with the platform was most likely a white lens (UNIT 39) noted below and south of the later southern facing (UNIT 32).

The northern and western portions of Platform 2-2nd (UNITS 20 to 24, 27, and 40 to 44) remained in use with

Platform 2-1st-B. The eastern face of the platform was represented by UNIT 12 in Sub Op P6F. UNIT 12, however, was made up of smaller, finely-faced stones which still had traces of plaster with an eroded polychrome painted design. This east facing most likely extended directly to the platform surface.

Platform 2-1st-B, 43 m from north to south, was a locus of Late Postclassic activity. Although there was no identifiable platform refuse, there were two burials (S. D. P6E-1 and S. D. P6E-7, see also Str. 73 For S. D. P6E-9) located below UNITS 37 and 38. Structures 73, 77-2nd, 80-2nd, and probably Strs. 76, 78, And 79 were coeval with Plat. 2-1st-B.

Special Deposit P6E-1 (Figure 4-37)

Special Deposit P6E-1 was located between 43.3 and 44.5 m south of the northern Sub Op P6E excavation limit below UNITS 36 and 37, but just east of the section line. The deposit was located directly in front of and below 3 stones running roughly north-south (from 43.3 to 44.1 m south of the north excavation limit). These stones were similar to Str. 77 Unit 12 in Sub Op P6F and may have formed a rectangular altar. The interment was contained within UNITS 36 and 37. Some wash out, as indicated by the distribution of the associated and fragmentary bone material, was found in Lots P6E/13, 27, and possibly 7.

Within the deposit were the partial and disarticulated

remains of approximately 5 individuals, primarily sub-adults. There was also some non-human bone, including a small carnivore tooth (P6E/36-11). The human skeletal material consisted of concentrations of semi-articulated teeth and bone with smaller percentages of other unarticulated long bones. With the bone were a the pieces of a number of smashed ceramic vessels, 4 of which are reconstructable. The reconstructable ceramics and definetly associated objects are discussed below. It is possible that certain items encountered close to the deposit may also have initially been included in it. These objects include both a small spondylus shell head (P6E/7-8) and a calcite bead (P6E/7-6).

Object 1 (P6E/36-6): Kol Modeled: Kol Variety. This ceramic face-cup is ca. 6.7 Cm high and 5.3 to 5.8 cm in diameter. The individual has squarish earplugs, is wearing a headress, and has four elongated upper front teeth. The outer two teeth are curved. The surface is unslipped, has traces of stucco and probably was once painted.

Object 2 (P6E/36-4): Kol Modeled: Kol Variety. This object is a ceramic foot cup much like the foot of a Kol Modeled effigy censer, but slightly larger and clearly a cup. It is the representation of a left foot and calf with sandal. It is approximately 13 cm high and has an 8 cm diam. It is unslipped, but was probably covered with stucco and painted.

Object 3 (P6E/36-5): Santa Unslipped: Santa Variety. This unslipped miniature tripod bowl has solid feet. And a rim diameter of 12.5 cm. The vessel height is 5.3 cm; the base of the vessel is raised approximately \emptyset .6 cm above the bottoms of the supports.

Object 4 (P6E/36-6): Kol Modeled: Kol Variety. This object is also a face-cup and is nearly identical to Object 1. It has a rim diameter of 6.1 cm.

Object 5 a,b,c (P6E/36-2 a,b,c): 3 small obsidian blade fragments.

Object 6 (P6E/36-8): 1 spondylus shell bead, \emptyset .65 cm in diameter, \emptyset .29 cm thick with a \emptyset .25 cm diameter hole.

Object 7 a,b (P6E/36-13): 2 small (I.e., less than 1 cm in any direction) pieces of irregular, but smoothed chert.

Object 8 (P6E/36-7): 1 black stone bead, approximately \emptyset .9 cm in diameter with a thickness of \emptyset .5 cm and a \emptyset .34 to \emptyset .17 cm drilled hole.

Object 9 (P6E/36-10): 1 ceramic bead, approximately 1.15 cm in diameter.

Object 10 (P6E/36-12): 1 ceramic stopper for a Cao Modeled cache vessel.

Special Deposit P6E-7 (Figure 4-38)

Special Deposit P6E-7 was the westernmost burial encountered south of UNIT 32. The individual was deposited in a pit (UNIT 50) cutting into bedrock, apparently sealed or capped by UNIT 38. Within the pit was an adult female

(P6E/82-1) placed in a contorted flexed position on her right side, with the skull in the northern portion of the pit (Figure 4-38). There was a copper ring on each hand. Two nearly identical beads (Objects 3 a and b) were also included in the burial. One was located near the right foot, the other was positioned below the skull.

Object 1 (P6E/82-2): This copper ring was found on the left hand. Although not yet conserved, it appears to be a plain band. It has an interior diameter of 1.68cm, an exterior diameter of 2.04 cm, and a width of approximately 1.8 cm.

Object 2 (P6E/82-3): This ring was located on the right hand of the individual. Also made of copper, it is more elaborate than Object 1. There are two bands of copper at the top and bottom; these are joined by 3 touching, but open, "S" scrolls. Prior to conservation the ring is 1.69 to 2.07 cm in interior and exterior diameter and 1.76 cm wide.

Object 3 a and b (P6E/82-5 a and b): Each of these objects is a tubular spondylus shell bead, 1.1 cm long, 0.53 to 0.76 cm wide with holes drilled to a maximum diameter of 0.76 centimeters.

Platform 2-1st A

Platform 2-1st A utilized most of the facings of Platform 2-1st-B with a few minor changes. A new southern facing (UNIT 32) was added 66 cm south of UNIT 30. This

addition probably corresponds to the addition of a platform terrace (UNIT 13) 1.8 m east of UNIT 12 in Sub Op P6F. UNIT 32 was composed of heterogeneous limestone blocks (from 1.3 by 1.5 by 0.7 m to less than 0.2 m in any direction) and a varying number of courses, but rose to an elevation of 8.4 m (UNIT 31). The lower elevation of UNIT 32 varied, but was generally too high to be used with the UNIT 38 flooring. Undoubtedly a new higher floor level (UNIT 39) although not preserved must have been in use.

A series of Special Deposits were recovered in association with Platform 2-1st-A. Special Deposit P6E-3 was placed just south of UNIT 32, but would probably have been covered by UNIT 39. It is thought to be a cache deposited prior to final completion of Plat. 1st-A. Special Deposits P6E-4, 5, 6, 8, 11, and 12, however, were burials deposited south of the platform. They were most likely placed during use of Platform 2-1st-A and may have been occupants of the Platform 2 locus. Placement of these burials may either have preceded deposition of refuse south of the platform or have been coeval with this deposition. Serial deposition of S. D.'s and refuse could indicate a shift in function of the Platform over time while contemporaneity could indicate an interesting correlation between specific ceremonial-ritual activity and the burial of women and children.

Special Deposit P6E-3

Special Deposit P6E-3 consisted of a cache of 3 face-cups located directly south of the base of UNIT 32, east of the P6E trench. These would have been below UNIT 39 and could either have been placed during construction of UNIT 32 and UNIT 39 or during use of Plat. 2-1st-A. The face-cups (Figure 4-39) were found in a line with two nearly identical cups on either side (Objects 1 and 3) and a cup similar to those in S. D. P6E-1 (Object 2) in between.

Object 1 (P6E/51-1): Kol Modeled: Kol Variety. This face cup portrays an individual with long nose and large forehead. No teeth are visible and the individual wears no headress, only two circular earrings. The vessel is 4.6 cm high, with a diameter ranging between 3.74 and 4.0 centimeters and a thickness of 0.76 cm near the rim. The surface is unslipped and ranges in color from gray (5 YR 6/1 to 10 YR 7/2) to pink (5 YR 7/6 to 7.5 YR 7/4). Traces of stucco remain on the surface; the vessel was probably once painted as well. There are no fresh breaks to determine paste color.

Object 2 (P6E/51-2): Kol Modeled: Kol Variety. This face cup is larger than either Object 1 or Object 2. The individual has protruding maxillary teeth and wears a headress and earplugs. It has a height of 6.3 cm with a diameter ranging between 5.4 and 4.5 centimeters. The vessel is 0.45 cm thick near the rim. Its unslipped

surface, which is also covered with traces of stucco, is pink in color (7.5 YR 7/4). There are no fresh breaks from which to determine paste composition or color.

Object 3 (P6E/51-3): Kol Modeled: Kol Variety. This cup is nearly identical to Object 1 with the exception that it is slightly larger and the left earplug has broken off. It is 5.3 cm high with a diameter ranging from 3.9 to 4.1 cm. Thickness is 0.43 cm near the rim. There are traces of stucco above the unslipped surface. The surface color is gray (5 YR 7/1 to 6/1) to pink (7.5 YR 7/4). There are no fresh breaks to determine paste composition and color.

Special Deposit P6E-4

Special Deposit P6E-4 was located in a pit (UNIT 47) south of UNIT 32. It was the easternmost burial recovered from this area. It contained a poorly preserved sub-adult (P6E/93-2) with head face down. The body must have been tightly flexed. One small head was found above the skull.

Object 1 (P6E/93-2): This object was a small green and white colored stone head. It had a diameter of 0.8 cm, a thickness of 1.9 mm and a hole diameter of 1.5 mm.

Special Deposit P6E-5 (Figure 4-42)

Special Deposit P6E-5 was placed in a pit (UNIT 48) cut below UNIT 32 and apparently through UNIT 38. The pit contained the tightly flexed and seated burial of an adult female. The individual's head faced in an easterly direction. This burial was cut into by the at least

slightly later S.D. P6E-11. The interment was probably associated with use of Plat. 2-1St-A.

Special Deposit P6E-6 (Figures 4-38 and 4-40)

Special Deposit P6E-6 encountered south of UNIT 32 in a pit (UNIT 49) which cut through UNIT 38 and into bedrock. Its deposition should correlate with use of Plat. 2-1St-A. The individual, an adult female (P6E/76-1), was placed in the narrow bottom crevace of the pit on her right side in a tightly flexed position. The head was oriented 63 degrees east of north. Above the skeleton were a number of broken or smashed ceramic vessels.

Object 1 (P6E/76-9): Rita Red: Rita Variety. This relatively small tinaja was found nearly complete, but with a kill hole in its base (Figure 4-40). It has an everted rim and neck and a rounded base. The rim diameter is 18.5 cm and the height is 37.4 centimeters. Two strap handles are horizontally placed on the body. The vessel is slipped red exteriorly and interiorly to the base of the neck. The exterior slip is primarily red in color (10 R 5/8 & 4/8), but may range to pink (5 YR 7/4) with black or gray fireclouding (10 YR 6/1 to 7.5 YR 3/0). The interior slip color is also red (2.5 YR 5/8). The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8). The inclusions are red particles between 0.5 and 1.0 mm in diameter, white particles from 0.25 to 0.5 mm in diameter, and black particles up to 0.5 mm in diameter. A positive reaction to HCL suggests that calcite

temper is present.

Object 2 (P6E/76-7): Rita Red: Rita Variety. Object 2 was found smashed in the burial pit. It has been nearly completely reconstructed. It is also a red slipped tinaja (Figure 4-41a), but is somewhat larger than object 1. It has no kill-hole in its base, however, the entire rim of the vessel had been broken off. The tinaja had a convex parenthesis jar neck, two strap handles, and a flat base. Certain measurements had to be estimated due to the absence of the rim. The height is thought to have been 45.3 cm and the rim diameter 15.5 cm. The base was 10.1 cm in diameter and the average vessel wall thickness was 0.6 cm. The tinaja was slipped red exteriorly and interiorly to the base of the rim (10YR4/8-2.5YR4/8 or 5/8). There were gray and yellowish brown fireclouds on the bottom portion of the body (2.5YR3/0, 10YR4/1 and 10YR6/4). The slip had worn off the base. The paste is reddish yellow (5YR7/6) with white inclusions up to 1.0 mm in size, shiny white particles up to 0.4 mm, and sparse black inclusions up to 1.0 mm in diameter. There was only slight calcite reaction to HCL.

Object 3 (P6E/76-4): Kulel Modeled: Kulel Variety. This vessel was found smashed, primarily in the upper portion of the UNIT 49 pit. Some sherds were undoubtedly located in the pit, but were collected in Lot P6E/72 prior to its recognition. The vessel is a small modeled jar (Figure 4-41c). It has applique handles, eyes, and a mouth

which opens to the interior of the vessel. The jar was smashed through the center of the face prior to deposition. The reconstructed vessel has a rounded base and a direct, flat rim. It is 22.5 cm high with a rim diameter of 11.0 cm. Thickness is approximately 0.6 cm. It is red slipped exteriorly only (10YR4/8-2.5YR4/8) with brown and gray fire-clouding (7.5YR5/6-6/6, 5YR3/1) at the base. The paste is reddish yellow (7.5YR7/6-6/6) with gray and black particles to 1.0 mm, dull white inclusions to 0.75 mm in diameter, and shiny white particles to 0.5 mm in diameter. There was strong reaction to HCL, suggesting the presence of calcite particles in the paste.

Object 4 (P6E/76-8): Rita Red: Rita Variety. This red slipped tinaja (Figure 4-41b) was also found smashed, but could be nearly completely reconstructed. It is very similar to Object 2. It has a convex parenthesis jar neck and rim with incised lip, strap handles, and slightly rounded base. Its height is 42.8 cm while the rim diameter is 16.7 cm and the base diameter is 10.2 cm. Thickness ranges from 0.5 to 0.7 cm. The vessel is slipped red (10YR4/8-2.5YR4/8) exteriorly and interiorly of the base of the neck. There are areas where the slip is dark gray (10YR4/1-3/1) or yellowish brown (7.5YR6/6-7/6). The unslipped surface color is reddish yellow (5YR7/6). The paste is light red (2.5YR6/8) beneath the red slipped areas and reddish yellow (7.5YR7/6) below the yellowish brown

slipped portions. There are rectangular gray particles to 1.5 by 1.0 mm, white particles 0.25 mm in diameter, and a strong reaction to HCL.

Object 5 (P6E/76-5): Kulel Modeled: Kulel Variety. This ceramic vessel was also broken in the upper portion of the UNIT 49 pit and Lot P6E/72. It could be reconstructed to only half its original form. It is an unusual bowl with applique arms, hands, and what appears to be a tail on the upper portion of the bowl between the arms (Figure 4-41d). It has two holes in the vessel wall, one above each arm. It is possible that there were two more of these holes and that they were used to strap on a lid. The bowl has a slightly bolstered lip, a diameter of 34.0 cm, a height of approximately 13.1 cm, and a thickness ranging from 0.5 to 0.75 cm. It is entirely slipped red (10R4/8) with dark gray (2.5YR3/0) areas and patches of pink (5YR7/4) where the slip is no longer present. The paste is light red (2.5YR6/6) with dull white inclusions up to 1.0mm by 0.75mm. There was a strong reaction to HCL indicating the presence of calcite in the paste.

Object 6 (P6E/76-6): Kol Modeled: Kol Variety. Object 6 consists of the base and single attached foot of an effigy censer. It was located primarily in Lot P6E/76, however, 1 sherd came from Lot P6E/72 and the foot was located in P6E/66. In Lot P6E/66 are other arm, leg and urn effigy censer fragments, most of which do not fit together. That

one foot fits the censer base in S. D. P6E-6 may imply either that the censer was included in the burial accidentally from a pre-existing deposit on the floor or that the censers east of S. D. P6E-6 were smashed in conjunction with the burial itself. Object 6 has traces of interior burining and surface stucco. The 1/2 to 2/3 complete ring base has a diameter of approximately 17 cm. The unslipped surface color is very pale brown to reddish yellow (10YR8/3-7.5YR8/6). The paste is dark grayish brown (10YR4/1-2) with white and tan inclusions up to 0.5 mm in diameter and what appears to be sherd temper approximately 0.4 mm in diameter. There was positive reaction to HCL, suggesting the presence of calcite in the paste.

Special Deposit P6E-8 (Figure 4-38)

Special Deposit P6E-8 was an interment, was located southeast of S. D. P6E-5. Although it may have been placed in a burial pit, no evidence for this could be detected, and the individual may merely have been tossed out with the refuse in the area. The skeletal remains are of an extremely young sub-adult in a poor state of preservation, flexed on its back or left side with head to the northeast (Figure 4-38).

Special Deposit P6E-11 (Figure 4-38)

Special Deposit P6E-11 was located below UNIT 32. The burial pit (UNIT 52) apparently cut through part of S. D. P6E-5. As S. D. P6E-5 cut through UNIT 38 it seems likely

that this interment was associated with use of Plat. 2 1St-A as well. The burial contains a tightly flexed sub-adult on its right side with head to the northwest. With the individual were two beads.

Object 1 (P6E/87-3): This spondylus shell bead was located near the top of the skull. It is approximately 1.1 cm in diameter and 0.4 cm thick, with a 0.3 cm diameter drilled hole.

Object 2 (P6E/87-2): This ceramic bead was found near the right knee. It is unusual in that it has a gouged-incised design. It is 0.23 cm long by 2.2 cm in diameter with a 0.36 cm drilled hole.

Special Deposit P6E-12 (Figure 4-38)

Special Deposit P6E-12, also an interment, was located in a pit (UNIT 53) directly below S. D. P6E-5. It may have been deposited either at the same time as S. D. P6E-5 or prior to it. The individual was an adult female, interred in a flexed, "seated" position with back to the north. Two partial and smashed ceramic vessels were included in the burial pit.

Object 1 (P6E/83-2): Possibly Kol Modeled: Variety Unspecified. Object 1 is an incomplete censer (Figure 4-39). It has a ring base and central hole. The rim of the urn is not present and it is doubtful that the vessel ever had an attached figure. There is no modeling on the urn as it stands. Within the interior of the vessel near the base,

however, there is a ring of black with traces of copal, implying that it was used as a censer in the same way as Kol Modeled effigy censers and Pom Modeled censers. Its unslipped surface color is pink (7.5YR7/4). The paste is very pale brown (10YR7/3) with a dark gray core (7.5YR4/0-3/0). The inclusions are primarily white and tan and less than 0.5 mm in diameter. There are also pieces of what appeared to be sherd temper of the same size. A positive reaction to HCL is suggestive of the presence of calcite inclusions in the paste.

Object 2 (P6E/83-3): Cohokum Modeled: Cohokum Variety. The major part of a Cohokum Modeled vessel was recovered from within the pit for SD. P6E-12. The vessel has a height (with feet) of 28.4 cm, a rim diameter of 12.4 cm, and a 0.6 to 0.8 cm wall thickness. The face portrayed on the side of the olla has a long nose as well as a protruding mouth. Traces of black paint are visible on the one eye present; this black pigment forms a pupil as well as designs on the eyebrow area. Two feet with triangular vents were present. The non-painted surface of the vessel is pink (5 YR 7/3 to 7.5 YR 7/4) in color. No traces of stucco were visible on the vessel surface. The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) and includes dark gray particles less than 1.0 mm in diameter and white particles less than 0.5 mm in diameter. There is a positive reaction to HCL, indicating the presence of calcite.

Platform 2 Relationships

Of all the constructions in the Platform 2 area, apparently only the hypothesized Platform 2 Sub 1 is earlier than Late Postclassic in date. Platform 2-2nd was constructed at the same time as Structure 80 and its use may have overlapped with that of Platform 2 Sub 2 (discussed in conjunction with the Str. 77 excavations). Platform 2-1st B, Str. 73-2nd, and Str. 77-2nd are thought to be coeval as should be versions of Strs. 76, 78, and 79. Platform 2-1st A was apparently constructed in conjunction with Str. 77-1st and Str. 79-1st, but was most likely associated with the use of Strs. 76, 78, 79, and 80 as well. The relationship between Platform 2 and Strs. 74, 75, and 81 is uncertain given the lack of plaster floors joining them, however, analysis of artifacts suggests rough contemporaneity.

Platform 2 Recovery Lots

Artifacts found throughout the Platform 2 excavations indicate that following an Early Classic occupation, the predominant use of the locus was in the Late Postclassic Period. The most interesting artifacts associated with Platform 2 were recovered from a refuse deposit to its south, directly behind UNIT 32. Artifacts from this deposit should be related to the use of Platform 2-1st A. Included are all of the expected items (chert and obsidian tools, ceramic beads, faunal material.....) as well as certain unexpected ones such as sheet copper. The pottery includes

Santa Unslipped ollas (Figure 4-45e), Kol Modeled face-cups (4 distinct kinds; Figures 4-45i and 4-45j), Cohokum Modeled ceramics (Figures 4-45c and 4-45h), Kol Modeled effigy censers (Figure 4-45b), Pom Modeled censers (Figure 4-45a), Kak Polychrome sherds (Figures 4-45g and 4-45k), Saykum Incised grater bowls (Figure 4-45l) and Rita Red vessels (Figures 4-45d and 4-45f). Kol Modeled face-cups and Cohokum Modeled vessels have been found only in this deposit and nowhere else at the site during the 1979 and 1980 investigations. It seems probable that this distribution reflects differential use of Platform 2 a compared to other structures excavated in this sector of the site. It should also be noted that this refuse deposit was located in an area which appears to have been used exclusively for the interment of women and children.

Platform 2 Summary

Platform 2 and its associated structures are known from a series of excavations undertaken on the platform (Sub Ops P6B, P6E, P6F, P6G, and P6I). While the earliest activity in the Platform 2 locus appears to have been during the Early Classic Period (Platform 2 Sub 1), most construction took place during the Late Postclassic Period. There is no evidence for occupation of the Platform between the Early Classic and Late Postclassic Periods.

Construction and use of Platform 2-2nd must have overlapped with the earliest Late Postclassic construction

in the Str. 77 Vicinity. This platform was of unknown total dimensions, but did have the basic stepped up terrace construction on its northern side. Str. 80 Was built contemporaneously.

Platform 2-1st-B utilized portions of Platform 2-2nd. During its construction, the southern half of the platform was filled in. Following its completion the platform must have looked much like it did in its final form with the possible exception of its southeastern facing which may have risen directly up to the platform surface. Str. 77 And Str. 73 Were in existence, but not in their final form. Str. 80 Continued to be used. Several Special Deposits (S. D. P6E-1, 7, & 9) were most likely associated with the construction and use of Plat. 2-1st-B, however, there was no significant refuse build up associated with the platform.

Platform 2-1st-A again utilized aspects of its earlier counterparts in conjunction with new constructions, specifically on its south and east terraces. The construction was approximately 44 m by 36.5 m and 1.5 m high with a 0.9 to 3.6 m terrace around its entirety. It was oriented approximately 8 south of west. Its avenues of axis were most likely multiple, but no actual steps were uncovered during excavation, suggesting that movement to the platform was either from the west or through a series of off access stairs on one or more of the sides. Clearly associated with Plat. 2-1st-A were Strs. 80, 73-1st, 77-1st

and 79 as well as a number of Special Deposits, primarily burials to the south. Interestingly these burials comprised only women and children. Also associated with use of the platform was a refuse deposit in the same area as the burials. This refuse deposit contains the only known occurrences of Kol Modeled face-cups and Cohokum Modeled vessels at Santa Rita. The predominance of censerware in this deposit suggests that the southern portion of the platform had strong ceremonial-ritual significance. The face-cups and Cohokum Modeled pieces indicate that whatever the function of the area, it was distinct from other constructions in this sector of the site. The association of female and sub-adult burials in the same vicinity as this unusual refuse deposit may point to specialized female activities and or participation in ritual.

Platform 2 undoubtedly overlapped in construction and use with nearby Strs. 74, 75, And 81, however, it is argued that it filled a series of distinct uses and formed an important part of the architectural and settlement complex of Late Postclassic Santa Rita.

Platform 2 UNITS

UNITS 1 to 19: see Strs. 77 And 79.

UNIT 20: Northern Platform 2 terrace facing.

UNIT 21: Upper surface of UNIT 20.

UNIT 22: Platform 2 terrace facing 0.9 m south of UNIT 20.

- UNIT 23: Upper surface of UNIT 22.
- UNIT 24: Hypothesized floor abutting UNIT 20.
- UNIT 25: Lowest plaster floor uncovered south of Str. 80
Unit 5.
- UNIT 26: Plaster floor above UNIT 25 and below UNIT 27.
- UNIT 27: Plaster floor abutting Str. 80 UNIT 5.
- UNIT 28: Hypothesized southern facing for UNIT 27 and Plat.
2-2nd.
- UNIT 29: Hypothesized floor level abutting UNIT 28.
- UNIT 30: Innermost of the southern platform facings.
- UNIT 31: Upper terrace level for UNITS 30 and 32.
- UNIT 32: Platform 2 facing just south of UNIT 30.
- UNIT 33: Fill block approximately 4 m north of UNIT 36.
- UNIT 34: Fill block north of UNIT 33.
- UNIT 35: Fill block north of UNIT 34.
- UNIT 36: Terrace facing 2.8 m north of UNIT 30.
- UNIT 37: Upper surface of UNIT 36 and Plat. 2.
- UNIT 38: Floor level associated with UNIT 30.
- UNIT 39: Hypothesized floor level associated with UNIT 32.
- UNIT 40: Western equivalent of UNIT 20.
- UNIT 41: Western equivalent of UNIT 21.
- UNIT 42: Western equivalent of UNIT 22.
- UNIT 43: Western equivalent of UNIT 23.
- UNIT 44: Western equivalent of UNIT 24.
- UNIT 45: Probable fill block perpendicular and south of
UNIT 33 off section.

- UNIT 46: Pit for S. D. P6E-10.
UNIT 47: Pit for S. D. P6E-4.
UNIT 48: Pit for S. D. P6E-5.
UNIT 49: Pit for S. D. P6E-6.
UNIT 50: Pit for S. D. P6E-7.
UNIT 51: Pit for S. D. P6E-9.
UNIT 52: Pit for S. D. P6E-11.
UNIT 53: Pit for S. D. P6E-12.
UNIT 54: Possible pit in the southeast corner of the areal excavation south of UNIT 32.

Platform 2 Lots:

- P6A/ 1: Surface collection from the Str. 73 locus.
P6A/ 2: Surface collection from the area of Str. 74.
P6A/ 3: Surface collection from the area of Str. 75.
P6A/ 4: Surface collection from the construction north of Str. 73 and Platform 2.
P6A/ 5: Surface collection from the south portion of Plat. 2 near Str. 77.
P6A/ 6: Surface collection from the vicinity of Sub. Op. P6B.
P6A/ 7: Rainwash from P6E.
P6A/ 8: Surface collection of Str. 79.
P6A/ 9: Surface collection from Str. 76.
P6A/10: Surface collection from the vicinity of Str. 73.
P6A/11: Surface collection from the Str. 80 locus.

- P6A/12: Surface collection from the Str. 78 locus.
- P6A/13: Surface collection from the P6E trench vicinity.
- P6A/14: Surface collection from the northwest corner of Platform 2.
- P6A/15: Surface collection between P6E trench and Strs. 76 and 77.
- P6A/16: Surface collection from area west of P6G and east of P6H.
- P6B/ 1: Brown soil matrix to UNITS 40 to 44.
- P6B/ 2: Material associated with UNIT 41.
- P6B/ 3: Construction core within UNITS 40, 41, and 42.
- P6B/ 4: Dark soil matrix below UNIT 44.
- P6B/ 5: Humus to UNIT 44 in 1 m western extension.
- P6B/ 6: Humus to UNIT 43.
- P6B/ 7: Clearing between stones below Lot P6B/6.
- P6E/ 1: Humus on the north slope of the Platform to the summit of Str. 80.
- P6E/ 2: Humus from the summit of Str. 80 (Unit 3) to Str. 73 Unit 1.
- P6E/ 4: Humus north of UNIT 36 to approximately the mid point of UNIT 34.
- P6E/ 5: Humus from UNIT 36 to the south excavation limit.
- P6E/ 6: Humus south of Str. 73 to the mid point of UNIT 34.
- P6E/ 7: Brown soil matrix below and partially continuous with P6E/5 from UNIT 32 to the south excavation limit.

- P6E/ 8: Dark brown-black soil below Lot P6E/1.
- P6E/ 9: Matrix below Lot P6E/2.
- P6E/11: Matrix below Lot P6E/6.
- P6E/12: Soil below humus (Lot P6E/4) from approximately UNIT 34 to UNIT 36.
- P6E/13: Brown soil matrix below Lot P6E/5 from UNIT 36 to UNIT 32.
- P6E/14: Brown soil matrix below Lot P6E/8, just above bedrock.
- P6E/15: Below P6E/2 between Str. 80 Unit 5 and Str. 73 Unit 1.
- P6E/17: Discontinuity in UNIT 27 south of Str. 80 Unit 5.
- P6E/19: Brown soil below P6E/5 and 7 from base of UNIT 32 to just above bedrock.
- P6E/20: Collapse below humus and above Plat 2 UNITS 20 to 23 and Str. 80 Units 1 to 3.
- P6E/21: Below Lot P6E/20 - probably includes some construction core.
- P6E/22: Excavation from 21.5 m south of the north excavation limit to Str. 73 Unit 5.
- P6E/23: Excavation below Lot P6E/14 from the base of UNIT 20 to the upper level of bedrock.
- P6E/24: Excavation of bedrock below Lot P6E/23 in the northernmost portion of the excavation.
- P6E/25: Detailing below Lot P6E/19 to bedrock.
- P6E/26: Rubble matrix south of UNIT 36 to the level of UNIT

31.

- P6E/27: Matrix in proximity to S.D. P6E-1.
- P6E/29: Gray-brown soil and rock matrix north of UNIT 26 in the excavation to bedrock.
- P6E/30: Dark soil matrix below P6E/29.
- P6E/31: S.D. P6E-2 located just above bedrock and below or within Lot P6E/30.
- P6E/33: Excavation of humus in the east section wall between 1.6 and 2.5 m south of the north excavation limit.
- P6E/34: Matrix below Lot P6E/33, approximately 32-37 cm below the surface; contains faunal material.
- P6E/36: S.D. P6E-1 (see also P6E/13 and 27)
- P6E/40: Soil to bedrock in excavation from UNIT 32 to 2 m south, 1m into the 1979 west excavation limit.
- P6E/41: Soil matrix from Str. 80 Unit 5 to Str. 73 Unit 1.
- P6E/43: Brown soil matrix in a 1m by 2 m extension west of Str. 40.
- P6E/44: Brown soil in a 1m by 2m extension west of P6E/43.
- P6E/45: Brown soil in a 1m by 2m extension east of the P6E trench following UNIT 32.
- P6E/46: Soil matrix below Lot P6E/45.
- P6E/47: Results of looting activity. The artifacts collected in this Lot are most likely derived from the equivalent of Lot P6E/46.
- P6E/48: One by 2 m extension east of Lot P6E/45.

- P6E/49: Soil matrix below P6E/48.
- P6E/50: Matrix below wall level north of P6E/45 to 49.
- P6E/51: Base of UNIT 32 in P6E/49 (S.D. P6E-3).
- P6E/52: Light gray soil within P6E/49 sloping out from UNIT 32.
- P6E/53: Brown soil matrix 1 by 2m extension east of P6E/48.
- P6E/54: Matrix below P6E/53 and east of P6E/49 and 52.
- P6E/56: Brown soil matrix in 1m by 2m eastern extension from Lot P6E/53.
- P6E/58: Reclearing of the P6E trench from UNIT 32 to approximately 2.5 m to the north (UNIT 31 to the top of UNIT 32).
- P6E/59: Construction core north of UNIT 36 to UNIT 33.
- P6E/61: Brown soil matrix beneath P6E/56 and east of P6E/54.
- P6E/62: Discontinuity in UNIT 27 south of Str. 80 UNIT 5.
- P6E/63: Excavation through UNIT 27 between 9.1 and 10.8 m south of the north excavation limit.
- P6E/64: Brown soil in a 1m by 2m extension east of P6E/56.
- P6E/65: Excavation of brown soil below Lot P6E/58 to bedrock from UNIT 30 north.
- P6E/66: Matrix below P6E/64 and east of P6E/61.
- P6E/67: Matrix from East of UNIT 45(?)
- P6E/68: Rainwash in the vicinity of UNIT 32.
- P6E/69: Excavation below P6E/42 to the level of UNIT 25.
- P6E/70: Matrix above and north of UNIT 32 in a 0.5 by 2m

area east of the P6E trench.

- P6E/71: Possible cut (UNIT 54) south of UNIT 32 in southeast corner of the areal excavation.
- P6E/72: Lowering of excavations south of UNIT 32 to level of base of wall facing (includes items from S.D.P6E-6).
- P6E/73: Brown soil matrix south of Lot P6E/69, from 7 to 13 m south of Str. 80 Unit 5 to the level of UNIT 27.
- P6E/74: Matrix below P6E/67, but between UNITS 34 and 35.
- P6E/75: Matrix below P6E/73 and south of P6E/69, but following the same level (below UNIT 27).
- P6E/76: S.D. P6E-6 in UNIT 49.
- P6E/77: Sherds above the floor level (UNIT 38) south of UNIT 32 and beneath P6E/47, 49, 54, 61, 66.
- P6E/78: S.D. P6E-5 located within UNIT 48.
- P6E/79: Arbitrary excavation of matrix below P6E/67 and south of P6E/74 from UNIT 33 to UNIT 34.
- P6E/80: White matrix represented by UNIT 38 south of UNIT 32 to bedrock.
- P6E/81: Excavation below UNIT 27 to bedrock just north of Str. 73 UNIT 5 (may include items from intrusive pit UNIT 51).
- P6E/82: S.D. P6E-7 located within UNIT 50.
- P6E/83: S.D. P6E-12 located within UNIT 53.
- P6E/84: Unassigned(?)
- P6E/85: S.D. P6E-10 located within UNIT 46.

- P6E/86: S.D. P6E-9 found during excavation of Lot P6E/81,
located in UNIT 51.
- P6E/87: S.D. P6E-11 located in UNIT 52.
- P6E/88: S.D. P6E-8.
- P6E/89: Excavation of limestone blocks in the north portion
of UNIT 34.
- P6E/90: Dry fill cobbles below P6E/89.
- P6E/91: Matrix below Lot P6E/90.
- P6E/92: Fill from UNIT 38 flooring near S.D. P6E-11.
- P6E/93: S.D. P6E-4, located in UNIT 47.

TABLE 15

Platform 2 Timespans

I.S. Event	Plat. 2 UNITS	Plat. 2 Lots	Datino	Related Time Spans			
				Str. 77	Str. 73	Str. 80	Str. 79
1	Post-Abandonment activity	(P6A/1to16) (P6B/1,2,5,6,7) (P6E/1,2,5,6,7) 4,8,9,12,13,17 20,21,26,27,33, 15,36,41,47,58, 62,70) P6E/68	-	1	1	1	1
2	Use of Plat. 2-1st-A	(P6A/1to16) (P6B/1,2,5,6,7) (P6E/1,2,4,5,6, 8,9,11,12,13,15, 17,19,20,21,26, 27,33,36,41,46, 47,49,52,54,58, 61,62,66,70,72) P6E/7,34,40,43, 44,48,53,56,64, 71	Late Postclassic	1-8	2	(2)	(2)
3	S.D. P6E-4,5,6, 8,11,12 Construction of Plat2-1st-A	UNITS 52,53, 49,47,48 UNITS 13,15, 16,18,32,39, 26,36,62)	Late Postclassic	9	3	(3)	(3)
4	S.D. P6E-3 Use of Plat. 2-1st-B	P6E/51 P6E/25, 77 (P6B/1,2,5,6,7) (P6E/1,2,8,11,12, 19,26,46,49,50, 52,54,61,62,66, 72)	Late Postclassic	10-14	4	(2)	(2)

TABLE 15
Platform 2 Timespans (continued)

I.S. Event	Plat. 2 UNITS	Plat. 2 Lots	Dating	Related Time Spans
				Str. 77 Str. 73 Str. 80 Str. 79 Str. 78
5	Constr. Plat. 2-1st-8	UNITS 30,31,33, (P68/1,2,5,6,7) 34,35,36,37,38, (P6E/1,2,8,11,12, 45,12,14,9, 13,17,26,27,50, 59,62,81) P6E/65,67,73,74, 75,79,80,89,90, 91,92	Late Postclassic	15 5 (3) ?
	S.D. P6E-1	UNITS 50,51		
	S.D. P6E-7			
	S.D. P6E-9			
6	Use of Plat. 2-2nd	(P68/1,2,5,6,7) (P6E/1,2,8,11,12, 62)	Late Postclassic	16 (2) -20 (?)
7	Construction Plat. 2-2nd	UNITS 20to24, 27,28,29,40to 44	Late Postclassic	21 3 22,23
8	Abandonment			
9	Use of Plat 2 Sub 1			
		P6E/14,23 (P6E/24)	Early Classic	
10	Construction Plat. 2 Sub 1	UNIT 26	Early Classic	
		(P6E/24,81) P6E/63		
		UNIT 25		
	Deposition	P6E/29,30		
	S. D. P6E-2	UNIT 46		
		P6E/31,85		

STRUCTURE 73

Structure 73 is located less than 3m south of Str. 80 on Platform 2 (see Figure 4-25). Knowledge about the structure is based upon surface information and the 1979 and 1980 excavation of a 50.5 m by 1.5 m trench (Sub Op P6E) across the platform. The 1979 excavations took place in June and July and were supervised alternately by G. Clark, J. Podger, and W. Bacon. The 1980 excavations also took place in June and July and were supervised by S. Zaino who was assisted at times by T. Fisher and J. Mahaffie. An areal investigation of Str. 73 was planned and laid out on the ground, but never took place.

Excavations

The form of Structure 73 was evident from surface remains on Platform 2. The stone rubble and lines of stone pointed to a northern facing structure, better preserved east of the Sub Op P6E investigations. Excavation of Str. 73 within the 1.5 m wide trench was difficult as floors were fragmentary, facings were roughly finished and sometimes ripped out; however, these features were handled as well as possible with slow and careful excavation.

Structure 73-2nd

Structure 73 was built directly on the latest known northern Platform 2 floor (UNIT 27). Special Deposit P6E-9, however, was intruded through UNIT 27 almost directly below the southernmost facing of the structure (Unit 5), at some

point prior to or during this construction. The construction core for -2nd, which was generally 20 to 40 cm thick, was comprised primarily of soil and small limestone rubble. The northernmost facing (Unit 1) consisted of 2 courses of almost rounded stones placed 3 m south of Unit 5 of Str. 80. This facing was 20 cm high and oriented 16 south of west. Its upper surface (Unit 2) formed a terrace 3 m deep. The structure facing is most likely represented by Unit 13 - a large (30 cm), but irregular limestone block abutted by a plaster patch and unfortunately only visible on section. It is hypothesized that this facing was joined to an irregular northern facing (Unit 5) by the lower of two fragmentary plaster floors (Unit 4). Unit 5 was oriented approximately perpendicular to the trench and was made up of stones varying in size from 70 cm by 50 cm by 10 cm to 20 sq cm by 10 cm. A fragmentary plaster floor, possibly equivalent to UNIT 37 continued south of Unit 5.

It would appear that Str. 73 had a raised surface 9 m deep with a 3 m frontal terrace. It faced approximately 16 east of north. The back wall of the structure may have been a double line of stone construction, however, only Unit 5 was visible during excavation.

Special Deposit P6E-9 (Figure 4-46)

Special Deposit P6E-9 was a human burial located below Str. 73 Unit 5 (off section). The pit (UNIT 51) in which it was located cut below Unit 5 and most likely UNIT 27. The

burial consists of the disarticulated remains of at least four adult individuals. The one pelvis present and in a relatively good state of preservation appeared to be that of a female. There were no objects associated with the interment.

Special Deposit P6E-10 (Figure 4-44)

Special Deposit P6E-10 was a human burial located in the area between Str. 73 and Str. 80 in the fill for the basal construction of Platform 2. The body was placed into a pit which was too small for it; thus, the legs of the individual had been removed below the knee and not deposited with the rest of the body. The whole body was then covered with a layer of rock. The individual was extended and supine with head to the north. As the remains were poorly preserved, it was not possible to tell the sex or the age of the individual. No objects accompanied the interment.

Structure 73-1st

Structure 73-1st utilized certain features of Str. 73-2nd while others were added or rebuilt. A northern facing (Unit 6) was built 1.4 m south of Unit 1 on Unit 2. The turn-up for the facing (Unit 8) 6 m south was part of a fragmentary plaster surface laid directly over the preceding Unit 4. South 7.8 m from Unit 8 was the southernmost facing (Unit 9) of a terrace oriented nearly perpendicular to the trench. It was composed of irregular unfinished stones from 20 to 30 cm sq and 15 cm seep. The sectional reconstruction

of Str. 73 would appear to have faced south, however, surface remains strongly suggest a northern orientation. If this is the case, Str. 73 faced approximately 16 east of north. The structure was 6 m deep with a 1.4 m frontal terrace as compared to a 7.8 m southern terrace. The structure width is approximated to have been 21.5 m. It was most likely associated with the upper platform 2 floor (UNIT 37). It seems likely that certain of the walls of Str. 73 were double line of stone constructions supporting a perishable wall, given surface indications off section. These suggest upright facings equivalent to Unit 8. Their presence could not be affirmed by excavation, only the plaster turn-up for Unit 8 was encountered. From the surface, the central area of Str. 73 cross cut by Sub Op P6E, appears to have been raised in comparison to the interior of the construction to either side. This information would not conflict with that gathered in the 1.5 m wide trench.

Platform Relationships to Structure 73

Structure 73-1st and -2nd were both constructed following Str. 80 (UNIT 27 abutts Unit 5 of Str. 80, but goes under Unit 1 of Str. 73), however, Str. 73-1st and -2nd both overlap with use of Str. 80 as well as Strs. 77 and 79. Artifacts date all construction and use to the Late Postclassic period.

Recovery Lots

In comparison to Str. 80, little artifactual material was encountered in association with Str. 73. The only unusual object encountered in a possible use-related lot was a stone celt (P6E/3-10). Construction core lots contained Late Postclassic sherds, some mano fragments, chert and obsidian, as well as notched sherds, modeled clay "weights" and in one case (P6E/55) animal bone.

Structure 73 Summary

Two sequent versions of the Late Postclassic Str. 73 were noted during excavation. Most information concerning its latest form was garnered through surface indications of walls which were better preserved beyond the limits of Sub Op P6E. This latest construction faced approximately 16 east of north and apparently had both a front and rear platform as well as a partially raised interior. It is probable that the construction was 21.5 m wide and 6 m deep, minus the two terraces. The building must have had a least some red painted plaster associated with its walls or floors on the basis of sparse remains encountered in excavation lots. Although there were few use related artifacts associated with Str. 73, there was an intrusive multiple burial (S. D. P6E-9) most likely placed during construction. The function of Str. 73 is unknown and discussions are hampered by the lack of associated artifacts.

Structure 73 Units:

- Unit 1: Northern facing of Str. 73 terrace.
- Unit 2: Surface for the Unit 1 terrace.
- Unit 3: Northern facing for Str. 73-2nd.
- Unit 4: Raised structure level of Units 3 and 5.
- Unit 5: Southern facing of Str. 73-2nd.
- Unit 6: Northern facing for Str. 73-1st.
- Unit 7: Raised structure level of Units 6 and 8.
- Unit 8: Southern facing for Str. 73-1st.
- Unit 9: Terrace facing south of Unit 8.

Structure 73 Lots:

- P6E/ 3: Humus above Str. 73.
- P6E/10: Soil below humus.
- P6E/16: Matrix below P6E/3 and P6E/10.
- P6E/18: Soil and rubble fill matrix below P6E/11 from Str.
73 Unit 9 north.
- P6E/28: Small stone and soil matrix between Str. 73 Units 5
and 9.
- P6E/35: Possible discontinuity in Str. 73 Unit 10 south of
Unit 8.
- P6E/42: Soil matrix from Str. 73 Unit 1 to Unit 6 from Str.
73 Unit 2 to UNIT 26.
- P6E/55: From Str. 73 Unit 4 to UNIT 26 between 15.5 and 17.5
m south of the north excavation limit.
- P6E/57: Brown soil from Str. 73 Unit 4 to UNIT 26 between

17.5 and approximately 19 m south of the north excavation limit.

P6E/60: Brown soil from Str. 73 Unit 8 to Unit 5 from the level of Unit 10 to the level of UNIT 27.

TABLE 16

Santa Rita Structure 73 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Post-abandonment Activity		(6E/3), (6E/10), (6E/16), (6E/35)	?
II	Use of Str. 73-1st		(6E/3), (6E/10), (6E/16), (6E/35),	Late Postclassic
III	Construction of Str. 73-1st	U.6, U.7, U.8, U.9, U.10	(6E/16), (6E/18), (6E/35), (6E/60)	Late Postclassic
IV	Use of Str. 73-2nd			Late Postclassic
V	A. Construction of Str. 73-2nd	U.1, U.2, U.3, U.4, U.5	(6E/18), (6E/60), 6E/28, 6E/42, 6E/55, 6E/57	Late Postclassic
	B. Deposition of S.D. P6E-9	U. 51	6E/86	Late Postclassic

STRUCTURE 78

Structure 78 is located on the southwest edge of Platform 2 (see Figure 4-25). Surface remains suggested that it was not a simple line-of-stone construction, but that it resembled Str. 77. No lines of stone were visible from the surface. Like Str. 77, Str. 78 also appeared to have been disturbed. Its first architectural remains (Unit 1) were uncovered in June 1980 by Steve Zaino during the Str. 79 (Sub Op P6H) excavations. This roughly east-west facing was not as well constructed or preserved as those elsewhere on the platform, but did suggest that something might remain of Str. 78. In order to gather information comparable to Str. 77 and to test for the presence of refuse, a 3.0m by 2.0m excavation was laid out in the projected vicinity of the southwest corner of Str. 78 and Platform 2. This excavation was designated Sub Op P6I. Unfortunately, it uncovered little artifactual material and did not locate the remains of any facings, only apparently unordered rubble. As the investigation did not reveal any additional aspects of structure plan or yield a sample of refuse to be analysed, the excavation was not continued.

The poor preservation of Platform 2 in this area is surprising even given the surface destruction evident at the locus. Reasons for this poor preservation are unknown; the constructions may have been stone robbed or partially demolished in the same land clearing process that destroyed

much of the site to the south and west of Platform 2 prior to 1979.

Structure 78: Units

Unit 1: Northern facing for Str. 78 (uncovered in Sub Op P6H).

Platform 2 UNITS Associated with Structure 78

UNIT 1: Plaster floor abutting Str. 79 Unit 2 which is discontinuous, but should abut Str. 78 Unit 1.

UNIT 2: Probable floor level above UNIT 1 abutting Str. 79 Unit 2 and Str. 78 Unit 1.

UNIT 3: Line of stone facing for the platform terrace abutting Str. 78 and Str. 79.

Structure 78: Lots

P6I /1: Humus.

P6I /2: Lighter soil below humus and above stone rubble.

P6H /7 and P6H/9 each partially uncovered Str. 78 Unit 1 (see the Str. 79 excavation report).

STRUCTURE 80

Structure 80 is the northernmost structure on Platform 2; it is located midway between the east and west faces of the platform. It was initially investigated in 1979 as part of the Sub Op P6E trench. Work was supervised by J. Podger, G. Clarke, and W. Bacon and took place from June to August 1979. The 1979 excavations indicated that the southernmost facing of the structure was extremely well constructed and preserved. Additional excavations were carried out in 1980 in order to add information on construction techniques, plan, and use of Str. 80. These took place in June and July and were supervised by S. Zaino.

Excavations

Sub Operation P6E consisted of a 50.5 m by 1.5 m trench oriented 16 east of north, bisecting Platform 2 from north to south. Although this excavation was continued in 1980, only a portion of the northern 9 m of the Sub Op pertains to Str. 80. These excavations cut down to the surface of the structure and platform 2.

Sub Operation P6G was an approximately 4.2 m by 1.5 m excavation perpendicular to the P6E trench (see Figure 4-36). It was initiated in 1980 for the sole purpose of further defining the southern facing (Unit 5) of Str. 80. These excavations primarily cut down to, but not into the structure.

Structure 80

Structure 80 was built in conjunction with Platform 2-2nd. It is a relatively small construction, approximately 3 m wide. It continues 2.7 m west of the P6E trench and may have extended an equal distance in an eastern direction. Its orientation is 20 south of west. The structure consists of a northern 0.7 m terrace (Units 1 and 2) formed of roughly shaped stones approximately 15 to 20 cm higher than UNITS 22 and 23 of Platform 2. Units 3 and 4 are both rough facings approximately 1.1 m apart. Unit 3 is a northern facing and projects up from the level of Unit 2; Unit 4 is a southern facing which rises above the southern terrace level (Unit 6). These either form a small raised platform or were used as a double line of stone construction supporting a wall (as in Str. 74). The southern terrace (Unit 5) projects 1.0 m from Unit 4 and is extremely well faced in contrast to Units 1, 3, and 4. It consists of irregularly sized, but dressed stones from 90 to 20 cm wide, 20 to 45 cm deep, and approximately 15 cm high. This facing is abutted by a plaster floor (UNIT 25).

It is difficult if not impossible to determine which direction Str. 80 faced. It has a slightly larger terrace (Units 5 and 6) on its southern side, possibly indicating that it faced south. Alternatively, there may have been access to it from both directions.

Although Str. 80 was not modified following its initial

construction, it remained intact and would appear to have been utilized for the rest of the life span of platform 2.

Platform Relationships

Excavation suggests that the construction of Str. 80 was coeval with that of Platform 2-2nd, but preceded Str. 73-2nd (based upon the fact that UNIT 27 abutted Str. 80 Unit 5 while underlying Str. 73 Unit 1). The structure most likely continued to be used along with the latest constructions on the platform such as Str. 73-1st.

Recovery Lots

Artifactual remains encountered in the Sub Op P6G and P6E excavations relating to use of Str. 80 are typical for Late Postclassic Santa Rita. They include sherds, chert (including 3 notched points), obsidian blades and one notched point, several mano or plaster smoother fragments, notched sherds, a few modeled "weights", and ceramic beads.

Structure 80 Summary

Structure 80 is the small (approximately 8 m wide and 3 m deep) northern structure on Platform 2. It is oriented approximately 20 south of west and had either southern or both southern and northern access. It consisted either of a small raised area with a terrace on either side or a double line of stone supported medial wall between each of the terraces. Its construction was apparently coeval with Platform 2-2nd, but then continued to be used along with the later platform 2-1st A and B and Str. 73-1st and -2nd.

Fragments of plaster moulding indicate that the building had been stuccoed and painted red.

Structure 80 Units:

- Unit 1: Northernmost facing of Str. 80.
- Unit 2: Upper surface of Unit 1 which also abutts Unit 3.
- Unit 3: North facing of the double line of stone wall south of Unit 1.
- Unit 4: South facing of the double line of stone wall.
- Unit 5: Southernmost facing of Str. 80.
- Unit 6: Upper surface of Unit 5 which should also abut Unit 4.

Structure 80 Lots:

- P6E/ 1: Humus on the north slope of Platform 2.
- P6E/ 2: Humus from the summit of Str. 80 (Unit 3) to Str. 73 Unit 1.
- P6E/32: Matrix north of Unit 5 including fill between Units 3 and 4.
- P6G/ 1: Humus.
- P6G/ 2: Collapse below humus level to UNIT 27 south of Unit 5.
- P6G/ 3: Below humus, above Unit 6.
- P6G/ 4: Construction core of Str. 80.

TABLE 17

Santa Rita Structure 80 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Post-abandonment Activity		(6G/1), (6G/3), (6E/1&2)	?
II	Use of Str. 80		6G/2, (6G/3), (6G/1), (6E/1&2), (6E/32)	Late Postclassic
III	Construction of Str. 80	U.1, U.2, U.3, U.4, U.5, U.6; U. 25	6G/4, (6G/3), (6E/32)	Late Postclassic

STRUCTURE 77

Structure 77 is the southeastern structure on the Late Postclassic period Platform 2 (see Figure 4-25). Although looted, it showed evidence of once having a higher substructure than most of the other constructions on Platform 2 with the possible exception of Str. 78. Looting had been very destructive; investigations probably would not have taken place at this locus were it not for the discovery of painted stucco in the looters backdirt during surface clearing of growth in 1980. Excavation took place from May 26 to July 24 1980. These were supervised by Steve Zaino who was assisted at various times by Tim Fisher, John Mahaffie, and Alan Moore.

Excavations

Investigation of the structure consisted of a 17.2 m by 1.5 m trench, designated Sub Operation P6F (Figure 4-47). The exact orientation of Str. 77 could not be defined on the basis of surface remains. Excavation cut through the structure at what was interpreted to be its axis, 17 degrees south of east, determined by the orientation of a configuration of stones (Unit 12) west of Str. 77. It had been decided that the investigation would be expanded horizontally if well preserved architectural remains were encountered.

Although Str. 77 was discovered to be badly disturbed, excavations revealed complex Postclassic construction

activity with buried structures and superimposed floors. Only the latest of these floors was finished with smoothed plaster; the earlier floors were indicated by marly levels.

Platform 2 Sub 3

The earliest construction uncovered in the Str. 77 vicinity was located just north of section line and immediately above bedrock. Although the floor abutting this Postclassic structure was uncovered during excavation (UNIT 4), the construction itself was discovered only following looting activities in the north trench wall. Because of its off-section location, Plat. 2 Sub 3 was only partially exposed (between 11.45 and 13.75 m from the west excavation limit). The southern facing of the substructure (Plat. 2 Sub 3 Unit 1) had been constructed from 10 to 40 cm above bedrock, not on any definable surface. The stones in the facing were upright limestone blocks generally 30 cm wide and 35 to 40 cm high. This facing was in turn abutted by a floor (UNIT 4). The upper surface of Plat. 2 Sub 3 (Unit 2) was not recovered. When built over, the entire construction was sealed below a newly laid floor (UNIT 5). Possible evidence for the use of Plat. 2 Sub 3 may be seen in the UNIT 20 pit through the associated floor (UNIT 4). In this pit was faunal material, broken Postclassic pottery, and a conch shell, indicating that UNIT 20 may have been a cached refuse deposit.

