

***The Belize Valley Archaeological
Reconnaissance Project
A Report of the 2010 Field Season***



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THE 2010 SEASON OF INVESTIGATIONS

In 2010 the Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance (BVAR) project expanded its focus from the settlement research agenda that had been the focus of the project for several years, to continue encompassing a regional view of cultural change in the Belize Valley. Thus, research areas expanded, continuing the tradition of research at Cahal Pech (as the project had since the 1980s) and conducting the first archaeological investigations at a site which had been previously unknown to the archaeological community, Lower Dover. Upon the Institute of Archaeology learning of a large site located in Unitedville along the Belize River, Dr. Jaime Awe and Rafael Guerra went to the site on reconnaissance. Due to the size of the site, which is equivalent to major centers in the valley, as well as the site's proximity to Barton Ramie and Baking Pot, there were major implications for the addition of a new major center to the political organization of the valley. In light of such exciting discoveries, BVAR initiated the first archaeological research at the site, with the survey of the monumental epicenter by Rafael Guerra and plaza excavations by Patrick Wilkinson focusing on gaining a perspective on the chronological development of the site.

Furthering BVAR's continuing regional focus, Mat Saunders and Jim and Kristy Pritchard of the American Foreign Academic Research (AFAR) program worked at Cahal Pech, along with Catharina Santasilia. Excavations focused in Plaza C, in Cahal Pech's eastern part of the monumental epicenter. These excavations concentrated on exposing the terminal architecture associated with structures to the south of the eastern ballcourt.

Settlement research continued at Baking Pot, with the last year of Julie Hoggarth's doctoral research in 2010. Excavations focused in Settlement Cluster C in Baking Pot's epicentral settlement, located east of the monumental center. These excavations focused on extensive horizontal exposure of terminal architecture, with an emphasis on understanding the roles of commoner households in the processes of social reorganization following the collapse of divine kingship and Classic period political and social institutions. Excavations were conducted at six house groups, including M-99, M-100 and M-101, M-90, M-91 and M-95, M-94, M-181, as well as M-184. This season concludes this research, although additional settlement research in the western area of Baking Pot's epicentral settlement is anticipated in the future.

The success of the 2010 field season could not have been possibly without the help of many people. First, we would like to thank the establishments who house and feed us, keeping up morale during a very long season. Bill and Madeline Reynolds have been incredibly helpful and hospitable in setting up the project's first season at Lower Dover Research Station. Housing and dining at Lower Dover has been incredibly efficient, as the site is so close, and both students and staff have found in the station a

new “home base.” In addition, we would like to thank Javier Quiroz, the owner of Mana Kai, where the majority of the students and staff working at Cahal Pech and Baking Pot lived throughout the summer. Likewise, we thank Travis James and Miette Aspgrass at Tia Maria, as well as Landy and Erva Espat at Pacz Inn, for providing additional rooms that were terrific at accommodating a group as large as ours. As always, our sincere gratitude is extended to Hode’s Place, which not only feeds us, also hosts our lectures and workshops throughout the field school. We thank Hode, Nazette, and the entire staff for their never-ending ability to accommodate us and make us feel welcome. Pacz Tours has always been essential to our transportation logistics, especially now that we work at multiple sites.

BVAR is lucky to be graced with an enthusiastic and dedicated group of students, staff and local assistants. If it weren’t for the patience and hard work and dedication of these people, the project would not be able to continue. Thus, we thank those who provide the backbone to the operation of the Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance project: Chris Awe, Sarah Bednar, Esteban Fernandez, Rafael Guerra, Carrie Hickey, Molly Hude, Antonio Itza, Luis Itza, Laura Johnson, Ivar Magaña, Catharina Santasilia, C. Mat Saunders, James and Kristy Pritchard, Jim Puc, Jim Puc Jr., Josue Ramos, Myka Schwanke, Norbert Stanchly, Patrick Wilkinson, and Christina Zweig. We also thank the 2010 field school students who have journeyed from across the world to participate in our research.

Julie Hoggarth – Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Jaime Awe – San Ignacio

**PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF THE LOWER DOVER MAYA SITE,
UNITEDVILLE VILLAGE, CAYO DISTRICT, BELIZE, CENTRAL AMERICA**

**Rafael Guerra
Institute of Archaeology**

RESEARCH DESIGN

During the course of the 2010 field season of the Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance Project the Site Core and settlement area of Lower Dover was surveyed by Rafael Guerra and field school students. The purpose of the survey was to verify previous site core mapping done by Ulrich "Ulli" Wolfel, and Christian Bruckner in 2009 and in particular to ascertain and define the settlement density within the site core and the greater settlement area. There was also an attempt to delineate the site boundary, marked by the cessation of mounds, on all sides.

METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of the site core mapping two permanent site datums were established within Plaza B of the site core. These monuments were setup at exactly twenty (20) meters apart aligned to magnetic north, and labeled as LDS1 and LDS 2 the latter being the northernmost datum. A GPS reading using a handheld, GARMIN V GPS was taken at the southernmost point. Using this point the exact location of LDS 2 was calculated by adding twenty (20) meters to the northing coordinate of LDS 1. This process allowed for an overall error to be carried throughout the whole site survey. In addition, two transect were open, starting from LDS 1. Transect one ran north south, to the north as far as the Belize river and south as far as an open field being utilized for farming by the Mennonite farmers. Transect two ran east west, to the east as far as the Upper Barton Creek and to the west as far as the Lower Barton Creek. This will allow for future reconnaissance in the 2011 field season. Once the site core survey is closed and completed the site map will

Lower Dover Site Core

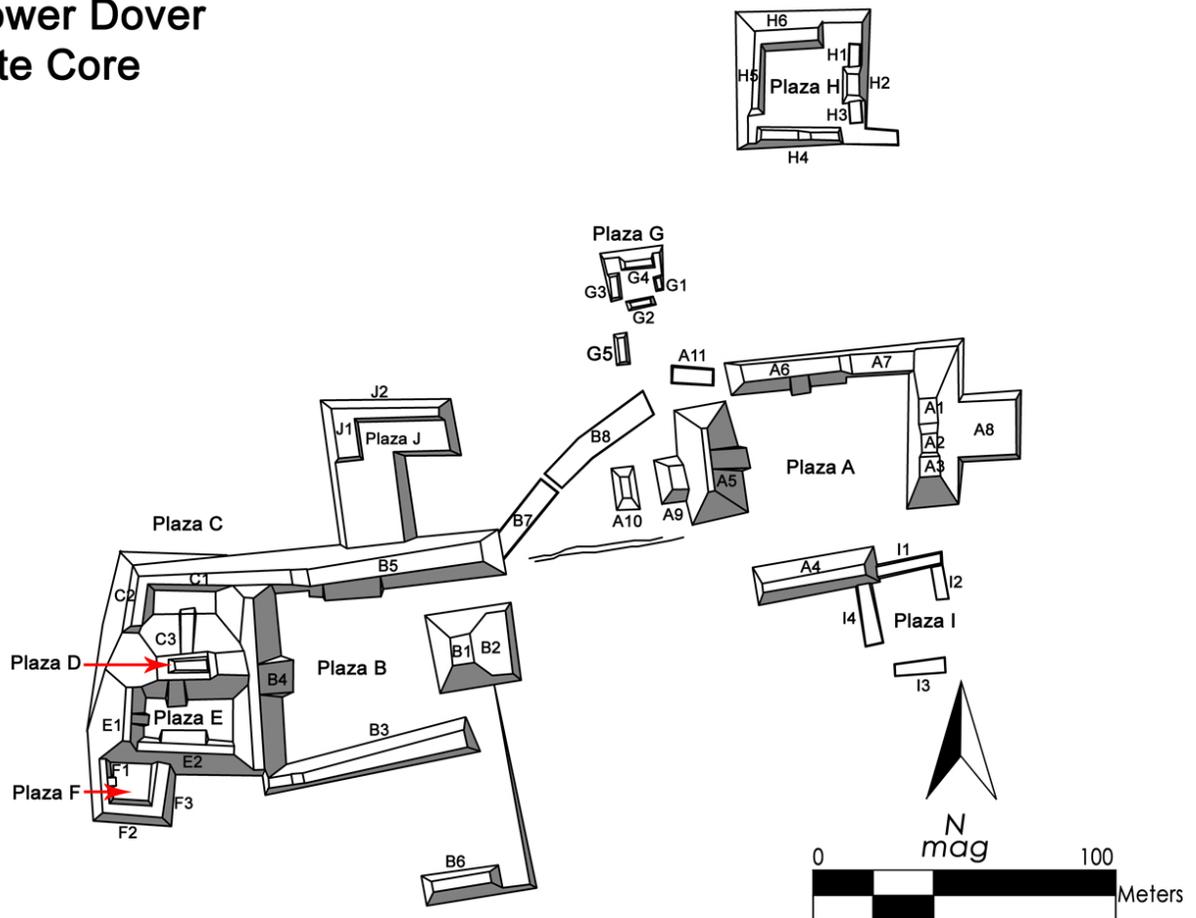


Figure 1: Map of Lower Dover Site Core

be realigned to True North using the Magnetic Declination at the time. This will also allow for the survey to be later incorporated into a Geographical information system (GIS) Project for later settlement analyses and comparison with other known Belize Valley Sites such as Baking Pot, Blackman Eddy and Barton Ramie.

For the 2004 season survey, a Topcon GTS 230W Electronic Total Station was used to conduct the site core mapping and a handheld GARMIN V GPS unit was utilized for settlement survey. Although the mapping is incomplete the results of the findings for the 2010 season are presented below.

RESULTS

SITE CORE SURVEY

The encompassed most of the site core as was physically and environmentally possible. The periphery of the Lower Dover site core lies at approximately 50 meters to the south of the Belize River and 290 meters west of the Upper Barton Creek and 320 meters east of the Lower Barton creek, As mentioned before Transects 1 and 2 will allow for further exploration and mapping in 2011 in order to determine the full extent of the site core. A total forty five (45) structures were mapped within the site core boundary and at least fifteen (15) more were identified during reconnaissance. These structures are arranged into eight (8) formal plaza groups, one (1) ball-court and several isolated structures (figure 1).

PLAZA A

Plaza A is located at the easternmost boundary of the site core and being the largest plaza is comprised of ten (10) structures, labeled A1-A10 and occupies approximately 12000 square meters. A ball-court is attached to the western structure and a small plaza, Plaza I, attached to the southern structure.

PLAZA B

Plaza B lies to the west of Plaza A and is bordered to the west by a four plaza Acropolis complex labeled Plaza C-F. At the back of the northern structure a raised platform with two (2) structures form an informal plaza labeled as Plaza J, to the south lies one structure with a raised platform connecting to the eastern structure and to the northwest lies two low lying platform with B7 connecting to the northern structure. Plaza B is comprised of eight (8) structures label B1-B8 and occupies an area of approximately 11000 square meters. The tallest structure on the site and Plaza A is an inline triadic structure, similarly found at most Belize Valley sites, measuring eight (8) meters in height.

ACROPOLIS COMPLEX

Plazas C-F forms the Acropolis complex with plaza D having the highest elevation and covers an area of approximately 600 square meters with a total of twelve (12) structures. The Tallest structure in this complex is B4, a long range structure similar to the *Audencia* at *Cahal Pech*, measuring six (6) meters in height.

PLAZA G

Plaza G is a small plazuela group consisting of five (5) structures and lies to the north of the ball court. The structures are labeled G1-G5 with G5 being a low platform to the south west of group G. Structures G1 through G4 form a formal plazuela group with a

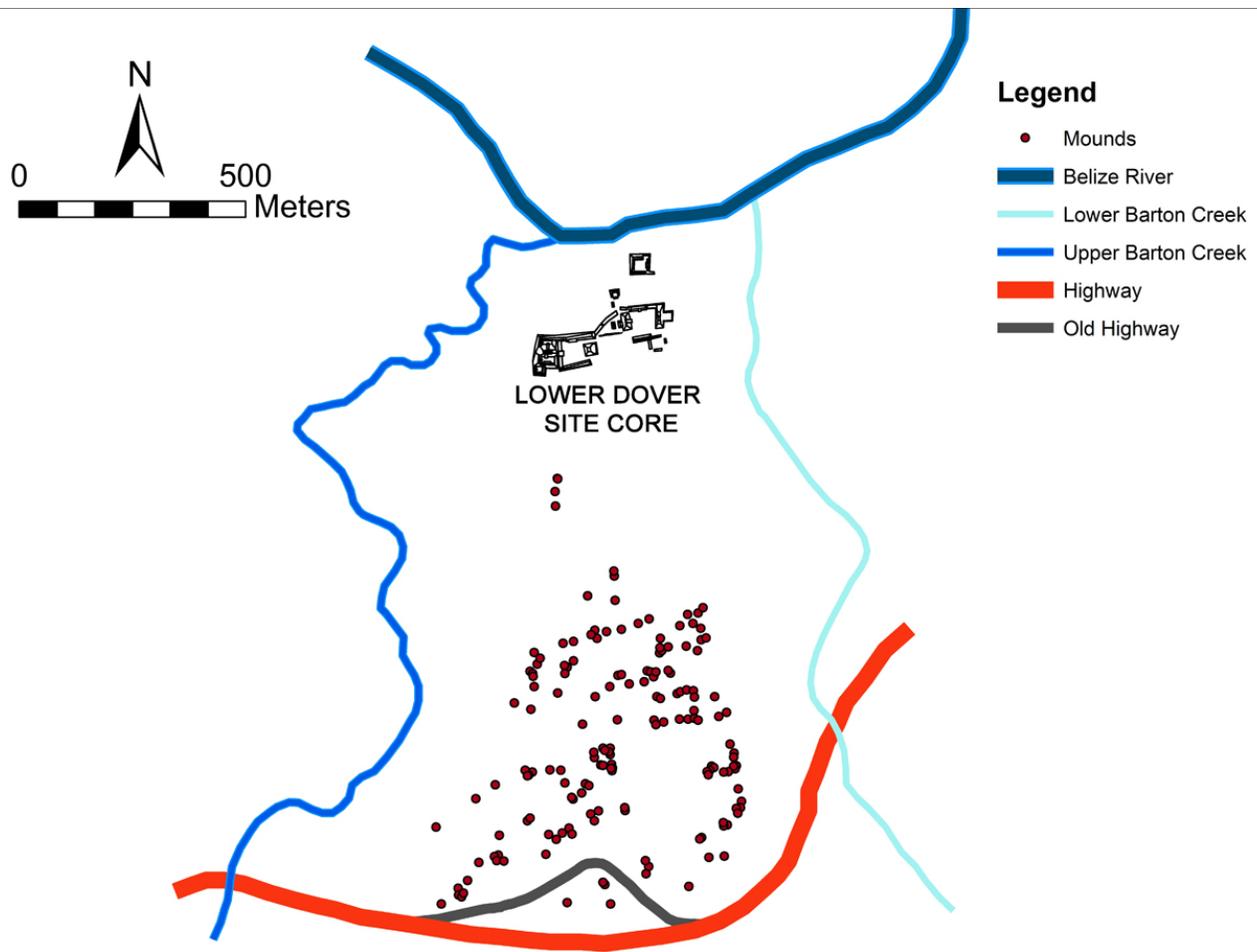


Figure 2: Map of Lower Dover Settlement Area Surveyed

chultun in front of the northern structure. Plaza G, without G5 occupies an area of approximately 507 square meters.

PLAZA H

Directly north of Plaza A at a distance of 70 meters, is Plaza H with a total of seven (7) structures arranged into formal plazuela group with a possible ramp along the south east corner. Structures here are labeled H1-H7 and occupies an area of 1050 square meters. Plaza H is the northern most group in the site core and is only some 50 meters south of the Belize River.

PLAZA I

To the south of Plaza A, attached to A4 is a small group labeled Plaza I, comprised of four (4) low platforms no more than 30 cm in height.

Additional structures and plazas were identified in the reconnaissance efforts, by Wolfel and Bruckener as well as the BVAR 2010 season that will be mapped in the upcoming field seasons.

SETTLEMENT SURVEY

The settlement survey for Lower Dover was carried out primarily on the south of the site core in cleared land and pasture fields as far south as the Western Highway. The objective here was to get an idea of the density of the settlement are. Due to time constraints only two days were allotted to this survey efforts and additional survey will be conducted in the upcoming field season.

For the 2010 field season a total of 120 possible structures were identified to the south of the core (Figure 2). Future settlement survey will record additional data such as diameter, height and other archaeological features found at each mound.

COMPARISON OF THE 2009 AND 2010 SURVEYS

The 2010 survey used the Topcon GTS 230W rather than the tape and compass method applied by the 2009 survey and as a result the alignment of most building changed. In addition, the methods used by the 2009 survey efforts identified several unique features as one structure and were rectified in the 2010 survey. As there is no previous settlement survey data for this area there can be no comparison for that area.

CONCLUSIONS

The 2010 field season survey was successful in remapping approximately 70% the site core of Lower Dover and identifying new features around the site core. In addition our survey efforts were able to identify and map a portion of the settlement are for Lower Dover. Future survey efforts will focus on completing the site core survey as well as the settlement area of Lower Dover for future research purposes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our heartfelt appreciation goes out to the Reynolds Family, owners of the Lower Dover Field Station, for allowing us access to their land where the Lower Dover site is located as well as allowing use of the Lower Dover Field station as our base for the 2010

operation. As well as the Contreras family, for allowing us access to their properties for the purpose of our settlement survey portion of the 201 field season. In addition I would like to thank our skilled workmen, Alfredo Puc, Alfredo Puc Jr and Eliseo Suntecum for all their hard work. Last but not least we thank all the 2010 field students for joining us in our research goals.

2010 EXCAVATIONS AT THE MAJOR CENTER OF LOWER DOVER

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University of Arkansas

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INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 2010 a preliminary investigation of the recently identified site of Lower Dover was conducted in an attempt to chart occupational patterns and the social dynamic in and around the civic core. This investigation was the first archaeological work done at the site which was unknown to archaeologists prior to September, 2009.

The site designated Lower Dover is located on the grounds of Lower Dover Field Station in Unitedville, Cayo, Belize. It is on the south side of the Belize across from Barton Ramie. Lower Dover is about 1 km from Floral Park and 2.5 km from Blackman Eddy, and roughly 5 km from Baking Pot. The monumental center is comprised of two primary architectural groups with at least 3 smaller surrounding groups (see Guerra, this volume, for a discussion of the monumental survey). Occupation periods for the site have not yet been determined, and that is one of the primary purposes of the current investigations.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

While the site has been known to the property owners (William and Madeline Reynolds) for approximately 20 years, it was not until September of 2009 when it was brought to the attention of the Institute of Archaeology. At that time Dr. Jaime Awe authorized William Reynolds, Ulli Wolle and Christian Brueckner to conduct a

preliminary survey of the site and to prepare an initial map for future use. Archaeological investigations have been conducted at surrounding sights as far back as the 1920's (Ricketson:1929), including Floral Park (Willey:1954), Blackman Eddy (Garber:2004), and of course Barton Ramie (Willey:1954, Gifford:1976), but it is unknown what connections and relationships these sights had with the larger more impressive Lower Dover.

EXCAVATIONS

Excavations in 2010 were conducted in the eastern triadic complex, the ballcourt, and a large residential complex. The results of the excavations are below.

Eastern Triadic Complex

Structure A1-2 is the center of three pyramidal shaped structures on the eastern edge of the plaza designated Plaza A. Excavations of the structure began on June 10 2010 and were completed on August 4, 2010. The primary intent behind the excavation was to attempt to identify the purpose of the structure and to determine a chronology of construction. There is no record of prior excavations, no evidence of archaeological excavation, and no evidence of looter activity. The excavation unit was established at the peak of the structure in the center. A data point was established at roughly 30 cm above the surface, and a 1.5 meter by 3 meter excavation unit was laid out, with its long sides running east and west. The excavation was designated as unit number 2, operation LD-1 (Excavation). The first level of excavation was an arbitrary 10 cm intended to cut through the vegetation and roots. The level ended at the arbitrary 10 cm, but it also coincided with a ballast floor (floor 1). In this level we found ceramics, freshwater shell (jute), and chert (lot 0021).

Levels two, three and four were also arbitrary 20 cm levels. Under the ballast floor (floor 1) the soil changed to limestone marl mixed with large limestone blocks. Soil remained humus with some stone ballast present. In this level were found ceramics, obsidian, jute shell, and chert (lots 0022-4). In level 4 was also found one piece of bone that may be human but had not yet been identified. At 90 cm below datum it was decided to extend the unit to the north by 1 meter to see if large limestone blocks present in the marl had any significance. It was later determine that they did not. The extension (extension A) was taken down to that of level 4 in the original unit, and it was determined that the blocks in question were random fill. In this extension, ceramics, chert, obsidian and jute were found.

A second 2 meter extension (extension B) to the north was made, making the excavation 3 meters (E/W) by 4.5 meters (N/S). This extension was taken down to level 4 of the original unit, and ceramics, chert, obsidian and jute were found.



Figure 1. West wall and doorway, with a break in the plaster floor in line with the door

A one meter wide third extension, (Extension C) was along the western edge of the unit, making the total dimensions 4 meters by 4.5 meters. This third extension went down the front slope of the structure slightly. This extension revealed a wall that ran north/south along the top of the structure. The wall was approximately 80 centimeters wide, and had a 1 meter wide doorway in it along the center line of the structure. Level 5 went down to the next cultural feature, which was an intact plaster floor (floor 2) at approximately 140 cm below datum. The plaster floor covered the entire excavation unit except for the area taken up by the wall along the west side of the unit and a large hole in the center of the floor in line with the doorway. Further excavations in the unit were restricted to the area of broken floor directly in line with the doorway. Level 6 went down 80 centimeters to the next cultural feature, a floor (floor 3). In this level were found human skeletal remains and polychrome ceramic sherds. The human remains were not complete and in a deteriorated state (lot 0031).

Level 7 continued down approximately 50 cm, and stopped when the limestone marl/limestone block construction fill changed to a yellow clay. In this level were found ceramics and chert. Level 8 continued for 70 cm in the clay until a thin layer of limestone fill was found again. In this level only a single jute shell was found. Level 9 switched back to the yellow clay, and was the deepest level reached. It ended at 430 cm below datum. Excavations would have continued, but the season was ending. In level 9 only a few ceramic sherds, chert flakes, jute shells and one piece of obsidian blade fragment was found.

Concurrent with the excavations of level 6, and series of extensions were made, beginning at the southeast corner of the original unit and extending east. The first extension was extension D that ran 1 meter wide by 4.5 meters long in an east/west direction from the south east corner. It was designed to locate the “spine wall” that may have run along the top of the structure and separated two rows of rooms. Extension D was taken down to approximately 140 cm below datum in three levels. In all three levels ceramics, chert, obsidian and jute were found (lots 0032, 0033, 0035).

Extension E was a shallow (20 cm) excavation, 1 meter by 1 meter, located south of the south east corner of the original unit. It was begun to follow the expected course of the “spine wall”, and quickly found what is believed to be the southeast corner of the original room. Ceramics, chert, jute and obsidian were found (lot 0034). Extension F was dug along the southern wall of the original excavation unit. This unit uncovered the south wall, previously revealed by extension E, and allowed us to defined two corners and the doorway of the room. Ceramics, chert, jute and obsidian were found (lot 0037, 0038).

Ballcourt

Excavations of the ballcourt began on June 9 2010 and were completed on July 15, 2010. The primary purposes of the excavation were to attempt to identify the structures as a ballcourt and to determine a chronology of construction. There was no record of prior excavations, and no evidence of archaeological excavation, but there was a large looters trench dug into the top of the western bench. The ballcourt is located between the A and B plaza groups, and is adjacent to the A plaza group.

The excavation unit was established at the center of the alleyway. A data point was established at roughly 40 centimeters above the alleyway surface, and a one meter by two meter square was laid out, with its long sides running north/south. The excavation was designated as unit number 1, operation LD-1 (Excavation). The first level of excavation was an arbitrary 10 centimeter intended to cut through the vegetation and roots. The level ended at the arbitrary 10 centimeters, but it also coincided with a ballast floor (floor 1). In this level we found ceramics, jute shell, and chert (lot 0001).

Level two was an arbitrary 10 centimeter level. The soil remained humus with some stone ballast present. In this level were found ceramics, obsidian, jute shell, and chert (lot 0002). Level three began as another 10 centimeter arbitrary level, but a degraded plaster floor that covered the entire unit was found 12 centimeters below level two and the level was stopped there. This floor was designated floor 2. In this level were found ceramics, chert, and jute shell (lot 003). Level four descended approximately 10 centimeters and stopped at a degraded plaster floor that sloped down to the south.

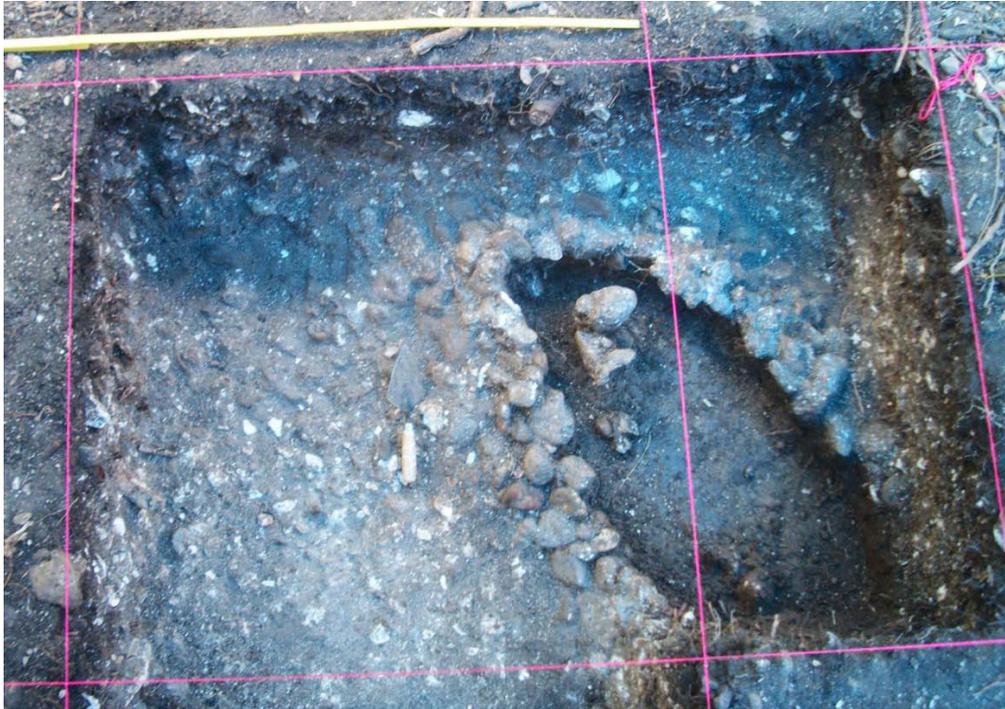


Figure 2: Cobble Ring

This floor also covered the entire excavation unit with the exception of a rock pile in the northeast corner. This floor was designated Floor 3. In this unit were found ceramics, jute shell and chert (lot 004).

Level five descended through floor 3 which had rock ballast beneath the plaster. Excavations continued down approximately 10 centimeters. The concentration of uncut limestone in the northeast corner was left intact. In this level chert and ceramics were found. Level 6 dropped another 10 centimeters, and revealed more of the rock pile in the northwest corner which appeared to be of significant size. This level included ceramics, chert, and jute.

It was decided to extend the excavation unit to the north and east to uncover the rock pile feature and try to determine its nature. The extension was one half meter north and one half meter east, resulting in a unit that resembled a backwards “L” when viewed from the north. The first level of this extension went down 10 centimeters and ended at the previous mentioned Floor 1. (lot 0007)

The extension was taken down in levels to match the original extension, and revealed that the “rock pile” previously described was actually a semi-pyramidal cobble stone ring with clay in the center. Further examination of the ring and the benches revealed that this ring was the actual center of the ballcourt, and that the initial excavation unit was off slightly to the south and west. Level 6 was excavated to approximately 15 centimeters (95centimeters below datum), and hit an intact

plaster floor (Floor 4). The floor extended around the cobble ring. Ceramics, chert, and jute were found (Lot 0012). Level 7 was excavated down 15 centimeters in two sections, one for the main unit, and one for the cobble ring. In the main unit ceramics, chert, obsidian and jute were found (lot 0013). Within the cobble ring, a strip of rubber was found in a matrix of yellow clay that does not match the surrounding soil (lot 0014). Level 8 was excavated to about 5 centimeters below, and leveled off the unit with the bottom of the cobble pile, which was not resting on a floor. In this level, only one ceramic sherd and one chert flake were found. Half of the cobble ring was removed.

Level 9 was restricted to the north section of the excavation unit, and went down 10 centimeters. The soil under the cobble ring was a different type of clay than that found in the rest of the unit. Only one ceramic sherd and one chert flake were found (lot 0016). Level 10 descended 10 centimeters, and only 3 small chert flakes were found (lot 0017). Level 11 descended 20 centimeters, and only dense clay was found. At 158 centimeters below datum it was decided to end the excavation and backfill. Floor 3 was a stamped earth floor with evidence of partial burning. In this level were found chert and poly-chrome ceramic sherds (lot 1715). Level six was an arbitrary 20 centimeter level and very little was found in the level. There were some jute shells as well as ceramic and chert pieces that were collected (lot 1716).

EXCAVATION RESULTS

In sum, excavations in the eastern triadic complex reveal the phases of construction. The oldest phase is evidenced by the broken floor found in level 6 (floor 3), but no other signs of architecture were found associated with it. The penultimate phase was the most impressive, and includes the three cut limestone walls described that rest on floor 2 in level 5. The last phase of construction evident is the total filling in of the room, and a cobble floor being laid over the top. Although ceramic analysis has not been done, it does appear that the bulk of construction on this structure may have occurred in a relatively short period of time, with the largest construction phase being at the end of the Classic Period. The alternating layers of clay and limestone/marl may indicate a method of rapid construction. Analysis of the ceramics collected during excavation will help to narrow the time frame of construction.

Overall, excavations in the ballcourt reveal at least four periods of construction, each identified by a separate floor surface. The earliest evidence of construction is in level 6 (floor 4). Evidence found in the cobble ring of the northeast corner, while deeper than level 6, appears to have been deposited at a later period in a whole broken through floor 4. Although ceramic analysis has not been done, it does appear that the ballcourt was in use for a long period of time, evidenced by at least 4 distinct construction phases, similar to the north ballcourt at Baking Pot (Ferguson: 1999, 1998). Analysis of the ceramics collected during excavation will help to narrow the time frame of use.

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EXCAVATIONS AT CAHAL PECH'S STRUCTURES C-3 AND C-6: RESULTS OF THE 2010 SEASON

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INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 2010, American Foreign Academic Research (AFAR) operations of the Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance (BVAR) project recommenced excavation of structure C-6 at Cahal Pech, which followed up previous investigations undertaken by AFAR during the 2009 summer season (Pritchard et al. 2011). Primary objectives of the 2010 field season were to excavate and thus expose the terminal phase of architecture along the northern façade of the eastern half of the structure so that consolidation undertaken following the 2009 season could be completed, the funding for which was provided by a American Institute of Archaeology site preservation grant totaling US\$10,000.00.

In addition to completing the work at Structure C-6, AFAR and BVAR conducted excavations of several units at structure C-3, which is located across the ball court at the northern end of Plaza C. These excavations followed previous work (Awe 2006), which indicate that at least portions of Cahal Pech were revisited by the Maya into Terminal Classic period.

METHODOLOGY

Prior to the excavations at structures C-3 and C-6, the general approach to unit placement and excavation was coordinated with Dr. Jaime Awe of the Institute of Archaeology. First, an excavation grid was created at Str. C-6 that bisected the western and eastern halves of the structure. The northern façade of the western bisection was addressed during our 2009 season, thus leaving the northern façade of the eastern bisection for excavation in 2010. The southern façade faces down slope along the steep southern escarpment and this portion of the structure shall remain unconsolidated. At Str. C-3, units were emplaced along the southern façade, at the

western terminus of the structure, at the top of the structure near the center of the building, and at the eastern end of the building.

The 2010 excavations were supervised by Jim Puc of the Institute of Archaeology. Jim was assisted by the authors of this report, as well as Kerry Bader and Whitney Spivey, both of whom are former AFAR field students. All excavations were mapped by hand and final mapping of the excavations was undertaken by Rafael Guerra of the Institute of Archaeology using a Sokkia Set 510 total station. A temporary datum was replaced along the central axis of the ballcourt at the south end of the court. Previous datums at Str. B-4 and Str. A-1 were captured using the total station, thus our work was “tied in” to previous work at the site.

Excavations of the 2010 AFAR Season

Str. C-6

Building on the previous excavations conducted at Str. C-6 during the 2009 excavations at Str. C-6, we sought to define intact penultimate architecture along the northern façade of roughly the eastern half of Str. C-6, in hopes of finalizing consolidation of the structure. Our excavations at Str. C-6 excavated approximately one quarter of the structure, leaving the southern façade untouched. The western half of the northern façade was completed during the 2009 field season.

Six excavations of various sizes were excavated in the 2010 season: CHP 10-20, 10-20b, and 10-21 through 10-24. Excavation units measured from as small as 1.5 by 1.5 m to as large as 3 by 6 m, and were excavated using cultural and natural stratigraphic levels. A total of 53.25 square meters was excavated. All material was sieved through 2cm screens and separated based on artifact class. Ceramics analyses undertaken by Lauren Sullivan have been completed, while lithic analysis conducted by James Stemp is ongoing.

Unit	Size (m)	Area (m²)
CHP-10-20	3 x 6	18
CHP-10-20B	1 x 6	6
CHP-10-21	3 x 6	18
CHP-10-22	1 x 6	6
CHP-10-23	1 x 3	3
CHP-10-24	1.5 x 1.5	2.25
	Total	53.25

Table 1: Excavation unit size.

CHP 10-20

Excavation unit CHP 10-20 is located along the edge our 2009 excavations to the north of unit CHP-09-12 and to the east of unit CHP-09-01 (parts 01, 1b, and 1c). The unit extends north-to-southeast and measures 3 by 6 m. The unit was excavated in order to expose the northern façade of Str. C-6 and to better define intact penultimate architecture. The first level consisted of a thin

humus layer, burned limestone, and collapsed facing stones, characterized by a grey-brown matrix mixed with plant (primarily tree) roots. During excavation of the unit, unit string was recovered from a previous excavation. A small penetrating unit was identified within CHP 10-20 that indicates that at least a portion of CHP 10-20 has been previously excavated and backfilled. The penetrating unit did not encounter intact architecture and upon this discovery the unit was cleaned, photographed, mapped and we moved on to excavation of CHP 10-21. The unit was excavated through Level 3, which was carried to a depth ranging between 1.67 m and 1.89 m below datum.

CHP 10-20b

Excavation Unit CHP 10-20b is located between CHP 10-20 to the west and CHP 10-21 to the east. The unit measured 1 by 6 m. The unit was excavated in order to expose the terminal plaster floor of the plaza and the basal molding along the northern façade of Str. C-6. The first level consisted of a thin humus layer and collapsed facing stones, characterized by a grey-brown matrix mixed with plant (primarily tree) roots. Ceramic materials (including rim sherds and other forms), various chert types, and jute shell were recovered. The level was ended upon the identification of the penultimate phase architecture with varying degrees of integrity. The unit excavation and lot were terminated and closed at this level.

CHP 10-21

Excavation Unit CHP 10-21 is located 1 m to the east of CHP 10-20. The unit measures 3 by 6 m. The unit is being excavated in order to expose the northern façade of Str. C-6 and to better define intact penultimate architecture which is visible at the ground surface. The first level consisted of a thin humus layer and collapsed facing stones, characterized by a grey-brown matrix mixed with plant (primarily tree) roots. Ceramic materials (including rim sherds and other forms), various chert types, and jute shell were recovered. Also recovered were metal fencing staples presumably left behind during looting of this portion of the structure. Northeast-to-southwest looter's trenches were identified at this location, penetrating both the plaza floor and Str. C-6 itself. The level was when our excavations exposed penultimate phase architecture with varying degrees of integrity. The unit excavation and lot were terminated and closed at this level.

CHP 10-22

Excavation unit CHP 10-22 is located between CHP 09-03 to the east and CHP 09-05 to the west. The unit measures 1 by 6 m. The unit is being excavated in order to investigate a large northeast-to-southwest running looter's trench that cuts deeply through the northern façade and into the core architecture of the structure. The looter's trench was excavated as a single lot and re-excavation of this feature exposed the internal architecture of the structure. The unit excavation and lot were terminated and closed at the base of the looter's trench.

CHP 10-23

Excavation Unit CHP 10-23 is located at the west end of Str. C-6 and measures 1 by 3 m. The unit was excavated in order to expose the northern façade and western terminus of Str. C-6. The first level consisted of a thin humus layer, burned limestone, and collapsed facing stones,

characterized by a grey-brown matrix mixed with plant (primarily tree) roots. Ceramic materials (rim sherds, vessel feet, and other forms), various chert types, marine shell, and obsidian bladelet fragments were recovered. The level was ended when excavations exposed a small section of penultimate phase architecture. The unit excavation and lot were terminated and closed at this level.

CHP 10-24

Excavation Unit CHP 10-24 is located at the western end of Str. C-6 and to the west of Excavation Unit CHP 09-05. The unit measures 1.5 by 1.5 m. The unit was excavated to expose the western-most terminus of Str. C-6. Level 1 was characterized by grey-brown humus from which we once again recovered ceramic sherds, a variety of chert, and obsidian. In addition, both quartz and jute shell were collected in small amounts and we collected a fist-sized slate fragment carved in the form of what appears to be a “winking” anthropomorphic figure. Excavation and removal of collapse revealed a low wall extending east-to-west across the axis of the unit. The unit excavation and lot were closed at this level. The corner of Str. C-6, however, was not encountered and appears to fall further to the west.

