

1996

## PVN-090-Mooney-Field Notes-1996

James Mooney  
*Kenyon College*

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



Part of the Archaeological Anthropology Commons

---

### Recommended Citation

Mooney, James, "PVN-090-Mooney-Field Notes-1996" (1996). *Four Valleys Archive*. Paper 8521.  
<https://digital.kenyon.edu/honduras/8521>

This Field Notes 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).

Disturbances

After completing this 24 m profile, I recorded soil colors and their properties at a few of the units. I then attempted to review the occupational process in the structures as well as the extent of the disturbances to the structures over time.

The major point to stress for this profile is that the westward wall is what is shown in profile, and this is basically what has been left intact after heavy equipment (Road Graders) pushed a road through both structures. We are lucky in that we can also see another disturbance in the north end of the profile. This disturbance is marked by buried plastic in profile in units 17 + 18, and excavated in unit 19. Another plastic frag is buried & is visible in unit 19's East wall  $\approx$  5 cm below present road edge.

The entire double structure (8+18) was cut in a near N  $\rightarrow$  S or NW  $\rightarrow$  SE direction and left standing  $\approx$  1 m higher than <sup>the</sup> current road, but additional heavy equipment greatly disturbed structure 18; down to a depth of  $\approx$  40 to 55 cm below current surface, and backfilled earth on top off what used to be str. #18.

Profile of 144B

P-96-90-2

## Cultural Occupations + Soil Descriptions

The lowest extent of this profile's excavation is in unit 6 which was excavated in its NN quad to a depth of  $\approx 2\text{M}$  below datum #1, or  $\approx 153\text{cm}$  bs.

- 1) Sterile soil was found to begin at  $\approx 170\text{cm}$  bs. This soil is mix of clays + silt - and I am uncertain what is the majority of the matrix silt or clay. When dry it's color is a yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 and this base soil crushes to a powder with medium to high pressure. This soil and the rest of the soils in this profile are almost free of SAND. This base soil is very dense and hard packed with no pebbles, cobbles or boulders (or sand).

When wet, this soil sticks to both thumb and finger and can be made to form a coil which will hold its length up to  $\approx 5\text{cm}$  at a diameter of  $\approx 5\text{mm}$ . From this I'd estimate the major component is clay with a small amount of silt. When wet this sterile soil is a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown.

## 2) THIN YELLOWISH RED SOIL

This yellowish red soil sits on top of the sterile soil and is clearly visible in profile beginning in unit 3's northern half (and its north wall profile) and again in the entire length of unit 6. This thin layer of silty clay soil ranges in thickness from a few mm up to  $\approx 5$  or  $6\text{mm}$ . When dry it is a 5YR 4/6 and when wet it is a 5YR 3/3.

2) THIN YELLOWISH Red SOIL con't.

This color change in the natural soil is accompanied by the scattering of charcoal fragments and sits directly below the first white Lime plaster fragments. It is believed that these white Lime plaster fragments are pieces of a prepared floor. The yellowish red soil also appears to be similar to a fire reddened soil and maybe directly related to the first extended use or cultural occupation of Structure 8, as no red (yellowish red) soil is present in the base of structure #18. It is possible that prior to the construction of the white plaster floor a hearth or cooking fire was used and then scattered - spreading fire reddened soil and charcoal frags (very small) over a few square meters. What ever was the case this thin lense of yellowish red soil follows directly under the lowest and earliest cultural occupation.

3) 1<sup>st</sup> White LIME PLASTER POSSIBLE FLOOR.

This material makes up the greatest volume of cultural material collected thus far from the structures. It is a bright white, talcy, chalky, but compact + dense material. It is a paste which contains minor inclusions but is relatively homogeneous. This lowest layer of it ranges in thickness from approx. 2 or 3 mm up to 6 or 7 mm and is found above the yellowish red soil layer. This bottom layer appears to be only white with no painted top surface, but one tiny fragment of red is visible. It has been suggested that the majority of the floors in this structure may have been painted red, and eroded, but

144 B

P-96-90-4

## Cultural Occupations Cont.

3) <sup>1st</sup> White LIME Plaster Floor

when compared to the latter red painted floors this seems unlikely because of the high integrity of the red paint. The red painted floors seem to be in very good shape. (There was also one piece of floor recovered that had a boundary that had red on one side and a dirty white / yellowish color on the other.) This was found in the second floor.