Platform 2 Sub 2

Platform 2 Sub 2, also Postclassic in date, was less deeply buried than Plat. 2 Sub 3. It was constructed after the earlier Sub 3 had been buried beneath UNIT 5. Both the eastern (Plat. 2 Sub 2 Unit 2) and southern (Plat. 2 Sub 2 Unit 3) facings of this construction were encountered within the western portion of the trench. The structure measured over 5 meters from east to west. Its orientation was approximately 12 degrees west of south. The southern facing (Unit 2) was composed of upright stone slabs at least 40 cm high and wide and 15 cm thick. The bedding for the upper surface (Unit 1) was partially preserved and consisted of more irregularly shaped stones up to 52 cm long and 16 cm thick. Platform 2 Sub 2 (Unit 3) was abutted by a 20 cm patch of floor (UNIT 8) to the south. This floor may well have been continuous with UNIT 5 and the later UNITS 6 and 7. The early Platform 2 eastern facing (UNIT 10) was disturbed by the later construction of a facing (UNIT 12). The destroyed facing (UNIT 10), however, is hypothesized to have been a simple turn down, possibly to a level equivalent to the later UNIT 17.

Structure 77-2nd-C

Following the replastering (UNITS 5, 6, and 7) over Platform 2 Sub 3 and the construction and use of Platform 2 Sub 2, Str. 77-2nd C was built. Preparation for this construction consisted of a small cut (Unit 1) through UNITS

5, 6, and 7. This cut must have served as a wall trench for the east face (Unit 2) of Str. 77-2nd-C. Unit 2 was approximately 60 cm high and composed of 2 courses of irregularly shaped stones chinked with smaller stones. The upper surface of Str. 77-2nd-C was not well preserved. The marl and limestone fill was most likely capped by a floor (Unit 3), which although not preserved in the immediate vicinity of Unit 2 (most likely because of looting) was preserved 2 m to the east. Unit 2 was abutted by a floor (UNIT 8) approximately 20 cm above the base of its lowest stone. This floor most likely joined with the up-sloping UNIT 17 covering Plat. 2 Sub 2.

Another cut (UNIT 11) was made through UNITS 4, 5, 6, and 7, as well as through the eastern facing (UNIT 10) of Platform 2 in order to construct a new eastern platform facing (UNIT 12). Not much can be said about the upper portion of UNIT 12 or the nature of the junction between UNIT 12 and Unit 3 as the upper corner of Platform 2 was later removed, probably due to stone robbing activities. The preserved portion of UNIT 12 is approximately 40 cm high and comprised of irregularly sized, but well faced, blocks which were 10 to 20 cm high, 30 to 38 cm wide, and 20 cm deep. These stones are also bordered by smaller chinking stones. The surface of UNIT 12 was covered with plaster and the portions which remained affixed to the stones evinced traces of multicolor painting. Structure 77-2nd-C was

apparently 4.8 m deep from Unit 2 to the west to UNIT 12 to the east.

Two interments were recovered which may be associated with the construction or use of Str. 77-2nd-C.

Special Deposit P6F-1 (Figure 4-48)

Special Deposit P6F-1 was an interment located between 2.9 and 3.7 m east of the west excavation limit at the southern extent of the 1.5 m wide trench. The burial was directly south of Platform 2 Sub 2 and consisted of the poorly preserved remains of two disarticulated individuals. No evidence of looting was encountered. Both skulls had heavy copper stains. There were also copper stains on some of the long bones found east of the skulls. No copper, however, was recovered. This burial would have been covered by the level of UNIT 17 and may possibly have been associated with the censers (Objects 1 to 3 below) recovered in the vicinity or with S. D. P6F-2 encountered just to the west.

Special Deposit P6F-2 (Figure 4-48)

Special Deposit P6F-2 was a flexed interment located west of P6F-1 and the censer deposit, between 1.4 and 1.9 m west of the east excavation limit. The burial was also south of Plat. 2 Sub 2, but at a slightly lower elevation than S. D. P6F-1. As the bone material was not well preserved and as the recovered bone was almost the consistency of paper, neither the sex or the age of the

individual in S. D. P6F-2 is known. The burial, however, was flexed on its left side with head to the north and facing east.

Between P6F-1 and P6F-2, and badly disturbed by a tree, was a deposit of broken Pom Modeled censers. These may or may not have been associated with S. D. P6F-1 and/ or S. D. P6F-2. As it is likely that they were associated with one of the deposits, their descriptions follow:

Object 1 (P6F/51-6): Pom Modeled: Pom Variety. This ring base censer or "brazier" (Figure 4-49b) was reconstructed from sherds found in Lots P6F/51 and P6F/55. It has a patterned flange, an exterior applied design (including spikes), and a slightly bolstered lip. The rim diameter is 36.2 cm, the basal diameter is 9.6 cm, and the height is estimated to be 15.0 centimeters. It has a 0.6 to 0.9 cm wall thickness. The surface of the vessel is unslipped and gray to reddish yellow in color (7.5 YR 3/0 to 7.5 YR 6.2 to 5 YR 7/6 - 6/6). It was originally covered with stucco and painted. Traces of red (10 R 5/6 -6/8), black (2.5 YR 2.5/0), blue green (5 G 6/2), and white (10 YR 8/1) painted stucco still remain and form intricate designs of color which are not directly identifiable from the modeled features, black-line drawing is also present. The paste is generally light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2), but also reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) in color in certain places. Inclusions are white and shiny and up to 0.5 mm in diameter.

There is strong reaction to HCL suggesting the presence of calcite.

Object 2 (P6F/51-5): Pom Modeled: Pom Variety. This censer (Figure 4-49a) is similar to Object 1; it also has a ring base, patterned flange, and appliqued design. It varies from Object 1 in that there are no appliqued spikes and in that the rim is both bolstered and grooved. The censer is not complete, but was reconstructed from sherds encountered in both Lots P6F/51 and P6F/55. The rim diameter is 34.0 cm; the base has a 9.0 cm diameter. The vessel height is 13.9 cm and the vessel had a 0.65 to 0.80 cm wall thickness. The censer is unslipped and has an exterior surface color of reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) to pale brown (10 YR 6/3). The interior surface of the vessel is black (7.5 YR 2/0) and pink (10 YR 7/4) with light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) at the rim. The exterior surface was at one time covered with stucco and painted, probably like Object 1, but little of this design remains. The paste is extremely variable in color with a dark core (7.5 YR 2/0) and a pale brown or pink color (10 YR 7/4 to 7.5 YR 7/4) near the edges. Portions of the paste also vary from pale brown to reddish yellow (10 YR 6/3) to 5 YR 6/6). The inclusions in the paste are 0.75 mm in diameter and grayish white in color. There is a moderate reaction to HCL.

Object 3 (P6F/51-4): Pom Modeled: Pom Variety. This censer is nearly identical to Object 2, but only half of it

was recovered. It has a ring base, patterned flange, appliqued design, and a bolstered and grooved rim. The vessel has a 35.2 cm rim diameter with a 10.4 cm basal diameter. The censer is 15.6 cm high and ranges from 0.7 to 0.9 cm in wall thickness. The unslipped surface color is pink to light brown (7.5 YR 7/4 -6/4 -7/6) with a very pale brown (10 YR 7/3) fireclouded area. The exterior would once have been stuccoed and painted. The interior surface shows evidence of having been burnt and has a visible copal residue. Colors range from reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) near the rim to off-white (10 YR 8/2) and very dark gray (10 YR 3/1) in the vessel center. The paste has a gray black core (10 YR 4/1 -3/1) with pale brown (10 YR 6/3) to either side and a layer of reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) toward the exterior surface. Inclusions are generally dull white and up to 0.75 mm in diameter although occasional hematite particles up to 0.5 mm are also present. There is a moderate reaction to HCL suggesting the presence of calcite in the paste.

Structure 77-2nd-B and -A

Following the use of Str. 77-2nd-C, minor additions were made to the building and are included under the designations of Strs. 77-2nd-B and -A. The eastern and western facings (Unit 2 and UNIT 12) were apparently unaltered and the same floor (UNIT 8) continued to abut the structure, however, the Unit 3 floor was resurfaced. The Unit 4 plaster floor was nearly inseparable from Unit 3, but

allows the definition of a formal Str. 77-2nd-B. The sequent and fragmentary Unit 5 allows the definition of a formal Str. 77-2nd-A.

Structure 77-1st-D

At some point following the final resurfacing of Str. 77-2nd, the area above it was filled in with marl, soil, and rubble and Str. 77 was expanded. At the western excavation limit three stones (Unit 12) in a row - possibly representing a frontal altar or shrine for the new Str. 77-1st - were uncovered. Three stones, possibly representing another altar, were also found at the southern end of Platform 2 (Sub Op P6E) to the west of and in front of Str. 77. This may indicate that the last version of Str. 77 was the focus of intense ceremonial activity.

Problematic Deposit P6F-1 was placed just south of Unit 12, possibly prior to or in conjunction with its construction although this is difficult to discern as no floors are present in the western portion of the excavation. A new western facing (Unit 11) for Str. 77-1st was also placed approximately 5.3 m west of the front (Unit 2) of Str. 77-2nd. Unit 11 was made up of limestone blocks one course high and approximately 25 cm high by 30 cm wide and 35 cm deep. Unit 11 and the 3 stones to the west were probably both abutted by the same floor level (UNIT 18), of which no traces remain.

To the east, the UNIT 13 platform terrace was added to

UNIT 12 on UNIT 14. Although only one course of UNIT 13 was preserved, the fill behind it indicates that it once rose to at least 60 cm above UNIT 14 at which point a horizontal terrace surface (the hypothesized UNIT 15) would have connected it to UNIT 12. While Unit 11 and UNIT 12 may have been directly connected to each other via a plastered floor surface (Unit 6), there may also have been a slight structure rise (Unit 20 and Unit 10) of which Unit 6 was the upper surface. This raised back area for the structure would be consistent with the known Late Postclassic architecture at the site. Due to looting activities, further discussion of this construction is precluded.

Problematic Deposit P6F-1

Problematic Deposit P6F-1 consists of a single ceramic effigy vessel placed approximately 20 cm east of the west excavation limit and 10 cm south of the middle stone of Unit 12. The vessel sits on a level equivalent to the base of Unit 12 stones; it faced northeast. It would have been covered by UNIT 18 during use of Str. 77-1st and may have served as a cache deposited in relation to Unit 12 rather than Str. 77.

Object 1 (P6F/11-6): Kol Modeled: Variety Unspecified. A hollow bird effigy figure with feet, tail and wings, but which is missing what should have been a completely separate, matching head, comprised PD. T6F-1. The modeled vessel (Figure 4-51) is 4.45 cm high from base to neck and

5.83 cm wide from wing to wing, with a maximum length of 6.18 centimeters. The neck is between 1.93 and 1.68 cm in diameter. There is a hole, approximately 2.5 mm in diameter below the tail. The unslipped surface color varies from reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6 to 7.5 YR 7/6) to white (10 YR 8/2) at the base. The paste is reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6). Inclusions are shiny white (to 1.0 mm in diameter), grayish white (to 1.2 mm in diameter) and reddish (to 0.8 mm in diameter). All are visible on the roughly finished surface. There is a strong reaction to HCL suggesting that calcite is present.

Structure 77-1st-C, -B, and -A

Following the initial construction of Str. 77-1st-D, the floorings were renovated from time to time. The Unit 7, 8, and 9 remnants of plaster floorings have each been assigned to one of these modifications of -1st. It is possible that other construction activity was associated with these replasterings - possibly the addition of Unit 12 discussed earlier. However, this is impossible to discern. Final activity in the Str. 77 area consisted of looting and stone robbing (Units 14, 13, 15, and the visible slump in the central area of the mound), which have made further interpretation of Str. 77 difficult.

Miscellaneous Stone 1 (Figure 4-52)

Miscellaneous Stone 1 (P6F/7-1) was encountered approximately 1 m east of Unit 7, at an elevation of 9.46 to

9.53 m within a matrix which is interpreted as the backdirt from looting activity. The stone was probably associated with the use of Str. 77-1st. It is a carved limestone turtle, approximately 26.5 cm long, 21.5 cm wide, and 10 cm in depth. There is a small hole in the turtle's back approximately 2.0 cm in diameter and 5.5 cm deep. Traces of red, blue, and green paint still remain on its surface. Very close to the turtle, but north of it, were found 27 nearly identical ceramic beads (P6F/7-4a-aa). These were generally plain, 1 cm in diameter and usually had a 0.4 cm diameter hole through them. Whether they were directly associated with the turtle is not known, but possible.

Thomas Gann found 2 carved limestone turtles in his investigations at Santa Rita - an 18 by 12 inch red-painted turtle with a small back receptacle in Mound 8 (Gann 1900:688) and a 13 by 3 inch turtle in Mound 25 (Gann 1918:63). Small carved stone figures similar to M.S. 1 were relatively bountiful at Mayapan. Proskouriakoff (1962b) notes 35 to 38 examples, of which 21 were some form of turtle. They were called "altar figures" and were considered to be ritual objects, "most often found near altars in shrines" (Proskouriakoff 1962b:331), although more were found among surface debris than during excavation. Some of the turtle figures at Mayapan have human features reflecting God D (Proskouriakoff 1962b:332) and two of the 21 turtles had small holes or receptacles in their backs.

Platform Relationships to Str. 77

Structure 77-1st and 2nd and Platform 2 Subs 2 and 3 are all integral parts of the complicated Platform 2 history. Each of these constructions is of Late Postclassic date based upon artifactual remains. The floors (UNITS 5, 6, 7) which cover Platform 2 Sub 3 evidently join up with the floor (UNIT 8) abutting Plat. 2 Sub 2. Platform 1 Sub 1 encountered in Sub Op P6E appears to predate both of these "Sub" constructions.

Structure 77-1st and -2nd overlap in construction and use with other Late Postclassic constructions on the Platform (see the Platform 2 Time Span Chart).

Recovery Lots

Structure 77 represents the best stratified Postclassic Period deposits thus far excavated at the site. In addition to the usual remains (sherds, chert, mano and metate fragments, and obsidian) there was a significant amount of faunal material and some shell recovered. The faunal analysis for Santa Rita is not yet complete; however, it is clear that the Str. 77 and P6E deposits present the most plentiful faunal collections for the site. Although bone was found in lots assigned to most of the Str. 77 time spans, it is concentrated in the earlier lots. Chert was found throughout the Str. 77 excavation; four small notched points were recovered from lots associated with or earlier than Str. 77 Timespan 15. Notched sherds and ceramic beads

were also recovered in some profusion. It is interesting to note, however, that all of the notched sherds were noted from Str. 77 Timespan 15 or earlier, while the ceramic beads were found in Lots dating to Str. 77 Timespan 15 or later. This may be interpreted as being supporting evidence for an earlier hypothesis that the ceramic beads and notched sherds were functionally equivalent, but from slightly different (albeit overlapping) periods of time. Notched sherds have been suggested as being net sinkers; that the ceramic beads served an equivalent function is supported by ethnohistoric references to circular net weights (Barrera Rubio in press). Alternatively, this distribution may reflect differences in the use of the locus through time. No modeled and grooved "weights," found in other parts of Santa Rita and thought to also represent net-sinkers were recovered in the Str. 77 excavations.

There are a number of sealed construction lots in the P6F investigations. The most informative deposit was located below UNIT 4 in the earliest timespan noted for the locus (Lot P6F/33). This deposit (see Figures 4-50b, 4-50c, and 4-50d) contained ceramics definitely Late Postclassic in date, but which varied somewhat from the later ceramics at Santa Rita in aspects such as a general lack of solid feet and the presence of hollow feet with two circular vents among the redwares. The general lack of small Santa Unslipped ollas with slightly bolstered lips may also be

significant. Flanged vessels and miniature tripods were present and suggest continuity with later deposits; however, the flanged vessels are not as large as the later ones and more bowl-like in appearance.

Later ceramics include the Pom Modeled censers from the west end of the investigation and a large tinajera with a modeled and appliqued face similar, but not identical, to S.D. P8C-1, Object 29. The tinajera (Figure 4-50a) was located in the disturbed matrix west of and above UNIT 12 near M. S. 1 and the deposit of ceramic beads. Also in the upper lots, but from the western portion of the excavation, were 2 spindle whorls (possibly not Late Postclassic) and a copper object, possibly an awl.

Structure 77 Summary

Although Str. 77 had been badly disturbed, the Sub Op P6F excavations encountered remnants of a series of buried constructions. All date to the Late Postclassic. Both the structures and the Platform 2 facing appear to have been oriented roughly 12 degrees south of east. The numerous floors in this excavation allowed for possible temporal distinctions within certain artifact classes to be identified. The earliest recovered timespan pertaining to Str. 77 included a sealed refuse deposit and an associated MASCA corrected C 14 date of 1300 A. D. \pm 40 (Univ. of Penn. Radiocarbon Lab Number P-3074; Catalogue number P6F/33-2). Above this deposit were 11 later floors as well as other

burning, although only one other sample of carbon was large enough to date. Sample P6F/9-1 was processed with the small counter and yielded a corrected date of 1090 ± 190 A. D. As this date is from a non-primary context, it does not relate to the construction or use of Str. 77. The University of Pennsylvania lab also noted that there was large uncertainty in this date due to its small sample size. It therefore seems likely, given the amount of construction and re-finishing represented at the Str. 77 locus, that the latest use of the building may have been early in the 16th century.

Constructions on the Str. 77 locus may well have been painted red from even the earliest timespans. It is only sequent to Str. 77 Timespan 15, however, that there is evidence of polychrome plaster. Although polychrome plaster fragments are relatively rare at Santa Rita, the surface finds from the Str. 77 looted overburden are comparable to those found by R. Sidrys (1976) and to those that Gann recorded from Str. 1. One of the Str. 77 polychrome plaster fragments has a circular design on it similar to a motif in one of the panels illustrated by Gann (1900: Plate 30, Fig. 2) for Str. 1. Elaborately molded and "block" painted pieces of stucco suggest that even if Str. 77 was primarily a perishable construction, it must have been as well stuccoed and painted as Str. 1.

At least some domestic function may be suggested for

Platform 2 Sub 3 on the basis of faunal material. Str. 77-1st, however, with its raised rear portion, polychrome plaster coating, stone turtle, and tinajera is more likely to have served a "ceremonial," rather than a domestic, function. The non-domesticity of Str. 77-1st is evident in the lack of associated household refuse in the vicinity of the building; this difference in refuse is particularly evident when Str. 77 is contrasted to other structures at the site and, specifically, the nearby Str. 74.

Platform 2 UNITS

- UNIT 4: Plaster floor abutting Platform 2 Sub 3 from 30 to 65 cm above bedrock.
- UNIT 5: Plaster floor approximately 30 cm above UNIT 4.
- UNIT 6: Plaster floor which resurfaces and levels UNIT 5.
- UNIT 7: Plaster floor above UNITS 5 and 6.
- UNIT 8: Plaster floor associated with Plat. 2 Sub 2.
- UNIT 9: Plaster floor abutting Unit 2.
- UNIT 10: Hypothesized east platform facing for UNIT 4 and most likely for UNITS 5, 6, and 7.
- UNIT 11: Cut through UNITS 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 to place UNIT 12.
- UNIT 12: East facing for Platform 2.
- UNIT 13: East terrace facing added to UNIT 12.
- UNIT 14: Hypothesized floor level underlying UNITS 12 and 13.

UNIT 15: Upper surface of UNIT 13.

UNIT 16: Upper surface of UNIT 12.

UNIT 17: Sloping plaster floor level covering Plat 2 Sub 2
Unit 1.

UNIT 18: Hypothesized floor level abutting Units 11 and 12
in the western portion of the investigation.

UNIT 19: Pit in UNIT 4, off-section and between 25 and 55 cm
west of UNIT 11.

Platform 2 Sub 2 Units:

Unit 1: Upper surface of Plat. 2 Sub 2.

Unit 2: East facing of Plat. 2 Sub 2.

Unit 3: South facing of Plat. 2 Sub 2.

Platform 2 Sub 3 Units:

Unit 1: Southern facing of Plat. 2 Sub 3.

Unit 2: Upper surface of Plat. 2 Sub 3.

Structure 77 Units:

Unit 1: Cut into UNITS 5, 6, and 7 to place Unit 2.

Unit 2: Western facing of Str. 77-2nd.

Unit 3: Plaster floor level, most likely the initial floor
of Str. 77-2nd.

Unit 4: Plaster floor resurfacing Unit 3.

Unit 5: Plaster floor resurfacing Unit 4.

Unit 6: Plaster floor associated with Str. 77-1st-D.

- Unit 7: Resurfacing of the Unit 6 plaster floor.
- Unit 8: Resurfacing of the Unit 7 plaster floor.
- Unit 9: Resurfacing of the Unit 8 plaster floor.
- Unit 10: Hypothesized eastern facing of Str. 77-1st.
- Unit 11: Western facing of Str. 77-1st.
- Unit 12: Stone configuration in north section wall near the western excavation limit.
- Unit 13: Cut into Str. 77 from 1.6 m east of Unit 2 to 2.8 m west of it.
- Unit 14: Cut into Str. 77 west of Unit 13.
- Unit 15: Stone robbing from the UNIT 10, 12, and 16 area.
- Unit 16: Hypothesized step-up in Str. 77-1st above Unit 2.
- Unit 17: Hypothesized upper surface of Unit 11.

Structure 77 Lots:

- P6F/ 1: Collection from the surface of Str. 77 and in looter's surface backdirt.
- P6F/ 2: Humus (approximately 10 cm thick) from just west to just east of Unit 11 and from 9.2 m to 12 m from the western excavation limit.
- P6F/ 3: Layer of broken sherds and stones below P6F/2 and above Units 11 and 6 from 5.15 to 6.2 m east of the west excavation limit.
- P6F/ 4: Backdirt from Unit 14 looting, from 6.2 to 9.2 m east of the west excavation limit. Soil is pale reddish gray in color.

- P6F/ 5: Dark grayish brown soil from 6.0 to 7.8 m from the west excavation limit. Below P6F/4.
- P6F/ 6: Light gray soil from 7.8 to 11.7 m from west excavation limit.
- P6F/ 7: Very dark grayish brown humus from the excavation limit to 5.4 m west of it (20 to 24 cm thick).
- P6F/ 8: Light soil matrix below P6F/7 and above Unit 7.
- P6F/ 9: Light gray soil matrix below P6F/7 from the east excavation limit to 4.9 m west of it.
- P6F/10: Darker soil under Lot P6F/9 west of UNITS 11 and 12 to 4.3 m west of the east excavation limit to the level of UNIT 7 (redistributed fill and construction core).
- P6F/11: Humus in the west end of trench to 5.15 m east of the west excavation limit and 10 cm deep; the lot is west of Lot P6F/2.
- P6F/12: Light soil below Lots P6F/5 and 6 from 7.5 to 10.2 m east of the west excavation limit to UNITS 9 and 17.
- P6F/13: Western extension of P6F/12 to west side of Unit 11 and down to UNIT 17.
- P6F/14: Lens of brown soil below UNIT 17 and Lot P6F/12 from the area where UNIT 17 dips up (approximately 7 m from the west excavation limit to the level of UNIT 9).
- P6F/15: Brown soil and stone rubble matrix within Units 11

and 6 construction core (in the immediate vicinity of Unit 11). The lower excavation limit is UNIT 17.

P6F/16: Brown soil matrix west to the excavation limit; below Lot P6F/11 to approximately 30 cm below the surface.

P6F/17: Matrix in a perpendicular cut from the east extent of Unit 7 to Unit 4.

P6F/18: Whitish gray soil matrix below P6F/10 from UNIT 7 to UNIT 5, from 3.5 to 4.3 m west of the excavation limit.

P6F/19: White gray soil matrix from 1.4 to 2.2 m west of the east excavation limit (below UNITS 15 and 13) to the level of UNIT 14.

P6F/20: Marly matrix from Unit 7 to Units 5 and 4.

P6F/21: Brown soil lens within P6F/20 (off section).

P6F/22: Marly matrix between the Unit 4 and 3 floors and the earlier UNIT 7. The Lot is bordered to the west by Unit 2 and to the east by Lot P6F/17.

P6F/23: Dark grayish brown soil matrix below P6F/22 and UNIT 7 to the level of UNIT 6.

P6F/24: Matrix below P6F/23 to UNIT 5 between Unit 2 and UNIT 11.

P6F/25: Matrix below UNIT 9 to the level of UNIT 8, which is discontinuous west of Unit 2.

P6F/26: Discontinuity in UNIT 8 from 8.1 to 11.7 m west of

the east excavation limit to the level of UNIT 4 and/or bedrock.

P6F/27: Matrix from the level of UNIT 8 to the level of UNIT 4, from 8.1 m west of the east excavation limit to Unit 2.

P6F/28: Discontinuity in UNIT 5 between 8.1 m and 7 m west of the east excavation limit to the level of UNIT 4.

P6F/29: White lens and gray matrix below Lots P6F/28 and P6F/30 and from UNIT 4 to; 10-20 cm below it.

P6F/30: Matrix below P6F/24 to the upper surface of P6F/29 (from UNIT 5 to UNIT 4) from 7.0 m to 3.52 m west of the east excavation limit.

P6F/31: Matrix below P6F/26 and 27 to the level of UNIT 4 from 9.4 m from the east excavation limit Unit 2.

P6F/32: Red-brown soil deposit found in a discontinuity (UNIT 19) in UNIT 4, 25 to 55 cm west of UNIT 11 in the middle of the trench (off section); the layer is approximately 2-6 cm thick.

P6F/33: Gray soil layer less than 20 cm thick east of P6F/29 and west of UNIT 11 from 3.52 to 4.64 m west of the east excavation limit.

P6F/34: White sandy layer below P6F/33 in the off section pit (UNIT 19) in UNIT 4.

P6F/35: Gray matrix in UNIT 20 below Lot P6F/34.

P6F/36: Matrix below Lot P6F/31 from 7.88 to 9.24 m west of

the east excavation limit, from the level of UNIT 4 to approximately 30 to 40 cm above bedrock; the lot is approximately 20 cm thick.

P6F/37: Matrix east of and equivalent to P6E/36 and below P6F/31, from 7.88 to 6.88 m west of the east excavation limit; the Lot is just under 20 cm thick with a level equivalent to Lot P6F/29 to the east.

P6F/38: Lot directly below Lot P6F/36 and just under 20 cm thick.

P6F/39: Matrix below Lot P6F/29 from 6.68 to 5.5 m west of the east excavation limit. It is less than 20 cm thick and equivalent to Lot P6F/38.

P6F/40: Core matrix of UNIT 12 to the level of UNIT 5.

P6F/41: Core and fill matrix below Lot P6F/40 to the same level as P6F/39.

P6F/42: Material from looting in the section wall of P6F; it was most likely from matrices equivalent to Lots P6F/27 and 30.

P6F/43: Dark brown soil with limestone east of Lot P6F/39, from 5.5 m to Unit 11; this lot may include some UNIT 12 core.

P6F/44: Dark soil matrix below P6F/36 and part of P6F/38 (from approximately 7.2 to 9 m west of the east excavation limit) to bedrock.

P6F/45: Dark brown soil matrix west of P6F/36 and 44 in an off section crevice in bedrock.

- P6F/46: Dark soil matrix east of Lot P6F/44 (from approximately 7.1 to 5.1 m west of the east excavation limit to bedrock.
- P6F/47: Dark soil matrix equivalent to Lot P6F/46, but east of it to UNIT 11, to bedrock; the lot may include some UNIT 12 construction core.
- P6F/48: Brown soil matrix from UNIT 8 to bedrock below P6F/25.
- P6F/49: Matrix off section below Unit 1 Sub 2 from the west excavation limit east 1.5 m to a level equivalent to UNIT 8.
- P6F/50: Soil matrix from below Unit 12 to Unit 1 Sub 2 from the west excavation limit to 1.2 m east of it.
- P6F/51 & 52: Matrix directly above Plat. 2 Sub 2 east of Lot P6F/49 to the level of Unit 1 Sub 2.
- P6F/53: Matrix below P6F/51 and 52, but south of Plat. 2 Sub 2.
- P6F/54: Unit 11 Construction core.
- P6F/55: Matrix disturbed by tree roots below Lots P6F/51 and 52 and west of Lot P6F/53 (from approximately 2.2 -3.2 m east of the west excavation limit to a level equivalent to UNIT 8.
- P6F/56: S.D. P6F-1 located in the matrix beneath Lots P6F/55, 51, 52 from approximately 2.95 to 3.6m east of west excavation limit to the level of the base of Plat. 2 Sub 2.

P6F/57: Materials from looting in the section wall.

P6F/58: Fill matrix from within Plat. 2 Sub 2, from the west
excavation limit to 1 m east of it.

TABLE 18

Santa Rita Structure 77 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Post-abandonment Activity	U.13,U.14,U.15	6F/1&2,6F/4&5, 6F/6,6F/57,(6F/7 to 12),(6F/42)	?
II	Use of Str. 77-1st-A		6F/3,(6F/7 to 9), (6F/11)	Late Postclassic
III	Construction of Str. 77-1st-A	U. 9	(6F/8),(6F/11)	Late Postclassic
IV	Use of Str. 77-1st-B		(6F/8),(6F/11)	Late Postclassic
V	Construction of Str. 77-1st-B	U. 8	(6F/8),(6F/11)	Late Postclassic
VI	Use of Str. 77-1st-C		(6F/8),(6F/11)	Late Postclassic
VII	Construction of Str. 77-1st-C	U. 7	6F/17,(6F/11), (6F/20)	Late Postclassic
VIII	Use of Str. 77-1st-D		(6F/11),(6F/20)	Late Postclassic

TABLE 18
Santa Rita Structure 77 Timespans (continued)

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
IX	A. Construction of Str. 77-1st-D	U.6,U.10,U.11,U.12	6F/13,6F/15,6F/19	Late
		U.16; U.13,U.15, U.16,U.18,(U.14), (U.17)	6F/21,6F/54, (6F/11&12),(6F/14), (6F/16),(6F/20)	Postclassic
	B. Deposition of P.D. P6F-1		(6F/11)	Late Postclassic
X	Use of Str. 77-2nd-A		(6F/14),(6F/16) (6F/20)	Late Postclassic
XI	Construction of Str. 77-2nd-A	U. 5	(6F/14),(6F/20)	Late Postclassic
XII	Use of Str. 77-2nd-B		(6F/14),(6F/20)	Late Postclassic
XIII	Construction of Str. 77-2nd-B	U. 4	(6F/14),(6F/22)	Late Postclassic
XIV	Use of Str. 77-2nd-C		(6F/14),(6F/22)	Late Postclassic

TABLE 18
Santa Rita Structure 77 Timespans (continued)

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
XV	A. Construction of Str. 77-2nd-C	U.1, U.2, U.3; U.9, U.11, U.12, (U.14), (U.17)	6F/56, 6F/40&41, (6F/10), (6F/22), (6F/25&26), (6F/43), (6F/47), (6F/49 to 53), (6F/55)	Late Postclassic
	B. Deposition of S.D. P6F-1 and S.D. P6F-2		(6F/51)	Late Postclassic
XVI	Use of Plat. 2 Sub 2 and U. 7	U. 7	(6F/25&26), (6F/49 to 53), (6F/55)	Late Postclassic
XVII	Construction of UNIT 7	U. 7	(6F/18), (6F/23), (6F/25&26), (6F/49 to 53), (6F/55)	Late Postclassic
XVIII	Use of Plat. 2 Sub 2		(6F/18), (6F/23), (6F/25&26), (6F/49 to 53), (6F/55)	Late Postclassic
XIX	Construction of UNIT 6	U. 6	(6F/18), (6F/24 to 26), (6F/28), (6F/49 to 53), (6F/55)	Late Postclassic

TABLE 18

Santa Rita Structure 77 Timespans (continued)

<u>Timespan</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Associated Units</u>	<u>Associated Lots</u>	<u>Date</u>
XX	Use of Plat. 2 Sub 2 and UNITS 5 and 8		(6F/18), (6F/24 to 26), (6F/28), (6F/49 to 53), (6F/55)	Late Postclassic
XXI	A. Construction of UNITS 5 and 8	<u>U.5,U.8,U.10</u>	6F/48,6F/58, (6F/26 to 28), (6F/30 to 32), (6F/34&35), (6F/42)	Late Postclassic
	B. Construction of Plat. 2 Sub 2	P.2,Sub2 <u>U.1,U.2;</u> (<u>U. 19</u>)		Late Postclassic
XXII	Use of Plat. 2 Sub 3 and UNIT 4	(<u>U. 19</u>)	(6F/27), (6F/30 to 32), (6F/34&35), (6F/42)	Late Postclassic
XXIII	A. Construction of UNIT 4	<u>U. 4</u>	6F/29,6F/33, 6F/36 to 39, 6F/44 to 46, (6F/43), (6F/47)	Late Postclassic
	B. Construction of Plat. 2 Sub 3	P.2,Sub3 <u>U.1,U.2</u>		Late Postclassic

STRUCTURE 79

Structure 79 (Figures 4-53 and 4-54) is a low construction in the northeast sector of Santa Rita. It is located on the west side of Platform 2, which also supports Strs. 73, 76, 77, 78, and 80. The structure was selected for investigation primarily because of the rounded stone altar found lying on its surface. Excavation of Str. 79 took place during June 1981 and was supervised by Steve Zaino and Tim Fisher.

Excavation

Investigation began with a 3 m by 4 m excavation in the vicinity of the stone altar. This excavation (Sub Operation 6H) was later expanded to the south; it measured 6 m in length by 2 to 4 m in width (see Figure 4-53). A cut (Figure 4-54) was also made into the platform fill in the initial excavation in the area below the altar in order to note construction technique and to test for the possible placement of a cache. Although the soil throughout the excavation was nearly uniform, walls and floors were relatively well preserved and most lot distinctions were made in relation to these cultural units.

Structure 79

Structure 79 was built directly upon the existing surface of Platform 2. Initial construction consisted of the placing of the structure facings. At the eastern side of the structure (and possibly elsewhere), these facings

(Units 1 and 2) were paired with a maximum combined width of 0.9 meters. Although either facing was composed of large stones, only the outer one (Unit 2) was well dressed. The area between Units 1 and 2 was filled with stone rubble. The construction fill was also composed of large stone blocks. Above this fill were smaller (less than 30 cm in diameter) stones which served as bedding for the plaster floor (Unit 3). Plaster also covered the Unit 2 vertical facing. As the plaster floor (Unit 3) appears to cover the double wall of stones (Units 1 and 2), it is difficult to imagine the function of this base wall unless it was to support posts placed through the floor. Although no evidence was found for post-holes, the possibility can not be rejected as the floor (Unit 3) was not continuous.

At some point following the placement of Units 1 and 2, a red-painted (10 YR 6/8) plaster floor (UNIT 1) was laid abutting Unit 2. Traces of this floor were noted throughout the eastern portions of the excavation. Above Unit 3 was placed a composite circular stone altar. That there was further construction above the Unit 3 surface was apparent in the rock fall east of Unit 2. This rockfall and some artifacts rested on what seemed to be the remains of a floor surface (UNIT 2) which overlay UNIT 1. As elsewhere at Santa Rita, only enough stone was recovered for the basal portions of the walls to have been constructed of non-perishable material. A larger pile of stone was noted

as adjoining the south side of Str. 79. This rubble pile did not look like the result of collapse and may have been purposefully placed there. Although the function of this rubble pile is unknown, it may have served as a sort of storage depot for building repairs on the platform. East of this piled rubble, a western oriented line-of-stone facing (UNIT 3) was recovered. UNIT 3 was wedged between Strs. 79 and 78 and abutted both structures; it also served to define the western limit of the Platform 2 summit. While the area east of UNIT 3 was not fully excavated, it is believed that the facing may have served as the upper riser for a set of steps leading to the summit of platform 2.

Only the eastern and southern limits of Str. 79 were defined through excavation; however, the dimensions of the structure were at least 11 m by 3 meters. It was oriented approximately 10 degrees south of west and the building may have had its frontal approach on either its east or west sides. The exterior wall surfaces of this structure were among the best finished in this portion of the site in Late Postclassic times. Stones in the Unit 2 and Unit 4 facings varied in size from 10 to 34 cm in width and were up to 20 cm deep, but had a nearly uniform height of 25 cm above the abutting UNIT 1 floor. Most of the well squared stones fit tightly; gaps were filled in with chinking stones.

Santa Rita Altar 2

A circular composite stone altar was located on the

summit of Str. 79 near the axis of the structure and tangent to its eastern limits. Santa Rita Altar 2 was composed of eleven pieces of stone, many shaped like wedges of a pie; only the bottommost portion of the altar was still in situ. It is likely that the altar was never composed of only one stone, but had instead been comprised of a series of stones mortared together and probably covered with a thick layer of plaster. One of the in situ altar stones had a central cavity. In the complete altar, this cavity would have been hidden in the center of the composite construction and probably held some sort of offering. The diameter of the in situ portions of the altar was approximately 0.6 m; the in situ portions exhibited a height of 0.26 meters. When completed, however, with the rest of its stone lying in the collapse on the Unit 3 floor, the total height of Santa Rita Altar 2 would have been between 0.5 and 0.6 meters.

Platform Relationships

Structure 79 was built directly over the latest version of Platform 2. Structure 79 appears to project out to the east past the formal platform summit based on UNIT 3. The existence of UNIT 3, which simultaneously abuts both Str. 79 and Str. 78, would indicate that these two structures are contemporary. It is suggested that Str. 79 was most likely coeval with the latest phases of all the other structures (73, 76, 77, 80) on the platform as well. Possible supporting evidence for this may be found in Str. 73, whose

facings are extremely similar to Str. 79, and in the Late Postclassic artifacts associated with everything on the platform.

Recovery Lots

Construction core lots (P6H/13 and P6H/14) for Str. 79 contain Late Postclassic artifacts, including a small notched chert point with rounded butt. Those lots from above the structure and platform floors (Lots P6H/1 through P6H/12) also encountered typical Late Postclassic artifacts such as ceramic beads, chert points, mano fragments, obsidian blades, and Rita Red sherds. Lot P6H/10 also contained an unusually well preserved sherd of a Kak polychrome jar, similar to those others found in the deposit south of Str. 77. Although the artifacts above the Unit 3 floor may have been used during the life of Str. 79, no smashed and reconstructable ceramics were found in association with any of the floors.

Structure 79 Summary

Structure 79 supports one of the three altars found in the northeast sector of Santa Rita, but no other artifactual remains traditionally associated with ritual activity. Whether the structure was multifunctional, whether it was non-ritual, or whether the remains of ritual activity were merely not preserved is unclear. Structure 79, however, is a well constructed member of a larger platform group (which includes Strs. 73, 76, 77, 78, and 80) and was occupied

during the Late Postclassic Period at the site.

Structure 79 Units:

- Unit 1: Inner eastern construction wall.
- Unit 2: East facing.
- Unit 3: Plaster floor covering Units 1 and 2.
- Unit 4: South facing.

Structure 79 Platform UNITS:

- UNIT 1: Plaster floor abutting Unit 2.
- UNIT 2: Probable floor level abutting Unit 2 and above UNIT 1.
- UNIT 3: Line of stone facing for the platform terrace abutting Strs. 78 and 79.

Structure 79 Lots:

- P6H/ 1: Humus west of Unit 2 and above Unit 3 in the original excavation.
- P6H/ 2: Humus east of Unit 2 in the original excavation.
- P6H/ 3: Humus west of Unit 2 north of Unit 4 and above Unit 3.
- P6H/ 4: Humus south and east of Units 4 and 2 and above Unit 3, in 3m by 2m extension.
- P6H/ 5: Brown soil below P6H/4 and east of UNIT 3.
- P6H/ 6: Brown soil below P6H/4 and west of UNIT 3.
- P6H/ 7: Humus in extension 3 m south.

- P6H/ 8: Excavation below UNIT 1 and east of UNIT 3.
- P6H/ 9: Humus east of UNIT 3 in the 1 m by 1.9 m extension east.
- P6H/10: Humus in the westernmost 2 by 2.5 m area north of Unit 4.
- P6H/11: Humus south of P6H/10 and Unit 4.
- P6H/13: Construction core west of Unit 1.
- P6H/14: Construction core east of Unit 1 and west of Unit 2.
- P6A/ 8: Surface collection from the Str. 79 vicinity.

TABLE 19
Santa Rita Structure 79 Timespans

Timespan	Event	Associated Units	Associated Lots	Date
I	Abandonment and Collapse		(6H/1 to 12) 6A/8	?
II	Use of Str. 79	U. 2	(6H/1 to 12)	Late Postclassic
III	Construction of Str. 79	U.1, U.2, U.3, U.4; U. 1, U. 3	6H/13&14, (6H/1 to 12)	Late Postclassic

SANTA RITA SOUTHWEST SECTOR

The southwest sector of Santa Rita has not been fully explored. Reconnaissance in the area in 1979 showed it to have evidence for extensive occupation. Only the area at the limit of this occupation, in the vicinity of Corozal Community College, has been mapped (Figure 4-5). Negotiations by the Belizean government to buy the land between the site center and the southwest sector are still under way. From Gann's reports it is known that Postclassic Period occupation existed in this portion of the site. The investigations carried out by the Corozal Postclassic Project in 1980, however, encountered structures of primarily earlier occupation. As noted previously, the two structures which were excavated (Strs. 134 and 135) were selected because they were to be bulldozed for a soccer field. Because of the Project's intervention, these two structures were saved from the bulldozer; the new, and still unfinished (as of July 1981), soccer field was oriented so as to fit between the two buildings.

STRUCTURE 134

Structure 134 is the easternmost building on a small platform east of the Community College buildings. The 15.0 m by 1.5 m trench (Sub Operation 12B) placed through this structure and dug to bedrock yielded extremely complex stratigraphy with at least four constructions and twenty-two

burials with fourteen accompanying ceramic vessels. The deposition history of the Str. 134 locus extended from the early Preclassic (Swasey equivalent Phase) through Historic times. As the excavation was not axial to all constructions, there should be other deposits remaining in this mound.

The two earliest burials (SD. P12B-24 and SD. P12B-26) encountered in the P12B trench antedated the actual construction of the first building(s) in this locus. Each of these burials contained a single slipped vessel; SD. P12B-24 additionally included a shell necklace and two shell bracelets. These two interments and six other Str. 134 burials (SDs. P12B-5, P12B-10, P12B-11, P12B-15, P12B-18, and P12B-19) can be securely dated to the preclassic period via their accompanying ceramics. It may be noted that based on available evidence, the Santa Rita sequence is without a true Mamom equivalent phase (Middle Preclassic) as reported for Cuello (Lopez Complex), but rather exhibits a gradual blending of the Swasey tradition with the recognizable later Chicanel (Late Preclassic) horizon.

Structure 134 burials which are assignable to the Early Classic include "skull caches," SD. P12B-2 and SD. P12B-3, and an extended burial with two vessels, SD. P12B-4. Late Classic burials were also encountered. One (SD. P12B-1) was sealed by the latest construction for Str. 134 while another (SD. P12B-12) was probably intrusive to the platform west of

the structure. Other burials not specifically mentioned here were composed of fragmentary "articulated" human remains. Postclassic materials were found in the humus west of the formal Str. 134 and, although none were from use-related contexts, they indicate that the mounded Str. 134 summit may have been subsequently utilized as a base for a perishable Postclassic structure.

STRUCTURE 135

Structure 135 is slightly larger than Str. 134 and faces east. It is the only visible structure on its platform. Initial excavation here (Sub Operation 13B) consisted of an 18.8 m by 1.5 m trench running approximately west to east through the building. This trench revealed the remains of two distinct buildings, each with a frontal platform and each facing to the east. Foundation trenched for the walls of Str. 135-1st cut through the walls and floors of Str. 135-2nd. A 5.7 m by 4.8 m excavation was opened to the south from the P13B trench to expose the earlier building. Str. 135-2nd proved to have a circular or semi-circular inner room with a squared exterior and an appended eastern antechamber. Neither excavation was carried out to bedrock over its full extent. Additional smaller excavations were carried out along the platform edges in an attempt to define the plan of Str. 135-1st.

A series of burials were encountered in this

excavation, some with badly preserved flanged plates above the skull. Special Deposits P13B-1 and P13B-3 appear to be dedicatory to Str. 135-1st, which has an associated Terminal Classic midden to its east. One burial (SD. P13B-2), located east of the structure, is intrusive to the area. Several other interments (SDs. P13B-4, P13B-5, and P13B-6) appear to antedate the construction of the platform flooring which was constructed with Str. 135-2nd. Special Deposit P13B-4 had a Dos Arroyos Orange Polychrome plate inverted over the skull. Therefore, Strs. 135-1st and 135-2nd most likely date to Late and Early Classic times respectively. The latest occupation in this locus appears to have been Terminal Classic based upon smashed vessels west of Str. 135-1st.

SANTA RITA BAY SECTOR

The southernmost part of Santa Rita is located on the sea shore along the southern side of the modern town of Corozal. Investigations were carried out in this area by Gann (1900, 1918) at the turn of the century; he noted at this time that skeletal remains could be seen washing into the sea. The mounds that were visible in this area were mapped in August 1980 (Figure 4-6). Other constructions once existed in this general area, but have now been destroyed due to modern construction activity and to bay-side encroachment by the sea. Modern building activity

to the east of the Capris Hotel has uncovered a multitude of burials in the past; usually no goods accompany these interments. When the interments are encountered, they are noted as clustering together; up to twenty burials have been encountered in the laying of a single foundation. It is also known that some former mounds in the vicinity of Tony's Motel are now under water and up to 150 m off shore; these mounds were inundated as a result of Hurricane Hattie in 1961. Similar inundations of the shore line probably took place in the past. Destroyed mounds, which must have been fairly massive and which were associated with Terminal Classic sherd material, were noted as having existed directly east of the Bay Sector on the bluff east and south of the Corozal Airport. While the full extent of former habitation in the Bay Sector of Santa Rita can not be guessed at, it must have been fairly extensive and is thought to have been continuous to the Corozal Airport.

STRUCTURE 200

Structure 200 is a low, approximately 14 m square, mound which is half eroded away by wave action and is located directly north of Tony's Motel on the bay shore. An excavation was placed in this mound directly over an area where a skull could be seen to be washing into the bay. The excavation (Sub Operation P14B) was kept small, being 1.5 m on each of the two sides (Figure 4-55) away from the bay, as

the area was in the immediate vicinity of a modern house which formed part of Ms. Joe Wilson's Carribean Motel. It was excavated in July 1980 by Mary Beth Dowd and Tim Fisher. Although there were faced stones, these did not appear to form any architectural units within the limits of the investigation. Work revealed two special deposits and a small array of artifactual remains. The artifacts, consisting of chert, obsidian, notched sherds, ceramic beads, and faunal remains, implied a postclassic use of the locus. Excavation continued to between 70 to 80 cm below the ground surface (except in the area of SD. P14B-2) where it became too moist to continue work efficiently.

Special Deposit P14B-1 (Figure 4-56)

This special deposit was most likely a cache. It consisted of two adjacent skulls located 60 cm below the corner of the southwest excavation corner. Skull 1 was oriented roughly north-south with the mandible pointing north and the facial area prone; one vertebra was still intact. Skull 2 was oriented east-west with the mandible to the east and the facial area supine. It would seem that the skulls were placed contemporaneously although no pit could be clearly identified.

Special Deposit P14B-2 (Figure 4-57)

This deposit consisted of the articulated burial of a female. It was located less than 15 cm below SD. P14B-1. The individual was in a seated flexed position with the head

between the knees facing north. No hands were present. Although the positioning of the bones was such that the individual must have been placed in a pit, no outlines could be seen in the moist soil.

Structure 200 Summary

Not much is known from this excavation about the function of Str. 200. Whether the two skulls (SD. P14B-1) were associated with the flexed burial (SD. P14B-2) or the result of separate events is unknown. While flexed burials are a common pattern for Postclassic Santa Rita (the absence of the hands, however, is exceptional), the interment of skulls alone is not. The placement of skulls without offerings is not unusual in the postclassic period elsewhere in the Maya Lowlands. Other archaeological examples are reported by Cowgill (1963:20-22) for Flores and the Rices (in press: 15-16) for Macanche.

Structure 200 Lots:

- P14B/1: Humus, a level up to 35 cm deep, consisting of dark brown soil with 20 to 30 cm long limestone rocks.
- P14B/2: Lighter brown soil matrix in an approximately 20 cm level below P14B/1.
- P14B/3: S.D. P14B-1, located in what appears to be the same level as P14B/2.
- P14B/4: Approximately 15 cm level below P14B/2 and 3 to the top of S.D. P14B-2 and the matrix outside the

burial itself; it is also a brown soil matrix.

P14B/5: S.D. P14B-2.

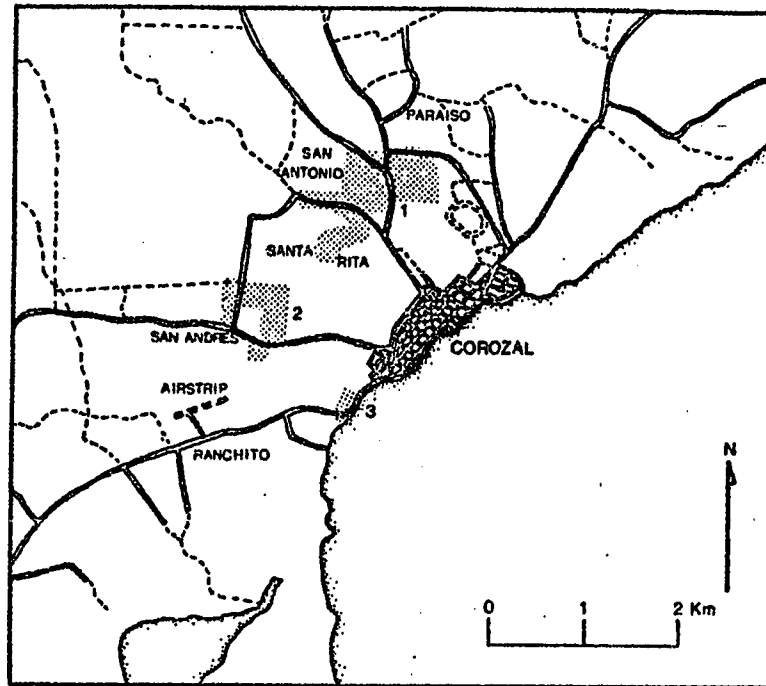


Figure 4-1

Overview Map of Santa Rita Corozal Showing Mapped Sectors of the Site, Modern Towns, Villages, Roads, and Paths. Mapped areas of the site are shown in stiple:

- (1) = Northeast, North Central, and North Intermediate Sectors;
- (2) = Southwest Sector;
- (3) = Bay Sector.

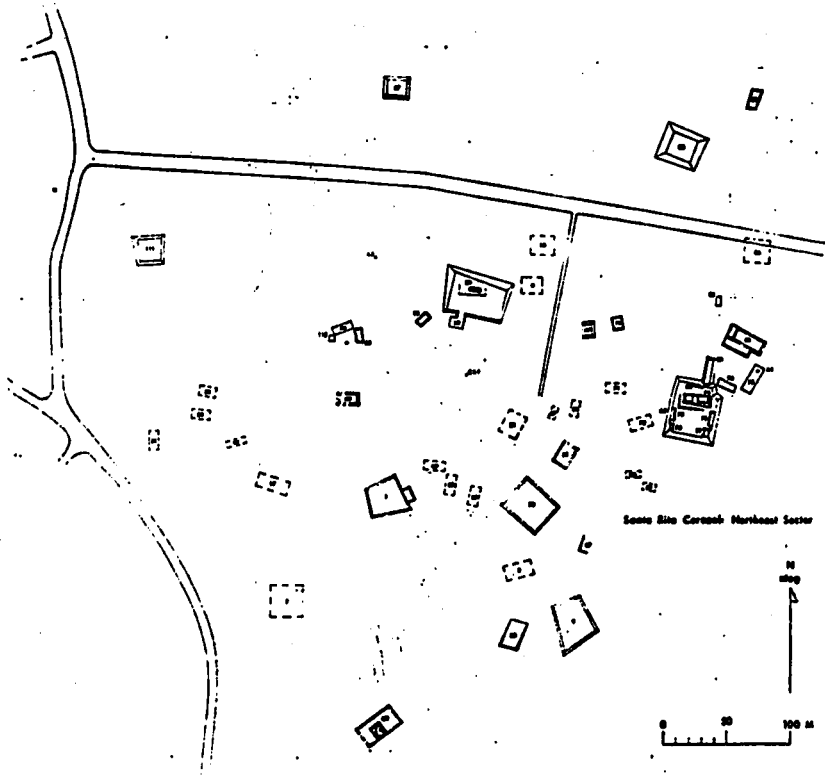


Figure 4-2 Santa Rita Map: Northeast Sector.