Results of the Ceramic Analysis

The overwhelming majority of the ceramic wares recovered date to the Late/Terminal Classic. These include at least 15 types among them being Cayo Unslipped, Belize Red, Tutu Camp Striated, Pine Ridge Carbonate Ware, Garbutt Creek Red, Subin Red, Savannah Orange, Meditation Black, Dolphin Head Red, Roaring Creek Red, British Honduras Volcanic Ash Ware, Platon Punctated Incised, Tinaja Red, Gallinero Fluted, and Achote Black. In addition to the Late/Terminal Classic varieties, we also recovered Late Preclassic rim sherds and Early Classic forms including rims and flanges. These specimens were recovered from fill, collapse, and *in situ* contexts. The ceramics analysis completed by Sullivan is provided below in Table 2.

Provenience

Op	Supop	Lot	Level	Time Period	Types Included in Lot*
<i>* Types listed are included in lot but do not represent all of the ceramic types present.</i>					
C6			1	Late/Terminal Classic	Cayo Unslipped, Belize Red, Tutu Camp Striated, a few earlier sherds mixed in
C6	5	?	1	Late/Terminal Classic	very eroded body sherds that have no slip remaining - Late Classic?
C6	9	1	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Primarily eroded body sherds, some eroded Belize Red
C6	9	1	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Cayo Unslipped, one Early Classic water jar rim
C6	9	1	2	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, eroded Early Classic water jar rim
C6	9	1	2 (collapse)	Late/Terminal Classic	Late Classic
C6	9	1	2 (collapse)	Late Preclassic	one Preclassic rim form and other eroded sherds but nothing else that is diagnostic
C6	9	2	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Cayo Unslipped
C6	9	2	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Cayo Unslipped, eroded Pine Ridge Carbonate Ware
C6	9	2	1 (collapse)	Late/Terminal Classic	eroded body sherds with little to no slip, primarily Late Classic but see one Late Preclassic from
C6	9	3	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, 1 lug handle, eroded Late Classic Pine Ridge Carbonate Ware
C6	9	3	1 (collapse)	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, eroded Early Classic basal flange with no slip remaining
C6	9	4	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Garbutt Creek Red, Subin Red
C6	9	4	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Cayo Unslipped, Savana Orange
C6	9	4	1 (collapse)	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Cayo Unslipped, eroded Pine Ridge Carbonate Ware
C6	9	4	2 (fill)	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Meditation Black, some eroded Early Classic forms
C6	9	5	1	Late/Terminal Classic	eroded Late Classic body sherds

Provenience

Op	Supop	Lot	Level	Time Period	Types Included in Lot*
C6	9	5	1 (collapse)	Late/Terminal Classic	eroded Belize Red and Platon Puncatated Incised, Cayo Unslipped, other eroded body sherds with no slip remaining
C6	9	6	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Cayo Unslipped, Dolphin Head Red, Roaring Creek Red
C6	9	6	1 (collapse)	Late/Terminal Classic	this bag includes primarily eroded body sherds that are probably Late Classic - some eroded Belize Red but nothing else that is diagnostic
C6	9	6	collaspe	Late/Terminal Classic	eroded British Honduras Volcanic Ash Ware and Pine Ridge Carbonate Ware
C6	9	7	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, eroded Pine Ridge Carbonate Ware
C6	9	7	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Cayo Unslipped, one Early Classic rim form
C6	9	8	1	Late/Terminal Classic	eroded Belize Red, Platon Punctated Incised, Cayo Unslipped
C6	9	8	collapse	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, eroded Pine Ridge Carbonate Ware
C6	9	9	2	Late/Terminal Classic?	small lid fragment, nothing really diagnostic, Late Classic?
C6	9	9	1 (collapse)	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Garbutt Creek Red, Tinaja Red
C6	9	10	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Cayo Unslipped
C6	9	?	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Cayo Unslipped, eroded body sherds
C6	10	20	4	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Early Classic water jar rims, eroded Sierra Red
C6	10	21	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, interesting sherd with orange pase and calcite inclusions and double row of punctations around neck - no slip remaining
C6	10	23	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Garbutt Creek Red, Roaring Creek Red
C6	10	23	1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Tinaja Red, eroded Pine Rideg Carbonate Ware
C6	160x160		2	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Garbutt Creek Red, Tinaja Red, eroded Early Classic basal flange
C6	extension platform		1	Late/Terminal Classic	Cayo Unslipped, Garbutt Creek Red

Provenience

Op	Supop	Lot	Level	Time Period	Types Included in Lot*
C6	leveling plaza		1/humus	Late/Terminal Classic	Unwashed bag: Belize Red and other eroded Late Classic sherds
C6	looters trench		1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, Gallinero Fluted, Garbutt Creek Red
C6	looters trench		1	Late/Terminal Classic	3 very small eroded body sherds - one has ash temper and small incised line
C6	Unit ?		3	Late/Terminal Classic	Unwashed bag: mixed lot with some Sierra Red and Late Preclassic rim forms but also has Dolphin Head Red and Late Classic forms
C6	Unit 1		1	Late/Terminal Classic	Garbutt Creek Red, Platon Punctated Incised, Cayo Unslipped, Early Classic water jar rims
C6	Unit 1		1	Late/Terminal Classic	Belize Red, one Belize Red sherd has a pedastal base, Garbutt Creek Red, eroded Achote Black sherd, eroded body sherds

Table 2: Ceramic Types recovered in excavations.

Str. C-3

Building on the previous excavations conducted at Str. C-3 by BVAR during the 2006 excavations (Awe 2006), we sought to: 1) define intact penultimate architecture along portions of the southern façade, 2) to investigate the eastern wall of the structure and to determine its relationship to Str. C2, and 3) to assess the integrity of the architecture in general. As with our work at Str. C-3, it is our hope that these excavations will ultimately guide consolidation of the structure.

Eleven excavations of various sizes were excavated in the 2010 season (Table 3). Excavation units measured from as small as 1.5 by 1 m to as large as 2 by 5 m, and were excavated using cultural and natural stratigraphic levels. A total of 49.25 square meters was excavated. All material was sieved through 2-cm screens and separated based on artifact class. Ceramics analyses and lithic analyses have yet to be undertaken.

Unit	Size (m)	Area (m²)
CHP 10-01	2 x 3	6
CHP 10-02	2 x 3	6
CHP 10-02b	1 x 3	3
CHP 10-03	1 x 3	3
CHP 10-04	1.5 x 1.5	2.25
CHP 10-04b	1.5 x 1	1.5
CHP 10-05	2 x 2	4
CHP 10-06	1.5 x 3	4.5
CHP 10-06b	1.5 x 2	3
CHP 10-06c	2 x 5	10
CHP 10-07	2 x 3	6
	Total	49.25

Table 3: Excavation unit sizes.

CHP 10-01

Excavation Unit CHP 10-01 measured 2 by 3 m (north-to-south x east –to-west) along the southern façade of Structure C3. Both units CPH 10-1 and CPH 10- 2 were placed along what appeared to be a north wall, and possible ballast fill between this wall and the southern façade. The purpose of this unit was to expose these walls, and any evidence of residential occupation, or living surface atop the east-west running platform, noted as Structure C3. The C group of Cahal Pech is thought to be the “last stand” of occupation at Cahal Pech around the AD 900-1000. Structure C3 likely represents a low lying residential platform for the last occupants of this site and excavations on the platform intend to recover material evidence of these occupants as well as uncover architectural base components of the structures occupied, the living surface they formed.

The unit datum was set at 4.5 cm above ground surface at the southwest corner of the unit. Level 1 was excavated to an average depth of 13cm below datum and consisted of a humic soil layer

and a mix of small rubble fill and a moderate amount of larger wall foundation stones. Ceramics, shell, and chert were all recovered from this level, however no special finds were documented. Level 2 was excavated through core fill to an average depth of 50cm below datum. The base of level 2 represents a plaster floor and the presence of wall foundation stones along the south edge of the unit. Materials recovered from level 2 core fill and the floor surface at the base of the level include ceramics, chert, obsidian, quartz, burned plaster, charcoal, and marine and freshwater shell. Special finds from unit CHP 10-1 includes an obsidian blood-letting blade from this level. The soil matrix below the humic layer consisted mainly of core fill down to a plaster floor at an average depth of 50cm below datum. This floor was followed horizontally into an extending unit running perpendicular to Unit CHP10-1, Unit CHP 10-3, where a well defined east-west running wall was defined along the southern edge of Unit 1, picking up again to the east in Unit CHP 10-2.

Unit CHP 10-1 was extended vertically two more levels in search of a second plaster floor immediately underlying the first episode. Level 3 excavations extracted the first episode of plaster flooring in the unit and extended only a few centimeters. Excavations continued approximately 10 cm into level 4 in search of more plaster flooring. Without success, unit excavations were terminated at approximately 65cm below datum.

CHP 10-02

Excavation Unit CHP 10-02 measures 2 by 3 m (north/south by east/west) along the southern façade of the structure towards its western end. The purpose of this unit was to expose the southern wall of Str. C-3. The first level commenced at approximately 7 cm below datum, consisted of a thin humus layer and collapsed facing stones, characterized by a grey-brown matrix mixed with plant roots. Ceramic materials, various chert types, jute shell, and quartz were recovered. The level was ended between 14 to 28 cm (southeast and northwest corners respectively) below datum at which point our excavations exposed the southern façade, however, much of it has collapsed at this location. Unit excavation was continued, removing the collapsed wall, and the base of Level 2 was recorded as measuring between 39 to 49.5 cm (southeast and northwest corners respectively). We identified similar soils in Level 2 and we collected similar assemblages of chert, ceramics, and jute. A final level, Level 3, was excavated to a previous plaster floor at which point we terminated unit excavation. Similar soils and artifacts were encountered. Final measurements range from 50 to 63 cm (southeast and northwest corners respectively). Other than the two plaster floors, the only architectural feature documented is the east-to-west portion of the deteriorated structure façade which is better preserved to the south in CHP 10-02b, which is discussed below.

CHP 10-02b

Excavation Unit CHP 10-02b is a 1 by 3m extension of CHP 10-02 abutting the original excavation to the south. This unit is being excavated along the plaza floor in hopes to uncovering intact portions of the southern façade. Level 1 was started at 2cm below datum and continued to a depth ranging between 39 to 49.5 cm (southeast and northwest corners respectively) below datum. Level 1 soils consisted of a thin humus layer and collapsed facing stones, characterized by a grey-brown matrix mixed with plant roots. Ceramic materials, various chert types, obsidian, slate, jute shell, and a single piece of jadeite were recovered.

At the base of Level 2, the excavation revealed three courses of intact stone comprising the southern façade and a very poorly preserved plaster plaza floor. Similar soils and unit excavation was continued through to the base of Level 3, at which point we encountered the better preserved plaster floor seen in CHP 10-02.

CHP 10-03

Unit CPH 10-3 was placed immediately adjacent and perpendicular to unit CHP 10-1 in order to uncover the plaster floor leading situated on the north side of Structure C3, and any steps joining this floor and the residential platform. The floor was identified at approximately 50cm below ground surface, but no articulate steps were defined. All materials from ground surface to the plaster floor were excavated as level 1 fill. Excavation of unit CPH 10-3 was terminated at 50cm below ground surface.

CHP 10-04

Excavation unit CHP 10-4 measures 1.5 by 1.5m with a 1 by 1.5m extension added to the south side of the unit. This unit was placed in hopes of identifying a north-south running wall positioned perpendicular to Structure C3. A level of humic soils and small rubble fill was excavated to an average depth of 20 cm below datum across the unit, with the exception of the northeast corner where excavations extended to 62cm below datum. From 4 to 30 cm below the ground surface, a north-south running rock wall was identified. Excavations in the northeast corner of the unit extended to determine the integrity and depth of the wall.

CHP-10-4b

A 1 by 1.5m extension was placed on the south side of the unit in order to follow the rock wall from CHP-10-4, south and excavations of this extension were terminated at an average depth of 20cm below datum (approximately 12cm below ground surface). Excavations were continued, and a floor was reached at a depth of 70cm. The floor was a yellowish plaster floor. Before going through the floor, excavations were continued in CHP-10-4, where there was a north-south rock wall, to see if the rocks were in some way indicating a retainer and if it was then resting on the same yellow floor, from CHP-10-4B. It proved that the rocks were resting on the yellow floor, which indicates that the so-called wall was later than the floor. Afterwards the floor in CHP-10-4B was removed; it was approximately 2.5cm thick, and right beneath it we found a large mano fragment, half stuck in the floor-paste. After 30cm more another possible floor was reached, indicated by some larger stones which terminated the excavations.

Artifacts recovered above the first floor include ceramics, chert, daub, quartzite, freshwater shell, as well as a part of a figurine. Artifacts recovered below the first floor include chert, ceramics, slate, marine shell, a small rounded piece of black obsidian, as well as nicely painted ceramic pieces.



Figure 1: Staircase from E.U. CHP-10-6, 6B & 6C, facing west (Photograph by Catharina Santasilia).

CHP 10-05

Excavation unit CHP 10-05 is located at the eastern corner of Str. C-3. This 2 by 2 m unit is being excavated to uncover the north wall of Str. C-3 and to investigate the intersection of Str. C-3 and abutting Str. C-2, which had been previously investigated through a single unit excavation by Dr. Jaime Awe in 2006 (Awe 2006). The first level commenced at 3 cm below datum, consisted of a thick humus layer and collapsed cut stone, characterized by a grey-brown matrix mixed with plant roots. We terminated excavation of Level 1 upon encountering a plaster floor and after revealing the very poorly preserved north wall of the structure. Level 1 was ended at depths ranging from 15 to 60 cm (southeast and northwest corners respectively). Upon completion of Level 1, we decided to dig a penetrating through the first plaster floor to the next, underlying floor. Upon reaching the lower floor, we abandoned excavation of the unit. CHP 10-05 was completed at depths ranging from 58 to 72.5 cm (southeast and northwest corners respectively).



Figure 2: Plan view of E.U. CHP-10-7 (Photograph by Catharina Santasilia).

CHP 10-06

This Excavation Unit was opened in the north-western corner of the plaza, to try and expose either part of the wall or if possible, to find the steps leading from the platform down to the plaza.

A 1.5m by 3m unit was set up and a datum was placed next to the unit. The unit extends from the platform down to the plaza in a descent slope. Beginning elevations for the unit were: south-east (above plaza floor) at 15cm below datum; south-west (on plaza floor) at 39cm below datum; north-east (platform floor) at 32cm above datum; north-west (platform floor) at 47cm above datum; and center at 17cm above datum. Excavation was conducted using both cultural as well as arbitrary levels. Generally, 10cm layers were removed at the time, but as there were a lot of rocks due to collapse of the wall, it was sometimes difficult to stick to 10cm, as well as expecting some of the rocks to be possible architecture, precautions were taken. A crude plaster floor was reached in the southern end (Elevation of the floor was approximately 60cm below datum). Excavations continued in the northern part of the unit, looking for the wall. The wall had been exposed on the north-eastern part of the plaza, so therefore the wall was expected at some point. Before reaching the east-west wall, some nicely cut rocks aligned south-north was reached which indicated that

the corner of the plaza was being exposed. The unit is now being extended towards south (CHP 10-6B) to be able to expose more of the south-north aligned rocks.

CHP-10-6b

This excavation unit, which is 2m by 1.5m has revealed that the aligned stones from CHP-10-6 continue south, instead of excavating further south though, a unit will be extended towards west (CHP-10-6C), in order to expose more of the corner of the plaza.

CHP-10-6c

This excavation unit measured 2m by 5m. The reason for opening this unit was to try and expose what might be the staircase, leading from the platform, down the plaza. Beginning elevation for this unit were: south-west corner at 7.5cm below datum; south-east corner at 16cm below datum; north-east corner at 48cm above datum; and north-west corner at 52cm above datum. Large cut stones were exposed, which fit into the staircase.

Eventually a nice staircase as well as part of the wall was exposed, and the most northern part of both unit CHP-10-6 and CHP-10-6C were not excavated, since the purpose of the units was already fulfilled. Artifacts recovered from units 6, 6b and 6c include ceramic, chert, freshwater shell, quartzite, obsidian, as well as an unknown stone.

CHP-10-7

This excavation unit measured 2m by 3m. It slopes from the platform down towards the plaza floor. It was separated into 3 levels. From south towards north, the plaza floor is approximately 120cm below datum for 110cm, and then there is a 20cm step up, which continues 130 cm north, and finally a 50cm step up, to reach the platform edge. This unit was opened to find and expose the wall of the platform. Artifacts recovered from this excavation included ceramics, chert, quartzite, obsidian and a groundstone mano.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

2010 operations at Cahal Pech have exposed the eastern half of Str. C-6 along its northern façade. These excavations total 102.25 square meters and result in the recovery of numerous diagnostic ceramic forms, various chert forms and materials types, obsidian bladelets, and a large collection of jute shell. Excavations of the structure indicate significant looting along the central axis of the structure and to the east of the central axis in CHP 10-20.

Excavations in the 2010 season complete our uncovering of the northern façade of the structure, this time along its eastern half. In the end, these excavations at Str. C-6 will allow full consolidation of the structure to be completed and the terms of the AIA's site preservation grant to be met.

Our work at Str. C-3 uncovered and helped investigate the structure's residential occupation, or living surface atop the east-west running platform. This work is not considered complete and should be further evaluated during the 2011 season.

A REPORT OF THE 2010 EXCAVATIONS AT STRUCTURES M-100 AND M-101, BAKING POT BELIZE

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INTRODUCTION

The excavations of the 2010 field season were a continuation of investigations to further understand household and community organization during the transition from the Classic to Postclassic periods at Baking Pot, Belize. Excavations at structures M-100 and M-101, over the course of three field seasons, were conducted to gain an understanding of the chronological occupations and to better understand what activities took place in the transition from the Classic to the Postclassic periods.

The site of Baking Pot is located in the Cayo District of western Belize. The major center of Baking Pot is situated on the southern bank of the Belize River, between the modern cities of San Ignacio and Belmopan. The site was occupied in the Middle Preclassic period (c. 600-300 B.C.) through the Early Postclassic period (A.D. 1200), and reached its peak in the Late Classic period (A.D. 600-850) (Hoggarth et al. 2008: 158). The monumental center is made up of two groups (Groups A and B) connected by Causeway 1 (306m in length) (Helmke and Awe 2008: 84). The monumental architecture in the site cores are mostly covered by trees with the majority of the surrounding areas being cleared grassland, used as pasture for cattle.

Previous archaeological work at the site was conducted by five major archaeological projects with the earliest conducted by Oliver Ricketson Jr. in 1924 (Ricketson 1929). The trend of research at the site focused primarily on the monumental centers until the early 1990s when BVAR turned primary focus to survey and excavation of peripheral settlement (Conlin 2000).

BACKGROUND

In 2008 M-101 was selected for excavation as an example of a medium-status architectural volume house group, in association with M-100. Structures M-100 and M-101 are located in the eastern settlement cluster (Zone C) at Baking Pot (Conlin 2001). These structures are located in the premises of the livestock section of Central Farm, managed by the Belize Department of Agriculture, and due to this location the area has been used as pastureland and for modern agricultural production.

M-100 and M-101 are two housemounds that on the surface appear in an L-shape configuration. They are southeast of the Baking Pot epicenter. In 2008 M-101 was excavated (Zweig and Russell 2009) exposing a portion of the northern terrace wall and the collapse from that wall. The terminal architecture featured a thin plaster floor, with deteriorated quality in the center of the mound. Portions of the central structure had no plaster at all. Excavations to sterile in the center of the platform showed evidence of two main construction events. Following initial excavation in 2008, it was concluded that the association and orientation of both M-100 and M-101 was unclear and would require further investigation. In 2009 Structure M-100 and M-101 were excavated horizontally by a grid of 2m x 2m units. Excavations resumed in the 2010 season, focused on exposing the eastern wall of M-101 and continuing the vertical excavation in M-100.

METHODOLOGY

Structures M-100 and M-101 were selected as an example of a medium-status architectural volume house group. Excavations were conducted using both cultural and arbitrary levels. Artifacts were collected and separated based on unit, level, and lot, and when appropriate feature number. All matrix was screened through ¼ inch mesh. Artifacts collected from 2010 are in the process of being analyzed and the results will be discussed in future reports.

2010 INVESTIGATIONS

Structure M-100

In 2009 a 2m x 1m unit was established for the purpose of a vertical. The backfill indentation was present in 2010 and the objective on M-100 was to complete this vertical unit and record the occupational sequence for the mound. The vertical unit in 2009 was an area formed from half of EU 100-15 and 100-16, and was identified as 100-31. The area contained by this new unit was 2 m x 1 m. For 2010 we continued to use the identifier 100-31. The 2010 EU 100-31 was only a 1 m x 1 m unit of the southern portion of the 2009 unit. The mound profile drawn by Lamb in 2009 indicates that the mound was 40-80 cm in height with more slope on the east and north sides. According to Lamb's notes, and 2009 lot forms for EU 100-31, the vertical unit reached an elevation of about 70cm (90-100cm below the datum). The 2010 datum for M-100 was 2.82 m west of the southwest corner of EU 100-31 and 30 cm south. The elevation measurements were taken from 20 cm above the surface and the surface elevation measurement for EU 100-31 was around 26.3 cm below the datum.

EU 100-31

Level 1, Lot 4045

This lot was archaeologist backfill from the 2009 excavations. This lot was started to determine a possible occupational sequence for structure M-100. This was started last year (Lamb 2009), but was not completed. The matrix was heterogenous with humic and alluvium soils. The artifact classes found in this level included ceramic, chert, freshwater shell, daub, quartz, and obsidian. Other natural elements found in the matrix consisted of pebbles, rocks, and roots. Toward the end of the level we found many larger rocks from the backfill. There was also a noticeable difference between the matrix within the unit area and the matrix seen in the baulk. It was really obvious when we reached the end of the backfill because the matrix color change was drastic from dark brown to a lighter brown-orange color and was Sandy-Loam. This lot was ended because we had reached the end of the backfill from 2009 and the ending elevation was around 104.2cm below the datum.

Level 2, Lot 4049

This level was arbitrary and below the 2009 back fill. The intent for this level was to continue until a cultural feature, or new natural level, was found. The starting elevation was about 104.2cm below the datum. The matrix was homogenous with sandy-loam. The consistency was compact but could be broken apart easily and the coloration was brown-orange. In the southern baulk there was a disturbance in the form of a burrow that partially penetrated the unit. Other natural elements found in the matrix were pebbles and the cultural elements included ceramic and chert, but mostly freshwater shell. There was a noticeable amount of freshwater shell from this level, which may have been indicative of a flooding event. We ended this level because in the southwest corner of the unit there was a cluster of larger rocks (Figure 1). This may have been the edge of a feature, and possibly architecture, but not enough was revealed to properly discern this. This cluster was identified as Feature 1. The ending elevation for this level was around 158.8cm below the datum.

Level 3 Lot 4053

This lot is below Feature 1 and was started to descend past the feature and expose the next cultural or natural level. The matrix continued to be homogeneous, compact, sandy-loam, and maintained a brown-orange coloration. There was bioturbation in the unit in the form of medium-sized roots that crossed the unit in a north/south direction. The only other natural elements in the matrix were pebbles and the cultural elements consisted of ceramic, chert, freshwater shell, and quartz. This lot was ended because in the east and west baulk we noticed there were thin possible layers of cobble (see Figure 2 for east baulk). This feature may have been a floor, though none was found within the area of the unit. However, we designated this as Feature 2 because it may be ballast from a floor. In the unit the matrix also changed and became very sandy. The ending elevation measurement was around 177.3 cm below the datum.

Level 4 Lot 4055

This level was below Feature 2 and its intent to precede and find the next cultural or natural level. The matrix had initially been very sandy, but there was only a very thin layer of this very sandy matrix (see Figure 2) and then it continued to be sandy-loam and was compact but could break apart very easily. The coloration continued to be brown-orange and medium sized roots persisted in the unit. The natural elements found in the matrix included roots and pebbles, and the cultural elements included very small amounts of ceramic, daub, quartz, and freshwater shell. The level was concluded because the artifact finds were minimal and no features had been found below Feature 2. The ending elevation measurement was around 227 cm below the datum.

Level 5 Lot 4058

This lot was started because artifact finds were minimal and we decided to begin 25cm arbitrary levels. The matrix continued to be sandy-loam with orange-brown coloration. There were medium size roots in the matrix, and no artifacts or features were recovered in this level. We closed this level when we had reached 25cm. The ending elevation measurement was about 252 cm below the datum.

Level 6 Lot 4062

This lot was the second 25cm arbitrary level in an attempt to determine sterile. The ending elevation measurement was around 170cm below the datum. The matrix became more sand (loamy-sand) and the coloration was brown-orange/yellow. There were not artifacts or features found in this level.

Level 7 Lot 4063

This lot was the third and final 25cm arbitrary level in an attempt to find a sterile level. The matrix was loamy-sand and was a brown-orange/yellow coloration. No artifacts and no features were found in this level. The ending elevation measurement was about 311.2cm below the datum.

Structure M-101

On structure M-101 the eastern platform wall had not been excavated and this became one of the objectives in 2010. By examining the surface of the mound we could estimate where the edge of the platform may have been located. We placed two 2m x 1m units radiating in a linear path from the center of the mound. The purpose of the units was to find the terminal architecture on the eastern portion of M-101. The units were on a north/ south alignment.



Figure 1: EU 100-31 end of Level 2, Lot 4049 showing Feature 1 (Photograph by C. Zweig).

The mound height appears to range between 1.15 and 1.2 meters (Russell 2009) while the dimensions for M-101 are N/S 24m and E/W 22m. The 2010 datum for M-101 (Datum #3) was positioned 2.80m west and 1.60m north of this northwest corner of EU 100-10. The elevation measurements were taken from 20cm above the surface. The surface elevation measurement for EU 100-11 was 29.9cm below the datum.

EU 101-10

Level 1 Lot 4046

Excavation Unit 101-10 was a 2m x 1m unit and was started with the intention of locating terminal architecture. The surface elevation measurement was about 27.8cm below the datum. This initial level was arbitrary and would continue down in elevation until a cultural feature was found. The matrix in this level was compact homogenous

humic soil with dark brown/black coloration. Disturbance was noted from plowing and bioturbation, and other notable geological constituents were roots, rocks, pebbles, and cobble. The artifact classes found in this level included ceramic, chert, quartz, freshwater shell, and faunal remains. In this level we found a layer of not tightly clustered limestone and cobble. The layer of limestone and cobble was considered a cultural feature, possible layer of ballast disturbed by plowing. The closing elevation for this lot and level was about 39.6cm below the datum.

Level 2 Lot 4048

This lot was cultural and was started because we had uncovered what was interpreted as poorly preserved ballast. It was a layer of rock, cobble, and limestone of various small sizes. The rocks were not tightly clustered but appeared to have been in somewhat of a level layer. The purpose of continuing in Level 2 was to remove this layer and see if we can find more discernable cultural features. The matrix was homogeneous compact humus with dark brown coloration. In the matrix there was a notable geological constituent of roots, rocks, pebbles, and cobble. The cultural elements noted in this level include ballast consisting of rock, limestone, and cobble ranging in size from small to medium. The ballast was labeled as Floor 1. The artifact classes found in this level includes ceramic, chert, and daub. This level was closed because we had cleared around the ballast which lowered the elevation and the ballast was successfully exposed. The closing elevation for this level was about 54.4cm below the datum.

This lot consists of the ballast found in Level 2. The purpose of this lot was to remove the ballast and was kept separate from the rest of Level 2. The beginning elevation measurement was about 39.6cm below the datum. This lot was an architectural feature consisting of ballast (Floor 1). This may have been disturbed by plowing, explaining the cluster mentioned from Level 1 Lot 4046. The matrix in this lot was compact and heterogeneous. It consisted of cobble, small limestone, and pebbles. The artifact classes found in this lot included ceramic, chert, and freshwater shell. This lot was concluded with the complete removal of the ballast and the closing elevation measurement was about 60.4cm below the datum.

Level 3 Lot 4051

This lot was below Floor 1 and we had exposed a wall. The matrix was compact and heterogeneous with humus and alluvium, a mix of mostly humus and some alluvium. This is considered a cultural level. Other notable geological elements in this lot included pebbles, roots, and rocks. The cultural elements included a wall made of cobble that was very thin. The artifact classes found in this lot included ceramic, chert, freshwater shell, and obsidian. The lot and level was concluded because we had exposed the wall in the southern portion of the unit. Further excavation was not pursued in EU 101-10 because the focus was directed to EU 101-11 to expose the edge of the platform on the mound. The closing elevation measurement for level 3 lot 4051 was about 66.2cm below the datum.

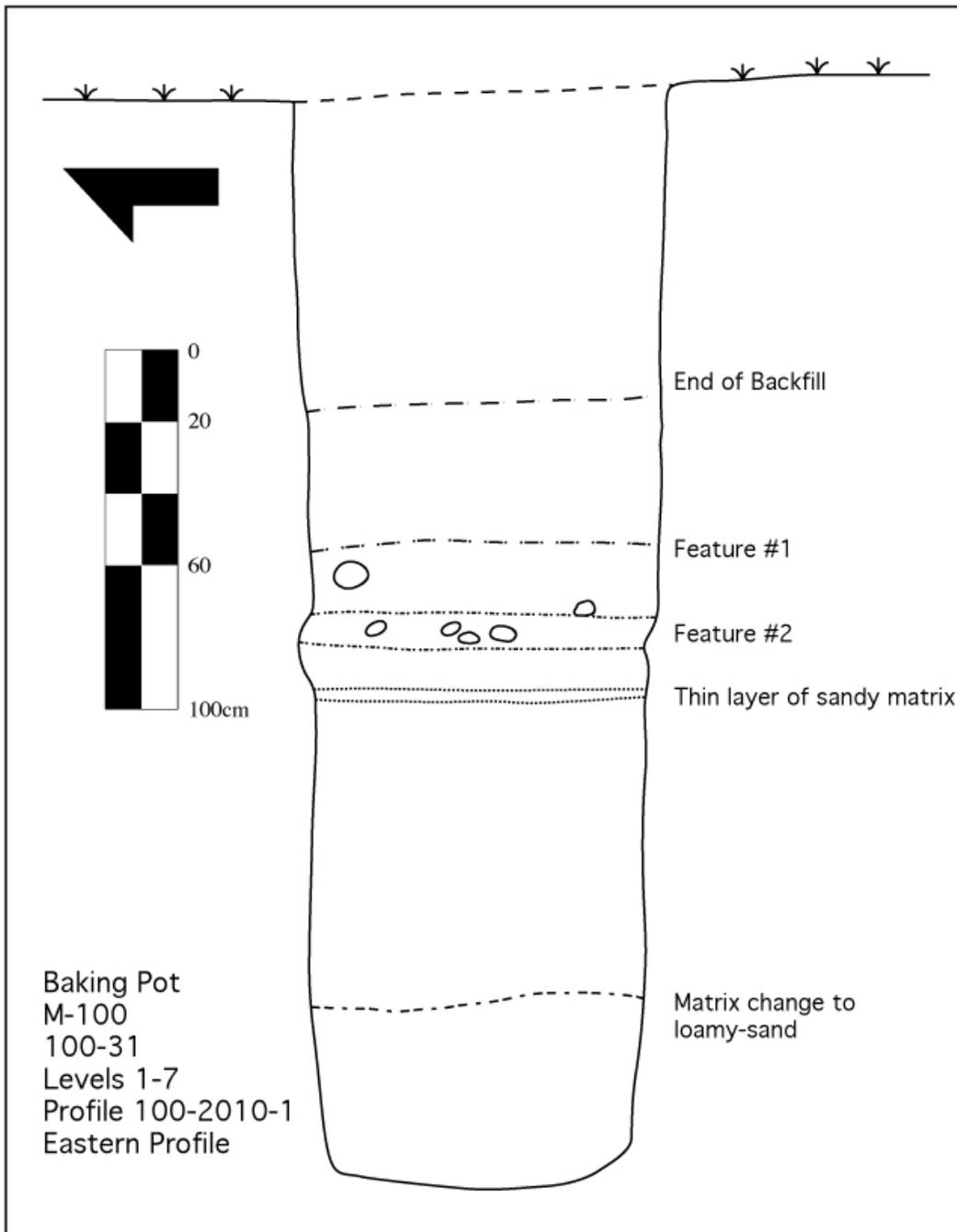


Figure 2: The eastern profile view of EU 100-31 (Illustrated by C. Zweig).



Figure 3: M-101, EU 101-10, Level 2, Lots 4048 and 4050 (Photograph by C. Zweig).
Level 2 Lot 4050



Figure 4: M-101, EU 101-10, Level 3, Lot 4051 (Photograph by C. Zweig).

Levels 1-3 Lot 4060

We had several obstacles in the summer of 2010. One of these was a result of excavating on active pastures. Lot 4060 was created because there was collapsed baulk in EU 101-10 from herds moving through the area. Lot 4060 included Levels 1-3 and consisted of a section of the southern baulk. There was only chert found in the matrix.

EU 101-11

Level 1 Lot 4047

Excavation Unit 101-11 was a 2m x 1m unit on the eastern side of Excavation Unit 101-10. The surface elevation measurement was about 29.9 cm below the datum. Level 1 was an arbitrary level and the intent was to bring the unit to consistent elevation with the lowest corner. The matrix in this level is humic with traces of alluvium in the eastern section of the unit. There was limestone and some rocks in the southwestern corner of the unit. Artifact classes found in the level were ceramic, chert, quartz, faunal remains, freshwater shell, and obsidian. This level was likely disturbed by plowing and had other geological elements such as roots, rocks, cobble, and pebbles. There were no distinguishable cultural features in this level. The purpose for this unit was to find terminal architecture, and the purpose for this arbitrary level was to bring the elevations down to be consistent with the measurements in EU 101-10. This level was concluded because it was leveled.

Level 2 Lot 4052

This level was started to maintain similar elevations with the levels in EU 101-10 (Level 3). This level was an arbitrary level and was mostly humic with the slight presence of alluvium. The matrix was compact and dark brown in color. Other elements within the matrix included roots, pebbles, and cobbles. The artifact classes found in this level included ceramic, chert, freshwater shell, quartz, and human/faunal remains. The closing elevation measurement was about 53.0cm below the datum.

Level 3 Lot 4054

This lot is a 1m x 1m area consisting of the eastern half of EU 101-11. This was done to reduce time in finding the edge of the platform. The purpose of this lot was to find and expose the edge of the platform, or platform wall. The beginning elevation measurement was about 53cm below the datum. This lot is still in humic soil that is compact and dark brown. Other elements found in the matrix included rocks and pebbles. The artifact classes found in this lot included ceramic, chert, daub, and freshwater shell. This lot was concluded with the exposure of a cut limestone that was interpreted as indication for the edge of the platform. The closing elevation measurement was about 74.8cm below the datum.

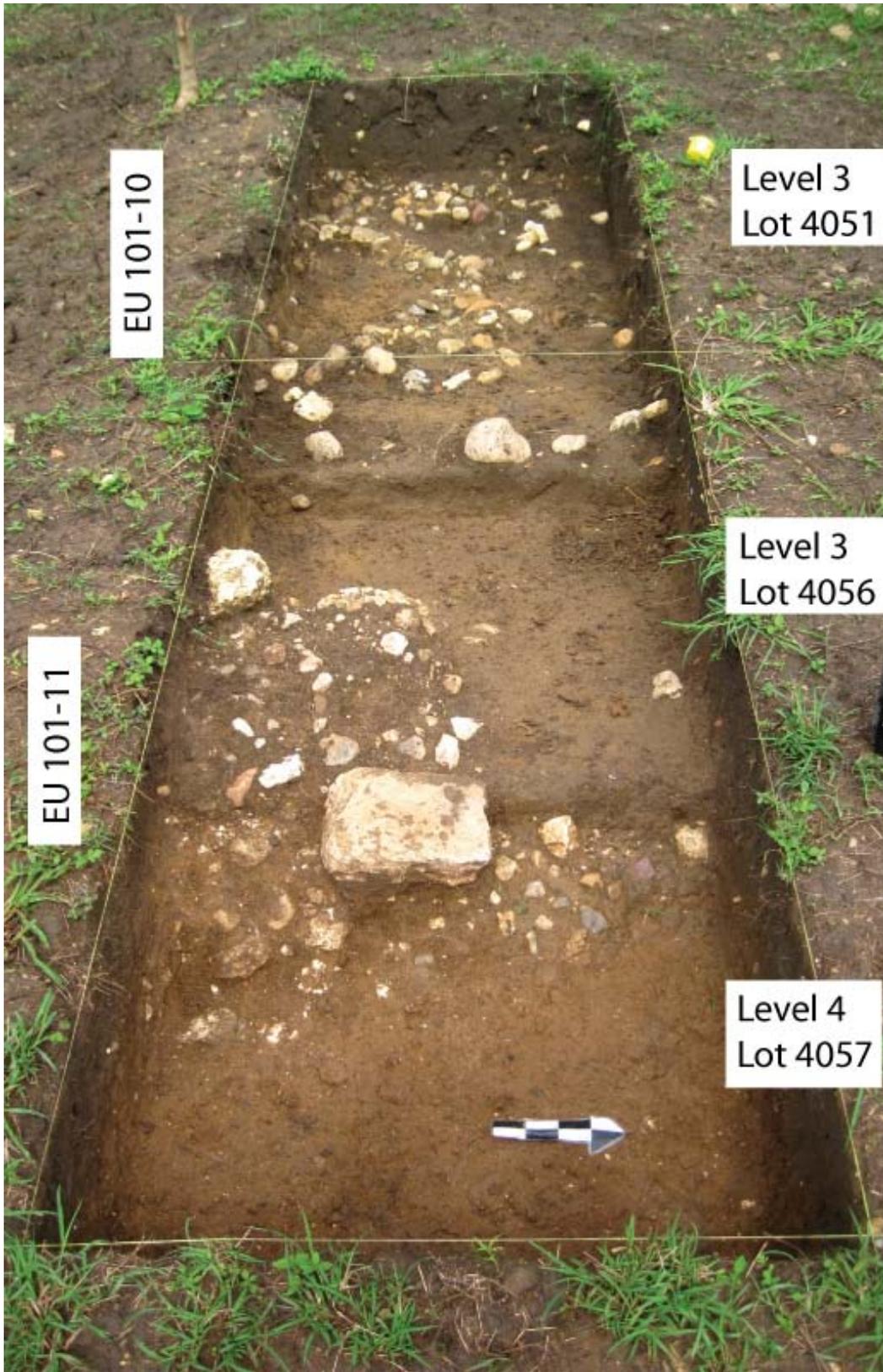


Figure #: Comprehensive photo of EU 101-10 and 101-11, showing multiple levels (Photograph by C. Zweig).