This first definite cultural layer is the most southerly and deepest layer but may be found further north in the profile, under the higher fill of cobbles and boulders.

4) 1st Layer of Cobble + Boulder Fill

After the people living on the 1st white floor had stopped using it, they or a later group of people filled over the floor with earth and cobbles + boulders. This fill is visible from Unit 3 all the way up to Unit 13. It is ~~not~~ know if this whole fill was placed at the same time (from North to south) or if a central section was added latter between Structure 8 and 18. One very strange thing about this apparently homogeneous fill is that it contains a short section of well preserved, double, red painted, white plaster floors, stacked one on top of the other with very little to no soil inbetween. (IN UNIT 7 at  $\approx 142\text{cm} \rightarrow 150\text{cm}$  Datum)

## Cultural Occupations Con't.

4) 1<sup>st</sup> Layer of cobble + boulder fill con't.

These two red floors have no soil fill above them, and very little to NO soil below them and the rest of the fill, which may suggest that these fragments of floors are not in situ but have been moved down and out, away from the red floor in the next, <sup>higher</sup> cultural layer (#5 in descriptions).

This may seem very unlikely but when viewing each successive layer of fill there is a "buffer zone" of earth directly below the other floors which may help smooth out + level the cobble surface below. This seems likely in order to level the floor of it's bumps from cobbles prior to investing in a white (or red painted) plaster floor. If so, then I'd assume the people who laid these double red floors would level them with earth prior to setting the floor - but there is not much under them except cobble fill.

- On the other hand... these double red floor sections are only seen in profile for a very short 40 cm North → South and could be part of a smaller feature separate from the fill, such as a step?, a corner?, a wall?, a special use area? What ever the case, these double red floors present a lot of questions. Are they the result of heavy machinery disturbance, possibly pulling and tumbling down the east side of str. 8?; or are they an insitu, in the fill - possible temporary part of construction - or house building ceremony?

144 B

P-96-90-6

## Cultural Occupations Cont.

4) 1<sup>st</sup> Layer of Cobbles + boulder fill cont.

At roughly the same depth as the double red floors, but to the north in unit 9, there are scattered frags of white and one red painted plaster. These frags may also be ~~be~~ displaced floor frags tumbled down with the road construction or they could, perhaps be contemporaneous with the double red floor sections.

Overall this 1<sup>st</sup> layer of fill has the largest boulders with a max length of 55 cm and the total thickness of the fill is from 40 to 50 cm thick. The bottom of this fill is now only seen in unit 6 but the top is visible from unit 2 or 3 up to unit 13.

5) 2<sup>nd</sup> White Plaster floor (with red painted floor)

This cultural occupation layer may prove to be the most interesting. It's main marker is a continuous white plaster floor, and in units 8, 9, and 10<sup>a</sup> plaster floor painted red. This floor is continuous and in good shape in units 5, 6, 7 (white floor) and 8 (red floor). In units 2 + 4 the white floor is much more fragmentary and in some places, appears to be a succession of thin floors, plastered then backfilled, then plastered.

144B

P-96-90-7

## Cultural Occupations Cont.

5) 2<sup>nd</sup> plaster floor con't.

This multiple floor possibility is maximized in unit 7 where four white layers sit on top of each other spaced by  $\approx 1$  or 2 cm <sup>(of earth)</sup>. This may be the result of latter disturbance which separated a single continuous floor into thinner disturbed pieces, or perhaps a cultural reflooring process. I favor the natural disturbances due to the thicker more continuous single white, than red floor, in units 7 + 8.

This cultural layer may also be the greatest in terms of area. Fragments ~~of~~ at a relatively similar depth are found as far south as units 2 + 3 above a few cobbles, and a much heavier, thicker layer is found in structure 18. Structure 18 is much more disturbed and may only have parts of this white floor and the foundation below. So far only a few large cobbles have been found *in situ* in structure 18, and the top 40 to 60 cm of soil is ~~back~~ fill from heavy machinery marked by buried plastics scattered at about the same level as this 2<sup>nd</sup> plaster floor. This 2<sup>nd</sup> plaster floor may be contemporaneous with the 1<sup>st</sup> and only plaster floor in structure 18.

The plaster in structure 18 is scattered in large possibly unprepared lime frags in unit 18 and 19, then smaller thinner prepared plaster frags in units 20 thru 22.

