

# Kenyon College

## Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange

---

Four Valleys Archive

Anthropology

---

1985

## PSB OP 106 Excavation Report

Edward Schortman

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digital.kenyon.edu/honduras>



Part of the [Archaeological Anthropology Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Schortman, Edward, "PSB OP 106 Excavation Report" (1985). *Four Valleys Archive*. Paper 48504.  
<https://digital.kenyon.edu/honduras/48504>

This Excavation Report is brought to you for free and open access by the Anthropology at Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Four Valleys Archive by an authorized administrator of Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact [noltj@kenyon.edu](mailto:noltj@kenyon.edu).

## Site 106

Site 106 lies at the northern terminus of the Gualjoquito vega, occupying a slight rise above the generally level terrain of the low terrace. The land slopes up 0.35m on the east and 0.65m on the north and west to and under Structures 106-1/19, continuing to rise slightly south of these buildings toward Site 104. The latter settlement is 97m to the south-southwest, while Sites 107 and 99 are 91m and ca. 1km distant respectively to the east-northeast and south-southeast. Site 106 is located at a bend in the Rio Ulua, that river lying ca. 30m to the north and 145m west of the site.

Most of the 23 structures comprising Site 106 are organized around two adjoining patios (Strs. 106-1/19), the remaining buildings being widely dispersed to the south (Str. 106-20) and north (Strs. 106-21/23). The northern patio is surrounded by Strs. 106-1/8, 11, 12, 14, and 19, including some of the largest edifices at the settlement; the southern patio is delimited by buildings that are more modest in size, Strs. 106-9/11, and 15/18. Structures 106-1/3, 5/13, 17, 19, 21, and 22 were excavated from February 27-March 22, 1985 and May 26-June 11, 1986, 389 person-days being devoted to clearing 514m<sup>2</sup>. The work was overseen by P. Urban, E. Schortman, D. Brennan, M. Johnson, T. Johnson, R. Paine, C. Siders, and S. Smith.

### Structure 106-1

Structure 106-1, the largest construction at the settlement, occupies the approximate center of the line of buildings that define the north side of the northern patio (Strs. 106-1, 3, 4, and 14). All of these edifices are linked by construction creating a unified front facing north. Structure 106-2, also joined to Str. 106-1, is 2.5m to the south while Str. 106-8 lies 17.5m in the same direction, across the patio. Approximately 67.4m<sup>2</sup> were excavated here in Subops. 106C, N, P, and Q, trenches reaching maximum depths of 0.59m below modern ground surface outside construction and 1.7m into and through architectural fill. Three construction phases were reconstructed in the course of this work.

### Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	-	S.1	-	EC?
2	Str. 106-1-Sub1 Str. 106-1-Sub2	U.1-3	-	-	EC?
3	Str. 106-1-3rd	U.4-6	S.2?	-	EC, LC
4	Str. 106-1-2nd	U.7-12,36	-	F.1	LC
5	Str. 106-1-1st	U.13-35, 37/45	-	-	LC, EPC
6	-	-	S.2,3	F.2-5	-

### Time Span 1

A scant 0.02-0.05m of S.1, a tan, fine-textured, hard-compacted soil, was revealed underlying construction pertaining to TS.2 (U.1-3). Stratum 1's base was not encountered during excavation. This level did contain some cultural material, pointing to human occupation in the vicinity of Str. 106-1 prior to the erection of any version of this building that was uncovered during excavation.

### Time Span 2

Units 1-3 appear to be remnants of at least two surface-level constructions. They are foundations that originally supported perishable upper walls. All three units consist of a single line of cobbles, primarily vesicular basalt, standing 0.03-0.08m high, and set in a light brown mud mortar. The rocks comprising these units are 0.03-0.08m thick and 0.15-0.3m long. Units 1 and 2 seem to be the south and east foundations of a surface-level edifice (Str. 106-1-Sub1), meeting at the building's southeast corner, and separated by an unexcavated area underlying U. 8; U.1 north of U.8, U.2 south of that construction. Structure 106-1-Sub1 is oriented roughly 16 degrees and is at least 2.6m long north-south (the northeast corner was not identified). Unit 3 is, most likely, the northern foundation for a similar construction (Str. 106-1-Sub2). This foundation is aligned 292 degrees and runs parallel to, and may be paired with, U.1 uncovered 1.85m to the south in the Str. 106-2 excavations. The floors delimited by these architectural elements are earthen, indistinguishable from underlying S.1.

### Time Span 3

Unit 4 is a fill composed of a few cobbles set in a matrix of tan, fine-textured, hard-compacted soil identical to S.1. This fill buries U.1 by 0.18-0.19m and may have been introduced as part of an effort to raise a low platform in this area (Str. 106-1-3rd). It is not clear whether U.2 and 3 were similarly buried at this time. Unit 5 is a cobble construction that faced the building on the north while U.6 is probably a stone foundation for the superstructure's perishable upper walls. The latter is 0.16m high, spans 0.4m across, and rests on U.4. Unit 5 is heavily disturbed. It seems to comprise a low terrace (0.2m high) that is oriented roughly 285 degrees. It is barely discernible among the jumbled cobbles that comprised this element. The putative terrace is 1.26m wide, terminating in the ca. 0.5m-high ascent (still U.5) to the putative earthen summit. The latter measures 3.96m north-south and is exposed in two discontinuous segments, for 1.42m north of U. 23 and for another 1.26m south of that unit. Additional summit features may lie in the unexplored area beneath U.23. Structure 106-1-3rd's southern facing was not revealed. This flank was possibly buried below U.8. Current ground level rises ca. 0.65m north-south beneath Str. 106-1 and it seems likely that Str. 106-1-3rd was erected over a similar slope. Such changes in ancient ground surface, however, were not discernible.

Structure 106-1-3rd, therefore, is aligned roughly 285 degrees and rises approximately 0.7m on the north where it is ascended by two cobble-faced risers. These, in turn, give way to an earthen-floored summit spanning roughly 3.96m north-south and topped with a perishable superstructure set on stone foundations.

Unit 5's poor state of preservation hints at a protracted period during which Str. 106-1-3rd was left exposed to the elements and not maintained. An undetermined amount of S.2, a light brown, fine-grained, soft-compacted soil, may have been deposited at this time over U.4-6. Unfortunately, this earth layer is indistinguishable from U.7 and 10 fill introduced during the raising of Str. 106-1-2nd. It is not possible, therefore, to determine whether an interval of soil formation intervened between Str. 106-

1-3rd's abandonment and the erection of its successor. Nevertheless, a hiatus in the use and upkeep of Str. 106-1-3rd apparently preceded that building's encapsulation in Str. 106-1-2nd.

#### Time Span 4

Units 8 and 12 are Str. 106-1-2nd's southern and northern basal facings respectively. The latter stands a preserved 0.8m tall, measures 0.95m across, and is composed of cobbles set in at least four horizontal courses and packed round with chinking stones. A debris lens (F.1), mottled red-orange and black from the bajareque and carbon fragments it contains, rests 0.08m above U. 12's base, is maximally 0.07m thick, and pinches out 0.81m north of the facing. Large sherds with clean breaks were recovered from this lens. Feature 1 evidences intense burning in some areas and probably contains debris deposited during the use of Str. 106-1-2nd.

Unit 8 may have been built-up in two stages, as indicated by changes in construction; the first, ca. 0.43m high by 0.48m wide, assignable to TS.4. Like its northern counterpart, U.8 is fashioned of cobbles set in horizontal courses (three in this case), the interstices among the larger rocks filled in with chinking stones. An apparent break in construction 0.31m west of Subop. 106N's east trench wall may signify a brief cessation in the raising of U.8. Backing U.8 and 12 is fill composed of light brown, fine-textured soil containing very few rocks (U. 7 and 10 respectively). Resting atop the earthen-floored summit on the south is U.9, a 0.2m-high wall built of cobbles set in a single horizontal course and surrounded by chinking stones. Unit 9 is 1.92m north of U.8's south face and may be a foundation for a perishable superstructure or a low step-up to a slightly elevated portion of the summit (only the south face of U.9 was revealed, the north flank remaining buried under U.22). On the north, an "L-shaped" bench (U.11) lies 2.32m south of U. 12's north face. Unit 11 rises ca. 0.6m above the earthen summit and is approximately 3.1m long east-west. The bench projects 1.1m northward from its eastern terminus where it measures 1.2m across east-west. The remainder of U.11 is 0.5-0.7m wide north-south. The bench apparently faces northward over U.12.

Unit 13 is a low (preserved 0.21m high) terrace facing composed of a single line of relatively large cobbles. Situated 4m north of U.12, U.13 fronts a wide terrace backed by a light brown, fine textured earth fill (U.36). Assuming that F.1 is a trash lens resting on the U.13/36 terrace, it is hypothesized that this unit originally rose 0.47m. There is an 0.8m discrepancy between the depths of U.8's and 13's bases, implying that the ground surface atop which Str. 106-1-2nd was raised ascended 0.8m over 11.28m north-to-south.

Structure 106-1-2nd is an earth-filled platform measuring 11.28m north-south, rising approximately 1.17m on the north, 0.43 to 0.63m on the south (depending on how U.9 is interpreted), and oriented 275-286 degrees, 30 minutes. The earthen-floored summit encompasses 4.73- 6.08m north-south (again, depending on the architectural significance of U.9) and supports a substantial "L-shaped" bench. The latter is faced and filled with cobbles and overlooks the 4m wide, 0.47m-high northern terrace. Access to the summit was probably from the south where the ascent is lower and can be negotiated by stepping on and over one or two low risers.

#### Time Span 5

The northern face of Str. 106-1-1st had been extensively damaged by root and rodent activity, both undermining walls and mixing artifact recovery contexts. What can be inferred from the extant

data suggests that Str. 106-1-1st was reoriented during this interval, now facing north outside the patio. Four cobble-faced terraces ascend this flank (U.14-16, 37), each riser standing 0.2-0.4m high, the treads measuring 0.64-2.06m wide. Fill units composed of cobbles set in a brown, fine-grained soil back these elements (U.17-19). As noted above, most of the stones comprising the aforementioned architectural elements were disrupted by natural processes. It was, therefore, difficult to ascertain the units' orientations and determine the nature of terrace surfacing. Excavation of Str. 106-3-1st immediately to the east, however, strongly suggests that U. 14-16, 37 fronted the latter building as well, creating a unified northern facade for at least these two edifices. A limited probe (Subop. 106Q) excavated near the western terminus of U.14, the basal terrace, revealed that element's western corner junction with U.31, a south-running, 0.17m-high cobble wall. This finding suggests that the northern basal terrace did not continue westward across Str. 106-1-1st's western neighbor, Str. 106-14.

The southern flank was still faced by U.8, now raised an additional 0.38m and backed by a brown, fine-textured, hard-compacted soil containing a few cobbles (U.25). Unit 25 buries U.7 by 0.21-0.3m. Units 44 and 45 are remnants of poorly preserved cobble walls that probably served as Str. 106-1-1st's south and east basal facings. Unit 44 is offset roughly 40m south of U.8 and probably linked up with Str. 106-2-1st's eastern basal wall (U.18). These relations suggest that U.44 and 18 were added late in the occupation histories of Strs. 106-1-1st and 106-2-1st, after the platforms were joined (see below).

Structure 106-1-1st's summit is delimited by cobble-faced ascents of which two, U.20 on the north and U.22 on the south, were uncovered. The latter rises 0.4m and rests on top of U.9. Unit 22's complex history is reflected in the varied construction styles represented in the 1m wide (east-west) portion exposed in Subop. 106N. It was probably not raised in a single effort but was renovated over a prolonged span. Unit 20 exhibits its own fair share of modifications over its 10.15m east-west extent (fully revealed in Supob. 106C). This step-up rises approximately 0.47m where it rests on top of Str. 106-1-2nd's U.10 fill south of that building's principal northern retaining wall (U.12). Excavations tracing U. 20 east of U.12's terminus, however, indicate that U.20's base steps down in this area, maintaining a level top but now standing up to 0.74m high. Unit 20 east of U.12 sits on a fill composed of cobbles set in a brown, fine-textured earth matrix (U.34) that buries the lower exposed 0.45m of U.12. On the east, U.20 joins with U.30 and 38. Both of these south-running walls are poorly understood and were exposed for lengths of only 1.1m and 0.5m respectively. Unit 38 may have been Str. 106-1-1st's eastern basal facing replaced by U.30 ca. 1.55m further east during a later renovation. Approximately 2.4m was appended onto U.20's west end, back (south) from which extends a cobble-paved surface measuring 2.4m east-west by 1.55m north-south (U.39; the southern terminus of U.39 was not clear). The U.41 cobble wall, preserved at least 0.78m high, defines the western summit margin and U.39 boundary.

The summit itself is divided into northern and southern segments by an east-west running cobble wall (U.23) which stands 0.56m high by 0.6-0.68m wide. Unit 23's 5.4m exposed length may have been created in at least two increments; the westernmost 0.8m of this entity is marked by a change in construction, as though the latter was added after the rest of the unit was already in place. Unit 23 runs 3.05m west-to-east at which point its south line steps in 0.3m to the north (we cannot say whether U.23's north face makes a similar jog as this portion of the wall was not uncovered). The remaining 2.35m of U.23 exposed on the east is poorly preserved, and it was very difficult to distinguish between tumbled and in-place stones. It may well be, therefore, that U.23 once spanned the entire summit east-west, though this point was not established.

A small, earthen-floored room, measuring 1.08m north-south by 0.8m east-west and defined by low cobble walls (U.27-29) is appended to the western end of U.23. This construction postdates the

inferred U.23 western addition and the westward extension of U.20 (U.29, the western room wall, sits on top of U.41). A 0.4m-wide doorway provides access to this cubicle.

Unit 11, Str. 106-1-2nd's bench, was now largely buried by a fill composed of brown, fine-textured earth containing a few cobbles (U.21). Unit 21 backs U.20 and obscures all but the top stones of U.11. The latter rocks were apparently left exposed during TS.5, serving as a floor fronting U.23. Unit 23's base is ca. 0.23m below the top of U.11. A cache composed of two ceramic vessels, one of which contained a complete, albeit heavily eroded, Spondylous bivalve, was inserted into U.21 fill off U.11's northwest corner during TS.5 (lot 106C/14).