Level 3 Lot 4056

This lot was started because we wanted to maintain consistent elevations across EU 101-11 in Level 3. Lot 4056 was a 1m x1m area in the western half of EU 101-11. The beginning elevation measurement was about 53cm below the datum. This lot was above the platform wall with humic soil and in the southeast portion of the lot there is a cluster of limestone and rocks. The matrix is compact, but the cluster was easily disturbed. Other elements found in the matrix included pebbles, rocks, and small roots. The artifact classes found in this lot included ceramic, chert, freshwater shell, quartz, and obsidian. The cluster in the southeastern corner of this lot was fill which lies west of the cut limestone that was exposed in Lot 4054, and further exposed in Lot 4057. This lot was concluded because we reached consistent elevations with the rest of Level 3. The ending elevation for this lot was about 76.8cm below the datum.

Level 4 Lot 4057

This lot was a 1m x1m area (eastern half) and was begun to further expose the edge of the platform and to see if we could reveal more of the façade of the platform. This lot was the exterior of the platform and the soil in this lot is humic with dark brown coloration. We thought that as we exposed more the cut limestone we would find more cut stones, but this was not the case. Instead we found more tightly packed clusters of various sizes of rocks and cobble. Other elements found in the matrix included rocks, pebbles, and small roots. The cultural elements found included facing stones, platform fill, ceramic, and chert. The lot was closed because we had exposed the eastern façade of the platform. The ending elevation measurement was about 86.0cm below the datum.

Level 5 Lot 4059

This lot was started to further expose the façade of the platform and to expose more of the fill. This lot is also only a 1m x 1m area of the eastern portion of EU 101-11. The starting elevation measurement for this lot was about 86.0 cm below the datum. In this lot there was construction fill and the surrounding matrix was humic of a dark brown color. Other elements found in the matrix included pebbles and small rocks. The cultural elements found in this lot included ceramic, chert, and daub. This lot was concluded because we had exposed a limestone floor (Floor 2). The preservation of the floor was very poor. The ending elevation measurement was about 103.4cm below the datum.

Level 6 Lot 4064

This lot is below Floor 2 and was started because we wanted to excavate until we reached an elevation consistent with the surface elevation surrounding the mound. The starting elevation was about 103.4cm below the datum. We only found one or two stones that had evidence of shaping for the purpose of facing stones, but it appears that the façade was dismantled and most of what remained was the construction fill for the platform. The surrounding matrix was humic and compact. Other elements in the matrix



Figure #: EU 101-11 (eastern 1m x 1m) Level 6, Lot 4064 (Photograph by C. Zweig).

included small roots, rocks, and pebbles, while the cultural elements included ceramic, chert, and daub. The fill consists of small limestone rocks, cobble, chert, and ceramic sherds. The lot was concluded when we approached the elevation with the surface surrounding the mound, and there was difficulty in excavating the remaining space within the unit. The ending elevation was about 116.8cm below the datum but the unit was not level due to the remaining platform. The lowest elevation in the eastern section of the unit was 138cm below the datum.

Baking Pot
 SR-3
 M-101
 EU 101-10 & EU 101-11
 Levels (1-3) & (1-6)
 1cm: 10cm
 Plan 101-2010-1
 Illustrator: C. Zweig

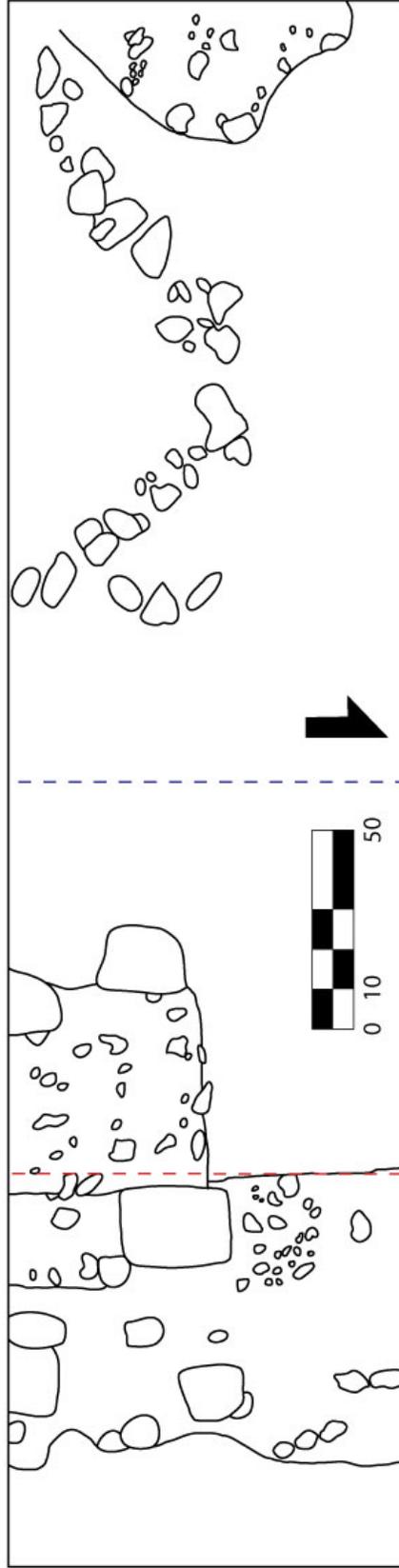
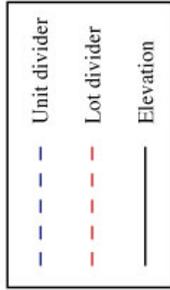


Figure #: Plan for EU 101-10 and 101-11 (Illustration by C. Zweig).

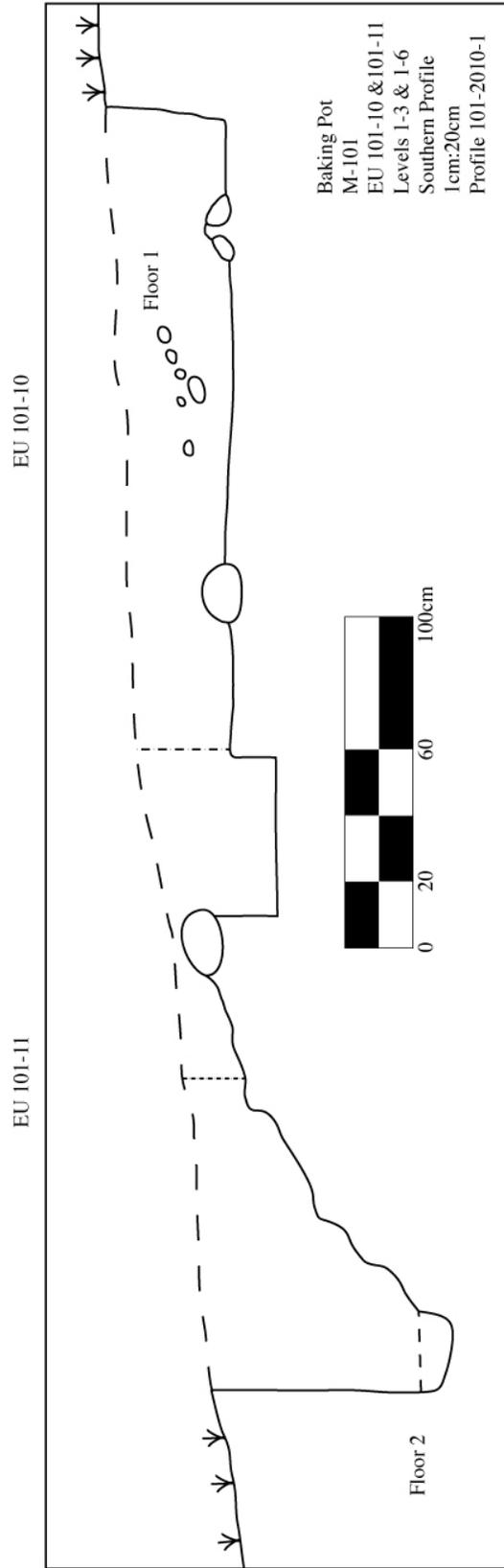


Figure #: Profile for EU 101-10 and 101-11 (Illustration by C. Zweig).

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EXCAVATIONS OF MOUND 90, 91 BAKING POT, CAYO DISTRICT, BELIZE

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INTRODUCTION

Excavations at M-90 and M-91 were conducted in the summer of 2010 as part of the ongoing research conducted by the Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance (BVAR) project at the site of Baking Pot, Belize. Baking Pot is located in the upper Belize River Valley of the Cayo district, downriver from the confluence of the Macal and Mopan Rivers and on the southern bank of the Belize River. Structure M-90 was not previously excavated thus the purpose was to investigate the terminal levels of architecture of this house mound as well as identify any correlation in construction to the adjacent mounds. Excavations proved to be fruitful as we were able to uncover a large amount of architecture as well as artifacts that helped add to our growing picture of domestic life in the settlement of the Baking Pot monumental epicenter. The following report should serve to summarize our findings on Mound 90 and 91 and highlight the architectural trends we have identified in this region.

METHODOLOGY

Standard archaeological excavation procedures were used including troweling, brushing and screening. All artifacts collected were bagged and labeled according to unit, level and artifact type each day. The majority of excavations performed at M-90 were horizontal in nature, with the exception of one vertical unit (90-2) in the center of the mound which was established to gauge the earliest occupation date as well as to identify the chronological stages of building construction. M-90 was selected for excavation due to its architectural volume, as well as its organization into a three-structure group. It is representative of a medium-level status house group at the site, and serves as one of two groups of this status in Julie Hoggarth's doctoral research on household and community organization in the Classic to Postclassic transition at the site (Hoggarth 2009).



Figure 1: Location of Baking Pot in relation to nearby archaeological sites and settlement areas. The monumental epicentre of Baking Pot is rendered in black to scale. All squares of the grid are measure 1 km on a side. 1: Baking Pot settlement area as mapped by Conlon and Bullard (1954-2000). 2: Bedran settlement area as mapped by Conlon (1992-1995). 3: Spanish Lookout settlement area as mapped by Willey (1954-1956). 4: Barton Ramie settlement area as mapped by Willey (1954-1956). 5: Bacab Na transect mapped by BRASS. 6: Extent of the 2007 field season BVAR survey. Map by Christophe Helmke (2008).

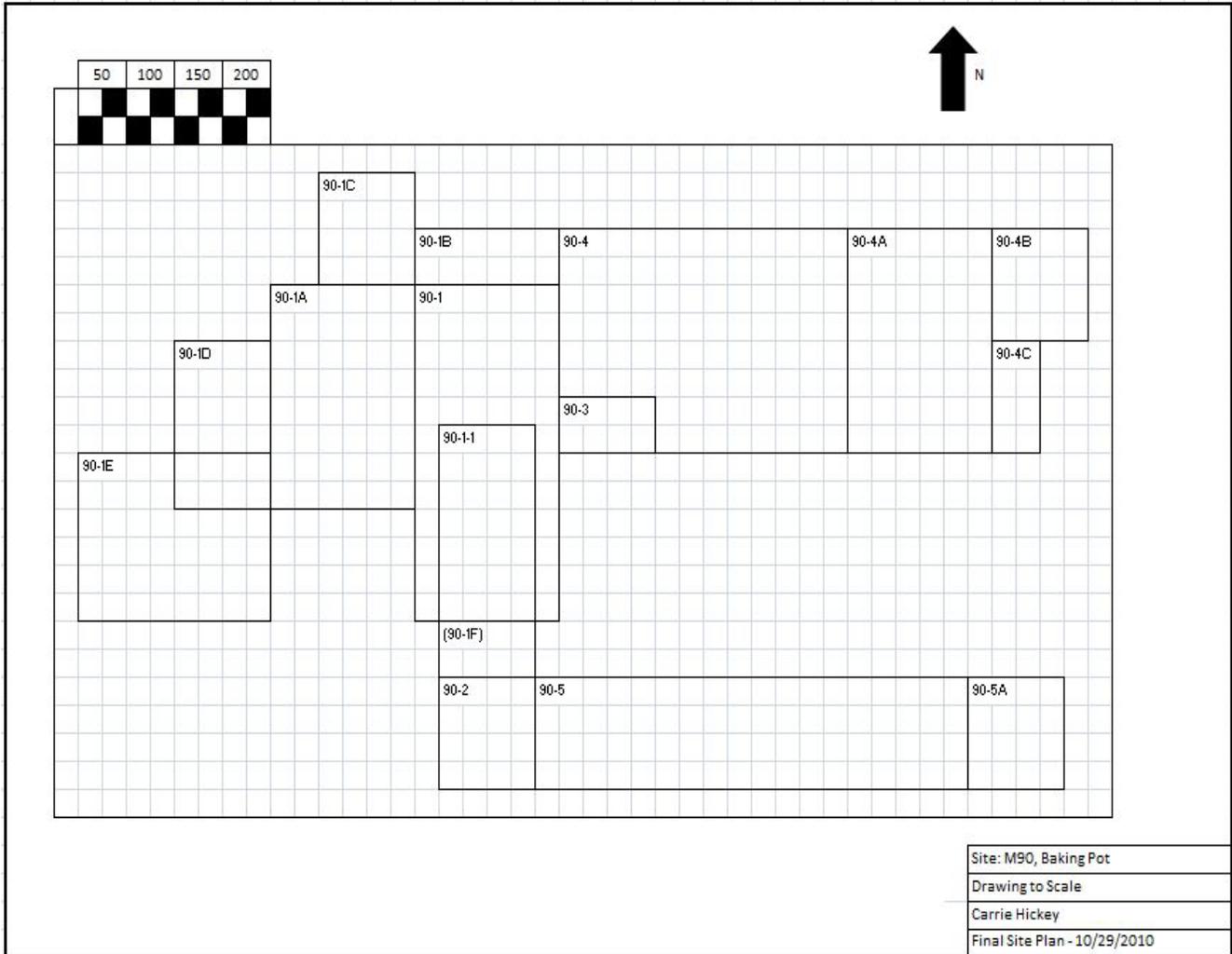


Figure 2: Plan view of excavation units at M-90 (Map by C. Hickey 2010).

EXCAVATIONS

M90

Excavations began on M-90 June 9th, 2010 and ended August 6th, 2010. Originally we set out to open only one (3m x 1.5m) horizontal trench down the center of the mound and one (1m x 1m) vertical unit adjacent to the trench with the hopes of exposing the terminal levels of architecture. Early on we discovered a large platform wall in the northern section of the first trench (90-1) and proceeded to open additional extensions to follow this wall for the duration of the field season. By August we had opened 16 units in total, exposing roughly 8 meters of a terminal platform wall as well as 3 floors and a special square stone feature (90-1E) (Figure 2). Due to the extensive nature of this excavation, I will summarize all units in the context of our research questions in my analysis.

Unit 90-1

This unit was assigned lot #2077 for Level 1. The lot was characterized by homogeneous dark-brown humus with no disturbance noted. In this lot, artifacts recovered consisted of ceramics, chert (including a special find hammerstone), 2 obsidian blades and a granite metate fragment. This lot remained open for the duration of the field season. Upon the discovery of a platform wall in 90-1, a new lot (2081) was assigned, dividing the unit into two parts, commonly referred to as “above platform wall” (lot 2077) and “below platform wall” (lot 2081).

90-1A

This unit was assigned lot 2085 for level 1. The lot was characterized by homogeneous dark-brown humus with no disturbance noted. This unit was opened to the west of 90-1 as an extension to follow the platform wall. In this unit, we found additional remains of the platform wall but did not reach the corner, thus we opened additional extensions (as noted below). In this lot, artifacts recovered included ceramics, chert, obsidian, granite, daub, and a special find (sf# 90-03) stemmed biface.

90-1B

This unit was assigned lot #2086 for level 1. The lot was characterized by homogeneous dark-brown humus with no disturbance noted. The unit was opened to extend the northern borders of 90-1 in hopes of finding stairs or additional features. Neither of these features were discovered and the unit was closed. Artifacts recovered from this unit consisted of ceramics and chert.

90-1C

This unit was assigned lot #2087 for level 1. The lot was characterized by homogeneous dark-brown humus with no disturbance noted. This unit was opened as an extension of unit 90-1A and 90-1B to explore the exposed terminal architecture and look for additional features. No additional features were discovered, thus the unit was closed on Aug 6th, 2010 at the end of excavations. Artifacts recovered from this unit consisted of ceramics and chert.

90-1D

This unit was assigned lot #2089 for level 1. The lot was characterized by homogeneous dark-brown humus with no disturbance noted. The unit was opened as an extension to the west of unit 90-1A to follow the terminal platform wall and attempt to uncover a corner. Artifacts uncovered in this unit consisted of ceramics, chert, daub, obsidian and small fragments of faunal bone.

90-1E

This unit was assigned lot #2097 for level 1. The lot was characterized by homogeneous dark-brown humus with no disturbance noted. The unit was opened as an extension to the west and south of unit 90-1D with the purpose of following the platform wall. In this unit we uncovered the corner of the platform wall as well as a unique square stone feature (below) off the side of the wall. Early analysis shows this feature may be consistent with

similar drainage systems found in the neighboring Cahal Pech region (citation needed).



Figure 3 (Above): Unit 90-1E special feature prior to cobble removal. **Figure 4 (Below):** Unit 90-1E special feature after cobble removal. (Photos by C. Hickey).



We first uncovered this feature with several cobbles in the center. After photographing and mapping, we removed the cobbles, leaving the large cut limestones in place. The unit was closed on July 28th, 2010 as we ended our excavations for the field season.

90-1F

This unit was assigned lot #3085 for level 1. The lot was characterized by homogeneous light-brown humus with no disturbance noted. This unit was the 50cm section between the vertical unit (90-2) the sub-unit trench (90-1-1). The purpose of this unit was to vertically excavate down to level 2, at which it would become part of sub-unit 90-1-1. In this small section, we uncovered a very well preserved oval biface (sf#90-12). The unit was closed upon the discovery of the second floor and that it came to the same level as sub-unit 90-1-1.

90-1-1

This sub-unit was assigned lot #3086 beginning in level 2. The unit was opened to explore the different levels of architecture visible in the adjacent vertical unit (90-2). This unit started at level 2 as it was below the terminal floor. In level two, various ceramics and chert were discovered before we hit the second floor and changed to level 3, lot 3087. In level 3 we found ceramics, chert, obsidian and two small bone fragments we suspected were human remains. We closed level 3 as a result of the discovery of the third floor, which was a beautifully preserved plaster floor (Figure 5). We continued excavations below the third floor, opening lot 3094, level 4. This level proved to be very culturally rich, consistent with our finds in the adjacent vertical unit. Beautifully preserved polychrome ceramics (Figures 9 and 10) as well as chert, freshwater shell, daub, quartz, obsidian and a large piece of slate were all recovered from this level. Under floor 3, we found three large stones to the northern base of the sub-unit. We believed them to possibly be collapse or construction fill. After photographing and mapping we removed the rocks and continued excavations. Additionally, it is important to note here that we found large amounts of ash and charcoal below the third floor. We closed the unit at this "ash level" as we ended our field season.

90-2

This unit was assigned lot #2078 in level 1. The lot was characterized by homogeneous dark-brown humus with no disturbance noted. Unit 90-2 was a 1 meter by 1 meter vertical unit installed with the purpose of identifying the earliest occupation dates as well as exposing the chronological stages of construction. Excavations were extensive in this unit, with a total of 15 levels and a depth of approximately 5 meters. We identified 3 floors and a fourth "ash" level that could possibly have been a fourth floor destroyed by fire. The first 5 levels of excavation contained all 3 floors and the ash level as we were changing levels due to cultural markers. Several artifacts were recovered in the first 5 levels, most notably in level 4 & 5, under Floor 3 where several polychrome ceramics, obsidian, chert, bone and a special find of an intact mini-vessel (sf#90-04) were found. We switched to arbitrary levels of 25 cm after level 5 when we noticed a substantial drop off in the amount of artifacts recovered. We continued to find small pieces of ceramic, chert or shell for the next 7 levels. The final 3 levels contained no artifacts, thus we

closed the unit at this sterile level (Figure 8).



Figure 5: Unit 90-1-1, Floor 3 (Photo by C. Hickey)



Figure 6 (Left): Unit 90-2 Floor 3; **Figure 7 (Center):** Unit 90-2 level 4 below Floor 3; **Figure 8 (Right):** Unit 90-2, end of excavations



Figure 9 (Left): Miniature vessel (SF#90-04) from Unit 90-2. **Figure 10 (Right):** Polychrome ceramic vessel, Unit 90-2.

90-3

This unit was assigned as lot #2082, level 1. The lot was characterized by homogeneous brown-grey humus with no disturbance noted. This was a small extension to the east of unit 90-1 with the purpose of following the platform wall. We successfully uncovered more of the wall and decided to extend the unit, creating unit 90-4. Ceramics and chert were found in this unit.

90-4

This unit was assigned as lot #2090, level 1. The lot was characterized by homogeneous dark-brown humus with no disturbance noted. The unit extended the eastern borders of units 90-1, 90-1B, and 90-3 with the purpose of exposing additional platform wall and possibly a corner. We were successful exposing a very well preserved portion of platform wall but did not reach a corner. In this unit, we had two special finds (sf#90-07, sf#90-08) of polished bone and a drilled tooth pendant. Other artifacts recovered were ceramics, chert, obsidian, daub and granite. The unit was closed as we opened additional extensions to the east.

90-4A

This unit was assigned lot #2093 and 3082, for level 1 and 2. The lot was characterized by homogeneous dark-brown humus with no disturbance noted. We split this level into 2 lots (Below platform wall-3082 and above platform wall-2093) and continued to follow the platform wall. We did not find the corner in this unit and extended again to the east. Artifacts recovered from this unit consisted of ceramic, chert, daub, obsidian and several pieces of polished faunal bone. We also found a large piece of carbon which was collected for a sample.

90-4B

This unit was assigned lot 3090 in level 1. The lot was characterized by homogeneous dark-brown humus with no disturbance noted. We opened this unit with the purpose of following the platform wall and attempting to find the corner. We were successful in uncovering the corner and decided to open one more extension (90-4C) to follow the uncovered cut limestone, with the new lot (3091) opened for level 1 to follow the feature. The lot was homogeneous dark-brown humus with no disturbance noted. This unit was opened as an extension of unit 90-4B for the purpose of exposing the corner of the platform wall. Ceramics, chert and daub were recovered from this unit.

90-5

This unit was assigned lot 3092 in level 1. The lot was characterized by homogeneous dark-brown humus with no disturbance noted. This unit was opened as a trench to the east of vertical unit 90-2 with the purpose of exposing additional levels of architecture as well as finding the platform wall to the eastern side of M90. Due to time constraints, excavations were not extensive in this unit. We were unable to locate the platform wall and decided to open an additional extension to the east of the base of this unit.



Figure 11 (left): Unit 90-4, platform wall; **Figure 12 (right):** North platform wall.



Figure 13 (left): Unit 90-4B corner; **Figure 14 (right):** Unit 90-4C.



Figure 15: Unit 91-18, Platform Wall

90-5A

This unit was assigned lot 3095 in level 1. The lot was characterized by homogeneous dark-brown humus with no disturbance noted. This unit was opened as an extension of 90-5 with the purpose of exposing the platform wall. We located the platform wall, photographed and mapped it in relation to the exposed platform wall in 90-4C.

M-91

91-17

Excavations began in this unit on June 17th, 2010. The primary purpose was to build on the prior excavations performed by J. Jordon in the 2008 field season and attempt to expose the platform wall encountered in prior adjacent units. Unit 91-17 (formerly called extension D) was a 1m x 1m unit to the southern slope of the mound. We opened this unit at level 1, lot 2084. This level was dark-brown humus. We changed to level 2 approximately 20 cm below the surface as we encountered several ceramics. Not finding the platform wall, we decided to extend the unit south.

91-18

Excavations began in this unit on July 20th, 2010. The primary purpose was to extend unit 91-17 and search for the platform wall. We opened this unit as a 3m x 1m trench off of 91-17 and assigned level 1, lot 3089. The matrix was noted as dark-brown humus. Once again, we changed to level 2 when we encountered large amounts of ceramics. Additionally, we discovered a portion of the platform wall at approximately 120cm from the northern base. This wall was badly collapsed with several cut limestone blocks needing to be removed. We photographed the feature and closed this unit on July 29th, 2010.

CONCLUSIONS

Overall, structure M-90 was an impressive illustration of the terminal architecture found within domestic dwellings of the Belize River Valley. It also served as an excellent indicator of continuous occupation between the Early Classic to Early Postclassic periods through artifact recovery and analysis of the varying phases of construction. With the discovery of an intact platform wall measuring approximately 8 meters in length (corner to corner) and 78cm tall, we were able to see a prime example of the substantial architectural volume associated with many of the excavated domestic mounds found within the core periphery. While we were unable to locate stairs leading up to the platform, we can surmise from the size of the mound (14m x 14m) that the dwelling was substantial in size. Additionally, the discovery of 3 floors in chronological succession reinforces research indicating occupation between the Early Classic period to the Early Postclassic.

Since the level of preservation in this structure was so intact, we were afforded the opportunity to review the time periods associated with each feature in greater detail. We believe the third floor to have originated from the early classic period on account of ceramic finds at this level and the second floor to be from the late classic period. The terminal architecture and first floor are all believed to originate from the terminal classic to Early

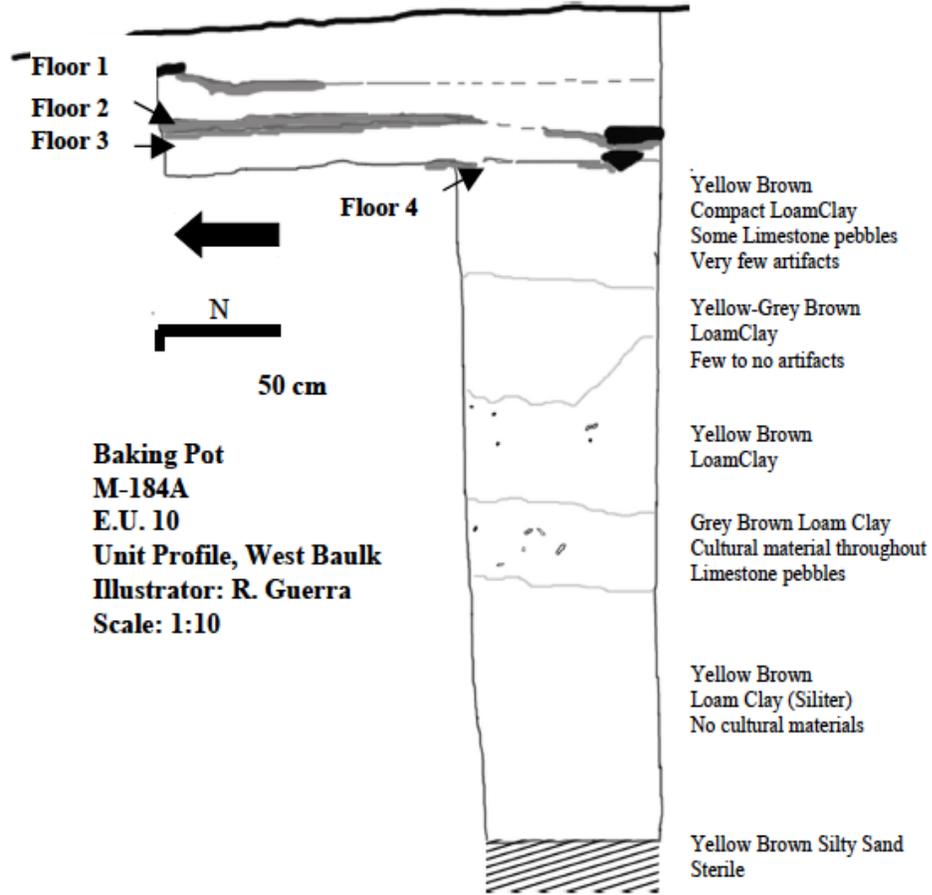


Figure 16: M-184A, Unit 10 Profile

Postclassic period. These findings of continuous occupation as well as substantial domestic architecture are in line with similar findings reported in past field seasons and help us continue to add to the growing picture of domestic settlement in the Belize River Valley. In 2008, excavations performed on M-184a show a strikingly similar profile to M90 including one well-preserved plaster floor and architecture that follows roughly the same timeline as M90 (shown below). Both M-184a and M-90 show 3 floors within the first 50 cm, the 3rd being well plastered. (Hoggarth *et al.* 2008).

Additional excavations at M-90 would be beneficial in that exposing the southern portion of the platform wall would complete the picture of a relatively intact domestic structure. Further excavations would also hopefully produce a midden deposit which has been lacking from several excavations surrounding M-90.

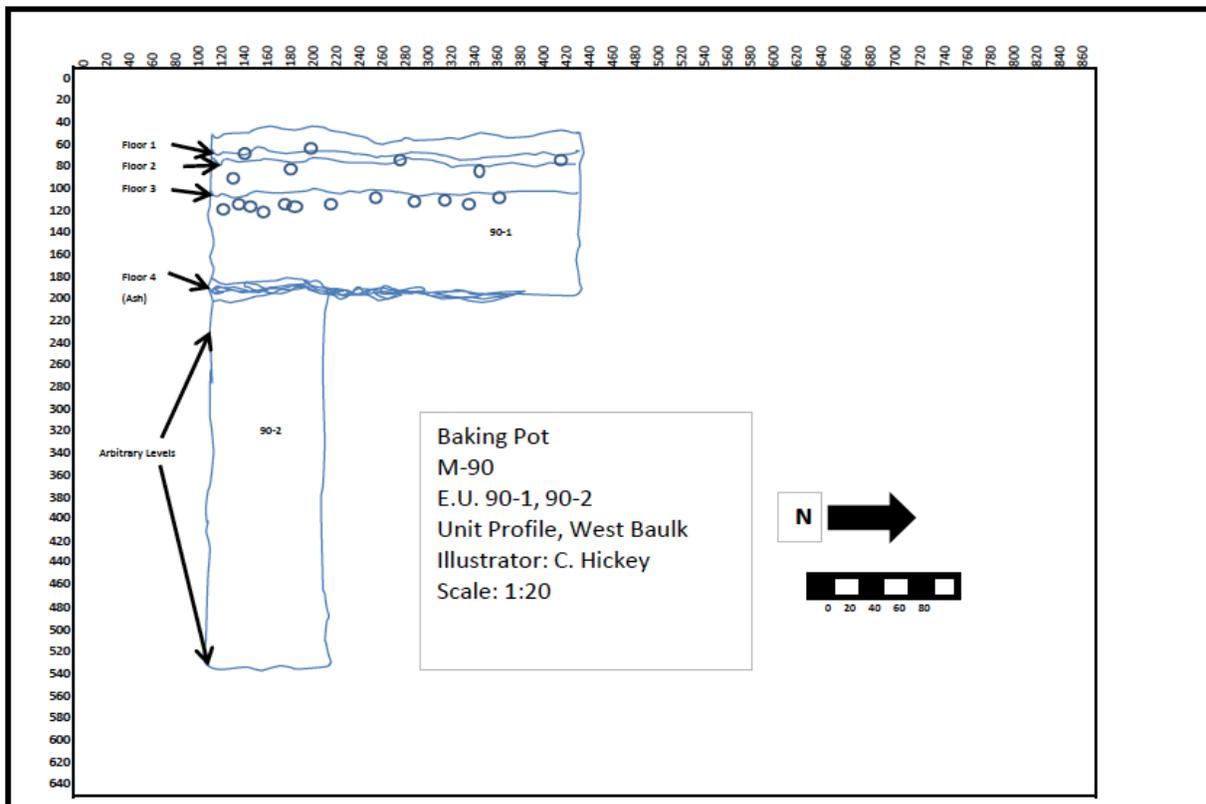


Figure 17: M-90, Unit 90-1,90-2 Profile

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SETTLEMENT RESEARCH AT BAKING POT, BELIZE: EXCAVATION AT M-181

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INTRODUCTION

In 2010, the Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance (BVAR) Project continued excavation at Baking Pot, Belize. Baking Pot is located on the south bank of the Belize River, approximately 10 kilometers east of the site of Cahal Pech. The excavation conducted by BVAR was second phase settlement research, with a focus on the transition from the Classic to Postclassic.

In 1924, O.G. Ricketson, Jr. began excavation at the site in Group A of the ceremonial center (1929). In 1949, A.H. Anderson began excavation in Group B of the ceremonial center. Gordon Willey continued excavation at the site between 1954 and 1956 by setting up test excavations in Group A and in four house mounds. W.R. Bullard continued excavation of Group B in 1961 (Willey et al 1965). The Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance (BVAR) Project, under the direction of Jaime Awe, began excavation at Baking Pot in 1992 and continues work there through to the present. The first phase of settlement research was conducted between 1992 and 2000 with a focus on surveying Group B. The second phase of settlement research began in 2007 by Hoggarth and Jobbova, with the focus of surveying households around the epicenter conducting excavations of households in order to understand changing household patterns.

METHODOLOGY

Excavation at M-181 were conducted as part of the second phase of settlement research at the site of Baking Pot. A 20 percent stratified sample will be taken from the excavations at the house mounds to better understand the occupation history at the site.

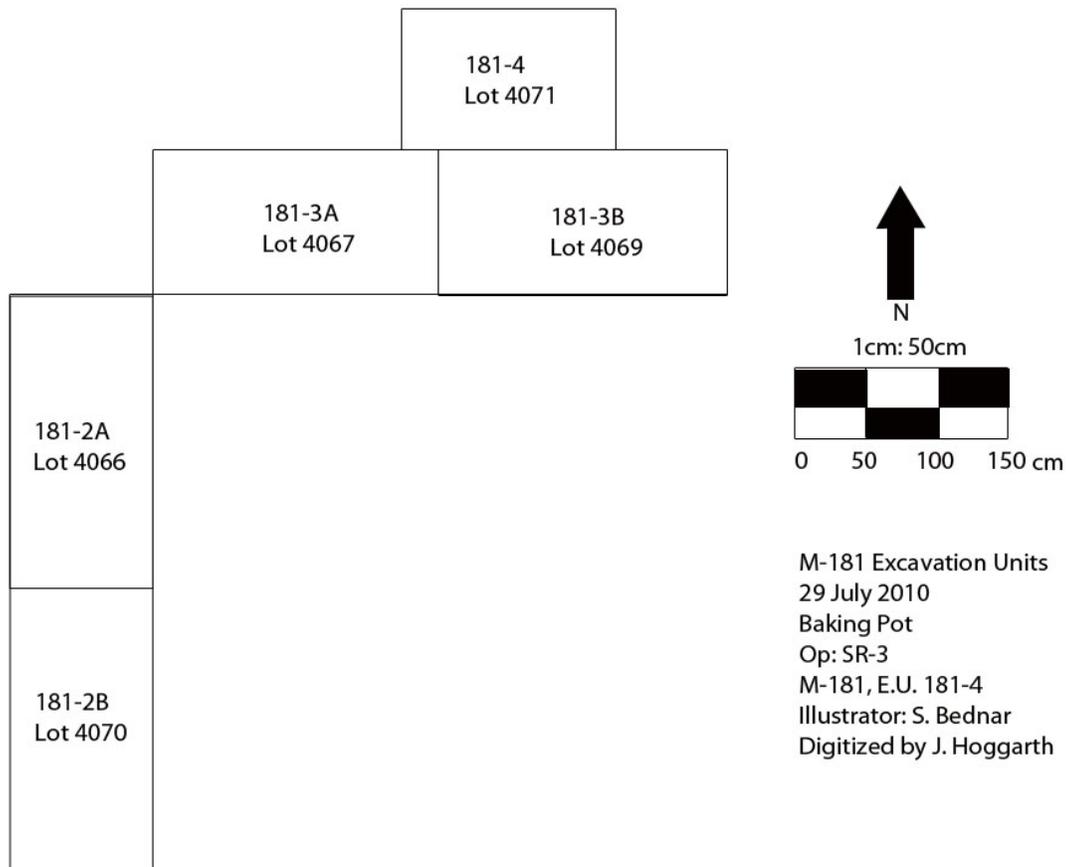


Figure 1: Locations of excavation units at M-181.

M-181 is located in Settlement Cluster C at the Baking Pot site. Excavations at M-181 were conducted to investigate the change of the household structure, especially during the Terminal Classic period.