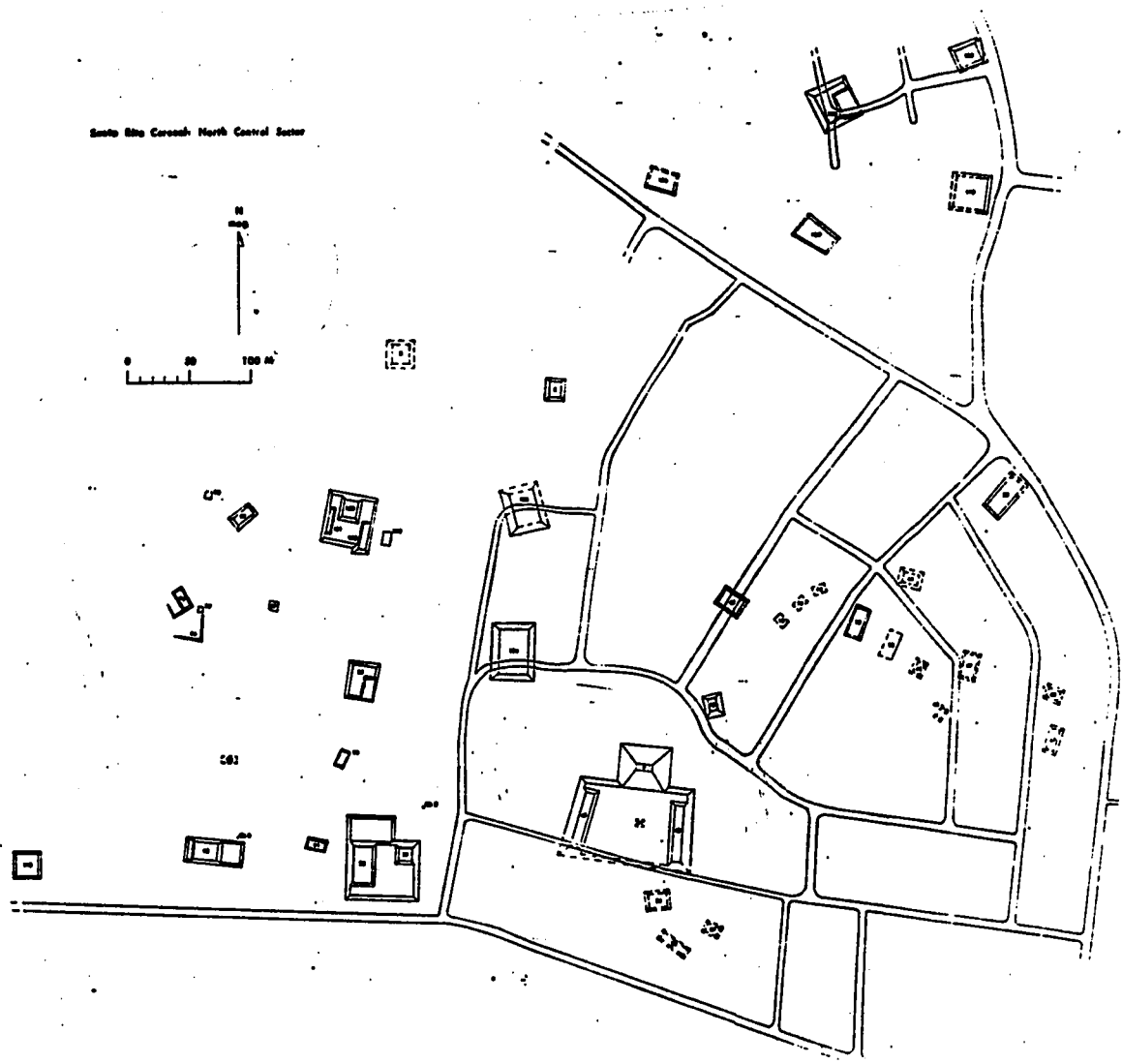


Figure 4-3

Santa Rita Map: North Central Sector.

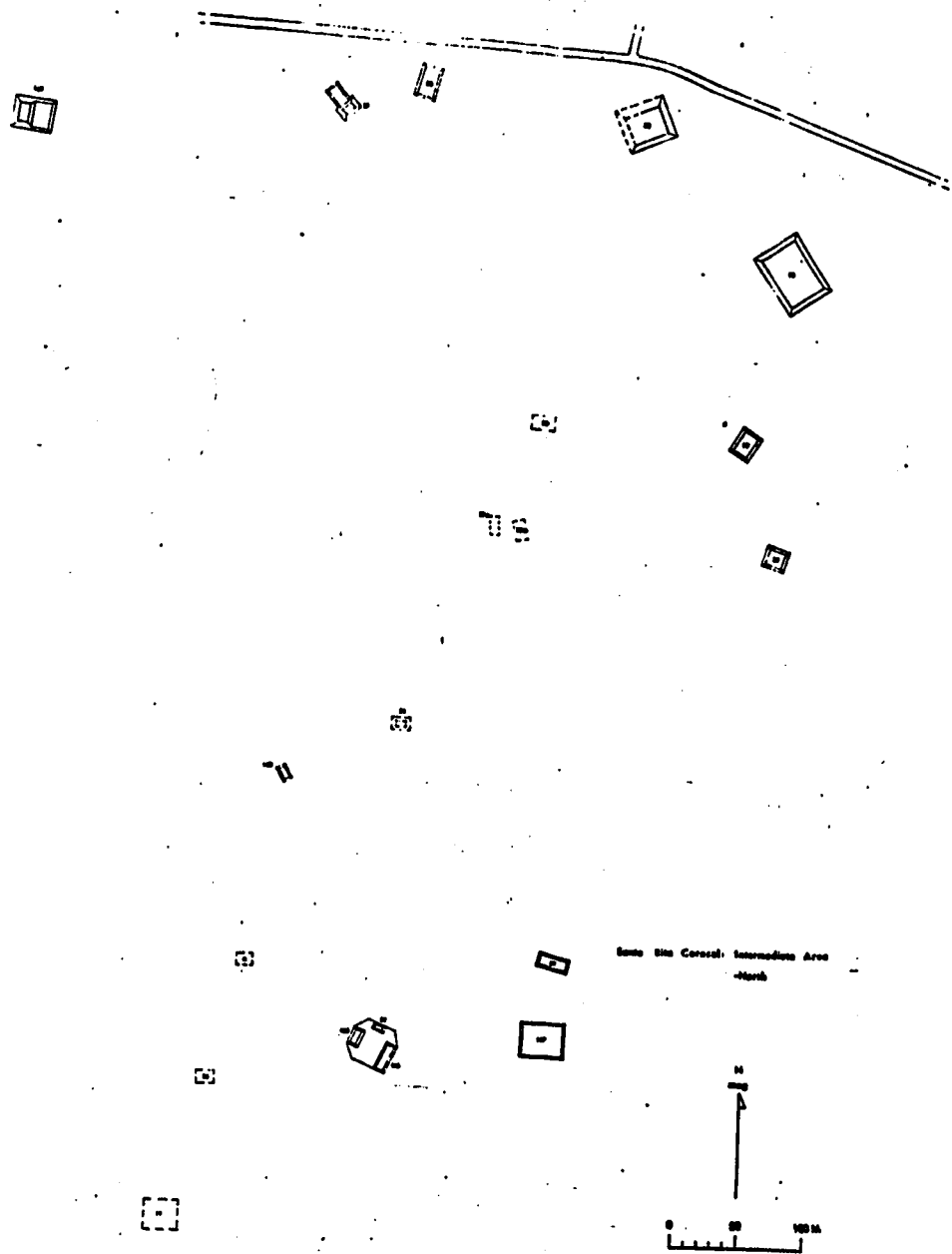


Figure 4-4 Santa Rita Map: North Intermediate Sector.

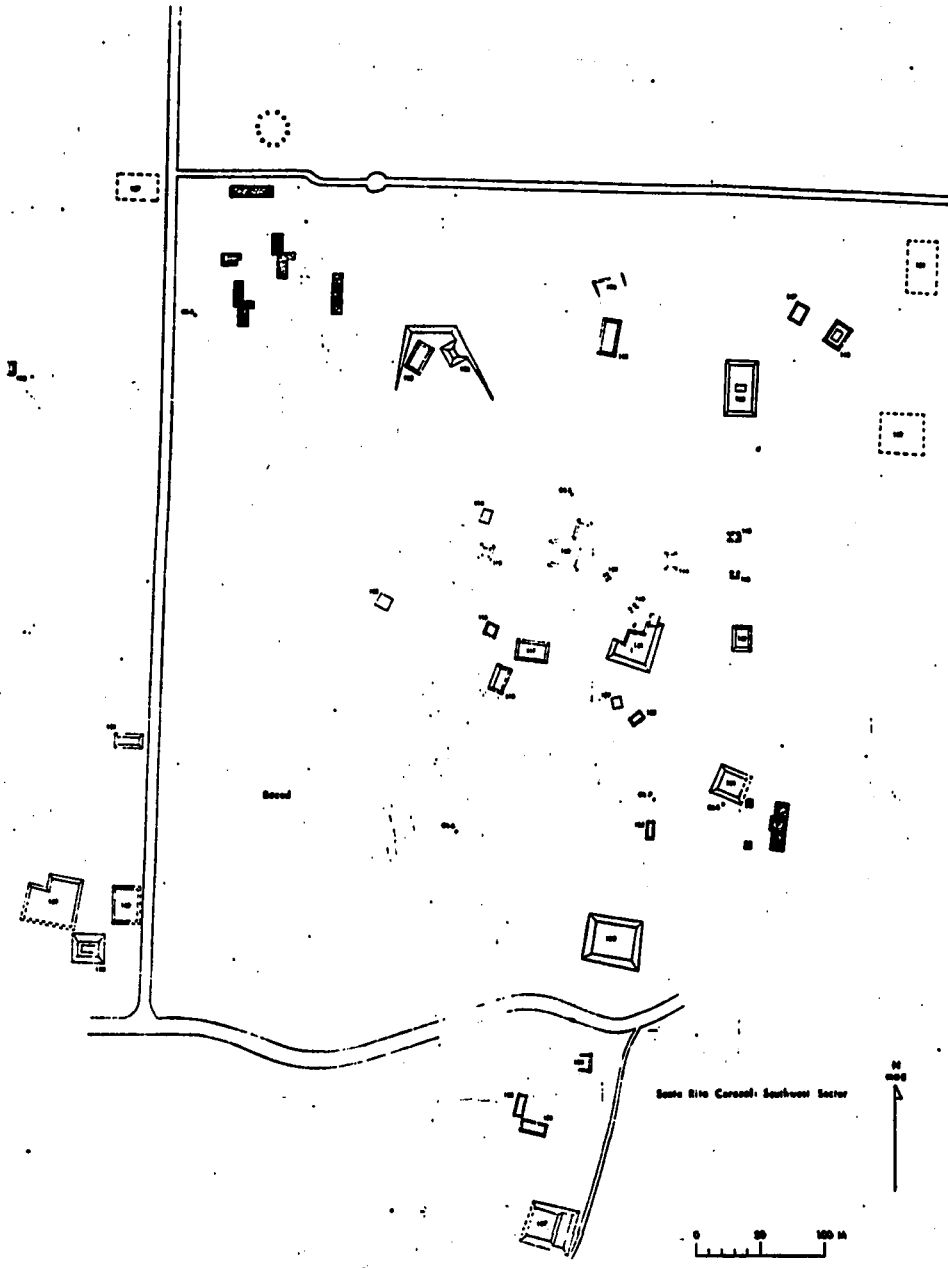


Figure 4-5 Santa Rita Map: Southwest Sector.

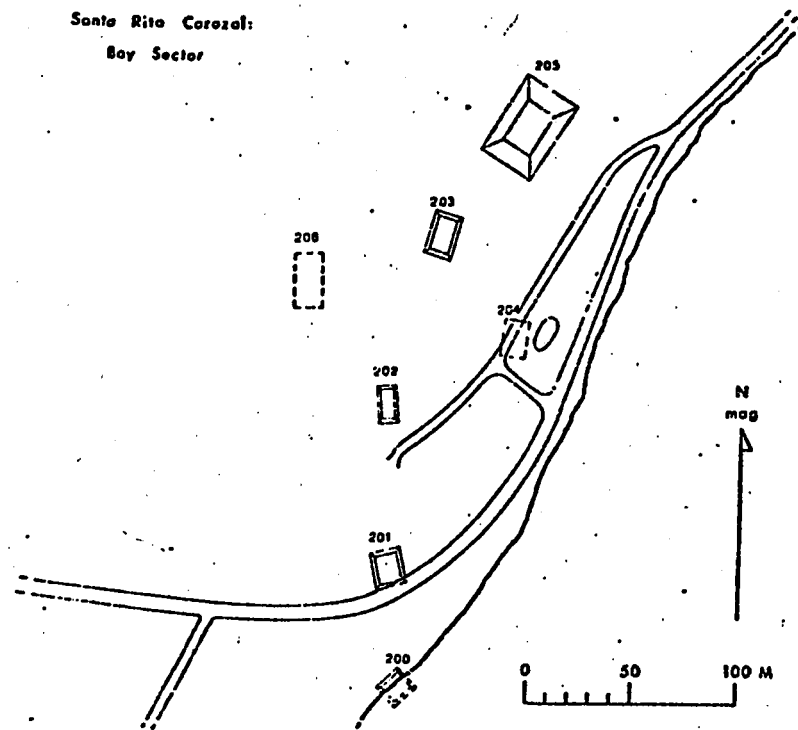


Figure 4-6 Santa Rita Map: Bay Sector.

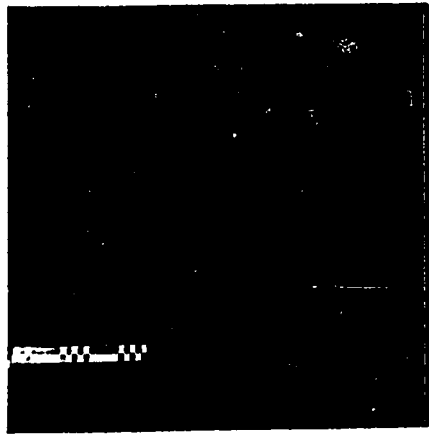


Figure 4-7 Spanish Olive Jar From North Sector.

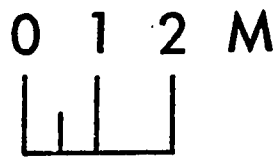
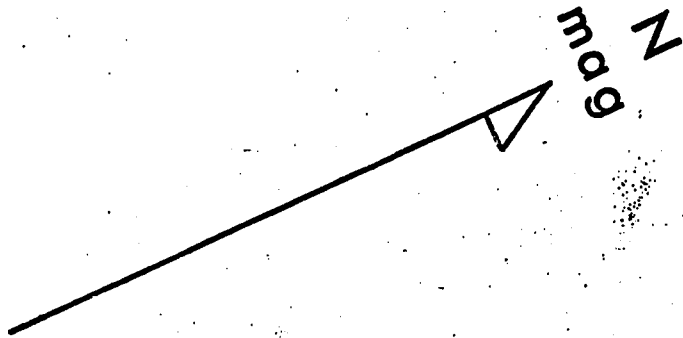
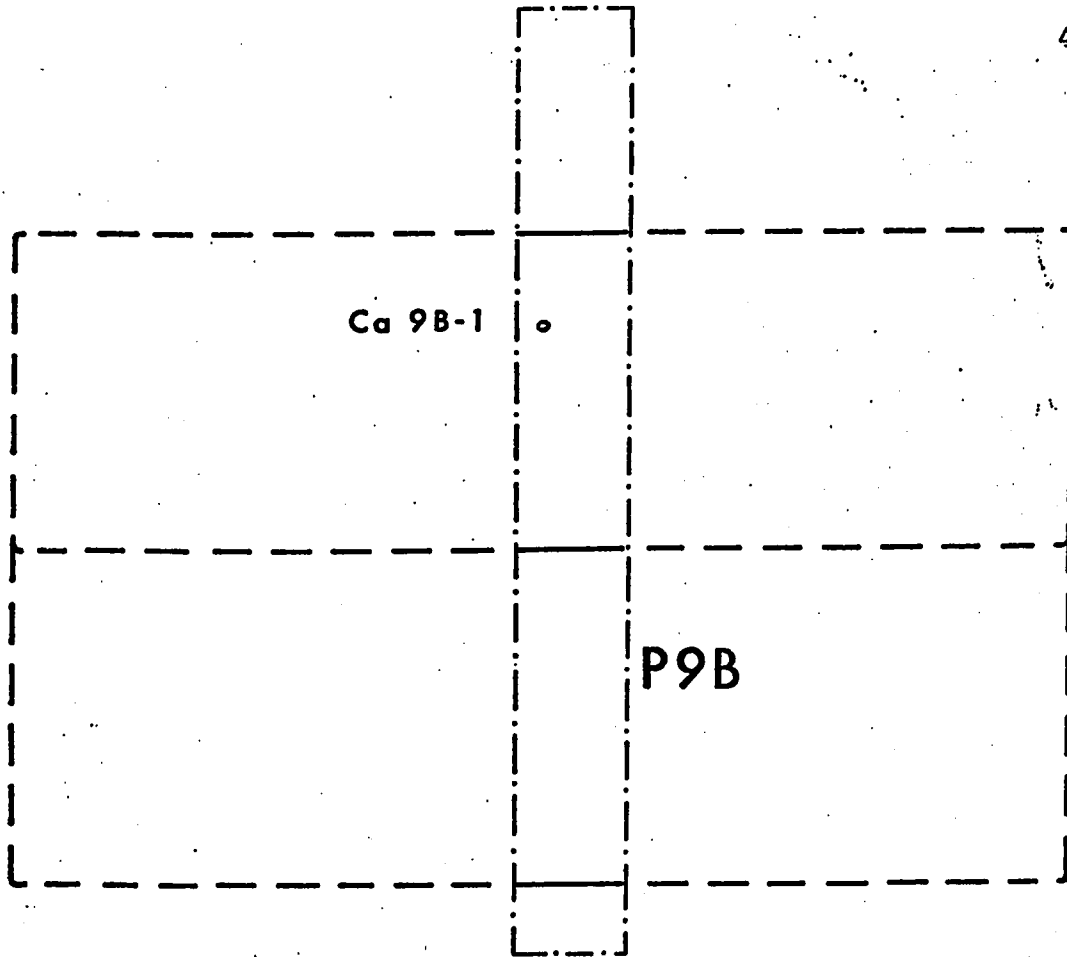


Figure 4-8

Structure 36: Plan.

S.R. Str. 36
P98

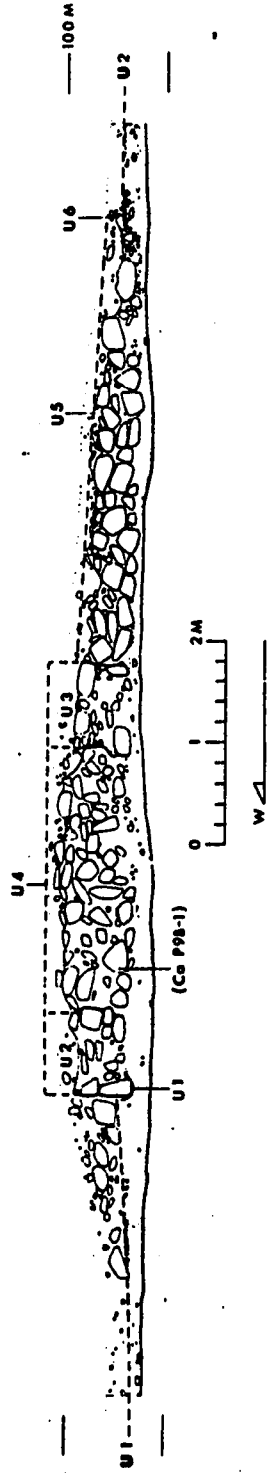


Figure 4-9 Structure 36: Section.

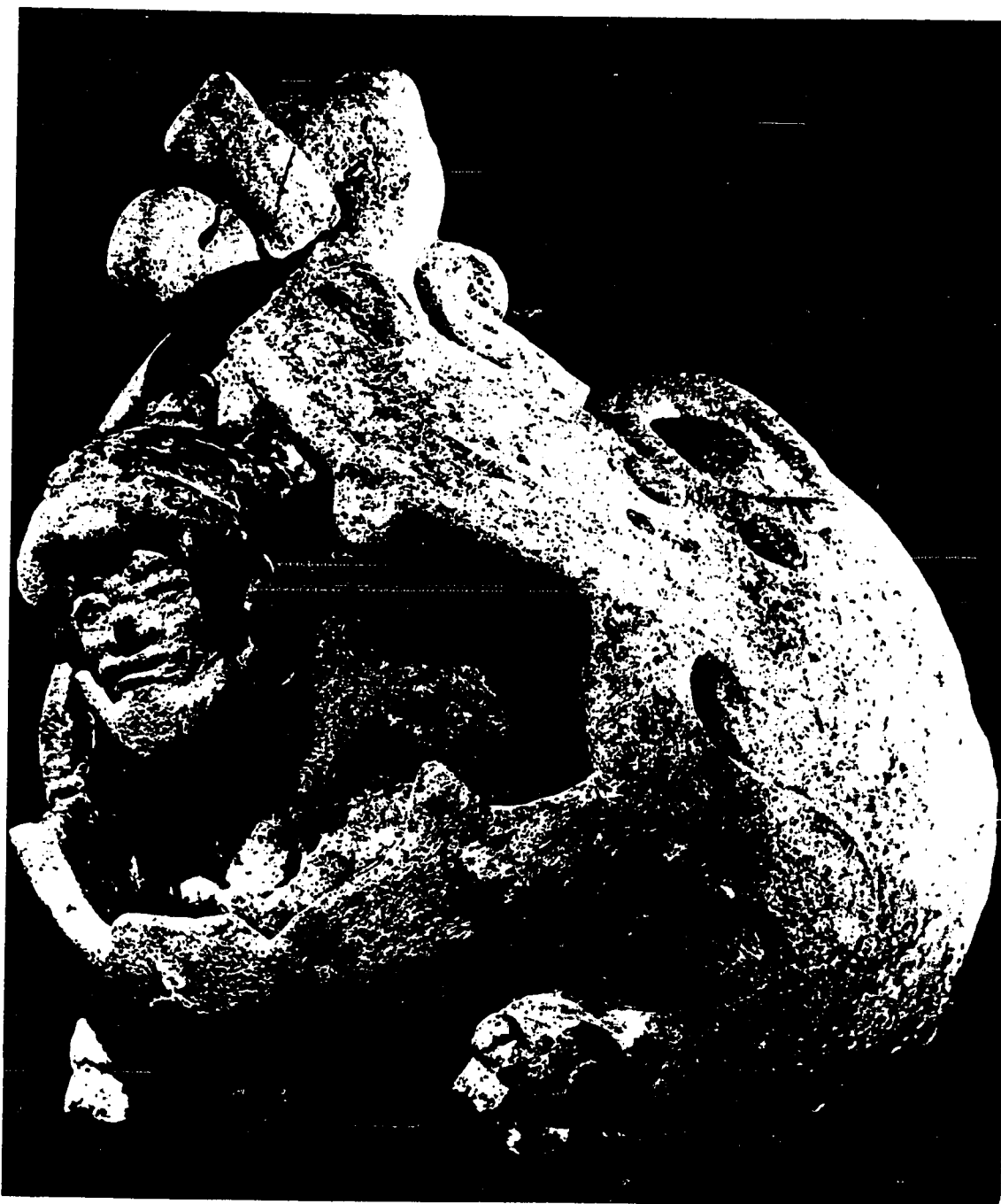


Figure 4-10 Structure 36: S.D. P9B-1, Cao Modeled.

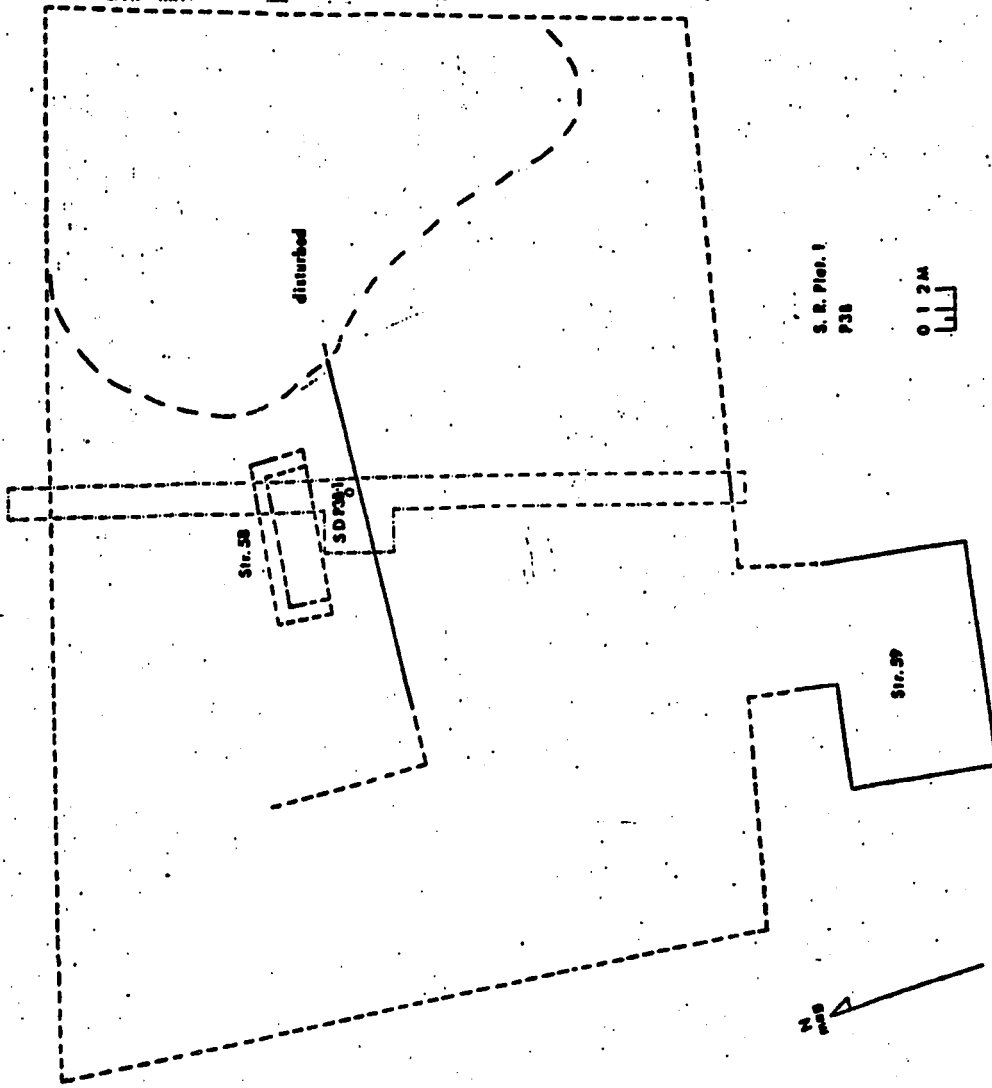


Figure 4-11 Structure 58: Building and Platform Plan.

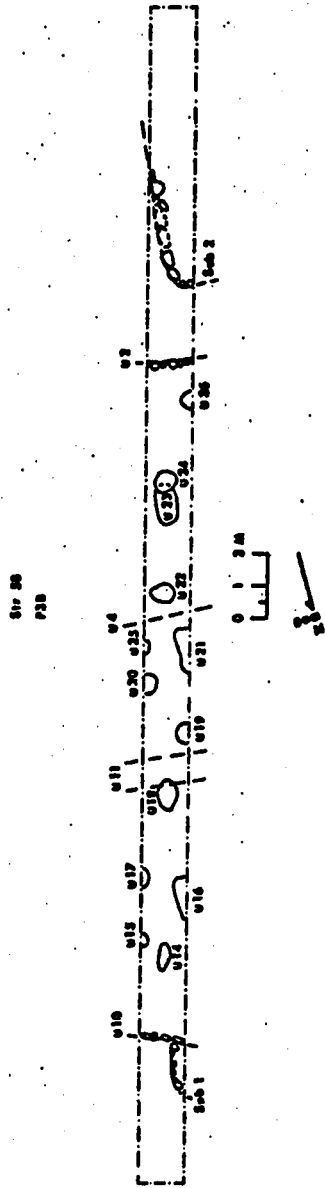


Figure 4-12 Structure 58: Plan of Excavation 3B.

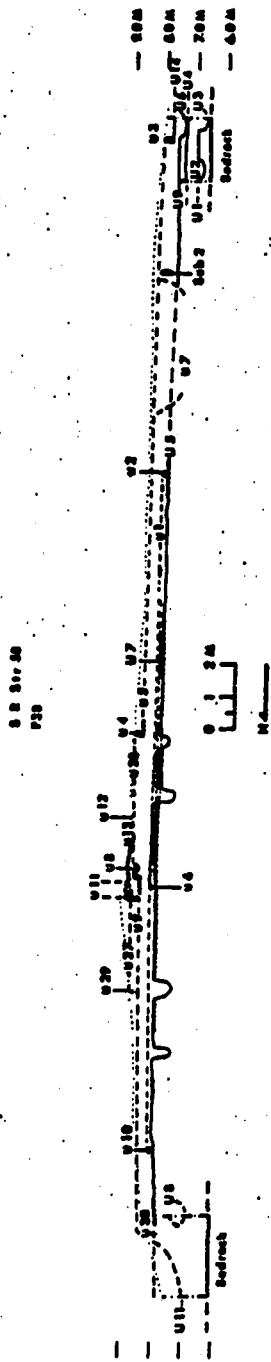
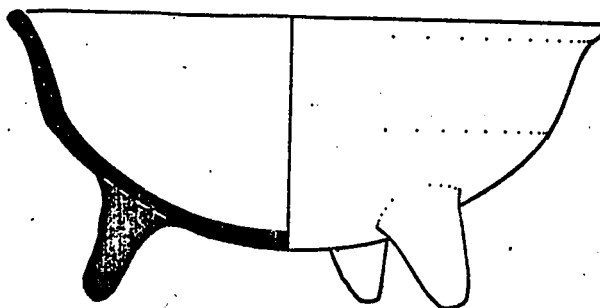
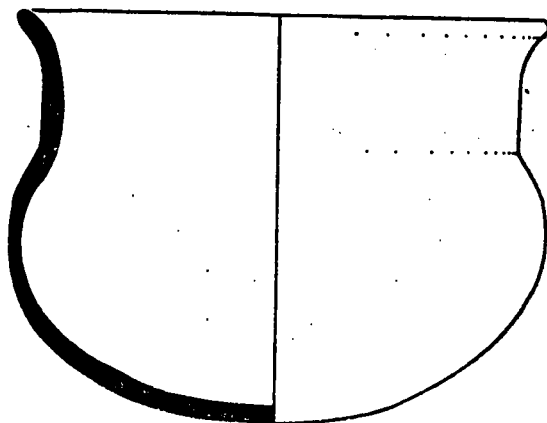


Figure 4-13 Structure 58: Section.



a.



b.

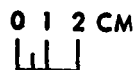


Figure 4-14

Structure 58: S.D. P3B-1:
a) Rita Red;
b) Santa Unslipped.

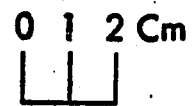


Figure 4-15 Structure 58: S.D. P3B-1, Cao Modeled.

S. D. P3B-7

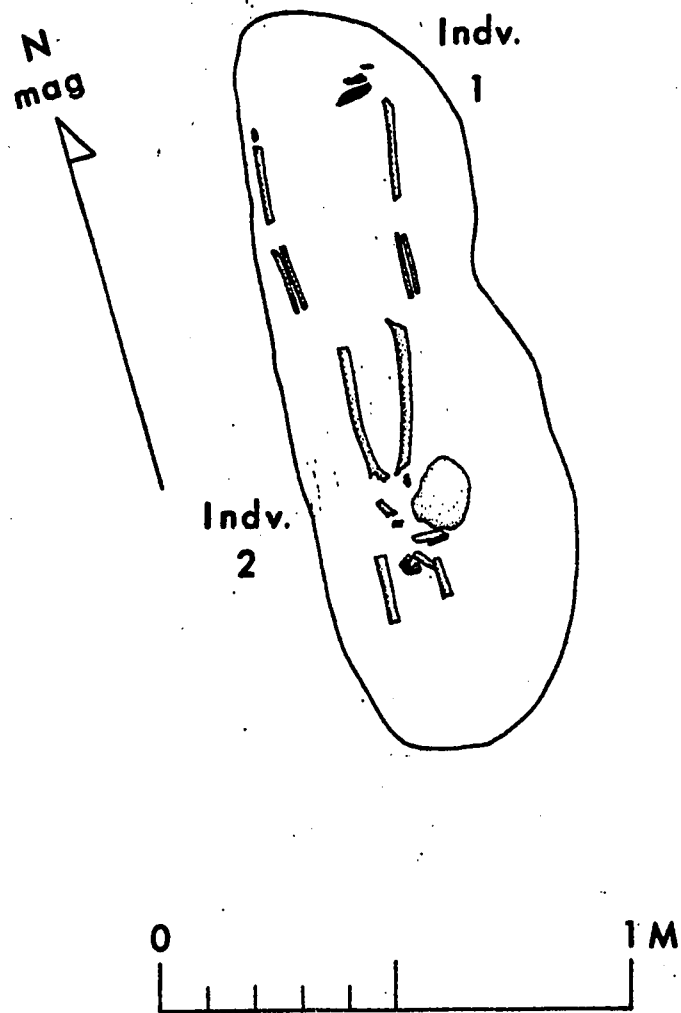


Figure 4-16 Structure 58: S.D. P3B-7.

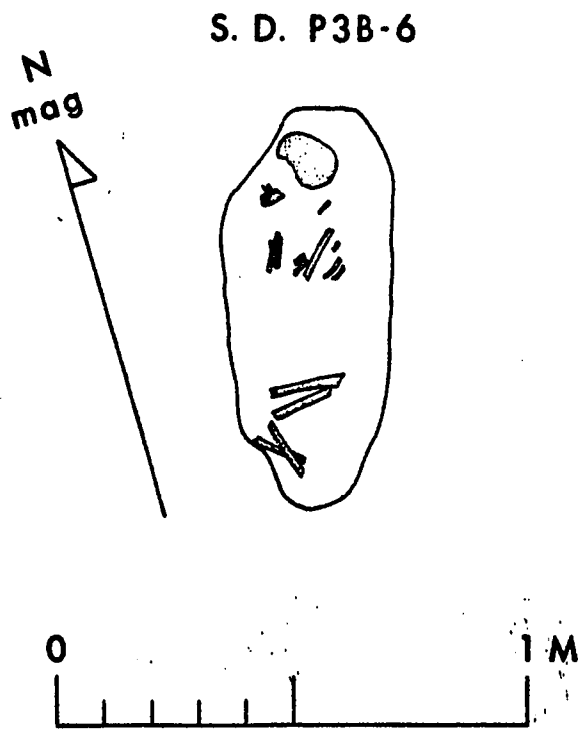
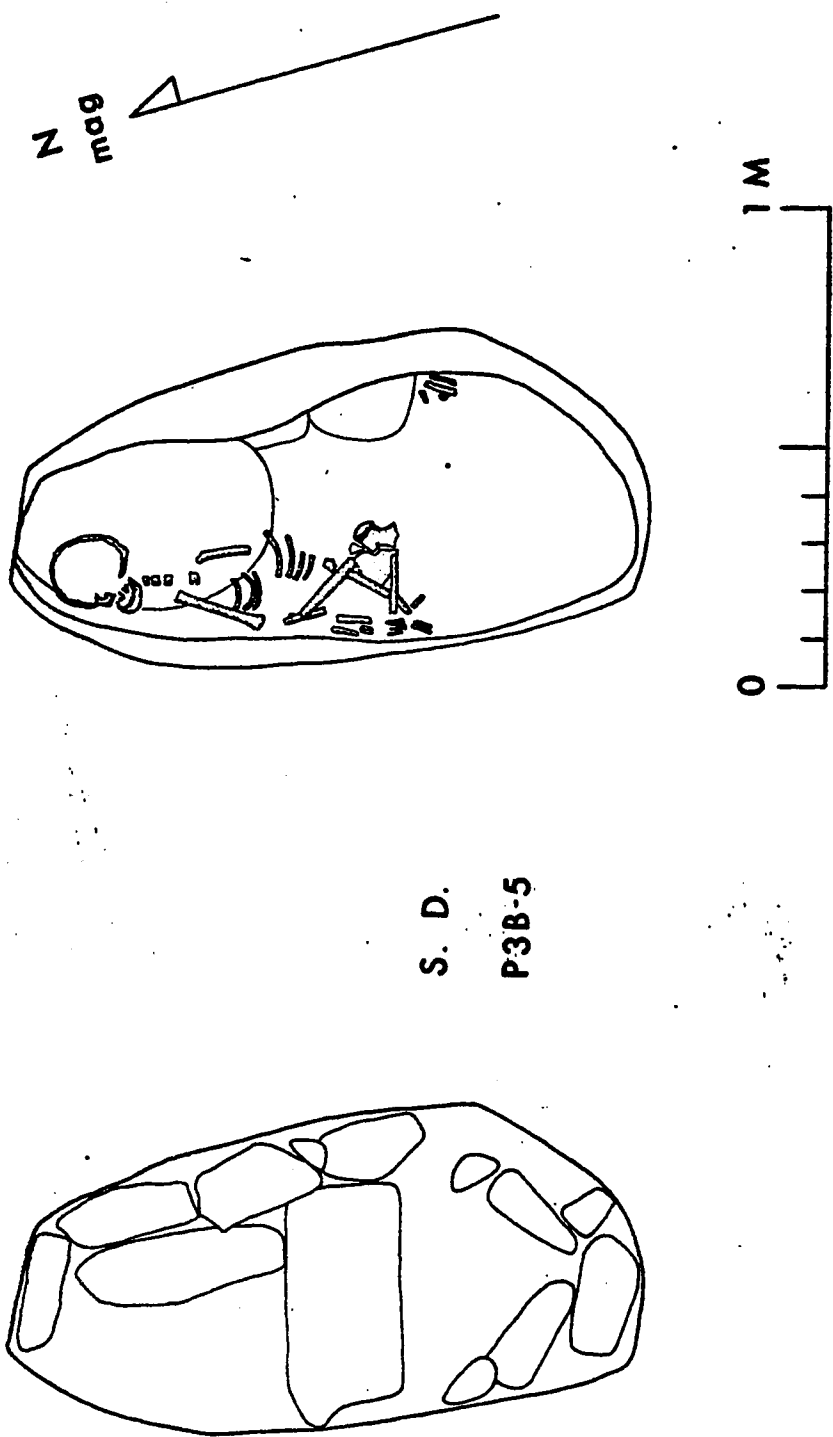


Figure 4-17 Structure 58: S.D. P3B-6.



S. D.
P3B-5

Figure 4-18 Structure 58: S.D. P3B-5.

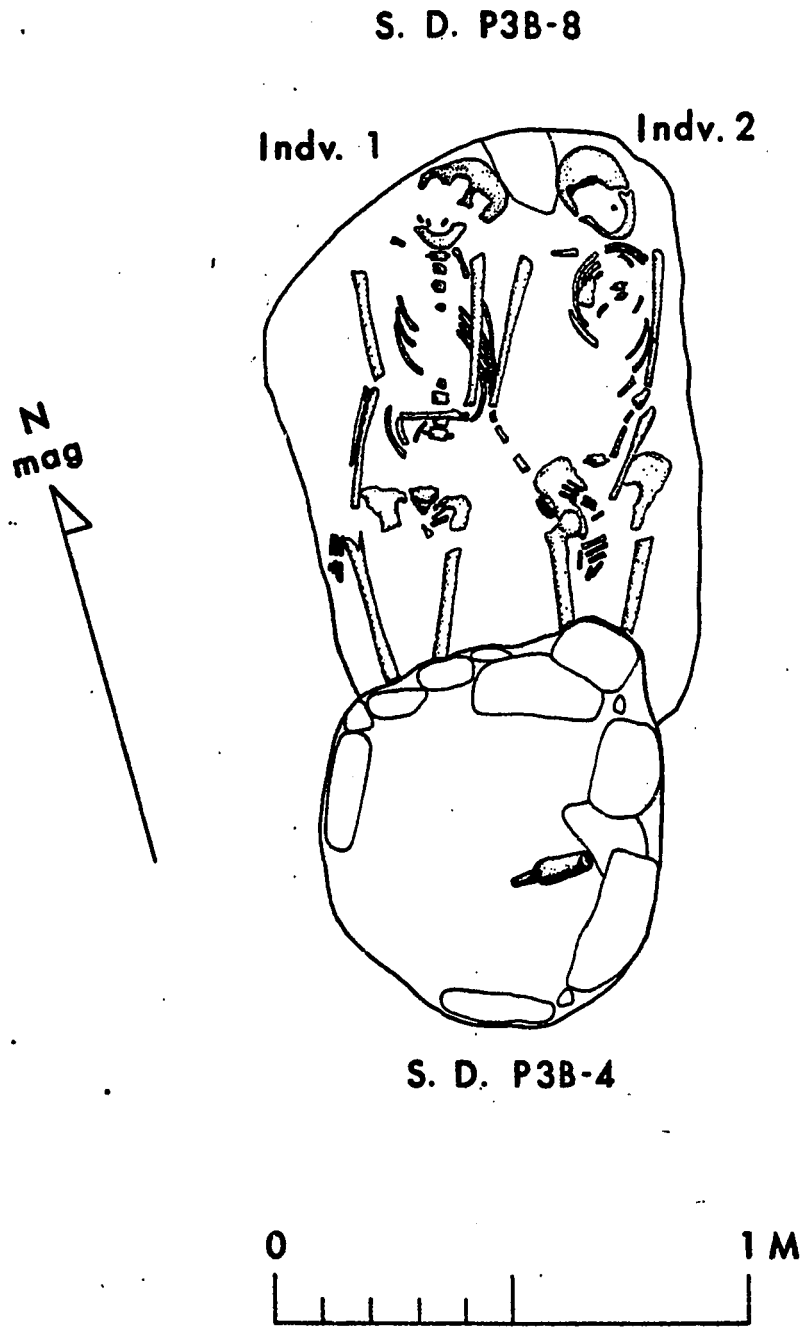


Figure 4-19

Structure 58: S.D. P3B-4 and S.D. P3B-8.

S.D. P3B-3

N
mag

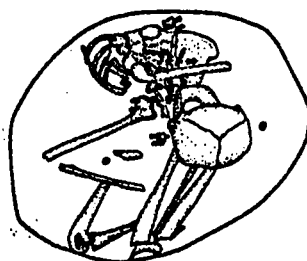
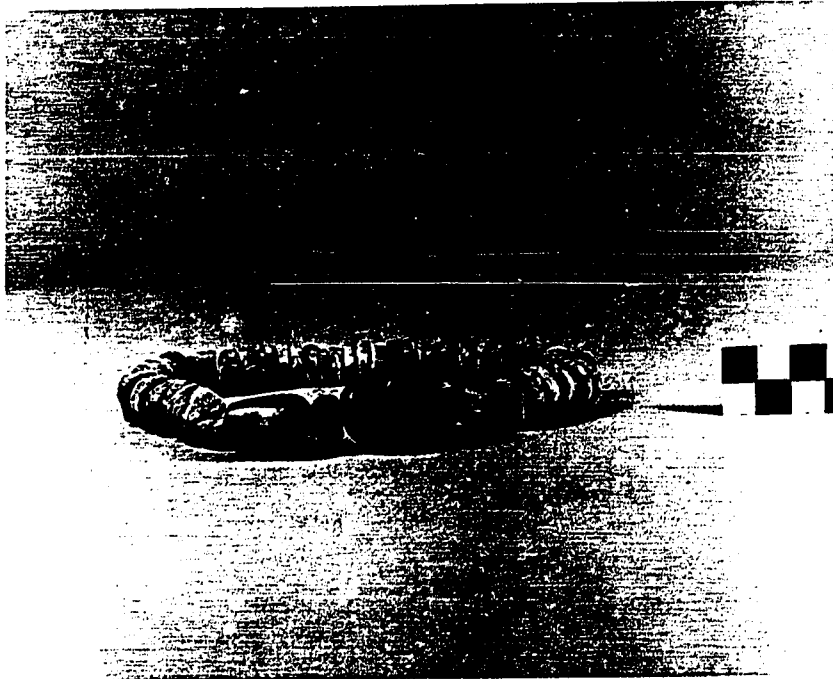


Figure 4-20

Structure 58: S.D. P3B-3.



a.



b.

Figure 4-21 Structure 58: Objects From S.D. P3B-3:
a) Copper Ring
b) Jade and Shell Necklace.

S. R. P11B

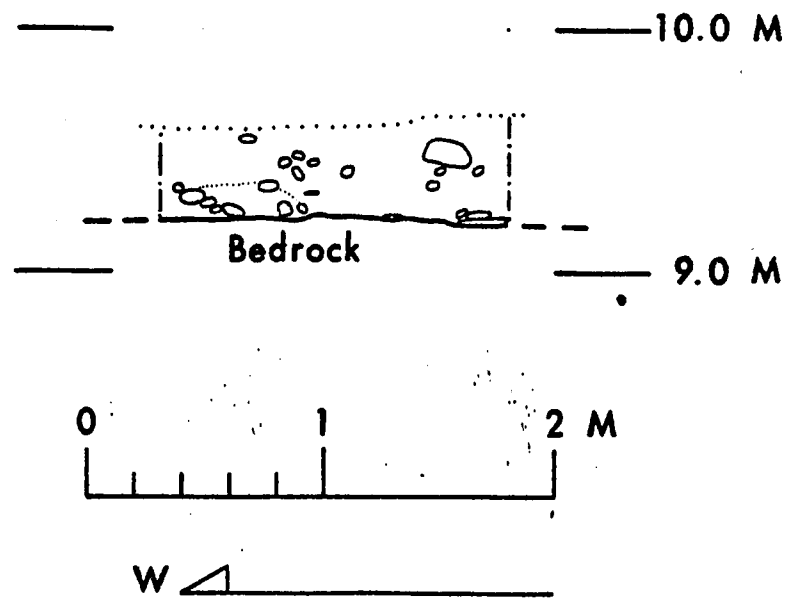
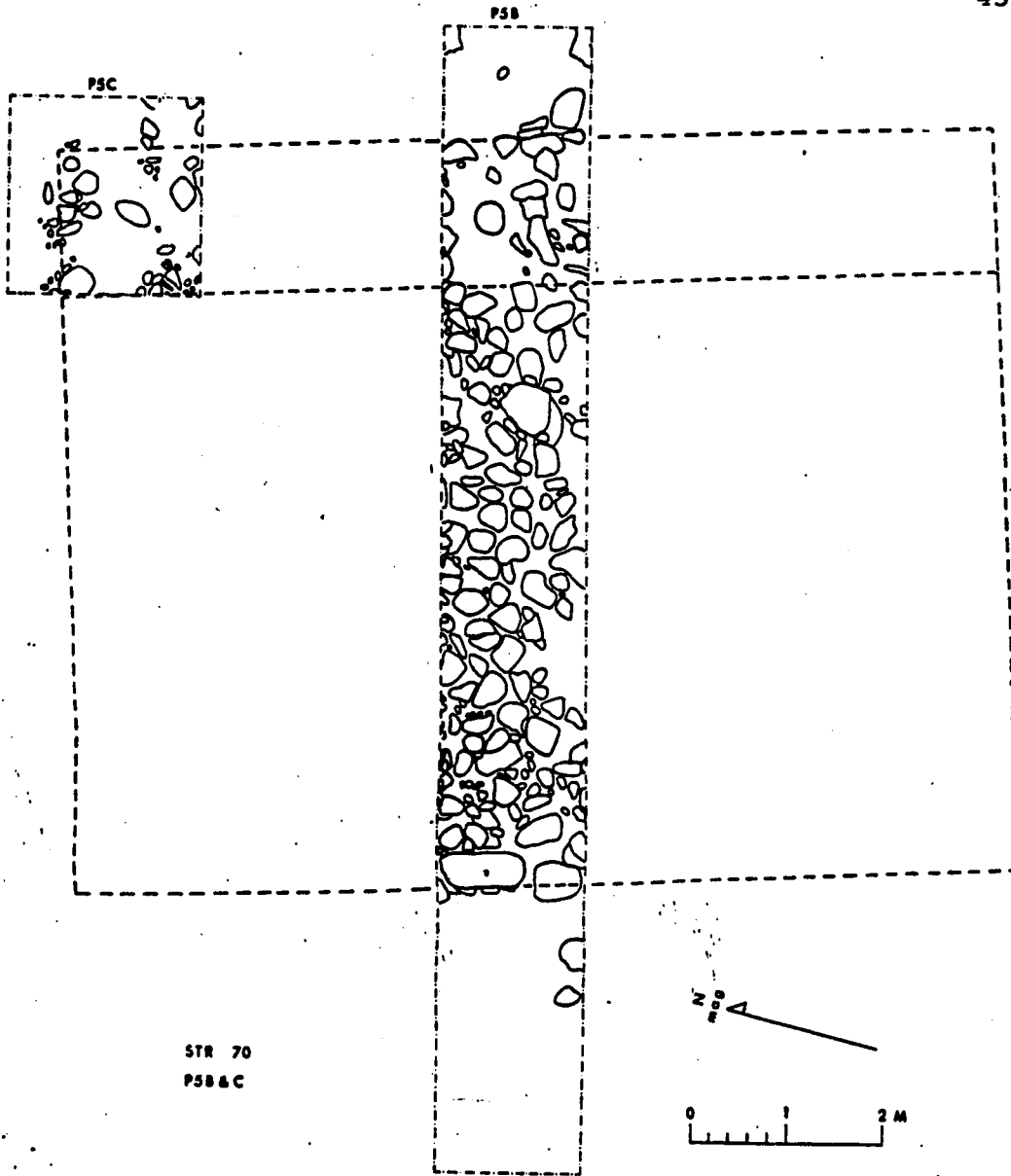


Figure 4-22 Excavation 11B: Section.



STR 70
PSB & C

Figure 4-23 Structure 70: Plan.

S. R. Str. 70
P39

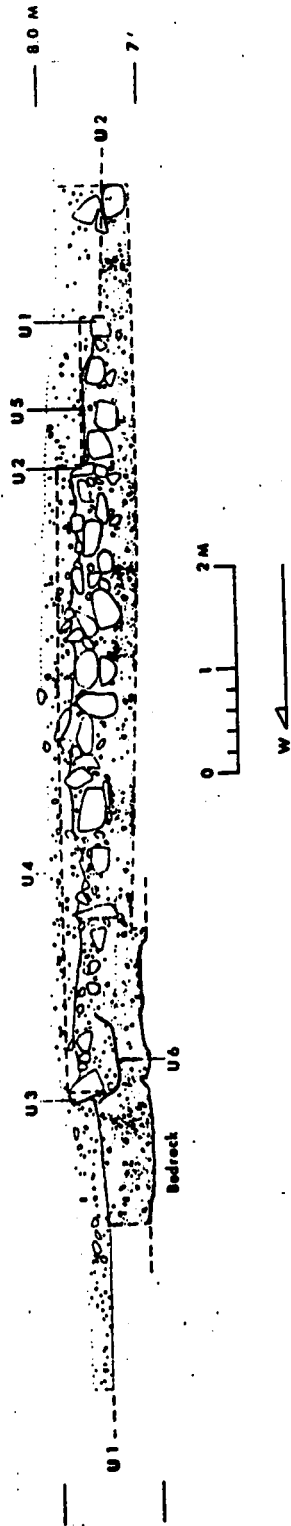


Figure 4-24 Structure 70: Section.

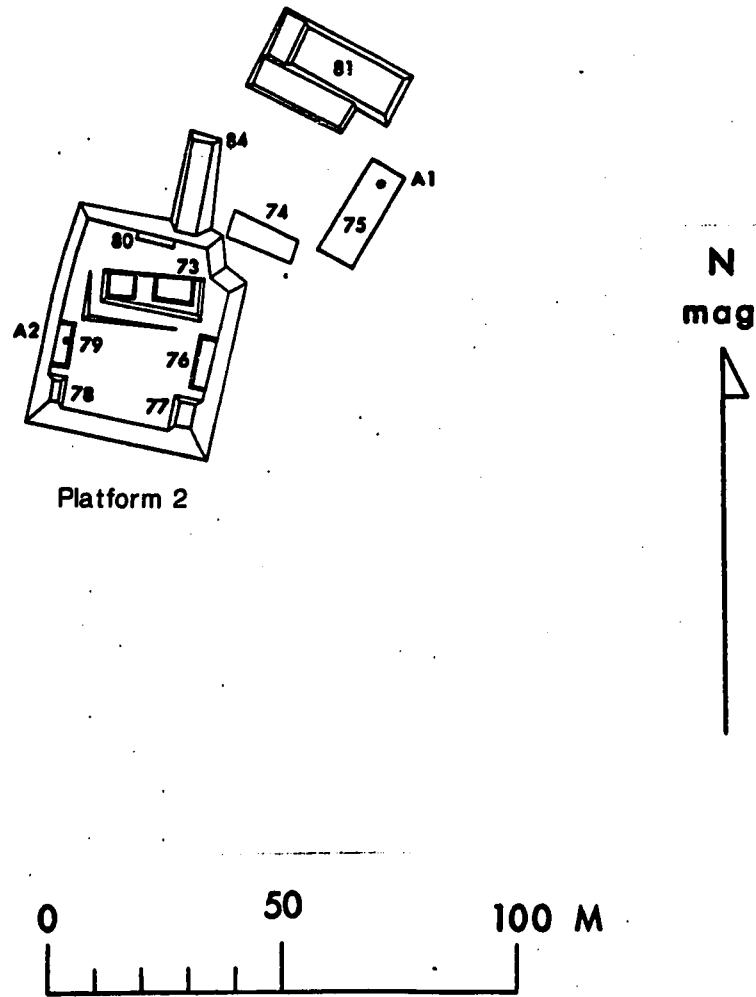


Figure 4-25 Plan of Structures 81, 74, 75, and Plat. 2.