This plaster floor is very thick in units 21 (north half) and all of 22 with scattered fragments above + below it.

The maximum thickness is  $\approx 8$  cm ~~and~~ in the end of 22 and it tapered off to 1 or 2 cm thick in the north end of unit 21.



## Cultural Occupations Cont.

5) 2<sup>nd</sup> Plaster floor Cont.

In Structure 18 the white, thick plaster rises up in the north to an upcurving point then disappears, then after only  $\approx 1$  cm there is a much thinner vertically oriented plaster "floor" which is  $\approx 1$  cm thick and  $\approx 12$  cm high. The top of this vertically oriented plaster is at  $\approx 106$  cm Below datum ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> is at the same level of the upcurving floor's highest point.

Upon very close inspection the upcurving thick floor is made up of many very thin  $\approx 1$  mm thick layers, almost all 1 mm thick. I can count 26 layers each distinct with a very thin bit of dirt/soil between each one.

These could be natural lime deposits but this is very unlikely; or it may be a long series of one floor on top of the other; or it may be a large 2 or 3 m<sup>2</sup> area where the lime plaster was worked, spread out, mixed, and taken away to plaster other structures floors. Much in the same method as current concrete is mixed near the construction site, leaving behind a roughly circular area of smoothed, layered concrete/cement - each layer may represent one plaster making process. Perhaps the plaster could set up daily after cleaning the mixing surface, or over shorter or longer time spans. i.e. 26 days of mixing, or 26 plaster making episodes one in the morning, one in the evening etc.

The strange part of this hypothesis is the vertical section "hanging" in no apparent construction. This may be a wall coating but there is no wall. This may be more disturbed wall, but how it end vertically? running more East  $\rightarrow$  West?

## Cultural Occupations Cont.

5) 2<sup>nd</sup> plaster floor cont.

After further excavating unit 19, more plastic was found buried in the east wall near the level of this plaster scatter and associated loosely with the larger, ~~lime~~ lime fragments. These lime fragments may have been heat treated as some appeared to be less dense, and much lighter <sup>colored</sup> than the floor paste. I believe that these lime fragments may have been heat treated (and therefore are a light white/purple tint) and could be discards, or a first step in the white plaster floor making process. It would prove interesting to attempt to make the same <sup>type of</sup> floor.

In the north end of ~~the~~ structure 8, in unit 14 bajareque was recovered and this may be tumble from a house built at this 2<sup>nd</sup> plaster floor level, or the last level on top of abandoned structure.

In unit 13, a large disturbed area was cut in profile. At first I assumed it to be rodent, then termites, but after expanding excavation in sub. operation 4, I realized it was the work of ants. (Ants have greatly disturbed units 4 + 5 in 144L.)

In unit 11, there is also white plaster floor, with one tiny red frag, but I am not sure which cultural layer they are from; the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the last, as the northend, of the highest point in structure 8 is in unit 10, and this small scattered floor pieces are between fill and the ground surface.

5) 2<sup>nd</sup> Plaster Floor continued

SINCE the road construction in late 1995, it is difficult to see any structural remains between str.'s 8 + 18 as there is proof of disturbance from unit 15 all the way up to unit 22.

(Further excavation in structure 18 in suboperation 144 Q revealed the disturbed soils sitting nearly on top of the white lime plaster.

2 Honduras 1993 10 centavos coins, 1 1985 20 Peso COLUMBIAN COIN, and 1 round, thin plastic "TAPS" children's toy dated 1995 were found. on 2-2-96)

The only solid structural features of Str. 18 that has been found is a linear rock feature or wall base? coming out of profile in unit 18 + 19 in 144B. These large cobbles + small boulders are below the disturbed plastic markers and may represent the south eastern boundary of Str. 18.

6) 2<sup>nd</sup> Cobble + Boulder Layer of FILL

This layer of cobbles + boulders sits on top of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Plaster floor and ranges from a 40 cm to 70+ cm thick. This fill layer contains on average, smaller boulders and is clearly seen in profile from unit 4 (North edge of 3) up to unit 9. After unit 9 and moving north this layer of fill is difficult to distinguish due to disturbances and possible tumble. A narrow

6) 2<sup>nd</sup> Cobble + Boulder Layer of FILL con't.

trench was dug into this fill layer  $\approx$  45 cm deep and 25 to 30 cm wide intersecting the profile perpendicularly at the boundary between units 9+10.