M-181 was previously excavated in 2008 by Jill Jordan (Jordan 2009). At the center of the house mound was a 1 x 1.5 m vertical excavation unit oriented east west (Excavation Unit 181-1). The purpose of this unit was to find the last phase of construction of the structure. A cobble floor and a ceramic cache were found in the unit before it was closed at approximately 225 cm below the surface. In 2010 excavation was continued at the mound with two 1 x 4 m horizontal excavation trenches, one running on an east/west axis from the center of the mound (Excavation Unit 181-2) and the other on a north/south axis (Excavation Unit 181-3). A third 1 x 1.5 m unit was added as an extension to Excavation Unit 181-3 (Excavation Unit 181-4). The units were excavated using cultural levels, and the purpose of the excavation was to expose the terminal architecture of the structure, primarily the terminal cobble floor that was found in Unit 181-1. The artifacts and soil matrix from the units were sifted through a 1/4 inch mesh screen.

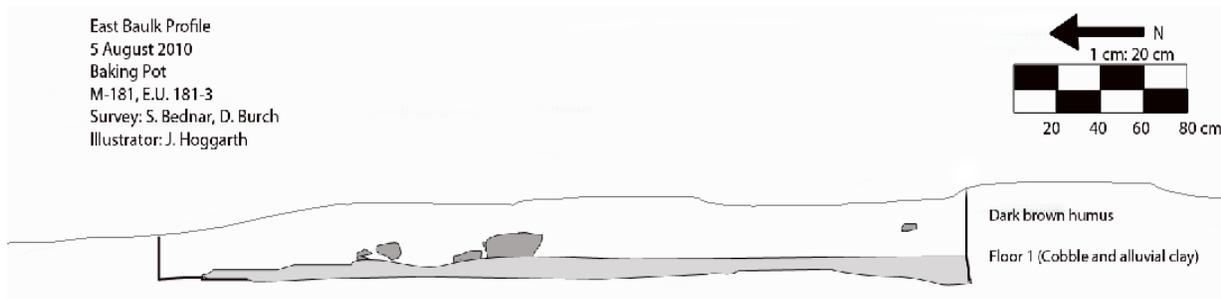


Figure 2: East-West profile of M-181.

RESULTS FROM EXCAVATIONS

Excavation Unit 181-2

Cultural level 1 of this unit consisted primarily of humic soil. Ceramic sherds, chert flakes, daub, faunal remains, freshwater shell, and a piece of an obsidian blade were all found at this level. The level was closed after the finding of the terminal floor at approximately 55 cm below the datum. The floor consisted of small cobbles and spanned from the western end of the unit to the middle of the unit where it ended with a line of limestones running north/south. Unit 181-2 was then separated into two 1 x 2 m units, the western half became Unit 181-2A and the eastern half became Unit 181-2B. A second level was opened in Unit 181-2B in order to see if there was more of the terminal floor that sloped downward to the east of the structure. The unit was leveled down about 10 additional centimeters before it was determined that there was no additional floor to be uncovered and the unit was closed. However, ceramics, chert, daub, and faunal remains were found in the level.

Excavation Unit 181-3

Level 1 of Unit 181-3 also consisted of humus and was a cultural level intended to find the cobble floor that was found in Units 181-1 and 181-2. Ceramic, charcoal, chert, daub, faunal remains, and freshwater shell were all found in this level, however, no cobble floor was found. The level was closed at about 60 cm below the datum after finding a line of limestone running east west at about 200 m in the unit. Scattered rocks were also found in the western baulk at the north end of the unit. The unit was then separated into 181-3A, the southern half of 181-3, and 181-3B, the northern half of 181-3 which contained the limestone. A second level was dropped in Unit 181-3B in order to expose the limestone. The level uncovered more of the line of limestone which appears to be a wall, and a large rock cluster feature, made up of limestone and cobble, along the western baulk of the unit. This feature extends 97 cm from the limestone line and comes out approximately 34 cm from the western baulk. Ceramic, chert, daub, and obsidian were all found in the level. The unit was closed after approximately five centimeters.

Excavation Unit 181-4

Unit 181-4 was opened as an extension off the western baulk of Unit 181-3. One cultural level was dropped in order to expose the rock cluster feature and more of the limestone wall. In the level, ceramic, charcoal, chert, daub, and faunal remains were found, as well as more cobble expanding the rock cluster feature west about 75 cm. This rock feature could possibly be collapse. The unit was closed after it was leveled at the same depth as 181-3B.

CONCLUSIONS

Overall, the 2010 excavations at M-181 build upon Jillian Jordan's (2009) test pit excavation at the structure. The focus of these excavations was to expose the terminal architecture, finding the dimensions of the structure, as well as the methods of construction. Excavations revealed a cobble floor for the terminal floor, with cut limestone blocks utilized in the construction of the platform. Compared with other house mounds at Baking Pot, M-181 is very small, with low-quality construction methods and very few materials. However, the materials that were recovered corroborate the function of the structure as residential. While the complete artifact inventory is forthcoming, a few conclusions may be reached in regards to the structure's material culture. First, M-181 represents a house of the lowest-status commoner households at Baking Pot. The platform is low, and although the residents of the structure had access to limestone, they did not plaster the floors, but rather, utilized abundant river cobbles in their construction of the terminal floor. Second, there is no evidence of occupation into the Early Postclassic period, as seen at other structures, such as at M-184, which is only 50 meters away. Third, the residents of this structure were engaged in activities associated with domestic production, making and utilizing basic chert tools, utilitarian ceramics, and consuming local animals and freshwater shell. In sum, excavations at M-181 reveal the daily life of a low status house group at Baking Pot, adding to our understanding of settlement occupation at the site.

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EXCAVATIONS AT M-99 AND M-184, SETTLEMENT CLUSTER C, BAKING POT

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INTRODUCTION

Excavations in Settlement Cluster C of Baking Pot, located to the east of Group B, Baking Pot's southern monumental group, were continued in the 2010 season, continuing in the third phase of research in the author's dissertation study focusing on domestic and community organization in the Classic to Postclassic transition at Baking Pot (see Hoggarth 2009 for full description). Excavations in the 2010 season focused at M-99 (the Ixim Group), M-184, M-100 and M-101, M-90, M-91, and M-95. The results from the excavations at M-99 and M-184 are detailed in this report, focusing on the architectural history of construction and occupation at these groups. While the formal artifact analysis is still underway, this report provides the preliminary findings from the 2011 excavations.

M-99 EXCAVATION RESULTS

The first excavation at M-99 was conducted in 2009, with horizontal and trench excavations. Mound 99 is located in the center of Settlement Cluster C, approximately 506 meters southeast of Group B (Figure 1). The nearest house groups are the M-100 group to the south and the M-94 group to the north. As the largest house group in Settlement Cluster C, the group stands out, with the central platform alone measuring over 2 meters in height, with four structures organized around a central patio. In addition to this prominence, the platform sits atop a slight rise in topography, the remains of an ancient riverbank.

Excavations were continued in 2010 focusing on exposing the occupation levels at M-99a and b, while excavating a portion of the patio. Selected due to its status as the only Type I house group (Type IB) in Settlement Cluster C, with 912.23 cubic meters of architectural volume, M-99 represents the residence of one of this group of highest status

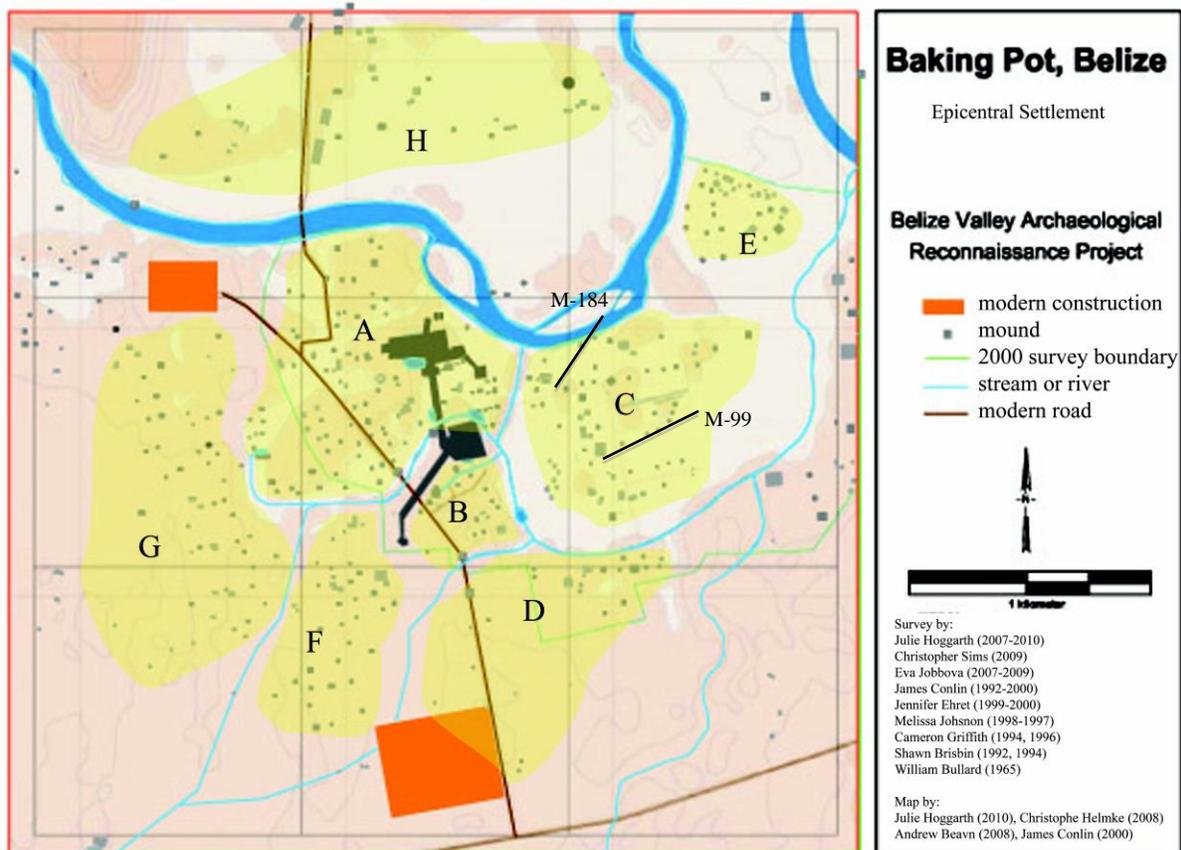


Figure 1: Location of M-99 and M-184 in Settlement Cluster C.

(non-royal) households at Baking Pot. The northern structure (M-99a) measures approximately 9.5 meters by 6.5 meters in size, and stands at approximately 120 centimeters above the patio surface. The eastern structure (M-99b) is much smaller, measuring 7 meters in length by 5 meters in width, and stands only 30 centimeters above the patio surface. The southern structure (M-99c) measures approximately 12 meters in length, 9 meters in width and is approximately 70 centimeters above the patio surface. The western structure (M-99d) measures approximately 6.5 meters in length, 5 meters in width, and stands approximately 45 centimeters above the patio surface. This estimate of platform length is an estimate, as a plow went through only the center of the group, taking off a portion of the western and eastern platform, evident on the surface with cut-stone limestone blocks visible out of alignment with the Due to its prominence on the landscape, as well as the vast amount of architectural input into the construction of this group, it likely served as a residence of a high status household, as well as serving as a prominent community ritual center of focus (see Yaeger 2000 for similar comparisons). Earlier surface collection indicated that the group was occupied into the Early Postclassic period, prompting the selection of this house group to represent the sample of Type I house groups, as well as those that had continuous occupation from the Classic to Postclassic periods.

M-99a Construction History

Mound 99a is the northern structure of the group. Only a small portion of the platform was excavated due to weather conditions and time constraints. Thus, only the final two construction episodes have been identified for the structure. The penultimate

construction episode dates to the Late Classic period, while the terminal structure was constructed during the Terminal Classic period. Excavations focused on the southern side of the platform, exposing the platform wall and central stair. Vertical excavations were not conducted at the structure.

M-99a Penultimate

The penultimate construction episode was complex, utilizing high quality materials and requiring a great deal of labor. The platform floor was composed of a 3-centimeter thick plaster floor overlying river cobble ballast, with heterogeneous alluvial fill mixed with ceramics, freshwater shell, faunal remains, chert, and daub. Ceramics within the fill included Hermitage, Tiger Run, and the Spanish Lookout ceramic complexes, with the latest ceramics indicating a construction in the early facet of the Spanish Lookout phase. The platform wall was constructed 2 courses high, with medium (10-15 cm in length) and large (20-25 cm in length) cut limestone blocks. In the small amount of excavation of this structure, no artifacts were recovered directly on the penultimate floor.

M-99a Terminal

In the terminal construction at M-99a, the platform height was increased approximately 20 centimeters. Although not entirely excavated, the dimensions of the terminal construction were approximately 11.5 meters in length (east to west), 7 meters in width, and 120 centimeters in height. The floor consisted of 2.5-centimeter thick plaster, overlying a dense layer of river cobble ballast. The construction fill was composed of alluvium, river cobbles, chert, ceramics, freshwater shell, quartz, and daub. Ceramics in the fill indicate that the terminal platform was constructed during the Terminal Classic period. The terminal platform wall simply built up the previous platform wall, making it 5 courses high. Like the previous period, both medium and large cut limestone blocks were used in its construction. In the small excavations conducted, no internal architecture was identified, although following the platform wall indicated that M-99a and M-99b were not separate buildings, but was actually connected, forming an L-shaped structure. On the surface of the terminal floor there was a large concentration of freshwater shell, primarily *Pachychilium indorium* and *Pachychilium glaphyrus* species. In his analysis of the faunal materials from Baking Pot Settlement Cluster C, Norbert Stanchly identified this deposit as likely representing the remains of a feasting event, due to the sheer quantity of freshwater shell, as well as the inclusion of faunal remains (Stanchly n.d.). In addition to these materials, several New Town ceramic sherds were recovered at the level of the Terminal floor as well, including Paxcaman Red and Augustine Red dish sherds. Overall, it appears that the terminal platform of M-99a was constructed during the Terminal Classic period, but significant occupation there continued into the Early Postclassic period, with evidence of feasting present at the southeastern edge of the platform.

M-99b Construction History

Mound 99b is the eastern mound of the patio group on M-99, with the eastern structure of groups often utilized in the Maya lowlands as ancestral shrines. Excavations on the structure, as well as at M-99a revealed that they are actually a single L-shaped structure. Modern plowing activity has damaged the southern end of the structure, with

cut limestone blocks visible out of alignment on the surface. The structure itself was relatively small, measuring only 30 centimeters above the patio surface. Despite being the lowest platform at M-99, M-99b has interesting architectural elements, with a small outset (20 cm across) that may have served a ritual purpose. The structure was constructed in four construction episodes, with the earliest in the Early Classic period and the final episode during the Terminal Classic period.

M-99b 1st

In the first construction episode it appears that a perishable structure was placed in the location of the later M-99b platforms. While there is no formal platform wall, an alignment of small (5-10 cm in length) well-shaped limestone pieces were found in this area, along with high concentrations of daub. Several artifacts were identified at this level, including ceramics (Mount Hope and Floral Park complexes), chert, quartz, and freshwater shell. This level corresponds with the first terrace of the house group platform as well. Construction fill was largely composed of alluvium mixed with ceramics (Barton Creek and Mount Hope complexes), chert, daub, freshwater shell, and river cobble. A cache was identified below the first floor at M-99b, in the same horizontal location as the previous cache in M-99 2nd. The cache included approximately 4 vessels dating to the Early Classic period. Like the first cache, large amounts of freshwater shell were included in the cache. Overall, it appears that this first occupation level was utilized during the Early Classic period, with both the surface materials, fill, and cache all substantiating this date.

M-99b 2nd

During the second construction episode, a low platform was constructed, measuring approximately 8 meters in length (north to south), 5 meters in length, and 15 centimeters in height. For the construction of the platform wall, small and medium sized cut limestone blocks were used. The floor only had a thin layer of plaster (less than 2 cm) overlying a sparsely packed river cobble ballast level. Construction fill included ceramics, chert, river cobble, quartz, and freshwater shell. Fill ceramics indicate Late Classic period construction. This platform was built on the antepenultimate patio floor and was constructed on the eastern end of the larger house group platform (M-99). Within this structure, an Early Classic ceramic cache, including several polychrome ceramic vessels associated with the Mount Hope ceramic complex, were identified in the western side of the platform, directly in front and below the penultimate platform wall. A concentration of freshwater shell and faunal remains were recovered in association with this cache.

M-99b 3rd

For the penultimate construction episode at M-99b, a low platform was constructed on the eastern side of the patio group. This platform only measured 20 centimeters in height, 8 meters in length (north to south), and 5 meters in width. The platform was not connected to M-99a, as seen in the terminal construction, but the northern platform wall was approximately 1.5 meters south of M-99a's terminal wall. The platform was only 1 course high and small (5-10 cm), medium (10-15 cm), and large (15-20 cm) cut limestone blocks were used in its construction. The floor was plastered, approximately 3.5 centimeters thick, overlying a dense level of river cobble ballast. The construction fill

included alluvium, river cobbles, ceramics, chert, freshwater shell, faunal remains, quartz, daub, and granite (grinding stone) fragments. Ceramics in the fill indicate construction of this platform during the Late Classic period.

M-99b 4th

The terminal construction episode at M-99b saw the construction of a low platform measuring approximately 12 meters in length (north to south), 5 meters in width, and 30 centimeters in height above the terminal patio floor. Due to the low nature of the platform, there is no stairs. However, in the terminal construction, a small outset, measuring approximately 20 centimeters long and 20 centimeters wide, was identified near the corner with M-99a. There is no evidence of plastering over this outset and when excavations were conducted within, no materials were found deposited within the outset. The platform floor was plastered (2 cm thick) in the eastern portion of the platform, while the western portion featured a river cobble ballast floor, with a small layer of clay over this level. Internal architecture was present, with one 4-course wall present in the northern part of the structure (running east to west) and a 3-course wall in the center of the structure (also running east to west), approximately aligned with the southern end of the exterior outset. The platform wall was 1 to 2 courses high, connecting with the perpendicular wall of M-99a. Construction fill featured heterogeneous material, with alluvial fill mixed with river cobble, ceramics, chert, faunal remains, freshwater shell, quartz, daub, and quartz. Ceramics in the fill indicate the construction date to be within the Terminal Classic period. Few materials were recovered on the surface, with the head fragment of an anthropomorphic figurine, as well as chert and ceramics (both Spanish Lookout and New Town types). This indicates continuing activity at the structure into the Early Postclassic period. Modern plowing activity damaged the southern end of the terminal platform, although this damage was relatively minor and only reached 10 centimeters in depth.

At the southern end of the platform, below the plow level, a burial (Burial 99E-1) was found just inside the platform wall (Figure 3). The limestone blocks appear to have been taken out of the wall and used to line the burial pit. Thus, the wall bows out in a circular fashion at this point, returning to its regular alignment to the south of the burial. The individual was buried on the level of the penultimate floor (the same level as the patio floor) in a flexed position with its head to the west. The individual was incredibly preserved, despite its near miss by the plow. Since the pelvis was perfectly intact, the individual's sex was determined in-situ, being an adult male between 25 and 40 years in age. Few materials were found within the burial, with the inclusion of a ceramic net sinker, a fragment of a granite metate, a greenstone celt, a unifacial notched chert point, and few ceramic sherds. All ceramics were associated with the New Town ceramic complex, dating to the Early Postclassic period. This burial pattern is highly divergent with that of Classic period burials both at Baking Pot and in the broader Belize Valley, which tend to be interred in an extended position with head to the south.

M-184 EXCAVATION RESULTS

M-184 Construction History

Mound 184 is an L-shaped structure, with the northern portion (M-184a) measuring 9 meters in length (east to west), and 6 meters in width (north to south). The

southern portion of the platform (M-184b) measures approximately 9.5 meters in length (north to south), 5.5 meters in width (east to west). M-184 was built in six construction phases ranging in time between the Early Classic period and the Early Postclassic period. Excavations in the vertical unit reached a sterile level at approximately 350 centimeters below surface.

M-184 was first excavated in 2008 by Rafael Guerra and Jillian Jordan, with a small horizontal and trench excavation exposing a large portion of M-184a's terminal, penultimate, and antepenultimate platforms (Hoggarth *et al.* 2009). Trench excavations continued in 2009, with Julie Hoggarth's excavations of the southern part of the structure as well as excavations of the southern portion of the structure in 2010. The mound is a single-mound house group, with 157.95 cubic meters of architectural volume in its terminal construction, classified into the Type 3A, the upper classification of lower-status commoner house groups at Baking Pot (Hoggarth 2009). Initial excavations indicated occupation into the Early Postclassic period; thus, the group was selected for intensive excavations to represent middle-status house groups that had continuous occupation from the Classic to Postclassic periods.

M-184 1st

During the first construction episode at M-184, the occupants constructed a singular rectangular structure at the site of M-184a, still on an east-to-west axis, the structure measured 7 meters in length and 5 meters in width, with a height of 25 centimeters in height. The construction was simple, with a tamped earth floor, no underlying ballast, and predominantly alluvial fill mixed with ceramics, chert, freshwater shell, and daub. Only a few of the platform's wall were kept in place, with many likely recycled in later constructions. Of these, only small (5 to 10 cm in length) limestone pieces were used, many of which were not well shaped. Ceramics in the construction fill indicate that this earliest construction dated to the Early Classic period.

M-184 2nd

During the second construction episode, very few changes were made to the platform, with the original dimensions of the structure being maintained, while the structure was increased 15 centimeters in height, reaching 40 centimeters in total. The majority of the structure featured a sparse layer of river cobble ballast underlying a thin layer of clay composing the platform floor, although in the southeast part of the platform, a very thin (less than 1 cm thick) layer of plaster was applied in lieu of clay. Early Classic ceramics, chert, and daub were included in the alluvial fill, indicating that this simple construction also dated to the Early Classic period.

M-184 3rd

The most significant construction episode occurred during the third construction phase at M-184. During this time, the mound was increased in size, with M-184a reaching its maximum dimensions of 9 by 6 meters. While this was a modest increase in dimensions, the increase in platform height was much more impressive, with an increase of 90 centimeters in height, bringing the platform to nearly 130 centimeters in height. While the structure remained a singular structure, with only M-184a constructed, the construction materials were incredibly high quality at this time. The platform wall

featured large, cut limestone blocks, with many measuring over 25 centimeters in length. It appears that the southern platform wall was the most elaborate, with these extra large limestone facing stones set vertically in the wall, capped by an apron of horizontally set blocks at the top. With these large limestone blocks, the southern wall was only four-courses tall. In contrast, the remaining walls were constructed with medium-sized cut limestone blocks, measuring between 10 to 15 centimeters in length, and set in 9 to 10 courses high. The floor was plastered, with approximately 3.5 cm thick plaster overlying a dense layer of river cobble ballast. No evidence of internal architecture is present within the structure. Some evidence of internal architecture is present, with several medium-sized (10 to 15 cm in length) cut limestone blocks found aligned linearly across the platform, although it appears that the majority of this material was removed and likely recycled in later architecture.

Construction fill was surprisingly devoid of cultural materials, with the lower-most section (directly overlying M-184 1st) consisting of a light brown sandy-loam. This deposit, distinct from that above it, may be the remnants of a flooding episode, which has similarly been recorded in the stratigraphy of many house groups in Settlement Cluster C. Despite the paucity of cultural materials, some ceramics were present directly underlying the ballast level, pointing to Tiger Run phase construction, in the middle of the Late Classic period. The drastic increase in height, along with the largely sterile alluvial fill and gap in construction between the middle of the Early Classic period to the middle part of the Late Classic period, suggest that the platform was abandoned following its initial occupation. The reoccupation of the structure marked a drastic change in its construction, with higher quality materials used.

M-184 4th

The fourth construction episode at M-184 saw little change in the architecture of M-184a, although the southern end of the platform was constructed (M-184b) to complete the L-shape seen in the terminal architecture. M-184a remained the same dimensions, although its height was increased approximately 20 centimeters in height. Like the previous construction, the fourth construction featured a three centimeter-thick plaster floor overlying river cobble ballast. As the construction was not very tall in height, the little construction fill largely featured river cobbles, although Spanish Lookout complex ceramics were found in the fill, dating the construction to the Late Classic period. Like the previous construction, internal architecture was present. In fact, the alignment of architecture appears to mimic the same alignment as the previous construction. During this same construction episode, the southern part of the platform was expanded from the previous southern edge. Forming the platform's new L-shape, the structure was built in its terminal dimensions, measuring 9.5 meters in length (north to south) and 5.5 meters in width (east to west). Like M-184a, the construction fill at M-184b features few artifacts in the alluvial fill. No internal architecture was present on M-184b.



Figure 2: Burial 184b-1 (photo by J. Hoggarth).

M-184 5th

The fifth and penultimate construction episode was a simple re-plastering episode, centered only at M-184a. This featured the addition of a 2.5-cm thick plaster floor above the previous floor. No ballast was used between the levels and in the eastern portion of M-184a, this re-plastering episode tapered off, retaining the same internal architecture associated with M-184 4th. Some cultural materials were recovered on the surface of the penultimate floor, primarily Spanish Lookout complex ceramics, including those dating to the later facet of this time period, indicating this surface was likely using in the Terminal Classic period. No evidence of this re-plastering episode was found at M-184b and no other construction activity is evident on that structure during this time, although a burial was identified in the center of M-184b. Although most of the remains were removed in antiquity, the fragmentary skeletal materials indicated that the burial was that of an adult of indeterminate sex (Figure 2). Only ceramic sherds were included in the simple pit burial. The individual was buried in the typical Classic period burial pattern in the Belize Valley, in extended position, with head to the south.

M-184 6th

During the sixth and terminal construction episode, the platform (both M-184a and M-184b) was increased in height approximately 20 centimeters, bringing the final height of the group to 150 centimeters. Evidence of internal architecture on M-184a is present, in the same alignment as the earlier two constructions. In the center of the platform, the floor was broken. In this area, a concentration of freshwater shell (predominantly *Pachichilius indorium*), faunal remains, carbon, and ceramics were identified. Ceramics were predominantly More Force jar sherds, along with Belize Group sherds. Other materials on the terminal floor included notched chert points, ceramic spindle whorls and net sinkers, obsidian, and chert (including a complete oval biface). A plaster floor measuring approximately 1.5 cm thick was constructed over a thin layer of ballast and alluvial fill. Fill materials were predominantly Spanish Lookout ceramics, although a few More Force jar sherds indicate an Early Postclassic construction date.

The platform floor in M-184b was thinner, with only small traces of plaster evident in excavations. Fewer artifacts were found on the surface of M-184b's terminal floor, although off-mound excavations to the south did recover ceramics associated with the late facet of the Spanish Lookout and New Town phases.

CONCLUSIONS

Overall, excavations at M-99 and M-184 provide interesting comparisons regarding house groups in Settlement Cluster C. Multiple construction episodes at M-99a and M-99b show the development of the group, with occupation continuing into the Early Postclassic period. The vast diversity of material remains, along with the architecture, burials, and other evidence, provides indications that the M-99 house group continued to live in this location, continuing many of the same domestic practices that had been conducted in this location since the Late Preclassic period. Despite the great degree of continuity in the group, some evidence of major changes is also present. This is primarily in the form of an Early Postclassic burial, 99E-1, which is buried in a flexed position and with the head to the north. This is in direct contrast to the typical Classic burial pattern, with prone extended burials with the head to the south. The results of this research, along with the 2009 research, indicates a major shift in the life of the residents of the Ixim Group in the transition to the Postclassic period.

Excavations at the M-184 group provided additional information on the group, adding to the 2008 and 2009 research. Artifacts and features on the terminal floor exhibit occupation into the Early Postclassic period, although the structure was not altered in that period. Burial 184B-1, dating to the Terminal Classic period, is the typical burial pattern at Baking Pot, indicating a continuation of burial practice. In comparison, M-184 is not as grand as M-99, has fewer artifacts and a smaller platform. However, excavations at M-184 and M-99 both provide vital information about changing household life in the Terminal Classic and Early Postclassic, along with providing some indications of major shifts in organization at this time.

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EXCAVATION OF M-94 AND M-95 AT BAKING POT, BELIZE

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INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 2010 several housemounds were excavated at the site of Baking Pot. Baking Pot is located along the Belize River in western Belize. Baking Pot covers an area of approximately 9km² and is one of the largest sites in the valley, along with Xunantunich, Cahal Pech and Buenavista del Cayo, which are all located approximately 10 kilometers apart.

The ancient Maya site of Baking Pot is arranged with a monumental epicenter, with hundreds of surrounding housemounds. This summer focus was on Settlement Cluster C, located to the east of the epicenter. Research focused on doing horizontal excavation at selected house groups in order to gain a more detailed perspective of how commoner households in Baking Pot settlement were integrated within their communities (Hoggarth 2008). It is part of Julie Hoggarth's Ph.D. research where she seeks to try and understand the demographic changes at Baking Pot as well as changes in community integration and organization.

BACKGROUND

In 2008 Ben Russell supervised excavation at Mound 94. Mound 94 was selected as test pit, based on a 20 percent stratified sample. A 1 by 1 meter unit was placed at the estimated center of the structure, which ended at a depth of approximately 30cm. Adjoining directly to the south another 1 by 1 unit was set up and became a 210cm deep vertical in order to uncover different phases (Russell 2008).

Excavations were also focused at Mound 95. Mound 95 is probably part of a small group of 3 mounds (Mound 90, 91 and 95, mound 95 being the smallest). The purpose of excavating this mound is in order to see if there is any connection between those three mounds. Initially, the physical proximity of the mounds suggest that there is a connection
y, this

EXCAVATION OF M-94

Methodology

Based on excavations from 2008, units were placed adjoining to the two 1 by 1 meter units, extending towards north and west. Units were excavated in both cultural and arbitrary levels, all matrix from all units and levels were sifted through ¼ inch screens. All cultural material was collected and bagged within its context, in order to be analyzed later by lab and field director. Since a vertical unit was done in 2008, this summer focus was to try and cover a bigger area. A handful of students would participate in the practical work as well as take notes every day in order to gain knowledge of the process and to finally complete their fieldschool based on overall grades. J. Ramos and C. Santasilia would co-supervise, take fieldnotes and take pictures of the progress, as well as also participating with the physical part of excavation of this small housemound. A datum was placed on the south side of 2008 unit 13-extension-A, 71.5cm, and all elevations are subtracted from the datum.

Excavation Results

A 1 by 4 meter south-north unit was set up in order to reach the north-end of the mound, extended from the 2008 1 by 1 unit EU 13, which this year was renamed unit 94-1. It was then dug down in an arbitrary level but soon after separated into one 1 by 2 meter unit and two 1 by 1 meter units. (94-2 became 94-2A, 94-2B-1 and 94-2B-2). Another 1 by 2 meter extension towards north and the edge was reached (EU 94-3). Thereafter extensions were made towards west, again adjoining unit 94-1 (units 94-4 and 94-5). Alongside EU 94-4 yet another 1 by 2 meters unit, EU 94-6, were excavated, adjoining to unit 13-extension-A from 2008. Finally EU 94-7, oriented north, a 1 by 2 meters extension were placed from the east-end of unit 94-5. All excavations are being conducted in both cultural and arbitrary levels and all excavated with approx. 10cm layers, until final elevation for a lot is reached.

Considering the amount of plowing and disturbance by farm animals, it is important to keep in mind that the first level is heavily disturbed by modern activity. All EU's start out with a humic layer, since all but 94-1 (which is backfill) are begun from the field surface, and therefore includes a lot of grass and roots. Matrix tends to be dark brown soil, until a depth of approx. 40cm. where after it becomes a lighter yellowish brown.

In EU 94-1, Lot 2098 (level 1) was opened to remove all backdirt from excavation in 2008. It was excavated to the expected 20cm depth, but since the matrix still had a lot lighter colour than in EU 94-4, it was reopened and excavated further. The main finds of this unit is ceramic and chert but also quartzite and freshwater shell were found. Although indication of terminal architecture in 94-4, there were only a few rocks in this unit to indicate any kind of structure. Lot 3008 (level 2) was started to look for 2nd phase architecture, but nothing was found. The matrix was a mix of yellowish brown surrounded by darker brown. Findings were ceramic, chert, freshwater shell, quartzite and daub.

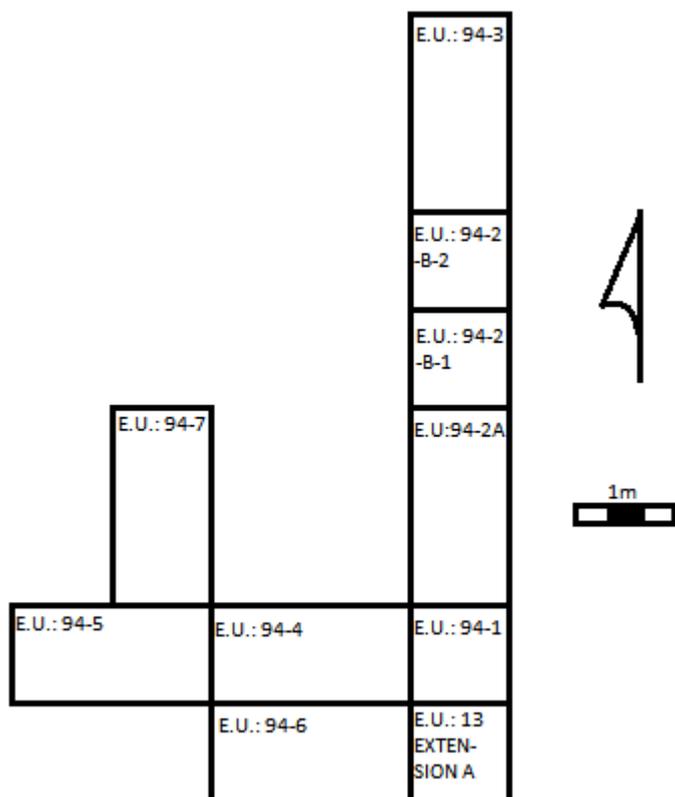


Figure 1: Excavation units on M-94

In EU 94-2 (Lot 2099 lvl 1) the lot was almost not excavated before it became EU 94-2A and EU 94-2B, since it was better to start with the southern end, and not to have too large an area to collect information from. Excavations recovered ceramic, chert, granite and freshwater shell.

Excavations at EU 94-2A (Lot 3000 lvl 1) were still level 1 since the above lot was abruptly changed. At a depth of approximately 17 cm, terminal architecture was reached, and appears to be a floor. Artifacts in this lot were mainly ceramic and chert but also a special molded daub. (Lot 3009 lvl 2) this lot was opened in order search for better preserved parts of the floor. A 2nd phase was found, but not much better preserved than from the above level. Excavations recovered artifacts ceramic, chert, quartzite, daub and obsidian in this lot. Lot 3011 (lvl 3) was opened to try an expose even more of the 2nd phase architecture, it appears but in low extent. In this lot artifacts recovered included ceramic, chert, a metate fragment, daub, obsidian and quartzite. The matrix changed to a yellowish brown color.

In EU 94-2B (Lot 3001 lvl 1) proof of the floor which appeared in EU 94-2A (Lot 3000) hasn't been found. As the unit also it getting closer to the end of the mound, and the structure is sloping quite a bit, this unit is therefore separated into yet another two units: 94-2B-1 and 94-2B-2. Excavations recovered artifacts that are mainly ceramic, chert and quartzite. In EU 94-2B-1 (Lot 3002 lvl 2) this lot was opened to try and find 2nd phase architecture as in EU 94-2A (Lot 3009). This was reached at a depth of approxiatley 35 cm. Artifacts recovered included ceramics, chert, basalt and granite. Lot 3012 (lvl 3) was opened to try and expose more 2nd phase architecture, as in EU 94-2A, but only a few pebble stones

were present. But a metate fragment was found here as well as in EU 94-2A, besides from the usual sparse amount of ceramic and chert. In EU 94-2B-2 (Lot 3003 lvl 2) this lot continues from Lot 3001 at a depth of approximately 30cm. In order to try and get out of plow zone and because of the sloping of the mound is it necessary to excavate deeper in this unit than in the units to the south of this unit. Artifacts recovered included a bit of ceramic and chert. Lot 3013 (lvl 2) was still aiming for any 2nd phase architecture, maybe a platform edge. Excavation continued, but nothing was found, except small bits of ceramic, chert and quartzite.

EU 94-3 (Lot 3004 lvl 1) is the final unit in the northern part of the structure. The edge of the mound has been reached, and the disturbance of plowing is critical and the final depth of this unit is nothing more than approximately 10-13 cm which was all humic with grass and roots included. Most likely, any indication of a floor has been plowed away. Small amounts of ceramic, chert and quartzite were recovered.

EU 94-4 (Lot 3005 lvl 1) was opened to try and find the terminal architecture as described in the report from 2008 which were in units 94-1 (formerly EU 13) and EU 13 extension A. A cluster of stones were found in the south-west corner, which adjoins up to the two units from 2008. The stones are most likely part of described architecture from 2008. Besides from the cluster of stones the usual ceramic and chert were present as well as some daub. (Lot 3014 lvl 2) looking for 2nd phase architecture, quite a few stones indicate the presence of poorly preserved architecture. There are also two holes one under the north baulk in the center, and another centered in the east-end, probably caused by either animals or roots. Final depth was approximately 50 cm. Ceramic, chert, daub, quartzite, obsidian, freshwater shell and faunal remains were all recovered from this excavation.