Also north of U.23 are the enigmatic remnants of another summit construction (U.42 and 43). Units 42 and 43 are the apparent outer faces of cobble walls that may form the east and south footings delimiting a room situated in the northeast summit quadrant. Both foundations stand a preserved 0.5m high (their widths could not be ascertained due to their poor preservation) and meet to form the enclosure's southeast corner. Disruption was severe in this area and we could not piece together more of the putative compartment's form. At the very least, U.42 and 43 delimit an area measuring 1.45m north-south by 1.8m east-west. The surviving portions of U. 42 and 43 consist of a line of fairly large cobbles (0.35-0.45m in diameter) packed round and, in the case of U.43, underlain by smaller stones (0.1-0.2m diameter).

On the south, U.23 rests on a 0.42m wide cobble pavement (U.40) that runs north at the level of the top of U.22. Two narrow, earthen-floored rooms extend southward from U.22 defined by three casually built stone lines comprised of a single row of cobbles each (0.09-0.14m high). The enclosures defined by these elements (U.22, 24, 32, 33) measure 0.5x1.35m and 0.85x1.65m and are open on the south. A dense concentration of fragments from large ceramic jars covered the floor of the cubicle bounded by U.24 and 32 (lot 106N/14). Several of the sherds were found resting on U.24 and 32, implying that, rather than being foundations for perishable upper walls, U.24, 32, and 33 were supports for massive, round-bottomed storage vessels, helping to keep these containers upright. Another in situ deposit of smashed pottery receptacles was uncovered above the U.40 floor immediately south of U.23 (lots 106N/2 and 3). Unit 27, the 0.48m-wide cobble wall that abuts U.23 on the west, projects 1.23m south of the latter element. Unit 27's southern extension may form the western side of a room, the northern and eastern flanks of which are defined by U.23 and 24. Said enclosure measures 1.1m north-south by 1.8m east-west and is surfaced with earth save on the north where the 0.42m of U.40's stone paving borders U.23.

At some point during TS.5, Strs. 106-1-1st and 106-2-1st were joined. The 1.58m separating the southern and northern facings of these edifices was filled with two earth-and-cobble units. Unit 26 is 0.35m thick and is buried by U.35, ca. 0.45m thick. These entities are distinguished by slight color differences, the earth in U.25 is light brown while that in U.35 is somewhat darker. Both soils are fine-textured. Unit 26, which mantles construction dating to TS.2 (U.2 and 3), may have been introduced considerably earlier than TS.5, though exactly when it was deposited remains unclear. There is no sign of a paved surface capping U.35; rather, an earthen floor probably topped this saddle.

By the conclusion of TS.5, Str. 106-1-1st rose 1.74m via five ascents on the north, was linked to Str. 106-2-1st on the south, measured approximately 11.66m north-south by 10.15m east-west, and was aligned 277 degrees, 30 minutes-280 degrees. The summit was divided into two portions by an east-west running medial wall (U.23), the northern encompassing 3.2x10.15m, the while the southern covers 2.45m north-south (the east-west dimension was not determined here). South of the medial wall, Str. 106-1-1st's summit was partitioned into numerous small cubicles containing, in part, large numbers of

ceramic vessels, some of which were quite sizable. The northern summit, overlooking the extensive terrace system, seems to have been more open, though two small enclosures, one appended to U.23's western end and another in the northeast, were identified flanking a central, partially paved open space. The western 3.05m of U.23 which overlooks this clear area may have served as a bench, a successor to Str. 106-1-2nd's U.11. All walls were made of unmodified river cobbles set in a brown mud mortar. The amount of effort invested in construction varied considerably, however, from U.20, 22, and 23 where large numbers of cobbles and chinking stones were carefully placed to fashion relatively massive stone walls to U.24, 32, and 34, consisting of a single line of casually laid stones. Horizontal coursing was not much in evidence in TS.5 walls, regardless of their size.

Time Span 5 was likely a fairly long interval, as suggested by the numerous cases of architectural renovation noted during excavation.

### Time Span 6

Following abandonment, Str. 106-1-1st was buried by the natural deposition of S. 3, a brown, fine-textured, hard-compacted, organic-rich soil containing numerous rocks fallen from final-phase construction (F.2-5). These stones extend 1.6-2m from all investigated sides of the building.

### Structure 106-2

Structure 106-2 lies within the northern patio, connected to Str. 106-1 on the north and 10m north of Str. 106-8. Approximately 25m<sup>2</sup> were excavated in Subop. 106N, O, and R, reaching maximum depths of 0.69m below modern ground surface outside construction and 1.24m into and beneath architectural fill. Two construction phases, the latest of which encompasses several major episodes of renovation, were encountered in the course of these investigations.

### Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	-	S.1	-	?
2	Str. 106-1-Sub2	U.1	-	F.1	EC?
3	Str. 106-2-1st	U.2-23	-	-	LC, EPC
4	-	-	S.2	F.2-4	-

### Time Span 1

Stratum 1, a light brown, fine-textured soil, was exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.08m below U.1. This level also runs beneath TS. 3 construction, underlying U.11 by 0.09m and U.4, 5, 7, and 8 by 0.23m, 0.24m, 0.19m, and 0.14m, respectively. Stratum 1's base everywhere lies beyond excavation limits. The level slopes up 0.35m over 1.53m south-to-north in Subop. 106O and 0.02m over

0.9m west-to-east; its inclination, if any, was not determinable on the north. Stratum 1 was not dug to a sufficient depth to determine if it contained cultural material.

### Time Span 2

Unit 1 is a single line of cobbles (0.06-0.14m high) barely visible ca. 0.3m below U.22. It rests at approximately the same level as the very similar constructions noted further north and assigned to TS.2 in the Str. 106-1 sequence (U.1-3). Unit 1, in fact, may be the southern foundation for a surface-level construction the northern boundary of which is Str. 106-1-Sub2's U.3. If so, then the earthen floored enclosure these architectural elements circumscribe would measure 1.85m north-south and be aligned 292 degrees. The stones comprising U.1 are 0.06-0.14m thick by 0.1-0.2m long and are set in a light brown mud mortar. Unit 1 likely never stood much higher and served as a support for perishable upper walls. Unit 2, a light brown, fine-textured earth fill containing very few rocks, buries U.1 by as much as 0.3m. This entity is indistinguishable from S.1 and may signify resumption of soil deposition in the area. Introduction of very similar units further north, overlying early buildings (Strs. 106-1-Sub1 and 106-1-Sub2) and incorporated within later construction (U.4 fill in Str. 106-1-3rd), suggests that U.2 is fill used to raise and level out the area south of Str. 106-1-2nd.

Feature 1, a coherent level of small cobbles (ca. 0.02x0.07m in size) overlain by gravel, is 0.07m thick and was encountered within S.1, 0.05-0.07m beneath Str. 106-2-1st architecture (Subop. 106O). This entity seems to be a floor remnant, measuring 0.8m north-south and visible only in the east trench wall. Feature 1's base is 0.25m above that of U.1, though whether the two are contemporary is unknown. Unit 1 and F.1 both indicate modest but fairly extensive building efforts in the Str. 106-2-1st area predating that platform's erection.

### Time Span 3

Early in Str. 106-2-1st's construction sequence, the platform was ascended by low, wide terraces on all sides save the north where a single 0.86m-high ascent marked the edifice's boundary (U.19). The southern terrace is faced with a 0.19m-tall (above S.1), 0.44m-wide cobble riser (U.5) backed by a fill consisting of variably sized cobbles set in a brown earth matrix (U.6; this element buries F.1). Unit 5 extends 0.18m into S.1 (on the south). The U.5/6 terrace is 1.65m wide. The western counterpart of this construction is the U.11/12 terrace. The facing here (U.11) is particularly massive, standing 0.45m high but measuring 1.35m across. The earth-and-stone fill (U.12) contained by U.11 is roughly 0.18m thick and identical to U.6, though here it overlies an apparent stone pavement (U.23) that runs under the wall marking the western summit ascent (U.14; its relation to U.11 is uncertain). The U.11/12 terrace is 3.06m wide east-west and supports a 0.35m-high cobble wall (U.17) that spans the 1.71m between U.11 and U.14. This entity was added relatively late in the construction sequence, abutting both U.11 and 14, and may have divided the terrace into at least two rooms (the above proposition was not evaluated through additional excavations). The situation on the east is less clear. Here, U.22, exposed in Subop. 106R, is probably the back (west side) of an eastern terrace facing the exterior of which was not exposed. Said wall was likely built of cobbles and contains an earth-and-stone fill similar in all respects to U.6 and 12 (U.21). The U.22/21 terrace is minimally 0.4m wide.

Structure 106-2-1st's summit is bounded by U.4, 14, 15, and 19, these walls marking out a diminutive space measuring 1.95m north-south by 2.5m east-west. Units 4 and 19 on the south and



north are particularly tall constructions, rising 0.86 and 0.82m respectively, and seem to ascend directly from ancient ground surface. Units 14 and 15 are somewhat lower, 0.7 and 0.73m high, and appear to be set into fill backing the western and eastern terraces. The widths of U.4 and 19 were not ascertained; U.15 measures 0.86m across while U.14 is exceptionally broad, covering 1.25m east-west. It may be that U.14 is more than a fill-retaining unit, possibly doubling as a ca. 1.95m-long (maximally) bench. Both U.4 and 14 show abrupt construction changes on their exterior faces. In each case, the exposed wall segments are divided down their approximate centers by a line across which stones from either side do not extend. It is as though these walls were not raised as part of one continuous construction effort but in episodes, pieces being added over time.

A limited probe into the summit between U.14 and 15 revealed a fill composed of cobbles suspended in a brown, fine-textured soil matrix (U.16). Whatever superstructure rose above Str. 106-2-1st, it must have been fashioned of perishable materials and likely had an earthen floor.

Units 3, 7/10, 17, 18, and 20 were added later, expanding Str. 106-2-1st to the south, north, and east and linking it with Str. 106-1-1st. On the south, U.5 is buried by stone-and-earth fill (U.10) packed in behind U.7, a 0.22m-high (above S.1), 0.41m-wide cobble wall. This facing is set 0.17m into S.1 and extends the southern terrace by 0.7m (now 2.35m wide). Unit 7 corners with U.18 on the east, the latter now defining the platform's eastern flank. The addition of this wall makes for an eastern terrace ca. 1.5m wide. Unit 18, in turn, joins with a poorly preserved late cobble wall on the north that defines the south flank of final phase Str. 106-1-1st construction.

Units 8 and 17 comprise the south and east sides of a cobble-faced outset that stands a preserved 0.22m high and projects approximately 0.9m southward into the northern patio. These walls rest on S.1 and contain a mixed cobble-and-earth fill (U.9) that rides over S.1's south-to-north upward slope. On the north, U.19 was buried by a fill (U.20) composed of numerous flat-laid cobbles set in a brown, fine-textured soil matrix and retained by U.3. The latter is a 0.76m-high cobble wall that measures 0.75m across; its addition expanded the summit's north-south dimension to 3.65m. At some point following U.3's construction, the fill described under TS.5 in the Str. 106-1-1st sequence (U.35 and, possibly, U.26) was deposited, joining the two buildings into one continuous construction. There is no clear sign of a formal paving extending northward from U.19.

Structure 106-2-1st, therefore, appears to have begun as a platform measuring 3.6m north-south by 5.96m east-west, rising 0.69m, 1.09m, and 0.86m on the south, west, and north respectively. The platform was flanked by earthen-floored terraces on all sides save the north where a single, steep ascent marked the building's limit. The broad (3.06m wide) western terrace was apparently divided by an east-west running wall (U.17) into at least two enclosures relatively late in the occupation sequence. The summit at this time measured 1.95x2.5m and may have supported a bench or shelf on its west side. Subsequently, Str. 106-2-1st was extended south and north, ultimately leading to its joining with Str. 106-1-1st. A 0.9m-wide, stone-faced projection was also appended on to the platform's south flank at this time. Exclusive of the latter addition, and prior to linkage with Str. 106-1-1st, Str. 106-2-1st measured approximately 6.1m north-south by 7.05m east-west. These renovations did not change the building's height nor did they significantly alter the orientation, which remained 2-14 degrees.

All exposed walls are built of cobbles, primarily vesicular basalt, mixed with a few other rocks, including some limestone. Rock sizes range from 0.03-0.25m thick and 0.09-0.47m long and all are set in a brown mud mortar. The larger stones in the principal summit walls (U.3, 4, 14, 15, and 19) are placed in horizontal courses with chinking stones interspersed to even out rows and fill in gaps among bigger rocks. There is also a tendency to orient the flatter aspects of rocks comprising these units outwards.

Several examples of artificial modification to create sheer faces were observed among these rocks. Less care was apparently lavished on the terrace faces where coursing is absent, chinking stones rare, and flat rock faces not much in evidence.

Time Span 4

Following abandonment, Str. 106-2-1st was largely covered by 0.19-0.37m of S.2, a dark brown, fine-textured, organic-rich soil containing a moderate number of rocks dislodged from final-phase architecture (F.2-5). The latter stones extend 0.59-0.84m out from all exposed flanks of Str. 106-2-1st and can be found overlying terrace surfaces as well (F.4 over the U.18/24/23 eastern terrace and F.5 blanketing the U.5/10 southern terrace).

Structure 106-3

Structure 106-3 is sandwiched between Strs. 106-1 and 4 on the northern margin of the north patio, ca. 2m east of Str. 106-1 and an equal distance west of Str. 106-4. Surface indications suggested that all three buildings were joined by construction, a supposition that was confirmed by excavation for Strs. 106-1 and 106-3. Roughly 38m<sup>2</sup> was cleared in Subop. 106BB, excavations being carried down to maximum depths of 0.56m below modern ground surface outside construction and 0.53m into architectural fill. Two possible construction phases were revealed in the course of this work.

Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	-	S.1,2	-	-
2	Str. 106-3-2nd	U.1-8	-	-	LC?
3	Str. 106-3-1st	U.7-16	-	-	LC, EPC
4	-	-	S.2	F.1	-

Time Span 1

Stratum 1, a light brown, fine-textured soil containing very few rocks, runs under final-phase Str. 106-3-1st construction on the building's north flank (U. 11). This layer was exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.09m and ascends 0.04m over 1.29m north-to-south. Stratum 1's base was not encountered in excavation. An insufficient amount of S.1 was uncovered to determine if it contained artifacts or if it was culturally sterile. Given the substantial architecture and associated debris found embedded in a very similar level immediately to the west in the Str. 106-1 investigations (in Subop. 106

C and 106N in particular), it is very probable that further work would have unearthed significant signs of human occupation within S.1.

Stratum 2, a dark brown, fine-textured soil, overlies S.1 and was found for 0.03m and 0.1m (minimally) beneath final-phase construction on the south and north respectively. Most likely, the deposition of this layer was temporarily interrupted by the erection of Strs. 106-3-2nd and 106-3-1st, soil formation continuing after human occupation terminated in TS.4 (see below).

### Time Span 3

Structure 106-3-2nd is a low (ca. 0.5m high) cobble-faced platform measuring 8.3m north-south. Units 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8 define the building's east, north, west, and south flanks. An outset, formed by U.2-4, projects 1.2m (on the north) and 2m (on the south) eastward from the main body of the structure, giving the edifice a "T" shape, with the stem running east-west. Unit 1 is the earliest construction identified during excavation, running at least 1.8m north of its junction with U.2, the southern flank of the projection. Unit 2 abuts U.1. This relationship may imply that U.1 was part of a still earlier version of Str. 106-3 that was incorporated into Str. 106-3-2nd. Overall, Str. 106-3-2nd measures 8.3m north-south, 2.25m east-west (without the projection, roughly 4m across, including that element), stands 0.5m high, and is oriented approximately 8 degrees.

### Time Span 4

Structure 106-3-1st envelopes its predecessor in a poorly preserved shell. The eastern flank of Str. 106-3-2nd is buried by an earth-and-stone fill (U.15) retained on the south by a 3.6m eastward extension of U.8 (U.8 may continue further east, linking up with unexcavated Str. 106-4, though this was not established). No clear retaining walls were identified on the north. Four cobble-faced terraces, 0.2-0.4m high, were raised on this side (U.9-11, and 16), however, rising approximately 1.04m over 5m north-to-south, and terminating at a 0.38m-high summit step-up (U.6). As was the case with Str. 106-1-1st's northern terraces, U.9-11, and 16 are poorly preserved. Reconstructed terrace widths are 0.81m, 1.89m, 1.1m, and 1.2m from north to south and it is not clear whether these entities were paved. Units 9-11, and 16 line up well with Str. 106-1-1st's northern terraces, suggesting that Strs. 106-1-1st and 106-3-1st overlooked a single, extensive terrace system. On the southern, patio-facing flank a stone-faced outset was appended onto U.8. This architectural element, bounded by low cobble walls (U.12-14), extends 5.6m east from the U.7/8 junction (Str. 106-3-2nd's southwest corner) and projects 2.8m southward into the patio. Unit 12, the western projection facing, does not run directly south but steps out 0.4m westward ca. 0.7m south of the U.7/8 corner. Unit 7 may have continued as the building's western basal facing though this point is not certain.

Structure 106-3-1st stands approximately 0.5m high on the south and 1.04m on the north, measures 10.95m north-south (including the projection but not the northern terraces), an undetermined distance east-west, and is aligned 275-278 degrees. This edifice was very likely linked to its western neighbor, Str. 106-1-1st, at this time and may have extended eastward to join Str. 106-4.

### Time Span 4

Following Str. 106-3-1st's abandonment, deposition of S.2 resumed, eventually burying most extant construction. A few scattered cobbles fallen from final-phase architecture were found embedded in S.2. The most significant concentration of these stones was recorded extending at least 2.07m south of U.11 (F.1).

### Structure 106-5

Structure 106-5 closes off the east side of the northern patio. It is ca. 1.5m southeast of Str. 106-4 and 34.5m east and across the patio from Str. 106-12. Excavations here in Subop. 106G and 106S cleared approximately 17m<sup>2</sup>, digging to maximum depths of 0.51m below modern ground surface outside construction and 0.44m into architectural fill. A single building phase was identified in the course of this work.

### Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	-	S.1	-	-
2	Str. 106-5-1st	U.1-14	-	-	LC, EPC
3	-	-	S.2	F.1-3	-

### Time Span 1

Structure 106-5-1st construction is set 0.05-0.07m into a light brown, fine-textured soil (S.1) on the south and west (this layer was not identified on the north and east). Stratum 1 was exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.2m, but its base was not encountered. No cultural material was recovered from this layer, though investigation of S.1 was too limited to declare it culturally sterile.

### Time Span 2

Structure 106-5-1st is a low platform defined on the north, west, and east by cobble facings standing 0.2-0.4m high (U.12, 15, and 4 respectively). Unit 12, on the north, retains a 1m-wide terrace that is succeeded by a 0.37m-high ascent to the summit (U.11). Fill packed in behind U. 12 and 11 consists of dense concentrations of flat-laid stones, mostly cobbles, set in brown earth matrices (U.13 and 14 respectively). The western and eastern flanks were not sufficiently cleared to determine the existence and nature of terracing. Three stone steps (U.1-3) ascend the platform on the south, rising 0.1m, 0.18m, and 0.2m, their treads measuring 0.35m and 0.24m across (proceeding from south to north). Unit 3, the uppermost riser, also defines the southern limits of an earthen-floored summit room delimited by U.5-8. This enclosure encompasses 1.05m north-south by 2.4m east-west and contained an extensive in situ artifact deposit (lot 106G/13; 444 sherds and 1 complete mano). The walls bounding the cubicle (U.3, 5-7) rise 0.1-0.12m above the floor. Unit 8, on the northern room margin, is a cobble

pavement that extends 1.8m northward. Unit 8, in turn, supports and fronts on the west a 0.27m-high “L-shaped,” stone-faced bench (U.9). Unit 9 runs 2.3m north-south, its northern projection extending at least 0.55m westward. Though the western terminus of U.9’s projection was not uncovered, its width was revealed to be 0.5m.

All walls are built of unmodified stones, primarily river cobbles (the majority seem to be vesicular basalt) among which are interspersed angular rocks, including a few fragments of a soft white material that may be limestone. Coursing was not attested to here, though chinking stones were occasionally used to fill in spaces among the larger rocks. A brown mud mortar was used as a binding agent in all observed cases. Rock sizes range from 0.03-0.19m thick and 0.08-0.41m long. Some effort, most pronounced on the U.1-3 steps, was devoted to orienting the naturally flatter aspects of stones outward. Several rocks in U.1, the basal southern step, may have been artificially modified to create flat exterior faces.

Structure 106-5-1st, therefore, rises 0.48m on the south, 0.75m on the north, measures 5.6m east-west by 6.6m north-south, and is aligned 275-281 degrees. The summit supported at least two rooms, a southern, earthen-floored enclosure containing sizable quantities of domestic items (lot 106G/13) and a cobble-paved northern cubicle in which an “L-shaped” bench was found. The former room measures 1.05x2.4m while the latter is 1.8m across, north-south. The bench apparently faces westward, towards the northern patio. Formal access to the summit seems to have been via the southern stairs, directing traffic into the southern room. Other means of entry may have been over the largely unexplored western and eastern flanks.

### Time Span 3

Stratum 2, a dark brown, fine-textured, hard-compacted, organic-rich soil, buries S.1 by as much as 0.42m (where the two levels are exposed on the south) and blankets most of Str. 106-5-1st construction. Embedded in this soil are stones fallen from final-phase construction (F.1-3). Moderate concentrations of tumbled rocks were recorded extending 0.36m (F.2), 1.48m (F.1), and 2.22m (F.3) north, south, and east of basal architecture respectively.

### Structure 106-6

Structure 106-6 is a rectangular platform from the northeast corner of which an elevated projection extends ca. 7m to the east. This building occupies the east side of the northern patio, lying ca. 2m south of Str. 106-5 and less than 1m northeast of Str. 106-7. Suboperation 106L was dug into the approximate center of the platform’s north face. The projection was investigated by means of Subop. 106G and U, the former cutting completely across the center of this construction while the latter was dug to locate its eastern flank. Approximately 26.2m<sup>2</sup> were cleared in the course of this work, excavations being carried down to maximum depths of 0.46m and 0.41m below modern ground surface outside platform and projection architecture, respectively. Excavations were pursued 1.17m into and through the platform’s fill, while a limited probe was dug only 0.31m into the projection’s hearting. A single construction phase was recognized as a result of these investigations.

### Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	-	S.1,2	F.1	EC, LC
2	Str. 106-6-1st	U.1-13	-	-	LC, EPC
3	-	-	S.2	F.2-4	-

### Time Span 1

Stratum 1 is a light brown, fine-textured soil containing considerable quantities of cultural material, including some organic remains. This level was exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.92m in Subop. 106L (the stratum's base was not found) and rises 0.81m over a horizontal distance of 6.14m north-to-south. Most of this ascent occurs over the southernmost exposed 3.04m where the level rises 0.72m. The portion of S.1 revealed in Subop. 106L is probably a trash mound above which was raised Str. 106-6-1st's principal platform. Our original interpretation of S.1 as a fill unit was rejected for the following reasons: S.1 slopes up gradually from beyond (north of) Str. 106-6-1st construction, the material underlying U.1-3 seemingly a continuation of this stratum; and, some of the recovered ceramics looked as though they were broken in place and not subsequently disturbed. The sherds comprising lot 106L/4 make up a significant proportion of at least one vessel that was smashed flat within S.1, 0.43-0.8m north, and ca. 0.12m below the base, of U.1. The fragmentary nature of the vessel(s) argues against its being deposited as part of a cache. More likely, these sherds were from a broken container jettisoned within the S.1 midden and not significantly disturbed by later construction activity.

Stratum 1 was also exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.18m south of Str. 106-6-1st's eastern projection (once again, the base lay beyond excavation limits). In this area, S.1 buries the lower 0.04m of the projection's southern basal facing (U.10) and runs beneath that wall. Stratum 1 was not sufficiently exposed here to determine if it is a continuation of the midden identified further west. Very similar soils underlie final-phase architecture throughout Site 106. These strata often contain artifacts and other cultural materials, but rarely in sufficient quantities to warrant their designation as middens. It may well be, therefore, that the portion of S.1 revealed south of the projection was a continuation of this widespread soil and not part of the trash mound uncovered beneath the Str. 106-6-1st platform.

Two concentrations of rocks were noted in S.1 near the southern excavation limits of Subop. 106L, one at 0.37m below the level's interface with U.2 and the other ca. 0.2m lower (both included in F.1). Feature 1's significance remains unknown; these stones may have fallen from early construction associated with the S.1 midden.

Stratum 2, a dark brown, fine-textured, hard-compacted soil, overlies S.1 and runs beneath the base of Str. 106-6-1st platform's northern terrace (U.4). This stratigraphic relation implies that S.2's deposition was interrupted by the raising of Str. 106-6-1st.

### Time Span 2

Units 1-4 comprise the uncovered portions of the Str. 106-6-1st platform. Unit 1 appears to be the principal wall on the north flank. Rising a preserved 0.34m above S.1 on the north, U.1 is set up to 0.14m into that level and measures 0.72m across. Unit 1's southern base is 0.23m shallower than its northern counterpart. The noted discrepancy likely results from S.1's upward north-to-south slope in this area. Backing U.1 on the south is a fill composed of flat-laid cobbles set in a brown earth matrix (U.2). Unit 2 rests atop, and is insinuated up to 0.22m into, S.1. Unit 3 is the northwest corner of a summit construction, probably a stone-faced bench. This entity stands 0.26-0.39m above U.2 and runs back at least 1.4m to the south and 1m west-to-east (U.3 was not fully exposed along either dimension). The area contained within U.3's northern and western facings appears to have been paved with rocks (all included within U.3). Unit 4 is a low (0.08m high) stone facing for a terrace that fronts the platform on the north. Composed of a single line of stones, U.4 is backed on the south by a fill composed of cobbles set in a brown earth matrix (U.13). The Unit 4/13 terrace is 3.74m wide north-south. The southernmost 0.76m of this entity probably incorporated the upper portion of S.1 into the terrace surface.

The eastern projection is ascended by two terraces on the north and one on the south. Unit 5, the northern basal facing, is 0.3m high, 0.56m across, and contains a stone-and-brown earth fill on the south (U.12). The U.5/12 terrace measures 1.45m wide north-south and terminates in the 0.07m-tall ascent of U.6. This poorly preserved architectural element defines the north side of a 0.79m-wide terrace that ends in the low (0.11m high) step-up to the summit (U.7). Unit 10 is the southern basal riser, standing 0.25m above S.1 and giving way on the north to a cobble pavement (U.9). The Unit 9/10 terrace is 2.12m wide and ends in a 0.25m-high, 0.47m-wide stone-faced summit ascent (U.8). The summit itself measures 2.51m north-south and is not paved. Unit 11, a low cobble wall, defines the projection's eastern flank.

Overall, the Str. 106-6-1st platform is 1.09m high on the north (from the base of U.4 to the top of U.3) while the projection rises at least 0.5m on the north and 0.64m on the south. The latter measures roughly 7m north-south and supports an earthen-floored summit that encompasses 2.51m in the same direction. The dimensions of the platform's summit are unknown, though a stone-faced and surfaced bench (U.3) was raised atop the edifice. Platform and projection are aligned 89-96 degrees.

All of the uncovered walls were fashioned using unmodified river cobbles, primarily vesicular basalt, and there was a slight tendency to orient the naturally flatter faces of these rocks outwards. Chinking stones were rarely used and horizontal coursing was not much in evidence. Rock sizes range from 0.04-0.14m thick and 0.17-0.35m long. A brown mud mortar was used as a binding agent.