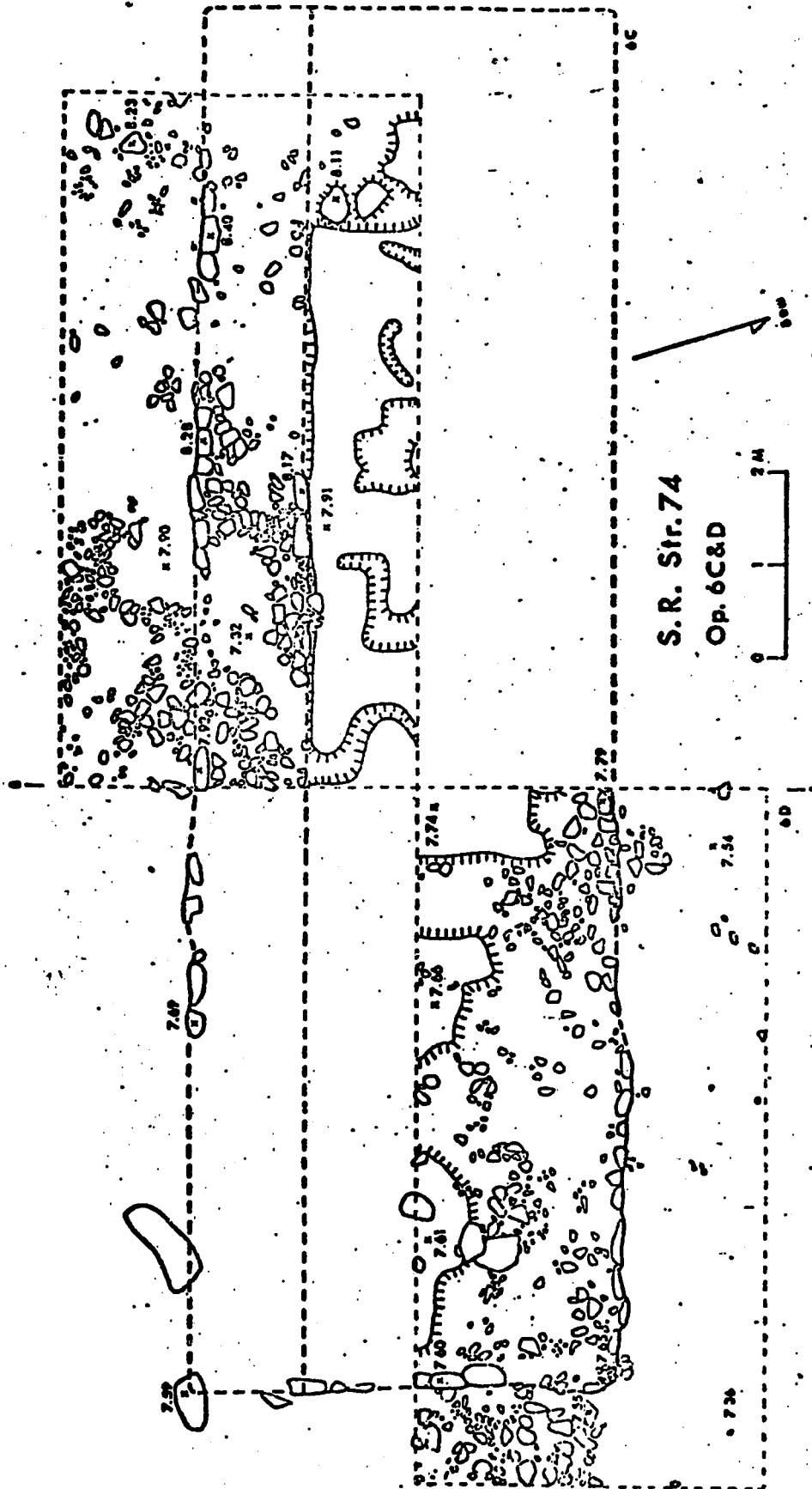


Figure 4-26 Structure 74: Plan.

S. R. Str. 74
Op 6C&D

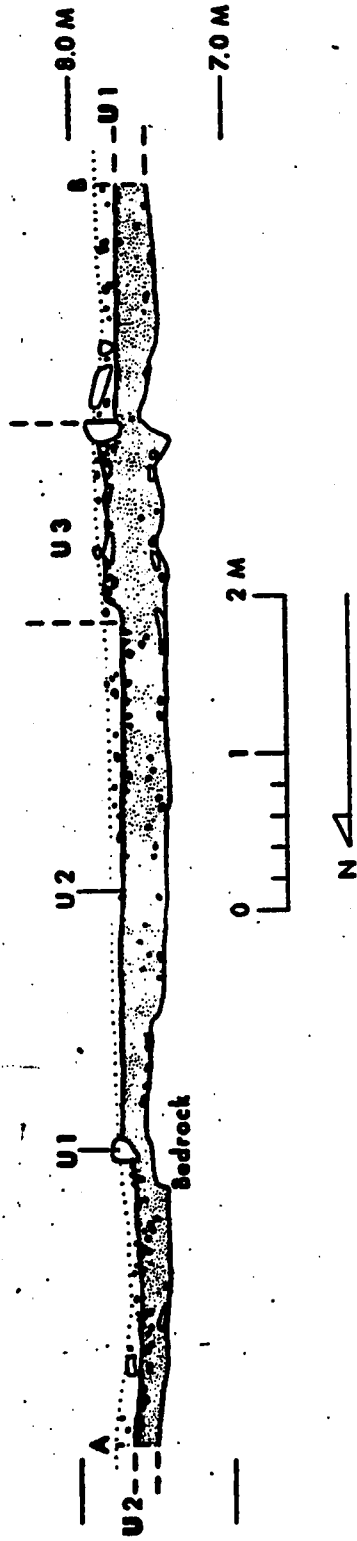


Figure 4-27 Structure 74: Section.

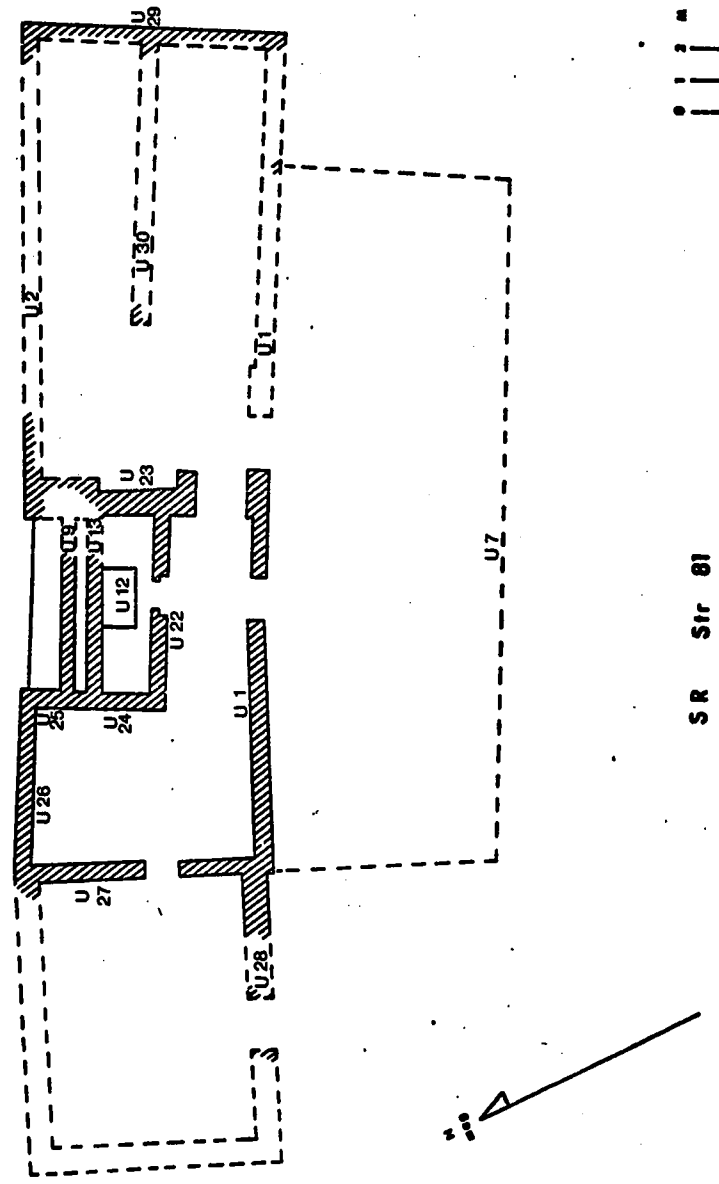


Figure 4-28 Structure 81: Schematic Plan.



Figure 4-29 Structure 81: Section, Excavation 8C.



Figure 4-30 Structure 81: S.D. P8C-3, Object 1.



S. D. P8C-1

N
mag

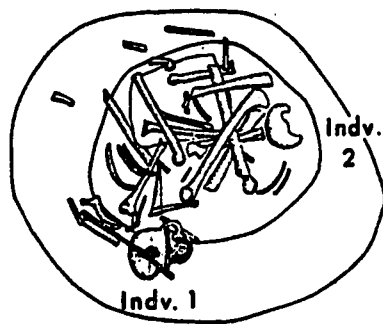


Figure 4-31 Structure 81: S.D. P8C-1.

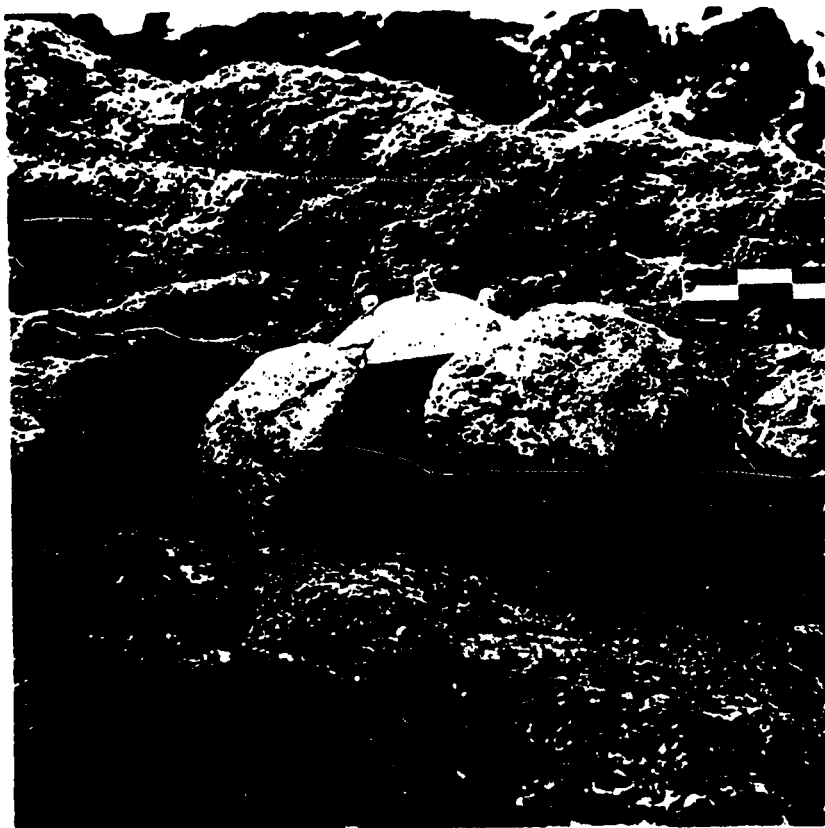
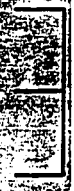


Figure 4-32 Structure 81: S.D. P8C-2 in situ.



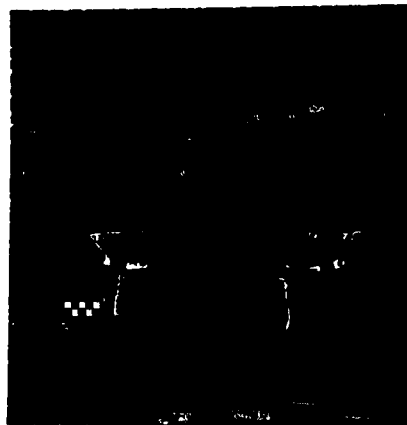
Figure 4-33 Structure 81: S.D. P8C-2, Cao Modeled.

0 1 2 CM

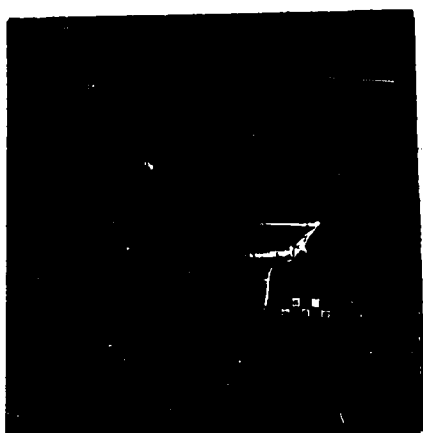




a.



b.



c.



d.

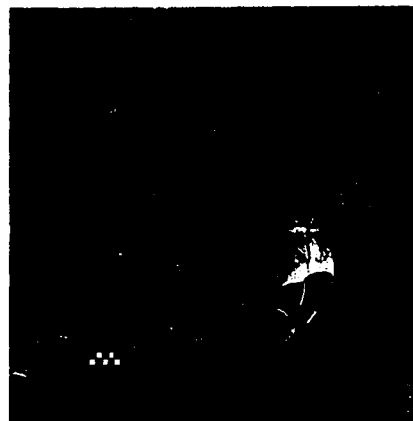
Figure 4-34

Structure 81: Associated Ceramics:
(#) = Object Number in Text.

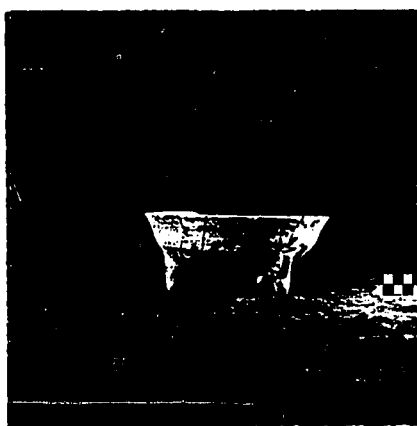
- a) Cimatl Buff (5);
- b) Manta Buff (3);
- c) Rita Red (18);
- d) Chontalli Red (6).



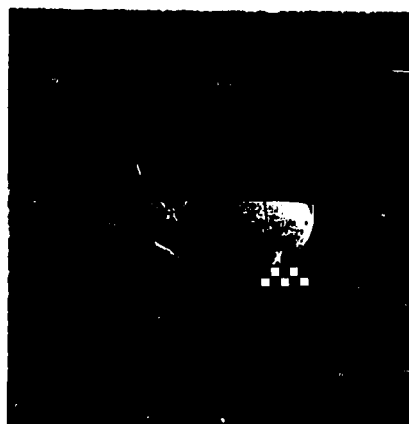
e.



f.



g.



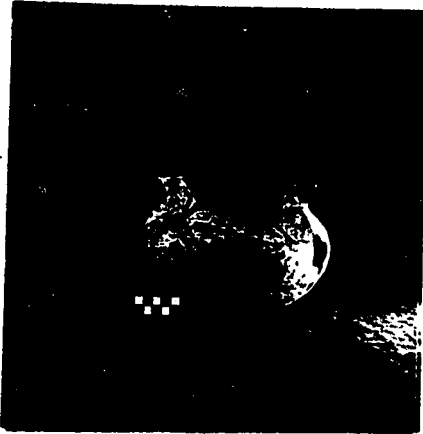
h.

Figure 4-34

Structure 81: Associated Ceramics:

(#) = Object Number in Text.

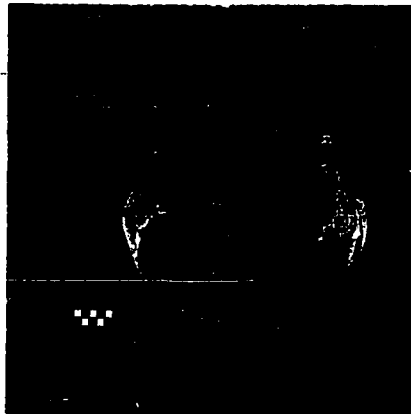
- e) Rita Red (4);
- f) Rita Red (2);
- g) Rita Red (19);
- h) Rita Red (21).



i.



j.



k.

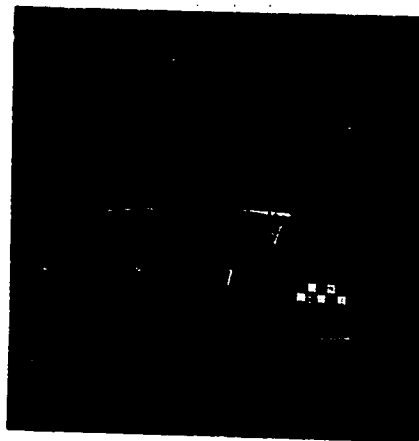
Figure 4-34

Structure 81: Associated Ceramics:
(#) = Object Number in Text.

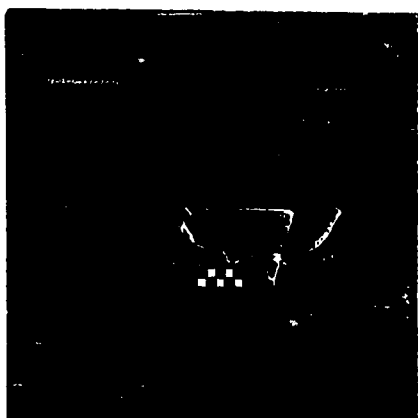
- i) Santa Unslipped (24);
- j) Santa Unslipped (25);
- k) Santa Unslipped (26).



l.



m.



n.



o.

Figure 4-34 Structure 81: Associated Ceramics:
(#) = Object Number in Text.

- l) Rita Red (28);
- m) Rita Red (12);
- n) Rita Red (17);
- o) Rita Red (20).

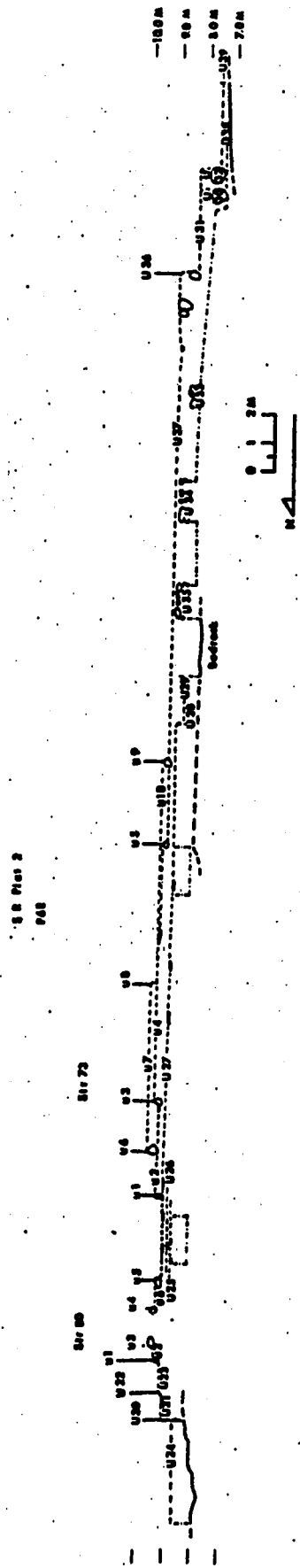


Figure 4-35 Platform 2: Section.

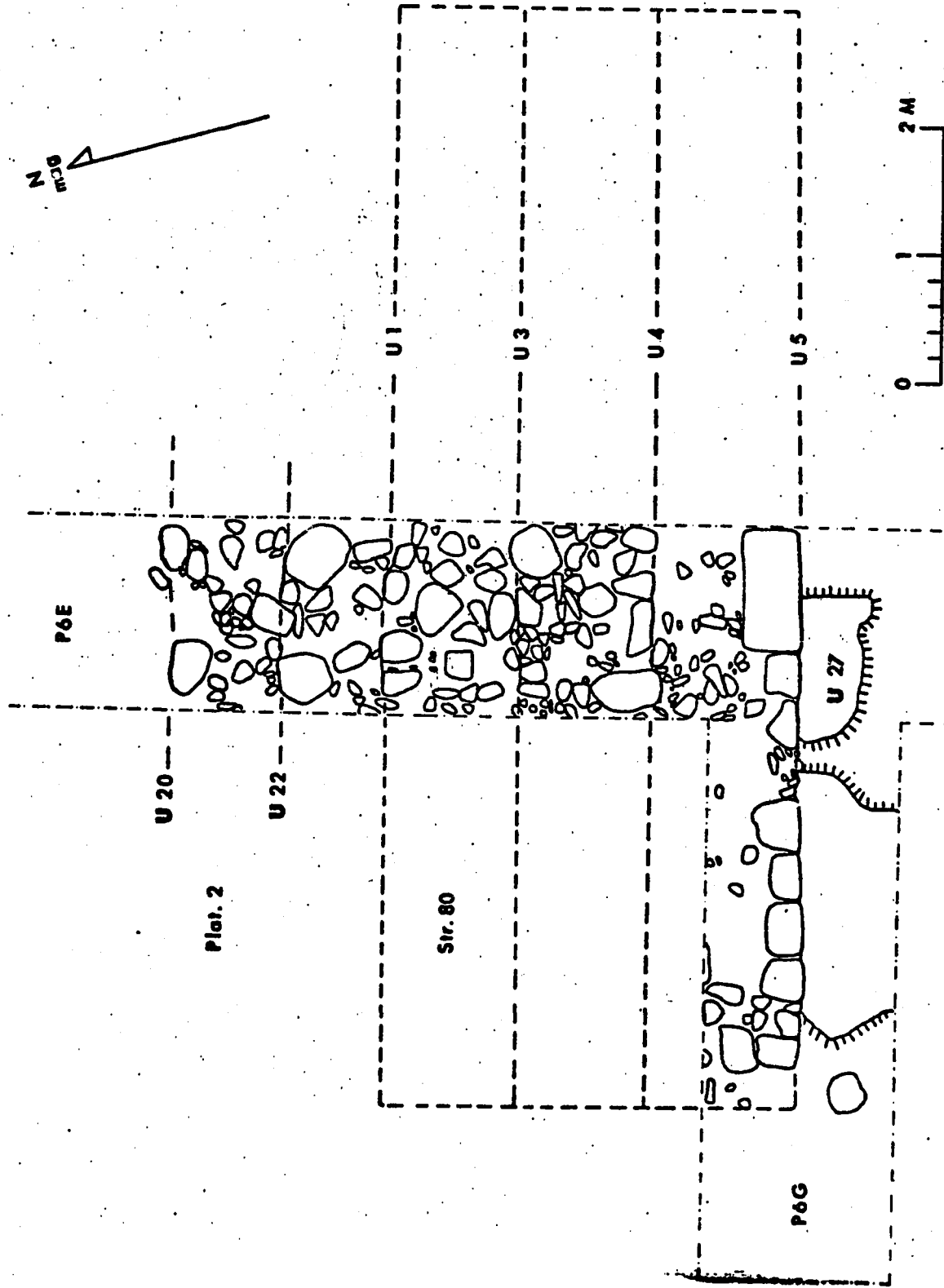


Figure 4-36 Structure 80: Plan.

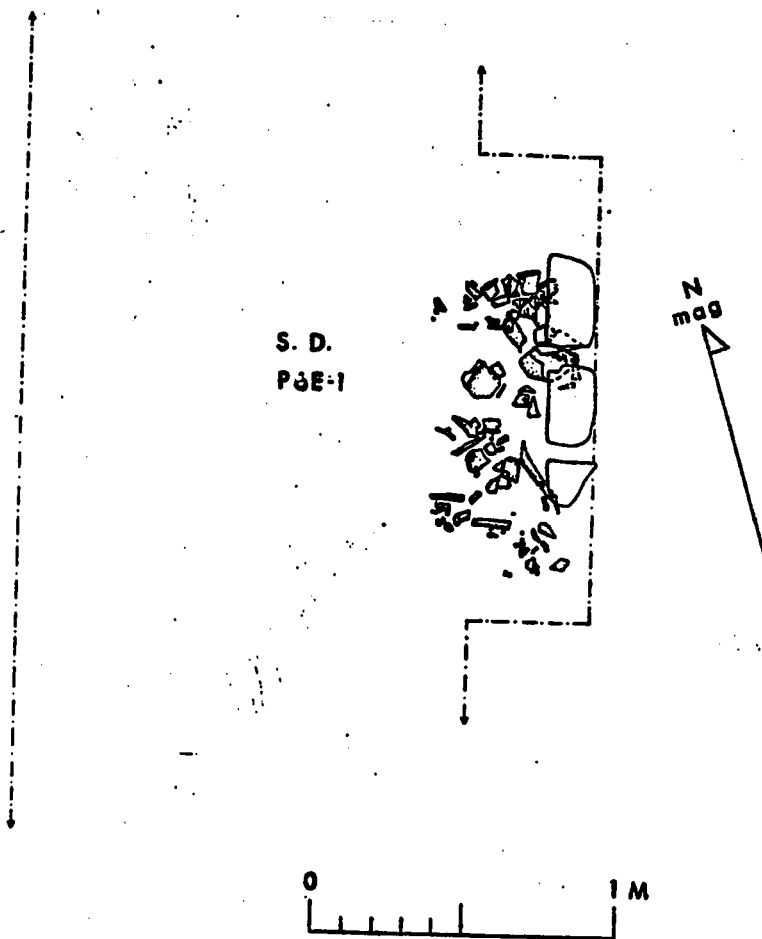


Figure 4-37 Platform 2: S.D. P6E-1.

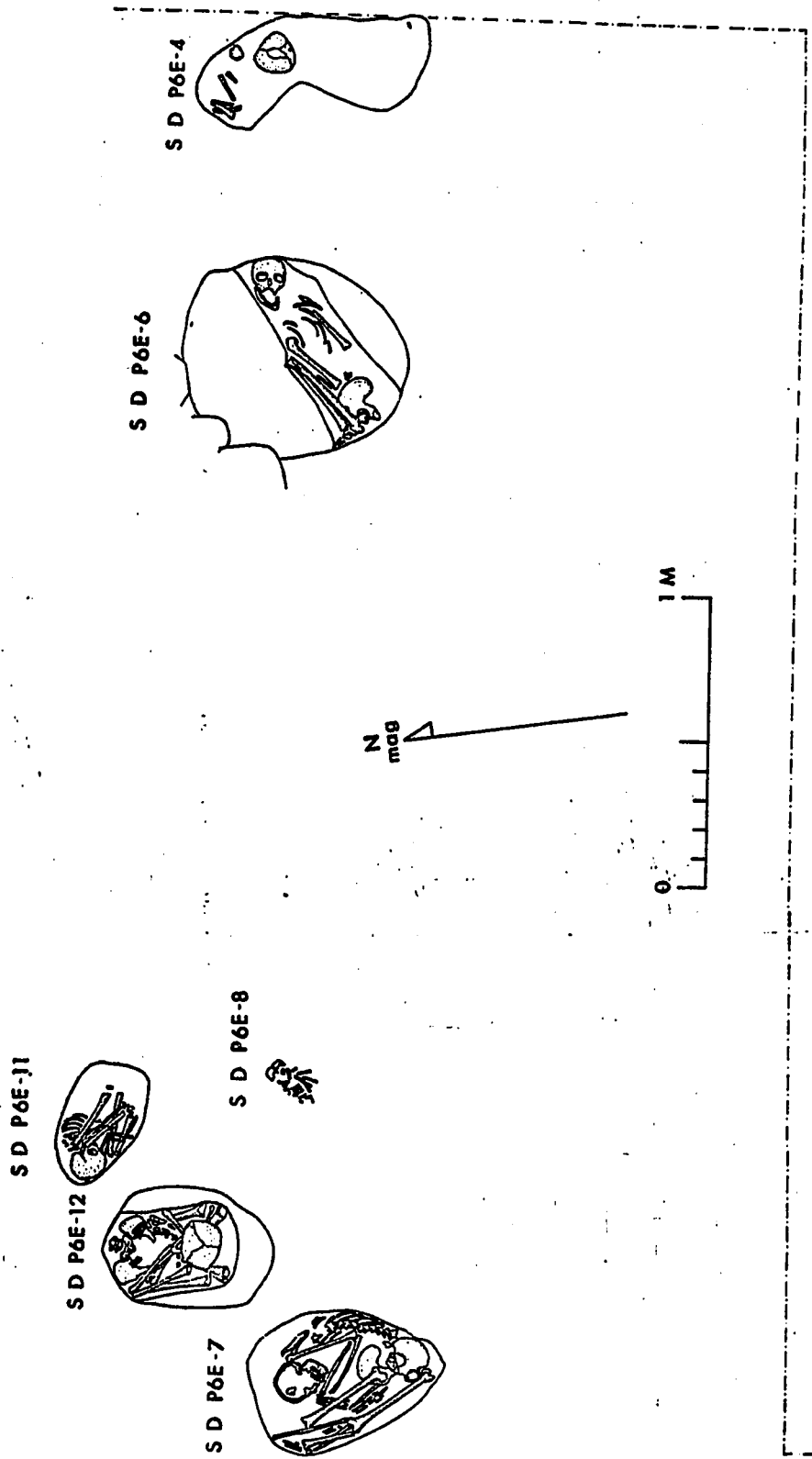


Figure 4-38 Platform 2: S.D.s P6E-4,6,7,8,11, and 12.

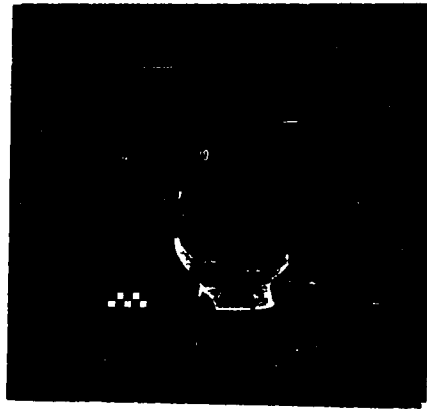


Figure 4-39 Platform 2: S.D. P6E-12, Object 1.

S D P6E-6

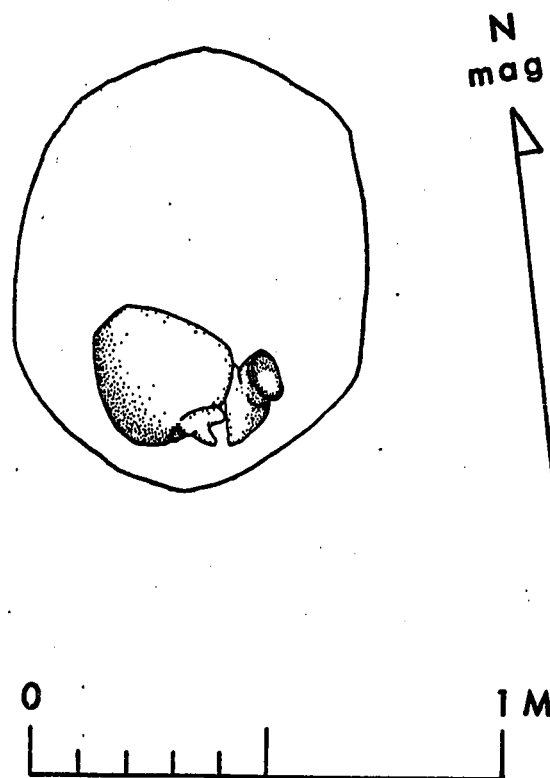


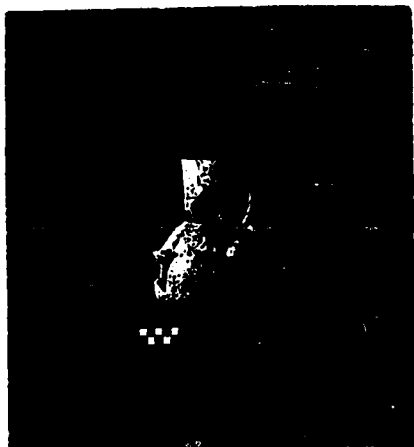
Figure 4-40 Platform 2: S.D. P6E-6 Detail.



a.



b.



c.



d.

Figure 4-41 Platform 2: S.D. P6E-6: Associated Ceramics:

- a) Rita Red (Object 2)
- b) Rita Red (Object 4)
- c) Kulel Modeled (Object 3)
- d) Kulel Modeled (Object 5)

S D P6E-5

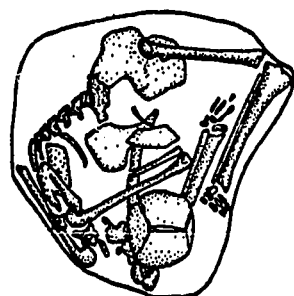
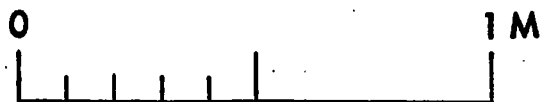
N
mag

Figure 4-42 Platform 2: S.D. P6E-5.

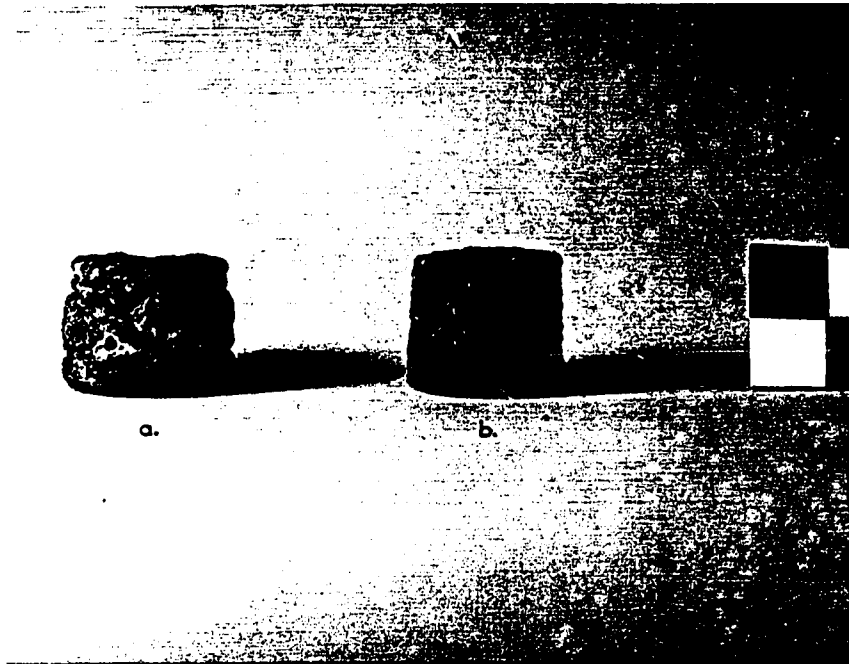


Figure 4-43 Platform 2: S.D. P6E-7, Rings.

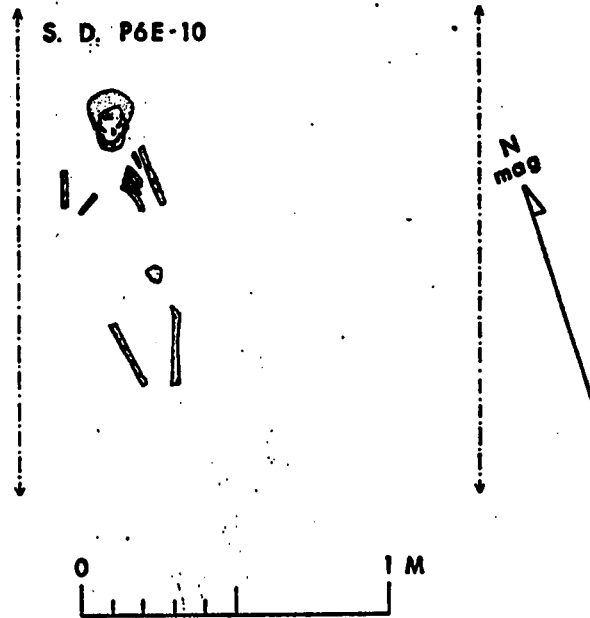
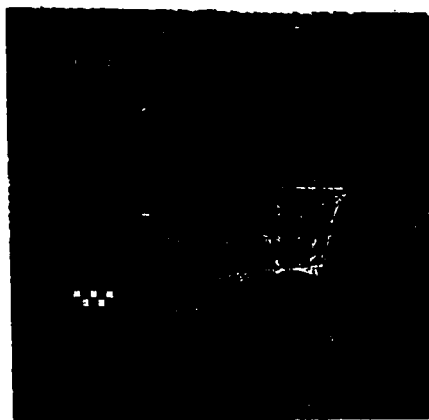
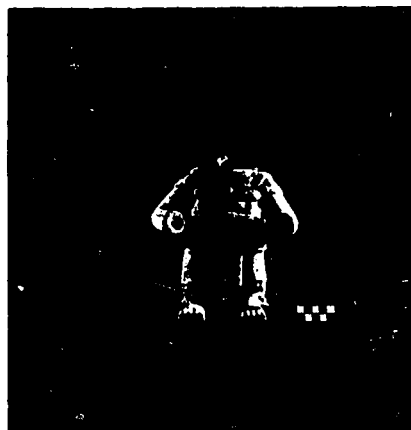


Figure 4-44 Structure 73: S.D. P6E-10.



a.



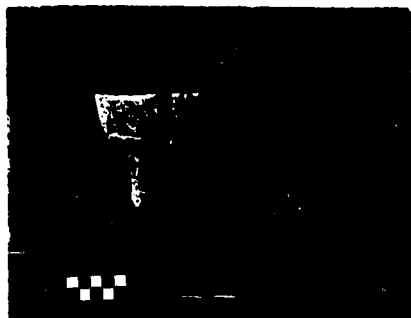
b.



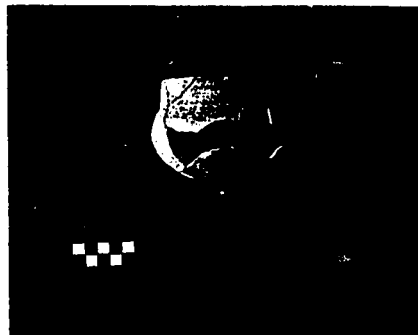
c.

Figure 4-45 Platform 2: Associated Ceramics:

- a) Pom Modeled;
- b) Kol Modeled;
- c) Cohokum Modeled;



d.



e.



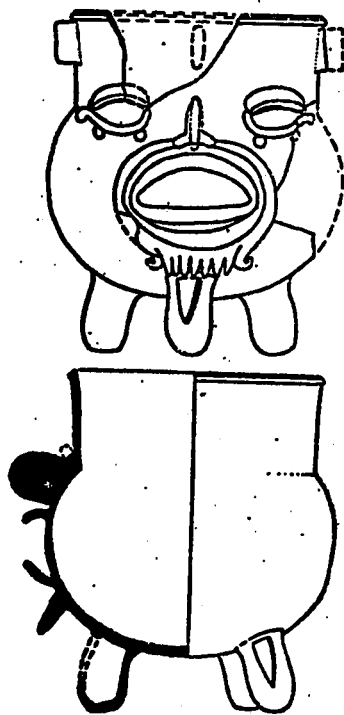
f.



g.

Figure 4-45 Platform 2: Associated Ceramics:

- d) Rita Red;
- e) Santa Unslipped;
- f) Rita Red;
- g) Kak Polychrome.



h.

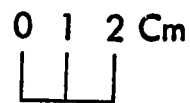
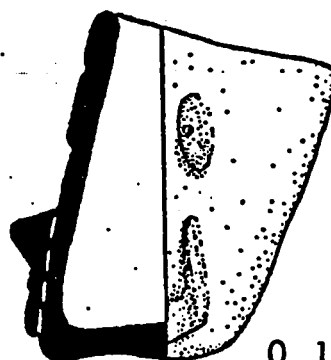
Figure 4-45

Platform 2: Associated Ceramics:

h) Cohokum Modeled.



i.



j.

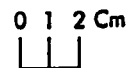
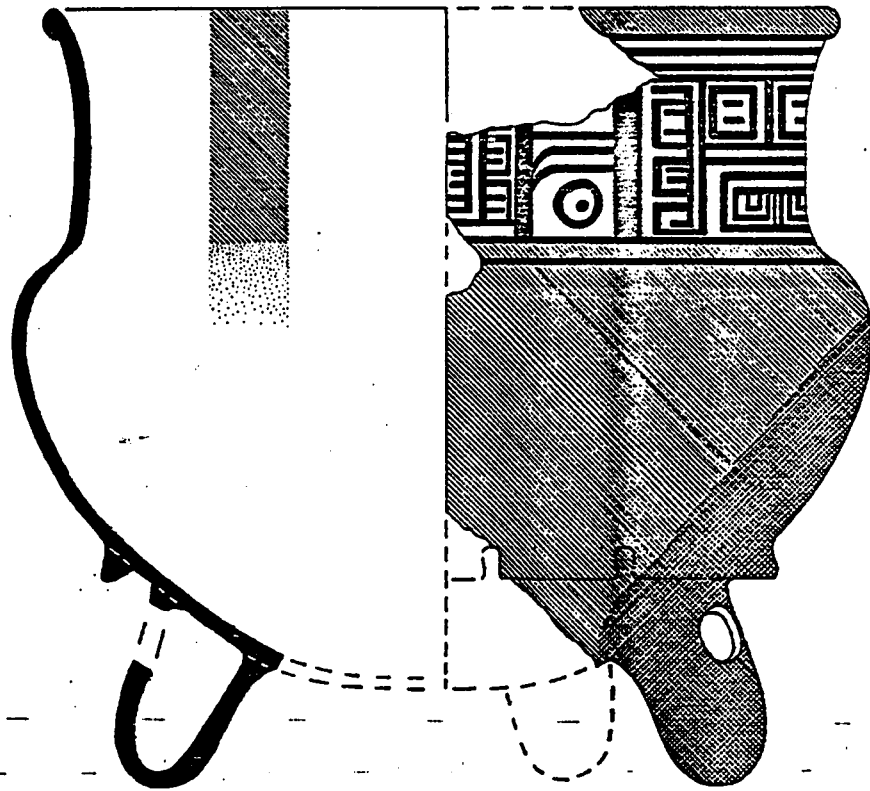


Figure 4-45

Platform 2: Associated Ceramics:

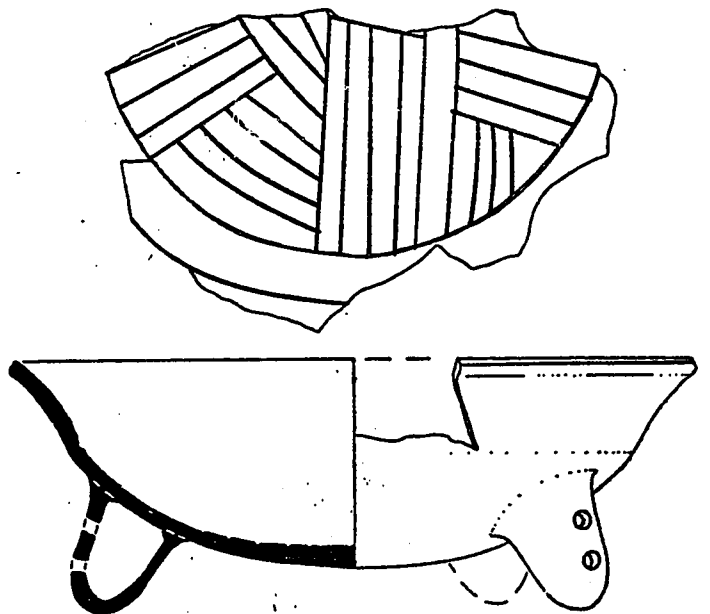
- i) Kol Modeled "face cup";
- j) Kol Modeled "face cups".



k.

0 1 2 Cm

Figure 4-45 Platform 2: Associated Ceramics:
k) Kak Polychorme.



0 1 2 Cm

1.

Figure 4-45 Platform 2: Associated Ceramics:
1) Saykum Incised.

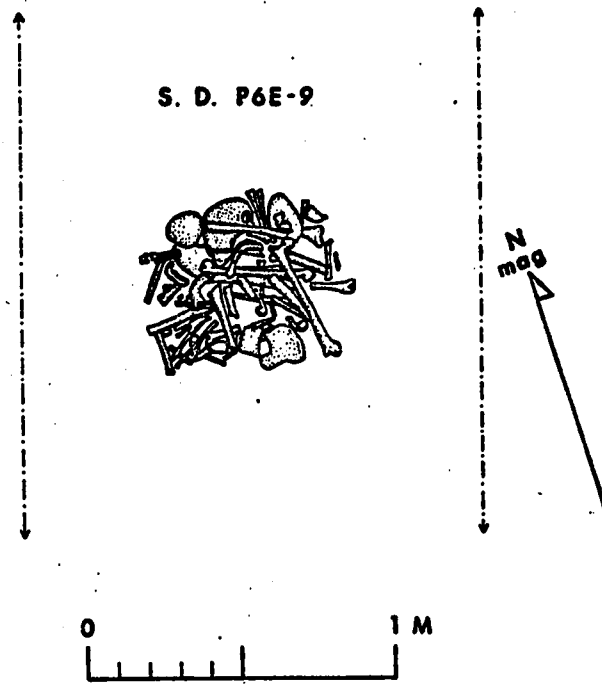


Figure 4-46 Structure 73: S.D. P6E-9.

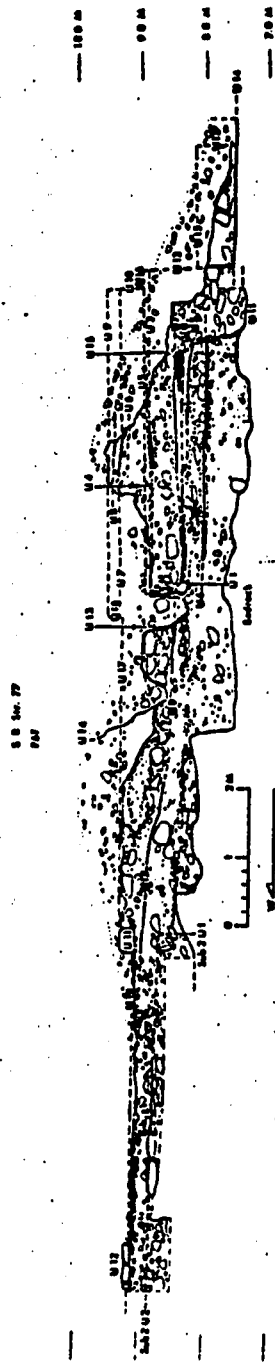


Figure 4-47 Structure 77: Section.

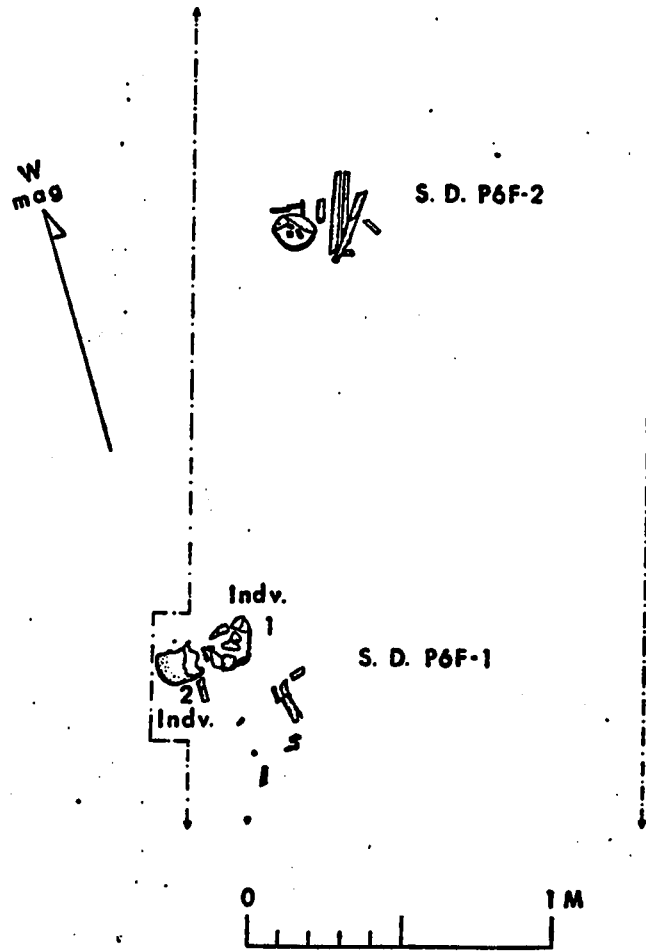
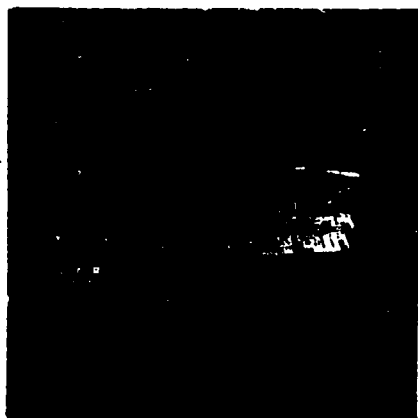


Figure 4-48 Structure 77: S.D.s P6F-1 and 2.



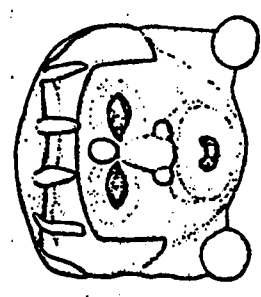
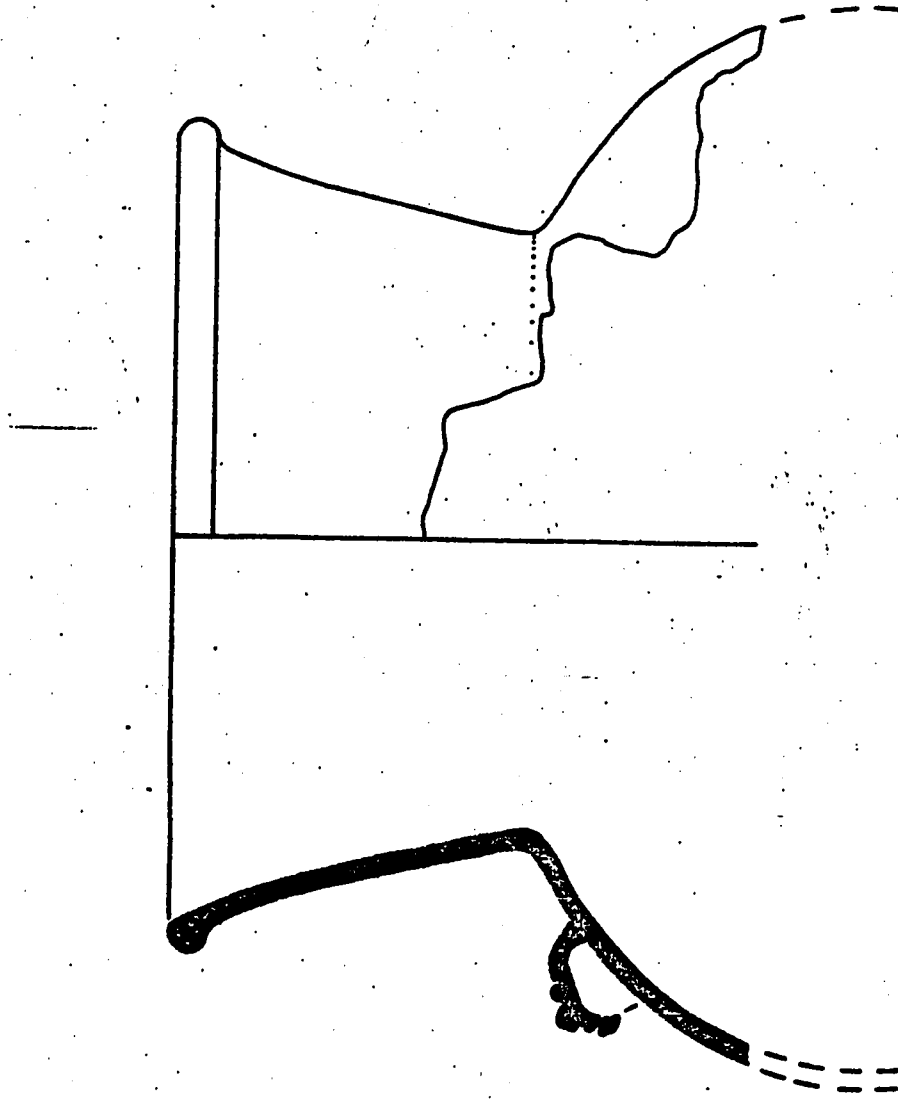
a.



b.

Figure 4-49 Structure 77: S.D. P6F-2: Associated Ceramics:

- a) Pom Modeled;
- b) Pom Modeled.



111

Figure 4-50 Structure 77: Associated Ceramics:

a) Arrocha Modeled.
(late facet Xabalxah)

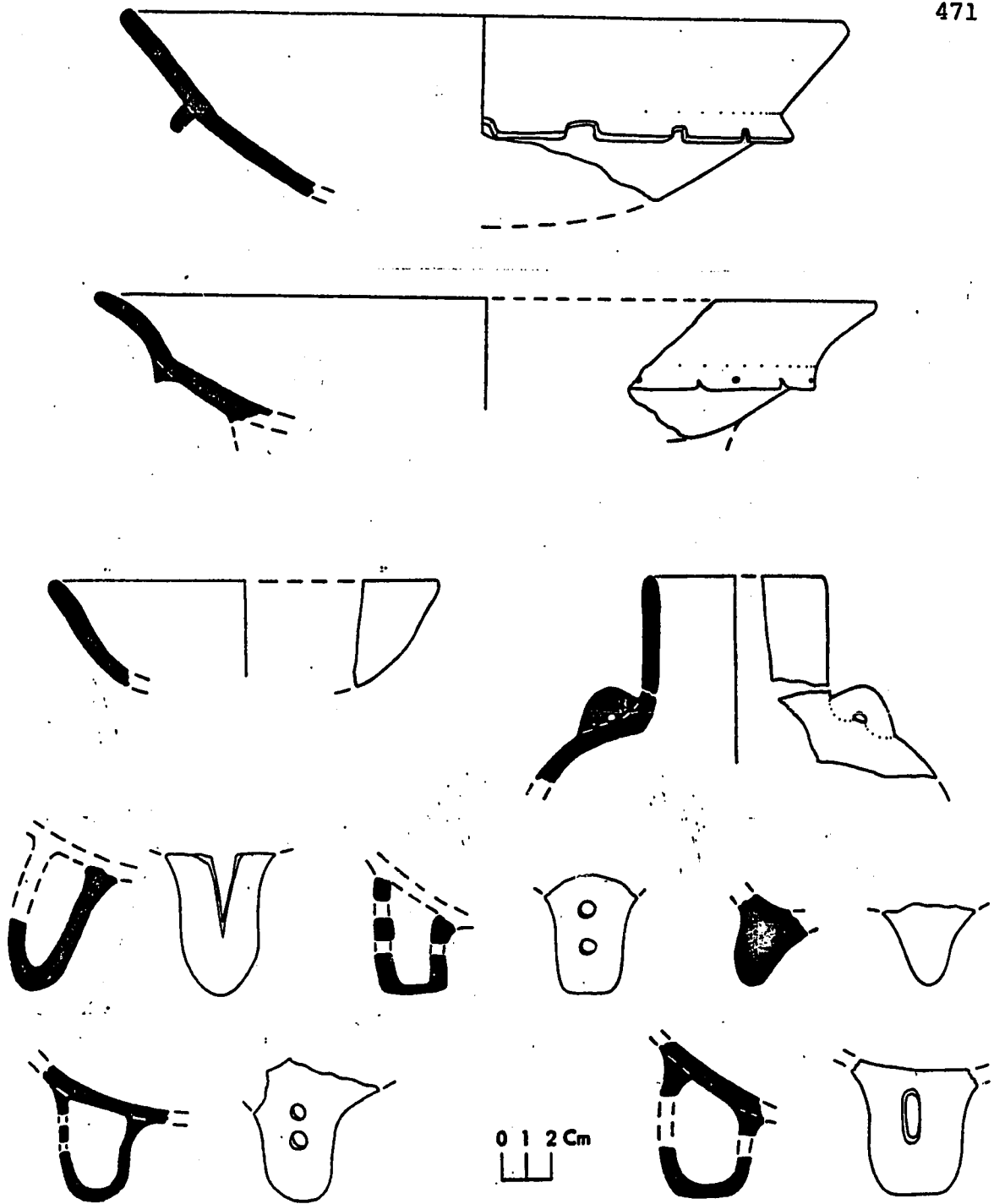


Figure 4-50

Structure 77: Associated Ceramics:

b) Early facet Rita Red.