EU 94-5 (Lot 3006 lvl 1) is an extension of EU 94-4. At a depth of approximately 30 cm, a cluster of stones were found in the center of the unit. Among the stones a large, almost whole ceramic vase was uncovered and a remarkable stone with long striped marks. Lot 3015 (lvl 2) is continuing attempt to find 2nd phase architecture as in EU 94-4. No architecture was present except a few small limestone pieces. Ceramic, chert, quartzite, daub, obsidian, granite (mano fragment) and faunal remain (polished bone) were recovered from this lot.

EU 94-6 (Lot 3007 lvl 1) was started to uncovered more of the cluster in the south-west corner of EU 94-4 from under the baulk. In EU 94-4 the cluster continues. (Lot 3016 lvl 2). 2nd phase architecture was found in lot 3014, more of the architecture was exposed, although the architecture was not well preserved. Ceramic, chert daub, quartzite, freshwater shell, granite and signs of charcoal were recovered from these excavations.

EU 94-7 (Lot 3010 lvl 1) was started in order to expose a pattern of clusters, as 3 other clusters of stones for identified in the adjoining unit, and, there might be one present in this area, although that was not the case. Artifacts recovered from this lot included ceramic, chert, quartzite and daub. This lot was closed at a

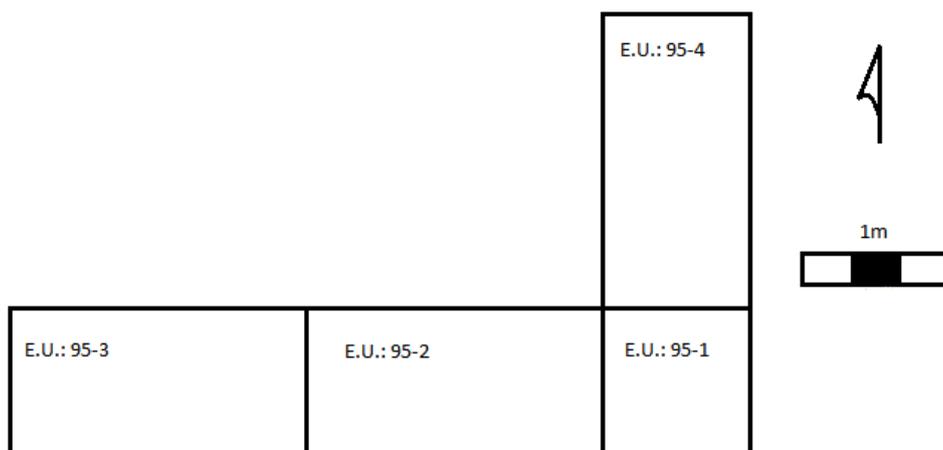


Figure 2: Excavation Units on Mound 95

depth of approximately 28 cm, same depth more or less as the depth of the other clusters of stones. Lot 3017 (lvl 2) was excavated to match the three east-west units. Charcoal was found as well as two obsidian flakes, ceramic and chert. A poorly preserved floor was also revealed.

Discussion

All the units were excavated from the surface to approximately 50 cm below datum. All units were excavated to the 2nd or 3rd cultural level (except EU 94-3, which remained in lvl 1), as the 2008 excavations went to sterile. Very little architecture was exposed, both terminal architecture as well as 2nd phase architecture. Other archaeological items recovered were mainly ceramic and chert, which has appeared in a fair quantity although not like some of the bigger mounds. Besides from chert and ceramic, a few small obsidian blade fragments were recovered, a few granite fragments, including both metate and mano fragments. Also just a few examples of charcoal were identified, with samples taken for future carbon 14 analysis. There was no indication of burned limestone. Freshwater shell, quartzite, and daub were present, but in low frequency. This mound is a smaller mound and doesn't seem to be part of a group of mounds as seen between mound 90 and 91 (and presumably mound 95).

This mound could have functioned as a storage place, but since still only a small percentage of the structure has been excavated a lot has still to be revealed.

M-95 EXCAVATIONS

Methodology

At Mound 95, the units were established on an east-west and north-south orientation, and excavations were conducted in order to try and discover a relationship between this mound and mounds 90 and 91. A vertical unit was placed in the center of the structure, in order to understand the occupational history of construction sequences. A datum was placed south of the vertical with a height of 71.5 cm. All matrix was sifted through ¼ inch screens

Excavation Results

The center of the structure was estimated and a 1 by 1 meter vertical unit (EU 95-1) was placed in the center of the structure. A 1 by 2 meter unit was established towards the western part of the structure (EU 95-2 in order to expose terminal architecture. Another 1 by 2 meter unit (EU 95-3), adjoining EU 95-2, was excavated in order to try and reach the edge of the mound. Afterwards a 1 by 2 unit (95-4) was extended from the vertical towards north, since from the baulk of the vertical it was clear that a possible floor were present at about 10-15 cm. below surface.

EU 95-1 (Lot 5007 lvl 1) was placed in the center of the structure, with its function as a vertical unit. At a depth of approximately 25 cm, a concentration of ceramics was identified on top of the terminal plaster floor. Nothing else was found among all the ceramic, but many large bags of ceramic were pulled out. The matrix is characterized as dark brown loam. Lot 5009 (lvl 2) includes the floor from lot 5007. Elevation of the plastered floor is at approximately 25 cm below datum, but after further excavation it is more exposed on the western side but at about 35 cm. This lot also contained a lot of rock, as well as chert, quartzite and granite (including 2 metate fragments). The soil in this level is characterized by light brown loam, probably due to all the small bits of limestone from the plaster. Also burned limestone was identified. This lot was closed when it seemed the end of the floor was reached (Lot 5010 lvl 3). The soil in this level is a more yellowish light brown with lots of pebbles. At about 50 cm another plastered area appeared. Ceramic, chert, daub, freshwater shell and faunal remain were found in this level as well. At about 80 cm this lot was closed. A few scattered pieces of ceramic and small limestone pebbles indicate possible floor.

Lot 5012 (lvl 4) is below this floor. Few artifacts were recovered, except for some freshwater shell, including the *Pachychilus indiorum*, species, as well as a few pieces of ceramic, chert, daub and quartzite. At a depth of 132 cm yet another possible floor was identified, indicated by a few pieces of burned limestone and scattered charcoal. This lot will be closed but next level might be kept together with this, in order to compare findings. There is also a darker area on the south end by the baulk. It was photographed, but might just be due to animal activity. In lot 5014 (lvl 5), the soil changed to a very sandy yellowish-brown. A few bits of charcoal are still present, as well as tiny pieces of ceramic, which are too small to keep and also fragile. A nice chert blade was found as well as two *Pomacea flagellate* shells. At a depth of 215 cm, there had been 80cm with nothing but freshwater shells and snails, which often occur naturally. At this point, three arbitrary levels of 25 cm were initiated, with Lot 5015 (lvl 6) as the first sterile level from 215 cm to 245 cm, Lot 5016 (lvl 7) as the second sterile level from 245 cm to 265 cm, and Lot 5017 (lvl 8) the third sterile level from 265 cm to 297 cm.

EU 95-2 (Lot 5008 lvl 1) was started to extend west, to identify terminal architecture. Not as much ceramic appears in this level as in the vertical unit. Limestone was scattered over the unit, but not in high quantity and as with the ceramic, it mostly appear near the center and towards the vertical. No indication of plastered floor however. In this unit half a mano was recovered. In addition, ceramic and granite, chert and daub were also present, as well as 3 pieces of obsidian and a foot of a ceramic vessel. Lot 5018 (lvl 2) was opened to go through the floor to the level of the end of the floor as seen from the vertical. Ceramic, chert (including a point and a lot of chert cores), daub and quartzite were recovered in this level, and it was closed at approximately 40 cm below datum.

EU 95-3 (Lot 5011 lvl 1) was opened to uncover more of the terminal architecture as present in EU 95-2. Even though this unit was excavated lower (to about 38cm) than EU 95-2 since it is getting closer to the end of the mound, no evidence but a few limestones are present to indicate terminal architecture. In the south-east corner some charcoal was exposed and a sample was collected. Also ceramic, chert, quartzite and daub were found.

EU 95-4 (Lot 5013 lvl 1) was a north-south unit, and was opened in order to identify terminal architecture. From the vertical it is clear that the first floor is present in this direction, although sloping towards west. But terminal architecture should appear before the floor. That was not the case, and the floor is all that was exposed in this unit, sloping with a final elevation with a difference of 10 cm between east and west. Ceramic, chert, quartzite, obsidian and granite (metate fragment) were recovered and the soil changed from dark brown to more light brown loam at about 30 cm. The unit was closed at about 40 cm below datum.

Discussion

Mound 95 is not very large, neither wide nor tall. The only architecture present is poorly preserved plaster and cobble floors. A large concentration of ceramic and chert was exposed in the center of the structure. Chert often being cores, was recovered along with a high amount of burned limestone, possibly indicating production. Evidence on any relationship between this mound and mounds 90 and 91 will have to be proved by analysis of ceramic and chert artifacts as well as other artifacts. The time has been sparse and probably excavation further towards east and south would reveal more useful information.

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**EXPEDIENT FLAKED STONE TOOLS AT A MAYA CENTER:
ANALYSIS OF A LITHIC COLLECTION FROM BAKING POT, BELIZE**

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Pacific Lutheran University**

**Bradford Andrews
Pacific Lutheran University**

INTRODUCTION

Despite their prevalence at archaeological sites in Belize, Safer and Hester have noted that lithic artifacts have received limited attention in Maya research (Shafer and Hester 1983). This study focuses on chert artifacts from Baking Pot, a site in the Belize River Valley that served as a major center during the Late Classic Period, with occupation spanning the Middle Preclassic to the Late Postclassic periods (Audet 2006; Audet and Awe 2004; Conlon and Moore 2003; Hoggarth et al. 2010) (Figure 1-2). This study was performed under the auspices of the Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance Project, under the direction of Dr. Jaime Awe and the Institute of Archaeology. Artifacts from two contexts- the elite Palace Complex and the sub-elite Yaxtun Group – were examined (Figure 1). Both of these collections were excavated by Carolyn Audet.

One primary goal of this project was to determine if there was evidence for tool production at Baking Pot. In particular, was production influenced by the availability of local tool stone, which is abundant because Baking Pot is located on land with naturally occurring chert (Figures 3-4). The types of lithics being consumed at the site were tabulated and emphasis was placed on assessing any possible variance between elite and sub-elite contexts. Although the exact chronological affiliation of these study deposits is still being considered, we assume that the majority of our material dates to the Late Classic period (AD 600-900).

Baking Pot,
Cayo District,
Belize
2000



Plan by:
James M. Conlon (1993-2000)
Survey by:
James M. Conlon (1992-2000)
Jennifer J. Ehret (1999-2000)
Melissa M. Johnson (1996/97)
Cameron A. Griffith (1994/96)
Shawn M. Brisbin (1992/94)

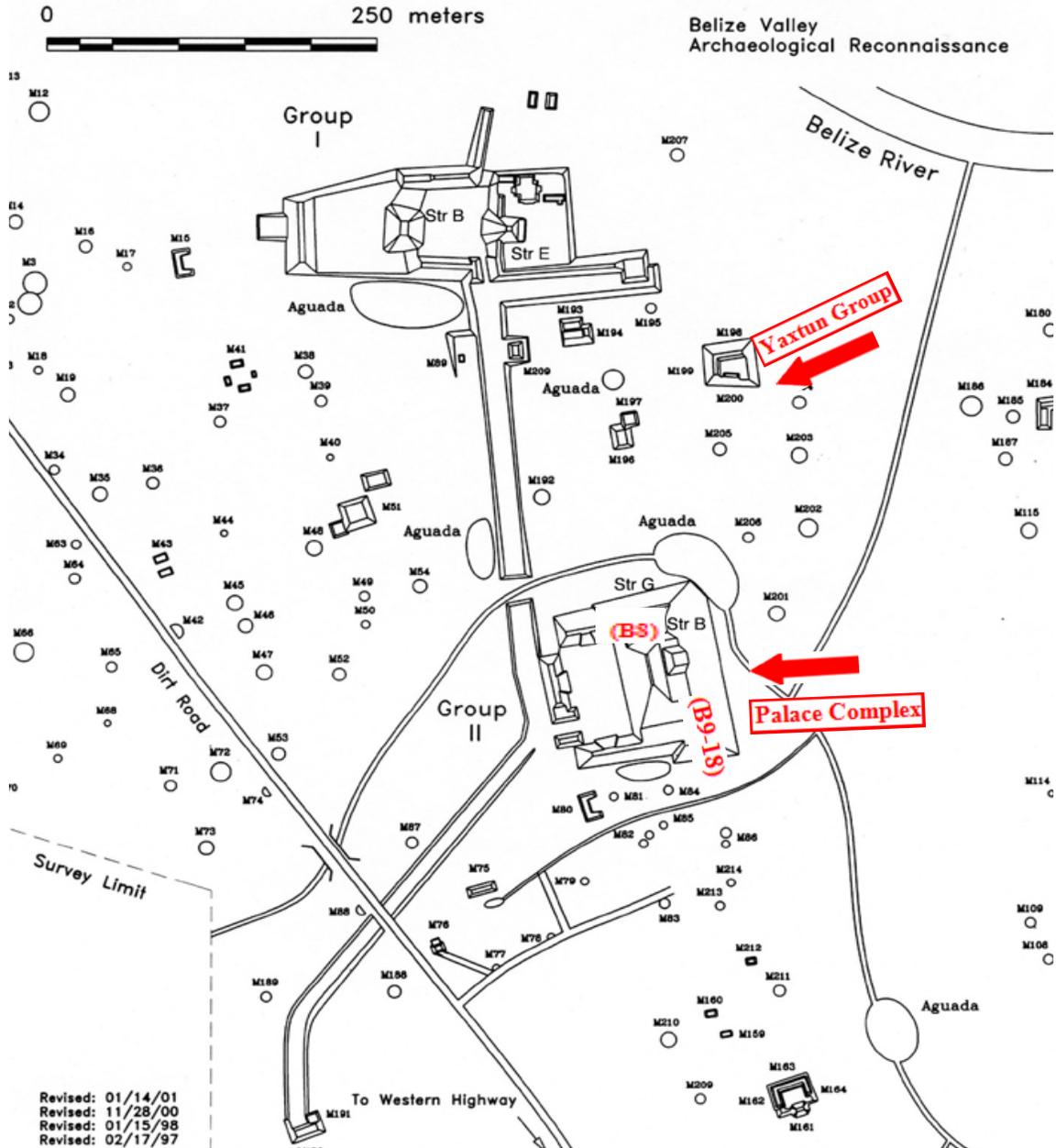


Figure 1: Our Research Areas (From Audet 2006, after Conlon 1996)

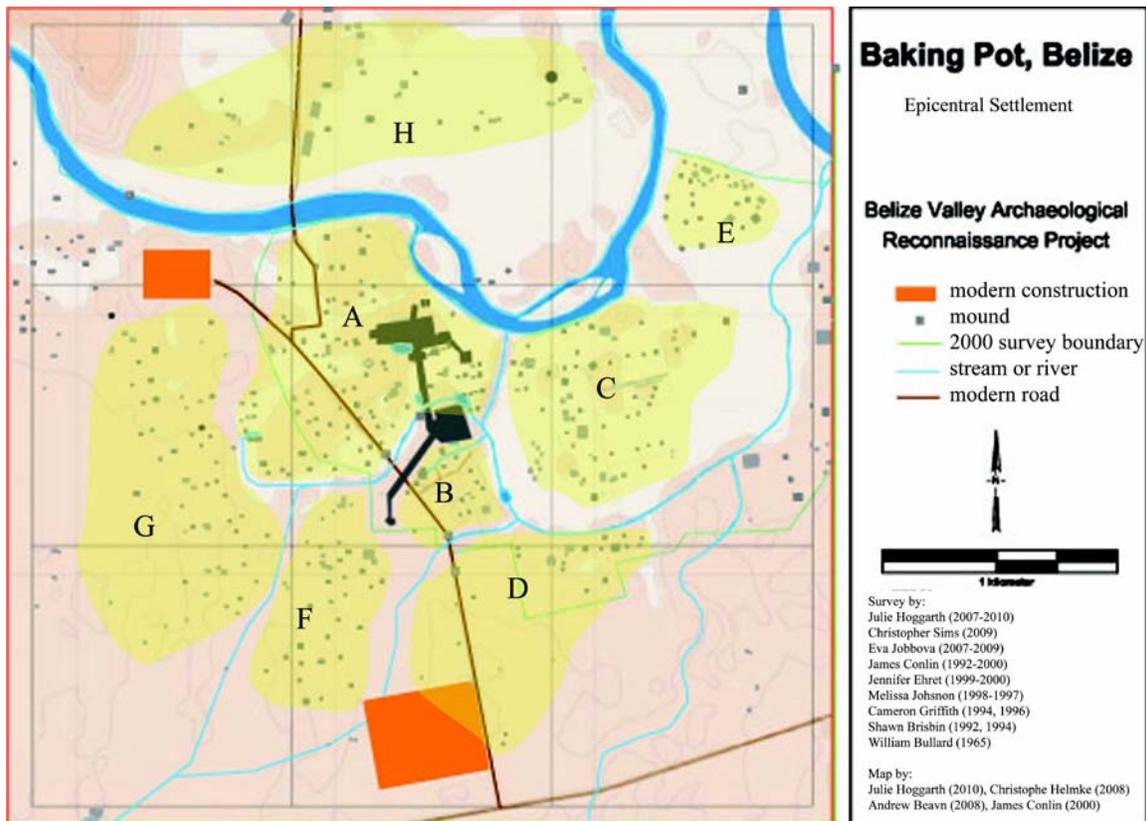


Figure 2: Map of Baking Pot (map by Hoggarth 2009)

METHODS

The analysis of these artifacts was completed during the two month 2010 field season. These time constraints made some sampling necessary. The elite Palace Complex was represented by collections from two separate proveniences referred to as B9-19 and B8; all artifacts from these contexts were analyzed. The sub-elite Yaxtun Group was represented by collections from three proveniences referred to as Structures 198, 199, and 200. Approximately 25 percent of the material from Structure 198 was examined; all of the materials from structures 199 and 200 were examined.

One notable limitation of our study is that formal tools composed of relatively high quality raw materials had been moved to another facility for security concerns. These items, therefore, were unavailable for study at the time these data were collected. Although we view this limitation as unfortunate, the debitage still provide a means for evaluating whether any of these better quality tools were produced at Baking Pot.

Among the materials that were available for analysis, artifacts were separated into three main categories: technologically diagnostic debitage, undiagnostic debitage, and tools (Table 1). The debitage was analyzed using a classification based on flake attributes

	Palace	Yaxtun Group
Diagnostic Flakes	490	1086
Undiagnostic Flakes	313	734
Tools	107	263
Total:	910	2083

Table 1: Flake and Tool Totals

developed by Jeffrey Flenniken (Flenniken 1981). This method acknowledges the fact that there are numerous ways to reduce flakable stone, which can often result in similar looking formal tools. That is why the study of debitage is essential for understanding the production process. Diagnostic debitage consists of flakes classifiable into different reduction stages. Undiagnostic flakes are those that could not be assigned to a technological stage.

Diagnostic debitage was classified into six-stages. The first two stages are associated with decortication activities. Stage 1 primary decortication flakes have cortex on 100% of their dorsal surfaces, whereas Stage 2 secondary decortication flakes have less than 100% cortex on their dorsal surfaces. The third and fourth stages are interior flakes removed during the core shaping process. Stage 3 interior flakes lack cortex, and are often thick and triangular in cross-section. Stage 4 late interior flakes are similar to stage 3 flakes although they are thinner and more standardized in shape. The cross sectional view Stage 4 flakes is often more rhomboidal than triangular. The fifth and sixth stages are associated with bifacial reduction. Stage 5 debitage was removed with percussion; these flakes are usually expanding in planview view, have ground platforms, and are often slightly curved in long-section view. Stage 6 debitage was removed with pressure; these flakes are usually small and represent the final stages of tool production and edge maintenance. The undiagnostic debitage, including flake fragments and miscellaneous chunks, have limited technological information so they are not considered further in this paper.

The classification of tools was based on morphological and functional attributes that demonstrated how they were made or used. A tool is defined as any artifact that was intentionally shaped for a specific purpose, or showed clear evidence of use-wear. Tools were examined for macroscopic use-wear using a 10 x hand lens, hence identifications are very conservative. It is probable that the amount of artifacts bearing use-wear is somewhat higher, especially because the overall poor quality of the material probably obscured such evidence on some of the artifacts. Tools were separated into expedient and formal categories: the expedient tools included utilized flakes, expedient cores, choppers,



Figure 3: Raw Material at Baking Pot (photo by Rafael Guerra)



Figure 4: Raw Material at Baking Pot (photo by Rafael Guerra)

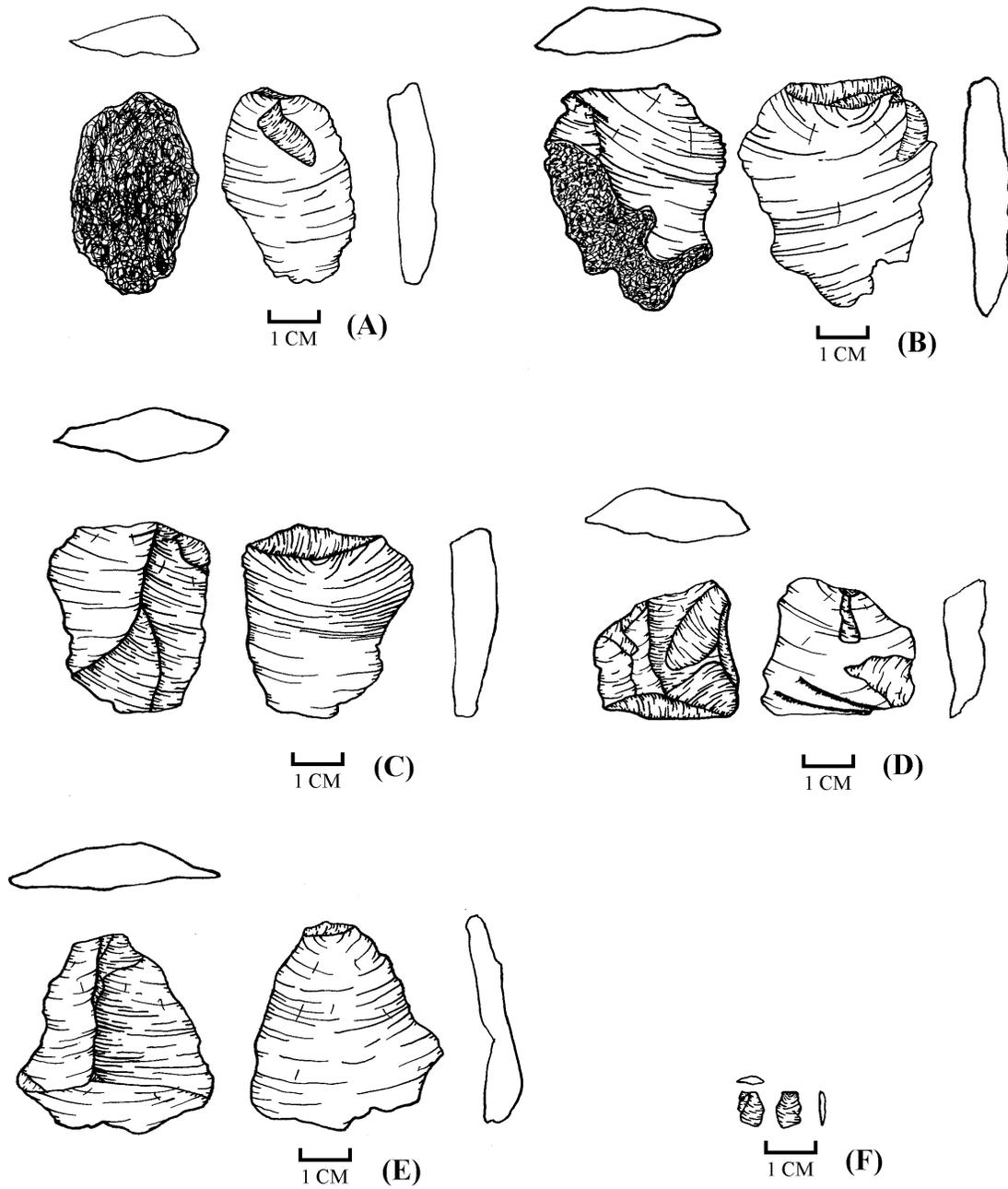


Figure 4: Debitage from Palace Complex. A: Primary Decortication Flake. B: Secondary Decortication Flake. C: Early Interior Flake. D: Early Percussion Bifacial Reduction Flake. E: Late Interior Flake. F: Pressure Bifacial Reduction Flake. All from Structure G. (Illustrations by Laura Johnson)

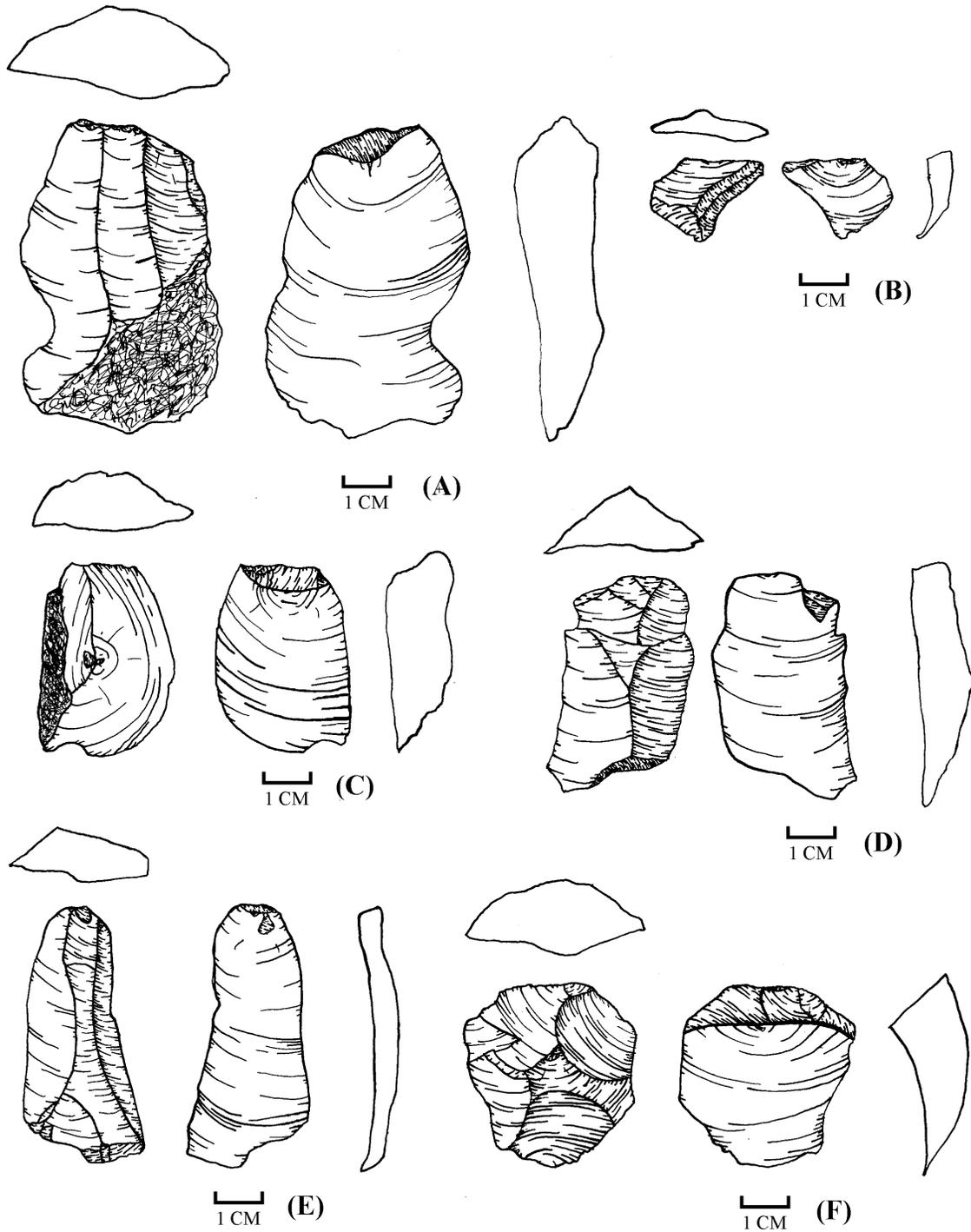


Figure 5: Debitage from Yaxtun Group. A: Secondary Decortication Flake. B: Late Percussion Bifacial Thinning Flake. C: Bulb Removal Flake. D: Early Interior Flake. E: Late Interior Flake. F: Margin Removal Flake. All from Structure 198. (Illustrations by Laura Johnson).

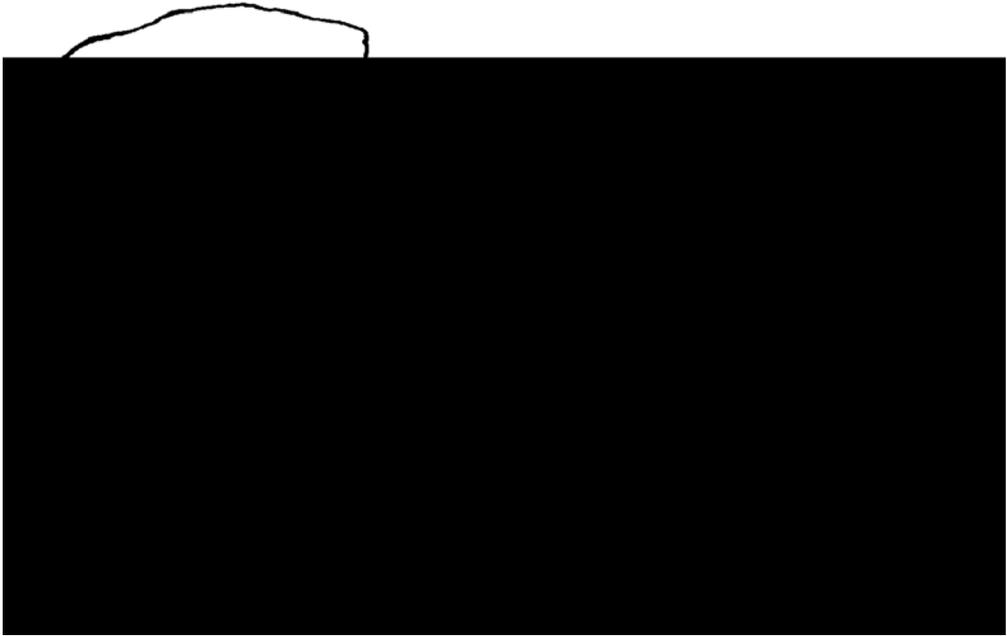


Figure 6: Utilized Secondary Flake, Structure G (illustrations by Laura Johnson)

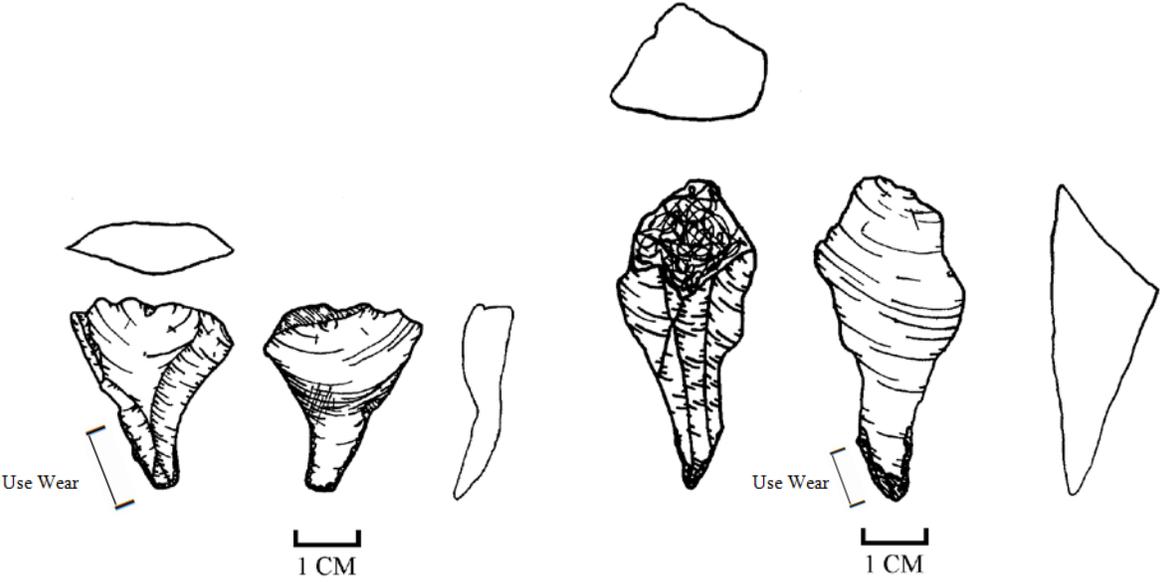


Figure 7: Drills, Structure 198 (Illustrations by Laura Johnson)

Diagnostic Materials	Total	
	N	%
Flakes	1576	81
Tools	370	19

Table 2: Diagnostic Materials

Category	Palace		Yaxtun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Primary decortication	48	10	59	5	107	7
Secondary decortication	264	54	564	52	828	52
Early interior flakes	81	17	264	24	345	22
Late interior flakes	56	11	181	17	237	15
Percussion bifacial reduction	41	8	18	2	59	4
Total	490	100	1086	100	1576	100

Table 3: Debitage Results: Palace Complex vs. Yaxtun Group.

Category	Palace		Yaxtun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Utilized Flake	30	28	174	66	204	55
Core	5	5	1	0	6	2
Expedient Core	58	54	63	24	121	33
Chopper	4	4	2	1	6	2
Drill	0	0	4	2	4	1
Unifacial Blade/Point	7	6	2	1	9	2
Biface/Partial Biface	1	1	13	4	14	3
Hammerstone	2	2	4	2	6	2
Total	107	100	263	100	370	100

Table 4: Tool Results: Palace Complex vs. Yaxtun Group

and hammerstones, while the more formal tools included cores, drills, unifacial blades or points, and bifaces or partial bifaces (Figures 7-8).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results can be seen in Tables 2 through 4. Table 2 shows the number of diagnostic artifacts identified. Table 3 shows the results of the debitage analysis for both the Palace Complex and Yaxtun Group with the various categories represented. Table 4 is structured the same way for the tools (Tables 2-4).

Eighty one percent of the diagnostic artifacts from the elite Palace and sub-elite Yaxtun contexts were debitage (Table 2). This high proportion of debitage indicates that flake stone reduction was occurring on a fairly notable scale at Baking Pot. The presence of such similar percentages indicates that this activity does not seem to have differed much between both contexts.

The debitage from the Palace and Yaxtun contexts was predominantly derived from decortication, interior flake removal, and flake fragments or shatter and chunks, most of which were of very low quality raw material. These decortication and interior flakes typically represent items removed early in the reduction process. In contrast to these materials, the evidence of bifacial reduction in both contexts was limited (Table 3).

The early stage reduction debitage indicates that stone tool production at Baking Pot was largely expedient in nature. Although only a limited portion of both contexts was sampled, if bifacial reduction was occurring in these areas there probably would have been more evidence for it.

The tools found in the elite Palace and sub-elite Yaxtun contexts are also consistent with the interpretation that expedient production was going on in these areas (Table 4). Table 4 indicates that utilized flakes were the most common tool type, representing 55% of all tools identified. The utilized flakes that could be linked with one of the six diagnostic stages came exclusively from the first four stages of reduction, with the majority in both contexts being secondary decortication flakes. Aside from these expedient items, even the more formal tools in these collections were expediently made. The few bifaces that were identified were usually thick, some still had cortex, and reflected little to no evidence of pressure flaking. The drills simply had a minimal number of flakes removed to create a point. The existence of hammer stones in both the elite Palace and sub-elite Yaxtun contexts also supports the interpretation that production was occurring in both localities.

These results are consistent with Aoyama's study of Aguateca in Guatemala, who has suggested that expedient chert tool production was common throughout the region. He also reported large quantities of utilized flakes and other expedient tools as well as hammerstones in all residential areas of Aguateca regardless of social class (Aoyama 1999, 2007).

It is interesting that the tool distributions for the Palace and Yaxtun contexts are different. In the sub-elite Yaxtun Group, the relative number of utilized flakes was notably higher, representing two-thirds of the total tool sample. This difference may indicate that distinct behaviors were occurring in both contexts. It is reasonable to suggest that a greater frequency of utilized flakes were used by a sub-elite class because they were engaged in more utilitarian activities.

A likely reason for an expedient reduction strategy is the abundance of locally available raw material at Baking Pot. Within the boundaries of the site is a large outcropping of chert, much of which is fairly low quality, with uneven or rough surfaces and many inclusions. Drawing on Andrefsky's work, it is likely that local raw material availability influenced how Baking Pot flintknappers organized their technology (Andrefsky 1994a, 1994b). The low quality of this material would make the production of formal tools difficult. Also, the abundance of low quality material would discourage onsite production of finely crafted bifacial tools, which are most easily made from higher quality material. Expedient tools would be expected when poor quality material is close at hand, because they are less labor intensive to make. Also, when edges dull from use it is easy to make new flake tools rather than resharpening the old ones. This interpretation is consistent with what Andrefsky, Bamforth, and Kelly have suggested (Andrefsky 1994a, 1994b; Bamforth 1990, 1991; Kelly 1988). Their research indicates that a large amount of locally available, low quality material will often result in the onsite use of expedient technologies. We suspect that the higher quality formal tools that were not available for our analysis were not made in the Palace or Yaxtun Group areas. It is important to point out that although there was very limited evidence of bifacial reduction, these few flakes were composed of the same poor quality raw material as the rest of the artifacts.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, this study indicates that flaked stone tool production was occurring in elite Palace and sub-elite Yaxtun Group contexts, and that it was mostly expedient production based on the use of low quality, locally available raw material. Not surprisingly, the lithic products consumed at the site were mostly expedient tools, especially utilized flakes and expedient cores made of the local raw material. Both the Palace and Yaxtun areas showed similar levels of stone tool production, but there was a much higher proportion of utilized tools in the sub-elite area, suggesting that the sub-elites were involved in a greater frequency of domestic activities, at least as reflected by the deposits from both areas that were examined.