### Time Span 3

Following abandonment, Str. 106-6-1st was largely buried by the continued deposition of S.2. Embedded within this layer are stones fallen from final-phase construction (F.2-5). These rocks are found in light (F.2 and 5) to moderately dense concentrations (F. 3 and 4) lying on top of (F.2 and 4) construction (on U.2 and 13 respectively) and for up to 1.43m south (F.3) and 1.17m north (F.5) of Str. 106-6-1st's projection.

### Structure 106-7

Structure 106-7 seals off the southeast corner of the northern patio, within 1m of Str. 106-6 to the northeast and 19m south, and across the patio, from Str. 106-1. This edifice was mapped with a low projection issuing from its west corner; excavations did not confirm the existence of such a construction. Approximately two-thirds of Str. 106-7-1st's basal architecture was uncovered in Subops. 106X, Z, AA, and CC while a more limited portion of the summit was investigated. Overall, ca. 52m<sup>2</sup> were cleared, excavations being pursued to maximum depths of 0.56m below modern ground surface outside construction and 0.44m into construction fill (probes into architecture were very limited). A single construction phase was recorded in the course of this work.

#### Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	-	S.1	-	LC
2	Str. 106-7-1st	U.1-25	-	-	LC, EPC
3	-	-	S.1	F.1	-

#### Time Span 1

Stratum 1, a brown, fine-textured soil containing relatively few rocks, both underlies (by at least 0.21m; its base was not encountered) and buries Str. 106-7-1st construction. This stratigraphic relation suggests that S.1's deposition was interrupted by erection of the platform, resuming after the building's abandonment (TS.3). Recovery of considerable quantities of cultural material from the few preconstruction contexts investigated strongly implies a substantial human presence in the area prior to Str. 106-7-1st's construction.

#### Time Span 2

Units 1, 5, 11, and 19 comprise Str. 106-7-1st's basal western, eastern, southern, and northern facings. Units 5 and 11 ascend 0.57m and 0.45m respectively (reconstructed) while U.1 is a mere 0.11m high, part of a series of three steps providing access to the summit from the west (U.1-3). The succeeding risers (U.2-3) are 0.19m and 0.25m high while their earthen treads measure 0.33 and 0.35m across. Unit 2 may have been the western basal wall, predating the addition of U.1. This interpretation is based on U.2's apparent alignment with U.23, a stone facing that continues the line of U.2 southward to a junction with Str. 106-10-1st's northeast corner. Unit 1 stops 1.7m north of that junction and is outset ca. 0.9m west of U.23. Unfortunately, poor preservation throughout this portion of Str. 106-7-1st precludes certainty in establishing relations among U.1, 2, and 23. Unit 3, the uppermost western step, gives way on the east to a 0.93m-wide earthen terrace that terminates in a 0.25m-high stone-faced ascent (U.4) to the summit. On the east, U.5 defines the eastern limit of a 0.82m-wide terrace succeeded on the west by a 0.06m-tall stone-faced riser (U.8). The latter, in turn, is backed by a cobble pavement (U.9) on top of which U.7, the 0.24m-high cobble-faced summit step-up, was built. The U.8/9 terrace is 1.03m wide east-west. Units 11, 13-15 together make up four stone-faced risers leading up to



Str. 106-7-1st's summit from the south. Above U.11, these units are each 0.18m high, U.11, 13, and 14 fronting earthen-floored surfaces that are 0.63m, 0.66m, and 0.71m wide. Str. 106-7-1st's north face was also mounted by a set of at least two terraces rising above the basal wall (U.19), faced in this case by U. 21 and 22. These risers ascend approximately 0.25m and 0.15m and are 0.5m and 0.45m wide north-south. Structure 106-7-1st's earthen-floored summit measures 9.7m east-west and supports a 0.26-0.3m-high stone-faced and -surfaced bench (U.10). Unit 10 is aligned roughly north-south and is 2.8m long north-south by 0.65m east-west, widening to 0.9m across at its northern end.

Several major additions were made to Str. 106-7-1st during what was likely a protracted use-life. On the east, U.6 replaced U.5 as the basal facing for all but the northern 2.35m of the latter's extent. Unit 6 stands a preserved 0.49m high. Abutting U.5's northeast corner is U.16, two low stone steps (ca. 0.1m and 0.25m high from bottom to top) that make up a block measuring roughly 0.6m square. U.16's treads are 0.25m and 0.35m wide. Two stone-faced projections extend 1.75m and 1.95m (approximately) south and north from the platform. The southern projection is defined by U.12, 24, and 25, measures 3.35m to 3.1m across, and stands 0.42m high (a figure derived from measurements taken on the best-preserved element, U.12). There is clear evidence that U.12, the projection's eastern facing, abuts U.11, the southern basal wall, indicating the temporal priority of the latter. The situation is more opaque on the north where the projection encompasses roughly 6.2m east-west (between U.17 and 18, the eastern and western stone walls defining the extension) but is not well preserved. Both projections may well have served as outset staircases, augmenting and formalizing summit access provided by U. 1-3 and 16. As noted above, U.1 may have been appended to an earlier basal facing consisting of U.2/23. What may well have been the final addition is U.20, a low (ca. 0.4m high) cobble wall that extends at least 1.3m south of U.25, the southern projection's south facing. Unit 20's significance is unclear.

Structure 106-7-1st, by the conclusion of TS.2, was a stone-faced platform rising 0.8-1m high, measuring 7.7m north-south by 13.1m east-west (exclusive of projections), and oriented 85-87 degrees. The summit could be accessed from a number of different points, formally over two apparent outset staircases (on the north and south), more informally over steps set flush with the western flank, and most casually of all by using the stone block appended to the eastern face (U.16). One, two, three, and two stone-faced terraces mount the platform's western, eastern, southern, and northern flanks. Terrace surfaces almost always consist of earth; the U.9 stone paving capping the second ascending eastern terrace is a notable exception. The summit itself is earthen, encompasses 9.7m east-west, and supports at least one stone-faced and surfaced bench that is 2.8m long north-south, 0.65-0.9m wide, and 0.26-0.3m high.

### Time Span 3

As noted above, Str. 106-7-1st was largely buried by the continued deposition of S.1. Embedded within the upper portions of this earth level are light to moderately dense concentrations of rocks likely fallen from final-phase construction (F.1, including materials found tumbled on all sides of the edifice).

### Structure 106-8

Structure 106-8 occupies the approximate center of a line of buildings that close off the south side of the north patio (Strs. 106-7, 8, and 11) and the northern flank of the south patio. Structure 106-7 is approximately 2m to the east while Str. 106-11 lies 1.2m to the west. Approximately 25m<sup>2</sup> were

excavated in Subops. 106J, X, Y, and Z during 1985 and 1986, revealing about three-quarters of Str. 106-8-1st's basal perimeter. The summit was only revealed in a narrow swath, ca. 1.3m wide, cut during excavation of the principal Subop. 106X trench that crosses the building east-to-west. Excavations were pursued to maximum depths of 0.58m below modern ground surface outside construction and 0.57m into and below architectural fill. One construction phase and evidence of earlier occupation were recognized in the course of this work.

### Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	Str. 106-8-Sub1 Str. 106-8-Sub2	U.1,2	S.1	-	EC?
2	-	-	S.1	-	?
3	Str. 106-8-1st	U.3-12	-	-	LC, EPC
4	-	-	S.2	F.1	-

### Time Span 1

Units 1 and 2 are low (0.07-0.16m high by 0.61m [U.1] and 0.38m wide [U.2]) walls consisting of a single line of cobbles set into the fine-textured, tan soil of S.1. Unit 2 is ca. 1.2m west of U.1 at their closest points. Both constructions are beneath the base of Str. 106-8-1st's southern steps (U.9) and U.2 runs directly under that platform's southern basal facing (U.3). Units 1 and 2 are probably foundations for two surface-level buildings, Strs. 106-8-Sub1 and -Sub2, respectively; the walls do **not** seem to be integrated into a single edifice. Exposure of U.1 and 2 was limited, U.1 was uncovered for 1.5m north-south, U.2 for 0.9m northeast-southwest; their orientations are 10 and 327 degrees, respectively.

### Time Span 2

After Strs. 106-8-Sub1 and 106-8-Sub2 were abandoned, 0.02-0.22m of S.1 were deposited. This light brown, fine-textured soil ascends 0.19m over 2.24m south-to-north on Str. 106-8-1st's south flank and runs more-or-less level over the 0.66m east-west revealed at the base of U.4, the platform's eastern basal wall. Stratum 1 was exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.22m, its base not being encountered. Recovery of artifacts from this level may indicate human occupation in the immediate vicinity of Str. 106-8-1st during TS.2; just as likely, however, the objects in question may pertain to TS.1, having been disturbed and redeposited during TS.2. Whatever the solution to this problem, S.1's mantling of U.1 and 2 prior to the construction of Str. 106-8-1st may imply that this portion of Site 106, at least, was abandoned and allowed to fall to ruin between TS.1 and 3. Alternatively, the exposed portion of S.1 might have been introduced by human action to level out this portion of the settlement prior to the erection of Str. 106-8-1<sup>st</sup>.

The lower portions of S.2, a dark brown, fine-textured soil, were also laid down before Str. 106-8-1st was built. Stratum 2, for example, underlies U.5 and 6, parts of the western basal platform wall, and U.10-12, the northern outset, by about 0.05m (the S.1/2 interface was not clearly identified on the west side of Str. 106-8-1st). Erection of Str. 106-8-1st was, probably, initiated soon after deposition of S.2 had begun.

### Time Span 3

Units 3-8 comprise Str. 106-8-1st's basal walls. Units 3 and 4 are the building's well-preserved southern and eastern facings. The latter rises as much as 0.54m above S.1 and is set 0.03m into that earth level; its southern counterpart stands a preserved 0.35m above S.1, extending 0.21m into that light brown soil. Both walls are distinguished by the formality of their construction, fashioned with three-to-four courses of cobbles packed round with chinking stones. The rocks' naturally flatter faces are consistently oriented outwards and there is even some evidence that a few of the stones in U.4 were simply modified to create flat faces. An additional terrace may well intervene between U.3 and 4 and the summit, though the location and nature of this ascent was not clear during excavation.

Units 5-7 together make up the western basal facing. This 0.3-0.34m-high cobble wall changes direction at several points over the 6.3m it was exposed during excavation, running north (U.5), then west (U.6), and, finally, north (U.7) to its junction with U.8 at the edifice's northwest corner. The reason for this serpentine course is not clear; it may be an accommodation to the tight packing of Strs. 106-7/11 during their final construction phases. Alternatively, U.6 and 7 may be part of an outset appended onto an earlier basal wall (U.5); the latter runs back behind U. 7 and is abutted by U.6. If this is the case, the outset may represent a third staircase providing access to Str. 106-8-1st's summit (see below). Unit 8, the northern basal facing, stands roughly 0.3m high. The relatively diminutive heights of U.5-8 suggest that they gave way to at least one more terrace prior to reaching the summit. This interpretation was not tested by additional excavation. The western and northern basal facings evince less care in their construction than their eastern and southern counterparts. No coursing was evident, chinking stones were not noted, and there was less effort devoted to orienting the flat faces of rocks outward.

Two outlets were added on to Str. 106-8-1st at various points in its use-life. The southern example, its poorly preserved elements grouped within U.9, is apparently a staircase measuring 5.2m across east-west and projecting 2.2m into the southern patio. U.9 rests on S.1 and abuts U.3 at a point 1.35m west of the building's southeast corner; its relation to the southern basal wall on the west is not clear. Four cobble-faced and surfaced risers are reconstructed for U.9, ascending 0.22m, 0.14m, 0.06m, and 0.15m from the bottom to U.3's summit. Tread widths vary from 0.28-0.83m across, the second and fourth ascents being the widest (0.78m and 0.83m wide respectively). A fill of flat-laid cobbles set in a brown earth matrix makes up U.9's core. The northern outset extends 3.65m west from Str. 106-8-1st's northeast corner and projects 0.6m into the northern patio (U.10/12). This cobble construction stands roughly 0.25m high and may be the basal step of another staircase. Due, in part, to the poor preservation of U.8 and 10/12 in this area, the relations among these units were not ascertained.

Structure 106-8-1st rises approximately 0.95m, encompasses 5.75m north-south by 8.5m east-west (measured across the approximate center, exclusive of the outlets), and is aligned 270-272 degrees, 30 minutes by 358-15 degrees. If U. 6/7, 9, and 10/12 are remnants of outset staircases, then Str. 106-8-1st's summit was one of the most accessible spaces at the site. Wall stones are set in a brown

mud mortar and range in size from 0.03x0.11m to 0.14x0.4m, with most falling towards the middle of that continuum.

Time Span 4

Following abandonment, Str. 106-8-1st was largely buried by the resumption of S.2's deposition. Embedded within this earth level are stones fallen from final-phase constructions (F.1). These rocks are found in varying densities, moderate on the north and east where they extend for ca. 0.9m and 1m beyond U.8 and 4 respectively, lighter on the west where a few rocks were found up to 0.5m from U.6. The 0.75m separating Strs. 106-8-1st and 106-10-1st on the south contained a moderate amount of fallen architectural debris, likely derived from both edifices.

Structure 106-9

Structure 106-9 is, based on surface estimates, ca. 3m south of Str. 106-8 and 1m west of Str. 106-10 in the southern patio; excavations suggest that Strs. 106-8 and 106-9 were joined during their ultimate building phases and a mere 0.2m separated Strs. 106-9 and 106-10. Digging here, conducted as part of Subops. 106X, Y, and Z, uncovered ca. 31.5m<sup>2</sup> and reached a maximum depth of 0.63m below modern ground surface outside construction (architectural fill was not investigated). A single building phase was recognized in the course of this work.

Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	-	S.1,2	-	EC, LC
2	Str. 106-9-1st	U.1-9	-	-	LC, EPC
3	-	-	S.2	F.1	-

Time Span 1

Stratum 1, a light brown, fine-textured soil, was exposed 0.12-0.14m below Str. 106-9-1st construction in two discontinuous segments north and south of the platform. This earth level was uncovered to a maximum thickness of 0.29m on the south and 0.11m on the north, its base not being revealed in either case. Stratum 1 runs more-or-less flat wherever it is encountered. Recovery of at least a few artifacts from this layer implies that there was a human occupation in the immediate environs of Str. 106-9-1st prior to that building's erection.