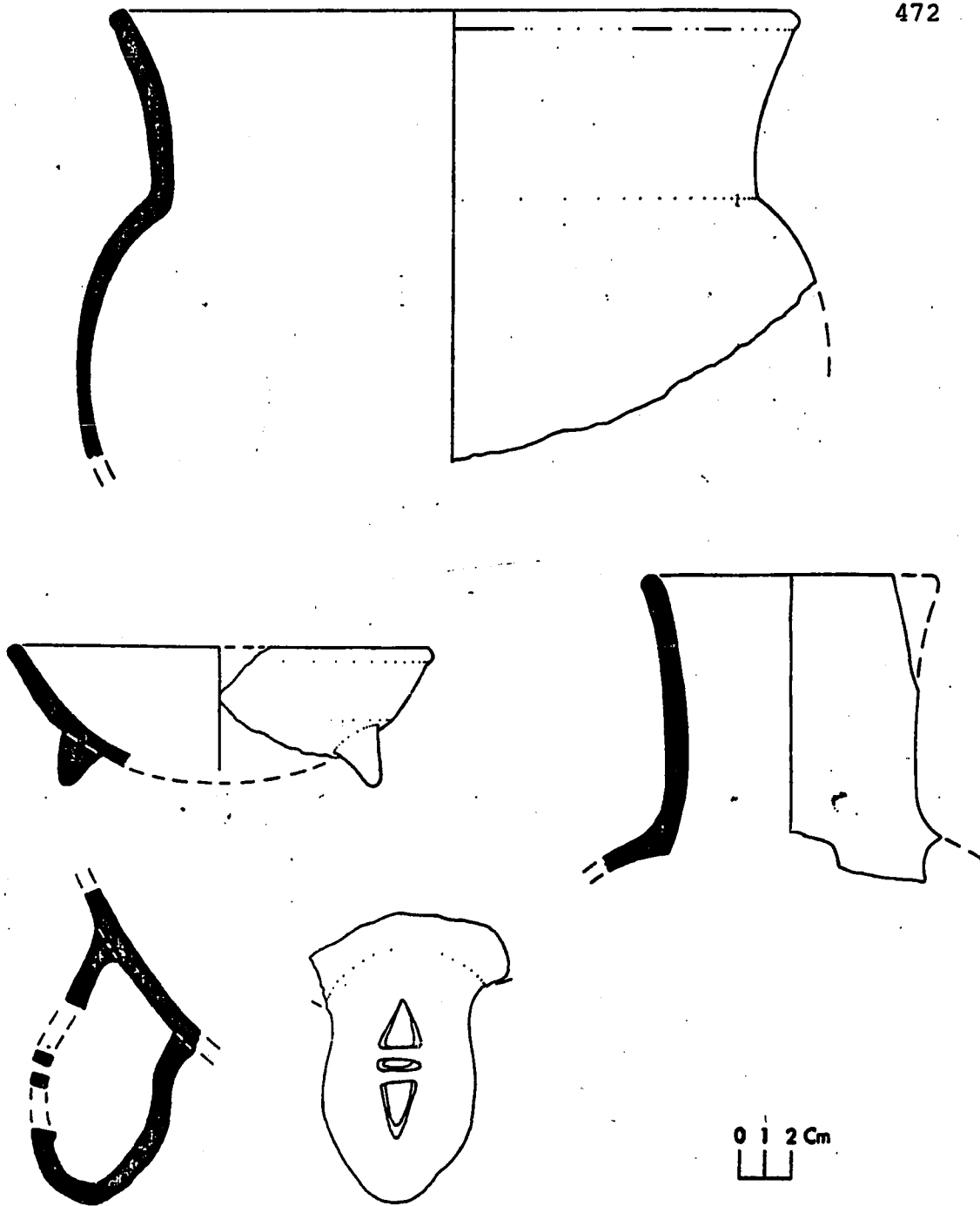


Figure 4-50

Structure 77: Associated Ceramics:

c) Early facet Rita Red.

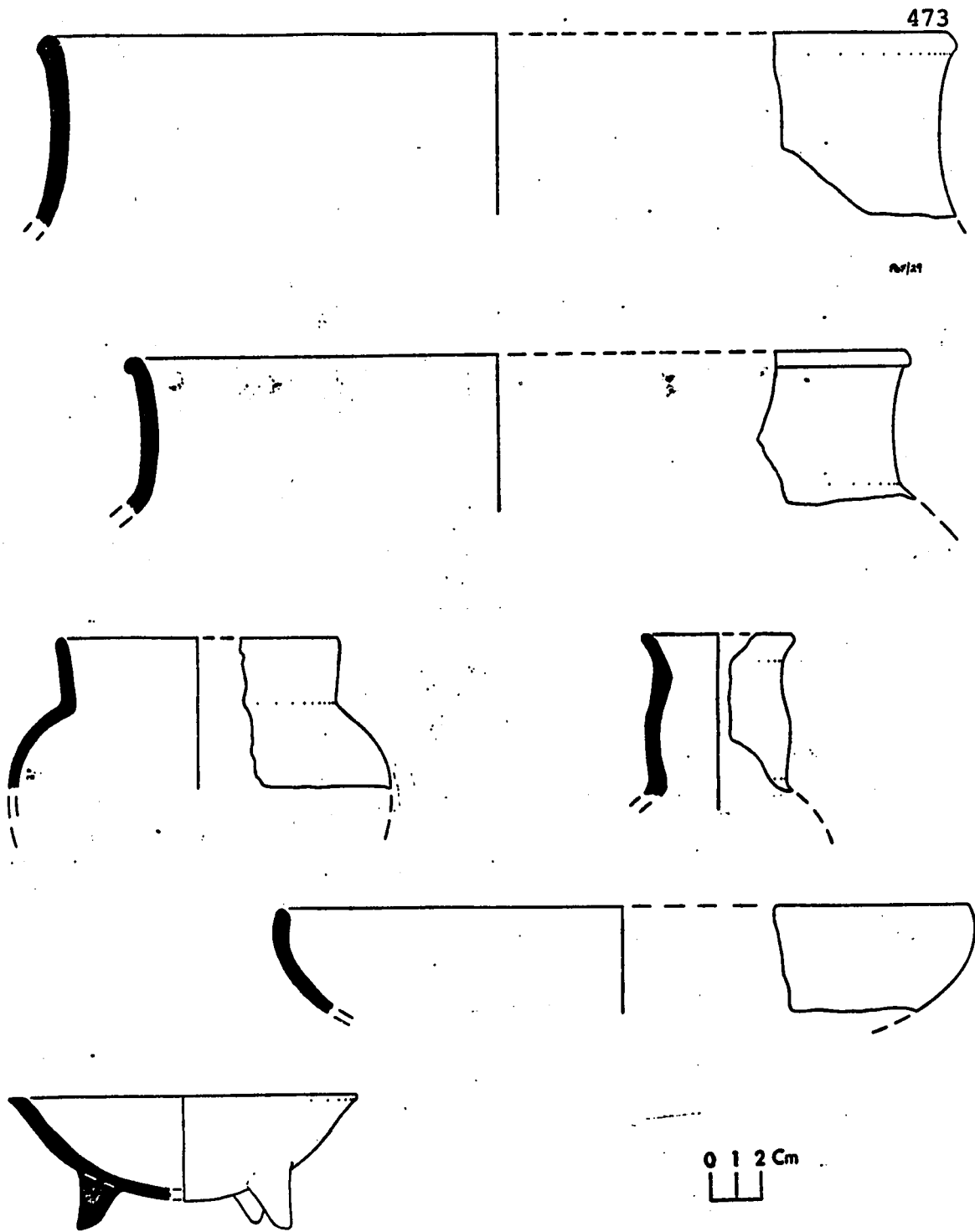
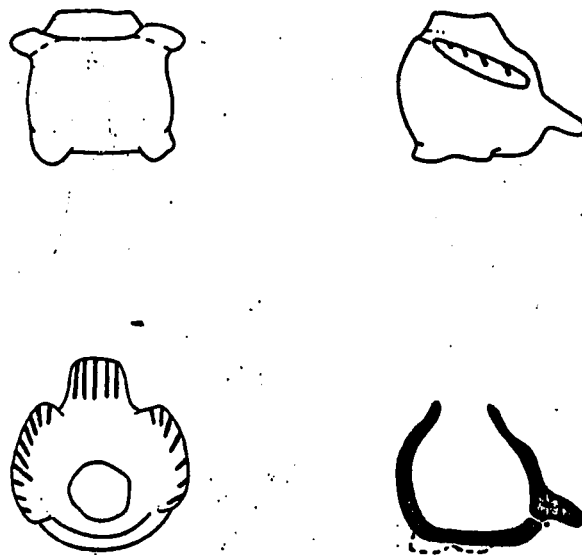


Figure 4-50

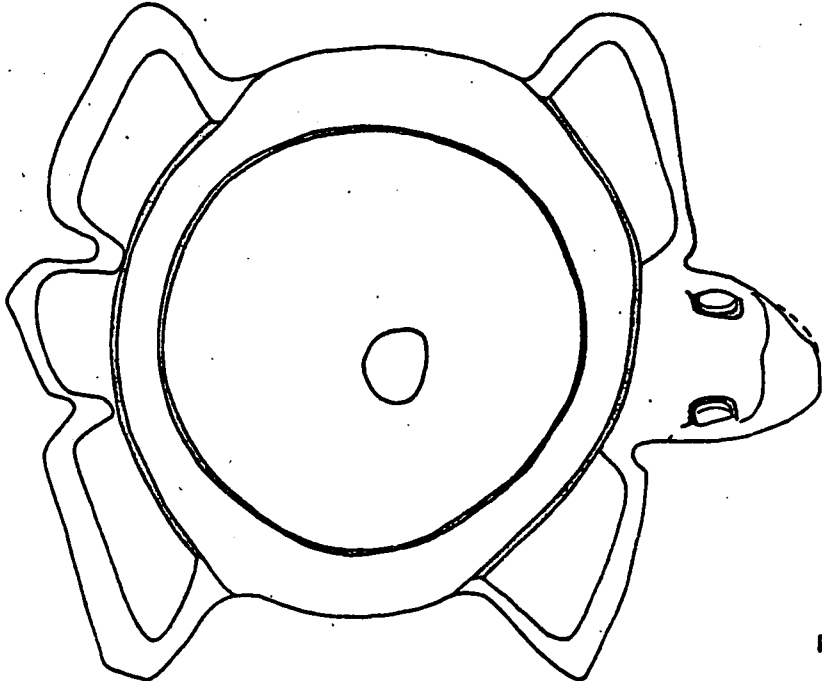
Structure 77: Associated Ceramics:

d) Early facet Santa Unslipped.



0 1 2 CM
| | |

Figure 4-51 Structure 77: P.D. P6F-1, Object 1.



P6F/7-1

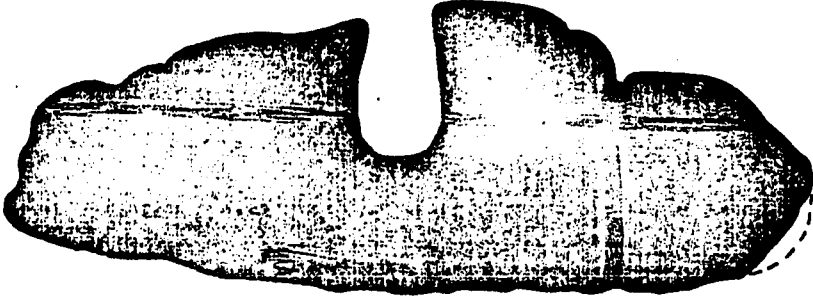
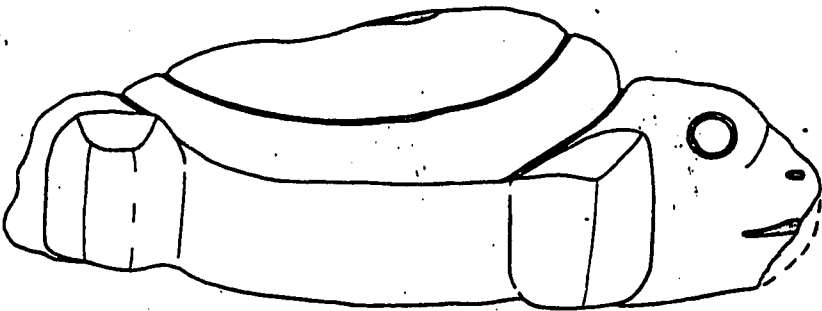
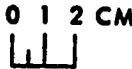


Figure 4-52 Structure 77: Miscellaneous Stone 1.

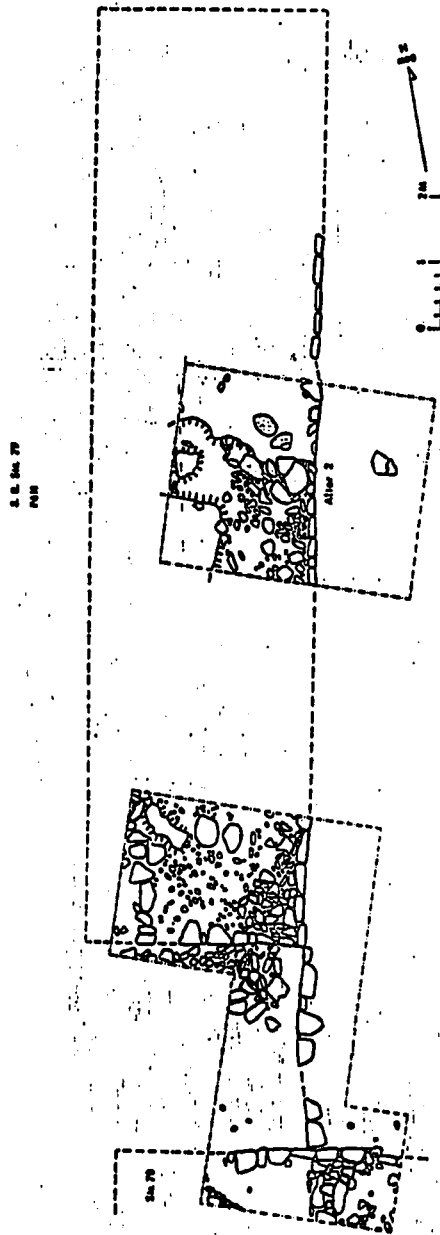
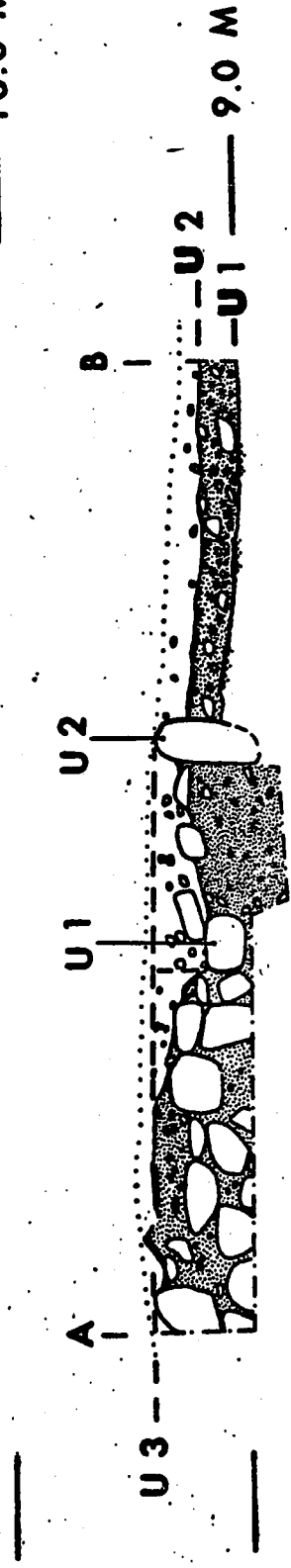


Figure 4-53 Structure 79: Plan.

Op. 6H

10.0 M



9.0 M



W

Figure 4-54 Structure 79: Section.

S. R. Str. 200

P14B

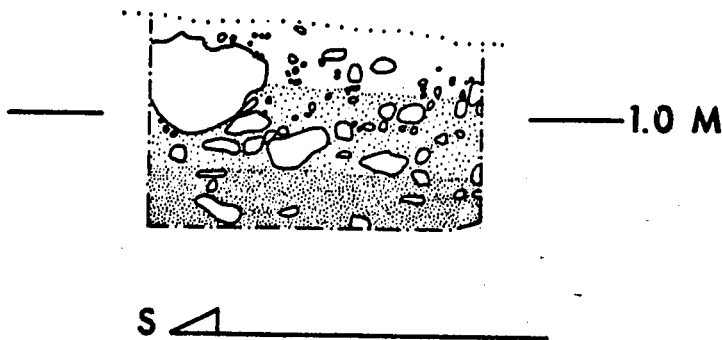
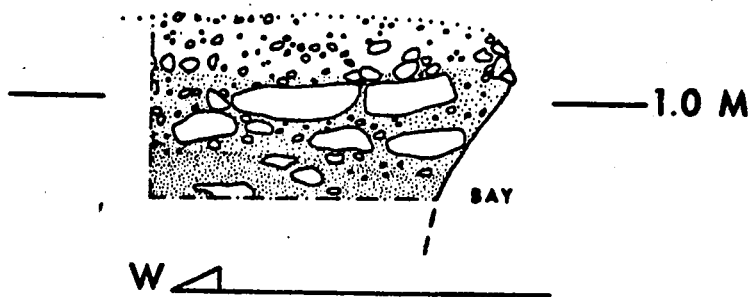


Figure 4-55 Structure 200: Sections.

S. D. P14B-1

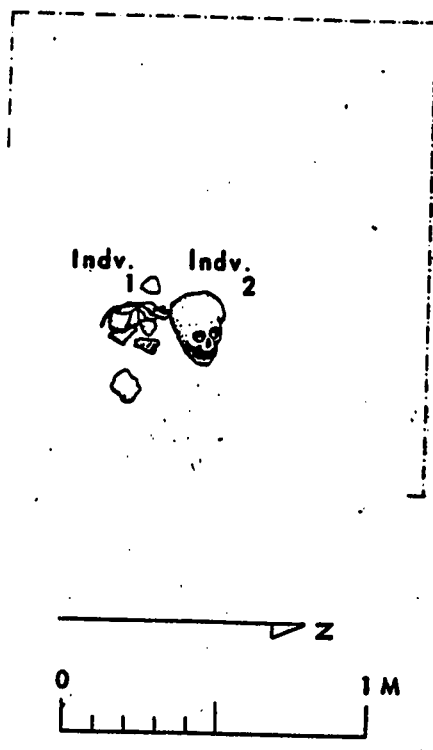


Figure 4-56 Structure 200: S.D. P14B-1.

S. D. P14B-2

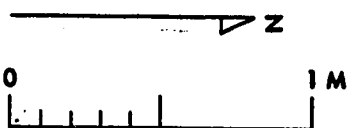
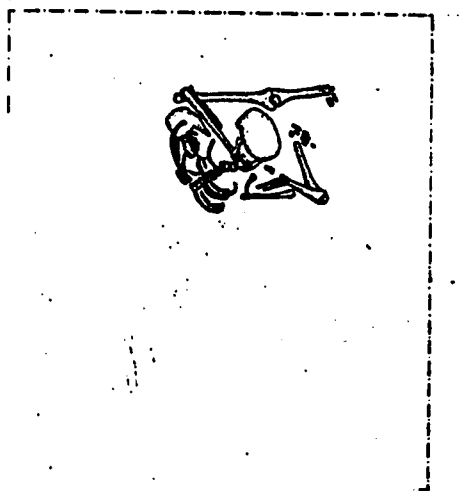


Figure 4-57 Structure 200: S.D. P14B-2.

CHAPTER V

POSTCLASSIC MATERIAL CULTURE

Postclassic Period occupation in the Maya Lowlands is generally recognized on the basis of material culture and specifically the presence or absence of particular architectural elements and artifacts such as notched sherds, chile pestles, Chen Mul Modeled-like effigy censerware, small chert notched points and metal objects. While these artifacts are frequently associated with Postclassic sites, their use as markers in a "trait list" fashion could be potentially misleading. Although notched sherds do seem to occur in larger concentrations in Postclassic deposits (Bullard 1973:239 for Topoxte; Sanders 1960:261 for Tulum; Pendergast 1967 for Altun Ha; Strong, Kidder, and Paul 1938 for Northwestern Honduras), there also appear to be earlier associations both at Santa Rita (specifically in Str. 35) and at other sites such as Seibal (Willey 1978), and Yaxha (D. Rice personal communication) or those in Veracruz, Mexico (Drucker 1943, 1952). Pestles are known primarily from Postclassic contexts at such sites as Macanche (Bullard 1973:239), Altun Ha (Pendergast 1967), Chichen-Itza (Brainerd 1958), Tayasal (A. Chase n.d.a. and personal communication), Seibal (Willey 1978:44), and Colha (R. Wilk personal communication). They have also been found at Mayapan (Proskouriakoff 1962b:399,401) and Santa Rita, but

in smaller numbers than would be expected if pestles were commonly used Late Postclassic tools (only one example at Santa Rita and 6 at Mayapan). Effigy censerware (Chen Mul Modeled and Kol Modeled) while clearly Late Postclassic, may be found without associations to other Late Postclassic artifacts or architecture and thus is an indicator of only certain Postclassic activity. This is the case at Santa Rita Str. 7 (D. Chase in press, see also J. Ball 1977:175; Harrison:1979; and Pring 1975:205). Small notched points of chert and obsidian are also obviously associated with Late Postclassic occupation at Santa Rita and Mayapan (Proskouriakoff 1962b:360-61, 369-70). Their nearly universal distribution at Santa Rita, however, may suggest their near uselessness in determining functional differentiation at this site. Metal is generally not found in archaeological contexts prior to the postclassic in the Maya Lowlands (Proskouriakoff 1962b:388-99; Pendergast 1962; Bray 1977) and is informative in discussions of trade, but is usually limited in occurrence to burials, caches, and occasionally cenotes.

While noting the above limitations of defining the Postclassic by specific examples of material culture (architecture, artifacts, or artifact types), this section will be concerned with describing the variation in material culture complexes in the Early and Late Postclassic Periods at Nohmul and Santa Rita respectively. This section is not

intended to represent a final report for the material culture of either site. However, further information on the artifacts of both sites may be found in table form in Appendices I and II. The term "complex" will be used here to indicate all remains of a particular substance and to a degree, technology, utilized during a single period of time. These complexes include architecture, ground stone, lithics, bone, shell, metal, and pottery.

The analysis and description of Postclassic pottery has proceeded following Gifford (1976) and Sharer (1978), but with an additional emphasis being placed on the reconstruction of vessels from refuse deposits. The frequencies of the Postclassic sherds given in the following type descriptions represent the number of sherds in the sample upon which the type description was based. These sherds were derived primarily from a sample of lots selected because of their contextual value (see Appendix II). In addition to this all lots were briefly examined in the field to gain an intuitive judgement as to both frequency of types and chronological position. In the type descriptions terms such as extremely rare, very rare, rare, uncommon, common, very common, and abundant are used based on these intuitive evaluations of the total collection; to some degree, this usage is similar to Ball's (1977:4) for Becan. More precise totals will be presented in the final report. The total number of sherds encountered at Nohmul is approximately

35,000 of which at least 30,000 are of Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic date. The total number of sherds collected at Santa Rita is approximately 250,000 of which approximately 65,000 are Postclassic.

Non pottery artifacts are described briefly following Willey (1978). This description is not intended as the final artifact report. Lithic frequencies are also indicated in gross terms only as analysis of them is to be carried out by an individual other than the author. As with the ceramics the terms used are intuitive and meant only as an approximate guide as to the frequency of the various artifactual classes. The same terms used to provide a rough estimate of the ceramic frequency are also utilized to provide a rough gauge of artifactual frequency (see Appendix I for Postclassic and earlier artifact counts and distributions).

THE EARLY POSTCLASSIC: NOHMUL

Discussion of material culture from Nohmul will center on the Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic period and complexes established through 1978 and 1979 excavation of Strs. 9 and 20 and Pib 1 (see also Appendix I).

Architecture

The architecture thus far uncovered in the Southeast Plazas area of Nohmul covers only two structures (9 and 20), but, because of its uniform characteristics may be

tentatively defined as an architectural complex. This Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic complex primarily includes the use of well dressed limestone blocks, plinths, basal wall constructions of stone with perishable superstructures, plastered and painted surfaces, an orientation of approximately 17 degrees east of north (both structures face roughly west), as opposed to the earlier orientation of approximately 12 degrees and positioning which blocks earlier access ways.

Structure 20 is a patio-quad construction with possible precedent in northern Yucatan and specifically Chichen Itza (see Chapter III). Str. 9 is a circular building and sub-structure, also relatively unique in the Maya Lowlands with suggested precedent in the Caracol at Chichen Itza (see Chapter III). The architecture, orientation, and placement of these two buildings in conjunction with other aspects of material culture can be used to imply Yucatec influence in Terminal Classic northern Belize (see Chapter VI and D. Chase and A. Chase 1982).

This Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic architectural complex at Nohmul varies significantly from that of Late Postclassic Santa Rita. Possible overlaps exist in the orientation of buildings and the use of perishable superstructures with stone base walls and perishable superstructure walls with plastered and painted surfaces.

Ground StoneMetates (Abundant; 116 examples)

The most abundant ground stone objects encountered at Nohmul were metate and mano fragments. Three kinds of metates were found in the vicinity of Nohmul Str. 20 or in the core of Nohmul Str. 9: basin shaped, flat and legged, or flat and legless (see Willey 1978:54-64 for comparable examples at Seibal). There are also several examples of concave inclined metates with feet. The basin shaped metates are generally thinner than those at Seibal. The most common metate materials are limestone, vesicular basalt, and granite; however, there is one example of a sandstone metate. None are whole. In addition to the standard metate fragments, there was one nearly complete serpentine "palette" located in refuse behind Str. 20. This palette was more diminutive than the other metate fragments and, like the thin-flat legged and grooved metates at Seibal (Willey 1978:55,64-66), it likely served a distinct function.

Manos (Abundant; 109 examples)

Mano fragments are also plentiful in the Nohmul Strs. 9 and 20 sample. Like the metates, no mano fragments were found whole. They were encountered in both construction and refuse deposits. The most common material for manos at Nohmul in the Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic was evidently limestone. Other examples were made of granite,

sandstone, vesicular basalt, and chert. These manos are generally plano-convex, circular, oval, square, rectangular, or triangular in cross section. Several of the circular or oval forms have overhangs (PlE/2-3, 17-14, PlG/2-7 for example). Ends are generally either tapered or rounded. Not all the manos were necessarily used in grinding, some may have functioned as plaster smoothers (Proskouriakoff 1962b:341).

Smoothers (Very Rare; 2 examples)

One five sided limestone smoother (PlE/14-6) was encountered in Str. 9 investigations. The stone is approximately 8 cm by 5.5 cm by 4.5 cm. Each face is very smooth with faint scratches.

Bark Beaters (Very Rare; 2 examples)

Only two bark beaters were encountered in the southeast plaza excavations, both made of limestone and of rounded rectangular shape. The more complete of the two (313K/2-7) was deposited behind Str. 20. It is approximately 8.8 by 5.5 by 3.2 cm and has a 1.4m groove on three of its four sides. There are two scored working faces, one with 31 parallel grooves approximately 1 mm wide and the other with 15 roughly parallel grooves approximately 1 mm wide. Analysis done from a pollen wash of this bark beater produced evidence of agave and maize (C. Mishechek, personal communication June 1981). The bark beater encountered in the vicinity of Str. 9 (PlF/2-1) is 2/3 complete. It is 5.5

by 5.5 by 4.0 cm and has a 1 cm groove on the three sides present. It has only 1 grooved face with 9 parallel cuts (see Willey 1978: 79 for descriptions of bark beaters at Seibal).

Celts (Extremely Rare; 1 example)

Only one smoothed stone celt was found from Nohmul work. This object (PlE/18-9) is the base of a celt 5 cm wide by 1.5 cm thick. Similar objects are reported from Seibal (Willey 1978: 86-89).

Pounding Stones (Very Rare; 3 examples)

At least one pounding stone with scarred multiple working surfaces (Willey 1978: 80-86) was encountered in the Str. 20 investigations (313G/10-3). This is a chert nodule, 5.3 by 5.4 by 3.3 cm. Another possible example is object PlH/2-1.

Stone Vessels (Extremely Rare; 1 example)

The only stone vessel encountered in the Nohmul investigations derived from Str. 9 (PlE/1-1). This was a grooved fragment from the base of a marble vessel with a concave base approximately 15.0 cm in exterior diameter and 2.4 cm thick. Only one stone vessel was reported from Seibal (1978: 90).

Miscellaneous Stone (Very Rare; 2 examples)

Two miscellaneous ground stone objects are present in the collections. A partial semi-circular smoothed piece of limestone was found in Str. 20 refuse. This (313K/2-4)

object may have once formed a complete stone ring. It is beveled in cross section (from 3 to 1.5 cm thick) and nearly 6 cm wide by 10.5 cm long. It varies from the ring-stones at Seibal (Willey 1978:90-93) and Altar de Sacrificios (Willey 1972:134-137) in cross section, but may have been equivalent in use. Those found at Seibal are contemporaneous with Str. 20 (Bayal Phase at Seibal) and were located in refuse deposits. While no function has been suggested it is possible that these objects may have served as mace heads.

The second miscellaneous stone object (PlE/5-2) is obviously from a larger carved marble object, but is not clearly identifiable in its present form.

Chipped Stone

Chert (Abundant; no counts available)

Chipped stone from Strs. 9 and 20 at Nohmul includes scrap or debutage, unifacial flakes or chips, biface ovates, scrapers, projectile points, laurel-leaf points, and cores. Of these tools, only the biface ovates are common. Chert artifacts are the second most abundant artifacts encountered in the 1978 and 1979 work, following ceramics. The most unique objects were encountered in association with Str. 20 and include a laurel-leaf point (313G/7-1) found on the northeast corner plinth. It is 18.2 cm long, 4.8 cm wide, and 0.74 cm thick (at the center). Similar points are associated with Bayal phase refuse deposits at Seibal

(Willey 1978:112) and in the equivalent San Jose V phase at San Jose (Thompson 1973:170 and plate 26). At least one other smaller, broken laurel-leaf shaped point was found associated with Str. 20 (313K/3-3)

Two points with broad tapered stems and long blades were found in humus in the Str. 20 interior. These are most similar to those illustrated in figure 121 for Seibal (Willey 1978:110). The larger of the two (313D/1-1) is 7.62 by 4.18 by \emptyset .76 cm. The smaller point (313I/1-2) is 5.12 by 2.6 by \emptyset .82 cm.

One small notched point (PlE/11-8) 4 cm by 1.1 cm was discovered in excavations to the upper floor surface of Str. 9 and may well have been associated with use of the building. These points are generally associated with the Postclassic Period. Proskouriakoff (1962b:360) notes the occurrence of a few specimens at Chichen in comparison to the larger numbers at Mayapan. Small notched points are very common in Late Postclassic deposits at Santa Rita.

Biface ovates, scrapers, and choppers were represented nearly equally between Strs. 9 and 20. The biface ovates are are common, variable in size, but are more abundant in the Sub Op Pl Str. 9 investigations. These may have functioned as choppers , but are more oval in shape than those noted at Seibal (see Willey 1978:105-8 for example), Altar de Sacrificios (Willey 1972), Piedras Negras (Coe 1959), Uaxactun (Kidder 1947). This variation in shape may

indicate temporal difference. Three distinct cores were found in the Str. 20 excavations (313G/1-4, 313C/4-1, 313L/3-1). One of these (313G/1-4) has a polished surface, suggesting its possible use as a plaster smoother. Other nodules of chert (313I/1-5, 313K/2-20) were encountered during excavation, but do not appear to have been extensively worked.

Obsidian (Uncommon; no counts available)

Obsidian artifacts at Nohmul consist entirely of obsidian blade fragments; these are common. There is no evidence of working obsidian in the Str. 9 & 20 vicinity during the Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic Period.

Shell Artifacts (Very Rare; 2 examples)

Although there was unmodified shell in the Nohmul excavation Lots, only two pieces of worked shell were encountered, both in relationship to Str. 20. One object (313C/9-1) is a tubular shell bead 3.3 cm long and 0.845 cm in diameter with a 0.39 cm diameter hole. The second shell object (313K/1-5) is fragmentary smooth elongated piece (3.0 cm by 0.99 by 0.6 cm thick) with 3 parallel scored lines running across the width near the rounded end. There is also a small notch at the tip. The function of this shell object is unknown.

Ceramics

Figurines and Whistles (Very Rare; 3 examples)

The most complete figurine fragment from 1978 and 1979

work at Nohmul is a solid figurine head broken off at the neck. This object (P1B/1-6) is 4.5 by 3.2 by 2.6 cm and probably represents a male wearing a headdress. A second head broken off at the neck (313K/3-28) looks more like a small round headed animal with the nose mouth area and the left ear broken off. It is 3.2 by 2.8 by 3.0 cm.

Only one clearly identifiable whistle is known from excavations at Nohmul: a small bird minus its head. This object (313K/1-2) is 4.12 by 3.7 by 2.56 centimeters. It is similar, but not identical, to those illustrated in figure 20:b & c for the Late Classic at Altar de Sacrificios (Willey 1972:27).

Spindle Whorls (Extremely Rare; 1 example)

The one pottery spindle whorl found in the Str. 20 refuse deposit (313K3-8) is 2.75 cm in diameter with a 0.61 cm diameter hole and a maximum thickness of 0.92 cm. It has an incised circle on its upper surface and 7 small semi-circles projecting from it forming a bulbous 7 pointed star.

Sherd Disks (Rare; 4 examples)

Several rounded sherds were associated with Operation 313 (313C/2-2, 313G/5-10 & 12, 313M/1-3). These are of varying sizes (from 2.84 to 8.23 cm in diameter) and quality. All were slipped on at least one side. One (313M/1-3) has a centrally placed drilled hole.

Notched Sherds (Very Rare; 2 examples)

Notched sherds are not common in the Str. 9 and 20 material. The one example (313K/1-3) is relatively large (4.94 by 3.34 by 0.69 cm).

Crack-laced Sherds (Common; 51 examples)

Sherds with crack-lace holes are relatively abundant at Nohmul in both Operation 1 and 313. The pieces with crack-lace holes are primarily associated Terminal Classic-Late Postclassic ceramics. Almost all of the common vessel forms and types have been found with crack-lace holes with the exception of jars.

Pottery

The most comprehensive ceramic analysis thus far undertaken for the Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic period in the northernmost portion of Belize is based upon ceramics collected in four seasons of work by the Corozal Project (1973 to 1976) directed by N. Hammond. Pring (1976) uses the ceramics from these investigations to tentatively establish a regional sequence for northern Belize. While adequately defining regional trends on a very general level, he uses the term "complex," which is a misnomer for what he is describing in the Terminal Classic and Postclassic periods. His discussion is more consistent with what has been defined in the literature (Willey et. al. 1967) as a ceramic sphere, as he is discussing two or more sites which share "a majority of their most common types" (Gifford

1976:12-13) rather than a true ceramic complex which is constituted by "the full ceramic content of an archaeological unit," (Gifford 1976:11) usually from a single site. This is especially evident in Pring's (1976: 43) discussion of the "Santana Tepeu Complex" for which he notes at least "two distinct ceramic traditions," which are seen as spatially overlapping.

Pring (Ibid: 44) notes that "not enough analysis has been undertaken on this material to determine what became of it in the Terminal Classic" and that "the whole period, encompassed within the Rancho complex, is poorly defined." He then states that "at El Pozito the Terminal Classic complex ties in closely with San Jose V ... while at other locations there is a basic similarity with Tepeu 3 material" (Ibid:45). Here Pring suggested the probable existence of more than one archaeological complex in northern Belize during the Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic era. The "Rancho Complex" was never formally or specifically defined as to its content, but was rather ascribed in only a general and idealized way. As such, it cannot serve as a standard for further analysis and comparison.

The Nohmul pottery collected from Strs. 9 and 20 provides a specific sample pertaining to the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Period from a single site. This material may relate to Pring's sample from the outlying part of Nohmul and its Terminal Classic (?) deposits as

represented in "a number of graves" and the "port mound" (Pring 1976:44), but given the lack of comparative materials and specific descriptions, this remains uncertain. Because of this lack of definition of a formal complex at the site by Pring, the ceramic material recovered from the coeval Strs. 9 and 20 is provisionally defined here as the Ikilik Ceramic Complex. As the original definition of "Rancho" was more in tune with a ceramic sphere, it is here referred to as the "Rancho Ceramic Sphere," of which the Ikilik Ceramic Complex from epicentral Nohmul is a part. This solution retains the flavor of Pring's original use and is felt to be the best to a complicated problem.

Type Descriptions

Kik Ceramic Group

NAME: Kik Red: Kik Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Kik Ceramic Group

WARE: Puuc or Chichen Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Abundant; description based on 91 sherds and 2 reconstructable vessels

DESCRIPTION: The paste color is quite variable, but is most

commonly reddish yellow (7.5YR7/6-7/4). Inclusions are primarily fine sand sized calcite particles, but there also appear to be some hematite particles. The vessels are generally slipped red (10YR4/8) interiorly and exteriorly, but there is sometimes fireclouding to a reddish yellow color (7.5YR6/6-5/6).

Form: Vessel forms include slightly incurving bowls, basal break bowls, beaded lip pedestal vases, and chalices.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Strs. 9, 20, Pib 1 (Figures 3-6a and 3-6k).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: The chalice form is equivalent to San Jose V chalices (Thompson 1939:140-141). These were also found at Actun Polbilche (Pendergast 1974:Fig. 10d). One basal break bowl has been noted for Tayasal (A. Chase personal n.d. a). J. Ball suggested (personal communication) that Kik Red may be similar to Tinaja Red at Becan, but Kik Red does not appear to be equivalent with the Peten Tinaja Red (Sabloff 1975; A. Chase, n.d. a).

NAME: Kik Red: Petic Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Kik Ceramic Group

WARE: Puuc or Chichen Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

ESTABLISHED: Present Study

FREQUENCY: Very Rare; description based on 3 sherds

DESCRIPTION: Paste is reddish yellow (7.5YR7/6-4) with small sand sized inclusions, most likely of calcite. Vessels are distinguished from Kik Variety in that they are slipped red only (10YR4/8) interiorly and exteriorly in a band around the rim.

Form: The only form noted thus far is a slightly incurved bowl.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Pib 1

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: No other examples are known.

NAME: Campbells Red: Campbells Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Kik Ceramic Group

WARE: Puuc or Chichen Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Abundant; description based on 66 sherds

DESCRIPTION: Campbell's Red vessels are distinguished from Kik Red primarily on the basis of vessel form and large size as well as paste inclusions. Paste color is generally pale brown (10YR7/3) some pieces have a darkened core (10YR4/1). Inclusions are primarily calcite and small sand sized or smaller. The vessels are red (2.5YR4/8) slipped interiorly with fireclouding from black (2.5YR5/2) to light brown (7.5YR7/4-6/4). The red slip is also on the upper surface

of the rim, but the exterior is unslipped.

Form: The predominant form is a basin of variable size with bolstered rim.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 9, Str. 20, Pib 1 (Figure 3-61).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: This type may be equivalent to Calderitas Red (Sanders 1960:256 & Fig. 11d) and has also been found in other sites in northern Belize such as Aventura, San Antonio, and Posito (J. Ball personal communication).

NAME: Xixilic Incised: Xixilic Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Kik Ceramic Group

WARE: Puuc or Chichen Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present Study

FREQUENCY: Rare; description based on 8 sherds and 1 vessel

DESCRIPTION: Paste is usually pale brown (10YR6/3) with calcite inclusions medium coarse sand sized and smaller. The vessel is slipped red (10YR4/8) exteriorly to the basal break and interiorly to the first incision on the base.

Form: These vessels are grater bowls - basal break tripods with inverted rim.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 9, Str. 20, and Pib 1 (Figure

3-6h).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NAME: Chembeku Modeled: Chembeku Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Kik Ceramic Group

WARE: Puuc or Chichen Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Rare; description based on 167 sherds and 1
reconstructable vessel

DESCRIPTION: This type is distinguished from Kik Red by its modeling. The paste is pink (5YR7/4-6) with calcite inclusions usually med coarse sand sized or smaller and occasional larger hematite particles. The vessel is slipped red (10YR4/8) exteriorly.

Form: Drum with two opposing necks and a globular body. The upper rim has applique spikes.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 20 (Figure 3-6q).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NAME: Tzibana Gouged Incised: Tzibana Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Kik Ceramic Group

WARE: Puuc or Chichen Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present Study

FREQUENCY: Rare; description based on 27 sherds

DESCRIPTION: This type is distinguished from Kik Red by its gouged-incised decoration. The paste is light red (10YR6/6) to very pale brown (10YR7/4) in color and has calcite inclusions primarily fine sand sized or smaller, but also up to 1.5 mm in diameter. There are occasional grey particles approximately 1.0 mm in diameter. The vessels are slipped red exteriorly (10R4/8), but sometimes fireclouded reddish yellow (7.5YR6/8) or very dark gray (10YR3/1).

Form: Barrel shaped vases.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Strs. 9, 20, and Pib 1 (Figure 3-60).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Type is similar to and probably a locally manufactured version of Sahcaba Modeled-Carved.

NAME: Chacil Black on Red: Chacil Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Kik Ceramic Group

WARE: Puuc or Chichen Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present Study

FREQUENCY: Rare; description based on 41 sherds and 1

reconstructable vessel

DESCRIPTION: This type is distinguished from Kik Red by its black trickle decoration as well as its (jar) form. Paste is reddish yellow in color (5YR6/6) with calcite inclusions up to very coarse sand sized. The exterior surfaces were slipped red and then a trickle design in black was added on the upper zones and body. The both colors are now eroded, the red is now 10R4/8, the black is 2.5YR3/0-2.5/0. Portions of the slip are reddish yellow (5YR6/6).

Form: Jars/ollas.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Primarily Str. 20, but also Str. 9 and Pib 1 (Figure 3-6j).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

Ohel Ceramic Group

NAME: Ohel Red: Ohel Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Ohel Ceramic Group

WARE: Bor Orange Matte Ware

PASTE WARE: Tacistal Coarse Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Uncommon; description based on 35 sherds and 1 reconstructable vessel

DESCRIPTION: This type is distinguished by its coarse paste

and frequently thick vessel walls and relatively impermanent slip. Paste is strong brown in color (7.5YR5/6) with slightly lighter core and medium sand sized or small inclusions (calcite). The interior and exterior slip is red (2.5YR5/8).

Form: Platters and jars.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Strs. 20, 9, and Pib 1 (Figure 3-6m).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: The platters may be related to "Pozito Polychrome" (Pring 1966:43) and Calderitas Polychrome (Sanders 1960:256:figs. 11 e & 15 m) in form. The jars may be equivalent to those noted at Actun Polbilche (Pendergast 1974:Figs. 4e, 7b).

Savinal Ceramic Group

NAME: Savinal Cream: Savinal Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Savinal Group

WARE: Peto Cream Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present Study

FREQUENCY: Common; description based on 73 sherds and 1 reconstructable vessel

DESCRIPTION: This type is distinguished by its surface

treatment and paste. The paste is pale brown (10YR6/3-7.5YR6/4) with calcite inclusions silt sized and coarse sand sized. Vessels are generally slipped pale brown (10YR6/3, but with much variation) interiorly and exteriorly.

Form: Direct rim bowls and vases.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Strs. 9, 20, and Pib 1 (Figure 3-6g).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Examples are extremely similar to Kukula Cream Type (Smith 1971:26) in surface treatment and form. One form is similar to a late variety of Ticul Thin Slate found at Becan (Ball 1977:fig 14 d).

NAME: Yantho Incised: Yantho Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Savinal Ceramic Group

WARE: Peto Cream Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present Study

FREQUENCY: Very Rare; description based on 6 sherds

DESCRIPTION: Same as Savinal Cream Type, but with incision, generally near the upper borders.

Form: Primarily basal break bowls.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 9, Str. 20, Pib 1

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: May be similar to Pencuyut Incised

Type, Tekit Incised Type, and/or Xul Incised Type (Smith 1971:26-30); published illustrations are not sufficient to differentiate.

NAME: Usukum Gouged-incised: Usukum Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Savinal Ceramic Group

WARE: Peto Cream Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present Study

FREQUENCY: Very Rare; description based on 3 sherds

DESCRIPTION: Same as Savinal Cream Type, but gouged-incised frequently near the upper borders of the vessel.

Form: Primarily basal break bowls.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 18-19 Platform; Strs. 9, 20, and Pib 1 (Figure 3-6i).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: May be similar to Cusama Plano-relief type, Xaya Gouged-incised Type, and/or Tabi Gouged-Incised Type (Smith 1971:26-30), published illustrations are not sufficient to determine precise relationships.

NAME: Sansomal Black on Cream: Sansomal Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Savinal Ceramic Group

WARE: Peto Cream Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Common; description based on 94 sherds and 1
reconstructable vessel

DESCRIPTION: Same as Savinal Cream, but with black trickle
beginning at the vessel rim.

Form: Direct rim jar.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Strs. 9, 20, and Pib 1 (Figure
3-6f).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Surface treatment is similar to
Yucatec types, however, the form is apparently distinctive.

Metzabok Ceramic Group

NAME: Metzabok Slate: Metzabok Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Metzabok Ceramic Group

WARE: Puuc Slate Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present Study

FREQUENCY: Rare; description is based on 2 reconstructable
vessels

DESCRIPTION: The paste is reddish yellow in color (5YR6/6)

with inner areas being yellowish red (5YR5/6) and a darkened core (5YR4/1-2). Inclusions are generally fine with a few calcite particles approximately 0.25 mm in diameter and what appear to be charcoal particles approximately 1 mm in diameter. The slip is smooth and soapy to the touch and ranges in color from light grey to reddish yellow (10YR7/2-6/3, 5YR5/8, 5YR6/6-8) on the same vessel.

Form: Tripod dish with solid tau-shaped or nubbin feet. Vessel walls are generally thicker than in Savinal Cream.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 20 refuse (see Figure 3-6e) and Str. 9 fill.

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Metzabok is closely related to Muna Slate (Smith 1971: 28; Ball 1977: 38) common in the Northern Lowlands.

Achote Group

NAME: Achote Black: Nigteel Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Achote Group

WARE: San Pablo Gloss Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: At Uaxactun (Smith 1955:185); Variety: Achote

and the present study.

FREQUENCY: Very Common; description based on 64 sherds

DESCRIPTION: The paste is usually reddish yellow (7.5YR7/6), frequently with darker core (10YR4/1-5/1). Inclusions are primarily calcite particles, very coarse sand sized and smaller. The slip ranges from pure black (10YR2/1, 2.5YR2/0) to a distinctive "splotchy" black with pink or light brown (7.5YR7/4-6/4).

Form: Various bowls and plates.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Strs. 9, 20 and Pib 1 (Figure 3-6n).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Achote Black has been noted at a wide number of sites. Although its original designation was in the Peten (Smith 1955:185, Smith and Gifford 1966:154), recent analysis would suggest its occurrence is predominantly in Belize and further north (Ball 1977: 34 further supported by the present study). The Achote Black noted for the Peten apparently varies in the presence of mottling and is not as common (A. Chase personal communication). For these reasons, it is suggested that Achote Black be referred to as Belize Gloss Ware and not Peten Gloss Ware.

NAME: Cubeta Incised: Ekolen Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Achote Ceramic Group

WARE: San Pablo Gloss Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

FREQUENCY: Rare; description based on 5 sherds

ESTABLISHED: At Uaxactun (Smith 1955:185); Variety: Cubeta and the present study.

DESCRIPTION: Same as Achote Black: Nicteel Variety, but with incision, generally linear and near either the rim or basal break.

Form: Primarily bowls

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 9, 20 and Pib 1.

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Uaxactun (Smith 1955:185).

NAME: Torro Gouged-Incised: Okha Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Achote Ceramic Group

WARE: San Pablo Gloss Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Smith (1955:185) and the present study.

FREQUENCY: Extremely Rare; description based on 1 sherd

DESCRIPTION: Same as Achote Black: Nicteel Variety, but gouged and incised.

Form: Primarily bowls

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 9, 20 and Pib 1.

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Uaxactun (Smith 1955:185) and Becan (Ball 1977:104).

Buyuk Ceramic Group

NAME: Buyuk Striated: Buyuk Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Buyuk Ceramic Group

WARE: Dzul Striated Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Very Common; description based on 95 sherds

DESCRIPTION: Paste color is variable, but frequently brown (10YR5/3) with fine silt sized calcite inclusions. The surface of the vessels are unslipped and pink in color (7.5YR8/4), but with distinctive striations below the low vessel neck.

Form: Double mouthed jar.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Strs. 9, 20, and Pib 1 (Figure 3-6d).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Double mouth jars are apparently a common in northern Belize (Sidrys 1976; Ball n.d.), but have also been found in Yucatan (Brainerd 1958: Fig. 89u,x; Noguera 1940; Sanders 1960:255-6 & Fig. 11c).

Chambel Ceramic Group

NAME: Chambel Striated: Chambel Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Chambel Ceramic Group

WARE: Dzul Striated Ware

PASTE WARE: Yaralum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Abundant; description based on 145 sherds and 1
reconstructable vessel

DESCRIPTION: The paste is variable in color, ranging from grey to yellowish brown to light red (10YR4/1-5/4, 2.5YR6/6), but there are always coarse calcite (frequently crystalline) inclusions 2 mm in diameter or smaller. The surfaces are unslipped with nearly vertical striations below the neck break.

Form: Ollas of varying sizes, usually with everted, bolstered rims. There are also several platters.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Primarily Str. 20 (Figure 3-6c).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NAME: Red Neck Mother Striated: Red Neck Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Chambel Ceramic Group

WARE: Dzul Striated Ware

PASTE WARE: Yaralum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Uncommon; description based on 76 sherds and 1
reconstructable vessel

DESCRIPTION: Paste is equivalent to Chambel Striated Type. Surface treatment varies in that Red Neck Mother is red slipped (10YR5/8) on its rim and neck (to several cm below the neck-body curve on the exterior) with shallow striations below. Red Neck mother is also thinner walled and may have had a light wash applied to its lower surfaces.

Form: Low necked jar or olla with exteriorly thickened everted rim.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Primarily Str. 20 (Figure 3-6b).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Actun Polbilche (Pendergast 1974: Fig. 4a) and San Jose (Thompson 1939:138-9 & Plate 21c).

Taak Ceramic Group

NAME: Taak Orange-Red: Taak Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Taak Ceramic Group

WARE: San Pablo Gloss Ware

PASTE WARE: Kayum Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Ikilik Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rancho Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present Study

FREQUENCY: Uncommon; description based on 40 sherds

DESCRIPTION: Paste color ranges from a very pale brown (10 YR 7/3) to reddish yellow (5 YR 7/8); while inclusions are often sand-sized, occasionally, larger temper particles and more hematite nodules are present than generally occur in the Kayum Paste Ware; sometimes the core is poorly reduced. The vessels are generally interiorly slipped an orange-red (2.5 YR5/6 to 5/8), but occasionally have slipped areas that are dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/2) to gray (7.5 YR 5/0) in color; it is likely that the mixture of the dark and light colors is intentional. Often, but not always, the exterior is unslipped.

Form: The most general vessel form appears to be that of a large shallow dish. Perhaps a diagnostic of this type is a characteristic everted or "dimpled" lip on the rim.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Strs. 20, 9, and Pib 1. A burial vessel found at Nohmul Str. 139 may possibly be assigned to this group (Heighway and Barry 1975: Figure 2.19).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Taak Orange-Red appears to be derivative from earlier Classic Period ceramics. The type evinces clear affinities with Belize Red (Gifford 1976: 255-267) and its surface treatment is quite similar in many cases to Daylight Orange: Darknight Variety (Sharer and Chase 1976: 301-302; A. Chase personal communication).

THE LATE POSTCLASSIC: SANTA RITA

Investigations at Santa Rita produced considerable evidence of Late Postclassic activity at the site. This section on Late Postclassic material culture draws primarily on the 1979 and 1980 work at Santa Rita and only infrequently on earlier investigations by Gann. Most information concerning Postclassic material culture has been derived from Strs. 36, 58 (Platform 1), 73 and 76 to 80 (Platform 2), 74, and 81. Further information on Santa Rita artifacts may be found in Appendices I and II.

Architecture

The Late Postclassic architectural complex at Santa Rita is not as uniform as that of Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic Nohmul, perhaps because of the larger sample. However, there are common components of this architectural complex such as upright line-of-stone construction, and general use of perishable superstructures (with certain exceptions such as Gann's Mound 1: 1900:633-677), and painted plaster surfaces. There is variation in the finishing of stone blocks, use of platforms, number of rooms and presence of double-line of stone back walls. It seems likely, however, that some of this variation is related to differences in structure function.