Because this research focuses on only a small portion of the lithic artifacts available for study, further examination of these data would be beneficial. Because of Baking Pot's prominence in the Belize Valley during the Late Classic period, it stands as an important site for understanding changing settlement patterns, social and political organization, and economics throughout the region.

Even though Baking Pot was occupied primarily during the Late Classic, the site is also important because of the longevity of its occupation, which spanned the Middle Preclassic to the Late Postclassic periods (Audet 2006:105; Audet and Awe 2004:50; Conlon and Moore 2003:59; Hoggarth et al. 2010:2). The collections examined did not lend themselves well to a diachronic study of tool production and consumption at Baking Pot, so further analysis with a temporal focus, examining how production and consumption may have changed over time would be a worthwhile future research objective.

Another topic of interest would be to study the high quality formal tools that were not available for this study. It would be good to document their technological characteristics and perhaps determine where the material originated. As stated, the Palace and Yaxtun collections did not have evidence indicating that finely crafted bifacial tools were made in these contexts. One of the major locations of formal stone tool production in Belize was the site of Colha, located approximately 100 km northwest of Baking Pot (Hester 1985; Hester and Shafer 1984; Shafer and Hester 1983, 1991). It would be interesting to compare the formal tools of high quality chert at Baking Pot to those at Colha to determine if Colha exported formal tools to Baking Pot.

Additional study of Baking Pot will provide researchers with new information about the Belize River Valley and the Maya as a whole. The study of lithics in particular will be an important addition to scholarship in the area in the coming years as the focus of Maya studies has shifted from exclusively monumental and ritual contexts towards sub-elites, commoners, and daily activities. Only by understanding the daily life of the ancient Maya can researchers begin to paint a more holistic picture of what life was like, and we hope that this research has helped in this respect for the site of Baking Pot

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A REPORT ON THE BAKING POT FAUNAL REMAINS: 2007-2009 FIELD SEASONS

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INTRODUCTION

This report is a technical summary of the analysis of 818 bone and shell specimens recovered during the 2007 through 2009 excavations at the lowland Maya centre of Baking Pot, Belize. The analysis of the 818 specimens reported on here represents only a portion of the entire faunal assemblage recovered during these three field seasons.

The faunal assemblage includes invertebrate and vertebrate species recovered from both primary and secondary contexts. Primary contexts include burial deposits. Surface materials, humus, collapse debris and construction core represent secondary contexts. Invertebrates are represented by gastropod (snail), bivalve, and scaphopod (tusk shell) species. The vertebrates were found to include mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian and fish remains.

A total of 26 taxa are identified representing a diverse array of fauna from a variety of habitats. These include local rivers and terrestrial ecosystems as well as more distant marine habitats such as the Caribbean Sea. The variety of species present within the sample indicates that the Baking Pot Maya exploited ponds, streams and rivers, primary and secondary disturbed forests and open field habitats, and the Caribbean Sea. Most of the identified taxa inhabited disturbed forest and open field environments indicating that the areas surrounding the site were cleared, likely for agricultural production.

The majority of the taxa represent food sources for the Baking Pot Maya. Those species that were likely consumed include the freshwater snails and bivalves, that is, *jute*, apple snail and the freshwater pearly mussel (*Nephronaias*). Among the identified vertebrates, all of the turtle species would have been consumed. Turkey, parrotfish, opossum, armadillo, dog, peccary, paca and agouti also represent food sources. Deer

remains, white-tailed and brocket, were found in relatively high numbers and would have been a favourite meat source for the Maya. Some intrusive species were noted and include rat or mouse, toad or frog, snake, and domestic cow and chicken.

Although the marine shellfish such as conch and chank may have been consumed, their presence on the site is associated with their use as raw materials for shell ornament production. The presence of marine shell and parrotfish indicates access to the Caribbean Sea through trade or direct exploitation.

A total of 54 bone and shell finds exhibit signs of possible or definite cultural modification. Of these, 26 finds exhibit heat alteration including charring and calcinations associated with prolonged exposure to heat. The alterations may have resulted from purposeful exposure to fire during meal preparation or may represent post-depositional exposure to burning, or a combination of both.

Bone and shell was also used as raw material for tool production and ornaments and 28 finds are intentionally worked and represent either finished tools or ornaments (partial or complete) or the by-products of bone and shell tool production.

METHODS

A portion of the faunal assemblage was initially examined in San Ignacio, Belize with the aid of published keys in the possession of the author. Published keys utilized include, for mammals, Gilbert (1980) and Olsen (1964), for birds Gilbert et al. (1981), for reptiles Olsen (1968). Those specimens which could not be identified in Belize were exported to Toronto, Canada during the spring of 2010 for a more detailed analysis with the aid of a limited comparative collection in possession of the author and the modern comparative skeletal collections housed in the Department of Natural History, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada.

Taxonomic nomenclature is based on the following references: for mammals, Emmons (1990) and Reid (1997), shells follow Tucker Abbott and Morris (1995), turtles follow Ernst and Barbour (1989) and Lee (2000), while snakes and lizards follow Lee (2000) and Villa et al. (1988). Fish nomenclature follows Böhlke and Chaplin (1968) and Greenfield and Thomerson (1997). Bone nomenclature (e.g. specimen, element) follows Lyman (1994).

The faunal sample was initially sorted into identifiable and unidentifiable groups. Specimens were considered identifiable if they possessed diagnostic morphological characteristics that enabled their identification to zoological class or lower taxon. Bone fragments that could not be sorted to the basic level of zoological class were considered to be unidentifiable.

For all identifiable bone and tooth specimens the following observations were recorded when possible: lowest zoological taxon present; element or portion thereof

represented and side; age estimates (based on the degree of epiphyseal fusion), and any natural or cultural modifications.

Quantification of the assemblage is presented as the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and number of specimens (NSp) for unidentified bone. These provide the relative abundance of the identified taxa.

Worked bone and shell are noted but are not discussed in detail as the finds await further analysis.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BAKING POT FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE

The faunal sample presented for analysis consisted of 818 specimens recovered from 18 structures. Of these, 673 (82.3%) could be assigned to one of eight zoological classes (Table 1). The remaining 145 specimens are unidentifiable bone fragments.

Zoological Class	NISP	% of Assemblage
Class Scaphopoda	1	0.13
Class Pelecypoda	88	10.76
Class Gastropoda	37	4.52
Class Unknown	145	17.72
Class Osteichthyes	2	0.24
Class Amphibia	1	0.13
Class Reptilia	24	2.93
Class Aves	16	1.95
Class Mammalia	504	61.61
Total	818	99.99%

The 673 specimens identified to zoological class or lower taxon, include representatives of 11 invertebrate and 25 vertebrate taxa (Table 2). Identified invertebrates include members of the scaphopod, gastropod, and pelecypod zoological classes. Vertebrate identifications include members of the bony fishes, amphibian, reptilian, bird, and mammalian zoological classes.

Scientific Name	Common Name
Invertebrates	
Class Scaphopoda	Scaphopods
Family Dentaliidae	Tusk Shells
<i>Dentalium</i> sp.	Tusks
Class Gastropoda	Univalves or Snails
Family Strombidae	True Conchs
<i>Strombus</i> sp.	Strombs
<i>Strombus gigas</i>	Queen or Pink Conch
Family Olividae	Olive Shells

Table 2: List of Baking Pot Taxa

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Oliva</i> sp.	Olive snail
<i>Oliva reticularis</i>	Nettled olive snail
Family Turbinelidae	Chanks
<i>Turbinella angulata</i>	West Indian Chank
Family Pleuroceridae	River Snails
<i>Pachychilus indiorum</i>	Jute
Family Ampullaridae	River Snails
<i>Pomacea flagellata</i>	Apple Snail
Family Spiraxidae	Land Snails
<i>Euglandina</i> sp.	Wolf Snails
Class Pelecypoda	Bivalves
Family Unionidae	Unionid Clams
<i>Nephronaias</i> sp.	Freshwater Pearly Mussels
Vertebrates	
Class Osteichthyes	Bony Fishes
Family Scaridae	Parrotfish
Class Amphibia	Amphibians
Order Anura	Frogs and Toads
Class Reptilia	Reptiles
Order Testudines	Turtles
Family Dermatemydidae	Central American River Turtle
<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	Central American River Turtle (Hickatee)
Family Kinosternidae	Mud and Musk Turtles
<i>Staurotypus triporcatus</i>	Mexican Giant Musk Turtle
Order Squamata	Lizards and Snakes
Suborder Serpentes	Snakes
Class Aves	Birds
Family Phasianidae	Pheasants, Quails, and Turkeys
<i>Meleagris</i> sp.	Turkey
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Domestic Chicken
Class Mammalia	Mammals
Family Didelphidae	Opossums
<i>Didelphis</i> sp.	Opossum
Family Dasypodidae	Armadillos
<i>Dasyopus novemcinctus</i>	Nine-Banded Armadillo
Order Carnivora	Carnivores
Family Canidae	Dog Family
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Domestic Dog
Order Artiodactyla	Even-Toed Ungulates
Family Tayassuidae	Peccaries
<i>Tayassu</i> sp.	Peccaries
Family Cervidae	Deer
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-Tailed Deer
<i>Mazama</i> sp.	Brocket Deer
Family Bovidae	Bovids, Cattle, Goat, Sheep
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Domestic Cow
Order Rodentia	Rodents
Family Cricetidae	Rats and Mice
Family Geomyidae	Gophers
<i>Orthogeomys hispidus</i>	Hispid Pocket Gopher
Family Agoutidae	Pacas and Agoutis
<i>Agouti paca</i>	Paca
<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>	Agouti

Taphonomy

Preservation of the sample is considered poor. Although some complete elements were noted (n=26), the majority of the sample (96.8%) consists of fragments. This is reflected in the number of identifiable specimens. Only 333 specimens, or 40.7% of the sample, could be identified to a taxon below the level of zoological class. Only 29.9% of the vertebrate assemblage could be identified to a taxon below zoological class.

The high percentage of unidentifiable specimens is common among Maya archaeofaunas and is due to a combination of natural and cultural taphonomic agents. The humid and wet environment of the tropics is not conducive to bone survivorship. Preservation of bone will depend greatly on the degree of exposure to the natural elements of the neotropical forests. The practice of re-disposing bone refuse, butchering of bone during processing for meat, and the reductive processing of bone for artifact production are all cultural factors that contribute to increased bone fragmentation.

The Invertebrate Assemblage

The invertebrates include snail (Class Gastropoda), bivalve (Class Pelecypoda), and tusk shells (Class Scaphopoda) (Table 3). They account for 126 specimens, or 15.4% of the assemblage. Bivalves, or pelecypods, account for 88 specimens or 69.8% of the invertebrate sample. All specimens are identified as freshwater pearly mussel, or *Nephronaias*. The gastropods account for 29.4% of the invertebrate sample and include terrestrial, freshwater and marine taxon. Identified marine species include queen conch, netted olive shell, and West Indian chank. Freshwater river snails include apple snail and *jute*. One land snail, the carnivorous wolf snail, was also noted in the sample. Finally, the scaphopods are represented by a single worked tusk shell. Each of the classes is discussed in greater detail below.

Zoological Class	NISP	% of Assemblage
Class Scaphopoda	1	0.8
Class Pelecypoda	88	69.8
Class Gastropoda	37	29.4
Total	126	100%

Class Pelecypoda (Bivalves or Clams)

Freshwater Pearly Mussel (*Nephronaias* sp.) – Bivalves (or clams) account for 88 specimens, all of which are identified as freshwater pearly mussel (*Nephronaias* sp.). This freshwater clam is a member of the unionid family. The majority of the specimens probably represent food refuse. Some of the specimens were recovered from lower levels identified as silty sand and may represent natural inclusion in alluvial deposits. One worked specimen, recovered from Str. 184A, is cut and polished, and may have been

used as an inlay. The remaining 87 unworked specimens were recovered from Structures M-91 (n=26), M-96 (n=12), M-101 (n=48), and M-109 (n=1).

Class Gastropoda (Snails or Univalves)

The 37 identified gastropods account for approximately 5% of the assemblage and include marine shell, freshwater river snails, and land snail specimens (Table 4). Marine shell (n=21) accounts for 57% of the gastropod sample and includes conch, chank, and olive shell species. Of these, nine are worked and include three complete beads or tinklers and a shell inlay. All of the marine shells could have been procured by direct exploitation of the Caribbean Sea or through trade.

River snails include the apple snail (*Pomacea flagellata*) and jute (*Pachychilus indiorum*). A single land snail (*Euglandina* sp.) was identified but is interpreted to be a modern intrusive element within the sample.

Scientific Name	NISP/NSp	% of Sample
Family Strombidae	4	10.8
<i>Strombus</i> sp.	4	10.8
<i>Strombus gigas</i>	5	13.5
<i>Oliva</i> sp.	2	5.4
<i>Oliva reticularis</i>	4	10.8
<i>Turbinella angulata</i>	2	5.4
<i>Pachychilus indiorum</i>	1	2.7
<i>Pomacea flagellata</i>	13	35.1
<i>Euglandina</i> sp.	1	2.7
Unidentified gastropod	1	2.7
Total	37	99.9%

Queen Conch (*Strombus gigas* Linnaeus) – The queen conch is the largest of the true conchs (Family Strombidae). A total of five specimens were recovered from four separate structures (Str. M-91, M-11A, M-112, and M-402). Two lip fragments, one of which is modified, were recovered from secondary core deposits within Structure M-11A. The remaining three queen conchs include one shoulder fragment, one shoulder or body fragment, and a columella or apex fragment. The presence of different portions of the shell and the modified lip fragment, suggests that whole conchs were brought to the site and worked on site. The modified piece has been polished and cut and appears to be a finished inlay.

Strombs (*Strombus* sp.) – Four conch fragments could only be identified as genus *Strombus*. There are six stromb species known in the Caribbean Sea today. Unfortunately none of the four specimens could be identified to species. The specimens were recovered from Structures M-91, M-96, M-99W, and M-100. One lip fragment, from Str. M-100, appears to be polished.

True Conchs (Family Strombidae) – The four specimens identified only as true conchs are all probably *Strombus* and may include queen conchs. Three specimens were recovered from Str. M-137. All are shoulder fragments. One conch shell fragment was recovered from Str. M-91. None of the pieces have been modified although they may represent detritus associated with a shell working industry.

In summary, the presence of 13 conch shell specimens, including two worked and a possible third worked shell, indicate that whole conchs were imported to the site for their use in shell artifact production. The fragmentary nature of the shells supports this interpretation. Their distribution across a number of structures within separate groups suggests that shell working may have been a generalized activity at Baking Pot. However, the recovery of the shell specimens from deposits identified as secondary contexts restricts their interpretive value in discussion regarding shell production at the site.

Netted Olive (*Oliva reticularis* Lamarck) – This species of olive shell is represented by four worked shells of which one is complete. They are all identified as tinklers and were recovered from Structures M-91 and M-101. Three were recovered from Str. M-91. Two of these were found below a ceramic deposit.

Indeterminate olive shell (*Oliva* sp.) – An additional complete tinkler, identified only as olive shell, was recovered from Str. M-9. One unidentified olive shell apex fragment was recovered from Str. M-91. This specimen does not appear to have been modified.

West Indian Chank (*Turbinella angulata* Lightfoot) – Two specimens of chank were identified, including a partial pendant recovered from Str. M-99W. The other piece is water worn and was recovered from Str. M-91. Both were recovered from secondary contexts.

Jute (*Pachychilus indiorum* Morelet) – A single charred *jute* specimen was recovered from Str. M-91. The *jute* was found associated with two other shells, a partial olive shell tinkler and an apple snail, deposited beneath a ceramic deposit identified as Lot 1560.

Apple Snail (*Pomacea flagellata* Say) – A total of 13 apple snail fragments was recovered from three structures. Of these, nine are from Str. M-91, three from Str. M-111, and one from Str. M-101. Three of the Str. M-91 fragments were found associated with *jute* and olive shell deposited below the ceramic deposit identified as Lot 1560. All three fragments are likely from a single apple snail.

Unidentified gastropod – One unidentifiable worked marine shell fragment was recovered from Str. M-99S. The specimen is highly polished and was likely part of an inlay. This piece may be a conch shell (Family Strombidae).

Class Scaphopoda

Tusk Shells (*Dentalium* sp.) – The remaining invertebrate sample includes a single tusk shell specimen identified to the genus *Dentalium*. The single specimen is a bead recovered from Structure M-96. It has been polished on both ends. Although tusk shells are naturally open-ended, this specimen has been intentionally worked.

The Vertebrate Assemblage

The Baking Pot vertebrate faunal assemblage recovered during the 2007 to 2009 field seasons included 692 specimens representing the zoological classes of mammal, bird, reptile, and fish (Table 5). Of these, 504 (72.9%) are of mammalian origin, 16 (2.3%) are avian, 25 (3.5%) are reptilian, and two (0.3%) are fish.

Zoological Class	NISP	% of Assemblage
Class Osteichthyes	2	0.3
Class Amphibia	1	0.1
Class Reptilia	25	3.5
Class Aves	16	2.3
Class Mammalia	504	72.9
Class Unknown	144	20.9
Total	692	100%

A total of 208 specimens are identifiable to a zoological taxon below class and include representatives of 18 taxa. These include parrotfish, frog or toad, turkey, domestic chicken, snake, lizard, river turtle, mud and musk turtles, opossum, armadillo, domestic dog, peccary, brocket and white-tailed deer, domestic cow, pocket gopher, rat or mouse, agouti, and paca.

The majority of the identified skeletal elements are post-cranial bones, dominated by long bones of both the forelimb and hind limb, excluding those remains identified as turtle and armadillo. These are represented by bony scutes. The relative abundance of limb elements indicates that the bones represent discarded food refuse, as these represent greater meat yielding body portions.

Class Mammalia (Mammals)

Mammal accounts for 504 specimens or 61.6% of the entire Baking Pot assemblage presented for analysis. They were found to include 140 representatives of 11 taxa and at least seven species (Table 6). With the exception of domestic cow and the rat or mouse bones, all of the identified taxa were likely consumed. Worked bone is noted.

Table 6: List of Mammals		
Scientific Name	NISP	% of Sample
Family Didelphidae	1	0.2
<i>Didelphis sp.</i>	7	1.3
<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	83	16.5
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	4	0.8
<i>Tayassu sp.</i>	8	1.6
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	34	6.7
<i>Mazama sp.</i>	2	0.4
Family Cervidae	2	0.4
Order Artiodactyla	4	0.8
<i>Bos taurus</i>	3	0.6
Family Cricetidae	1	0.2
<i>Orthogeomys hispidus</i>	2	0.4
Family Agoutidae	1	0.2
<i>Agouti paca</i>	11	2.2
<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>	3	0.6
Order Rodentia	11	2.2
Unidentified mammal	327	64.9
Total	504	100%

Opossums (*Didelphis sp.* or Family Didelphidae) – None of the 8 opossum specimens are identified to species. The seven specimens identified as belonging to genus *Didelphis* are from the two larger opossum species, the Virginia or common opossum. One specimen, a partial ulna, is of a medium to large sized opossum that could not be identified to genus. Identified bones include one innominate fragment, one mandible, and six limb bones. The presence of opossum bones within Maya archaeofaunas is problematic. Their presence within building core may be attributed to their use of burrowed holes. They are however, known to be consumed as food sources. The opossum bones recovered from Baking Pot are interpreted as representing food refuse.

Six of the bones were recovered from Str. M-96 including one specimen from Burial 96-1. The remaining two specimens are from Structures M-91 and M-395.

Nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus* Linnaeus) – All but eight of the 83 armadillo bones are dermal scutes. Armadillo was recovered from Structures M-91, M-99, M-99E, M-99N, M-99S, M-99W and M-101. Armadillo are considered a valuable source of meat today and were certainly consumed by the ancient Maya. None of the recovered bones appear to be modern intrusive elements.

Domestic Dog (*Canis familiaris* Linnaeus) – Dog is represented by four specimens including three teeth and a partial femur from an immature animal. The teeth include one perforated tooth recovered from Str. M-111. This is an almost complete specimen. Tooth wear indicates that of an adult dog. A second partial dog tooth was also recovered from Str. M-111. This too may have been perforated, however not enough of the tooth is present to say with certainty. A complete unmodified upper molar of a dog was recovered from Str. M-99W. The immature dog femur was recovered from Str. M-112.

Peccary (*Tayassu* sp.) – Eight bone and teeth are identified as peccary. They were recovered from Structures M-96, M-99, M-99S and M-184A. Four specimens were recovered from Str. M-99S. The specimens include four teeth and four post-cranial elements. One partial humerus is calcined. Peccary represents a valued food source and the recovered specimens represent food refuse. There are two species of peccary in Belize but fragmentary bone and teeth are difficult to distinguish to species.

White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus* Zimmerman) – A total of 34 bone and teeth are identified as white-tailed deer. They account for 6.7% of the mammalian sample and 20.7% of those mammal bones that could be identified to family or lower zoological taxon. Deer bones were recovered from nine structures including Str. M-11A, M-96, M-99E, M-99N, M-99W, M-99S, M-100, M-101, and M-137.

A total of 13 specimens were recovered from Lot 1870. This lot is discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this report. Briefly, the lot represents a diverse assemblage of bone recovered from collapse context on Str. M-99N. The 162 specimens recovered during excavation of the lot include turkey, paca, agouti, armadillo, musk turtle, and Central American river turtle, in addition to white-tailed deer. White-tailed deer is represented by one cranial element, an auditory bulla, and 12 post-cranial specimens. The hind limb is represented by five specimens, the forelimb by three elements or portions thereof. The remaining four deer bones include two phalanges and two bones identified only as metapodial fragments. Both of these are from an immature deer based on the epiphyseal fusion pattern noted.

The remaining 21 deer specimens include teeth, bone and antler fragments. One charred and worked antler tine and the complete metatarsal of an immature deer was found in association with Burial 96-3.

Deer were the preferred source of meat for the ancient Maya, especially among the elite, and are common faunal findings on sites throughout the Maya area. Their presence in the Baking Pot assemblage is attributed as food refuse. Five of the bones are charred. Cut marks are seen on a mid phalanx recovered from Lot 1870, perhaps indicative of skinning associated with hide removal. Despite the use of white-tailed deer bone as a raw material for bone tools, none of the Baking Pot deer exhibit modification associated with bone tool manufacture.

Brocket (*Mazama* sp.) – The smaller brocket deer is represented by two specimens. Both were recovered from Str. M-99W and include a partial right humerus and a complete distal phalanx. Two species of brocket deer are found in Central America today. Although the red brocket deer is indigenous to Belize, it is difficult to identify fragmentary brocket bones to specific species. It is likely though that the red brocket is represented by the two specimens. Like the white-tailed deer, the brocket was considered a valuable meat source by the ancient Maya.

Unidentified deer (Family Cervidae) – Two specimens, a metatarsal and a phalanx, could only be identified as belonging to the deer family. These were recovered from humus levels on Str. M-99 and M-99W.

Even-toed ungulate (Order Artiodactyla) – Four specimens are identified only to Order Artiodactyla. Two of these may be domestic cow bone fragments. The remaining two specimens are either deer or peccary. These were recovered from Str. M-99 and M-112.

Hispid pocket gopher (*Orthogeomys hispidus* Say) – This small-sized rodent is represented by two cranial fragments. They were recovered from Str. M-91 and M-96. Their inclusion in the faunal assemblage is problematic. They may represent intrusive elements.

Rat or Mouse (Family Cricetidae) – One specimen, a femur from either a rat or mouse, was recovered from beneath a floor in Str. M-99S. This specimen is considered to be intrusive and does not represent food refuse.

Paca (*Agouti paca* Linnaeus) – A total of 11 teeth and bones identified as paca were recovered from four structures including Str. M-99, M-99N, M-99W and M-184A. Of these, eight were recovered from Str. M-99N. The majority of the specimens are from humus and collapse contexts. One bone was recovered from beneath a ceramic concentration in Str. M-184A. Paca bones are common in Maya faunal assemblages and their presence within the Baking Pot assemblage likely represents food refuse.

Agouti (*Dasyprocta punctata* Gray) – Three specimens are identified as agouti, or gibbon. These were recovered from Str. M-99N, M-100 and M-101. All represent food refuse. One specimen, a partial distal femur shaft, exhibits rodent gnawing. A partial maxilla and an incisor were also recovered.

Paca or Agouti (Family Agoutidae) – One molar fragment is identified only to family as it could not be determined if it was from an agouti or paca. This was recovered from within Str. M-96.

Indeterminate rodent (Order Rodentia) – A total of 11 specimens, from Structures M-91, M-96, M-99W, M-100, M-184A and M-357, could only be identified to zoological order. All are believed to represent one or more of pocket gopher, agouti, or paca.

Unidentified mammal (Class Mammalia) – Approximately 65% of the mammalian assemblage was too fragmented to identify to zoological taxon lower than Class Mammalia. The 327 unidentified mammal specimens likely contain additional representatives of those taxa discussed above, as well perhaps of some new taxa. Where possible these were sorted by body portion or element represented, and the size of animal represented.

Cranial elements account for nine specimens and include a single tooth from a small to medium sized animal (possibly small carnivore or opossum), one auditory bulla,

several mandible fragments and indeterminate skull bone fragments of small, medium, and large sized animals. One of these is charred. A total of 240 bones are post-cranial elements and include three appendage bones (all phalanges), 31 axial bones (vertebra, rib, and pelvic elements), two forelimb elements (both humerus fragments), three hind limb elements (all femur fragments), 42 indeterminate limb bone elements, and 159 bones identified simply as post-cranial but comprised mainly of long bone shaft fragments. The remaining 78 mammal bones are unidentifiable fragments of small, medium and large sized animals. None of these are intentionally modified although rodent gnawing was observed on one specimen.

Of the 327 unidentified mammal bones, 179 could be further sorted by the size of animal represented. These were found to include eight large, four medium, 96 medium to large, nine small, and 62 small to medium sized animals.

A total of 29 of the unidentified mammal specimens are modified. These were found to include eight charred bones, six heat altered bones, one bone exhibiting a flake scar associated with butchering or tool manufacturing, one rodent gnawed bone, one bone exhibiting surface weathering, and 12 bones that have been intentionally modified to produce tools or are associated with the manufacturing process related to tool production.

Class Reptilia (Reptiles)

A total of 25 reptile bones were recovered from seven structures (Str. M-91, M-96, M-99N, M-99S, M-99W, M-101, and Str. M-112). Snake, lizard, and turtle are present. Turtle bones account for 23 specimens or 92% of all identified reptile. Identified turtle taxa include giant Mexican musk turtle (*Staurotypus triporcatus*), Central American river turtle (*Dermatemys mawii*) or *hickatee*, and mud turtle (Family Kinosternidae). Two of the turtle bones are charred.

Central American River Turtle (*Dermatemys mawii* Gray) – Nine bones are identified to this species, known locally in Belize today as *hickatee*. All of the bones are from the shell. They were recovered from secondary contexts within Structures M-99N, M-99S, and M-99W. These are the largest of the turtles occupying many of the freshwater lakes, lagoons and rivers of Belize today. They can attain lengths of greater than 75cm and produce appreciable amounts of meat for consumption.

Mexican Giant Musk Turtle (*Staurotypus triporcatus* Wiegman) – This large kinosternid is represented by nine specimens. All but two are shell elements from both the carapace and the underlying plastron. Two ulnae, a left and a right, are also identified as Mexican musk turtle. Four of the bones were found within core below floors in Structure M-112. The remaining specimens were found in Str. M-91, M-99N, and M-101. These turtles attain fairly large sizes and represent a good food source.

Mud and Musk Turtles (Family Kinosternidae) – Three turtle shell bones could be identified to the mud and musk turtle family. They were recovered from secondary

contexts in Structures M-96, M-99N, and M-101. None of the bones could be identified to genus or species.

Indeterminate turtle (Order Testudines) – Two turtle bones could not be identified below the zoological taxon of order. These include a partial scapula recovered from floor core in Structure M-99S and a carapace shell fragment recovered from Structure M-101.

Indeterminate snake (Order Serpentes) – A single vertebra, from the humus level of Str. M-99W, is from an unidentifiable snake.

Indeterminate lizard (Order Sauria) – A partial left scapula is identified as lizard, possibly from a gecko. It was recovered within core in Structure M-91. This element is considered an intrusive element.

Class Aves (Birds)

Of the 16 post-cranial bones identified as bird, only four could be identified to genus or species. These include turkey (*Meleagris* sp.) and a modern intrusive chicken wish bone. Another specimen is tentatively identified as belonging to a bird of prey (Family Accipitridae). The remaining 11 bird bones are unidentifiable long bones of various sized birds. Two of the bones are modified and include a charred element and a bone tube.

Turkey (*Meleagris* sp. Linnaeus) – Three turkey bones were recovered from three separate structures (Str. M-96, M-99, and M-99N). These could not be identified to species. Two of the bones are leg bones and one wing bone is present. A partial tarsometatarsus exhibits heat alteration in the form of charring.

Bird, possibly Family Accipitridae – One specimen, a partial right tarsometatarsus, is similar in morphology and size to that of a medium to large sized bird of prey. The specimen was recovered from Structure M-101. There are 33 species of bird belonging to this family which is part of the Order Falconiformes. These include several species of hawk, kites, and eagles. The specimen could not be positively identified to family or lower taxon due to the lack of comparative skeletal material. However, the bone is considered identifiable to species.

Unidentified bird (Class Aves) – The 11 unidentified bird bones were recovered from Structures M-96, M-99, M-99N, M-99S, and M-99W. All are post-cranial elements from either the wing or leg. Among the bones is a bone tube recovered from Burial 96-3. The tube is manufactured from the femur of a large bird, possibly turkey. This specimen was located on top of the right humerus of the individual interred in the burial. The majority of the remaining unidentifiable bird bones are from medium to large sized birds, possibly turkey. Of note is a single partial right humerus recovered from Str. M-96. This bone is from an extremely small sized bird, either a passerine bird or a hummingbird. The morphology of the shaft indicates that the bone is likely from a hummingbird. There are 26 species of hummingbirds in Belize today. Unfortunately the bone could not be

positively identified due to a lack of comparative collections. However, this specimen is considered identifiable to family or lower taxon.

Class Osteichthyes (Bony Fishes)

Given the location of Baking Pot adjacent to the Belize River, the lack of recovered fish bone is surprising. Only two specimens were identified as fish. These include a vertebra and a cranial bone. Both are considered fairly dense, suggesting the lack of fish may be the result of taphonomic processes. However, the presence of a vertebrae and the dense premaxilla of a parrotfish would indicate that more bones of a similar nature or density should be present.

Parrotfish (Family Scaridae) – One partial left premaxilla of a Caribbean parrotfish (cf. *Sparisoma* sp.) was recovered from core below a floor in Structure M-91.

Unidentified fish (Class Osteichthyes) – The other fish bone is a complete unidentifiable vertebra recovered from M-11A.

Class Amphibia (Amphibians)

Frogs and Toads (Order Anura) - A single amphibian bone was recovered from Burial 96-3 within Structure M-96. The bone is a partial left radioulna of a frog or toad. The specimen could not be identified to a lower taxon due to a lack of a comparative reference skeleton. The interpretation of the presence of a single frog or toad bone within a burial context is problematic. If the bone represents the remains of a modern intrusive amphibian, we would expect the entire skeleton to be present, or at the very least, far more specimens than a single element.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BAKING POT FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE

Faunal specimens were recovered from 22 structures (Table 3). Excavations within Structure M-99N yielded the single highest total of specimens for any structure, accounting for approximately 19.8% of the total assemblage. Together, Structures M-99, M-99E, M-99W, M-99S, and M-99N, are all associated with a single plazuela group. As a group, these structures account for 41.8% of the total sample presented for analysis, or a total of 342 specimens.

Other structures yielding high frequencies of faunal remains include M-96, M-101, M-184A, and Structure M-91 (Table 7). This section discusses the distribution of the faunal assemblage by specific structure, lot number, excavation unit, and stratigraphic level (when known).

Table 7: Baking Pot Faunal Distribution by Structure		
Structure	NISP	% of Sample
M-9	5	0.61
M-11A	6	0.73
M-66	1	0.12
M-91	72	8.80
M-96	149	18.21
M-99	61	7.46
M-99E	2	0.24
M-99W	53	6.48
M-99N	162	19.80
M-99S	64	7.82
M-100	27	3.30
M-101	97	11.86
M-109	2	0.24
M-110	2	0.24
M-111	8	0.98
M-112	17	2.08
M-137	7	0.86
M-184A	58	7.09
M-207	13	1.59
M-357	4	0.49
M-395	7	0.86
M-402	1	0.12
Total	818	99.98%

Structure M-9

Lot 1712 – A total of five specimens from a single excavation lot, were examined from Structure M-9. These include four unidentifiable bone fragments and one complete olive shell tinkler (Cat # F1157).

Structure M-11A

A total of six specimens were recovered from Structure M-11A (Table 8).

Table 8: Structure M-11A – List of Taxa		
Zoological Taxon	NISP	% of Total
<i>Strombus gigas</i> – Queen conch	2	33.33
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> – White-tailed deer	1	16.67
Class Mammalia – unidentified mammal	2	33.33
Class Osteichthyes – unidentified fish	1	16.67
Total	6	100%

Lot 1692 – One specimen, the complete vertebra from an unidentifiable fish, was recovered from this lot.

Lot 1693 – A single unidentifiable long bone fragment from an indeterminate sized mammal was recovered. The fragment appears to have been polished and may have been part of an artifact (Cat# F1286).

Lot 1699 – This lot included two fragmentary shells identified as queen conch. Both fragments are from the lip portion of the shell and one has been cut and polished. This worked specimen may have been an inlay (Cat # F1281).

Lot 1700 – Two bones were analyzed. One specimen is identified as the proximal portion of a right metacarpal of a white-tailed deer. The other is an unidentifiable bone fragment from a mammal of indeterminate size.

Structure M-66

A single unidentifiable mammal bone fragment was recovered from the humus level of this structure (Lot 1137).

Structure M-91

A total of 72 shell and bone was presented for analysis. Faunal remains recovered from Structure M-91 account for 8.6% of the total assemblage. These were found to include gastropod, bivalve, fish, mammal, and reptile taxa (Table 9). Terrestrial, riverine, and marine taxa are present. Bivalves account for 36.1% of the total recovered sample from this structure. All are identified as freshwater pearly mussel. These account for 50% of all of those specimens that could be identified to a taxon below the zoological class level. A total of 13 bone fragments could not be identified to zoological class. Modified bone and shell were noted.

Table 9: Structure M-91 – List of Taxa		
Zoological Taxon	NISP	% of Total
<i>Oliva reticularis</i> – Nettled olive snail	3	4.17
<i>Oliva sp.</i> – olive snail	1	1.39
<i>Strombus gigas</i> – Queen conch	1	1.39
<i>Strombus sp.</i> – conch	1	1.39
Family Strombidae – true conchs	1	1.39
<i>Turbinella angulata</i> – W. Indian chank	1	1.39
<i>Pomacea flagellata</i> – Apple snail	9	12.50
<i>Pachychilus indiorum</i> – Jute	1	1.39
<i>Euglandina sp.</i> – wolf snail	1	1.39
<i>Nephronaias sp.</i> – freshwater pearly mussel	26	36.11
Family Scaridae – parrotfishes	1	1.39
<i>Staurotypus triporcatus</i> – Mexican musk turtle	1	1.39
Order Sauria – lizards	1	1.39
Family Didelphidae – opossums	1	1.39
<i>Dasyopus novemcinctus</i> – Nine-banded armadillo	1	1.39
<i>Orthogeomys hispidus</i> – Hispid pocket gopher	1	1.39
Order Rodentia – rodents	1	1.39
Class Mammalia – unidentified mammal	7	9.72
Unidentified bone	13	18.05
Total	72	100.01%

Lot 1464 – The two vertebrate specimens from this lot are identified as rodent and include a partial maxilla from a pocket gopher and an upper molar from an unidentified rodent, possibly gopher.

Lot 1466 – A single unidentifiable long bone fragment from a large-sized mammal was recovered from this lot.

Lot 1467 – This lot included a complete left ulna from a Mexican musk turtle.

Lot 1469 – A single dermal scute from a nine-banded armadillo was recovered.

Lot 1521 – An unidentified mammal long bone shaft fragment was recovered. The bone fragment is from a limb element, possibly a metapodial, and appears to have been polished. The bone may be a remnant portion of an incomplete bone pin or awl (Cat # F1209).

Lot 1523 – A fragment of the apex portion of an unidentified olive shell was recovered. The fragment is not modified.

Lot 1527 – Four specimens were analyzed and include an indeterminate fragment of conch, a fragment of the columella or apex portion of a West Indian chank shell, a partial apple snail, and an unidentifiable long bone shaft fragment, possibly from a small mammal or bird.

Lot 1530 – A total of three specimens were recovered from this lot. Two *Nephronaias* valve fragments and a complete Netted olive shell tinkler are present (Cat # F1214).

Lot 1531 – An unmodified columella or apex portion of a queen conch was identified.