Stratum 2, a dark brown, fine-textured soil, overlies S.1 and runs beneath Str. 106-9-1st's northern and southern basal walls (U.1 and 7) by 0.14m and 0.12m, respectively. Most likely, Str. 106-9-1st's erection interrupted the deposition of S.2.

## Time Span 2

Structure 106-9-1st's north flank is ascended by two cobble-faced terraces, U.1, the basal facing, standing 0.18m high and U.2, the next riser, is a preserved 0.19m tall. The basal terrace is 0.81m wide while the second ascending terrace measures 0.65m across north-south. Unit 3 marks the northern summit margin, standing an extant 0.1m above the terrace fronted by U.2. On the south, three terraces are preserved; U.7 fronts the basal riser, ascending 0.34m, U.6 is the next step-up, standing 0.12m tall, and U. 5, the ultimate upper southern terrace facing, is ca. 0.2m high. Terrace widths on the south are 0.53m, 0.39m, and 1.07m from bottom to top. Unit 4 delimits the summit on the south, standing roughly 0.2m high. The area defined by U.3 and 4 encompasses 5.1m north-south. Units 8 and 9 are Str. 106-9-1st's western and eastern basal facings, respectively. The former is ca. 0.2m high while the latter rises approximately 0.25m. Though terraces probably rose above U.8 and 9 towards the summit, this proposition was not evaluated in the field.

The northwest, northeast, and southwest platform corners were apparently inset 0.6m; the southeast corner was not investigated. Unit 1, the northern basal riser, may have joined the west side of Str. 106-8-1st's southern stair (U.9), thus linking these two edifices during their final construction phases. Poor preservation of the relevant architectural elements, however, precludes making a definitive statement on this issue.

Structure 106-9-1st stands 0.47m high on the north and 0.66m on the south, a discrepancy that probably results from a gradual south-to-north upward slope in the land over which the platform was erected (S.1's top is 0.27m higher on the north than it is on the south). The building encompasses 7.25m north-south by 8.1m east-west (measured across the center), has a summit that is 5.1m across north-south, and the edifice is oriented 73-76 degrees. Terrace and summit surfaces are all earthen. Walls are built with cobbles set in a brown mud mortar. The stones are not placed in clear courses nor are chinking stones common. Rock sizes range from 0.02x0.09m to 0.17x0.48m, with most falling towards the middle and small end of the continuum. Some effort was made to place the naturally flatter aspects of stones facing outwards.

## Time Span 3

Deposition of S.2 resumed after Str. 106-9-1st's abandonment, eventually burying most of the platform. Feature 1 consists of rocks, likely fallen from final-phase architecture, that are embedded in S.2 and found in small amounts for up to 1.91m south of U.7.

## Structure 106-10

Structure 106-10 is on the southeast corner of the southern patio, ca. 1m east of Str. 106-9 and 4m southwest of Str. 106-6. Excavations conducted here, primarily within Subop. 106Z, cleared roughly 42m<sup>2</sup>, reaching maximum depths of 0.57m below modern ground surface outside construction and 0.6m into and below architecture. Slightly more than three-quarters of the building's ultimate and only construction phase was revealed in the course of this work.

## Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	-	S.1,2	-	EC, LC
2	Str. 106-10-1st	U.1-11	-	-	LC, EPC
3	-	-	S.2	F.1,2	-

### Time Span 1

Stratum 1, a light brown, fine-textured soil, underlies Str. 106-10-1st on the north and south. This earth level rises 0.15m over 2.3m south-to-north, south of the edifice and reappears 0.48m higher on the building's northern flank from which point it continues to ascend 0.09m over 1.17m south-to-north. No sign of S.1 was encountered in probes sunk below construction in the intervening area. Stratum 1 was exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.19m, though its base was not encountered in any of the excavations.

Stratum 2, a dark brown, fine-textured soil, overlies S.1 and runs beneath U.1-5 of Str. 106-10-1st. Approximately 0.07m of S.2 separates U.1, the southern basal terrace, from S.1 while as much as 0.44m of this earth layer was uncovered under U.5 (as noted above, S.1 was not identified beneath Str. 106-10-1st's central construction elements). Recovery of artifacts from S.1 and the lower portions of S.2 point to a substantial human occupation in the vicinity of Str. 106-10-1st prior to that building's erection.

### Time Span 2

Structure 106-10-1st is a surface-level edifice the perimeter of which is defined by low cobble foundations (U.2, 3, 7-9). These walls are 0.25-0.4m high and range in width from 0.45-0.8m. The building's interior is divided into at least two earthen-floored rooms set in a north-south line. The northern chamber measures 0.75m north-south by 4.2m east-west and was, at one time, entered by one of three ways: through 0.7m-wide doors breaching the eastern and western foundations (U.7 and 9); by stepping up and over the northern foundation (U.3), U.6 serving as a formal cobble threshold appended to that wall's north face. Unit 6 is a stone block that measures 1m wide east-west and projects ca. 0.8m northward into the southern patio. Two large cobbles (0.23x0.33m and 0.25x0.25m) in the northern room lie 0.42m apart immediately south of U.3, in line with U.6, and may have enhanced the formality of this northern entrance. At some point in the occupation sequence, the western door (that which breaches U.9) was sealed, leaving the eastern and northern portals open until abandonment. Projecting 0.72m into the northern enclosure from its southern wall (U.5) is a 0.3m-high by 3.7m-long cobble-faced bench (U.4). Unit 4's hearth consists of flat-laid cobbles set in a brown soil matrix.

Unit 5 rises 0.19m above U.4 and measures 0.72m across north-south. This construction separates the northern and southern rooms, the latter encompassing 1m north-south by 2.2m east-

west. Unit 10 delimits the southern enclosure's eastern flank but is not a foundation. This 0.3m-high by 0.4m-wide construction may have been an earlier perimeter wall later replaced by the addition of U.7. Unit 10 might also have served as the western cobble face for a 1m-wide shelf that extended back an equivalent distance to the east where it intersected U.7's western face.

A 0.2m-high cobble facing (U.1) lies ca. 1.9m south of U.2 and may have acted to slow erosion on Str. 106-10-1st's downslope flank. The surface of the terrace backing U.1 to the north was apparently earthen. In this regard, it is interesting to note that U.2, the southern footing, is almost twice as high as U.3, its northern counterpart (0.4m as opposed to 0.27m). This discrepancy may follow from U.2's construction on the building's downslope flank where erosion would be a far more serious threat than on the upslope, northern side. Unit 2's more substantial construction may have been intended to withstand the pull of erosion on this side.

Structure 106-10-1st, during its final occupation stage, covered 4.4m north-south by 5.5m east-west (exclusive of U.1 and 6, measured across the center), was raised directly on ground surface, and was aligned 85-87 degrees. The two earthen-floored rooms contained within the edifice are fairly small, encompassing 3.15m<sup>2</sup> and 2.2m<sup>2</sup>. The northern enclosure contains a fairly large stone-faced bench while its southern counterpart may have been outfitted with a much smaller (1x1m) shelf built into the eastern wall. Access to the north room was fairly easy and formalized; passage to the southern cubicle was restricted, limited to stepping over U.5 from the north enclosure. A low southern terrace may have been built to retard erosion on the building's downslope flank. Probably fairly late in the occupation sequence, Strs. 106-7-1st and 106-10-st were joined, U.23 of the former linking up with U.7 of the latter on the south side of the eastern doorway.

All of the uncovered walls were built of flat-laid cobbles set in a brown mud mortar, rock dimensions ranging from 0.02x0.09m to 0.22x0.24m. Most stones occupy the middle of the size continuum. Larger rocks, their flatter faces oriented outwards, are usually set in two parallel lines on each wall, the spaces between them filled with smaller, more irregularly shaped cobbles and brown earth fill. A layer of diminutive stones frequently underlies the topmost level, though coursing and chinking stones are not obvious. Unit 2 is somewhat unusual in that the wall's southern face consists of cobbles set on end.

### Time Span 3

Following abandonment, Str. 106-10-1st was almost completely mantled by continued deposition of S.2. Embedded within this earth layer are stones fallen from final-phase architecture (F.1). These rocks are found in light to moderate concentrations on all sides of the building. Feature 2, a pit 1.25m south of U.1, contains cobbles and S.1 soil loosely packed together. This entity was dug down from near modern ground level in relatively recent times. The intrusion measures 0.82m across and is at least 0.58m deep (the base was not found but F.2 clearly extends into S.1). For roughly 1.7m south and 1.12m north of F.2, S.1 overlies S.2 by as much as 0.17m. This stratigraphic reversal, associated with a modern intrusion, indicates significant disturbance of prehistoric deposits by recent human activity. No other signs of such disruption were noted in and around Str. 106-10-1st.

### Structure 106-11

Structure 106-11 is the westernmost building in a line of constructions separating the northern and southern patios (Strs. 106-7, 8, and 11). Structure 106-8 is 1.2m to the east while Str. 106-15 is a mere 1m to the southeast. Approximately 11.5m<sup>2</sup> were cleared while excavating Str. 106-11, as part of Subop. 106X, digging reaching a maximum depth of 0.34m outside construction (architectural fill was not examined). A single building phase was uncovered in the course of this work.

Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	-	S.1	-	-
2	Str. 106-11-1st	U.1-7	-	-	LC
3	-	-	S.1	F.1	-

Time Span 1

Stratum 1, a dark brown, fine-textured soil, underlies basal Str. 106-11-1st construction by 0.06-0.08m (S.1's base was not revealed in excavation). No artifacts were clearly associated with this level but, given the very limited portion of S.1 uncovered in Subop. 106X, this result does not preclude a human presence in the area while the stratum was being laid down.

Time Span 2

Structure 106-11-1st is ascended on the north and south by low (0.2 and 0.17m high) cobble-faced terraces that measure 0.89m and 0.55m across respectively (U.2 and 1). Units 3 and 4 are the northern and southern step-ups to the summit; constructed of cobbles they stand 0.19m and 0.14m high. The summit itself was apparently surfaced with earth and measures 3.05m across north-south. Unit 2, the basal northern facing, is set 0.09m lower than its southern counterpart, U.1, probably the result of a slight north-to-south rise in ancient ground surface still observable in the modern landscape. Structure 106-11-1st's eastern and western cobble facings (U.6 and 5) were only partially explored and it is not possible to determine whether terraces rose above these basal ascents.

Structure 106-11-1st encompasses roughly 3.8m east-west by 4.5m north-south (measured across the center), rises 0.39m and 0.31m on the north and south, respectively, supports a summit covering 3.05m north-south, and is aligned approximately 10 degrees by 285 degrees. Walls are built of river-worn stones that range in size from 0.02x0.1m to 0.15x0.24m, with most falling towards the middle of that range. A brown mud mortar was used as a binding agent in all walls.

Running for at least 2.8m south of U.1 is a cobble pavement that extends back an undetermined distance to the west (U.7). Unit 7's base is 0.15m below that of U.1, though the two constructions intersect and seem to be contemporary. The pavement junctions with U.1 roughly 1.8m west of that wall's southeast corner with U.6, and may have originally fronted unexcavated Str. 106-15 to the south. The stones comprising the surface are set in a brown mud mortar.



### Time Span 3

Continued deposition of S.2 eventually buried most of Str. 106-11-1st after that building's abandonment. A light concentration of rocks fallen from final-phase construction is embedded in this soil level, extending outward from all four basal walls (F.1).

### Structures 106-12 and 106-19

Structure 106-12 is a platform faced on its downslope (western) side by a low, extensive terrace (Str. 106-19). The close juxtaposition of these constructions implies that they functioned together in antiquity. Consequently, Strs. 106-12 and 106-19 are described under a single heading. This complex closes off the western side of the northern patio, ca. 4m west-southwest of Str. 106-14 and an equivalent distance west of Str. 106-13. Approximately 50m<sup>2</sup> was cleared during the investigation of Strs. 106-12 and 19, all in Subop. 106W. Excavations were carried down to maximum depths of 0.56m below modern ground surface outside construction and 0.52m into and below Str. 106-19-1st fill and 0.16m into the hearting of Str. 106-12-1st's western terrace (U.16; the fill contained within Str. 106-12-1st's core platform was not examined). A single building phase was brought to light during these investigations.

### Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	Str. 106-12-Sub1	U.20	S.1,2	-	LPrec? EC
2	Str. 106-12-1st Str. 106-19-1st	U.1-20	-	Bu.1	LC, EPC
3	-	-	S.2	F.1	-

### Time Span 1

Stratum 1, a light brown, fine-textured clayey soil, underlies final-phase architecture east and west of construction. In the latter direction, S.1 descends ca. 0.12m over 1.46m west-to-east. East of Str. 106-12-1st, S.1 is exposed in two discontinuous segments; running flat for 0.84m east of the platform's eastern basal facing (U.1), reappearing 1.5m further west where it is observed rising from the base of excavation 0.05m over 0.4m east-to-west. In the latter exposure, S.1 is 0.04m below the base of U.2, Str. 106-12-1st's second ascending eastern terrace. The platform was apparently raised over the upsloping gradient of S.1 on the east, taking advantage of this rise to reduce labor costs. Stratum 1 was exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.24m; its base was not encountered.

Stratum 2, a dark brown, fine-textured soil, is found mantling S.1 and beneath some elements of Strs. 106-12-1st (U.2, 5) and 106-19-1st construction (U.6, 8). The depth of S.2 deposition on the west is difficult to gauge, but approximately 0.35m of this earth layer underlies U.8, the westernmost

component of Str. 106-19-1st. As noted earlier, merely 0.04m of S.2 was found intervening between S.1 and U.2 on the east. Apparently, Strs. 106-12-1st and 106-19-1st were erected fairly soon after conditions favorable to S.2's formation were in effect. The apparent greater thickness of S.2 beneath architectural elements on the west than on the east may imply that Str. 106-19-1st and Str. 106-12-1st's western terrace (U.5 and 16) were constructed later than Str. 106-12-1st's core platform (U.1-4, 9-12). Alternatively, the greater thickness of S.2 on the west may be a consequence of soil erosion over, and deposition at the base of, the western slope.