Of those structures excavated, Str. 74 is the least complex. It is a line-of-stone construction with double line-of-stone back wall. Str. 36 is a small single roomed

construction with an associated frontal platform or terrace. It is most similar to Str. 58 and Platform 1 with the exception that it is not as massive and was more carefully constructed. Platform 2 is a raised platform with multiple line-of-stone constructions on it, some of which (Strs. 73 and 80) could be considered comparable to Str. 36 because of their small superstructures and associated terraces. Str. 79 might be compared to Str. 74 except for the presence of an altar and the well finished stones. Str. 77 has no clear parallels at Santa Rita with the possible exception of Str. 78. Str. 81 is distinct in that it has multiple rooms. Its continuous double line of stone walls and small shrine room, however, suggests architectural overlap with Strs. 36 and 58. Possible functional equivalence between the latter two constructions at least may be indicated both by construction and the presence of modeled cache figures.

All of the architectural units or types noted for Late Postclassic Santa Rita can be seen at Mayapan (see Proskouriakoff 1962b and Smith 1966). With the possible exception of Mound 1 (Gann 1900:633-677) no Santa Rita structures mirror the full masonry, flat-roofed architecture present at Tulum (Lothrop 1924) or other sites on the coast of Quintana Roo (Andrews and Andrews 1975). Mural painting, may have been more common at Santa Rita than can now be demonstrated. Single colored molding or plaster were encountered in most excavations. Traces of polychrome paint

were found in association with Str. 77. Sidrys found similar fragments in his excavation 37 (1976:332-344), thought to be associated with Mound 1 (see Chapter II).

Ground Stone

Ground stone artifacts are abundant at Santa Rita, although less abundant than in investigations at Nohmul. As at Nohmul, manos and metates were generally found in a broken condition. Their association with deposits which do not reflect domestic occupation, suggests that the broken tools may have been used to grind substances necessary for ritual.

Metates (Very Common; 43 examples)

Metates found in Late Postclassic contexts at Santa Rita are not totally dissimilar to those from earlier contexts at Nohmul. The most common substances are limestone, granite, and vesicular basalt. There is apparently increased use of volcanic stone during the Late Postclassic in northern Belize as originally noted by Sidrys (1976:352-4). The forms are primarily basin-shaped and flat (legless) (Table 5-1). Only one metate fragment (P6H/1-1) had slight feet; its surface was concave and it may have been basin shaped. One truly trough-shaped metate (P8C/84-1) was also encountered in Str. 81, re-used as a wall stone. Similar examples have been noted for Mayapan (see Proskouriakoff 1962b:fig. 8).

Manos (Abundant; 72 examples)

Limestone is the most usual substance for Late Postclassic manos, however, granite, sandstone, and vesicular basalt were also used. The frequency of vesicular basalt manos is apparently slightly higher in the Late Postclassic as well. Mano-cross section shapes include plano-convex, oval, triangular, square, rectangular, and circular (Table 5-2). The sample includes manos with both rounded and tapered ends; no overhangs are present (see Willey 1978 for definitions of types). There appear to be more short and flat "plaster smoothers" (Proskouriakoff 1962b:341 for Mayapan) in these late contexts at Santa Rita than in Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic Nohmul Strs 9 and 20.

Smoothers (Very Rare; 3 examples)

Several smoothers were found in Late Postclassic contexts at Santa Rita. These are frequently irregular in shape and made of varying materials but always have one or more smoothed surfaces. They are probably equivalent to the rubbing stones noted at Mayapan (Proskouriakoff 1962b: 348).

Pestles (Extremely Rare; 1 example)

Only one complete pestle was encountered in investigations at Santa Rita. This was found associated with latest use of Str. 69. The limestone pestle (P4B/1-1) was roughly cylindrical in shape, 5.2 cm high and 3.6 cm in diameter at the grinding surface which had a small notch in

it. A similar pestle was found during investigations at Naco in Honduras (Wonderly 1981: Fig. 55b). Pestles are also relatively rare in collections from Mayapan (Proskouriakoff 1962b:339). Stone pestles were apparently not necessary items in the Late Postclassic at either site and may be primarily an Early or Middle Postclassic phenomena in the Maya Lowlands. Ceramic pestles are thought to be Early Mexican Stage at Chichen Itza (Brainerd 1958:256 & Fig. 72g).

Bark Beaters (Very Rare; 4 examples)

Several bark beaters were recovered from work at Santa Rita. One partial granite bark beater (P6E/54-2) is similar to those described for Nohmul. It would have had a groove on three out of its four sides (0.9 cm wide). One end is broken off, but the item is 7.1 cm long by 3.6 cm thick and 6 cm wide. One side only is scored and has 10 roughly parallel grooves 0.1 to 0.2 cm wide. In addition to this type of bark beater there are other Late Postclassic forms (P6B/6-8, P6A/2-5) which are more rounded than rectangular and 6.5 to 7.5 cm in diameter. Like the previous bark beater they have a groove around 3/4 of the circumference and only one side scored, but the scoring consists of cross hatching rather than simply parallel lines.

Pot Lids (Uncommon; 8 examples)

There are a number of examples of what have been called pot-lids at Mayapan (Proskouriakoff 1962b:345). At Santa

Rita these are generally roughly rounded limestone disks 10 to 12 cm in diameter and approximately 4 cm thick. All examples are from Late Postclassic contexts at the site. Their distribution, however, is not uniform. They have been found primarily with Str. 74 and the Postclassic use of Str. 35.

Celts (Very Rare; 2 examples)

Several stone celts have been noted in the Santa Rita collections. The most complete is a black stone celt (P6E/3-10) 3 cm by 2.2 cm by 0.6 cm. Another interesting object (P6E/1), possibly a stone celt, was found during excavation of Platform 2. It is a smoothed hard limestone piece in the general shape of a ground stone celt, but squatter and almost circular in shape (just under 4 cm in diameter).

Beads (Uncommon; ca. 8 examples)

In addition to the other ground stone artifacts encountered at Santa Rita, there are a number of carved and ground stone beads. There are examples of beads of green stone, jadeite (Figure 4-21b), black stone, and quartzite. These were with few exceptions, offerings from burials or caches and described in relationship to Special Deposits.

Pounding Stones (Rare; 5 examples)

These are not abundant in the Late Postclassic collections, but are present in most excavations. They are generally chert and roughly circular in shape with scarred

and specked surfaces much like the examples illustrated for Mayapan (Proskouriakoff 1962b: Fig. 14).

Miscellaneous Carved Stone (Very Rare; 2 examples)

One carved stone turtle (Figure 4-50) was found in the Str. 77 investigations. It corresponds to the altar figures described by Proskouriakoff for Mayapan (1966b:331-333). This object is described fully as miscellaneous stone 1 in reference to Str. 77. Stone turtles were also reported by Gann from his work at Santa Rita (1918:63;1900:688).

A second carved stone object (P8C/6-1), shaped like a crescent was found during work on Str. 81. This piece is flattened on one side. It is 22.9 cm long 13.3 cm wide and 4.8 cm thick. Its function is unknown, it may have been purely decorative or a ring stone (Willey 1978:9-93).

Smoothed Chert Fragments (Common; ca. 20 examples)

Small smoothed chert fragments of various colors were found in many of the Late Postclassic investigations, particularly Str. 74. These are generally less than 1cm in any direction. They are of unknown function and are not natural to the area. They are never encountered in earlier contexts at the site.

Chipped Stone

Chert (Abundant; no counts available)

The most common identifiable Late Postclassic chert tools are small notched points (Very Common). These vary in length and width as well as in the shape of the butt (see

also Proskouriakoff 1962b: Fig. 30). Other chert forms include the occasional (Very Rare) miniature blades (Proskouriakoff 1962b: Fig 29), stemmed points (Very Rare) (Proskouriakoff 1962b: Fig 27), triangular points (Very Rare) (Proskouriakoff 1962b: Fig 29), scrapers (Uncommon), and choppers (Common). By far the most common items are unifacial chips and flakes (Abundant). One interesting difference between Late Postclassic tools at Santa Rita and Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic tools from Nohmul (and specifically Str. 9), besides the abundant small notched points, is the much smaller frequency of "biface ovates" in the Late Postclassic.

Obsidian (Abundant; no counts available)

Obsidian is relatively plentiful in Late Postclassic contexts. The primary form is the (Abundant) blade; however, several (Very Rare) notched points similar to those common in chert were encountered (for other similar examples see Proskouriakoff 1962b: Fig. 35; Wonderly 1981: Fig. 43). Only one obsidian core was found. The obsidian is usually black or gray in color. Green obsidian (Uncommon), noted as being Late Postclassic in date at such sites as Mayapan (Proskouriakoff 1962b:367) and Atasta (Berlin 1956; Ball and Rovner 1972:43), does occur.

Shell Artifacts (Very Common; ca. 70 examples)

Shell artifacts at Santa Rita consist almost exclusively of spondylus shell beads (see Figure 4-21b).

These vary slightly in size and shape, but are usually components of burials or caches and described in relation to these Special Deposits (see specifically S. D. P3B-3 and S. D. P8C-2).

Metal (Uncommon; 8 examples)

Metal artifacts at Santa Rita also consist primarily of objects associated with burials or caches and are discussed in relationship to the appropriate Special Deposits. These artifacts are generally copper and include a bell (P3B/68-1), an awl (P6F/11-1), sheet copper (P6E/52-1), and rings (P3B/48-2 and 3, P6E/82-2 and 3; Figures 4-21a and 4-43). The thin metal piece included in S. D. P8C-2 may have been tumbaga.

Ceramics

Figurines (Rare; 11 total examples; 2 Postclassic)

Only two figurine fragments from the 1979 and 1980 investigations are clearly Late Postclassic. These vary significantly from earlier figurines at Altar de Sacrificios (Willey 1972) and Nohmul and look more like small censer fragments.

Notched Sherds (Abundant; 107 examples)

Notched sherds are one of the most abundant Late Postclassic artifact types at Santa Rita. These occur in all excavations. They vary in size from 6 cm in length to 2 cm or less. The shapes may be rectangular, oval, and irregular.

Modeled "Weights" (Very Common; 23 examples)

While not as abundant as notched sherds, modeled "weights" are common in the Late Postclassic at Santa Rita. They are generally 1 to 2 cm in length and may be a later functional equivalent to notched sherds. They have a widespread distribution in Mesoamerica (see for example Wonderly 1981:282), but interestingly none are noted from Late Postclassic Mayapan (Proskouriakoff 1962b). It has most frequently been suggested that their function is as net sinkers (Navarette 1966:93). This does not find direct confirmation in the Santa Rita excavations, but would not be surprising given the proximity of the site to the bay.

Ceramic Beads (Abundant; 86 examples)

Ceramic beads are present in nearly all Postclassic investigations at Santa Rita. They are generally 1 to 1.5 cm in diameter, but may be as large as 2.7 cm in diameter. While similar beads have been found in a burial context at Piedras Negras suggesting their use as jewelry (Coe 1959:71 & Fig. 58a), their distribution at Santa Rita would imply a more mundane use, perhaps also as functional equivalents to notched sherds, and modeled "weights". If this is the case, these would be the clay ball net weights noted by the early Spaniards in the Maya area (Barrera Rubio in press; Hellmuth 1977:426). Only one ceramic bead is noted at Mayapan (Proskouriakoff 1962b:401) implying functional or temporal variation in their use and possibly indicating their late

use as weights.

Crack-laced Sherds (Common; 48 examples)

Crack-lacing is apparently not as common a practice in the Late Postclassic as in the Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic. While sherds with crack-lace holes are present in Late Postclassic contexts at Santa Rita they are not common. One reconstructable vessel (P8C/61-1) was encountered in association with Str. 81 which does indicate continued use of the practice for at least rare vessels.

Pottery

Analysis of ceramics at Santa Rita prior to the present investigation (Pring 1975; 1976; Ball n.d.) had been based solely upon limited excavation at the site. These analyses discussed at Santa Rita pottery primarily in terms of known collections from other sites. The present study has been concerned with internal analysis of ceramics from Santa Rita followed by comparisons to other sites. This work indicates that the ceramics at Santa Rita are for the most part distinct from those reported for Tulum to the north by Sanders (1960). In fact, those forms most similar to Tulum Red have been found in fill contexts at Santa Rita, suggesting that Tulum Red for the most part predates the Santa Rita redwares (Rita Red). The greatest similarities to Santa Rita ceramics are found at Mayapan (Smith 1971); however, even these ceramics are distinct from those encountered at Santa Rita. Likewise the Santa Rita ceramics

are dissimilar to those found elsewhere in Belize, such as at Lamanai (Pendergast various) and Macal-Tipu (personal observation). The more restricted spatial distributions defined by these variations in Late Postclassic ceramics, while having temporal significance, may also be seen as supporting the model of territorial groupings of the Maya described ethnohistorically (Roys 1957; A. Chase and D. Chase in press; and Chapter VI).

Type Descriptions

Rita Ceramic Group

NAME: Rita Red: Rita Red Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Rita Ceramic Group

WARE: Mayapan Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Oopchi Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Abundant; description based on 2708 sherds and
15 vessels

DESCRIPTION: The paste is generally reddish yellow (5YR6/6-2.5YR6/8) with 1mm in diameter inclusions of crystalline and non-crystalline calcite as well as what appears to be sherd temper (Ø.25 mm in diameter). The

interior and exterior slip is red (2.5YR5/8, 2.5YR4/8, 10R4/8) with yellowish red and gray fireclouding (5YR5/6-6/6-6/8, 5YR5/1).

Form: Vessel forms include tripod bowls with solid or hollow feet, parentheses necked tinajas, and bolstered rim ollas.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: All Postclassic contexts (see Figures 4-14a, 4-34c, 4-34f, 4-34g, 4-34l, 4-34m, 4-34o, 4-41a, 4-41b, and 4-45f).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: The only duplicates of this type are found at sites in the immediate vicinity of Santa Rita, such as Aventura (personal observation, J. Ball personal communication). Vessel forms and surface treatment are reminiscent of Mayapan Red (Smith 1971:22-23) and probably are derivatives from this type.

NAME: Rita Red: Hucup Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Rita Ceramic Group

WARE: Mayapan Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Oopchi Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Uncommon; description based on ca. 20 sherds and
3 vessels

DESCRIPTION: The paste and surface treatment are the same as

Rita Red: Rita Variety. This type is distinguished on the basis of form.

Form: Nearly hemispherical bowls with solid gouged feet and non-basal interior grooves.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 81 and to the south of Plat. 2 (see Figures 4-34h, 4-34n, and 4-45d).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NAME: Rita Red: Xocola Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Rita Ceramic Group

WARE: Mayapan Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Oopchi Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present Study

FREQUENCY: Common; description based on ca. 50 sherds and 1 vessel

DESCRIPTION: Paste and surface treatment equivalent to Rita Red: Rita Variety, although the surface appears more orange in color than usual and may be glossier. Other distinctions include differences in vessel form.

Form: Flanged plates with inset interior basal breaks and ollas with bolstered rims and strap handles. These forms are thought to be slightly earlier than Rita Red: Rita Variety and Kulel Punctate and Modeled: Kulel Variety.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 77 and Str. 81 (see Figures

4-34e, 4-50b, and 4-50c.

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NAME: Zanga Modeled: Zanga Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Rita Ceramic Group

WARE: Mayapan Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Oopchi Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Uncommon; description based on 124 sherds and 1
reconstructable vessel

DESCRIPTION: The paste is red (2.5YR6/6-8) with white, grey and red particles, mostly medium sand sized or smaller. The white and possibly the grey particles are calcite. The surfaces are both slipped red (2.5YR5/8) and unslipped (2.5YR6/8) in modeled areas.

Form: The only examples thus far recovered is a fragmentary olla with a modeled head attached to the body (P8C/76-6). It is this modeling and thick vessel walls which distinguish it from Rita Variety.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 81 (see Figure 4-34u).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown, however, a similar vessel was recovered from Lake Peten by Borhegyi (1963).

NAME: Kulel Modeled: Kulel Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Rita Ceramic Group

WARE: Mayapan Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Oopchi Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Uncommon; description based on 209 sherds and 4
vessels

DESCRIPTION: This type is distinguished by modeled and punctate decoration. The paste is reddish yellow (5YR6/6-7/6) with calcite inclusions up to 0.6 mm, but generally 0.3 mm in diameter. The slip is red (2.5YR5/8) with gray fireclouding (10YR4/2-5/1-8/1).

Form: Plates with punctate and modeled flanges and in one instance effigy feet; tall necked miniature jars with modeled faces; and modeled dishes.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 81 and Plat. 2 (see Figures 4-41c and 4-41d).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NAME: Kak Polychrome: Kak Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Rita Ceramic Group

WARE: Mayapan Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Oopchi Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Uncommon; description based on 110 sherds and 1 vessel

DESCRIPTION: This type is distinguished from Rita Red by both form and design. The paste is reddish yellow (5YR6/6-8). Inclusions are: white and less than 1.0 mm, but usually less than 0.2 mm; gray and less than 0.6 cm; and reddish (probable sherds) and black and less than 0.3 mm in diameter. Calcite is present in the paste. The surface treatment consists of red slip (10R4/8-5/8) over the general body of the vessel with a black (variable, but including 2.5YR2.5/0) on paste (or fugitive orange slip) design in the vicinity of the exterior vessel neck. Design elements are primarily geometric; no naturalistic elements exist in the extant Santa Rita sample.

Form: Tall-necked jars; large tripod ollas with flaring neck and basal flange; smaller, probably unlegged ollas with flaring neck; and small tecomates. The first three forms have bolstered rims. The tecomates are extremely thin walled and not well preserved; it is unclear as to whether the lower tecomate body was slipped red as none as clearly recovered in the excavations. On all forms, the interior body below the neck (if extant) is unslipped.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Tecomate fragments are associated with Str. 81 and to the south of Plat. 2. Sherds and vessel

fragments of all the above forms are associated with the refuse deposit to the south of Platform 2 (see Figures 4-45g and 4-45k). The summit of Str. 79 also contained Kak Polychrome sherds of the tripod olla form (neck fragments).
INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NAME: Kisim Polychrome: Kisim Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Rita Ceramic Group

WARE: Mayapan Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Oopchi Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Very Rare; description based on 3 sherds

DESCRIPTION: The paste is reddish yellow (5YR7/6-8) with calcite inclusions up to 0.4 mm as well as reddish (probably sherd) temper less than 0.6 by 0.2 mm. The general vessel surface is slipped red. A decorative panel, located on the exterior neck wall, has a fugitive orange or paste background on which there is maroon linear decoration. It is the maroon line decoration which distinguishes this type from Kak Polychrome.

Form: Olla.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Refuse deposit south of Platform 2.

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: This type may be similar to certain vessels at Topoxte (Bullard 1970; Rice 1979) and possibly to

Tecoh Red-on-Buff Type (Smith 1971:29).

NAME: Kakoch Polychrome: Kakoch Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Rita Ceramic Group

WARE: Mayapan Red Ware

PASTE WARE: Oopchi Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present Study

FREQUENCY: Very Rare; description based on 1 sherd

DESCRIPTION: The paste is reddish yellow to light red (5YR6/6-2.5YR6/8). Calcite inclusions are up to 0.6 by 0.2 mm, but generally less than 0.2 mm in diameter. The vessel is slipped red (10R4/8) interiorly and exteriorly in a band below the rim. The exterior design consists of black (2.5YR2.5/0) lines on a white (10YR8/1) background. Surface treatment and form distinguish this type from Kak and Kisim Polychrome.

Form: The only known vessel form is a bowl with inverted slightly bolstered rim.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: South of Platform 2.

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

Nucil Ceramic Group

NAME: Nucil Modeled: Nucil Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Nucil Ceramic Group

WARE: Mayapan Red Ware (?)

PASTE WARE: Sabal Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Uncommon; description based on 93 sherds and 1
vessel

DESCRIPTION: The paste is dark yellowish brown (2.5YR4/0-3/0 to 10YR4/1) with reddish (probably sherd) inclusions from less than 0.5 to 1.0 mm in diameter and white (calcite) inclusions less than 0.4 mm in diameter. Surface treatment consists of dark red slip (2.5YR4/6-8,3/6) applied exteriorly and on the interior of the vessel to the base of the neck.

Form: The basic vessel form is an olla with modeling. Object P8C/76-8 had a modeled applique head, arms, and feet.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 81 (see Figure 4-34q).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NAME: Chontalli Red: Chontalli Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Nucil Ceramic Group

WARE: Mayapan Red Ware (?)

PASTE WARE: Sabal Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Uncommon; description based on 247 sherds and 1 vessel

DESCRIPTION: The paste is dark (5YR3/1) everywhere except near the rim where it is reddish yellow (5YR6/6). Inclusions in the paste include white crystalline particles to 0.5 mm in diameter, yellowish white particles to 0.25 mm in diameter and what appear to be sherd temper particles up to 0.25 mm in diameter. The presence of calcite is suggested by a positive reaction to HCL. The slip (exterior and interior to the base of the neck) is distinctive; it ranges in color from red (2.5YR4/8-5/6) to dark or reddish brown (7.5YR3/2 to 5YR4/3) to gray (5YR5/1) and light red (10YR6/6 to 2.5YR6/6-5/6).

Form: The vessel form is a high necked olla with tripod feet and slightly bolstered rim.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 81 (see Figure 4-34d).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: This type is similar to Tzitz Red Type at Mayapan (Smith 1971:23 & specifically Fig. 42b).

NAME: Arroba Modeled: Arroba Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Nucil Ceramic Group

WARE: Mayapan Red Ware (?)

PASTE WARE: Sabal Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Uncommon; description based on 142 sherds and 2
reconstructable vessels

DESCRIPTION: This type is distinguished by modeling and vessel thickness and form. The paste varies in the 1 cm thickness of this type from light brown (7.5YR6/4) toward the interior and dark gray (7.5YR4/0) toward the exterior. Within the paste are crystalline calcite particles up to 0.8 mm in diameter, tannish gray particles up to 0.5 mm in diameter, and reddish (probably sherd) inclusions up to 1.0 mm in diameter. The slip is red (2.5YR5/8), but with brown (7.5YR4.4) and dark gray (7.5YR4/0) fireclouding.

Form: Large tinaja (tinajera) with bolstered rim, everted neck, and modeled face applied to the body.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 81 and Str. 77 (see Figures 4-34p and 4-50a).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown. A similar vessel, however, reported to be from Lake Peten, Guatemala, is stored at the Tikal Museum (A. Chase personal communication).

Cimatl Ceramic Group

NAME: Cimatl Buff: Cimatl Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Cimatl Ceramic Group

WARE: San Joaquin Buff Ware

PASTE WARE: Sabal Paste Ware (?)

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Very Rare; description based on 48 sherds and 1
reconstructable vessel

DESCRIPTION: The paste is reddish yellow (2.5YR6/6) with a darker reddish brown core (5YR5/3). Within the paste are dull white particles between 0.25 and 0.5 mm in diameter, yellowish white particles up to 1.0 mm in diameter, and red (sherd) temper to 1.0 mm in diameter. The whitish particles are most likely calcite. The slip is not well preserved and may have been more of a wash than a slip. Slip color ranges from reddish yellow to gray (2.5YR7/6-6/6 to 5YR5/1-4/1) with only small areas looking more red (2.5YR4/8).

Form: Plate with notched flange and modeled feet.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 81 (see Figure 4-34a).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown, no duplicate vessels are noted for San Joaquin Buff Ware at Mayapan (Smith 1971:29).

Cimatl Buff may be later than the Mayapan types.

Manta Ceramic Group

NAME: Manta Buff: Manta Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Manta Ceramic Group

WARE: San Joaquin Buff Ware

PASTE WARE: Sabal Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Very Rare; description based on 37 sherds and 1
reconstructable vessel

DESCRIPTION: The paste is grayish brown (10YR6/2-5/2) with calcite inclusions to 1 mm in diameter and what is probably sherd temper to 0.25 mm in diameter. The interior and exterior vessel slip appears to be brown or dark gray (10YR4/3, 7.5YR4/0).

Form: Flanged tripod plate.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 81 (see Figure 4-34b).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NAME: Saykum Incised: Saykum Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Manta Ceramic Group

WARE: San Joaquin Buff Ware

PASTE WARE: Sabal Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Uncommon; description based on 20 sherds and 1
reconstructable vessel

DESCRIPTION: The paste varies from reddish yellow to pale brown (7.5YR7/6 to 10YR6/3). There are calcite and reddish (probably sherd) particles to 0.5 mm in diameter. The

exterior surface and interior surface to the basal scoring is slipped. The slip color ranges from gray to light brown (10YR5/1-6/1 to 7.5YR7/4-6/4). The incision is patterned so as to give an impression of a woven design. Incisions are usually from 0.5 to 1.0 cm apart.

Form: Tripod grater bowl with everted rim.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 81 (rare) and Platform 2 refuse (see Figure 4-45s).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

Cohokum Ceramic Group

NAME: Kol Modeled: Kol Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Cohokum Ceramic Group

WARE: Xikek Ware

PASTE WARE: Hachak Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Abundant; description based on 4720 sherds and
13 reconstructable vessels

DESCRIPTION: The paste color is generally reddish yellow (7.5YR8/6). There are calcite and hematite inclusions between 0.4 and 0.2 mm in diameter. The surface is unslipped, but smooth, ranging from reddish yellow to gray in appearance (7.5YR7/6 to 10YR7/3-5/1). Although these

vessels were generally stuccoed and painted, few traces remain.

Form: Effigy censers with urn backs and smaller modeled face or foot cups.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Nearly all excavations (see Figures 4-34s, 4-34t, 4-34v, 4-45b, 4-45i, and 4-45j; see also Figures 4-39 and 4-51).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: This is a new type closely related to effigy censers found elsewhere in the Maya lowlands during the Late Postclassic, particularly Chen Mul Modeled Type ceramics (Smith 1971:24). The type itself appears to be represented throughout northern Belize (D. Pring 1976; J. Ball n.d.; and personal observation).

NAME: Cohokum Modeled: Cohokum Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Cohokum Ceramic Group

WARE: Xikek Ware

PASTE WARE: Hachak Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

FREQUENCY: Common; description based on 809 sherds and 4 reconstructable vessels.

ESTABLISHED: Present study

DESCRIPTION: The paste is yellowish red in color (5YR5/6 to 7.5YR6/6-5/6) sometimes with very dark gray (7.5YR3/0) toward the exterior or core. Calcite and sherd inclusions

are generally less than 0.5 mm in diameter, but occasionally reach 1.0 or 2.0 mm. The surface is smooth, but not slipped and usually light brown (7.5YR5/4) to reddish yellow (5YR7/6) to gray (5YR5/1) in color. Traces of stucco and paint remain on most pieces.

Form: Tripod olla with modeled applique and cut-away facial features.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: South of Platform 2 (see Figures 4-45c and 4-45h).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NAME: Pom Modeled: Pom Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Cohokum Ceramic Group

WARE: Xikek Ware

PASTE WARE: Hachak Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Common; description based on 122 sherds and 3 reconstructable vessels

DESCRIPTION: The paste is light brownish gray (10YR6/2) or reddish yellow (5YR7/6), frequently with a darker core (10YR4/1-3/1). Inclusions are either dull white or crystalline calcite particles up to 0.75 mm in diameter and occasionally hematite particles up to 0.5 mm in diameter. The surfaces are smooth, but unslipped and reddish yellow

(7.5YR7/6-6/6) to pinkish gray (7.5YR6/2) to dark gray (7.5YR3/0) in color. The flanges are cut out and incised. Appliques include finger impressed "petals", spikes, and circles. In addition to the modeling, there is also evidence of stucco and painted design in lines of red (10R5/6-6/8), black (2.5YR2.5/0), blue-green (5G6/2), and white (10YR8/1).

Form: Everted necked bowl with slightly bolstered rim and ring base.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 77 and south of Platform 2 (see Figures 4-45a, 4-49a, and 4-49b).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NAME: Cao Modeled: Cao Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Cohokum Ceramic Group

WARE: Xikek Ware

PASTE WARE: Hachak Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere

ESTABLISHED: Present study.

FREQUENCY: Uncommon; description based on 4 whole vessels

DESCRIPTION: The paste is very similar to Cohokum Modeled: Cohokum Variety. The surface is modeled, stuccoed, and elaborately painted in blue-green (5B7/1-6/1 to 5G7/2-6/2), red (10R3/6-4/8), white (7.5YR8/2), and black (2.5YR8/2).

Form: Modeled figure vessels and lids.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 36, 58, and 81, as well as

various Strs. investigated by T. Gann (see Figures 4-10, 4-15, and 4-33).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Northern Belize: Lake Bacalar, Douglas, and Honey Camp (see various T. Gann publications); Cerros (D. Freidel, personal communication - alligator form); and possibly as far south as the central Peten (P. Rice, personal communication - form variant). Modeled figures from Lamanai are reported (D. Pendergast: personal communication), but do not appear to be the same as Cao Modeled: Cao Variety as they are of an entirely different form.

NAME: Santa Unslipped: Santa Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Cohokum Ceramic Group

WARE: Xikek Ware

PASTE WARE: Hachak Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Abundant; description based on 1213 sherds and
13 vessels

DESCRIPTION: The paste is reddish yellow (7.5YR7/6) to light brown in color (7.5YR6/4). Crystalline calcite particles as large as 1 mm in diameter, grayish white inclusions as large as 0.5 mm in diameter, and less commonly hematite nodules up to 0.25 mm in diameter are present in the paste. The

unslipped, but smooth surface varies in color from light brownish gray to light gray (7.5YR6/4, 10YR5/1-6/1), although there are also sometimes darker gray areas (7.5YR4/0). The sherd temper is generally not easily visible from the surface as is the case in Santa Unslipped: Crude Variety. There are traces of stucco on many of the vessels, suggesting that they may have been painted in much the same way as the modeled types.

Forms: Ollas of a wide variety of sizes, generally with rounded base, nearly vertical neck, and slightly bolstered rims.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: All Late Postclassic contexts (see Figures 4-14b, 4-32, 4-34i, 4-34j, 4-34k, 4-45e, and 4-50d).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NAME: Santa Unslipped: Crude Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Cohokum Ceramic Group

WARE: Xikek Ware

PASTE WARE: Hachak Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Common; description based on ca. 100 sherds and
3 reconstructable vessels

DESCRIPTION: The paste is similar to Santa Unslipped: Santa Variety, but has larger calcite inclusions, up to 1 mm by 2

mm, as well as black particles up to \emptyset .8 mm. The surface is less smooth than Santa Variety. The surface colors are also overlapping although Crude Variety vessels are less likely to be gray in color.

Form: Small and medium sized ollas and "comals".

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: All or nearly all Late Postclassic contexts.

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

NAME: Ayal Unslipped: Ayal Variety

CERAMIC GROUP: Cohokum Modeled Ceramic Group

WARE: Xikek Ware

PASTE WARE: Hachak Paste Ware

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex

CERAMIC SPHERE: Rita Ceramic Sphere (?)

ESTABLISHED: Present study

FREQUENCY: Uncommon; description based on 55 sherds and 1 reconstructable vessel

DESCRIPTION: The paste is reddish yellow (5YR6/6). Inclusions consist primarily of calcite particles less than \emptyset .5 mm in diameter, but occasionally 1.0 mm in diameter. The surface is usually smoothed, but unslipped. Colors range from light brown to light reddish brown (7.5YR6/6 to 5YR6/4 to 10YR6/4).

Form: The primary forms are ollas, lids, and "comals".

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: All or nearly all Postclassic

contexts, but not as frequent as Santa Unslipped (see Figure 4-34r).

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.

Specials

NAME: Special: "Tulum Black Paste Censer"

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex (?)

ESTABLISHED: Sanders (1960:247-8)

FREQUENCY: Very Rare; description based on ca. 20 sherds

DESCRIPTION: Paste is generally black (2.5YR3/0-2.5/0), but sometimes reddish yellow (7.5YR7/6), with white, tan, black and reddish inclusions all less than 1.0 mm in diameter. The unslipped surface is rough and is pink or reddish yellow (5YR7/4-6) in color. There are applique flanges and holes in the censer base.

Form: Tripod censers with flanges (no whole or reconstructable censers were found).

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: South of Platform 2.

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Sanders (1960:248) notes the presence of these censers up the Quintana Roo Coast and at Cozumel.

NAME: Palmul Incised: Variety unspecified

CERAMIC GROUP: Red Payil Group

WARE: Tulum Red Ware

COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex (?)

ESTABLISHED: Smith (1971:30) for Mayapan

FREQUENCY: Very Rare; description based on 120 sherds

DESCRIPTION: The paste is red (2.5YR4/8) with calcite inclusions 0.25 to 0.5 mm or smaller. The exterior surfaces have appliques, red slip (2.5YR4/6-8 to 2.5YR5/8) and post firing incision. The slip color varies from the uniform red described by Smith (1971:30) for the type, thus the unspecified variety. Differences may be due to temporal factors. The incisions are extremely thin and form scroll designs consistent with illustrations by Sanders (1960: Fig. 5).

Form: Thin walled unidentifiable composite form.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 81.

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Tulum (Sanders 1960), Mayapan (1971:30) and evidently other sites in Quintana Roo and northern Belize.

NAME: Special: Black on White

CERAMIC COMPLEX: Xabalxab Ceramic Complex (?)

ESTABLISHED: Illustrated by Brainerd (1958: Fig. 89g).

FREQUENCY: Extremely Rare; description based on 1 sherd

DESCRIPTION: The paste is extremely fine grained and hard. It is white (5YR8/1) with a dark core (5YR3/0-2.5/1). Inclusions are white and smaller than 0.1 mm. They do not appear to react with HCL (and well not be calcite). The

interior and exterior surfaces are slipped a lustrous white (10YR8/1). There is a (matte) black mat design on the interior rim. This black (10YR2/1) design has almost entirely eroded to brown (10YR3/0).

Form: Direct rim bowl.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: One sherd from Str. 77.

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Identical sherds are described and illustrated for Chichen-Itza (Brainerd 1958: Fig 89g). They were encountered in room B of the Southeast colonnade, Chichen Str. 3D-10 (1958:292), This room has evidence of both Middle Mexican and Late Mexican occupation and is generally later than the Mercado and is thought to have functioned as a shrine (Brainerd 1958:38).

NAME: Special: Black Modeled

FREQUENCY: Extremely Rare; description based on 1 whole vessel

DESCRIPTION: The paste is light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) to dark grayish brown (10YR4/2-3/1), some portions had a gray core (10YR6/1-2). White inclusions are generally smaller than 0.25 mm in diameter, while red inclusions are between 0.25 and 1.0 mm in diameter. The slip is somewhat worn, but is black to very dark gray (2.5Y2/0-3/0). Certain areas are slipped more brown (7.5YR4/4-6).

Form: Hollow effigy vessel with two spouts attached together by a handle.

INTRASITE DISTRIBUTION: Str. 81 (see Figure 4-30)

INTERSITE DISTRIBUTION: Unknown, but most likely from South America (highland Peru or Ecuador).

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS

Investigations at the sites of Nohmul and Santa Rita offer considerable new information on the Lowland Maya Postclassic. Topical summaries and brief functional interpretations, involving behavioral reconstructions, are presented here for Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Nohmul and Late Postclassic Santa Rita. Comparisons are made to other sites of known date where they are appropriate. Since the primary focus of investigation for this thesis has been Santa Rita, the discussions of Late Postclassic Santa Rita are of necessity more detailed than those of Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Nohmul.

Four points relating to an understanding of the Postclassic Period were raised in the Introduction. Each one of these will be addressed in full here with the new information collected from northern Belize. As only limited evidence of Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic activity was encountered at Santa Rita, a consideration of the Classic to postclassic transition is almost exclusively dominated by the Nohmul data. A consideration of models previously offered as explanations for the nature of the Maya Postclassic are briefly discussed, but are dismissed in favor of a more particularistic model which conjoins archaeology and ethnohistory. The two sites are then

investigated for new information on the archaeological identification of ethnic groups with a specific discussion of what is or is not Maya as opposed to other hypothesized peoples of the Postclassic. Finally, Santa Rita archaeological patterns are compared with ethnohistoric descriptions to provide a preliminary model of the spatial and ritual organization at the Protohistoric site.

THE CLASSIC TO POSTCLASSIC TRANSITION

Investigations at Nohmul were limited to excavations at Str. 9, Str. 20, and the remnants of a modern pib (Pib 1). While this sample is relatively small, all investigations did yield archaeological materials of roughly coeval date; the two constructions appear to be contemporaneous. In terms of sample size (number of structures, materials recovered) for the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Period, these investigations are roughly comparable to those of Strs. A-3 and 79 at Seibal (Willey et al. 1975) for the equivalent time period; they are also comparable in that intrusive influence is also seen at that site at the end of the Classic Period (Sabloff 1973; Sabloff and Willey 1967; Binford 1968).

Structures 9 and 20 at Nohmul provide interesting evidence for activity during the Terminal Classic-Early Postclassic Period at the site. Str. 20, a patio-quad structure, was most likely a residence. Similar structures

have been previously suggested as being residences (Freidel 1981:321-3). The function of Str. 20 is suggested by the artifacts deposited to its rear and clearly associated with its use. Among the associated artifacts are ceramic vessels, manos, metates, a bark beater, lithics, and faunal remains. The ceramics include vessels likely to have been used in food storage, cooking and serving. The faunal remains are of a number of species and include deer and agouti (King and Little n.d.) native to the region and may well have been used as food. More striking, however, is the presence of disarticulated human skeletal material (the partial remains of 1 or 2 individuals) in the rear refuse deposit. This implies, minimally, a lack of respect for human remains. This contrasts for the most part with both earlier and possibly coeval burial at the site (Gann 1911, 1939; T. Gann and M. Gann 1939; Hammond 1973, 1975) which are generally articulated, but correlates well with temporally equivalent patterns elsewhere in the lowlands. At Tikal, human skeletal remains were found disarticulated in Terminal Classic refuse (W. R. Coe, personal communication). Smith (1950:44) in discussing the same period at Uaxactun, states that, "there was a suggestion of cannibalism." That Str. 20 was not completely domestic in function, is indicated by the presence of a pottery drum within the patio (Figure 3-6). Furthermore, if ethnohistoric references may be appropriately applied during

the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Period, then the positioning of the building would also infer ceremonial function, as supposedly (Relaciones de Yucatan 1:101) only temples faced west. While temples do sometimes face in other directions (see for example, Andrews and Andrews 1975 for Xcaret), this orientation may be suggest both residential and ritual functions for Str. 20.

Structure 9 is coeval with Str. 20, but was most likely solely ritual in function thus forming another functional component of the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic architectural assemblage at Nohmul. It has a raised circular substructure. The basal walls of a circular superstructure are also preserved. Like Str. 20, Str. 9 also faces roughly west. However, unlike Str. 20, Str. 9 does not appear to have served even partially as a residential construction. This is suggested both by its lack of associated "domestic" artifacts (in spite of the fragmentary manos and metates present which are frequently perceived as indicating domestic function) and by the kind of construction it is, as the ritual association between high circular structures and Quetzalcoatl (specifically the wind aspect) has been noted in ethnohistoric and historic documents for Mexico and Yucatan (Pollock 1936:33-35; Thompson 1940:392).

Taken together, Structures 9 and 20 offer certain implications for the site of Nohmul. When information

concerning these two constructions is compared with information from other Lowland Maya sites, more general considerations concerning chronology and the Classic Maya collapse are brought into play. Neither Str. 9 or Str. 20 is a typical Classic Lowland Maya construction. Analogs for both structures may be found in Early Postclassic ("Toltec") Chichen-Itza.

Structure 20 is similar to Chichen-Itza Strs. 3D11, 2D6, 5B19, 5B17, 6E3, Chultun, 3B3, 3B8, 3C13, 5C11, 5D3, 5D7, 4E3, and 20 (see D. Chase and A. Chase 1982: Table 1). These are thought to be Early Postclassic in date; they were termed "gallery patios" by Ruppert (1943, 1950, 1952) and Ruppert and Smith (1955), but are redefined here as "patio-quads" in combination with Str. 20 based on their most constant architectural features.

A patio-quad is a quadrilateral superstructure, usually square in shape with a roofed interior space and a single formal entry with free access to all of its parts, but with a centrally placed, usually sunken patio.

(D. Chase and A. Chase 1982: 599)

In discussing these structures at Chichen-Itza, Tozzer (1947:41, 43, 54, 79-80) and Proskouriakoff (1946:26-27) both note the lack of Maya precedents and probable Mexican origin.

While round structures have a fairly wide distribution in Mesoamerica (Pollock 1936), their presence in the Maya area is predominantly associated with Postclassic occupation (Pollock 1936; D. Chase and A. Chase 1982: Table 2). The

only structures excavated within the Maya area which are roughly contemporaneous with Str. 9 (Terminal Classic or Early Postclassic) are located at Chichen-Itza. Both the Caracol (Str. 3C15) and the Casa Redonda may be seen as analogs to Str. 9. The Caracol (Ruppert 1935: 271-273; Pollock 1936: 98) has been divided into a series of building phases. Structure 3C15-1st C consisted of a construction of very similar in dimensions to Str. 9 (see D. Chase and A. Chase 1982: Table 2).

Ceramics from the refuse deposit behind structure 20 and from fill in Str. 9 include items generally associated with the Terminal Classic Period in the region as well as vessels more usually considered to be of Postclassic date in Yucatan. The placement of the two structures is also revealing in that both have distinctive alignments not typical for the southeast plaza area of Nohmul and in that both block access to previously exposed structures or plazas. Structures 9 and 20 at Nohmul are taken to indicate the existence of a Chichen-Itza inspired architectural assemblage. That the introduction came from outside Nohmul is suggested by the intrusive placements of both Strs. 9 and 20 in the East Plaza (see Chapter III). It seems likely that further investigation of the East Plaza would produce other structures belonging to this architectural assemblage.

The association of Yucatec inspired architecture with Terminal Classic Southern Lowland ceramics has implications

for the correlation of sequences between the Northern and Southern Maya Lowlands. Minimally it indicates that what may be called Terminal Classic in the Southern Maya Lowlands is contemporary with what has been called Early Postclassic in the Northern Maya Lowlands - thus, the reference to Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic.

The recovered ceramics also suggest the temporal equivalence of Terminal Classic Ceramics in northern Belize and the Southern Lowlands with Early Postclassic ceramics in Yucatan, indicating the need for re-evaluation of the sequent ordering of ceramics in Yucatan following suggestions by J. Ball (1979a). The investigations at Nohmul would imply that Ball's (1979a:48-49) scheme of total overlap between Cepech, Sotuta, and Hocaba ceramic complexes is in best accord with the archaeological situation as presently known. A correspondence between Strs. 9 and 20 at Nohmul and Early Postclassic structures at Chichen Itza would indicate that Chichen-Itza did not hold a position of "splendid isolation" in the Early Postclassic (as critiqued by Adams 1971:165). If both the contemporaneity of what has been referred to as Toltec Chichen Itza with the Terminal Classic period in the Maya Lowlands and the total overlap model are accepted, then enough time is compressed in the presently accepted chronologies to require a serious review of the 11.16. correlation (11.16. = A. D. 1539) of the Maya and European calendars (Thompson 1937). That this

is the case has also been argued by others. A. Chase (n.d.b) uses the above information in conjunction with a reinterpretation of the native chronicles and Peten archaeology to suggest the probably application of the 11.3.0.0.0. correlation (11.3. = A.D. 1543; A. Chase n.d.b)). Under this correlation, the Maya Collapse took place in A.D. 1149 rather than A.D. 889. Such a correlation would significantly shorten the Postclassic Period and compensate for the compressing of the Postclassic indicated by the Nohmul evidence.

The presence and locations of Late Postclassic burials and caches at Santa Rita indicates a continuity with the Classic period not seen in Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Strs. 20 and 9 at Nohmul. It is not known whether this is due to a problem in sampling or cultural differences, although the latter is suspected. The general correlation between ethnohistoric and archaeological burial and cache patterns may actually be of import for interpretations of Special Deposits in the earlier Classic period. In particular, it is suggested that the "dedicatory" cache or burial (see W. R. Coe 1959:77-79) is an unusual phenomenon and that in actuality most caches are associated with specific calendric ceremonies such as the Uayeb rites discussed in the following pages. Stratigraphic evidence at Santa Rita indicates that burials were either intruded into buildings or that buildings or altars were

raised over the burials as suggested by Landa (Tozzer 1941: 129-130). While this difference in interpretation is not great, it could be significant in reconstructions of the social structure of Classic Maya sites. Dedicatory burials and caches are roughly analogous to present use of cornerstones. From Late Postclassic Santa Rita and ethnohistoric accounts, however, it seems that individuals who died naturally were frequently buried in buildings and that following their deposition and perhaps because of it, renovation of the building was initiated. Whatever the case, the similarities between the pattern of deposition of caches and burials at Late Postclassic Santa Rita with those noted almost universally for the Classic period Maya would argue that these Postclassic activities were logical extensions of the earlier Classic ones.

MODELS FOR THE POSTCLASSIC MAYA

Sabloff and Rathje (1975 a and b; Sabloff 1977), following Erasmus (1968), suggested that the dissimilarities between Classic and Postclassic remains reflected a shift in emphasis not only toward warfare, but more especially toward mercantilism. Their work on Cozumel was used to indicate the growth of what they interpreted as a wide-ranging market economy during the Late Postclassic Period. They saw a newly expanding group known as the Putun (Thompson 1970) as introducing a major Postclassic exchange network emphasizing

mass production, widespread distribution of pottery, and the supply of slaves. While it is evident that the Postclassic Maya were involved in trade from studies of documents (Scholes and Roys 1948; Roys 1943; Tozzer 1941), there is not as yet (and probably never will be) archaeological proof that the Postclassic Maya were more adept at such trade than their Classic Period predecessors. As pointed out by Ekholm (commenting on Sabloff 1977), a major part of the apparent distinction made between Classic and Postclassic trade can be entirely ascribable to the contents and availability of the documents themselves; these documents refer directly only to the Late Postclassic - Early Historic Maya. Researchers have been rightly cautious in applying these references and their implications to the earlier Maya for whom no European records exist. However, some have been over-zealous in doing so, often to the point of ensuring that the ethnohistoric sources are not considered at all. Given criticisms of Thompson's (1970) broad usage of the term Putun (Adams 1973; Andrews and Robles in press), this choice of labels for the traders at Cozumel by Sabloff and Rathje (1975a and b) is unfortunate. While Sabloff and Rathje (1975a and b) suggest that the Putun exerted great influence at Cozumel during the Postclassic, they have yet to present archaeological data which support this conclusion nor do they fully define their use of the term Putun or succinctly place it in time (the final report is in

preparation). No archaeological evidence for a Putun presence can be defined for either Nohmul, Santa Rita, or Lamanai in northern Belize.

The Putun Maya, those noted seagoing salesmen whom some see as a main part of the commercial adhesive that bound Post-Classic Maya settlements together, may have played an important role in keeping links between Lamanai and other sites open, but we cannot now identify their presence at the site, and I think it unlikely that we shall be able to do so.

(Pendergast 1981a:53)

In spite of considerable difficulty in identifying any ethnic group archaeologically, Miller (1979: 230-234, n.d.: 9) feels that the Putun can be archaeologically identified along the east coast of Yucatan based on the presence of ceramics (such as Fine Orange - Brainerd 1941, 1953, 1958), murals, and architecture. His conclusions accord with those of Thompson (1970a) and Sabloff (1977), but this Putun identification is by no means secure. Further to the south, Wonderley (1981: 322) has speculated on the archaeological identification of a Mexicanized elite presence at Naco.

Rathje (1975) argued that changes in material culture between the Maya Classic and Postclassic Periods were primarily due to increased emphasis on cost-control measures in the Late Postclassic Period. His comparison was limited to "only the opposite ends of the Maya spectrum, the Classic and the Late Postclassic" (Rathje 1975:420); he limits himself to data from the sites of Mayapan and Cozumel for the later period even though much of the illustrated

Cozumel pottery does not appear to date from this earlier temporal era (see Connor 1975; also note that Rathje's Figure 39 does not contain any "Late Postclassic" ceramics). Although not stated, comparison with the earlier part of the Postclassic would be difficult for two reasons: the first being a general lack of recognizable archaeological data from this era outside of Chichen Itza (Pollock 1965); the second being problems in the chronological linkage between the Classic and Postclassic (see Ball 1979a, 1979b and A. Chase n.d.b). He developed a series of test implications intended to show that (1) "resource concentration per commodity should decrease through time as a part of cost-control" (Rathje 1975: 420) and that (2) "resource dispersion/space should increase through time as cost-control is applied to production and distribution procedures" (Rathje 1975: 423). In discussing pottery (a class of data with obvious comparative purposes), he (1975: 433) referred only to Chen-Mul Modeled censers, but specifically noted that "a new element of the Late Postclassic ceramic complex seems to have continued trends toward cost-control mass replication, but with increased local variety as an end result, through the use of interchangeable parts." Nowhere does Rathje (1975) define his standards for measuring "variability" or "standardization."

While Rathje's cited examples are persuasively

presented, they are also somewhat misleading. Postclassic architecture, with its reuse of stone from earlier buildings and partially perishable superstructures, was described as a prime example of cost-control in decreased human labor. While this may be the case, several points used in this discussion need to be reanalysed. First, as most Maya archaeologists are aware, the Classic Period Maya frequently robbed stone from earlier constructions prior to rebuilding at the same locus (Str. 7 at Santa Rita is an excellent example of this; see also W. Coe 1965, 1967 for Tikal); while re-use of this stone may be limited to construction fill, the fact that the stone robbing takes place at all may indicate less of a dichotomy between Classic and Postclassic Maya construction techniques. Second, much of the stone utilized in Late Postclassic Maya constructions are of proportions which do not suggest their source to have been Classic Period buildings (see Chapter IV and Harrison 1979). Third, the plaster moldings placed over perishable superstructures, at least at Santa Rita, Mayapan (Pollock et al. 1962; Proskouriakoff 1962a), the east coast of Yucatan (Lothrop 1924; Andrews and Andrews 1975), and probably elsewhere in the Postclassic Lowlands, imply significant quality workmanship as do the limited evidences of mural painting. Archaeological work in fact indicates that extensive direct replastering (i.e., beyond that associated with structural modifications) of walls and floors occurred

during the Postclassic (Andrews and Andrews 1975; Farris, Miller, and Chase 1975; Gann 1900: 664), suggesting that the refinishing of surfaces in Postclassic Maya constructions was a more frequent undertaking than during the Classic era. Thus, while there may have been less expenditure and skilled labor involved in the cutting and laying of stone masonry, the construction of plaster moldings over perishable surfaces of differing form may well have been as time consuming as analogous techniques used during the Classic Period and certainly must have required skilled labor.

Cost-control measures in caching practices were also indicated by Rathje (1975: 427-9); he considered Postclassic Period Maya caches at Cozumel to be "poorer" than their Classic Period counterparts. The variety and quantity of whole cache items is reportedly smaller; buried valuables at Cozumel were described as generally inferior and useless, often being broken or fragmentary. Late Postclassic caches at Santa Rita (see Table 8) were evidently very different from those described for Cozumel (Rathje 1975). There is tremendous variation in the whole ceramic items uncovered both by Thomas Gann (1900; 1918) and the Corozal Postclassic Project. Cashed items do not generally appear to have been broken and were apparently purposefully made for deposition as they are only rarely found in other contexts.

While Rathje argued for standardization among pottery makers, division of labor, and simplification of design, he

also called for increased variability on the local level due to use of interchangeable parts (i.e., mass replication). His statements do not appear to be consistent with Late Postclassic findings at Santa Rita. Red slipped vessels at Santa Rita, for example, vary in form even within one form class. Rita Red bowls have varied diameters and locations of the basal break; feet are both hollow and solid, while vents are either non-existent or made in differing fashions. These bowls would be difficult to stack securely for the kind of sea transport suggested by Sabloff and Rathje (1975b). Kol Modeled incensarios may have been mass produced, but differ in applique features. The modeled appliqued additions, however, are more likely to represent the attributes of distinct deities (Tozzer 1941: 110) than indicators of variation at the local level.

Rathje's model has been beneficial in removing a stigma of decadence from the Late Postclassic Maya. While much of Postclassic Maya material culture may well have resulted from an increased implementation of cost-control techniques following the Classic Period, Rathje's examples do not entirely support his treatise, particularly if viewed from a broader perspective afforded by Postclassic Santa Rita. The results of the 1979 and 1980 field seasons at Santa Rita additionally serve as a reminder that Postclassic patterns do not represent a complete break of tradition; the presence and placing of caches and burials alone indicate a

continuation of certain Classic Maya practices.

THE PEOPLING OF THE POSTCLASSIC:

ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNIC GROUPS

Architecture is a critical class of archaeological data which is frequently employed to examine relationships between regions or sites in the Maya area (Satterthwaite 1936, 1941, 1943-1954; Smith 1961; Andrews V 1979a). Architecture can give added insight because it is a "nonportable" artifact. Although architectural ideas can be transferred or "diffused" from one area to another, unlike small, "portable" objects, a structure cannot be traded. The presence at widely separated sites of structures that are clearly analogous in form and construction techniques indicates a degree of shared ideological and/or functional concepts. Duplication of complicated architecture would require direct communication, a common "cultural" base and/or, at minimum, the presence and influence of at least one member of a group of technicians. The presence of comparable architecture,, both in form and technique of construction, at Chichen-Itza, Mexico and at Nohmul, Belize, when combined with resultant artifactual analysis, suggests that a particular type of relationship existed between these two sites.

(Chase and Chase 1982:596)

Nohmul is not the only site noted as being related to Chichen Itza in the Terminal Classic Period (see for example Rands 1954; Sabloff 1973:125, 129; Thompson 1970:41). Argument can be made, however, that Nohmul evinces an apparently unique relationship to Chichen Itza as compared to other Lowland sites, such as Seibal which shows ties to Puuc architecture and ceramics (Adams: 1973:155; Sabloff 1973:13; Willey and Smith 1966). A logical extension of Ball's (1979b:51) implications concerning competition

between the eastern Puuc area and Chichen Itza would be the movement of more than one northern group into the Maya Lowlands at the time of the Classic Maya collapse. Andrews and Robles (in press), in fact, suggest the existence of three competing spheres - the Puuc sites, Chichen Itza, and Coba. It is suggested here that a pincer movement of Puuc and Chichen related peoples into the more southern Maya lowlands were directly responsible for the Classic Maya collapse and that the Nohmul remains, analogous to the Puuc associations at Seibal, represent Chichen Itza affinities in both architecture and ceramics.