Lot 1553 – A total of seven invertebrate specimens were presented for analysis and include two pearly mussel valve fragments and five apple snail fragments.

Lot 1558 – A total of 25 specimens were recovered from this lot. Identified fauna include reptile, gastropod, bivalve, mammal, and fish taxa. The invertebrates include a shoulder fragment from an unidentified conch shell, freshwater pearly mussel valves (n=3), and a single land snail fragment. The vertebrate specimens include a partial premaxilla of an unidentified parrotfish species, a partial right ulna from an opossum, one indeterminate lizard limb bone, and five unidentifiable mammal bones. One of these is a partial femur of a small sized mammal. Twelve bone fragments could not be identified to zoological class.

Lot 1560 – A total of 25 specimens, all invertebrates, were recovered from this lot. Identified taxa include 19 specimens of pearly mussel, one *jute* shell, three apple snails, and two olive shell tinklers (Cat # F1184). The *jute* shell and both of the tinklers have been charred. All of these were recovered from below a ceramic deposit in Level 8.

Structure M-96

The faunal remains recovered during excavation of Structure M-96 and presented for analysis account for 149 specimens or 17.7% of the assemblage. Faunal remains were recovered from 19 separate excavation lots. The remains were found to include representative taxa from seven zoological classes including snail, bivalve, scaphopod, amphibian, bird, mammal, and reptile (Table 10). Marine, terrestrial, and riverine taxa are present. A total of 38 bone specimens could not be identified to zoological class. Three bone specimens exhibit heat alteration and there are 11 intentionally worked bone and shell specimens.

Table 10: Structure M-96 – List of Taxa

Zoological Taxon	NISP	% of Total
<i>Dentalium</i> sp. – tusk shell	1	0.67
<i>Strombus</i> sp. – conch	1	0.67
<i>Nephronaias</i> sp. – freshwater pearly mussel	12	8.05
Order Anura – frogs and toads	1	0.67
Family Kinosternidae – mud and musk turtles	1	0.67
<i>Meleagris</i> sp. – turkey	1	0.67
Class Aves – unidentified bird	6	4.03
<i>Didelphis</i> sp. – opossum	6	4.03
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> – White-tailed deer	8	5.37
<i>Tayassu</i> sp. – peccary	2	1.34
Family Agoutidae – agoutis and pacas	1	0.67
<i>Orthogeomys hispidus</i> – Hispid pocket gopher	1	0.67
Order Rodentia – rodents	4	2.68
Class Mammalia – unidentified mammal	66	44.30
Unidentified bone	38	25.50
Total	149	99.99%

Lot 1435 – A total of 28 vertebrate specimens are present within this lot and include white-tailed deer and turkey. Deer is represented by a single partial left humerus and the turkey by a partial femur. Two unidentifiable bird long bone fragments are also present. The remaining specimens include 13 unidentifiable mammal bones and 11 bone fragments that could not be identified to zoological class. All but one of the unidentified mammal bones are from long bone elements. Two of these are beveled and cut marks are present on one of them (Cat # F1228 and F1229). These represent debitage associated with bone tool production.

Lot 1436 – A single unidentifiable bird long bone fragment was recovered from this lot. The bone may be a tarsometatarsus from a small to medium sized bird.

Lot 1472 – A partial premolar or molar from a small mammal, possibly opossum or small carnivore, was recovered. The tooth is too fragmentary to identify.

Lot 1475 – A total of 58 vertebrate specimens were analyzed. Of these, 41 are identified as mammal and include opossum and rodent bones. Opossum is represented by three partial elements of the forelimb. The bones could not be identified to species but are from one of the two large opossums inhabiting Belize, the Virginia or common opossum. Two

axial bones are identified as rodent. One may be from a pocket gopher but positive identification was not possible due to the incomplete nature of the element. The remaining 36 mammal bones could not be identified to lower taxon. These include a charred long bone fragment from an animal of indeterminate size. One long bone fragment is polished and may have been part of a bone awl or pin (Cat # F1405). A total of 17 bones were considered too fragmentary to assign to zoological class. A portion of a bone pin is included among the unidentifiable bone fragments (Cat # F1402).

Lot 1476 – Twenty bone and shell specimens were analyzed. Of these, 12 are identified as *Nephronaias* valves. The remaining eight specimens are bone and include six mammal specimens and two unidentifiable bone fragments. Two large opossum bones were identified and include a partial ulna and innominate.

Burial 96-1, Lot 1477 – A total of seven specimens was recovered from this lot which is associated with Burial 96-1. These include a complete tusk shell bead (*Dentalium* sp.). The bead has been intentionally polished on both ends (Cat #F1252). Also present are a partial molar from an agouti or paca, a partial left radius identified as opossum, and four indeterminate mammal bone fragments. Two of these are from a small mammal, and may be part of the opossum radius. One is a modified unidentifiable long bone shaft fragment. The piece is part of the distal portion of a bone pin or awl (Cat #F1398).

Lot 1479 – The excavation of this lot produced a single polished unidentifiable bone fragment (Cat #1411).

Lot 1491 – A total of six bone specimens were analyzed. These were found to include four unidentifiable mammal bone fragments and two bone fragments unidentifiable to zoological class. One of the mammal bones, a partial mandible from a small to medium sized animal, is charred.

Burial 96-2, Lot 1494 – This lot, associated with Burial 96-2, yielded a single unidentifiable rodent long bone fragment.

Lot 1496 – A partial bone pin (Cat #F1417) manufactured from an unidentified mammal long bone, was recovered from within this lot.

Lot 1497 – Two specimens, a partial mandible identified as pocket gopher and an unidentifiable bone fragments, were recovered from this lot.

Lot 1498 – A fragment of a bone pin or awl was recovered. The specimen appears to be from the distal portion of a tool and was manufactured from an indeterminate mammal long bone (Cat #F1410).

Lot 1499 – One tooth, a partial canine, was identified as peccary.

Burial 96-3, Lot 1501 – A single specimen, identified as a left radioulna from an indeterminate frog or toad, was recovered from this lot.

Burial 96-3, Lot 1531 – A total of three faunal specimens were analyzed and found to include two white-tailed deer bones and one unidentified bird bone tube. The deer bones include a charred antler tine that may also be worked, and a complete left metatarsal of an immature deer. The bird bone tube is complete and is manufactured from a long bone (cf. femur) of a large bird (Cat# F1278). It is likely that all three specimens were intentionally placed within the burial.

Lot 1533 – A total of seven bones were recovered from this lot. These include a humerus and ulna of a very small bird. It was not possible to identify either of the elements to a taxon lower than zoological class. However, the bones are comparable in size to those of a hummingbird. A single partial premolar is identified as peccary. The remaining four bone fragments could not be identified to zoological class.

Lot 1534 – Of the six specimens presented for analysis, five are charred fragments of white-tailed deer antler and likely belong to a single antler tine. The antler fragments exhibit charring on all surfaces. The remaining bone specimen is a costal element from a small unidentifiable mud or musk turtle.

Lot 1602 – This lot was found to include a worked unidentifiable mammal bone or antler fragment, and a fragment of the lip portion of a conch shell. The shell is not modified. The worked bone or antler specimen (Cat #F1222) may be part of a pin or awl.

Lot 1959 – Two indeterminate rodent incisor fragments were recovered from this lot. They likely represent gopher, agouti, or paca tooth fragments.

Structure M-99

Excavation of this structure resulted in the recovery of 61 bird and mammal bone specimens. Identified taxa include turkey, paca, armadillo, deer, and peccary (Table 11). Armadillo scutes account for 47 specimens or 77% of the total sample recovered from Structure 99. The majority of the specimens were recovered from humus or collapse contexts. Two bones examined exhibited evidence of modification. One is charred and another is the product of bone tool manufacturing.

Zoological Taxon	NISP	% of Total
<i>Meleagris</i> sp. – turkey	1	1.64
Class Aves – unidentified bird	1	1.64
<i>Dasyypus novemcinctus</i> – Nine-banded armadillo	47	77.05
<i>Agouti paca</i> – Paca	1	1.64
Order Artiodactyla – Even-toed ungulates	1	1.64
Family Cervidae – deer	1	1.64
<i>Tayassu</i> sp. – peccary	1	1.64
Class Mammalia – unidentified mammal	8	13.11
Total	61	100%

Lot 1674 – This lot yielded a single faunal specimen. It is an unidentified mammal long bone shaft fragment from an animal of indeterminate size.

Lot 1676 – A total of two specimens were analyzed. These include a charred partial tarsometatarsus of a turkey and an unidentifiable long bone shaft fragment from a medium to large sized mammal.

Lot 1680 – Four mammal bones are present, including a partial deer metatarsal. The remaining three mammal bones are all long bone shaft fragments but unidentifiable to a lower taxon.

Lot 1681 – A total of three bones were analyzed. These include a premolar or molar identified as paca, an unidentifiable long bone fragment from a small to medium sized bird, and a charred long bone fragment from an indeterminate sized mammal.

Lot 1863 – One partial lower canine of a peccary was recovered from this lot.

Lot 1872 – Of the 48 specimens recovered from this lot, 47 specimens are nine-banded armadillo dermal scute fragments. The remaining bone is a distal condyle portion of an indeterminate artiodactyl.

Lot 2059 – Two unidentifiable mammal bones were recovered from this lot. One is from the long bone of a medium to large mammal and exhibits a cut and beveled shaft end (Cat# F1354). This is likely debitage associated with bone tool manufacturing.

Structure M-99E

Excavation of Structure M-99E resulted in the recovery of two bones from two excavation lots.

Lot 2045 – This lot yielded a partial right mandible identified as white-tailed deer.

Lot 2046 – A partial tibia identified as armadillo was recovered from this lot.

Structure M-99W

A total of 53 specimens were recovered from the excavation of Structure M-99W. These were found to include snail, bird, mammal, and reptile remains. Identified taxa include conch, chank, dog, paca, armadillo, brocket deer, white-tailed deer, and Central American river turtle (Table 12). A total of six bone fragments could not be identified to zoological class or lower taxon. Modified bone and shell account for six of the specimens and include a shell pendant and a bone bead.

Zoological Taxon	NISP	% of Total
<i>Strombus</i> sp. – true conchs	1	1.89
<i>Turbinella angulata</i> – West Indian Chank	1	1.89
Order Serpentes – snakes	1	1.89
<i>Dermatemys mawii</i> – C. American river turtle	2	3.77
Class Aves – unidentified bird	1	1.89
<i>Dasyopus novemcinctus</i> – Nine-banded armadillo	4	7.55
<i>Agouti paca</i> – Paca	1	1.89
Order Rodentia – rodents	2	3.77
<i>Canis familiaris</i> – Domestic dog	1	1.89
<i>Mazama</i> sp. – brocket deer	2	3.77
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> – White-tailed deer	5	9.43
Family Cervidae – deer	1	1.89
Class Mammalia – unidentified mammal	25	47.17
Unidentified bone	6	11.32
Total	53	100%

Lot 1672 – Four specimens, including one tooth, were recovered during excavation of this lot. These include an upper molar of a domestic dog. The degree of tooth wear on the molar indicates that the dog is an adult. A partial plastron of a river turtle is also noted. Two bones could only be identified as long bone shaft fragments of an indeterminate mammal species.

Lot 1675 – A total of 10 bones were presented for analysis. These were found to include eight mammal bones, one reptile bone, and an unidentified bone fragment. All of the mammal bones are unidentifiable long bone fragments. Three of the bones have been charred. A single bone bead was identified (Cat# F1053). One charred bone from a *hickatee* shell is present. One bone fragment was unidentifiable to zoological class.

Lot 1679 – Two mammal bones, including a partial right humerus of a brocket deer, were noted. The remaining bone fragment is from the shaft of a medium to large sized indeterminate mammal.

Lot 1683 – This lot included a paca molar and a fragment of a long bone from a large sized indeterminate mammal.

Lot 1684 – A total of three bones were analyzed. These include the distal shaft portion of a femur from a large sized bird, possibly turkey, a partial left humerus from a white-tailed deer, and an unidentifiable long bone shaft fragment from an indeterminate sized mammal.

Lot 1685 – A complete vertebra of a snake, and a rodent phalanx, are present. The snake vertebra could not be identified to a lower taxon.

Lot 1688 – The two bones recovered from this lot are both considered to be unidentifiable mammal long bone shaft fragments. One is from a small mammal and the other fragment is from a medium to large sized mammal.

Lot 1689 – A single armadillo dermal scute is present.

Lot 1842 – An indeterminate partial phalanx from a medium to large sized mammal is present. The surface of this bone is weathered.

Lot 1844 – A single armadillo dermal scute was recovered from this lot.

Lot 1846 – Two armadillo bones were recovered. These include a dermal scute and a partial right tibia.

Lot 1849- An indeterminate deer proximal phalanx and an unidentifiable mammal long bone shaft fragment were recovered during excavation of this lot. The phalanx approximates that of a white-tailed deer based on size but a positive species was not possible.

Lot 1851 – Two white-tailed deer bones are present. These include a partial calcaneum and metacarpal.

Lot 1853 – A single unidentifiable mammal long bone shaft fragment from a medium to large sized mammal was recovered from Lot 1853.

Lot 1858 – A partial mandible from an unidentifiable large mammal was recovered.

Lot 1864 – One specimen, a partial caudal vertebra from a medium sized mammal, was recovered. This bone is similar in morphology to dog but could not be positively identified as such.

Lot 1868 – A total of three specimens were analyzed. These included a fragment of the shoulder portion of an indeterminate conch species, one unidentifiable long bone shaft fragment from a medium to large mammal, and an indeterminate bone fragment.

Lot 1871 – A complete proximal phalanx from a white-tailed deer was recovered from this lot.

Lot 1875 – A partial left metatarsal from a white-tailed deer was identified.

Lot 1879 – A single unidentifiable mammal bone fragment was recovered from this lot. The fragment may be from the scapula of a large sized mammal.

Lot 2042 – One unidentifiable bone fragment was recovered from this lot.

Lot 2048 – An unidentifiable mammal long bone shaft fragment was recovered.

Lot 2055 – A total of six bones were analyzed. These include a proximal phalanx identified as brocket deer, a small indeterminate rodent mandible or maxilla fragment, an unidentifiable mammal long bone shaft fragment, and three unidentifiable bone fragments.

Lot 2065 – A partial shell pendant, manufactured from West Indian chank shell, was recovered from this lot (Cat# F1335).

Lot 2069 – Only one bone specimen was recovered from this lot. It is an unidentifiable mammal long bone shaft fragment from a medium to large sized animal.

Structure M-99N

The 162 specimens recovered during excavation of Structure M-99N were all recovered from a single lot identified as humus/collapse. The faunal assemblage from Lot 1870 is represented entirely by vertebrate remains. These include bird, reptile, and mammal species. Identified taxa include turkey, paca, agouti, armadillo, white-tailed deer, musk turtle, and Central American river turtle, known locally in Belize today as *hickatee* (Table 13). A total of 20 bone fragments could not be identified to zoological class.

Zoological Taxon	NISP	% of Total
<i>Dermatemys mawii</i> – C. American river turtle	1	0.62
<i>Staurotypus triporcatus</i> – Mexican musk turtle	2	1.23
Family Kinosternidae – mud and musk turtles	1	0.62
<i>Meleagris</i> sp. – turkey	1	0.62
Class Aves – unidentified bird	2	1.23
<i>Agouti paca</i> – Paca	8	4.94
<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i> – Agouti	1	0.62
<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i> – Nine-banded armadillo	10	6.17
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> – White-tailed deer	13	8.02
Class Mammalia – unidentified mammal	103	63.58
Unidentified bone	20	12.34
Total	162	99.99%

All four reptile bones are turtle shell fragments. These include a partial plastron identified as *hickatee*, two carapace fragments identified as giant Mexican musk turtle, and a remaining carapace fragment that could be only identified as belonging to one of several species within the mud and musk turtle family (Family Kinosternidae). The size of the specimen indicates that it may be from a small *Kinosternon* species. The single *hickatee* bone is charred on all surfaces.

Three specimens are identified as bird and include a partial coracoid from a turkey. Two long bone shaft fragments from medium to large-sized birds could not be identified to a lower taxon.

Mammal bones account for approximately 83% of the total lot assemblage. At least four species are present. The large paca is represented by eight specimens. These include two tooth fragments, a partial auditory bulla, a partial caudal vertebra, a phalanx, and three fragments from a left humerus. These may be from a single element. A single partial mandible is identified as agouti.

The ten specimens identified as armadillo included six dermal scutes, and four limb bone elements. One of these, a metapodial, was a complete element.

A total of 13 specimens are identified as white-tailed deer. These include one cranial element, an auditory bulla, and 12 post-cranial specimens. The hind limb is represented by five specimens, the forelimb by three elements or portions thereof. The remaining four deer bones include two phalanges and two bones identified only as metapodial fragments. Both of these are from an immature deer based on the epiphyseal fusion pattern noted. A single cut mark was present on one of the phalanges (Cat# F1297).

The remaining 103 unidentified mammal bones include cranial and post-cranial body portions including axial, limb, and appendage elements. A total of 34 fragments could not be identified to body portion. The bones were also found to include representative specimens of small, medium, and large mammals. It is likely that many of the unidentified fragments are also from one or more of the identified taxa noted above. Five specimens have been heat-altered including one unidentified limb bone that has been charred on all surfaces.

Structure M-99S

Excavation of Structure M-99S resulted in the recovery of 64 bone and shell specimens from 11 excavation lots, including a cache. Snail, bird, reptile, and mammal are identified. Of these, 34 are identifiable to a zoological taxon below the level of class. These include *hickatee*, peccary, white-tailed deer, armadillo, mouse and/or rat, and a recently deposited domestic cow bone (Table 14). A single shell artifact was also recovered during excavations.

Zoological Taxon	NISP	% of Total
Class Gastropoda – Univalves	1	1.56
<i>Dermatemys mawii</i> – C. American river turtle	6	9.37
Order Testudines – turtles	1	1.56
Class Aves – unidentified bird	1	1.56
<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i> – Nine-banded armadillo	17	26.56
<i>Tayassu</i> sp. – peccary	4	6.25
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> – White-tailed deer	3	4.69
<i>Bos taurus</i> – Cow	1	1.56
Family Cricetidae – mouse or rat	1	1.56
Class Mammalia – unidentified mammal	29	45.31
Total	64	99.98%

Lot 1863 – A total of 12 bones were recovered. Six of these are *hickatee* plastron shell fragments. The six mammal bones were found to include a partial white-tailed deer distal phalanx, a partial left calcaneum from an indeterminate peccary species, and four unidentifiable mammal bone fragments.

Lot 1867 – A shell inlay and an unidentifiable mammal long bone shaft fragment were recovered from this lot. The shell closely resembles a conch and has been highly polished (Cat# F1371).

Lot 1869 – A complete armadillo metapodial was recovered from Lot 1869.

Lot 1872 – Three mammals are present and include a partial white-tailed deer metacarpal bone, an armadillo dermal scute, and an unidentifiable mammal long bone fragment.

Lot 1874 – A total of 4 bones were recovered from this lot and include a complete distal phalanx identified as peccary, an unidentifiable mammal bone fragment, and an unidentifiable long bone fragment from a medium sized bird.

Lot 1876 – This lot is a humus lot and included a fragment of an incisor identified as domestic cow, and a shaft portion from the femur of a medium sized mammal, possibly dog. The cow tooth is recent and is intrusive to the sample.

Lot 2043 – All 15 bones from this lot are armadillo dermal scutes.

Lot 2058 – A total of three specimens were recovered from below Floor 3 within Structure M-99S. These include two unidentifiable mammal bone fragments and a mouse or rat (Family Cricetidae) right femur.

Lot 2059 – Nine unidentifiable mammal bone fragments, possibly from a single element, were recovered from below Floor 4.

Lot 2063 – The four specimens recovered from this lot were found to include a peccary molar and humerus fragment, a mid phalanx of a white-tailed deer, and an unidentified turtle scapula. The peccary humerus fragment was calcined.

Lot 2082 – This lot is described as Cache 1 and included nine unidentifiable mammal bone fragments. Of these, eight are shaft fragments that may be part of a single element.

Structure M-100

A total of 27 faunal remains were recovered during excavation of this structure. Identified taxa include conch shell, agouti, white-tailed deer, domestic cow, and rodent (Table 15). The faunal remains were recovered from ten excavation lots. One bone specimen is charred and a conch shell fragment appears to have been polished.

Zoological Taxon	NISP	% of Total
<i>Strombus</i> sp. – true conchs	1	3.70
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> – White-tailed deer	1	3.70
<i>Bos taurus</i> – Cow	2	7.41
Order Artiodactyla – even-toed ungulates	2	7.41
<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i> – Agouti	1	3.70
Order Rodentia	2	7.41
Class Mammalia – unidentified mammal	17	62.96
Unidentified bone	1	3.70
Total	27	99.99%

Lot 1656 – This lot yielded five mammal bone fragments including a partial molar from a small rodent. A partial mandible is likely rodent based on size. The remaining three fragments are too fragmented to identify to taxon below the level of zoological class. However, they may be from the mandible specimen.

Lot 1657 – A total of four unidentifiable mammal bones were recovered. The fragments may be from a single element.

Lot 1658 – This lot yielded a single partial agouti incisor.

Lot 1663 – An unidentifiable mammal long bone fragment from an indeterminate sized mammal was recovered. The fragment is charred on all surfaces.

Lot 1664 – One unidentifiable mammal long fragment, possibly a rib, was recovered. The specimen is from a medium to large sized mammal.

Lot 1758 – Five specimens, including a white-tailed deer partial proximal phalanx, were analyzed. The remaining four specimens include three unidentifiable mammal bone fragments (one possible rib fragment from a domestic cow), and a vertebral fragment that could not be identified to zoological class.

Lot 1768 – Two specimens, both unidentifiable mammalian long bone fragments, were recovered from this lot. One is a partial humerus of a small to medium sized mammal.

Lot 1769 – Two specimens, a rodent incisor and a modified conch shell, were recovered from this lot. The rodent tooth is similar to that of a pocket gopher or agouti. Conch shell is represented by the lip portion of the shell and the specimen has been polished (Cat# F1022).

Lot 1773 – One partial mandible of a large ungulate was recovered. The specimen is unidentifiable but is from either a large deer or perhaps a small bovid.

Lot 1775 – Excavation of this lot resulted in the recovery of five specimens. These include two modern domestic cow teeth, the shaft portion of a rib from a large ungulate (possibly cow), and two unidentifiable bone fragments from a medium to large sized mammal. The latter may also be modern cow bones.

Structure M-101

Excavation of Structure M-101 resulted in the recovery of 97 bone and shell remains from 19 excavation lots. Identified taxa include bird, mammal, reptile, marine and freshwater snails and bivalves. These include freshwater pearly mussel, olive shell, apple snail, agouti, armadillo, white-tailed deer, and musk turtle (Table 16). One partial olive shell tinkler is present. Almost 50% of the sample consists of freshwater bivalve specimens.

Zoological Taxon	NISP	% of Total
<i>Oliva reticularis</i> – Nettle olive snail	1	1.03
<i>Pomacea flagellata</i> – Apple snail	1	1.03
<i>Nephronaias</i> sp. – freshwater pearly mussel	48	49.48
<i>Staurotypus triporcatus</i> – Mexican musk turtle	1	1.03
Family Kinosternidae – mud and musk turtles	1	1.03
Order Testudines – turtles	1	1.03
Class Aves – unidentified bird	1	1.03
<i>Dasyypus novemcinctus</i> – Nine-banded armadillo	3	3.09
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> – White-tailed deer	1	1.03
<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i> – Agouti	1	1.03
Class Mammalia – unidentified mammal	19	19.59
Unidentified bone	19	19.59
Total	97	99.99%

Lot 1413 – A total of three specimens were recovered. These include two *Nephronaias* shells and a partial shell tinkler manufactured from a netted olive shell (Cat# F1095).

Lot 1414 – A total of three *Nephronaias* shell valves was recovered.

Lot 1415 – A total of 13 bone and shell specimens was recovered from this lot. These include 10 *Nephronaias* shell fragments, two turtle shell fragments of which one is identified as a mud turtle (Family Kinosternidae), and one unidentifiable bone fragment.

Lot 1416 – A *Nephronaias* shell fragment and a bird bone was recovered. The bird bone is a partial tarsometatarsus from a medium-sized bird. This bone could not be identified to species because of a lack of comparative reference material. However, the size and morphology of the bone is suggestive of a bird or prey (Family Accipitridae), perhaps a hawk or kite.

Lot 1417 – All 13 shell recovered from this lot are *Nephronaias* valves or fragments thereof.

Lot 1483 – A single armadillo scute was recovered from this lot.

Lot 1486 – A total of three specimens were analyzed and found to include two *Nephronaias* shell fragments and the distal portion of an armadillo femur. The femur has been rodent gnawed.

Lot 1489 – One armadillo scute was recovered.

Lot 1490 – A total of nine specimens was recovered. Identified taxa include Mexican musk turtle, seven *Nephronaias* valve fragments, and a single apple snail fragment.

Lot 1549 – One unidentifiable mammal long bone shaft fragment was noted. The specimen is from a medium to large sized mammal and the bone has been heat altered. A flake scar may also be present.

Lot 1592 – Two *Nephronaias* shell fragments were recovered.

Lot 1593 – All three specimens from this lot are *Nephronaias* shell fragments.

Lot 1595 – All of the five specimens from this lot identified as Level 9 and described as a silty sand lot, are *Nephronaias* shells. It is not clear if this lot is alluvial soil.

Lot 1910 – One unidentifiable mammal long bone fragment was recovered.

Lot 1915 – One unidentifiable mammal long bone shaft was recovered.

Lot 1965 – A total of seven bone fragments was recovered. Six are unidentifiable. The remaining fragment is from an indeterminate sized mammal. It is possible that all seven specimens may be from a single skeletal element. However none of the bone could be refitted.

Lot 1966 – A total of 12 bone specimens, too fragmentary to identify, was recovered. They appear to be from a small animal.

Lot 1977 – All 16 bone specimens are mammalian. These include one metacarpal fragment of a juvenile white tailed deer, and an almost complete humerus from an armadillo. The remaining 14 bones are all long bone specimens considered too fragmentary to identify. It appears that both a small mammal and a larger mammal are represented by these fragments. It is possible that these bones are also of deer and armadillo origin.

Lot 1979 – A single unidentifiable mammal long bone fragment was recovered from within this lot. The specimen may be human in origin.

Structure M-109

Excavation of Str. M-109 yielded only two faunal specimens from a single excavation lot (Lot 2003). These included a *Nephronaias* shell fragment and an unidentifiable mammal long bone of a medium to large sized animal.

Structure M-110

Excavation of Str. M-110 yielded only two faunal specimens from a single excavation lot (Lot 1805). Both are unidentifiable bone fragments.

Structure M-111

Excavation of Structure M-111 resulted in the recovery of eight bone and shell remains from four excavation lots. Identified taxa include domestic dog and apple snail (Table 17). Both dog specimens are teeth and one is drilled (Cat# F116).

Zoological Taxon	NISP	% of Total
<i>Pomacea flagellata</i> – Apple snail	3	37.50
<i>Canis familiaris</i> – Dog	2	25.00
Class Mammalia – unidentified mammal	1	12.50
Unidentified bone	2	25.00
Total	8	100.00

Lot 1813 – A total of apple snail fragments was recovered from this lot.

Lot 1893 – Three specimens, including a drilled dog tooth, were recovered. The tooth is a lower right first molar that has been perforated through the root (Cat# F1164). Tooth wear indicates that the dog was likely adult in age. The remaining two specimens include an unidentifiable mammal cranial bone fragment and an unidentifiable bone fragment.

Lot 1896 – One unidentifiable bone fragment was recovered from this lot.

Lot 1898 – A single dog tooth was recovered and is identified as a lower left 4th premolar. Less than half of the tooth remains. No roots are present and it is not known if this tooth had been perforated.

Structure M-112

Excavation of Structure M-112 resulted in the recovery of 17 bone and shell remains from nine excavation lots. These include snail, bird, reptile, and mammal species. Identified taxa include queen conch, Mexican musk turtle, domestic dog, artiodactyl and domestic chicken (Table 18). A bone pin or spatula is present (Cat# F1139).

Zoological Taxon	NISP	% of Total
<i>Strombus gigas</i> – Queen conch	1	5.88
<i>Staurotypus triporcatus</i> – Mexican musk turtle	5	29.41
<i>Gallus gallus</i> – Domestic chicken	1	5.88
<i>Canis familiaris</i> – Dog	1	5.88
Order Artiodactyla – even-toed ungulate	1	5.88
Class Mammalia – unidentified mammal	5	29.41
Unidentified bone	3	17.65
Total	17	99.99%

Lot 1422 – A single chicken furculum (i.e. wish bone) was recovered from this lot. This is an intrusive element in the sample.

Lot 1423 – A single unidentifiable mammal cranial bone fragment was recovered. This may be human in origin.

Lot 1424 – This lot yielded a queen conch shell fragment. The specimen exhibits no signs of modification.

Lot 1429 – Two mammal bones were recovered from this lot. Both are worked and part of a single bone pin or spatulate tool (Cat# F1139). The bone is too modified to identify to a taxon lower than zoological class.

Lot 1456 – A total of two mammal specimens were recovered. One is an encrusted partial distal phalanx of an artiodactyl. This is either from a deer or peccary. The other specimen is an unidentifiable mammal long bone fragment.

Lot 1572 – Three bone fragments were recovered from this lot. One is a fragment of a phalanx from an unidentifiable medium to large sized mammal. The other three specimens are too fragmented to identify to class.

Lot 1603 – A single bone was recovered from this lot. It is a partial left femur of an immature dog.

Lot 1604 – A total of three turtle shell fragments was recovered. These are all identified as giant Mexican musk turtle carapace bone fragments.

Lot 1605 – The two bones recovered from this lot are identified as Mexican musk turtle shell fragments.

Structure M-137

A total of seven bone and shell specimens were recovered during the excavation of Structure M-137. Identified taxa include conch shell and white-tailed deer (Table 19).

Table 19: Structure M-137 – List of Taxa

Zoological Taxon	NISP	% of Total
Family Strombidae – Conchs	3	42.86
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> – White-tailed deer	1	14.28
Class Mammalia – unidentified mammal	3	42.86
Total	7	100.00%

Lot 1562 – All three specimens are conch shell shoulder fragments. They could not be identified to genus or species.

Lot 1564 – Two bones were recovered. One is a partial left humerus of a white-tailed deer. The other is an unidentifiable mammal long bone shaft fragment.

Lot 1565 – A total of two unidentifiable mammal long bone shaft fragments was recovered from this lot.

Structure M-184A

Excavation of Structure M-184A resulted in the recovery of 58 bone and shell remains from 10 excavation lots. Identified taxa include freshwater pearly mussel, paca, and peccary (Table 20). One bone fragment has been heat altered. The *Nephronaias* shell fragment is cut and polished and may have been an inlay (Cat# F1178).

Table 20: Structure M-184A – List of Taxa

Zoological Taxon	NISP	% of Total
<i>Nephronaias</i> sp. – freshwater pearly mussel	1	1.72
<i>Agouti paca</i> – Paca	1	1.72
Order Rodentia – rodents	1	1.72
<i>Tayassu</i> sp. – peccaries	1	1.72
Class Mammalia – unidentified mammal	25	43.10
Unidentified bone	29	50.00
Total	58	99.98%

Lot 1442 – A total of two specimens was recovered from this lot. One is an unidentifiable mammal long bone fragment from a medium to large sized mammal. The other is too fragmentary to identify to zoological class.

Lot 1445 – Two specimens, including an indeterminate rodent metapodial, were recovered. The rodent bone may be from an agouti or perhaps a pocket gopher. The other specimen is an unidentifiable medium to large sized mammal long bone fragment. A single flake scar is present.

Lot 1447 – This lot yielded a single bone, identified as a partial tibia from a paca.

Lot 1514 – A total of three specimens was recovered. Two bones are too fragmentary to identify to zoological class, although their density suggests mammal. The third is from a small mammal but is unidentifiable to a lower taxon.

Lot 1515 – The single element recovered from this lot is identified as a partial metapodial from a peccary.

Lot 1516 – One unidentifiable medium to large sized mammal long bone shaft fragment was recovered.

Lot 1518 – A total of 45 bones were recovered during the excavation of this lot. These are highly fragmented specimens. None could be identified to species. Of these, 19 are unidentifiable mammal bone fragments and the remaining 26 specimens are unidentifiable bone fragments.

Lot 1583 – One unidentifiable medium to large sized mammal long bone shaft fragment was recovered.

Lot 1585 – A partial *Nephronaias* valve was recovered. This specimen has been cut and polished and likely served as an inlay (Cat# F1178).

Lot 1588 – One unidentifiable medium to large sized mammal long bone shaft fragment was recovered. The exterior surface of the bone has been heat altered.

Structure M-207

A total of 13 bone specimens were recovered from two excavation lots. None of the bones could be identified to species. Of these, six are from indeterminate sized mammals. The remaining seven specimens are too fragmented to identify to zoological class. None of the specimens exhibit modification of any form or type.

Structure M-357

Four bones were recovered two excavation lots. One specimen is identified as a partial femur of a small to medium sized indeterminate rodent. The remaining three specimens are unidentifiable mammal long bone fragments. No modifications were noted.

Structure M-395

A total of seven mammal bones were recovered from a single excavation lot identified as a surface collection. One bone is identified as a partial mandible of a large opossum. The remaining six mammal bone fragments could not be identified to a lower zoological taxon. None of the bones exhibited modifications of any type.

Structure M-402

A single queen conch shell fragment was recovered during a surface collection of Structure M-402. The specimen has not been modified.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of 818 bone and shell specimens recovered from Baking Pot during the 2007 to 2009 excavations and reconnaissance indicates a wide variety of resource exploitation by its inhabitants. Analysis of the assemblage indicates procurement of primarily locally available species. Assuming this, the species identified suggest similarity in present and past environments in the Belize Valley area. Furthermore, the presence of large game species among the identified fauna and, what appear to be mainly medium to large sized species among the unidentified mammalian bones, may indicate fairly consistent access to such species.

The faunal assemblage includes invertebrate and vertebrate species recovered from both primary and secondary contexts. The invertebrate taxa identified indicate that the Baking Pot Maya exploited local rivers, ponds, and lakes to procure *jute*, apple snails, and freshwater clams. The frequency of *Nephronaias* shells suggests they were a popular food source. The presence of marine shell, including chank and conch, indicates access to coastal resources, either through direct procurement or via trade, for the procurement of raw material for ornament production and possible food.

The majority of the 26 taxa identified represent food sources for the ancient Maya. Those species that were likely consumed include the freshwater snails and bivalves, that is, *jute*, apple snail and the freshwater pearly mussel (*Nephronaias*). Among the vertebrates, all of the turtle species could have been consumed. Turkey, parrotfish, opossum, armadillo, dog, peccary, paca and agouti also represent food sources. Deer remains were found in relatively high frequencies and were considered a favourite meat source for the Maya.

Identified taxa that are not considered to be cultural deposits include small lizard (possibly gecko), rat and/or mice (Family Cricetidae), domestic cow and chicken. Problematic taxa, i.e. those that could represent food refuse, ritual use, or non-cultural accumulations within the sample, include opossum (Family Didelphidae), toad or frog, snake, and Hispid pocket gopher.

The identified vertebrate taxa included mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, and fish species representing a diverse array of fauna from a variety of habitats. The variety of species present within the sample indicates that the Baking Pot Maya exploited primary and secondary disturbed forests and open field habitats. Most of the identified taxa inhabited disturbed forest and open field environments indicating that the areas surrounding the site were cleared, likely for agricultural production. Although fish is present, only two specimens are accounted for and one of these is a coastal parrotfish cranial bone. Given the location of Baking Pot adjacent to the Belize River, the lack of freshwater fish is surprising and problematic. Although several interpretations may be posited to account for their rarity, we believe that any explanation at this point would be premature until further contextual analysis is conducted of the Baking Pot faunal assemblage.

Mammal remains dominate the vertebrate assemblage. A preliminary analysis of body portion representation among the mammalian specimens appears to indicate that fairly good cuts of meat were available for consumption. Deer species, peccary and smaller agouti and paca, appear to be the favored among mammals and would have provided large amounts of meat.

Deer account for approximately 20% of the identified mammal bones. Deer meat would have provided a large amount of animal protein. They were the preferred source of meat for the ancient Maya, especially among the elite, and are common faunal findings on sites throughout the Maya area. Their presence in the Baking Pot assemblage is attributed as food refuse. Despite the common use of white-tailed deer bone as a raw material for tools, none of the Baking Pot deer exhibit modification associated with bone tool manufacture.

The majority of the deer bone was recovered from Lot 1870 in Structure M-99N. This lot represents a diverse assemblage of bone recovered from a humus and collapse context on Str. M-99N. The 162 specimens recovered consist entirely of vertebrate bone or teeth and were found to include turkey, paca, agouti, armadillo, musk turtle, and Central American river turtle, in addition to white-tailed deer. Mammal bones account for approximately 83% of the total lot assemblage. The unidentified mammal bones include cranial and post-cranial body portions including axial, limb, and appendage elements. These bones were also found to include representative specimens of small, medium, and large mammals. It is likely that many of the unidentified fragments are also from one or more of the identified taxa noted above.

Given the large quantity of vertebrate remains and the diversity of taxa represented, it is clear that Lot 1870 is a specialized context and not simply post-abandonment refuse. The identified taxa and the quality and quantity of meat portions suggest that the deposit warrants additional analysis. In particular the faunal remains should be discussed in the context of the materials discovered in association with the faunal remains, i.e. ceramics, small finds, and in terms of a functional analysis for Structure M-99N. This will shed further light on this interesting deposit of bone, perhaps providing more solid ground for further interpretation of the material.