Recovery of artifacts from TS.1 contexts points to human occupation in the immediate area, predating the building of Strs. 106-12-1st and 106-19-1st. Structure 106-12-Sub1, represented here by U.20, a low cobble wall 0.37m wide, may date to this interval as well. Unit 20 was found projecting 0.8m west from U.4, Str. 106-12-1st's western basal platform wall, and lying 0.08m below that facing's base. Most likely, U.20 is a foundation for a surface-level building that was partially buried, and possibly dismantled, during the platform's erection. Unit 20 is oriented 292 degrees, 30 minutes.

### Time Span 2

Units 1, 4, 9, 10, 12, and the northern 1m of U.2 define the perimeter of Str. 106-12-1st's core platform. These cobble-faced walls stand 0.33-0.42m high (preserved) and are set within S.1 (U.1 extends 0.03m into this earth level) or rest in the overlying S.2. The platform's overall form is somewhat irregular; the south, west, and north basal walls (U.10, 4, and 12) run straight, while on the east U.2 extends 1m south of the northeast platform corner where it intersects U.9. The latter diverts the structure's perimeter 1.9m eastward where it terminates in a corner with U.1 which, in turn, runs 4.2m southward to the southeast corner with U.10. The resultant shape, therefore, is a quadrilateral with a deeply inset (1x1.9m) northeast corner. Unit 2's southern 3.1m acts as a 0.3m-high step-up to the summit, delimiting the western boundary of a broad terrace extending 1.95m west from U.1. Unit 11, which corners with U.2 on the southeast and is ca. 0.3m high, serves a similar purpose on the south. In this case, the terrace backing U.10 to the north is 1.2m across and was accessed by means of a 0.57m-wide by 0.1m-high stone step (U.17) that projects 0.46m south from U.10. This riser is situated off the southeast corner of a small (1.76m east-west by 1.2m north-south) room erected on the southern terrace and bounded by two low cobble foundations (U.18, 19) and the southern summit ascent (U.11). This enclosure was apparently open on the south.

Structure 106-12-1st's summit is bordered by U.2, 4, 11, and 12 and supports a 0.24m-high, L-shaped, cobble-faced bench (defined by U.3 and 13 on the east). This construction takes up most the the available summit area, measuring 3.25m north-south by 1.7m east-west, its projection extending 1.5m east from the bench's north end and encompassing 0.85m north-south.

Units 5 and 14 are cobble facings for a ca. 0.25m-high terrace system that lies 3.1 west of the platform. A brown earth fill, indistinguishable in color and texture from overlying S.2, backs U.5 on the east (U.16). Unit 5 corners with U.14 on the north, the latter running at least 2.1m to the east (excavation ceased before U.14's eastern terminus was identified). On the south, however, U.5 seems to end without a clear resolution. Post-abandonment disturbances may have truncated the wall or it might never have been completed. Units 5 and 14 were apparently constructed, in part, to work with Str. 106-19-1st further to the west to slow erosion on the downsloping west side of the north patio.

Unit 15 is a 0.14m-thick cobble pavement that extends at least 3m northward from a 0.25m-high cobble wall. Said wall probably faced southwards toward Str. 106-12-1st, ca. 4.5m distant. Unit 15's

southern facing extends approximately 0.05m into S.1 while the pavement rides directly on top of that earth level. Unit 15 may be the remnants of a stone-floored platform situated between Strs. 106-12 and 106-14 to the north, or a terrace associated with the latter edifice.

The limited portion of Str. 106-19-1st revealed in Subop. 106W (restricted to the initial 1m-wide, north-south, trench) suggests that it is a casually constructed terrace built in two levels that ascend from west-to-east. The basal element is U.8, a 0.09m-high cobble faced ascent that bounds a terrace 2.2m wide. Unit 6, in turn, rises 0.27m above the U.8 terrace, is 0.93m wide east-west, and is backed on the east by a brown earth fill (U.7). Burial 1, an apparent secondary interment consisting of a few very fragmentary human skeletal remains, was recovered 0.16m east, and 0.04m below the base, of U.6. This burial may be the remains of an interment that was displaced when U.6 was built. The 1.37m separating U.6 and 5 probably constituted another terrace surface leading eastward to the Str. 106-12-1st platform.

Structure 106-12-1st's platform measures 5.2m north-south by 5.8m east-west, rises 0.74m on the west and 0.86m on the east, and is aligned 10-12 degrees. The summit encompasses 3.95m east-west by 4.1m north south and is almost completely taken up with a 0.24m-high L-shaped bench. All terrace and summit surfaces are earthen and facings are invariably constructed of river-worn cobble set in a brown mud mortar. Platform walls consist of these stones placed in fairly clear horizontal courses, the larger rocks packed round with chinking stones. Rock sizes range from 0.03x0.04m to 0.21x0.36m, with most falling towards the center of that spread. Terrace walls on Strs. 106-12-1st and 106-19-1st are variably built, their stones measuring 0.04x0.07m to 0.16x0.36m. Unit 5 consists of two horizontal courses with chinking stones set around the larger rocks and as a footing for the wall. Unit 8, Str. 106-19-1st's basal western unit, on the other hand, seems to consist of a single line of flat-laid cobbles while the east face of U.6 is defined by cobbles set on end. As noted earlier, Str. 106-19-1st, together with U.5 and 14, probably served to guard against erosion over the downsloping terrain on the western margins of the northern patio.

### Time Span 3

Following abandonment, Strs. 106-12-1st and 106-19-1st were nearly completely buried by continued deposition of S.2. Feature 1, a light to moderate concentration of rocks tumbled from final phase architecture, is found on top of and extending away from both edifices to the limits of excavation. Dislodged stones are, however, very few in number west of Str. 106-19-1st.

### Structure 106-13

Structure 106-13 is a diminutive platform situated 4m east of Str. 106-12 within the north patio. Structure 106-2 is 2.5m to the northeast. Approximately 16.5m<sup>2</sup> was cleared in Subops. 106D, I, and V, excavations being carried down to as much as 0.57m below modern ground surface outside construction and 0.74m into and below final-phase architectural fill. Two building phases pertaining to Str. 106-13 were identified as was at least one earlier edifice that had apparently been abandoned before the former platform's erection.

### Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	-	S.1	-	-
2	Str. 106-13-Sub1 Str. 106-13-Sub2	U.1 U.2	-	F.1	EC
3	-	-	S.1	-	EC?
4	Str. 106-13-2nd	U.3,4,9	-	-	LC?
5	Str. 106-13-1st	U.4-8,10	-	-	LC, EPC
6	-	-	S.2	F.2-5	-

### Time Span 1

Stratum 1, a light brown, fine-textured, hard-compacted soil, underlies Strs. 106-13-Sub1 and 106-13-Sub2 by at least 0.03-0.08m (its base was not encountered). It is not clear whether artifacts were derived from those portions of S.1 found beneath these constructions. Even if this distinction could be made, however, we could not rule out the possibility that the items in question pertained to later periods and had percolated the short distance downwards through time.

### Time Span 2

Structures 106-13-Sub1 (U.1) and 106-13-Sub2 (U.2) appear to have been earthen-floored, surface-level edifices represented in excavation by low (0.28m and 0.1m high) stone foundations 0.3m and 0.18m wide (U. 1 and 2 respectively). Units 1 and 2 consist primarily of cobbles, set in a light brown mud mortar, and ranging in size from 0.09x0.09m to 0.13x0.2m; one large angular chunk was noted in U.1, encompassing 0.27x0.3m. No coursing or chinking stones were noted nor was a significant effort made to orient the naturally flatter faces of the rocks in any particular direction. The divergent orientations of U.1 and 2, 359 degrees and 283 degrees, 30 minutes, suggests that these architectural elements were not parts of the same building, though their bases are at nearly the same elevation (within 0.03m of each other). More likely, the above foundations pertain to two distinct structures located 3.47m apart at their closest revealed points.

Feature 1 is a densely packed concentration of cobbles, 0.09-0.2m thick, located 0.93m northeast of U.2. Feature 1 rests at approximately the same depths as U.1 and 2 and extends for 0.62m northeast-southwest from the northeast limits of Subop. 106D. The stones comprising F.1 measure 0.14x0.14m to 0.26x0.26m (most fall towards the smaller end of this range) and may represent tumbled debris from a nearby building contemporary with Strs. 106-13-Sub1 and 106-13-Sub2 but not uncovered in excavation. Rock density within F.1, coupled with the flat-laid disposition of the stones, may, alternatively, indicate that they represent yet another low foundation.

Lot 106D/19 consists of artifacts found resting at a level equivalent to the base of U1, ca. 0.3m southwest of the foundation, and sealed by apparent wall collapse, including sizable bajareque fragments. This primary deposit probably contains objects in use and/or not yet swept away when Str. 106-13-Sub1 was abandoned.

### Time Span 3

Following abandonment of Strs. 106-13-Sub1 and 106-13-Sub2, deposition of S.1 resumed, eventually mantling the preserved remnants of both buildings by ca. 0.04m. The large bajareque fragments collected in lot 106D/19 implies that Str. 106-13-Sub1, at least, burned down and was not replaced at the conclusion of TS.2. If S.1 was introduced naturally, then it seems that an occupational hiatus separated the cessation of use at Strs. 106-13-Sub1 and 106-13-Sub2 and the raising of Str. 106-13-2nd. Certainly, the latter's builders paid no attention to the earlier constructions when erecting the new edifice; Str. 106-13-2nd overlaps but does not encapsulate Str. 106-13-Sub1, and Str. 106-13-Sub2 is slightly more than 2m northeast of the platform's northeast basal wall (U.3).

### Time Span 4

Structure 106-13-2nd is a 0.3-0.34m-high platform whose cobble-and-earth heaving (U.9) is retained on the east and west by stone facings (U.3 and 4). Units 3, 4, and 9 rest on S.1 and define a structure that measures ca. 3m east-west and is aligned 336 degrees. Structure 106-13-2nd's north and south basal facings were not identified. Exposed segments of U.3 and 4 are fashioned of cobbles, primarily vesicular basalt, set in a brown mud mortar and measuring roughly 0.15m in diameter. No coursing or chinking stones were noted nor was there any apparent effort devoted to orienting the flatter faces of rocks outward. The revealed portion of the summit (no more than a 1m-wide swath cut from northeast to southwest in Subop. 106D) is featureless and was probably surfaced with earth.

### Time Span 5

During a period of extensive renovation, U.3 was buried by the addition of U.10's cobble-and-earth fill that extended Str. 106-13-1st ca. 1.8m eastward. The new eastern basal facing, U.5, was built much like its predecessors and rose 0.36m above S.1. Units 6 and 7 define the platform's north and south flanks. These facings stand to preserved heights of 0.2-0.29m and, like U.5, are built using river cobbles set in a brown mud mortar but without horizontal coursing and chinking stones. Unit 6 differs from its contemporaries in that the naturally flatter faces of its stones were directed outwards to the north. Rock sizes range from 0.13m to 0.23m in diameter, with most tending towards the larger end of the continuum. Unit 5, the western basal facing for Str. 106-13-2nd, continues to serve this function in the enlarged Str. 106-13-1st.

By the conclusion of TS.5, the building encompasses 4.8m east-west by 3.15m north-south, continues to stand roughly 0.3m high, and seems to retain its earlier orientation. All flanks are scaled by a single ascent save the south where a cobble pavement extends 0.76m south of U.7 (U.8). Unit 8's southern limit is marked by a line of cobbles set on end. All Str. 106-13-1st architecture is set in S.2, not extending into S.1.

### Time Span 6

Stratum 2, a dark brown, fine-textured, hard-compacted, root-rich soil is laid down after Str. 106-13-1st's abandonment, eventually blanketing most of the preserved architecture. Features 2-5 consist of stones fallen from final-phase construction, they are embedded in S.2, and found extending 0.6m west of U.4 (F.2), 0.42m east of U.5 (F.3), 1.5m south of U.8 (F.4), and for 0.77m north of U.6 (F.5).

### Structure 106-17

Structure 106-17 is on the southwest corner of the southern patio, ca. 6m southwest of Str. 106-9 and 4m east of Str. 106-18. Excavations here in Subop. 106E, F, and H uncovered ca. 19.5m<sup>2</sup>, reaching maximum depths of 0.56m below modern ground surface outside construction and 0.39m into and through architectural fill. A single building phase was revealed in the course of these investigations.

### Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	-	S.1,2	-	EC?, LC
2	Str. 106-17-1st	U.1-6	-	-	LC, EPC
3	-	-	S.2	F.1,2	-

### Time Span 1

Stratum 1, a light red-brown, fine-textured soil, was exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.29m beneath all Str. 106-17-1st architecture (its base was not identified). This earth layer runs more-or-less level over the 9.1m it was exposed running north-south and ascends 0.06m over 1.9m southwest-to-northeast. Stratum 2, a dark gray-brown sandy loam, overlies S.1 and is found beneath Str. 106-17-1st architecture for depths of 0.02-0.18m. Recovery of artifacts from these levels points to a human occupation in the immediate area predating Str. 106-17-1st's erection.

### Time Span 2

Structure 106-17-1st is a 0.16-0.27m-high platform the earth-and-cobble hearting (U.4) of which is retained on the north, west and south by low cobble facings (U.1, 6, and 2, respectively). A 0.18m-high terrace was appended on to the platform's south flank late in its history. This construction is delimited by a single line of cobbles (U.3) backed by a cobble-and-brown earth fill (U.5), the terrace measuring 0.9m north-south. Unit 3 is set well up in S.2, its base 0.12m above that of the south basal facing, U.2. This stratigraphic relation implies that the southern terrace was, primarily, an earth construction the top of which was capped with a few casually set stones. The building measures 5.8m

north-south (excluding the U.3/5 southern terrace) and is oriented 5 degrees. Walls are casually constructed, composed of cobbles (primarily vesicular basalt) set in a brown mud mortar, but lacking coursing and chinking stones. Rock sizes range from 0.03x0.04m to 0.11x0.22m, with most falling towards the center of that range. The summit was apparently floored with earth.