While a succinct case for ethnic equivalency may be made between Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Nohmul and Chichen Itza, no such specific equivalency is clearly evident at Santa Rita during the Late Postclassic. The similarity between Santa Rita and other Late Postclassic sites is primarily on a very general level and includes basic resemblances in artifactual and architectural remains. The most useful class of archaeological data for making comparisons during this period appears to be ceramics. While a redware tradition is present throughout the Postclassic Lowlands, there is tremendous variation in vessel form and decorative technique.

Santa Rita and Tulum (Sanders 1960) pottery evince few similarities in form and decorative technique. These dissimilarities undoubtedly relate partially to temporal

factors. Tulum ceramics, particularly the double vented Tulum Red feet, are found primarily in fill contexts at Santa Rita. Ceramics from Colha to the south of Santa Rita (Pring 1975; personal observation; and Valdez, personal communication) also appear to be of an earlier Postclassic time than those gathered from work at Santa Rita. Likewise, much of the illustrated Lamanai ceramics (Pendergast 1981) also date from the Early and Middle Postclassic. The Peten and central Belize ceramics (New Town Ceramic Sphere) have only vague parallels to the Xabalxab Ceramic Complex at Santa Rita. Although there is clear regional difference among the red slipped ceramics, Rita Red is more similar to Topoxte Red (Bullard 1970; Rice 1979) than Paxcaman Red (Sharer and Chase 1976; A. Chase 1979, n.d.). The closest ceramic parallels to Santa Rita are found at the site of Mayapan. While not duplicates of the Mayapan material, Santa Rita ceramics are derivative from the same tradition. This is what would be expected from the site if it were a regional capital following the demise of Mayapan at approximately A. D. 1450. That it is less populated than or structured differently than Mayapan does not change the interpretation of Santa Rita as a regional capital, as Mayapan itself is both slightly earlier than Santa Rita and an organizational anomaly within the Northern Lowlands.

Santa Rita has been noted (Nicholson 1960) as a participant in the Mixteca-Puebla horizon style on the basis

of the murals encountered on Str. 1 (Gann 1900). It is unlikely, however, that the site was dominated by a group of foreign Mixteca-Puebla peoples. While it can be argued that the Santa Rita murals and certain modeled, stuccoed, and painted pottery items (Cao Modeled, Pom Modeled, Cohokum Modeled, and Kol Modeled), exhibit aspects of this style, the Mixteca-Puebla style is generally not correlated with a particular linguistic or ethnic group (Nicholson 1960; 1961). It has in fact been argued that it represents an "international style" of Late Postclassic peoples (Robertson 1970). While Mexican influence was undoubtedly felt and perhaps appreciated by the Late Postclassic Maya, the fact that this horizon style is limited to painted and stuccoed surfaces at Santa Rita and does not include slipped Cholula-like polychromes, as is the case further south in Central America (Nicholson 1960), may suggest that Mexican influence at Santa Rita was very selective and perhaps indicative of stimulus diffusion, perhaps caused by trade. That the earlier Nicoya Polychromes of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are from an area in which Nahuatl was also spoken is surely not coincidental, but may indicate a very different cultural situation.

Scholes and Roys (1948: 322) note varying attitudes of Northern Lowland Maya toward the Spanish. The Acalan were evidently conciliatory toward the early Europeans as were the people from the provinces of Tutul Xiu, Cehpech, Ah Kin

Chel, and Cozumel (see Figure 6-1 for locations of the territories). The Acalan reaction in this situation was reportedly most similar to that of the Xiu ruling class. In contrast, the territories of Sotuta, Cupul, Cochuah, and Chetumal resisted invasion. Difference in reaction to the Spaniards does not appear to have depended on the type of internal political organization present; most, but not all, of these provinces were led by a Halach Uinic with Caciques or Holpops at the town level. Frequently the local authorities were also of the same lineage as the Halach Uinic; for example, the ruling lineage in Cehpech appears to have been the Pech while the Cupul lineage was the ruling lineage in Cupul.

Response to the Spaniards, however, does seem to correlate well with the political alliances as outlined by Roys (1957). It is noted, for example, that the Sotuta warred with Mani (or Tutul Xiu), Hocaba, and Ah Kin Chel, but were on more friendly terms with Cupul and Cochua (Roys 1957: 94). The province of Hocaba was on good terms with Chancan, Cehpech, and Ah Kin Chel (Roys 1957: 56). Cupul, although evidently not governed by a single Halach Uinic and plagued by internal wars, would join forces with Cochua and Sotuta against Ah Kin Chel and Chikinchel (Roys 1965: 114). Other territories, such as Chakan evidently had mixed alliances and responses toward the Spanish invasion (Roys 1957:35). Thus, as has long been recognized (Morley 1947),

the Spanish conquest of the Maya may have proceeded in much the same way as the conquest of the Aztecs in Mexico - where the Spaniards were aided in their advances by local alliances and feuds.

An argument could be made, based on the recorded ethnohistory, that two distinct alliances existed among the Maya in northern Yucatan during the early 16th century. One would have been minimally composed of the territories of Mani (or Tutul Xiu), Cehpech, Ah Kin Chel, Hocaba, Chikinchel, and Cozumel. The other was most likely composed of Sotuta, Cupul, Cochuah, Uaymil, Ecab and Chetumal (see D. Chase n.d. for expansion).

The association between the Mexican conquest state and the Lowland Postclassic Maya may be overstressed in the ethnohistoric literature and may, in fact, incorrectly unify a more independent eastern Maya with their western kin. The presence of Nahuatl names in certain territories and a common response to European conquest may indicate a greater association with Mexican and Acalan influence by the western and northern Yucatec provinces. Although reference to a Mexican heritage is made in many of the Maya lineages (see for example Roys 1957: 114 for Cupul), not all have Nahuatl names present, thus calling to mind the legendary histories and their use as tools of legitimization in much of the Maya world (Roys 1933; Thompson 1970). True Nahuatl names are common in the western and northern provinces. The common

Iuit lineage of Hocaba, which has a name which means "feather" in Nahuatl and which is not common outside the province with the exception of Acalan (Scholes and Roys 1948: 484; Roys 1957: 55), may in fact embody this close, possibly trade and alliance relationship.

That Chetumal was not controlled by Acalan is implied in the record of an attempt by Acalan to exact tribute from Chetumal (Scholes and Roys 1948: 86, 385). Scholes and Roys suggest, in fact, that there may have been commercial conflicts between Acalan and Chetumal. In a note on the passage that they are using, Scholes and Roys (1948: 385, note) provide a direct quote of the Chontal text which, although admittedly muddled, may be interpreted to indicate that Acalan was paying tribute to Chetumal:

This one was ruler when they west to Chactemal. It lies beyond Bakhalal. Five six years it was they arrived. During this time entered tribute to them.

In either case - whether Chetumal was exacting tribute from Acalan or Acalan was exacting tribute from Chetumal - the described relationship was very impermanent. At least some trade was undertaken directly by Chetumal; it is reported (Scholes and Roys 1948: 317) that 50 canoes were sent to protect the province's interests along the Ulua from the Spanish. These facts directly contradict Thompson's (1970: 78) assertion that Santa Rita and Chetumal were Putun controlled. Interestingly, his interpretation was based upon the same account discussed above and on the presence of

Ek Chuah, the merchant god, at Santa Rita.

If the reaction of the Lowland Maya to the Spanish was related to political alliance, this offers an alternative to Sabloff and Rathje (1975 a and b) who explain the friendly reception of Spanish by the people of Cozumel as being due to their mercantile tradition of welcoming foreigners. It is possible that this reception was due to Cozumel's position in a pro-European alliance rather than its presumed function as a port of trade.

The presence of Santa Rita and Mayapan in two distinct political territories in Historic times is to be expected. Mayapan is thought to have been abandoned prior to the coming of the Spanish and the important Cocom family of Mayapan was living in Sotuta at the time of the Conquest (note that Sotuta and Chetumal both resisted Spanish advances). Although only a few regional capitals of the Postclassic period have been excavated, it seems extremely likely from those which have that the differences in artifacts and architecture correlate well with the territorial divisions noted by the Spaniards and defined by Roys (1957 see also A. Chase and D. Chase in press and compare figures 6-1 and 6-2 here).

ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY IN NORTHERN BELIZE

Investigation of the site of Santa Rita in 1979 and 1980 yielded information about 16 distinct structures.

These varied in size and complexity as well as in the presence of associated deposits; together, however, the excavations can be used to discuss a number of topics pertinent to ethnohistorically recorded Maya society, particularly when reviewed in relationship to the more numerous, but less well described, investigations at the site by Thomas Gann (1900; 1918; see also Chapter II). As there is a large sample of excavated Postclassic material from Santa Rita, conclusions regarding Late Postclassic Santa Rita have been subdivided into a series of topical considerations which together provide an overall interpretation of the organization of Postclassic Maya society. In each of these various sections both archaeological data and ethnohistoric information are discussed and functional interpretations are attempted.

Santa Rita as Chetumal

Chetumal, the capital town of the Maya province of Uaymil-Chetumal, was reportedly still in existence in 1582 (Scholes and Roys 1948: 83-84), but was abandoned by 1618 at the time of Fuensalida and Orbita's trip to Tayasal and Tipu (Cogolludo 1867-8 Book 9 Chapter 6). An account of their journey, however, includes a description of the former location of the town between what are now the Rio Hondo and New River. Santa Rita is the closest archaeological site to this location and Chetumal has been placed here by most researchers (Thompson 1972:6). Thomas Gann (1927: 26-27,

33-37) suggested that the town of Chetumal was located north of Santa Rita at the site of Ichpaatun, near which he also encountered the remains of a stone church. Scholes and Roys (1948: 85) "find it difficult to reconcile his findings with Chetumal" particularly since the church architecture more closely corresponds to a 16th century construction. They also suggest that the site of Ichpaatun may have been earlier than Chetumal. Given accounts which indicate that the church built by Davila's group during their short stay in the area was dismantled (Chamberlain 1966), this placement seems even less likely.

Archaeological information from the site of Santa Rita would support its identification as Chetumal. The site was apparently a thriving center in Late Postclassic times and is, most likely, extremely late in date. Late Postclassic pottery of Tulum form (Sanders 1960) has generally been found only in fill lots at Santa Rita, indicating that this ceramic type may have come into existence prior to the Late Postclassic Period. Arthur Miller (personal communication) also views the Santa Rita murals as coeval or later than those at Tulum, thus supporting the ceramic evidence. The late date of Santa Rita as compared to Tulum would be expected if Santa Rita were Chetumal as the site of Tulum was apparently abandoned prior to the conquest (Relaciones de Yucatan 2: 197; Scholes and Roys 1948: 75, 85). In support of this late dating are the early Spanish storage

jar (amphora) pieces recovered from the site center.

Identification of Architectural Functions

Although possible to define the heterogeneity seen archaeologically, it is difficult to categorically correlate excavated building forms with prescribed functions (see Proskouriakoff 1962a and Smith 1971 for Mayapan). Constructions at Santa Rita are not uniform (see Table 6, but appear to range from simple single room structures (i.e., Str. 74; Figure 4-26) to multi-roomed buildings (i.e., Str. 81; Figure 4-28) to platforms supporting multiple structures (i.e., Plat. 2; Figure 4-25). Most structures have only the basal portions constructed of stone - one of the only reported exceptions at Santa Rita was Str. 1 (Gann 1900: 663-677). Minimally, these can be described as either domestic or ritual in function.

The line-of-stone structures encountered at Santa Rita are compatible with what one would expect to find based upon Landa's Yucatec account (Tozzer 1941:85,86) which describes perishable houses made of "straw" and covered with palm leafs. These houses were supposedly completely open in the front, but had a central dividing wall which formed the front wall for an enclosed back room. The open front room was used for entertaining while the back room held beds. It is suggested here that double line-of-stone back walls and single line-of-stone front walled structures probably had such an open front (as would open hall structures with

columned fronts), but not necessarily a closed back room. The simplest example of such an arrangement is Str. 74 (Figure 4-26) which may represent either an activity area associated with Str. 81 (and or platform 2) or may possibly represent a small house for a newly married daughter or son assuming that the Str. 81, 74 and 75 group formed a residential area (Figure 4-25; Tozzer 1941:41).

While the structures excavated at Santa Rita did not have column architecture, the frequent presence of a double line-of-stone back wall and a single line-of-stone front wall may indicate a structural type equivalent to the open hall structures of Late Postclassic sites such as Topoxte (Bullard 1970), Mayapan (Bullard 1970; Proskouriakoff 1962a; Smith 1962), and Macanche (Rice and Rice 1979, 1980, 1981).

Str. 81 (4-28) fits most closely to an ethnohistoric house description. It is likely that Str. 81 was not the house of an ordinary individual, but of a principal or "head of a ward or town" (Roys 1957: 170). It has complete sets of double line-of-stone walls, but there may have been openings in them above the stone, or more likely, the terrace area south of the doors may have been roofed and functioned as the open front room. The unexcavated eastern half of the building also appears from surface remains to have been divided in half by a wall. The presence of an enclosed interior shrine room supports the interpretation of Str. 81 as a principal's house if ethnohistoric accounts are

to be relied on.

And besides the community temples, the lords, priests and the leading men had also oratories and idols in their houses, where they made their prayers and offerings in private (Tozzer 1941:108).

Houses of the lords were built by the common people, but were "painted with elegance" (Tozzer 1941:85,86). Plaster walls and floors were polished using a liquid beaten from the bark of certain trees (Tozzer 1941:198). Polished and molded plaster fragments were present in most of the Late Postclassic excavations. These were frequently painted red, however, in the case of Str. 81 and Str. 77, there is indication of polychromy. From what is known about these constructions and Mound 1 (Gann 1900:663-677) it seems likely that painting was not limited to Str. 81, but also decorated temples and, perhaps, other buildings. This conclusion is also born out at Tulum (Lothrop 1924: Temple of the Diving God, Temple of Frescoes, Strs. 20, 21, 25, 55).

Fragments of stucco from the Late Postclassic Str. 77 exhibited a circle and dot design also present on the murals illustrated by Gann from Mound 1 (1900: Plate 30:Figure 2), reaffirming the probable existence of these murals at Santa Rita in the Late Postclassic. Those mural fragments from Str. 77 were associated with the standard Santa Rita pottery (which is in the Mayapan tradition - Smith 1971) and were evidently placed on a platform with other completely local

counterparts. Unlike Mound 1 and the mural structures at Tanchah and Tulum (Lothrop 1924; Miller 1973), Str. 77 was built primarily of perishable materials. Both Structures 77 and 78 also showed evidence of extremely elaborate stucco moldings painted in differing "blocks" of color.

Archaeological delineation of structures with religious or ritual function is difficult. However, in those buildings with artifactual or architectural indicators, a series of constructions with probable ritual overtones can be identified at Santa Rita. Traditionally, raised constructions, altars, censers and caches have been taken as material remains of ritual activity or constructions (see for example, Smith 1971: 105-124). At Santa Rita, it is suggested that stone turtles (one kind of altar figure noted at Mayapan by Proskouriakoff 1962b:331-333), murals, and tinajeras with applique faces may also be correlated with ritual activity because of their specialized distributions and association with other aspects of material culture generally thought to be representative of ceremonial activities.

Of those structures investigated in 1979 and 1980, Strs. 7, 36, 58, 77 (and Plat. 2), and 81 are most clearly associated with deposits indicating ritual functions (see Tables 6, 7, & 8). Other structures (i.e., 75 and 79) had stone altars, but were either uninvestigated or were not associated with the above mentioned material culture

indicators. Structure 7, a Classic Period construction, was kept at least partially cleared during the Late Postclassic and used as a repository for the deposition of censers. Structure 36 is a small eastern facing structure with a frontal terrace and construction core cache (Figure 4-8, 4-10), but it was also without associated censers, burials, or domestic artifacts, indicating a possible civic-administrative function. Structure 58 is a small southern facing, single roomed structure with a larger terrace or platform (Figure 4-11, 4-14, 4-15). Its cache was likely placed following construction and the burials within it most likely date to earlier construction phases than Str. 58-1st. There are few associated censer fragments and no associated deposits of domestic artifacts. There were, however, numerous burials in the Platform I locus. It is, therefore, considered to have served a civic-ceremonial function. Structure 77, in contrast to Strs. 36 and 58, is a raised western facing construction which was once covered with polychrome painted surfaces. It rests on Platform 2 on which are located other structures. Associated with it is a deposit of a headless ceramic bird vessel, a turtle altar figure, and a tinajera as well as Pom Modeled censers. South of it, and just off of Platform 2 is a burial area for women and children and a locus for deposition of Kol Modeled censers and face cups, Pom Modeled censers, Cohokum Modeled vessels, and Rita Red Group pottery. All of these indicate

that Str. 77 served a religious function. Structure 81 is a southern facing, multi-roomed structure with an inner shrine, an intrusive burial, two caches, and associated smashed ceramic vessels (including Kol Modeled censers). It is considered to be at least partially ritual in function.

Ritual structures are not carefully described in the ethnohistoric documents. It would appear that temples faced primarily to the west and that these were distinct from the shrines in the principal's house (R.Y. 1:101; Tozzer 1941:108). Structure 77 may be the closest archaeological example to the western facing temple. According to Landa, in addition to temples and shrines there were also two opposing mounds of stone at each entrance to the village upon which what appear to be ceramic censers were set (Tozzer 1941:139-40); these have not been identified at Santa Rita. The re-use of certain older buildings for the deposition of ritual items was also common (Tozzer 1941:110). This pattern is clearly seen in Str. 7.

Site Organization

The settlement pattern described by Landa (Tozzer 1941:62) is one with temples and plazas in the central area, with the houses of lords and priests close by, and then with other houses built either close by or at a distance in a radiating fashion based upon wealth or importance. While it seems unlikely that there was a distinct Late Postclassic ceremonial center at Santa Rita (based upon Gann's work and

information gathered in 1979 and 1980), the settlement pattern at the site more likely fits a barrio model that is described by Roys (1965:664) with important buildings being distributed throughout the site (Figures 4-1 to 4-6).

That Landa's description of settlement does not fit Santa Rita is not surprising; it seems likely that he was defining what was perceived to be the ideal "central plaza" settlement utilized by the Spaniards and/or derived from abandoned Maya sites. This type of arrangement is commonly described in the documents in relation to other native Mesoamerican or Central American peoples (see for example Oviedo 1851-55 for Nicaragua). However, Landa's description of actual constructions seems accurate. That there is no specific information on the function of particular structures beyond the residences and temples is in agreement with the fact that Landa was unlikely to have been intimately involved in all aspects of Maya life.

Investigations at Santa Rita indicate the existence of at least three, and probably, five barrios at the site. These are spread out over a considerable area along the edge of the bluff. There is no clear evidence for a Late Postclassic site center or core; there are, however, indications that constructions of similar size and function are found in equivalent numbers in all sectors of the site. Although statements as to the complete inventory of Late Postclassic constructions in all areas of the site are

nearly impossible to make due to modern construction and destruction at Santa Rita, investigations in 1979 and 1980 in conjunction with those made at the turn of the century by T. Gann (1900;1918) do provide a patterning of structural remains and deposits. Based upon combined archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence it is suggested that any barrio at a major town would be expected to contain at least one of each of 6 structural types (see Figure 6-4). Given that the principal was the leading figure in the barrio, there should only be one principal's house in existence in a barrio at a time. A definition of these constructions follows:

A) The principal's house, of which there might be more than one, should be an elaborated multi-roomed construction with interior shrine. Ideally, it forms a group with one or more other structures. It may be associated with an intrusive cache or censers as well as domestic debris; it likely served residential, administrative, and ritual functions.

B) A small structure with a frontal terrace, which may have a core cache, but is most likely not associated with censer deposition or domestic refuse; it likely served an administrative function.

C) A larger platform with multiple constructions, including at least one ritual construction, is thought to be associated with a burial area. The small ritual construction may have a fill cache, but most likely

not an intrusive one, and may have associated with it a carved stone turtle, and/ or a large tinaja with modeled head. The area appears to have functioned as a specialized residential and ritual locus.

D) A large temple construction, which may be Late Postclassic in date or which may be a re-used Classic Period construction and is usually the locus for the deposition of censers. This would be a ritual locus.

E) A structure on a larger platform is perhaps the most variable phenomena at the site. It may be shrine-like in form and/or be painted with murals. It is likely that these structures served both ritual and administrative functions.

F) Small house constructions, frequently visible on the surface only through lines-of-stone, should be located throughout the area. These served as residential or other activity areas. Larger house constructions may have served both residential and administrative purposes (depending on their placement within the site).

Based upon the above considerations, the barrio areas are as follows (Table 20): (1) the northeast sector located east of the main road to Chetumal outside of Corozal town (Figure 4-2); (2) the traditional site center, actually the northcentral portion of the site, west of the road to Chetumal north of town (Figure 4-3); (3) the area south of

Str. 7, but west of the main road, the north intermediate area (Figure 4-4); (4) the south intermediate area which has not been fully mapped or investigated, but reconnaissance indicates that most of the structural types are present - some structures are visible on the southern portion of Figure 4-4; (5) the southwest sector (Figure 4-5).

While not each of the defined structure types can be determined from the excavated sample, it seems more than likely from surface indications that most of the constructions are present in each group in conjunction with other Late Postclassic structures (see Figure 6-4 and Table 20). Differences in caching patterns (Table 8) between various parts of the site may be due to temporal or spatial (barrio) considerations or they may be related to different rituals or, alternatively, administrative units. With the limited information on the caches provided by Gann, this is difficult to assess. It would seem, however, that the Santa Rita caching differences (figure as opposed to figurines, labeled "minis" on Table 8) are all variations within a common theme. All other aspects of material culture appear to be constant throughout the site.

If the majority of Santa Rita's Postclassic constructions are roughly contemporaneous in use, the evidence correlates well with the barrio description for Maya urban organization that is offered by Roys (1965). According to this model, individuals of differing status

would be expected to be found living in the same sector of the site and ritual and ritual-administrative constructions would be expected to be spread throughout the site and not only limited to the site center. While this is what the archaeological data from Santa Rita indicates, this is not surprisingly at odds with models for the Classic Period Maya which call for a vacant ceremonial center (Vogt 1964) or those which follow Landa's centrifugal model of Postclassic urban organization (Proskouriakoff 1962a).

Late Postclassic Mayapan differs from Santa Rita in that it has a central area with massive constructions and what could be presumed to be a ceremonial-administrative precinct; however, its outlying constructions could well be divided into distinct sectors or barrios in the manner described above. A review of the information presently available for Cozumel also suggests the possibility that "walled" sections of the island were not estates owned by elite families as currently believed (Sabloff et. al. 1974:404-5), but were perhaps barrios.

Burial Patterns

While most Late Postclassic human burials at Santa Rita were interments of single flexed individuals (see Table 7), there are also examples of multiple, usually disarticulated burials, as is the case at Mayapan (Smith 1971:114-117). As for the placement of burials, most are in or behind structures. Although buildings may have been

rebuilt or abandoned following important burials (see Tozzer 1941:129,130), this pattern does not appear consistent with the majority of Postclassic burials found archaeologically at Santa Rita. This pattern contrasts with the constant rebuilding frequently seen in the Classic Period following the deposition of a burial (M. Coe 1956; M. Becker 1971). While it can be argued that the Platform 2 and Str. 81 burials were associated with houses, those in the Str. 58, Platform 1 area were most likely associated with either a shrine or an administrative building if the function of the structure remained constant through time. This varies somewhat from Landa's statements (Tozzer 1941:130):

They buried them inside or in the rear of their houses....Usually they abandoned the house and left it deserted after the burials, except when there were a great many persons in it, so that they with their society lost some of the fear which remained in them on account of the death. As for the nobles and persons of high esteem, they burned their bodies and placed their ashes in great urns, and they built temples above them, as those which are found at Izamal show was done in old times.

There is no clear evidence for cremated human burials from the 1979 and 1980 Santa Rita investigations, nor is such evidence present in previous excavations at the site. Although the sample is relatively small (see Table 7), single individual burials of women have equal or greater numbers of "valuable" objects than single individual male burials. While status and/or inheritance are not

necessarily equivalent to burial goods per se, burials of women include more valuable items than might be expected given Landa's statements (Tozzer 1941:99).

These Indians did not permit their daughters to inherit with their brothers, except it was through kindness or goodwill...

Burial patterns at Santa Rita suggest a number of interesting considerations about the Postclassic Maya, beyond those indicated by Landa. Excavations suggest that differences exist between the burials of women and men (Table 7). Although not abundant in the sample, the two copper ring burials were both associated with women. Both women and men were buried with ceramic vessels. However, the forms of the vessels within the two sex - linked interments varies; in both known instances, however, there was an apparent smashing of these vessels prior to or during the placement of the burial. The woman is buried with tinajas, a modeled jar, and a modeled bowl. The man or men are buried with slipped and unslipped vessels, modeled and unmodeled ollas, plates, and bowls. While burials of both men and women occurred in the platform associated with Str. 58, no women or children were buried in the vicinity of Str. 81 and no adult males are noted from the platform 2 vicinity. Only women and children were found buried south of Platform 2 and the refuse deposit above them contained modeled pottery (Cohokum Modeled vessels, and Kol Modeled face cups) not found in any other context at Santa Rita. A

possible tie to early historic descriptions (Tozzer 1941:106) can be found in the burial of one sub adult with a single stone bead near the head; reportedly young men were accustomed to wear such an adornment in their hair until puberty when it was cut off by a priest. Likewise there are references (Tozzer 1941:106; R.Y. 1:79-80) to the practice of young women wearing either a shell or red stone bead on a cord around the loin "as a token of their purity" which may, if viewed liberally, also be identified archaeologically in burials at Santa Rita. The presence of the cups (Figure 4-45i & j) may also relate to mortuary ritual, although the only possible comparable description comes from present day highland Guatemala (Monaghan personal communication), where special cups are used for drinking in conjunction with funerals. Cup bearers are also, however, noted in calendric rituals (Landa in Tozzer 1941: 147).

Postclassic Ritual

In addition to burials, ritual activity recovered from archaeological contexts at Santa Rita consists primarily of deposition of caches and censers. Three cache patterns can be defined for Santa Rita based on the work done by Gann (1900, 1918) and the Corozal Postclassic Project. All three of these patterns occur in the north central and northeast sector of Santa Rita but enjoy different spatial distributions. Whether this is due to temporal considerations or to contemporaneous social or ceremonial

reasons is unknown. It is, however, suspected that the three patterns are largely coeval. Support for the contemporary nature of the three patterns may be found in the occurrence of almost duplicate modeled figures (Str. 58, SD. P3B-1, Figure 4-15 and Str. 36, SD. P9B-1, Figure 4-10) in two parts of the site in two different cache patterns.

The three spatially distinct cache patterns noted for Santa Rita are as follows (see also Table 8). One cache pattern occurs in the north intermediate and possibly south intermediate sectors of the site (Strs. 6, 24, And 26) and consists of the placement of a multitude of small ceramic figurines (as opposed to figures) within an urn with a lid. A second cache pattern occurs in the north central and north intermediate part of the site (Strs. 25 And 36) and consists of the placement of one or more modeled figures directly in the coring of a structure and not associated with an enclosing urn. In the northeastern part of the site, a third cache pattern occurs. This consists of the placement of a single modeled figure in either an olla capped with an inverted footed bowl for a lid (Strs. 58 And 81) or in an urn with a lid (Str. 5). One cache in this sector is anomalous in that it is reported as including nine smaller modeled figures and one more typical modeled figure exterior to an urn (Str. 2). Although Gann (1900:679-681) noted that all the figures were exterior to the urn, he was not present for the excavation of this cache and it is

possible that the description of this deposit provided by the hired excavators was not precise. Gann (1900:681) noted that the urn was damaged by a blow from a pick; this would indicate that the deposit was not observed by the excavators until they were directly on top of it. This urn may therefore have actually been capped (without the excavators noticing it) and the one typical modeled figure may have been enclosed within the urn (thus consistent with the use of urns in caches at all other parts of Santa Rita). Should this be the case, then this deposit may simply represent an elaboration of the northern cache pattern; otherwise, it is anomalous and possibly represents yet another Santa Rita caching pattern.

Landa (Tozzer 1941:143) makes numerous references to the making of offerings between two platters:

...and they placed the man or dog whom they were going to sacrifice on something higher than it, and throwing down the bound victim from the height on to the stones, those officials seized him and took out his heart with great quickness, and carried it to the new idol and offered it to him between two platters.

While he never describes these offerings as being interred, it is clear that they correlate with cache deposits at Santa Rita, several of which contain two lip-to-lip vessels with a modeled figure inside. Lip-to-lip placement of cache vessels is in fact an ancient Maya pattern. Perhaps the most intriguing reference to such offerings is in relation to new year Uayeb rites (Tozzer 1941:135-149), during which

an "angel" with a frightful looking painted face (1941:141) was sometimes sent to receive the offering. It is suggested that these angels were physically represented by the Postclassic Maya in the modeled and painted cache figures found frequently at Santa Rita (Cao Modeled, Figures 4-10, 4-14, 4-33), but with parallels at other lowland Maya sites. Although the Uayeb rites were carried out each year, it is quite possible that the caches were deposited at the site only in particular years, such as the beginning of each Katun.

Reasons for believing that at least one of the Santa Rita cache patterns is associated with the Uayeb rites go beyond the description of the offering between two platters and the description of the angel. Ethnohistoric descriptions of New Year rites note that a portion of these ceremonies took place in a principal's house and that they were correlated with the presence of two idols (Tozzer 1941:141; see also the following paragraphs). The association between two idols and the angel between two vessels fits particularly well with the information recovered during excavation of Str. 81, thereby leading to its identification as a house of a Principal or possibly a Halach Uinic (territorial ruler).

Landa frequently discusses the presence of idols. These were made to numerous gods and could be of wood, ceramic, or occasionally stone (Tozzer 1941:110-111). Only

in two separate occasions - in reference to the Uayeb (New Year) rituals and in discussion of the presence of Katun (20 year period) idols - does there appear to be relationship to archaeological patterns.

The Uayeb rites took place in the last 5 days of the old year. These rites were undoubtedly more elaborate at the closing of larger periods of time, such as Katuns. Important in the rites were images made of clay and statues made of stone, wood, or clay. Rituals for this period are recorded as having taken place on the mounds of stone at the entrances to the town, in a Principal's house and in the temple. Although the description given by Landa (Tozzer 1941:135-149) is rather complicated, its basic tenents are relatively simple. As each of the "dominical years" is associated with a direction, it calls for the replacent of images and statues in correlation with the directional attributes associated with that period of time (see Figure 6-3). Not only are the images and statues moved to different parts of the town in subsequent years, but the gods, offerings and ceremonies also varied, thus suggesting the possibility that with further research, the entire pattern might be identifiable archaeologically.

As there were images for shorter periods of time, there were also images made in honor of the lord of each Katun (Tozzer 1941:168-9). These evidently existed in the temple for longer than a single Katun (approximately 20 years), at

first gaining power from the preceding idol and then loosing it to the following one. If attributes for each Katun idol could be adequately determined, censers could possibly be used to date occupation of Santa Rita precisely, as the dates with which the various Katun idols are associated are supplied. That modeled censers (Kol Modeled) are correlated with Katun idols seems likely since, unless found broken and non-reconstructable, they are generally found in pairs at Santa Rita (see specifically Strs. 2, 5, 6, 25, and 81). That the Katun and Uayeb rituals were more explicitly combined than is indicated by Landa, with idols serving functions in both, seems extremely possible.

Talking idols are known from ethnohistory, history, and ethnography in the Maya Lowlands. The earliest reported example is from Cozumel:

At the back of the idol there was a place like a sacristy for the service of the idol and its ministers. The priests had a small secret door made in the wall behind the idol. One of them entered by this, thus incorporating himself into the statue and spoke and answered to those who came in devotion with requests

(Lopez de Gomara in Wagner 1942:29).

The Cozumel Project never identified this temple, also known as the Ix Chel Shrine, and suggested that it was probably destroyed during the construction of the modern town of San Miguel (Freidel 1975:108); however, a possible example was found at San Gervasio. This consisted of a small structure with an altar behind a niche.

Structure 81 at Santa Rita, with the small shrine room, altar/bench, and false back wall, is actually much closer to the original description of the Ix Chel shrine. Although not necessarily used to house Ix Chel, the similarity in form could imply a similarity in the function of the room as the place of lodging for a talking idol. Like the shrine at San Gervasio (Freidel 1975:111), the rear area would have been used to shield the "priest" from the viewers. In Santa Rita Str. 81, this false back room was added after the building and shrine room had already been in use for some time. This may be taken to indicate a possible change involving the introduction of a speaking idol in Lowland Maya religious practices at some point during the Late Postclassic or, minimally, a shift in the function of Str. 81. The presence of these false-backed structures at other sites may, however, indicate the existence of some sort of widespread religious change in the Northern Lowlands.

That religion and administration were combined in the Late Postclassic at Santa Rita is evident in the widespread distribution of censers at the site. The deposition of caches and censers in Str. 81, tentatively identified as a Principal's (possibly Halach Uinic's) residence, also points to the close relationship between ritual and administration. Ethnohistoric descriptions note that the "Lord's" house was an important locus for litigation activities (Tozzer 1941: 123-124).

...the investigation having been made and some man having been convicted of adultery, the principales met in the house of the lord, and the adulterer having been brought they bound him to a post and handed him over to the husband of the woman who was at fault.

While there are structures at Santa Rita which appear to have been utilized solely or primarily for ritual purposes (such as Str. 7 and possibly Str. 77), there are no structures which can be definitely identified to have functioned in a primarily administrative manner, except for possibly Str. 36. There are no excavated examples of port, storage, market, or foreign residence areas which might be expected if the primary focus of the site was trade. This may, however, be a function of the destruction of the part of the site located near the bay. Evidence of nearly universal ritual activity in the majority of investigations in Postclassic Santa Rita agrees well with the known ethnohistoric literature.

FINAL REMARKS

Within this dissertation, four major considerations have constantly been implicitly, if not explicitly, under discussion. These were defined in the introduction to this work (page 3) and are specifically discussed in this chapter as well as in various contexts throughout the text. They are briefly summarized here as they are relevant to any discussion of the Postclassic period in the Maya Lowlands.

The relationship between the Classic period and

Postclassic period Lowland Maya, the first of these considerations, has been discussed primarily in relation to the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic Strs. 9 and 20 at Nohmul. Analysis has suggested that Chichen Itza - related influences were important along the eastern littoral of the Southern Lowlands during the Terminal Classic era. When this fact is combined with the data recovered from Seibal (Sabloff and Willey 1967; Willey 1975), it would appear that more than one group of peoples from the Northern Lowlands played a part in the Southern Lowland Classic Maya "collapse" (see also Adams 1971, 1973 and Andrews and Robles in press). Investigations also suggest the probable temporal equivalence of "Toltec" Chichen Itza with Terminal Classic Maya occupation at Nohmul. This temporal convergence accords well with Ball's (1979a) model of overlapping ceramic spheres in Yucatan; it also implies that the current Maya-Christian correlation may need to be revised upward (A. Chase n.d.b.). While the Nohmul evidence is most clearly related to the question of Classic Period - Postclassic Period relationships, investigations at Santa Rita are also relevant to this issue. Specifically, the consistency in cache and burial practices (location and contents) during the Late Postclassic, implies that there was a continuity in significant cultural (and/or ritual) practices between the two periods.

The models utilized to describe the Postclassic have

been a major subject of discussion throughout the text; this topic is most directly addressed, however, within Chapter I. In short, investigations at Santa Rita do not imply either a decadent Postclassic (Proskouriakoff 1955; Willey 1982) or one in which the distinguishing features, as compared to the Classic Period, are mercantilism (Sabloff and Rathje 1975a and b) or cost-control (Rathje 1975). While both archaeological data and ethnohistoric documents indicate the importance of trade to the lowland Maya, the combined archaeological and ethnohistoric data offer a picture of regionally organized Maya cities and territories that was much more diverse than that generated from various models of a single Putun-controlled system of trade (Thompson 1970; Sabloff 1977; Sabloff and Rathje 1975a, 1975b). The material culture of this same society can also be interpreted as being far more creative and non-uniform than that of the preceding Classic Period, implying that Postclassic society was far from "decadent."

Archaeological identification of ethnic groups is at best a difficult topic. It has been discussed in relation both to Santa Rita and to Nohmul. On the Terminal Classic - Early Postclassic horizon, it has been argued that Yucatec Maya influences are evident at the site of Nohmul in the presence of both specific kinds of architecture and pottery. It has been further suggested that this perceived outside influence led, at least in part, to the termination of the

Southern Lowland Maya Classic order. Late Postclassic Santa Rita has been seen by some as Mexican influenced (Gann 1900; Miller 1973; Quirarte 1974) or Putun controlled (Thompson 1970), primarily because of its unusual murals. The research reported here, however, supports a Postclassic Maya presence at Santa Rita, albeit one which utilized concepts and artistic techniques found in the wider Mesoamerican realm (see Robertson 1970). There is no evidence for an intrusive presence at the site, but rather the continuation of a tradition within Mayapan style and in keeping with ethnohistoric accounts. That there was increased Mexican influence (Robertson 1970; Willey 1982) in the Late Postclassic Period seems probable, but it is also probable that neither the Acalan nor a Mixteca-Puebla group controlled the area of Chetumal based upon continuities of earlier Lowland Maya practices and the limited expressions of Mixteca-Puebla art at the site.

One of the most significant aspects of this work has been a discussion of the congruence between ethnohistory and archaeology. Perhaps even more than the research at the important site of Mayapan (Pollock et al. 1962), the investigations at Santa Rita provide information on Postclassic Maya practices which is comparable to ethnohistoric description. It is suggested that in fact, archaeological research serves to clarify certain inconsistent or nebulous accounts found within the

documents. Ethnohistoric references can be found throughout this text, but the discussion of ethnohistory and archaeology at Santa Rita is located primarily within the preceding pages of this concluding chapter. While similarities have been found on low levels such as in house construction, the most significant contributions of the Santa Rita investigations lie in the realm of higher order considerations such as site organization and ritual organization. On both of these topics, congruences and disparities between the archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence have been delineated. Archaeological investigations at Santa Rita, in combination with those from other Lowland Maya sites having Postclassic occupation, have also indicated regionalization among these Maya; these divisions would appear to conform to the territorial divisions reported by Roys (1957) for the Protohistoric Maya. That such information can be garnered from a site much destroyed from modernization, says much for the extent and vibrant nature of the Postclassic community which once inhabited Santa Rita Corozal.

TABLE 20

PROPOSED BARRIOS AT SANTA RITA AND THEIR COMPONENTS

Presumed Function	Str. Type	Str. No.	Map Sector	Proposed Barrio	Gann,Map, Recon, CPP
Principal's house	5	81	NE	I	CPP
Principal's house	?	5	NCent	II	Gann
	5	92	NCent	II	Map
Principal's house	?	6	NInter	III	Gann
Principal's house	?	162	SInter	IV	Recon
Principal's house	5?	154	SW	V	Recon
Administrative?	2	70	NE	I	CPP
Administrative?	2	36	NCent	II	CPP
Administrative?	?	24	NInt	III	Gann
Administrative?	?	26	SInt	IV	Gann
Administrative?	-	+?	SW	V	-
Residential/Ritual	4	Plat 2	NE	I	CPP
Residential/Ritual	?	8?	NCent	II	Gann
	4	100-102	NCent	II	Map
Residential/Ritual	?	25?	NInt	III	Gann
Residential/Ritual	4	158-161	SInt	IV	Recon
Residential/Ritual	4?	156-7	SW	V	Recon

TABLE 20 Continued

PROPOSED BARRIOS AT SANTA RITA AND THEIR COMPONENTS

Presumed Function	Str. Type	Str. No.	Map Sector	Proposed Barrio	Gann, Map, Recon, CPP
Temple	6?	2	NE	I	Gann
	3?	or 1	NE	I	Gann
Temple	6	7	NCent	II	Gann; CPP
Temple	6?	18	NInt	III	Gann
Temple	6?	21?	SInt	IV	Gann
Temple	6?	127	SW	V	Map
	6?	or 128	SW	V	Map
Civic-Ceremonial	3	58	NE	I	CPP
Civic-Ceremonial	-	8?	NCent	II	Gann
Civic-Ceremonial	-	25?	NInt	III	Gann
Civic-Ceremonial	-	+?	SInt	IV	-
Civic-Ceremonial	3	146	SW	V	Map
	3	or 147	SW	V	Map
Occupational	1	74	NE	I	CPP
	1	& 55	NE	I	CPP
Occupational	1	+?	NCent	II	-
Occupational	1	+?	NInt	III	-
Occupational	1	+?	SInt	IV	-
Occupational	1	+?	SW	V	-

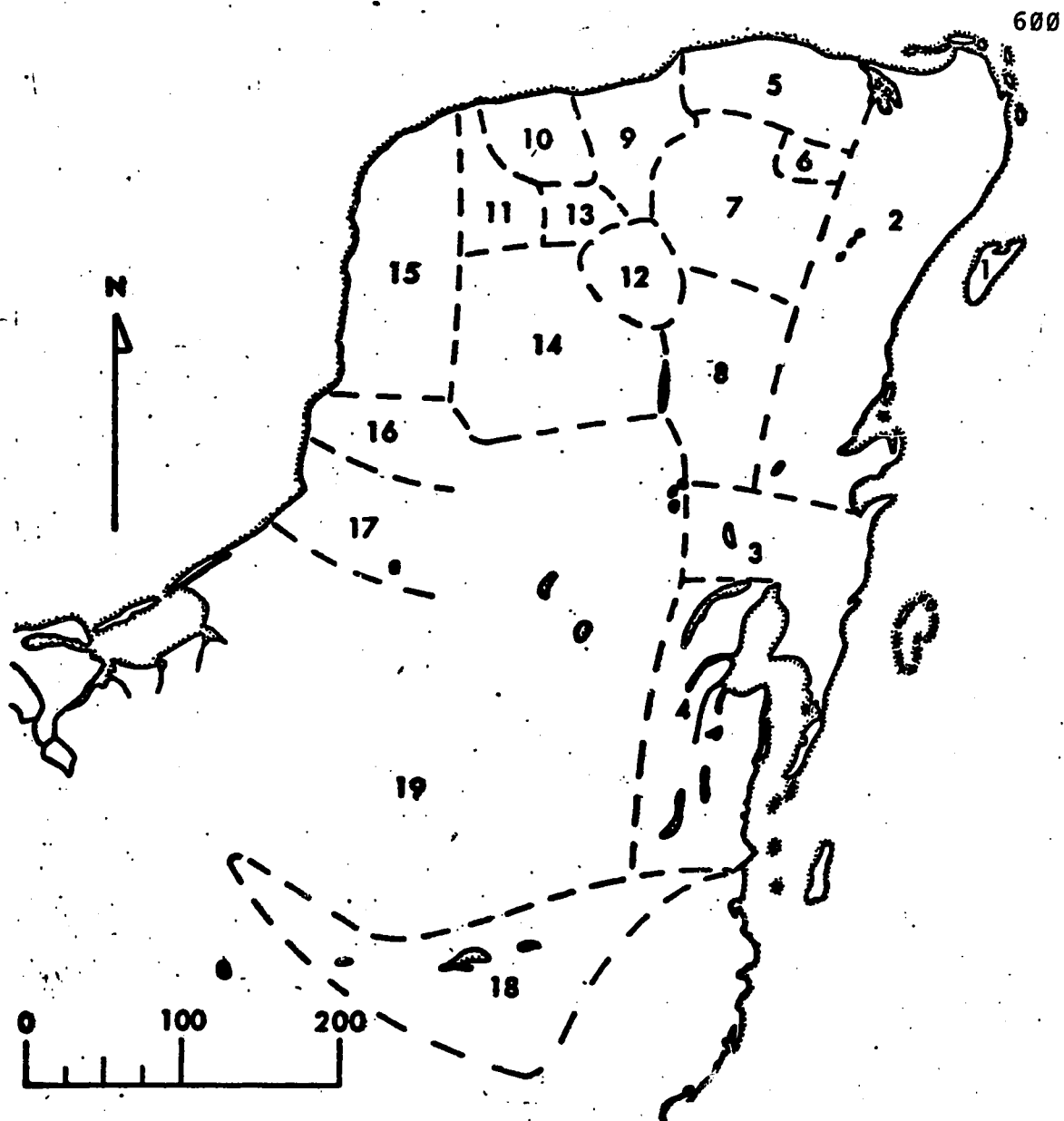


Figure 6-1: Map of Yucatan Indicating Boundaries of Native Maya Provinces in Existence at the Time of Conquest (after Roys 1957: Map 1).

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cozumel or Cuzamil | 11. Chakan |
| 2. Ecab or Ekab | 12. Sotuta |
| 3. Uaymil | 13. Hocaba or Homun |
| 4. Chetumal or Chactemal | 14. Tutul Xiu or Mani |
| 5. Chikincheel or Chauaca | 15. Ah Canul |
| 6. Tazes | 16. Canpech |
| 7. Cupul | 17. Champoton |
| 8. Cochuah | 18. Tayasal or Tah Itza |
| 9. Ah Kin Chel | 19. Cehaches (?) |
| 10. Ceh Pech | |

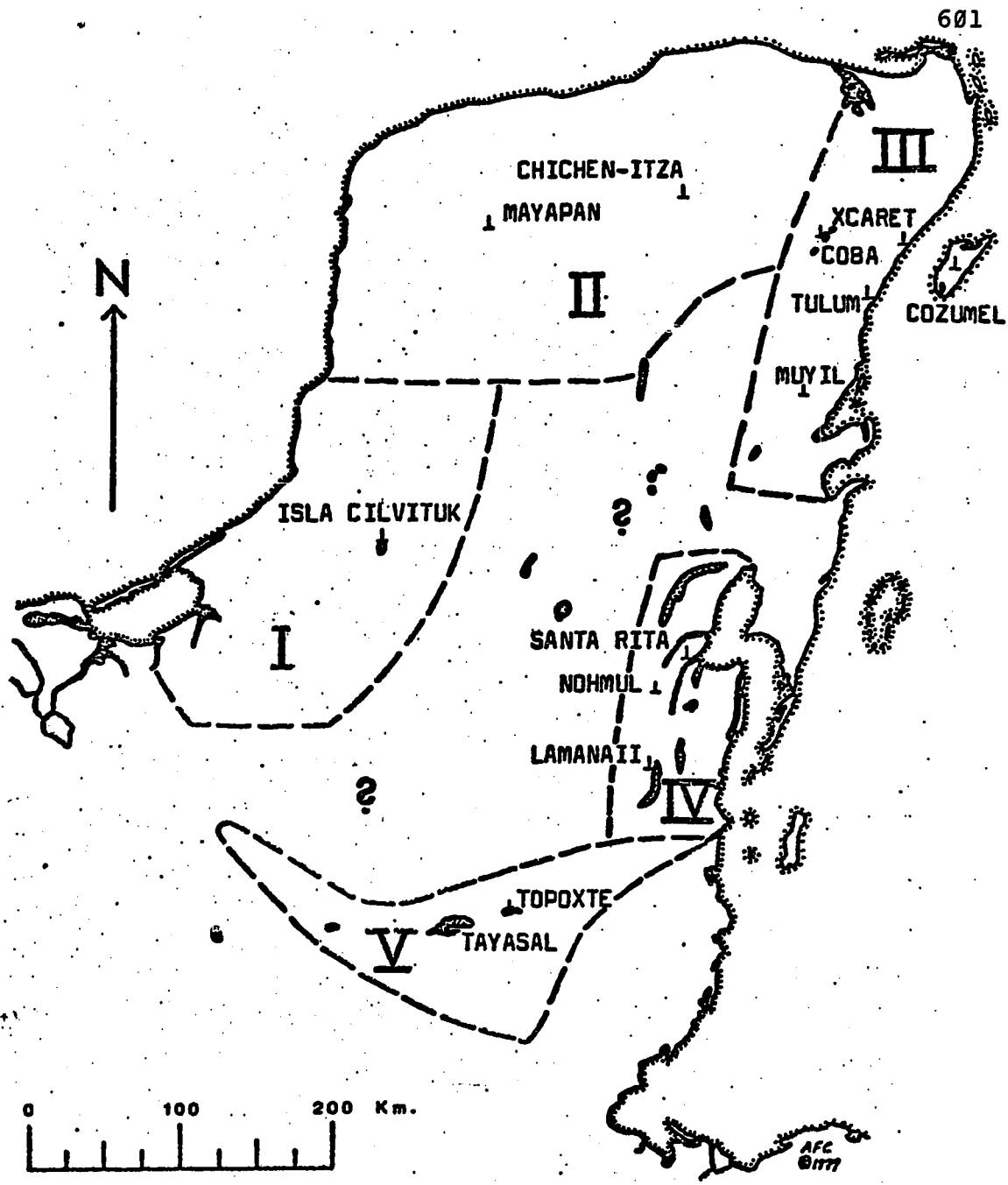


Figure 6-2 The Lowland Maya Postclassic:
Tentative Archaeological Regions
(after A. Chase and D. Chase in press)

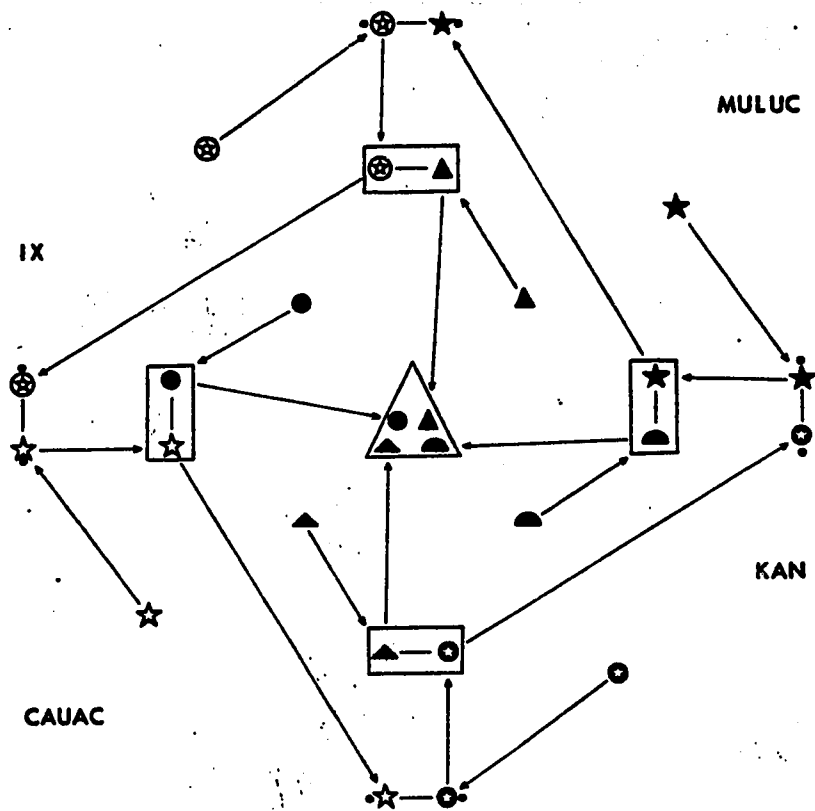


Figure 6-3

Schematic diagram of a Uayeb Cycle. Open rectangles represent houses of principals; open triangles represent temples or temple; the various other symbols represent idols made during the various years and their movement through the town. (derived from Landa in Tozzer 1941:136-149 and D. Chase in press)

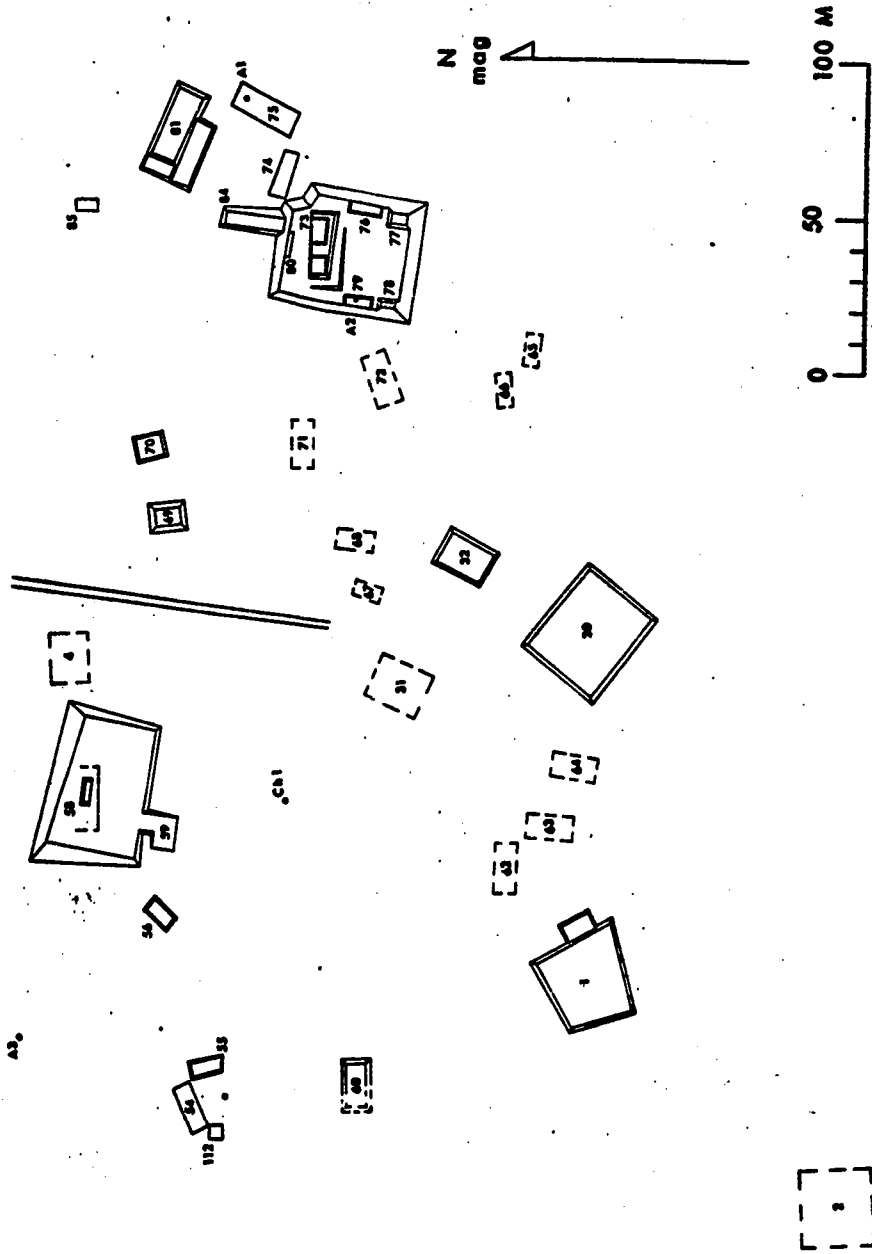


Figure 6-4
Detail of Santa Rita Northeast Sector
showing buildings which form part of Barrio
I (see also Table 20).