A total of 54 bone and shell finds exhibit signs of possible or definite cultural modification. Of these, 26 finds exhibited heat alteration including charring and calcination associated with prolonged exposure to heat. The alterations may have resulted from purposeful exposure to fire during meal preparation or may represent post-depositional exposure to burning, or a combination of both.

Bone and shell was also used as raw material for tool production and ornaments and 28 finds are intentionally worked and represent either finished tools or ornaments (partial or complete) or the by-products of bone and shell tool production. Although the marine shellfish such as conch and chank may have been consumed, their presence on the site is associated with their use as raw materials for shell ornament production. The presence of marine shell and parrotfish indicates access to the Caribbean Sea through

trade or direct exploitation. The worked bone and shell remains subject to a more detailed analysis which will be reported on separately.

The Baking Pot faunal assemblage mirrors the diversity seen at other Lowland Maya sites in terms of species utilized and habitats exploited. Mammals dominate the sample and include small, medium, and large sized species. Deer was the preferred source of meat. What remains to be investigated in greater detail is the relative contribution made of each species to the overall diet, both at a household and community level. A detailed examination of the use of fauna on a temporal scale at Baking Pot awaits further chronological refinement of the excavated lots. This information will be compiled and discussed in future reports.

Our understanding of the relative importance of animals as food sources among the ancient Maya is increasing. Animal protein was an important supplement in a diet increasingly reliant on maize. The Baking Pot faunal data, although a relatively small sample size and with the exception of fish bones, reflects similar subsistence patterns noted at a number of sites.

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APPENDIX A: BAKING POT FAUNAL CATALOGUE

STR	LOT	CAT#	QTY	TAXON	BODY PORTION	ELEMENT	SIDE	AGE	MODIFICATION	COMMENTS
M-009	1712	F1157	1	OLIVA SP.					WORKED	TINKLER, CUT/POLISHED
M-009	1712	F1079	4	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				SM-MED?; POSSIBLY FROM SAME ELEMENT
M-100	1656	F1008	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	MANDIBLE	?			CF. GOPHER
M-100	1656	F1009	3	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				FITS WITH F1008
M-100	1656	F1010	1	ORDER RODENTIA		MOLAR				GOES WITH F1008
M-100	1657	F1011	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				PROB FITS W F1012, F1013, F1014
M-100	1657	F1012	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				AS ABOVE
M-100	1657	F1013	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				AS ABOVE
M-100	1657	F1014	1	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				AS ABOVE
M-100	1658	F1015	1	DASYPROCTA PUNCTATA	TOOTH	INCISOR				
M-100	1663	F1004	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			CHARRED	ALL SURFACES CHARRED;FLAKE SCARS WITH SHEEN; HIGHLY POLISHED FROM HEAT
M-100	1664	F1021	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	LONG BONE				2 PIECES FIT; CF. RIB
M-100	1758	F1016	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-100	1758	F1018	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				CF. RIB; UNIDENT; POSSIBLY COW
M-100	1758	F1019	1	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-100	1758	F1017	1	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-100	1758	F1020	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	APPENDAGE	PROXIMAL PHALANX				
M-100	1768	F1024	1	MAMMALIA	FORELIMB POST-CRANIAL	HUMERUS	R			
M-100	1768	F1025	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-100	1769	F1022	1	STROMBUS SP.	LIP				WORKED	POLISHED?
M-100	1769	F1005	1	ORDER RODENTIA	TOOTH	INCISOR				CF. POCKET GOPHER/AGOUTI/PACA
M-100	1773	F1023	1	ORDER ARTIODACTYLA	CRANIAL	MANDIBLE	L			COW OR DEER?; ASCENDING RAMUS PORTION
M-100	1775	F1006	1	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				RODENT GNAWED
M-100	1775	F1002	1	ORDER ARTIODACTYLA	AXIAL	RIB	L			
M-100	1775	F1003	1	BOS TAURUS	TOOTH	PREMOLAR				INTRUSIVE
M-100	1775	F1007	1	BOS TAURUS	TOOTH	MOLAR	?			INDETERMINATE TO SPECIFIC TOOTH
M-100	1775	F1001	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				CF. RIB; UNIDENT
M-101	1413	F1095	1	OLIVA RETICULARIS					WORKED	TINKLER; INNER LIP POLISHED
M-101	1413	F1094	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						
M-101	1413	F1093	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			
M-101	1414	F1098	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						
M-101	1414	F1100	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			
M-101	1414	F1099	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			R			
M-101	1415	F1107	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				CF. REPTILE; CF. RIB
M-101	1415	F1097	1	KINOSTERNIDAE	CARAPACE	PERIPHERAL				
M-101	1415	F1102	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			R			
M-101	1415	F1103	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						

APPENDIX A: BAKING POT FAUNAL CATALOGUE

STR	LOT	CAT#	QTY	TAXON	BODY PORTION	ELEMENT	SIDE	AGE	MODIFICATION	COMMENTS
M-101	1415	F1122	5	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						
M-101	1415	F1101	2	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			
M-101	1415	F1121	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			
M-101	1415	F1096	1	ORDER TESTUDINES	CARAPACE	CF. COSTAL				RHINOCLEMMYS?
M-101	1416	F1106	1	CF. FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE	HINDLIMB	TARSOMETATARSUS	R			CF. HAWK
M-101	1416	F1123	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			
M-101	1417	F1119	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			R			
M-101	1417	F1128	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						
M-101	1417	F1120	7	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						
M-101	1417	F1127	2	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			R			
M-101	1417	F1118	2	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			
M-101	1483	F1104	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	EXOSKELETON	SCUTE				
M-101	1486	F1114	1	DASYPROCTA PUNCTATA	HINDLIMB	FEMUR	?		RODENT GNAWED	DISTAL EPIPH/SHAFT
M-101	1486	F1130	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						
M-101	1486	F1129	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			
M-101	1489	F1131	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	SHELL	SCUTE				
M-101	1490	F1124	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			R			
M-101	1490	F1125	6	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						
M-101	1490	F1126	1	POMACEA FLAGELLATA						
M-101	1490	F1105	1	STAUROTYPUS TRIPORCATUS	FORELIMB POST-CRANIAL	ULNA	R			
M-101	1549	F1108	1	MAMMALIA		LONG BONE			HEAT ALTERED	SHAFT; ONE POSSIBLE FLAKE SCAR
M-101	1592	F1115	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			
M-101	1592	F1116	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			
M-101	1593	F1117	3	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						
M-101	1595	F1111	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						
M-101	1595	F1113	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						
M-101	1595	F1109	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			
M-101	1595	F1110	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			R			
M-101	1595	F1112	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			R			TO IDENTIFY
M-101	1910	F1155	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-101	1915	F1362	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT; 3 PIECES FIT
M-101	1965	F1147	6	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	INDT				CF. MAMMALIA; POSS. FIT WITH F1146
M-101	1965	F1146	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-101	1966	F1156	12	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				ALL FIT?
M-101	1977	F1148	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	FORELIMB POST-CRANIAL	HUMERUS	R			4 PIECES TO FIT
M-101	1977	F1152	9	MAMMALIA		LONG BONE				SHAFT

APPENDIX A: BAKING POT FAUNAL CATALOGUE

STR	LOT	CAT#	QTY	TAXON	BODY PORTION	ELEMENT	SIDE	AGE	MODIFICATION	COMMENTS
M-101	1977	F1153	3	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	CF. LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-101	1977	F1151	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-101	1977	F1150	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-101	1977	F1149	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	FORELIMB POST-CRANIAL	METACARPAL	R	JUV		JUVENILE; 6 PIECES FIT
M-101	1979	F1154	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				CF. FIBULA/ HUMAN?
M-109	2003	F1158	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-109	2003	F1159	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						TO IDENTIFY
M-110	1805	F1077	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-110	1805	F1076	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-111	1813	F1078	3	POMACEA FLAGELLATA						
M-111	1893	F1164	1	CANIS FAMILIARIS	TOOTH	M1, LOWER	R	ADLT	WORKED	ROOT PERFORATED; MODERATE TOOTH WEAR
M-111	1893	F1166	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-111	1893	F1163	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	INDT				
M-111	1896	F1162	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-111	1898	F1165	1	CANIS FAMILIARIS	TOOTH	PM4, LOWER	L			
M-112	1422	F1141	1	GALLUS GALLUS	AXIAL	FURCULUM				MODERN INTRUSIVE
M-112	1423	F1140	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	INDT				
M-112	1424	F1145	1	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHOULDER					
M-112	1429	F1139	2	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE			WORKED	PIN/SPATULA
M-112	1456	F1142	1	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-112	1456	F1143	1	ORDER ARTIODACTYLA	APPENDAGE	DISTAL PHALANX				
M-112	1572	F1132	3	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-112	1572	F1133	1	MAMMALIA	APPENDAGE	PHALANX				
M-112	1603	F1144	1	CANIS FAMILIARIS	HINDLIMB	FEMUR	L	IMM		NO PROX EPIPHYSIS
M-112	1604	F1136	1	STAUROTYPUS TRIPORCATUS	CARAPACE	PERIPHERAL				
M-112	1604	F1138	1	STAUROTYPUS TRIPORCATUS	CARAPACE	COSTAL				
M-112	1604	F1137	1	STAUROTYPUS TRIPORCATUS	CARAPACE	COSTAL				
M-112	1605	F1135	1	STAUROTYPUS TRIPORCATUS	SHELL	CARAPLAS				
M-112	1605	F1134	1	STAUROTYPUS TRIPORCATUS	CARAPACE	COSTAL	L			2 PIECES FIT
M-11A	1692	F1285	1	OSTEICHTHYES	AXIAL	VERTEBRA	-			
M-11A	1693	F1286	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			WORKED?	POLISHED?
M-11A	1699	F1281	1	STROMBUS GIGAS	LIP				WORKED	CUT/POLISHED; PART OF INLAY?
M-11A	1699	F1282	1	STROMBUS GIGAS	LIP					
M-11A	1700	F1284	1	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				

APPENDIX A: BAKING POT FAUNAL CATALOGUE

STR	LOT	CAT#	QTY	TAXON	BODY PORTION	ELEMENT	SIDE	AGE	MODIFICATION	COMMENTS
M-11A	1700	F1283	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	FORELIMB	METACARPAL	R			
M-137	1562	F1090	3	FAMILY STROMBIDAE	SHOULDER					
M-137	1564	F1091	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE				SHAFT; DISTAL FRAG; CF. FEMUR
M-137	1564	F1092	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	FORELIMB	HUMERUS	L			
M-137	1565	F1089	2	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-184A	1442	F1171	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-184A	1442	F1167	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				DENSE SHAFT; CF. HUMAN?
M-184A	1445	F1179	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				FLAKE SCAR
M-184A	1445	F1180	1	ORDER RODENTIA	LIMB	METAPODIAL				CF. GOPHER
M-184A	1447	F1170	1	AGOUTI PACA	HINDLIMB	TIBIA	R			PROXIMAL EPIPHYSIS
M-184A	1514	F1169	2	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT; CF. MAMMAL
M-184A	1514	F1168	1	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-184A	1515	F1181	1	TAYASSU SP.	LIMB	METAPODIAL				
M-184A	1516	F1177	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-184A	1518	F1172	9	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				CF. MAMMAL
M-184A	1518	F1173	17	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	CF. LONG BONE				
M-184A	1518	F1174	19	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-184A	1583	F1175	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-184A	1585	F1178	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.					WORKED	INLAY?; CUT AND POLISHED
M-184A	1588	F1176	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			HEAT ALTERED	SHAFT; CHARRED ON EXTERIOR
M-207	1154	F1073	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				CF. MAMMAL
M-207	1154	F1072	6	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT; CF. BIRD; POSSIBLY FROM SAME ELEMENT; PROX SHAFT PORTION
M-207	1154	F1074	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-207	1159	F1080	5	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-357	1128	F1086	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT; 2 PIECES FIT
M-357	1128	F1087	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-357	1128	F1088	1	ORDER RODENTIA	HINDLIMB	FEMUR				HEAD PORTION; CF. AGOUTI/PACA
M-357	1129	F1085	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-395	1225	F1084	1	DIDELPHIS SP.	CRANIAL	MANDIBLE	L			POSTERIOR PORTION OF HORIZONTAL RAMUS WITH M2/M3; INTRUSIVE?
M-395	1225	F1083	1	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				CF. CRANIAL
M-395	1225	F1081	2	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-395	1225	F1082	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	INDT				
M-395	1225	F1070	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				CF. FEMUR; HUMAN?
M-395	1225	F1071	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				CF. FEMUR; HUMAN?; FITS WITH F1071?

APPENDIX A: BAKING POT FAUNAL CATALOGUE

STR	LOT	CAT#	QTY	TAXON	BODY PORTION	ELEMENT	SIDE	AGE	MODIFICATION	COMMENTS
M-402	1111	F1074	1	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHOULDER/ BODY					
M-66	1137	F1075	1	MAMMALIA	POST- CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-91	1464	F1211	1	ORDER RODENTIA	TOOTH	UPPER MOLAR				GOPHER?
M-91	1464	F1210	1	ORTHOGEOMYS HISPIDUS	CRANIAL	MAXILLA				NO TEETH
M-91	1466	F1206	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE				CF. HUMERUS/FEMUR/METAPOD
M-91	1467	F1207	1	STAUROTYPUS TRIPORCATUS	FORELIMB	ULNA	L			
M-91	1469	F1208	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	EXOSKELET ON	SCUTE				
M-91	1521	F1209	1	MAMMALIA	POST- CRANIAL	LONG BONE			WORKED	SHAFT; CF. METAPOD; PART OF PIN? POLISHED?
M-91	1523	F1212	1	OLIVA SP.		APEX				EXT. WORN; NOT MODIFIED
M-91	1527	F1183	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST- CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT; CF. MAMMAL/BIRD
M-91	1527	F1204	1	FAMILY STROMBIDAE	INDT					
M-91	1527	F1205	1	POMACEA FLAGELLATA						
M-91	1527	F1213	1	TURBINELLA ANGULATA		COLUMELLA/APEX				WATERWORN; NOT MODIFIED
M-91	1530	F1214	1	OLIVA RETICULARIS					WORKED	TINKLER; PERF AT APEX INNER LIP
M-91	1530	F1216	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						
M-91	1530	F1215	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			R			
M-91	1531	F1203	1	STROMBUS GIGAS	COLUMELLA /APEX					
M-91	1553	F1201	2	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			
M-91	1553	F1202	5	POMACEA FLAGELLATA						
M-91	1558	F1191	1	CF. GEKKONIDAE	FORELIMB	SCAPULA	L			
M-91	1558	F1190	10	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	CF. LONG BONE				
M-91	1558	F1195	2	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-91	1558	F1197	1	EUGLANDINA SP.						
M-91	1558	F1193	1	FAMILY DIDELPHIDAE	FORELIMB	ULNA	R			PROXIMAL SHAFT PORTION
M-91	1558	F1192	1	FAMILY SCARIDAE	CRANIAL	PREMAXILLA	L			CF. SPARISOMA SP.
M-91	1558	F1194	4	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-91	1558	F1196	1	MAMMALIA	HINDLIMB	FEMUR	?			DISTAL CONDYLE PORTION
M-91	1558	F1199	2	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						
M-91	1558	F1198	1	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			
M-91	1558	F1200	1	STROMBUS SP.	SHOULDER					TO IDENTIFY
M-91	1560	F1185	1	PACHCYHILUS INDIORUM					CHARRED	
M-91	1560	F1184	2	OLIVA RETICULARIS					WORKED	TINKLERS; BOTH EXT. BURNT; LATITUDINAL SLIT ON BASE OF DORSAL SURFACE
M-91	1560	F1188	7	NEPHRONAIAS SP.						
M-91	1560	F1186	5	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			R			
M-91	1560	F1187	7	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			

APPENDIX A: BAKING POT FAUNAL CATALOGUE

STR	LOT	CAT#	QTY	TAXON	BODY PORTION	ELEMENT	SIDE	AGE	MODIFICATION	COMMENTS
M-91	1560	F1189	3	POMACEA FLAGELLATA						
M-96	1435	F1229	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE			WORKED	BONE DEBITAGE; BEVELLED
M-96	1435	F1228	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE			WORKED	BONE DEBITAGE; BEVELLED, CM'S
M-96	1435	F1231	2	AVES	LIMB	LONG BONE				
M-96	1435	F1233	11	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-96	1435	F1232	5	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-96	1435	F1230	6	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				POSSIBLY FIT WITH 1227?
M-96	1435	F1226	1	MELEAGRIS SP.	HINDLIMB	FEMUR	L			
M-96	1435	F1227	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	FORELIMB	HUMERUS	L			
M-96	1436	F1242	1	AVES	LIMB	LONG BONE	?			CF. TARSOMETATARSUS
M-96	1472	F1408	1	MAMMALIA	TOOTH	PREMOLAR/MOLAR				CF. OPOSSUM OR SMALL CARNIVORE
M-96	1475	F1407	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				CF. CRANIAL
M-96	1475	F1406	1	DIDELPHIS SP.	FORELIMB	ULNA	L			2 PIECES FIT
M-96	1475	F1236	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			CHARRED	CHARRED ALL SURFACES; SHAFT
M-96	1475	F1235	2	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-96	1475	F1237	2	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-96	1475	F1234	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE				CF. ULNA
M-96	1475	F1402	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			WORKED	PART OF PIN/NEEDLE; 3 PIECES FIT; BIRD/MAMMAL
M-96	1475	F1405	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			WORKED	PORTION OF PIN? WORKED?
M-96	1475	F1251	4	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-96	1475	F1250	2	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-96	1475	F1403	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				2 PIECES FIT
M-96	1475	F1404	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				CF. LONG BONE
M-96	1475	F1261	4	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-96	1475	F1249	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	INDT				CF. VERTEBRA; BIRD/MAMMAL?
M-96	1475	F1253	1	DIDELPHIS SP.	FORELIMB	HUMERUS	R			SHAFT; CF. D. VIRGINIANA
M-96	1475	F1254	1	DIDELPHIS SP.	FORELIMB	HUMERUS	L			SHAFT; CF. D. VIRGINIANA
M-96	1475	F1255	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	CF. TIBIA	?			SHAFT; CF. OPOSSUM SIZED
M-96	1475	F1248	3	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-96	1475	F1246	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-96	1475	F1257	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-96	1475	F1266	5	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	VERTEBRA				
M-96	1475	F1258	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	CF. RIB				SHAFT
M-96	1475	F1260	4	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-96	1475	F1247	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	INDT				
M-96	1475	F1245	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	VERTEBRA	-			CF. CAUDAL
M-96	1475	F1256	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	RIB	L			

APPENDIX A: BAKING POT FAUNAL CATALOGUE

STR	LOT	CAT#	QTY	TAXON	BODY PORTION	ELEMENT	SIDE	AGE	MODIFICATION	COMMENTS
M-96	1475	F1259	1	MAMMALIA	FORELIMB	HUMERUS	?			DISTAL EPIPH; OPOSSUM?
M-96	1475	F1262	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	THORACIC VERTEBRA				CF. OPOSSUM?
M-96	1475	F1264	3	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	CAUDAL VERTEBRA				CF. OPOSSUM?
M-96	1475	F1265	6	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	LUMBAR VERTEBRA				CF. OPOSSUM?
M-96	1475	F1263	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	CF. THORACIC VERTEBRA				CF. OPOSSUM?
M-96	1475	F1244	1	ORDER RODENTIA	AXIAL	LUMBAR VERTEBRA	-	IMM		
M-96	1475	F1243	1	ORDER RODENTIA	AXIAL	INNOMINATE	?			CF. POCKET GOPHER
M-96	1476	F1272	2	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-96	1476	F1267	1	DIDELPHIS SP.	FORELIMB	ULNA	R			
M-96	1476	F1268	1	DIDELPHIS SP.	AXIAL	INNOMINATE	?			
M-96	1476	F1271	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	RIB				SHAFT
M-96	1476	F1269	2	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	CF. LUMBAR VERTEBRA				CF. OPOSSUM?
M-96	1476	F1270	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE				SHAFT; 2 PIECES FIT; FROM F1267?
M-96	1476	F1238	5	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			L			
M-96	1476	F1239	4	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			R			
M-96	1476	F1240	3	NEPHRONAIAS SP.			?			
M-96	1477	F1398	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			WORKED	SHAFT; PART OF PIN/AWL,DISTAL PORTION
M-96	1477	F1399	1	DIDELPHIS SP.	FORELIMB	RADIUS	L			
M-96	1477	F1400	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	RIB	L			ANTERIOR SHAFT
M-96	1477	F1401	2	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-96	1477	F1252	1	DENTALIUM SP.					WORKED	BEAD; POLISHED
M-96	1477	F1397	1	FAMILY AGOUTIDAE	TOOTH	MOLAR				
M-96	1479	F1411	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			WORKED	POLISHED?
M-96	1491	F1273	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	MANDIBLE	?		CHARRED	
M-96	1491	F1275	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-96	1491	F1277	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-96	1491	F1276	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	RIB				SHAFT
M-96	1491	F1274	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-96	1491	F1273	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	LUMBAR VERTEBRA				OPOSSUM?
M-96	1494	F1223	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				2 PIECES
M-96	1496	F1417	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			WORKED	PART OF PIN
M-96	1497	F1414	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-96	1497	F1413	1	ORTHOGEOMYS HISPIDUS	CRANIAL	MANDIBLE	R			
M-96	1498	F1410	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			WORKED	PIN/AWL
M-96	1499	F1418	1	TAYASSU SP.	TOOTH	CANINE	?			

APPENDIX A: BAKING POT FAUNAL CATALOGUE

STR	LOT	CAT#	QTY	TAXON	BODY PORTION	ELEMENT	SIDE	AGE	MODIFICATION	COMMENTS
M-96	1501	F1409	1	ORDER ANURA	FORELIMB	RADIOULNA	L			
M-96	1531	F1279	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	CRANIAL	ANTLER TYNE			CHARRED	POLISHED AND CUT; WORKED?
M-96	1531	F1278	1	AVES	HINDLIMB	FEMUR	?		WORKED	TUBE; L=ca.7cm
M-96	1531	F1280	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	HINDLIMB	METATARSAL	L	IMM		4 PIECES
M-96	1533	F1415	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-96	1533	F1420	1	AVES	FORELIMB	HUMERUS	R			HUMMINGBIRD? VERY STRAIGHT SHAFT AND VERY SMALL ELEMENT
M-96	1533	F1421	1	AVES	FORELIMB	ULNA	R			AS F1420; HUMMINGBIRD??
M-96	1533	F1422	3	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-96	1533	F1419	1	TAYASSU SP.	TOOTH	LOWER PM1	L			
M-96	1534	F1217	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	CRANIAL	ANTLER			CHARRED	ALL SURFACES CHARRED
M-96	1534	F1218	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	CRANIAL	ANTLER			CHARRED	ALL SURFACES CHARRED
M-96	1534	F1219	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	CRANIAL	ANTLER			CHARRED	ALL SURFACES CHARRED
M-96	1534	F1220	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	CRANIAL	ANTLER			CHARRED	ALL SURFACES CHARRED
M-96	1534	F1221	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	CRANIAL	ANTLER			CHARRED	ALL SURFACES CHARRED
M-96	1534	F1225	1	KINOSTERNIDAE	CARAPACE	COSTAL				CF. KINOSTERNON SP. PART OF PIN/AWL?; CHARRED; POSSIBLY DEER ANTLER FRAG?
M-96	1602	F1222	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE			WORKED	
M-96	1602	F1224	1	STROMBUS SP.	CF. LIP					
M-96	1959	F1160	1	ORDER RODENTIA	TOOTH	INCISOR				CF. GOPHER/PACA
M-96	1959	F1161	1	ORDER RODENTIA	TOOTH	INCISOR				CF. GOPHER/PACA
M-99	1674	F1026	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99	1676	F1069	1	MELEAGRIS SP.	HINDLIMB	TARSOMETATARSUS	?		CHARRED	UPPER SHAFT PORTION
M-99	1676	F1068	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99	1680	F1063	1	CERVIDAE SP.	HINDLIMB	METATARSAL	?			ANTERIOR SHAFT
M-99	1680	F1056	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-99	1680	F1061	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99	1680	F1062	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99	1681	F1039	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			CHARRED	SHAFT; COMPLETELY CHARRED
M-99	1681	F1040	1	AGOUTI PACA	TOOTH	PREMOLAR/MOLAR				
M-99	1681	F1038	1	AVES	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99	1872	F1396	47	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	APPENDAGE	SCUTE				
M-99	1863	F1343	1	TAYASSU SP.	TOOTH	LOWER CANINE	?			
M-99	1872	F1342	1	ORDER ARTIODACTYLA	LIMB	METAPODIAL	?			CONDYLE PORTION

APPENDIX A: BAKING POT FAUNAL CATALOGUE

STR	LOT	CAT#	QTY	TAXON	BODY PORTION	ELEMENT	SIDE	AGE	MODIFICATION	COMMENTS
M-99	2059	F1354	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			WORKED	BEVELED; DETRITUS FROM BONE TOOL MANUFACTURING; CUT
M-99	2059	F1355	1	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-99E	2045	F1379	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	CRANIAL	MANDIBLE	R			ANTERIOR PORTION OF HORIZONTAL RAMUS
M-99E	2046	F1346	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	HINDLIMB	TIBIA	?			SHAFT
M-99N	1870	F1289	1	DERMATEMYS MAWII	PLASTRON	HYO/HYPO	?		CHARRED	ALL SURFACES CHARRED
M-99N	1870	F1311	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE			CHARRED	CHARRED ALL SURFACES
M-99N	1870	F1297	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	APPENDAGE	MID PHALANX			CUT MARK	1 CUT MARK PRESENT
M-99N	1870	F1312	2	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE			HEAT ALTERED	EXTERIOR/INTERIOR SURFACES
M-99N	1870	F1320	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	INDT			HEAT ALTERED	
M-99N	1870	F1316	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			HEAT ALTERED	SHAFT
M-99N	1870	F1389	1	AGOUTI PACA	FORELIMB	HUMERUS	L			FROM F1388?
M-99N	1870	F1388	1	AGOUTI PACA	FORELIMB	HUMERUS	L			
M-99N	1870	F1390	1	AGOUTI PACA	FORELIMB	HUMERUS	L			SHAFT
M-99N	1870	F1306	1	AGOUTI PACA	APPENDAGE	PHALANX				
M-99N	1870	F1295	1	AGOUTI PACA	AXIAL	CAUDAL VERTEBRA	-			
M-99N	1870	F1308	1	AGOUTI PACA	CRANIAL	AUDITORY BULLA	R			
M-99N	1870	F1393	1	AGOUTI PACA	TOOTH	INCISOR				
M-99N	1870	F1296	1	AGOUTI PACA	TOOTH	MOLAR	?			
M-99N	1870	F1318	1	AVES	HINDLIMB	FEMUR	?			SHAFT
M-99N	1870	F1317	1	AVES	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99N	1870	F1333	20	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				
M-99N	1870	F1287	1	DASYPROCTA PUNCTATA	CRANIAL	MAXILLA	R			
M-99N	1870	F1331	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	FORELIMB	RADIUS	R			
M-99N	1870	F1304	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	LIMB	METAPODIAL	?			
M-99N	1870	F1361	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	FORELIMB	HUMERUS	?			SHAFT
M-99N	1870	F1300	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	HINDLIMB	TIBIA	L			SHAFT PORTION
M-99N	1870	F1301	6	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	APPENDAGE	SCUTE				
M-99N	1870	F1299	1	KINOSTERNIDAE	CARAPACE	PERIPHERAL				CF. STAUROTYPUS
M-99N	1870	F1314	1	MAMMALIA	HINDLIMB	FEMUR	?			
M-99N	1870	F1327	1	MAMMALIA	APPENDAGE	PHALANX	-			
M-99N	1870	F1326	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	CAUDAL VERTEBRA	-			
M-99N	1870	F1394	6	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-99N	1870	F1325	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	AUDITORY BULLA				

APPENDIX A: BAKING POT FAUNAL CATALOGUE

STR	LOT	CAT#	QTY	TAXON	BODY PORTION	ELEMENT	SIDE	AGE	MODIFICATION	COMMENTS
M-99N	1870	F1321	1	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-99N	1870	F1313	22	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99N	1870	F1395	4	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99N	1870	F1322	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				DIAPHYSIS FRAG?
M-99N	1870	F1329	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	RIB	?			SHAFT
M-99N	1870	F1315	22	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99N	1870	F1332	32	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-99N	1870	F1324	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	INNOMINATE	?			
M-99N	1870	F1319	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	VERTEBRA	-			
M-99N	1870	F1323	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	VERTEBRA				CF. CAUDAL
M-99N	1870	F1328	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	VERTEBRA	-			
M-99N	1870	F1330	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	VERTEBRA	-			
M-99N	1870	F1288	1	MELEAGRIS SP.	FORELIMB	CORACOID	L			
M-99N	1870	F1302	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	FORELIMB	RADIUS	L			
M-99N	1870	F1292	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	HINDLIMB	METATARSAL	R			
M-99N	1870	F1303	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	HINDLIMB	TIBIA	L			
M-99N	1870	F1392	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	APPENDAGE	PROXIMAL PHALANX				
M-99N	1870	F1305	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	HINDLIMB	FIBULA	R			
M-99N	1870	F1307	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	FORELIMB	SCAPHOID	L			
M-99N	1870	F1391	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	HINDLIMB	ASTRAGALUS	L			
M-99N	1870	F1291	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	HINDLIMB	PATELLA	L			
M-99N	1870	F1309	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	CRANIAL	AUDITORY BULLA	?			
M-99N	1870	F1310	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	FORELIMB	LUNAR	L			
M-99N	1870	F1293	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	LIMB	METAPODIAL	?	IMM		DISTAL CONDYLE PORTION
M-99N	1870	F1294	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	LIMB	METAPODIAL	?	IMM		DISTAL CONDYLE PORTION
M-99N	1870	F1290	1	STAUROTYPUS TRIPORCATUS	CARAPACE	PERIPHERAL	L			
M-99N	1870	F1298	1	STAUROTYPUS TRIPORCATUS	CARAPACE	PERIPHERAL				
M-99S	1863	F1384	1	DERMATEMYS MAWII	PLASTRON	HYO/HYPO				2 PIECES FIT
M-99S	1863	F1386	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99S	1863	F1385	1	TAYASSU SP.	HINDLIMB	CALCANEUM	L			
M-99S	1863	F1345	5	DERMATEMYS MAWII	PLASTRON	HYO/HYPO				POSSIBLY FROM ONE ELEMENT

APPENDIX A: BAKING POT FAUNAL CATALOGUE

STR	LOT	CAT#	QTY	TAXON	BODY PORTION	ELEMENT	SIDE	AGE	MODIFICATION	COMMENTS
M-99S	1863	F1358	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99S	1863	F1378	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	CF. METAPODIAL				PROXIMAL PORTION
M-99S	1863	F1357	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	METAPODIAL				
M-99S	1863	F1356	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	APPENDAGE	DISTAL PHALANX				
M-99S	1867	F1371	1	CF. STROMBIDAE	LIP				WORKED	HIGHLY POLISHED; PART OF INLAY?
M-99S	1867	F1341	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99S	1869	F1344	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	LIMB	METAPODIAL				
M-99S	1872	F1348	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	APPENDAGE	SCUTE				
M-99S	1872	F1353	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-99S	1872	F1347	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	FORELIMB	METACARPAL	?			SHAFT
M-99S	1874	F1366	1	TAYASSU SP.	APPENDAGE	DISTAL PHALANX				BLEACHED
M-99S	1874	F1373	1	AVES	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99S	1874	F1372	2	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-99S	1876	F1380	1	BOS TAURUS	TOOTH	INCISOR				INTRUSIVE
M-99S	1876	F1381	1	MAMMALIA	HINDLIMB	FEMUR	?			HEAD PORTION; DOG-SIZED
M-99S	2043	F1368	5	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	APPENDAGE	SCUTE				
M-99S	2043	F1334	10	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	APPENDAGE	SCUTE				
M-99S	2058	F1364	1	FAMILY CRICETIDAE	HINDLIMB	FEMUR	R			SHAFT; INSTRUSIVE RODENT
M-99S	2058	F1365	2	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-99S	2059	F1360	9	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				POSSIBLY FIT
M-99S	2063	F1376	1	TAYASSU SP.	FORELIMB	HUMERUS	L		CALCINED	
M-99S	2063	F1374	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	APPENDAGE	MID PHALANX				
M-99S	2063	F1377	1	ORDER TESTUDINES	AXIAL	SCAPULA	R			
M-99S	2063	F1375	1	TAYASSU SP.	TOOTH	MOLAR				
M-99S	2082	F1337	8	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT; POSSIBLY FIT TOGETHER
M-99S	2082	F1336	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-99W	1672	F1035	1	CANIS FAMILIARIS	TOOTH	UPPER M1	R	ADLT		MODERATE TOOTH WEAR
M-99W	1672	F1032	1	DERMATEMYS MAWII	PLASTRON	HYO/HYPO				
M-99W	1672	F1033	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-99W	1672	F1034	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-99W	1675	F1051	1	DERMATEMYS MAWII	SHELL	CARAPLAS			CHARRED	
M-99W	1675	F1048	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			CHARRED	ALL SURFACES CHARRED; SHAFT
M-99W	1675	F1049	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			CHARRED	SHAFT; INTERIOR SURFACE CHARRED

APPENDIX A: BAKING POT FAUNAL CATALOGUE

STR	LOT	CAT#	QTY	TAXON	BODY PORTION	ELEMENT	SIDE	AGE	MODIFICATION	COMMENTS
M-99W	1675	F1050	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE			CHARRED	SHAFT; ALL SURFACES CHARRED
M-99W	1675	F1053	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE			WORKED	BEAD; POLISHED
M-99W	1675	F1044	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT	INDT				CF. MAMMAL
M-99W	1675	F1046	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99W	1675	F1052	1	MAMMALIA	INDT	INDT				
M-99W	1675	F1045	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99W	1675	F1047	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99W	1679	F1054	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99W	1679	F1055	1	MAZAMA SP.	FORELIMB	HUMERUS	R			DISTAL CONDYLE PORTION
M-99W	1683	F1030	1	AGOUTI PACA	TOOTH	MOLAR				
M-99W	1683	F1031	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99W	1684	F1042	1	AVES	HINDLIMB	FEMUR	?			DISTAL SHAFT; CF. TURKEY SIZED
M-99W	1684	F1041	1	MAMMALIA	LIMB	LONG BONE				CF. METAPODIAL SHAFT
M-99W	1684	F1043	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	FORELIMB	HUMERUS	L			DISTAL CONDYLE PORTION
M-99W	1685	F1037	1	ORDER RODENTIA	APPENDAGE	PHALANX				CF. AGOUTI/PACA
M-99W	1685	F1036	1	ORDER SERPENTES	AXIAL	VERTEBRA				CF. CORN SNAKE SIZE
M-99W	1688	F1029	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99W	1688	F1028	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				
M-99W	1689	F1060	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	SHELL	SCUTE				
M-99W	1842	F1027	1	MAMMALIA	APPENDAGE	PHALANX			WEATHERED	
M-99W	1844	F1065	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	SHELL	SCUTE				
M-99W	1846	F1423	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	HINDLIMB	TIBIA	R			
M-99W	1846	F1064	1	DASYPUS NOVEMCINCTUS	SHELL	SCUTE				
M-99W	1849	F1066	1	CERVIDAE SP.	APPENDAGE	PROXIMAL PHALANX				CF. WHITE TAILED
M-99W	1849	F1057	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99W	1851	F1338	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	HINDLIMB	CALCANEUM	L			
M-99W	1851	F1339	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	FORELIMB	METACARPAL	R			
M-99W	1853	F1058	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99W	1858	F1059	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	MANDIBLE	L			MANDIBULAR CONDYLE PORTION; THICK; CF. FELIS?
M-99W	1864	F1067	1	MAMMALIA	AXIAL	CAUDAL VERTEBRA	-			DOG?
M-99W	1868	F1370	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT; BIRD/MAMMAL?
M-99W	1868	F1369	1	MAMMALIA	POST-CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99W	1868	F1363	1	STROMBUS SP.	SHOULDER					

APPENDIX A: BAKING POT FAUNAL CATALOGUE

STR	LOT	CAT#	QTY	TAXON	BODY PORTION	ELEMENT	SIDE	AGE	MODIFICATION	COMMENTS
M-99W	1871	F1382	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	APPENDAGE	PROXIMAL PHALANX				
M-99W	1875	F1387	1	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	HINDLIMB POST- CRANIAL	METATARSAL	L			
M-99W	1879	F1383	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT; HUMAN CLAVICLE?
M-99W	2042	F1367	1	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT POST- CRANIAL	INDT				2 PIECES
M-99W	2048	F1340	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT; 2 PIECES FIT
M-99W	2055	F1352	3	CLASS UNKNOWN	INDT POST- CRANIAL	INDT				
M-99W	2055	F1351	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT
M-99W	2055	F1350	1	MAZAMA SP.	APPENDAGE	DISTAL PHALANX				
M-99W	2055	F1349	1	ORDER RODENTIA	CRANIAL	MAXILLA/MANDIBLE				ONE MOLAR FRAG WITH IT
M-99W	2065	F1335	1	TURBINELLA ANGULATA	LIP POST- CRANIAL				WORKED	POLISHED/PERFORATED; BROKEN ON EDGE W PERF
M-99W	2069	F1359	1	MAMMALIA	CRANIAL	LONG BONE				SHAFT; 5 PIECES FIT