Time Span 3

Structure 106-17-1st, after its abandonment, was largely buried by continued deposition of S.2. Features 1 and 2 consist of light concentrations of stones that tumbled from final-phase architecture and are embedded within the upper portions of S.2, and extending 0.38m north of U.1 (F.1) and 1.32m west of U.6 (F.2).

Structure 106-21

Structure 106-21 is a low but extensive platform found outside the main Site 106 patio cluster, ca. 36m northwest of Str. 106-14 and 60m west of Str. 106-22. Excavations here (Subop. 106B, K) cleared roughly 48m<sup>2</sup>, reaching maximum depths of 0.53m below modern ground surface outside construction and 0.52m into and below architectural fill. Two building phases were revealed in the course of this work.

Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	-	S.1	-	-
2	Str. 106-21-2 <sup>nd</sup>	U.1-3	-	-	LC?, EPC
3	Str. 106-21-1st	U.4-10	-	-	EPC
4	-	-	S.1	F.1	-

Time Span 1

The lower exposed 0.04-0.05m of S.1, a light brown, fine-textured, very hard-compacted soil, were found beneath Str. 106-21-2nd and 106-21-1st construction (S.1's base was not revealed in our excavations). Though no artifacts were definitely associated with this portion of S.1, too little of the layer was uncovered to warrant classifying it as culturally sterile.

Time Span 2

Units 1 and 2 are the north and south faces of Str. 106-21-2nd. These cobble walls stand 0.42m and 0.28m high, measure 0.35m and 0.62m across, and are aligned 89 degrees. Rocks comprising U.1

and 2 measure 0.08x 0.21m to 0.1x0.35m and are set in a light brown mud mortar. The naturally flatter faces of the stones that make up U.2 are oriented outwards to the south; this tendency is not as marked in U.1. Horizontal coursing and chinking stones were not recorded in either case. The U.3 fill retained by U.1 and 2 consists of flat-laid cobbles set in a light brown soil matrix. There is no clear evidence of a summit pavement, Str. 106-21-2nd's top apparently having been surfaced with earth. Structure 106-21-2nd, therefore, encompasses 2.35m north-south, stands roughly 0.35m high, and is oriented almost due east-west.

### Time Span 3

Raising Str. 106-21-1st did not increase the platform's height but greatly expanded the building's north-south dimensions. Structure 106-21-2nd was encapsulated by these additions, buried on the north and south by the introduction of cobble and light brown earth fill (U.7 and 6, respectively). Units 4 and 5 are the new northern and southern basal facings, cobble walls that rise a preserved 0.36 and 0.32m and are 0.9m and 0.51m wide. The western and eastern basal facings rise to comparable heights (U.9 and 10). All four walls are built of cobbles, ranging in size from 0.13x0.13m to 0.1x0.4m, set in a light brown mud mortar, and with their naturally flatter faces oriented outwards. There are no signs of coursing or chinking stones in these facades. Extending 1.18m north of U4 is a 0.07m- high stone-faced and stone-surfaced terrace (U.8). The U.8 rocks measure 0.07x0.16m to 0.16x0.22m, are bonded to each other by a light brown mud mortar, and have their naturally flatter faces oriented outwards. Unit 8 clearly abuts U.4, indicating that the former may have been one of the latest additions appended to Str. 106-21-1st. Unit 8 continues for the full east-west length of Str. 106-21-1st; its northwest corner is inset 0.4-0.5m while its northeastern counterpart is rounded.

Structure 106-21-1st encompasses 7.75m north-south by 12.45m east-west (including the northern terrace, U.8), rises ca. 0.35m, and is oriented 88 degrees, 30 minutes. The summit, as exposed in a 1m-wide swath cut north-south across its approximate center, was apparently surfaced with earth. No built-in architectural features were noted on top of the platform.

### Time Span 4

Following abandonment, Str. 106-21-1st was largely covered by the continued deposition of S.1. Feature 1, embedded in this earth level, consists of light concentrations of cobbles found scattered off all sides of the platform.

### Structure 106-22

Structure 106-22 lies well outside the principal Site 106 patio, ca. 34m northeast of Str. 106-4 and 60m east of Str. 106-21. Excavation here of Subop. 106M cleared ca. 40.5m<sup>2</sup>, digging reaching maximum depths of 0.35m below modern ground surface outside construction and 0.4m into and below architectural fill. A single building phase was revealed in the course of this work.

### Time Spans

Time                      Construction



<u>Span</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	-	S.1	-	EC?, LC?
2	Str. 106-22-1st	U.1-10	-	-	EPC
3	-	-	S.1	F.1	-

### Time Span 1

The lower exposed 0.11m of S.1, a light brown, fine-textured, hard compacted soil, was noted underlying U.5 on the north side of Str. 106-22-1st (S.1's base was not encountered). Stratum 1's natural deposition, therefore, may well have been interrupted in this area by the erection of Str. 106-22-1st. No artifacts were definitely assigned to this segment of S.1, though it is likely that some of the materials diagnostic of periods antedating construction of Str. 106-22-1st in the Early Postclassic derived from the lower portions of this earth layer.

### Time Span 2

Structure 106-22-1st's 0.16-0.26m-high basal facing consists of a line of river-rounded, vesicular basalt (primarily) slabs set on end and bonded together with a light brown mud mortar (U.1, 6/8). All basal walls here, save U.6 on the north, do not form straight lines but bow out at their centers. Whether this was an aspect of the original design or a product of gradual deterioration, facing stones tilting out and away from the building, is unknown. Other areas of uncertainty are the northeast and northwest platform corners. In the latter case, a disturbance of unknown origin apparently ruptured the U.6 and 7 linkage. On the northeast, however, the north and east basal facings (U.6 and 8) seem to have "missed" each other. Unit 8 extends beyond and then stops ca. 0.5m north of its putative junction with U.6 which, itself, seems to turn south 1.6m west of the northeast corner. The significance of this 1.6m-wide gap remains unclear. It may be that U.5, the northern summit wall, replaced U.6 as the basal facing in the northeast corner, linking up with U.8 on the east (this connection was not established, however). Relatively poor preservation along the entire north flank renders all reconstructions of architectural form here problematic.

Units 3, 5, and 10 are 0.18-0.24m-high cobble walls that delimit Str. 106-22-1st's summit on the south, north, and west (the eastern summit flank was not uncovered). The area bound by these walls is paved with cobbles (U.4); no other evidence of summit architecture was noted (roughly 40% of the summit was cleared). The area between the summit and basal facings creates earthen-floored terraces that are 1.2m, 1.8m, and 2.5m wide on the north, west, and south. The broadest of these entities may have supported a room bounded by Unit 2, a 0.24-0.28m-high cobble wall, and U.3. The enclosure measures 1.3m (north-south) by 3.3m (east-west) and is open through 0.9m- and 1.1m-wide doorways on the west and east. Architectural fill was examined in one area, immediately south of U.5 where a summit probe was sunk beneath U.4. This test revealed a hearting composed of light brown, fine-textured soil (U.9). Units 2, 3, 5, and 10 are fashioned, primarily, of flat-laid cobbles (mostly vesicular basalt) set in a light brown mud mortar. Horizontal coursing is absent, as are chinking stones, and there

is no sign that a premium was placed on orienting the flatter aspects of rocks outward. Stone sizes in all walls tend to be large, ranging from 0.05 to 0.22m thick to 0.2 to 0.3m long.

Structure 106-22-1st rises 0.34-0.5m high, measures 6.1m east-west by 9.1m north-south (across the center), and is aligned roughly 246 by 342 degrees. The stone-paved summit covers ca. 15m<sup>2</sup> and is bounded by extensive terraces on the north, south, and west (as noted earlier, the east side was not examined).

### Time Span 3

Continued deposition of S.1 followed Str. 106-22-1st's abandonment, accumulating to a total thickness of at least 0.32m and mantling most preserved construction. A few scattered stones fallen from final phase architecture were found embedded in the upper portions of S.1 and extending away from the building (F.1). The paucity of rock tumble confirms observations made on extant architecture that stone was not extensively used in Str. 106-22-1st construction.

### Suboperation 106DD

Suboperation 106DD is a 1.8x2m test pit dug in the approximate center of the northern patio to test for the presence of structures and activity areas not visible on ground surface. Structure 106-7 is ca. 7.35m to the southeast whereas Str. 106-12 is 12.6m to the northwest. Excavations reached a maximum depth of 1.09m below modern ground surface and did not encounter any signs of construction. Artifacts were recovered up to a depth of 1m below ground level.

### Time Spans

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Strata</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	-	S.1	-	EC, LC
2	-	S.2	-	LC

### Time Span 1

Stratum 1, a light brown, fine-textured clay, was exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.83m (its base was not encountered) and rises 0.13m over 0.9m south-to-north and 0.17m over 0.9m east-to-west within this excavation. Recovery of artifacts from all but the lowest 0.2m of S.1 exposed in Subop. 106DD indicates that there was a prolonged human occupation contemporary with the deposition of this earth level.

### Time Span 2

Stratum 2, a dark brown, fine-textured, organic-rich earth, overlies S.1 by 0.26-0.41m. Few rocks were noted in either level, implying that no constructions fashioned of stone were raised anywhere near the excavated test pit.

## Chronological Summary

The earliest settlement attested to at Site 106 is tentatively dated to the Late Preclassic. A few ceramics diagnostic of this interval were found together with other, later, materials in mixed lots incorporating some pre-construction occupation debris and in one fill context, in and around Str. 106-10-1st and 106-12-1st. Quite possibly, there were Late Preclassic habitation areas on the western and southern margins of what would eventually become the Site 106 main patio. The absence of architecture assignable to this span coupled with the paucity of Late Preclassic artifacts imply that the early settlement in question was diminutive and fairly short-lived. Only additional, deeper excavation can evaluate the above proposition.

Early Classic occupation is far better attested to at Site 106, ceramics diagnostic of this interval being found in the environs of all excavated buildings save Str. 106-5, 11, and 21. The frequency with which Early Classic materials are recovered from excavations varies somewhat; well represented at Str. 106-1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12/19, 13, and in Subop. 106DD, Early Classic occupation is more weakly indicated at Str. 106-3, 7, 17, and 22. In general, constructions that arguably date to the Early Classic are found in those areas where artifacts diagnostic of the period were recovered in the greatest numbers; i.e., Str. 106-1-3rd and in the sub-structures that lie beneath Str. 106-1-1st, 106-2-1st, 106-8-1st, 106-12-1st, and 106-13-1st. In addition, Str. 106-6-1st was raised atop, and thus preserved, the only sizable *in situ* trash deposit pertaining to the Early Classic recorded at Site 106 (use of this midden may have persisted into the early part of the succeeding Late Classic). The combined artifact and architecture distribution suggests that Early Classic settlement at Site 106 was concentrated in the area that would become the settlement's principal patio in the Late Classic, scant evidence of occupation lying scattered to the northeast beyond that nucleus. Though far from clear, Site 106's patio focus may have been initiated at this time, possibly building on and expanding from pioneering Late Preclassic settlement in the area. Most Early Classic construction at Site 106 is relatively insubstantial, consisting of at least seven surface-level buildings (the sub-structures) and one modest platform (Str. 106-1-3rd). Occupation was, therefore, significant, extensive, but did not involve considerable labor investments.

The Early Classic/Late Classic transition may have been characterized by at least a moderate population decline at Site 106. The above reconstruction is tentatively prompted by signs of structural deterioration (Str. 106-1-3rd, 106-13-Sub1) and/or burial of Early Classic architecture (Str. 106-8-Sub1 and -Sub2, 13-Sub1 and -Sub2) by soil deposition prior to the raising of Late Classic edifices over or near these buildings. Such evidence indicates that at least portions of Site 106 were abandoned, their edifices no longer maintained, near the end of the Early Classic and/or at the beginning of the Late Classic. As mentioned at several points, however, the strata in question might also be interpreted as fill units introduced to seal earlier architecture prior to raising larger Late Classic buildings. If the latter description is correct, then there is no need to postulate a population decline at Site 106.

Whatever the nature and duration of this putative hiatus, the Late Classic marks an interval of unprecedented building activity at Site 106. All of the investigated structures in and around the northern and southern patios were raised at this time as well as, possibly, Str. 106-21-2nd lying northwest of that nucleus. Late Classic occupation is weakly attested to at Str. 106-22, though no architecture assignable to this interval was recorded here. Overall, activities pertaining to the Late Classic were concentrated within the main patios, being only occasionally represented outside this focus. Though all but one (Str. 106-10-1st) of the excavated Late Classic buildings at Site 106 seem to have been stone-faced platforms, they still differ considerably in size and elaboration (compare Str.

106-17-1st and 106-1-1st, for example). These distinctions imply a functionally and socially varied settlement in which people enjoying differential access to the labor required to raise their platforms resided. That these individuals lived in such close proximity to each other, however, points to the existence of social ties superseding such material distinctions. Site 106 was apparently used for a protracted segment of the Late Classic, as indicated by the frequency of renovations attested to on some of the excavated structures (particularly Strs. 106-1, 2, 3, and 13). Late Classic settlement at Site 106, therefore, was substantial, long-term, and internally differentiated.

The succeeding Early Postclassic is represented sporadically within the main patio, diagnostics of the interval being found in moderate amounts on and around Strs. 106-2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 12/19, 13, and 17, more weakly attested to at Strs. 106-1, 5, 6, and 10 (no Early Postclassic material was clearly recognized at Str. 106 11). Early Postclassic occupation seems to be concentrated north of the main patios where it is especially well-represented at Strs. 106-21 and 106-22. Architecture clearly dating to this span is also identifiable at the last two buildings (Strs. 106-21-1st and 106-22-1st). Very little construction within the principal patios can be unequivocally assigned to the Early Postclassic; occupation here seems to consist of continued use of pre-existing Late Classic platforms with, perhaps, some minor additions made to these edifices. The general paucity of Early Postclassic artifactual and architectural remains at Site 106 suggests that population had dwindled from Late Classic highs along with the social/residential significance of the main patios.

No sign of settlement dating to the Late Postclassic and early Historic periods was identified from Site 106 excavations.