APPENDIX I:

GROUND STONE AND CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

FROM NOHMUL AND SANTA RITA

MANOS

CATALOGUE No.	SHAPE X SECT/END	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS LxHxW in cm
313G/21-1	p-c/no end	chert	11.2x7.2x8.0
313K/1-10	p-c/tapered	limestone	3.4x6.4
P1E/11-5	p-c/tapered	limestone	5.0x5.5x8.0
P1E/14-6	p-c/no end	limestone	4.6x4.0x4.8
P1G/11-3	p-c/rounded	limestone	8.0x3.2x8.6
P2C/4-1	p-c/no end	limestone	7.0x4.0x7.5
P3B/5-3	p-c/tapered	limestone	3.5x4.5x4.5
P6B/6-13	p-c/rounded	cryst. limest.	6.0x3.5x7.0
P6E/8-3	p-c/rounded	limestone	11.5x5.6x7.0
P6E/8-4	p-c/no end	limestone	3.5x6.5x2.0
P8A/3-9	p-c/tapered	limestone	6.5x4.6x6.6
P8B/17-4	p-c/tap:no end	limestone	5.4x5.4x5.6
P8C/50-2	p-c/no end	limestone	12.8x6.5x8.0
P10B/6-90	p-c/tapered	limestone	5.4x5.4x4.2
P10B/24-1	p-c/tapered	sandstone	11.5x5.5x7.5
P13B/12-7	p-c/no end	limestone	10.0x5.0x5.0
P13B/55-1	p-c/2 rounded	limestone	8.3x5.6x6.8
P13B/55-2	p-c/no ends	limestone	5.6x8.2
P3B/81-2	p-c/tapered	limestone	4.0x4.0x6.0
P1E/9-6	o-r/no end	limestone	5.1x9.0
P1E/12-4	o-r/rounded	limestone	5.0x5.6x4.4
P1E/16-23	o-r/rounded	red granite	2.5x5.0x2.0
P1E/17-10	o-r/rounded	cryst. limest.	6.8x4.3x7.5
P1E/17-17	o-r/rounded	limestone	9.3x4.6x8.0
P1E/18-26	o-r/no end	volcanic	5.7x8.0x5.5
P1G/2-6	o-r/rounded	limestone	7.8x7.0x6.0
P3B/11-9	o-r/rounded	sandstone	4.0x5.0x3.0
P3B/52-2	o-r/rounded	limestone	9.0x5.0x5.5
P3B/59-2	o-r/tap:no end	limestone	5.0x5.0x4.0
P3B/76-1	o-r/no end	limestone	6.4x4.5
P13B/28-6	o-r/no end	limestone	4.5x5.8x7.9
P10B/4-26	o-r/rounded	granite	6.9x4.7x8.8
P2B/22-1	pent/no end	limestone	8.0x3.5x6.0
P6A/1-4	pent/no end	granite	3.5x2.5x6.0
P8C/24-3	pent/rounded	limestone	5.9x5.6x4.9
P12B/1-3	pent/no end	limestone	4.4x3.3x5.2
P13B/54-3c	pent/tapered	limestone	9.4x4.3x4.8
P3B/21-1	pent/no end	limestone	17.5x5.8x6.2

CATALOGUE No.	SHAPE X SECT/END	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS LxHxW in cm
313G/12-11	o-r/oh	limestone	4.8x4.1x6.6
P1E/2-1&3	o/oh	limestone	6.0x4.2x6.1
P1E/13-1	o/oh	limestone	10.5x6.5x5.0
P1E/17-14	cir/oh	limestone	4.4x4.0x2.0
P1G/2-7	o/oh	limestone	6.2x5.0x2.0
P1G/11-5	o/oh	limestone	8.5x4.4x7.4
P2A/1-2	cir/oh	limestone	12.5x5.4x5.4
P1E/9-7	tr/tapered 2 gr surf	limestone	11.1x6.0x6.4
P1E/15-5	tr-td/tapered	volcanic	15.0x6.0x7.0
P1E/27-1	tr/no end 2-3 gr surf	limestone	5.0x7.4
P1E/2-11	tr-td/tapered 2 gr surf	volcanic	8.5x7.5x6.5
P8C/7-1	tr-td	limestone	16.9x6.0x5.2
P8C/6-2	tr; 2 gr surf	limestone	5.4x5.4
P8C/46-6	tr/rounded	limestone	7.3x4.4x5.7
P10B/6-89	tr/tapered?	sandstone	4.0x7.5x6.5
P12B/6-5	tr/no end 1-2 gr surf	limestone	2.9x2.0x4.5
313E/1-7	sq/no end	limestone	6.4x4.2x6.0
313H/1-3	sq/rounded	limestone	5.9x4.8x6.6
P1E/9-8	sq/rounded	limestone	12.0x6.0x6.4
P1E/9-9	sq-pent?/no end	limestone	4.5x5.5x5.0
P1E/9-10	sq/rounded-r	limestone	3.5x7.4x6.0
P1E/9-12	sq/no end	limestone	4.5x6.5x4.0
P1E/18-8	sq/no end	limestone	6.8x5.7x5.2
P6A/16-1	sq/rounded	limestone	4.4x4.6x5.4
P6E/2-3	sq/2 rounded	volcanic	18.5x5.8x8.2
P6E/42-4	sq/2 rounded	limestone	8.7x3.5x5.5
P6F/28-6a	sq/rounded	igneous	3.0x3.0x5.5
P6F/30-6	sq/rounded 3 gr surf	limestone	2.6x3.9x4.9
P6G/1-4a	sq/no end	igneous	3.3x6.2
P10B/10-42	sq/rounded 4 gr surf?	sandstone	4.5x3.0x4.0
P10B/49-1	sq/rounded	limestone	8.0x3.5x4.5
P13B/34-1	sq/tapered	limestone	2.9x3.6x5.0
P13B/54-3a	sq/no ends	limestone	6.2x5.2x4.9
313A/1-2	r/no end	limestone	6.1x3.8x5.9
313I/1-1	r/rounded	limestone	10.1x4.0x9.0
313K/3-10	r/rounded	limestone	9.6x4.2x7.5
P1E/9-13	r/no end	limestone	3.6x3.6x4.8
P1E/10-7	r/no end	sandstone	8.6x7.2x5.2
P1E/10-8	r/no end	igneous	8.3x8.0x5.4
P1E/12-1	r/tap:no end	limestone	6.0x6.5x5.0
P1E/14-17	r/no end	limestone	5.0x4.5x7.0

CATALOGUE No.	SHAPE X SECT/END	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS LxHxW in cm
P1E/14-24	r/rounded	volcanic	4.5x3.0x6.0
P1E/17-8	r/no end	limestone	5.2x5.6
P1E/27-5	r/rounded	granite	2.5x3.5x4.5
P1F/1-2	r	limestone	5.8x3.5
P1G/2-10	r/tapered	limestone	7.5x4.5x6.5
P1G/10-3	r	limestone	4.0x4.0
P2A/1-3	r/rounded	limestone	9.0x3.5x7.0
P2B/39-1	r/rounded	limestone	11.5x3.0x7.0
P6A/8-3	r/no end	limestone	5.6x4.4x7.6
P6F/1-11	r/no end	limestone	6.4x5.8x5.4
P6F/44-6	r/no end	limestone	4.9x4.6x7.2
P6F/44-6	r/rounded	sandstone	3.4x2.2x2.4
P6F/51-2	r/rounded	limestone	6.2x4.7x6.2
P6G/2-10	r	limestone	8.2x4.0x7.8
P8C/3-16	r/no end:round?	limestone	9.5x3.0x6.0
P8C/15-4	r/no end	limestone	7.0x4.0x9.0
P8C/15-5	r/no end	limestone	9.5x4.5x6.2
P8C/46-7	r/no end	limestone	6.6x3.7x4.4
P8C/58-4	r/no end	marble	5.1x3.6x5.5
P8C/67-1	r/no end		4.2x3.9x6.2
P8C/75-1	r/no end	limestone	3.6x4.7x6.5
P10B/24-2	r/tapered	sandstone	9.0x4.0x8.0
P12A/1-3	r/rounded	granite	6.0x6.6x5.0
P12B/10-1	r/no end	limestone	7.4x3.8x6.4
P13B/54-3b	r/2? rounded	limestone	21.0x3.5x5.6
P13B/60-2	r/tapered	limestone	4.9x5.0x5.5
313C/7-3	o/no end	cryst. limest.	5.6x4.4x3.4
313D/1-3	o/no end	limestone	5.6x4.4
313G/3-1	o/no end	limestone	3.9x3.6x6.0
313K/2-5	o/no end	limestone	7.3x8.3x6.5
P1E/2-2	o/no end	volcanic	5.0x3.8x5.0
P1E/9-18	o/tapered	limestone	6.3x6.0x4.0
P1E/13-2	o/rounded 2 notches	limestone	9.5x6.2x7.4
P1E/14-7	o/no end	limestone	5.7x3.5x5.5
P1E/4-19	o/no end	limestone	3.5x4.5x1.5
P1E/14-26	o/rounded	chert	5.0x7.0
P1E/15-1	o/no end	limestone	3.6x6.4x4.1
P1E/15-2	o/rounded ?	limestone	4.5x2.7x7.0
P1E/17-12	o/no end	limestone	4.0x5.0x4.5
P1E/17-3	o/rounded	limestone	8.4x4.9x7.9
P1E/8-7	o/no end	limestone	12.0x5.0x7.0
P1E/18-17	o/no end	limestone	6.4x5.3x8.3
P1E/18-31	o/no end	limestone	7.1x5.0
P1G/3-1	o/no end	limestone	8.5x3.5x5.5
P1G/11-2	o/tap:no end	limestone	5.6x7.4x6.2
P1G/13-1	o/no end	limestone	5.6x6.3

CATALOGUE No.	SHAPE X SECT/END	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS LxHxW in cm
P2B/59-1	o/no end	limestone	5.1x6.2
P3B/22-1	o/no end	limestone	9.0x5.5x5.0
P3B/39-2	o-cir/no end	quartzite	5.0x1.0x4.0
P4B/28-1	o/no end	limestone	4.5x6.8x5.5
P6A/1-5	slight point o/rounded + tapered	limestone	8.5x3.5x6.0
P6A/1-6	o/rounded	granite	7.0x8.0x7.5
P6C/2-9	o/no end	granite	4.5x7.0x4.5
P6D/1-14	o/larger rounded	limestone	6.5x3.0x4.0
P6E/63-1	o/no end	limestone	5.5x4.3x8.7
P6E/66-5	o/no end	limestone	3.5x3.8x7.2
P6F/33-10	o/tap:no end	limestone	4.5x5.0x6.3
P6F/40-1	oval-nearly spherical	igneous	6.5x7.5x6.5
P6G/1-4b	o/rounded?	limestone	7.2x9.8
P6H/7-5	o/rounded	limestone	6.4x6.5x7.9
P8C/14-2	o	limestone	9.0x7.0x6.5
P12B/9-1	o/no end	limestone	6.4x5.0x1.4
P13B/28-5	o/no end	limestone	6.2x4.4x8.8
P13B/36-1	o/no end	limestone	4.0x3.3x5.6
P13B/42-2	o/rounded	limestone	5.0x3.3x3.3
313E/1-1	cir/no end	limestone	3.6x4.0x8.2
313G/4-3a-f	cir	limestone	e = 3.4x3.6
313G/12-7	cir	limestone	6.0x6.4
313G/15-3	cir/no end	sandstone	3.8x4.8
313G/16-1	cir/rounded	limestone	7.6x7.6
313H/1-5	cir/no end	cryst. limest.	2.6x5.2
313K/2-13	cir/no end:o?	limestone	6.5x4.6x6.2
313K/2-16	cir/no end	limestone	10.6x7.0x7.0
313K/3-12	cir/no end?	chert	9.8x9.2
313K/3-13	cir/rounded	limestone	14.6x8.0x8.0
313K/3-14	cir/no end	limestone	4.7x7.2x7.4
313K/9-2	cir/no end	limestone	7.3x7.8x7.6
313M/1-1	cir/rounded	limestone	5.5x8.0x7.2
P1A/4-1	cir/rounded	limestone	5.8x5.8x7.6
P1C/3-1	cir/no end	limestone	5.9x4.1
P1C/5-1	cir/no end	limestone	6.0x4.5
P1E/4-1	cir/no end	limestone	7.8x8.0x2.8
P1E/9-11	cir/rounded	limestone	4.8x5.6x5.6
P1E/9-19	cir/tap:no end	limestone	5.0x6.0x6.5
P1E/9-20	cir/tapered	limestone	8.1x5.8
P1E/11-14	cir/tapered	limestone	4.5x8.0x7.5
P1E/14-9	cir/rounded	limestone	2.2x2.5x5.6
P1E/14-13	cir/tap:no end	limestone	7.8x6.5
P1E/14-14	cir/no end	limestone	4.0x5.5x6.5
P1E/14-18	cir/taper	limestone	4.0x5.5x6.5

CATALOGUE No.	SHAPE X SECT/END	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS LxHxW in cm
P1E/17-15	cir/no end:o?	limestone	5.2x6.2x4.5
P1E/14-22	cir/no end:r?	limestone	10.0x7.0x7.0
P1E/14-25	cir/tap:no end	dolomite	2.5x5.5x4.5
P1E/16-22	cir/rounded	limestone	2.0x4.0x4.5
P1E/17-5	cir/tap:o	cryst. limest.	8.5x6.0x7.5
P1E/17-7	cir/rounded	limestone	9.2x3.4x7.6
P1E/17-11	cir/tapered?	limestone	3.6x5.0x7.2
P1E/18-16	cir/tap:no end	limestone	7.5x4.5x5.2
P1E/18-18	cir/no end:r?	limestone	6.1x4.9x7.9
P1E/18-19	cir/rounded	limestone	5.8x3.0
P1E/18-33	cir/rounded	limestone	3.0x6.0x3.0
P1F/2-8	cir/tap:no end:o	limestone	7.4x6.5x7.5
P1F/2-9	cir/no end	limestone	4.8x4.5x3.6
P1G/8-3	cir/no end	limestone	4.4x6.8x5.6
P1G/12-3	cir/tapered	limestone	9.0x6.0x6.0
P3A/1-7	cir/tapered	limestone	8.5x7.0x7.0
P3B/10-8	cir/no end	limestone	5.6x2.8x6.6
P3B/59-3	cir/2 rounded	limestone	7.0x3.5x5.5
P3B/73-2	cir/rounded	sandstone	2.5x3.5x5.0
P3B/83-1	cir/rounded	sandstone	2.0x5.0
P4B/2-9	cir/no ends	sandstone	3.5x5.0x5.5
P6A/1-7	cir/tapered	quartz	2.5x4.5x3.0
P6A/1-9	cir/rounded	sandstone	3.5x5.0x5.5
P6A/15-1	cir/no end	limestone	5.6x4.2x4.0
P6C/1-51	cir/no end	limestone	8.5x5.5
P6E/33-1	cir/tap:no end	limestone	6.0x6.0x2.5
P6E/42-5	cir/rounded	limestone	18.4x7.5x10.6
P6E/64-4	cir/rounded	limestone	5.4x5.4x6.8
P6E/66-6	cir/2 rounded	limestone	7.0x5.2x5.5
P6F/4-2	cir/rounded?	limestone	6.5x4.0x5.0
P6F/28-6b	cir/no end	marble	3.7x2.5x5.2
P6F/41-4	cir/no end	granite	5.0x2.1x6.0
P6F/43-1	cir/tap?:no end	marble	4.7x1.9x6.2
P6F/45-1	cir/rounded	limestone	3.2x3.5x6.6
P8A/2-5	cir/no end:r?	limestone	17.6x8.0x9.6
P8C/4-16	cir/rounded	limestone	4.7x3.2x4.1
P8C/9-6	cir/rounded	limestone	?28.0x9.0x8.6
P8C/29-3	cir/rounded	limestone	5.4x10.8x10.0
P10B/4-25	cir/no end	limestone	3.5x5.5x4.0
P10B/27-1	cir/tap:no end	sandstone	3.8x4.5x4.5
P11B/1-1	cir/2 rounded	limestone	9.5x4.0x6.5
P13B/28-4	cir/tapered	limestone	10.5x8.7x8.3
P13B/54-3c	cir/rounded	limestone	6.1x2.7x4.0
P13B/44-8	cir/no end:r?	sandstone	8.3x7.3x5.1
P6E/12-5	cir/tap:no end	vesic. basalt	4.5x6.5x3.0

ABBREVIATIONS (Manos): Mano fragments by catalogue number and shape with material and dimensions at the spot most closely approximating the center. Abbreviations: p-c = plano-convex, o = oval, r = rectangular, pent = pentagonal, cir = circular, tr = triangular, td = teardrop, tap = tapered, sq = square, gr sur = grinding surface, oh = overhang (knob end), cryst. limestone. = crystalline limestone.

INDETERMINATE MANO AND/OR METATE FRAGMENTS:

LIMESTONE: 313G/8-10, 313H/1-4, 313K/2-14, P1E/23-3, P1E/11-6, P1E/14-11, P1E/17-9, P3B/7-2, P3B/11-5, P6C/1-53, P6G/2-8, P8A/2-2, P8B/3-1, P8C/7-2, P12A/1-1?, P13B/25-3?, P13B/44-9.

MARBLE: P6F/16-4, P13B/44-7.

VOLCANIC: P1G/3-2, P6F/17-1?.

IGNEOUS: P1B/4:1.

CHERT: P6F/1-8.

METATES

CATALOGUE NO.	SHAPE/SURFACE	LEG +/-	SUBSTANCE	AV. TH. CM
P1A/2-1	flat	--	volcanic	4.0
P1A/4-3	flat	--	limestone	4.0
P1A/4-4	flat	--	limestone	5.0
P1B/1-7	flat/slope?	--	granite	2.1
P1B/5-1	flat/slope?	--	limestone	5.0
P1C/2-1	flat/slope	--	granite	3.5
P1C/6-1	flat/slope	--	limestone	10.5
P1C/6-2	flat/slope?	--	limestone	6.7
P1E/2-4	flat/slope?	--	dolomite	6.5
P1E/2-7	flat/concave	--	granite	3.4
P1E/2-8	flat	--	limestone	6.8
P1E/9-1	flat/concave	--	limestone	5.3
P1E/9-14	flat/conc? sl?	--	?	4.0
P1E/9-16	flat	--	?	3.0
P1E/10-5	flat	--	?	4.9
P1E/11-1	flat	--	limestone	4.5
P1E/11-2	flat	--	limestone	4.0
P1E/11-3	flat	+?	igneous	4.5
P1E/12-5	flat/slope?	--	granite	5.0
P1E/13-3	flat	--	limestone	3.9
P1E/13-4	flat/slope	--	volcanic	3.2
P1E/13-8	flat/concave	+	limestone	3.0
P1E/13-9	flat	--	igneous	3.0
P1E/13-10	flat/con? sl?	--	granite	3.5

CATALOGUE NO.	SHAPE/ SURFACE	LEG +/-	SUBSTANCE	AV. TH. CM
P1E/13-11	flat/con? sl?	-	quartz	3.5
P1E/14-1	flat/slope?	-	limestone	5.4
P1E/14-5	flat	-	volcanic	3.0
P1E/14-8	flat	-	granite	3.5
P1E/14-12	flat/slope?	-	basalt	3.0
P1E/14-15	flat/slope	-	limestone	5.0
P1E/14-20	flat	-	limestone	4.5
P1E/14-21	flat/slope?	-	limestone	5.5
P1E/14-23	flat/slope?	-	limestone	4.0
P1E/15-3	flat	-	igneous	4.0
P1E/16-14	flat	-	limestone	3.2
P1E/16-15	flat	-	limestone	3.3
P1E/16-16	flat	+	limestone	7.4
P1E/16-17	flat	-	limestone	4.0
P1E/16-21	flat/concave	-	igneous	3.9
P1E/17-6	flat/concave	-	limestone	2.7
P1E/17-18	flat/2 smooth	-	crystalline	4.0
P1E/17-19	flat/slope?	-	limestone	5.0
P1E/18-4	flat	-	granite	3.0
P1E/18-6	flat/slope?	-	igneous?	6.0
P1E/18-20	flat/slope?	-	limestone	3.5
P1E/18-21	flat	-	limestone	3.0
P1E/18-24	flat/slope	-	volcanic	2.7
P1E/18-25	flat/concave	-	granite	7.0
P1E/18-29	flat/slope?	-	limestone	7.0
P1E/18-32	flat	-	limestone	5.5
P1E/25-1	flat	-	igneous	3.2
P1F/2-7	flat	-	limestone	5.5
P1G/8-2	flat	-	limestone	6.0
P1G/8-4	flat	-	granite	1.5
P1G/10-1	flat/conc? sl?	-	granite	3.9
P1G/11-1	flat	-	volcanic	3.0
P1G/11-4	flat	-	granite	6.0
P1G/12-1	flat	+	igneous	?
P1G/12-4	flat/concave	-	sandstone	2.5
P3A/1-6	flat/slope	-	granite	4.0
P3A/1-10	flat/slope	-	limestone	3.0
P3B/11-6	flat	-	limestone	7.5
P3B/11-7	flat	-	limestone	3.0
P3B/14-1	flat	-	limestone	5.0
P4B/11-5	flat/slope	-	metamorphic	3.7
P4B/2-1	flat	-	limestone	4.5
P6A/2-4	flat	-	vesic. basalt	4.0
P6C/1-43	flat/slope?	-	granite	3.0
P6C/1-44	mini flat	-	granite	1.8
P6E/20-1	flat	-	igneous	4.0
P6E/44-1	flat	+?	limestone	6.0
P6F/9-2	flat	-	?	2.0
P6F/11-10	flat	-	igneous	4.5

CATALOGUE NO.	SHAPE/ SURFACE	LEG +/-	SUBSTANCE	AV. TH. CM
P6F/28-3	flat/conc? sl?	-	granite	4.6
P6F/33-11	flat/slope	-	igneous	3.0
P6F/37-1	flat/conc? sl?	-	igneous	2.8
P6H/10-3	flat	-	limestone	2.5
P8B/17-2	flat	-	vesic. basalt	3.0
P8C/3-2	flat/concave	+2	granite	3.2
P8C/3-3	flat	-	?	4.5
P8C/7-5	flat	+?	granite	5.5
P8C/4-11	flat	-	granite	3.0
P8C/24-4a	flat	-	limestone	4.5
P8C/24-4b	flat	-	limestone	6.0
P8C/26-1	flat	-	igneous	4.5
P9B/1-2	flat/slope?	-	granite	4.5
P9B/2-1	flat/slope&dip	-	sandstone	2.2
P10A/2-1	flat	+	limestone	5.0
P13B/36-2	flat/concave	-	limestone	3.2
P13B/52-1	flat	+	limestone	7.0
P13B/60-3	flat/slope	-	limestone	1.5
313A/1-1	flat	-	limestone	6.0
313A/2-1	flat	+?	limestone	5.5
313C/1-1	flat	-	limestone	4.0
313C/5-6	flat	-	limestone	4.0
313C/6-2	flat/concave	-	limestone	5.0
313C/6-5	flat	-	cryst. limest.	7.6
313C/7-1	flat/slope	-	limestone	5.9
313C/8-3	flat/concave	-	cryst. limest.	3.4
313D/1-4	flat	-	limestone	3.6
313E/1-2	flat	-	igneous ?	2.0
313G/5-7	flat	-	limestone	5.0
313G/6-2	flat	-	limestone	5.0
313G/6-5	flat	-	limestone	3.5
313G/7-2	flat/slope	-	lava	4.1
313G/9-2	flat/slope	-	algal limest.	4.7
313G/10-1	flat/slight sl	-	limestone	2.0
313G/10-2	flat/concave	-	limestone	4.0
313G/15-4&1	flat/concave	+	limestone	3.0
313K/1-7	flat/concave	-	sucros limest.	3.3
313K/1-8	flat	-	limestone	2.4
313K/1-9	flat	-	lava	4.6
313K/2-9	flat/slope	-	limestone	3.5
313K/2-10	flat	-	limestone	4.8
313K/2-11	flat	-	sucros limest.	5.2
313K/2-12	flat/slope	-	lava	5.2
313K/2-15	flat	-	limestone	3.7
313K/3-15	flat/concave	+	limestone	5.2
313K/4-1	flat/concave	-	limestone	3.5
313K/8-6	flat	-	limestone	3.0
313K/8-7	flat	-	limestone	4.5
313K/2-14	flat/slope	-	limestone	1.5

CATALOGUE NO.	SHAPE/ SURFACE	LEG +/-	SUBSTANCE	AV. TH. CM
P1A/3-1	basin w rim	-	limestone	3.4
P1C/5-2	basin? w rim	-	limestone	3.6
P1E/1-2	basin w/o rim	-	granite	3.5
P1E/2-9	basin? w rim	-	limestone	6.0
P1E/3-1	basin w rim	-	limestone	2.5
P1E/8-2	basin w/o rim	-	limestone	1.7
P1E/9-15	basin w/o rim	-	limestone	3.1
P1E/11-7	basin? w rim	-	limestone	2.5
P1E/14-2	basin w rim	-	granite	4.7
P1E/15-4	basin w rim	-	granite	3.0
P1F/2-10	basin w rim	-	granite	4.0
P1G/8-1	basin? w rim	-	limestone	1.5
P1G/9-1	basin w rim	-	limestone	4.5
P3B/10-7	basin w/o rim	-	sandstone	3.5
P3B/11-8	basin w/o rim	-	limestone	3.5
P3B/59-1	basin w rim	-	sandstone	2.3
P4B/2-2	basin w rim	-	limestone	3.0
P4B/8-3	basin? w/o rim	-	limestone	3.5
P4B/18-1	basin w/o rim	-	limestone	4.5
P4B/22-2	basin w rim	-	limestone	2.5
P6E/11-2	basin w rim	-	limestone	2.0
P6H/1-1	basin w rim	+	limestone?	4.5
P8B/1-3	basin w/o rim	-	limestone?	6.3
P8B/16-1	basin w rim	-	granite	4.2
P8C/84-1	trough like	-	limestone	13.0
P13B/34-2	basin w/o rim	-	limestone	6.7
P13B/44-6	basin w rim	-	limestone	1.6
313F/1-9	basin w/o rim	-	limestone	2.3
313G/6-3	basin w rim	+	vesicular	3.2
313G/1-1	basin w rim	-	limestone	4.5
313G/9-1	basin w rim	+	limestone	2.2
313G/13-1	basin? w rim	-	limestone	2.2
313G/15-2	basin w rim	-	granite	5.0
313K/2-28	trough like	-	granite	3.0
313L/2-1	basin w rim	-	limestone	2.2
313L/2-2	basin w rim	-	limestone	4.4

UNCLASSIFIED METATE FRAGS:

P1E/17-16, P1E/18-30, P1F/1-1, P3B/1-1, P3B/73-3, P3B/73-4,
P6A/8-1, P6C/2-10, P6F/33-9, P6D/1-16, P6F/33-7, P13B/42-1a,
P13B/42-3, P8C/4-10, P6A/8-2, P8A/2-6a&b, 313K/3-9

HAMMERSTONES:

CATALOGUE NUMBER	SUBSTANCE
313G/10-3	chert
P1B/6-8	marble
P1H/2-1	limestone
P3A/1-9	chert
P4B/6-2	limestone
P4B/15-5	limestone
P6C/1-52	granite
P6E/29-1	limestone
P8B/17-1	limestone
P8C/20-1	limestone

POT LIDS:

CAT. NO.	SUBSTANCE	DIMENSIONS
P4B/5-1	limestone	9.2x10.8x4.2
P6A/2-1	limestone	11.0x10.5x2.5
P6A/2-2	limestone	10.6x11.0x4.0
P6A/2-3	limestone	12.0x11.6x3.8
P6B/6-7	limestone	11.7x12.2x3.8
P6D/1-13	limestone	12.5x12.0x4.0
P6D/1-12	limestone	10.9x11.5x3.9
P10B/13-3	limestone	13.6x12.4x4.3

PLASTER SMOOTHERS:

CAT. NO	SUBSTANCE	DIMENSTIONS LxHxW
P1E/14-16	limestone	8.0x5.0
P3A/1-8	granite	11.2x4.0x5.0
P3B/73-1	granite	8.5x6.5x8.5
P8C/24-1	chert	5.0x4.6
P1G/12-2	marble	8.0x5.0x8.0

BARK BEATERS:

CAT. NO.	DESCRIPTION CUTS:FACE	SUBSTANCE	DIMENSIONS LxWxTH
313K/2-7	15//: 31//	limestone	8.7x5.5x3.5
P1F/2-1	9//	limestone	5.6x5.6x4.1
P3B/29-2	5// x 8//	limestone	5.5x5.5x5.0
P6A/2-5	8// x 14//	sandstone	7.5x7.5x4.5
P6B/6-8	8// x 14//	limestone	6.5x6.0x5.5
P6E/54-2	10//	granite	7.1x6.0x3.6
P10B/15-1	14//	limestone	4.3x4.7x2.9
P13B/27-5	16//	limestone	2.8x4.9x3.5

POLISHING/SMOOTHING STONES:

CAT. NO.	SUBSTANCE
313K/2-4	limestone
P1A/2-2	quartzite
P1E/2-5	?
P1G/12-5	marble
P4B/2-1	?
P4B/13-1	chert
P6C/1-46	limestone
P6E/46-2	marble
P6E/53-2	limestone
P6E/64-2	limestone
P6F/11-4	?
P6F/29-1	granite
P8C/4-8	?
P8C/4-9	limestone
P8C/6-1	?
P8C/18-3	granite
P12B/21-1	?
P12B/108-1	pumice

MISCELLANEOUS GROUND STONE OBJECTS:

CAT. NO.	OBJECT	SUBSTANCE
P3B/32-2	miniature altar	limestone
P6B/6-9	palette	granite
P6B/6-10	palette	granite
313G/5-1	palette w. foot	serpentine
P4B/1-1	pestle	limestone
P9B/4-1	pestle	granite w. mica
P6A/1-3	celt frag	granite
P6E/3-10	celt	green stone
P1E/1-1	bowl	limestone/marble
P6F/7-1	carved turtle	limestone

CERAMIC SPINDLE WHORLS: P3A/1-1, P3B/44-2, P6A/13-1, P6F/8-1, P6F/11-7, P10B/7-10, P10B/7-11, 313K/3-8. Total=8

CERAMIC BEADS: P6A/16-3, P6B/4-3, P6B/5-2, P6B/6-11, P6B/6-12, P6C/1-1, P6C/1-2, P6C/1-3, P6C/1-4, P6C/1-7, P6C/1-10, P6C/1-11, P6C/1-47, P6C/1-49, P6E/1-3, P6E/1-11, P6E/4-3, P6E/4-4, P6E/7-3, P6E/36-9, P6E/64-3 a,b,c, P6E/72-7, P6F/1-6a,b, P6F/1-10, P6F/2-5, P6F/4-1, P6F/71-4 to aa, P6F/11-5, P6F/11-7a to l, P6F/15-3, P6F/16-3, P6G/1-20, P6H/7-1, P6H/9-1, P6H/13-1, P8B/6-4, P8B/6-7, P10B/1-10, P10B/4-2, P10B/4-3, P10B/5-3, P10B/10-5, P13B/3-2, P14B/1-2 a,b,c. Total=86

MODELED WEIGHTS: P3B/41-2, P4B/1-4, P6B/1-2, P6B/5-1, P6B/6-1, P6E/5-1, P6E/5-2, P6E/11-4, P6E/42-6, P6F/30-2c, P6G/1-23, P8C/19-1, P8C/45-2a, P10B/1-3, P10B/1-5, P10B/1-8, P10B/4-1, P10B/9-22, P10B/9-23b, P12B/1-4, P14B/1-1 a,b, P14B/2-1. Total=23

NOTCHED SHERDS: P2B/17-1, P3A/1-2, P3B/3-1, P3B/3-2, P3B/5-1, P3B/7-1, P3B/10-2, P3B/11-4, P3B/18-1, P3B/24-1, P3B/42-1, P3B/43-1, P3B/52-1, P3B/55-3, P3B/71-1, P3B/71-2, P3B/71-3, P3B/72-1, P4B/6-1, P4B/10-1, P4B/11-4, P4B/15-1, P4B/15-6, P4B/15-7, P4B/19-4, P5B/6-1, P5B/6-2, P5B/7-3, P5B/11-1, P5B/11-3, P5B/15-1, P5B/15-2, P5B/15-3, P5B/17-2, P6A/15-2, P6B/1-1, P6B/4-2, P6B/7-1, P6C/1-6, P6C/1-45, P6D/1-1, P6E/1-1, P6E/1-2, P6E/1-4, P6E/2-1, P6E/3-1, P6E/3-2, P6E/4-1, P6E/6-1, P6E/6-2, P6E/7-1, P6E/8-1, P6E/11-3, P6E/12-2, P6E/12-3, P6E/12-4, P6E/29-2, P6E/30-1, P6E/59-1, P6E/60-1, P6E/63-2, P6E/63-3, P6E/80-1, P6F/26-3 a,b, P6F/28-4, P6F/28-5, P6F/30-2a,b, P6F/30-3, P6F/33-6, P6F/41-5, P6F/41-6, P6F/46-1a,b, P6F/48-3, P6G/2-9, P7A/1-1, P8A/4-2, P4B/8-2, P8B/15-4, P8B/19-1, P8C/4-15, P8C/18-5, P8C/20-2, P8C/23-3, P8C/24-5, P8C/28-2, P8C/44-7, P8C/45-2b, P8C/46-8, P8C/47-1, P8C/66-1, P8C/54-2, P8C/66-1, P8C/69-3, P8C/69-3, P8C/73-3a,b, P8C/75-2, P8C/80-2, P9B/1-3, P10A/3-2, P10B/1-1, P10B/1-2, P10B/1-4, P10B/1-11, P10B/1-29, P10B/2-4, P10B/4-22, P10B/4-23, P10B/6-1, P10B/6-87, P10B/6-88, P10B/7-1, P10B/9-23 a,c, P10B/10-1, P10B/13-1, P10B/20-1, P10B/37-1, P10B/37-2, P10B/37-3, P10B/37-4, P10B/37-5, P10B/49-2, P10B/49-3, P10B/49-4, P10B/49-5, P12B/7-2, P12B/18-3, P13B/4-1, P13B/25-5, 313K/1-3, 313M/3-2. Total=135

ROUNDED (AND GENERALLY DRILLED OR PARTIALLY DRILLED) SHERDS: P2B/69-1, P3B/74-1, P4B/22-1, P6C/1-48, P6D/1-15, P6E/64-5, P6F/2-4, P6G/1-5, P6G/1-19, P8A/4-1, 313C/2-2, 313G/5-10, 313G/5-12, 313M/1-3. Total=14

FIGURINE/WHISTLES: P1B/1-6, P6C/1-50, P6E/48-3, P6F/30-2d,
 P6G/3-2 a,b?, P8A/3-10, P8B/1-7, P8C/13-6, P8C/52-1,
 P8C/73-2, P8C/79-2, P10B/6-91, 313K/1-2, 313K/3-28.
 Total=15

MISCELLANEOUS CERAMIC ARTIFACTS:

CAT. NO.	OBJECT	CAT. NO.	OBJECT
P1E/18-1	sherd w. misc. text	P6E/6-3	circular object w. 2 holes
P3B/63-1	cylinder stamp	P6E/87-2	incised bead
P6D/1-2	small "glob"	P10B/1-30	modified sherd
P6E/1-5	small "glob"	P10B/4-6	stamp

CRACK-LACED SHERDS: P12B/50-5, P8B/14-6, P1B/1-4, P1B/1-5,
 P1B/6-4, P1B/6-5, P1E/9-2, P1E/17-1, P1E/17-2, P1E/18-22,
 P1E/27-3, P1E/27-4, P1F/2-2, P1G/2-8, P2B/2-1, P2B/32-1,
 P3B/21-2, P3B/21-3, P3B/39-1, P4B/15-3, P4B/21-4, P5B/7-2,
 P5B/11-2, P5C/2-1, P6E/13-2, P6E/19-2, P6E/29-3, P6E/24-1,
 P6E/59-2, P6E/63-4a,b, P6F/26-4, P6F/37-2, P6F/41-7,
 P6G/1-18, P6H/12-2a to c, P8B/1-5, P8B/14-5, P8B/15-3,
 P8B/17-3, P8C/1-5, P8C/14-8, P8C/23-1, P8C/23-4, P8C/28-3,
 P8C/29-2, P8C/29-8, P8C/44-9, P8C/76-2, P8C/80-1a to e,
 P10B/4-24, P10B/36-1, P12B/21-2, P12B/33-1, P12B/52-1 a,b,
 P12B/68-1, P12B/72-2, P12B/73-1, P12B/78-10, P12B/82-5,
 P12B/118-1, P13B/5-1, P13B/5-5, P13B/11-5, P13B/12-8,
 P13B/14-1, P13B/23-1a,b, P13B/27-4, P13B/52-2, P13C/5-2
 a,b,c, 313G/5-9, 313G/5-11, 313G/8-2, 313G/9-4, 313G/9-5,
 313G/9-6, 313I/1-3, 313K/2-18, 313K/2-19, 313K/2-23,
 313K/2-24, 313K/1-4, 313K/3-21, 313K/3-23, 313L/1-1,
 313M/1-4, 313M/2-4, 313M/3-3, 313M/3-4. Total= 99+

APPENDIX II:

SAMPLE POTTERY TYPE AND VESSEL COUNTS FROM

SANTA RITA PLATFORM 2 AND STRUCTURE 81

The following charts represent a sample of the pottery collected during investigations at Santa Rita and not the whole collection. The pottery was excavated from two different Late Postclassic contexts: just off the south edge of Platform 2 (within Sub Op P6E) and in the interior of the multiroomed Structure 81 (within Sub Ops P8B and P8C). The Platform 2 investigation encountered a refuse deposit, while excavations at the Str. 81 locus encountered vessels smashed within the building. Both excavations also encountered burials with smashed vessels which. In the case of Str. 81 (see the Str. reports) these objects were intermixed with those smashed in the building. Neither deposit is indicated in full in the following tables. Sherd types not represented in these two deposits were found elsewhere at the site. Whole or reconstructable vessels were also found outside these two investigations. However, the majority of the defined Late Postclassic Pottery types were found in the selected sample lots.

In these tables, sherd types and groups are enumerated for each of the sample lots. Groups are indicated by capital letters, types follow the group designations. Following the tables indicating sherd distributions there

are tables for each of the deposit samples indicating sherd totals (for the described lots) and numbers of reconstructable vessels (generally half a vessel or more). The Platform 2 sample includes several Special Deposit Lots--some associated with reconstructable vessels -- such as P6E/51, P6E/76, and P6E/83, the reader is referred to the excavation report for further clarification. The Str. 81 sample has been further subdivided into two sets of charts: in the first, sherds which were not identified with specific vessels, but which may have fit to the others are indicated by lot, in the second set of charts, only those sherds which were clearly associated with reconstructable vessels are indicated by type. In all the charts, the "other" category includes both earlier and eroded sherds, these are not completely recorded for all lots, particularly those with primarily earlier sherds. Earlier sherds were generally Late or Terminal Classic in date.

While these tables should give an idea of the kinds of pottery encountered during excavation, the charts themselves do not provide all the information necessary for interpreting either sample. The Rita Red and Kol Modeled types appear to be more numerous than others within their groups, however, it is difficult to determine the presence of most of the other types without diagnostic rather than body sherds, thus these two categories may be larger as a product of analysis. The correlation between sherd numbers

and reconstructable vessels may also be misleading as in certain cases, the most common sherds come from forms other than those which could be reconstructed within the type; Kol Modeled includes both effigy censers and face cups, the censers were generally only partially present, but were the most common sherds, while there were more reconstructable face cups. In addition, differential breakage is impossible to completely control for in chart form, This is most obvious with whole vessels which have been indicated by a single sherd; certain forms, such as the cups or cache vessels were found whole more frequently and so sherd frequency is not equivalent to vessel frequency. It is for this reason that the pottery analysis for Santa Rita and Nohmul has been focused on the reconstruction of vessels; it is to the reconstructable vessel counts that the reader is referred in comparing the content of these two sample deposits.

P6E SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P6E/45	P6E/46	P6E/47	P6E/48	P6E/49	P6E/50	P6E/52	
RITA								320
Rita	50	70	61	49	66	10	12	318
Zanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kulel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kak	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kisim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kakoch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUCIL								-
Nucil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chontalli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arroba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIMATLE								-
Cimatl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANTA								7
Manta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saykum	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	7
COHOKUM								1604
Kol	188	313	98	111	518	2	-	1230
Cohokum	23	82	27	37	107	24	-	300
Pom	1	21	5	-	-	-	-	27
Cao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa	17	5	1	9	-	-	-	32
Ayal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPECIALS								15
Blk	5	5	-	-	5	-	-	15
Palmul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B on W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	197		8	142	63	5	1	416
Total	483	507	213	352	766	41	13	2347

P6E SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							
	P6E/53	P6E/54	P6E/56	P6E/61	P6E/64	P6E/66	P6E/70	Total
RITA								607
Rita	93	70	70	51	77	165	19	545
Zang	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kulel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kak	7	8	18	1	--	10	14	58
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	3
Kakoch	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
NUCIL								
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arroba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CIMATLE								
Cimatl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MANTA								11
Manta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saykum	2	3	1	--	--	5	--	11
COHOKUM								2758
Kol	305	443	243	540	64	629	14	2238
Cohokum	48	87	44	77	38	67	5	366
Pom	10	11	6	40	--	21	--	88
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	33	16	6	2	3	6	--	66
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								46
Blk	1	3	--	9	--	33	--	46
Palmul	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER	69	44	27	12	9	225	25	411
Total	568	686	415	732	191	1164	77	3833

P6E SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P6E/71	P6E/72	P6E/76	P6E/80	P6E/82	P6E/83	P6E/51	
RITA								830
Rita	5	112	447	10	2	7	-	583
Zanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kulel	-	1	196	-	-	-	-	197
Kak	-	35	1	-	-	14	-	50
Kisim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kakoch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUCIL								
Nucil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chontalli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arroba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIMATLE								
Cimatl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANTA								2
Manta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saykum	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
COHOKUM								992
Kol	26	553	208	1	1	40	3	812
Cohokum	-	39	21	-	-	83	-	143
Pom	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	7
Cao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa	-	26	-	3	1	-	-	30
Ayal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPECIALS								
Blk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B on W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	10	117	28	12	17	18	-	202
Total	41	866	907	26	21	162	3	2026

P6E Sherds vs. Reconstructable Vessels

Grp/Type	"Total" Sherds	"Total" Vessels
RITA	1757	7
Rita	1446	5
Zanga	-	-
Kulel	197	2
Kak	110	-
Kisim	3	-
Kakoch	1	-
NUCIL	-	-
Nucil	-	-
Chontalli	-	-
Ayroba	-	-
CIMATLE	-	-
Cimatl	-	-
MANTA	20	1
Manta	-	-
Saykum	20	1
COHOKUM	5281	16
Kol	4280	11
Cohokum	736	4
Pom	122	1
Cao	-	-
Santa	131	2
Ayal	-	-
SPECIALS	61	-
Blk	61	-
Palmul	-	-
B on W	-	-
Black M.	-	-
OTHER	1029	-
Total	8215	26

EXTRANEOUS (NON-VESSEL) SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8C/2	P8C/3	P8C/4	P8C/5	P8C/6	P8C/7	P8C/8	
RITA								139
Rita	7	7	19	4	48	9	45	139
Zanga	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kulel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								--
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arroba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CIMATLE								2
Cimatl	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2
MANTA								--
Manta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								374
Kol	5	12	3	10	224	15	5	274
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	--	3	3	--	86	--	8	100
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								47
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	--	2	3	4	22	1	15	47
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER	16		10		2			28
Total	28	24	38	19	383	25	73	590

EXTRANEOUS (NON-VESSEL) SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8C/9	P8C/10	P8C/11	P8C/12	P8C/13	P8C/14	P8C/16	
RITA								151
Rita	14	2	1	2	70	59	3	151
Zanga	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kulel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								--
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arroba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CIMATLE								--
Cimatl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MANTA								--
Manta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								58
Kol	2	--	--	--	4	--	--	6
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	--	--	--	--	35	17	--	52
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								4
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	--	1	--	1	2	--	--	4
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER					23	12		35
Total	16	3	1	3	134	88	3	248

EXTRANEOUS (NON-VESSEL SHERDS)

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8C/18	P8C/19	P8C/21	P8C/22	P8C/23	P8C/24	P8C/25	
RITA								52
Rita	33	4	5	4	1	4	1	52
Zanga	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kulel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arroba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CIMATLE								1
Cimatl	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
MANTA								
Manta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								7
Kol	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	1	2	--	1	--	1	--	5
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								3
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	3
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER								
Total	34	6	5	7	1	8	2	63

EXTRANEOUS (NON-VESSEL) SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8C/26	P8C/27	P8C/28	P8C/29	P8C/30	P8C/42	P8C/43	
RITA								83
Rita	4	8	1	7	3	60	--	83
Zanga	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kulel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arroba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CIMATLE								1
Cimatl	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
MANTA								
Manta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								60
Kol	--	--	--	1	--	7	--	8
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	2	13	1	21	--	15	--	52
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								12
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	--	1	--	--	--	11	--	12
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER								1
Total	6	22	2	30	3	93	1	157

EXTRANEOUS (NON-VESSEL) SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8C/44	P8C/45	P8C/46	P8C/47	P8C/48	P8C/50	P8C/53	
RITA								131
Rita	59	32	4	14	15	5	2	131
Zanga	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kulel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								--
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arroba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CIMATLE								4
Cimatl	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	4
MANTA								--
Manta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								65
Kol	7	--	--	1	1	--	--	9
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	5	12	9	16	9	5	--	56
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								32
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	30	2	--	--	--	--	--	32
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER	3	9	15	--	5	1	--	33
Total	104	55	32	31	30	11	2	265

EXTRANEOUS (NON-VESSEL) SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8C/54	P8C/55	P8C/58	P8C/59	P8C/60	P8C/61	P8C/62	
RITA								223
Rita	55	21	91	45	6	4	1	223
Zanga	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kulel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arroba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CIMATLE								7
Cimatl	2	4	--	1	--	--	--	7
MANTA								
Manta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								75
Kol	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	1	4	56	10	--	--	--	71
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								2
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	2
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER	12		47	9				68
Total	74	29	195	66	6	4	1	375

EXTRANEOUS (NON-VESSEL) SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8C/66	P8C/67	P8C/68	P8C/69	P8C/70	P8C/73	P8C/74	
RITA								126
Rita	16	--	9	36	3	26	36	126
Zanga	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kulel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arroba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CIMATLE								3
Cimatl	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3
MANTA								
Manta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								18
Kol	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	4
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	5	1	--	5	--	--	3	14
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								11
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	--	--	--	--	2	9	--	11
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		1		6	1	19		27
Total	21	2	9	51	6	57	39	185

EXTRANEOUS (NON-VESSEL) SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots				Total
	P8C/76	P8C/79	P8C/80	P8C/87	
RITA					56
Rita	49	5	--	2	56
Zanga	--	--	--	--	--
Kulel	--	--	--	--	--
Kak	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL					--
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	--	--	--	--
Arroba	--	--	--	--	--
CIMATLE					--
Cimatl	--	--	--	--	--
MANTA					--
Manta	--	--	--	--	--
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM					26
Kol	--	--	--	--	--
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	23	3	--	--	26
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS					9
Blk	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	7	--	--	2	9
B on W	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER	3	8	1	--	12
Total	82	16	1	4	103

RECONSTRUCTABLE VESSELS P8: SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8B/6	P8C/1	P8C/2	P8C/3	P8C/4	P8C/5	P8C/6	
RITA								33
Rita	28	--	--	1	--	2	2	33
Zanga	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kulel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								11
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	--	--	1	1	2	7	11
Arroba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CIMATLE								--
Cimatl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MANTA								--
Manta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								99
Kol	--	1	1	--	2	3	92	99
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								--
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER								--
Total	28	1	1	2	3	7	101	143

RECONSTRUCTABLE VESSELS P8: SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8C/7	P8C/8	P8C/9	P8C/12	P8C/13	P8C/14	P8C/15	
RITA								74
Rita	--	5	1	--	10	29	--	45
Zanga	--	--	--	--	--	17	--	17
Kulel	--	--	--	--	10	2	--	12
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								83
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	22	37	--	6	13	--	78
Arroba	--	--	--	--	2	3	--	5
CIMATLE								20
Cimatl	--	1	--	--	3	16	--	20
MANTA								--
Manta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								134
Kol	16	5	1	--	--	1	--	23
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	--	--	39	--	1	31	--	71
Ayal	--	--	--	2	33	5	--	40
SPECIALS								--
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER								--
Total	16	33	78	2	65	117	--	311

RECONSTRUCTABLE VESSELS P8: SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8C/23	P8C/24	P8C/25	P8C/29	P8C/30	P8C/42	P8C/44	
RITA								22
Rita	--	--	2	--	--	--	18	20
Zanga	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kulel	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								47
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	--	--	--	--	18	25	43
Arroba	1	--	--	2	1	--	--	4
CIMATLE								--
Cimatl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MANTA								2
Manta	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								24
Kol	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Ayal	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								--
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER								--
Total	1	16	5	2	1	18	52	95

RECONSTRUCTABLE VESSELS P8: SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8C/45	P8C/46	P8C/47	P8C/48	P8C/49	P8C/50	P8C/51	
RITA								57
Rita	2	--	1	32	--	16	--	51
Zanga	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kulel	--	--	--	3	--	3	--	6
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								103
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	2	2	--	41	--	--	--	45
Arroba	--	--	--	--	--	19	39	58
CIMATLE								--
Cimatl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MANTA								16
Manta	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	16
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								18
Kol	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	17
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								--
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER								--
Total	4	2	18	92	1	38	39	194

RECONSTRUCTABLE VESSELS P8: SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8C/52	P8C/54	P8C/55	P8C/56	P8C/58	P8C/59	P8C/61	
RITA								94
Rita	--	10	2	1	--	5	--	18
Zanga	--	66	--	--	--	--	--	66
Kulel	--	1	9	--	--	--	--	10
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								86
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	1	--	--	12	1	--	14
Arroba	--	--	--	--	4	--	68	72
CIMATLE								8
Cimatl	--	3	1	1	--	3	--	8
MANTA								6
Manta	--	1	1	--	--	2	2	6
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								323
Kol	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	--	322	--	--	--	--	--	322
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								--
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER								--
Total	1	404	13	2	16	11	70	517

RECONSTRUCTABLE VESSELS P8: SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8C/62	P8C/66	P8C/68	P8C/69	P8C/70	P8C/72	P8C/73	
RITA								5
Rita	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	2
Zanga	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Kulel	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								23
Nucil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chontalli	--	--	1	13	--	1	7	22
Arroba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
CIMATLE								1
Cimatl	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
MANTA								7
Manta	--	1	--	3	--	3	--	7
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								189
Kol	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa	179	--	1	7	--	--	--	187
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								--
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER								--
Total	180	2	3	26	1	4	9	225

RECONSTRUCTABLE VESSELS P8: SHERDS

Grp/Type	Lots							Total
	P8C/74	P8C/76	P8C/78	P8C/79	P8C/81	P8C/82	P8C/84	
RITA								172
Rita	16	112	--	1	--	3	--	132
Zanga	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	40
Kulel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kisim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kakoch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NUCIL								108
Nucil	--	88	1	4	--	--	--	93
Chontalli	1	4	--	4	--	--	--	9
Arroba	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
CIMATLE								--
Cimatl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MANTA								6
Manta	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	6
Saykum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COHOKUM								108
Kol	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cohokum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cao	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Santa	--	105	--	--	2	--	--	107
Ayal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIALS								1
Blk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palmul	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
B on W	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
OTHER								--
Total	20	354	1	9	3	3	1	391

P8 Sherds and Reconstructable Vessels

Grp/Type	"Total" Sherds	"Total" Vessels
RITA	1418	13
Rita	1262	10
Zanga	124	1
Kulel	32	2
Kak	--	--
Kisim	--	--
Kakoch	--	--
NUCIL	482	3
Nucil	93	1
Chontalli	247	1
Arroba	142	1
CIMATLE	48	1
Cimatl	48	1
MANTA	37	1
Manta	37	1
Saykum	--	--
COHOKUM	1578	17
Kol	440	2
Cohokum	--	--
Pom	--	--
Cao	1	1
Santa	1082	13
Ayal	55	1
SPECIALS	121	1
Blk	--	--
Palmul	120	--
B on W	--	--
Black M.	1	1
OTHER	204	--
Total	3888	36

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