### Architectural Summary

*Early Classic:* The earliest dated architecture encountered at Site 106 falls within the Early Classic. As noted above, these buildings are almost invariably surface-level edifices the perishable upper walls of which were set atop low stone foundations. Most footings are single cobble lines. Even where several stones are used to create a unit's full height and width the walls remain low and, usually, narrow, 0.03-0.28m high by 0.1-0.61m wide. Structure 106-1-3rd is the only Early Classic platform recognized in the Site 106 excavations. This earth-filled construction is ascended on the north by a 0.2m-high stone-faced terrace that measures 1.26m across north-south. The summit measures 3.96m north-south and probably supported a perishable superstructure raised on stone foundations (a remnant of one of these footings is 0.16m high by 0.4m wide). Structure 106-1-3rd, standing 0.7m high on the north, was likely raised atop a north-to-south ascending slope. All platform facings and foundations are built, primarily, of cobbles (mostly vesicular basalt) set in a light brown mud mortar. Rock sizes range from 0.03-0.14m thick by 0.1-0.3m long. There is no evidence of coursing or chinking stones and little effort was devoted to orienting the flatter aspects of rocks outward. Building orientations range from 10 to 16 degrees and 283 degrees, 30 minutes to 359 degrees. Summit and building floors are almost invariably of earth. The one recorded exception is F.1 under Str. 106-2-1st. This putative architectural element consists of small cobbles set in a light brown earth matrix, overlain by gravel, and measuring 0.07m thick. Feature 1 was not clearly related to any other architectural entity and, though it seems to be a stone pavement, its manner of integration into construction is uncertain.

*Late Classic:* Late Classic buildings comprise a diverse architectural sample. The vast majority are earth-and-cobble filled platforms that are ascended via one to four low, cobble-faced terraces. The terraces stand 0.06-0.57m high, are 0.39-4m wide, and are usually surfaced with earth (stone-paved

terrace surfaces were recognized in a few cases, e.g., the Str. 106-6-1st projection). Terraces did not invariably wrap around all four sides of a building. Instead they might be limited to, or more numerous on, one side of a platform, especially that flank erected over a natural downslope (e.g., Strs. 106-1-2nd, 106-1-1st, 106-3-1st, 106-6-1st projection, 106-9-1st, 106-12-1st, 106-19-1st, and 106-17-1st). In addition, Str. 106-17-1st presents a possible example of an earthen terrace that was topped by, but not faced with, cobbles.

Steps also provided access to platform summits, ranging in formality from outset staircases (including the outsets identified on Strs. 106-2-1st, 106-3-1st, 106-7-1st, and 106-8-1st) to small blocks of stone appended to basal terraces. Outset stairs are 1.95-6.2m wide and project 0.6-2.8m from the basal structure line. In at least two case, steps are set flush with a building's basal facing (Strs. 106-5-1st and 106-7-1st) while small blocks of stone containing one to two cobble risers (measuring 0.46x0.57m to 0.6x0.6m overall) were appended to Strs. 106-7-1st and 106-12-1st. Steps, in general, are built of cobbles, have risers 0.06-0.25m high, and treads 0.24-0.35m wide. The number of access features found per building varies considerably, from one to as many as three (on Strs. 106-7-1st and, possibly, 106-8-1st). Neighboring Strs. 106-1-1st and 106-3-1st may have shared a series of four terraces that served as a monumental stair ascending the north flank of these linked edifices (unexcavated Str. 106-4 might have been fronted by an eastward continuation of these risers).

Summits, generally delimited by cobble step-ups that ascend 0.1-0.47m above flanking terraces, have variable dimensions: 4.73-6.08m north-south (Str. 106-1-2nd), 5.65x10.15m (?) (Str. 106-1-1st), 1.95x2.5m (Str. 106-2-1st), 3.15m north-south (Str. 106-5-1st), 2.51m north-south (Str. 106-6-1st projection), 9.7m east-west (Str. 106-7-1st), 5.1m north-south (Str. 106-9-1st), 3.05m north-south (Str. 106-11-1st), 3.95x4.1m (Str. 106-12-1st), 3m east-west (Str. 106-13-2nd), 3.15x4.8m (Str. 106-13-1st), 5.8m north-south (Str. 106-17-1st), and 2.35m north-south (Str. 106-21-2nd). Summit surfaces are almost always earthen, though some are covered, at least in part, with cobble pavements (i.e., Strs. 106-1-1st and 106-5-1st). Cobble-faced and -surfaced benches were found surmounting six Late Classic platforms (Strs. 106-1-2nd, 106-1-1st, 106-5-1st, 106-6-1st, 106-7-1st, and 106-12-1st). Benches stand 0.24-0.6m high and three are L-shaped, measuring 0.5-1.7m wide by 2.3-3.25m long on their long axes while their projections are 0.5-1.2m wide by 1.1-1.5m long (Strs. 106-1-2nd, 106-5-1st, and 106-12-1st). Benches that lack a projection encompass 0.6-1 m wide by 1.4-2.8 long (Strs. 106-1-1st, 106-6-1st, and 106-7-1st).

Rooms delimited by low cobble foundations were identified on the summits and terraces of Strs. 106-1-1st, 106-2-1st, 106-5-1st, and 106-12-1st. These entities differed markedly in size, ranging from 0.68-2.52m<sup>2</sup>. Some enclosed spaces were undoubtedly larger; the northern portion of Str. 106-1-1st's summit, for example, covers 32.48m<sup>2</sup>. Unfortunately, problems of preservation combined with limited exposures preclude identification of the ways in which this space might have been subdivided. Stone foundations demarcating rooms on platforms are generally low (0.09-0.4m high) constructions that probably supported perishable walls. Several of the stone lines on Str. 106-1-1st's southern summit may be exceptions. These low constructions (0.09-0.14m high) apparently functioned as supports for large, round-bottomed jars, sizable fragments of these containers being found resting against the "walls" in question (see Str. 106-1-1st, TS.5).

Several investigated buildings lacked terraces but were bounded by a single cobble facing (Strs. 106-13-1st, 106-13-2nd, and 106-21-1st). Each of these edifices is so low (0.28-0.42m high) that the summit could have been attained by simply stepping on or over the basal wall. Height is not the only factor in determining the presence or absence of terraces, however. Structure 106-11-1st, for example,

stands only 0.31-0.39m high and yet is ascended by a terrace on both its north and south flanks. Terraces might well have been more than access features. They may have also provided raised work spaces that were possibly sheltered by the eaves of the perishable superstructure.

Structures 106-9-1st and 106-12-1st have inset basal corners. In the first case, the northwest, northeast, and southwest corners are set back 0.6m while in the second the northeast corner steps in 1x1.9m. The significance of these insets is uncertain.

A single surface-level building dating to the Late Classic was unearthed (Str. 106-10-1st). This edifice is delimited by fairly substantial stone foundations (0.25-0.4m high, 0.45-0.8m wide) above which undoubtedly rose perishable walls. The two rooms contained within Str. 106-10-1st encompass 2.2m<sup>2</sup> and 3.15m<sup>2</sup> and are set in a north-south line running parallel to each other. The northern enclosure is the more generally accessible cubicle, at one time being accessed through two doors (each 0.7m wide) and over a formal stone threshold measuring 0.8x1m that gives way to a 0.42m-wide entryway flanked by two large cobbles. A sizable stone-faced bench is built against the north room's south wall, measuring 0.3m high, 3.7m long, and 0.7m wide. A stone-faced shelf, 0.3m high, encompassing 1x1m, occupies the east wall of the southern enclosure. Structure 106-10-1st covers 4.4x5.5m overall and is fronted by a 0.2m-high stone-faced terrace located 1.9m south and slightly downslope from the building. The latter unit likely slowed erosion on this flank.

An extramural stone pavement was noted running south for an undetermined distance from Str. 106-11-1st. This floor was not contained within any known building and may have fronted Strs. 106-15 and 106-16 to the west, though this point was not verified. A small fragment of a stone pavement was revealed north of Str. 106-12-1st and may have fronted Str. 106-14 further to the north. This unit, however, might have been part of a distinct platform that was not apparent from ground surface. A stone pavement was also noted extending 0.76m south of Str. 106-13-1st. No other extramural stone floors were recorded, patios and the environs of buildings generally having earthen surfaces (see Subop. 106DD).

Several buildings were linked by construction relatively late in their occupation sequences. Structures 106-1-1st and 106-2-1st are joined by a raised saddle while Strs. 106-1-1st and 106-3-1st may have shared a set of four terraces running across their northern flanks. A southward extension of Str. 106-7-1st's western basal facing joined that edifice with Str. 106-10-1st. Structures 106-9-1st and 106-8-1st may also have been united during their final major construction stages, though this interpretation is difficult to verify because of the poor state of architectural preservation at the putative junction. These linkages apparently served different purposes: facilitating passage among buildings (Strs. 106-1-1st and 106-2-1st) and onto certain edifices (Strs. 106-1-1st and 106-3-1st) in some cases, while restricting access to patio spaces in others (the joining of Strs. 106-7-1st/106-10-1st and 106-8-1st/106-9-1st limited entry into the southern patio).

Primary platform facings, the largest, most substantial walls that retained fill within a building's core, tended to be fashioned with more care than other, lower units (foundations and terrace facings). The former often exhibited horizontal coursing of the larger rocks with chinking stones packed around these stones to level out the rows. Some effort was also invested in orienting the flatter faces of rocks in major walls outward and occasionally it appeared that a few stones had been purposefully modified to achieve a flat exterior aspect. Terraces and foundations were not usually coursed, chinking stones were not much in evidence, and there was no consistency in the placement of rocks with their flatter faces outwards. A brown mud mortar was used as a binding agent in all walls. Rocks used in wall construction were almost always cobbles (primarily vesicular basalt) though a few angular stones were

also noted. All wall stones were generally laid flat, though in two cases (the south face of Str. 106-10-1st's southern foundation and the second ascending terrace facing of Str. 106-19-1<sup>st</sup>) walls were built with cobbles set on end. Vertically set stones also mark the southern boundary of Str. 106-13-1st's southern pavement. Rock sizes range from 0.02-0.25m thick by 0.04-0.48m long. The above differences in construction style may correlate with the amount of load a wall was intended to bear/retain. The more substantial the load, the more care invested in its construction.

Platform dimensions vary widely while orientations commonly fall within a narrower range:

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Basal Dimensions</u>	<u>Orientation</u>
Str. 106-1-2nd	1.17m (north) 0.43-0.63m (south)	11.28m north-south	275-286 degrees 30 minutes
Str. 106-1-1st	1.74m (north) linked to Str. 106-2-1st on the south	10.15x11.66m	277 degrees, 30 to 280 degrees
Str. 106-2-1st	0.69-1.09m	3.6x5.96m 6.1x7.05m (later additions)	2-14 degrees
Str. 106-3-2nd	0.5m	2.25-4x8.3m	8 degrees
Str. 106-3-1st	0.5m (south) 1.04m (north)	10.95m north-south (8.15m north-south without the outset)	275-278 degrees
Str. 106-5-1st	0.48-0.75m	5.6x6.6m	275-281 degrees
Str. 106-6-1st	1.09m	?	89-96 degrees
Str. 106-6-1st projection	0.5-0.64m	7m north-south	89-96 degrees
Str. 106-7-1st	0.8-1m	7.7x13.1m	85-87 degrees
Str. 106-8-1st	0.95m	5.75x8.5m	270-272 degrees 30 minutesx358-15 degrees
Str. 106-9-1st	0.47-0.66m	7.25x8.1m	73-76 degrees
Str. 106-11-1st	0.31-0.39m	3.8x4.5m	10x285 degrees
Str. 106-12-1st	0.74-0.86m	5.2x5.8m	10-12 degrees

Str. 106-13-2nd	0.3-0.34m	3m east-west	336 degrees
Str. 106-13-1st	0.3m	3.15x4.8m	336 degrees
Str. 106-17-1st	0.16-0.27m	5.8m north-south	5 degrees
Str. 106-21-2nd	0.35m	2.35m north-south	89 degrees

Orientations tend to cluster within 10 degrees of cardinal, though Strs. 106-11-1st, 106-13-2nd, and 106-13-1st diverge markedly from this trend. Most platforms are less than 1m high; Str. 106-1-1st being the primary exception.

Early Postclassic: The best examples of Early Postclassic architecture identified at Site 106 are represented by Strs. 106-21-1st and 106-22-1st. Both are platforms that, though rising no more than 0.34-0.5m high, are extensive, encompassing 7.75x12.45m (Str. 106-21-1st) and 6.1x9.1m (Str. 106-22-1st). Terraces are found on at least one side of each building, their risers 0.07-0.26m high while their treads measure 1.18-2.5m across. Structure 106-22-1st's southern terrace supports a room covering 4.29m<sup>2</sup>, bounded by terrace facings and cobble foundations, the latter 0.24-0.28m high. Doors 0.9m and 1.1m wide provide access to this enclosure. Otherwise, summits and terraces are largely featureless, there being no sign of benches or other constructions atop these platforms. Structure 106-22-1st's summit was paved with cobbles, Str. 106-21-1st lacked this element. Summit areas range from ca. 15m<sup>2</sup> for Str. 106-22-1st to 79m<sup>2</sup> for Str. 106-21-1st. The orientations of the two edifice's diverge considerably, Str. 106-21-1st being aligned 88 degrees, 30 minutes while Str. 106-22-1st is oriented 246 by 342 degrees. Structure 106-22-1st's northwest basal corner is inset 0.4-0.5m; no comparable feature was noted on Str. 106-22-1st.

The nature of Str. 106-21-1st's and 106-22-1st's construction cores varies. The former has a fill composed of cobbles set in a brown earth matrix while the latter seems to be composed of earth alone. More extensive probing of Str. 106-22-1st's interior would have to be carried out to evaluate the accuracy of this contrast.

Walls are built, by-and-large, of unfaced river cobbles set in a brown mud mortar. Most of the stones are flat-laid, though Str. 106-22-1st's basal facing consists of cobbles set on end. Coursing and chinking stones are absent in all observed cases. Some care was taken to orient the flatter faces of rocks outward on Str. 106-21-1st; this was not so clearly the case for Str. 106-22-1st. The rocks range in size from 0.05-0.22m thick by 0.1-0.4m long.