This trench is the same type of narrow linear trench dug to the west of the south end of the profile - for a small house foundation, dug by people in the "invasion" probably within the last year, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year.

The south edge of this layer of fill has a clearly defined boundary that may be "placed", or roughly "faced". The soil associated with the fill is a clay rich silt, and is less dense than the lower soils.

7) LAST CULTURAL Occupation - Last white floor

This most recent "prehistoric" occupation is represented by scattered sherds, and white lime plaster floor fragments. No large intact floor fragments have yet been found, but scattered fragments are visible from unit 4, north to unit 8. This matrix of silty soil with scattered white plaster frags ranges from  $\approx$  10 cm to 30<sup>+</sup> cm thick and is topped by a thin ROOT mass of grasses and small brush. When we arrived at the site, boulders had been piled on the high point of the structure and recent small disturbances were visible.

## Notes on Natural Disturbances

However obvious, here are some of the Natural disturbances found while working the profile:

- 1- Ants: disturbed  $\approx 1/4$  cubic foot of earth in unit 13 and smaller amounts throughout the profile. Two different types of disturbances - 1) the larger "main room" where hundreds of ants burrowed + turned up a central mass of earth, and -2) the thin tubular passages that they build, most seen vertically possibly through floors etc. (vertical diameter  $\approx 2-3$  mm)
- 2- Lizards: One day I witnessed a small lizard pop out of the ground (through a white plaster floor in unit 144 Q/~~3~~(unit 3)) and the diameter of the passage was  $\approx 2$  cm and it appeared to run into the ground on a shallow angle  $\approx 30^\circ$  off the ground surface (horizontal)
- 3- Tarantulas: On another day the workers uncovered a tarantula and its passageway was  $\approx 2$  cm in diameter as well, but it appeared to be more vertical.
- 4- Tree roots: only a few large roots have been found in profile, in units 13 + 14 but <sup>they</sup> may be responsible for some of the movement of the North end of the structure. (#8).
- 5- Water damage: Possible settling of the soils over long periods of wet/dry seasons - perhaps moving soils down the slopes and the seasonal erosion.

Notes on Profile drawing

Structure 8 was measured from Datum #1, and structure 18 was drawn from Datum 2. The possible degree of error from Datum 1 is relatively large as we profiled the area between the two structures, so double measurements were made for this area - ie units 13, 14, 15. All rocks marked with an "X" were drawn in with multiple measurements while the rest were stretched in around them.

Cont Notes on Natural Disturbances (3-5-96)

- 6) Frogs - Excavated 5 known frog houses, all  $\approx 8$  to 10 cm in diameter and varied between 25-40 cm below surface. The first two had live frogs in them, and the other 3 were empty holes.
- 7) Snakes - 3 snakes have been killed by the workers and more were set free and I saw one of the holes they came out of which was  $\approx 3$  cm in diameter and  $\approx 10$  cm deep. This was already  $\approx 15$  cm below surface.

144 L

P-96-90-14

This is the second sub operation and it is a trench (1m x 12m long) that intersects 144 B at B's UNIT #6. There are 7 1x1m units to the west of 144 B and another 4 units to the east of 144 B UNIT 6.

These units are number 1 to 7 on the west and 8 to 11 on the east, OR ROAD SIDE of structure #8. (1m of the 12m trench has already been excavated in 144 B)

The goal of this trenches' work is to find the West and East intact extents of structure 18.

The material excavated from this trench will be collected, when possible, in lots related to cultural occupations. The top layer of matrix from surface to the top of the rocks will be collected first. When no cultural layers are clearly indicated 10 cm lots will be used.

Before excavation could begin boulders stacked on top of structure 8 were removed + thrown to the SW off the side of the structure.

Lot #1: Unit 1, 0-10 cm bs, was sterile.

Lot #2: Unit 2, 0-10 cmbs, also sterile.

Lot #3: Unit 3, 0-10 cmbs, had tiny fragments of charcoal, + bajareque, + white plaster but these were not collected.

144 L

P-96-90-15

Lot #4: Unit 1, 10-20 cmbs - sterile.

Lot #5: UNIT 2, 10-20 cmbs - sterile.

Lot #6: UNIT 3, 10-20 cmbs - sterile.

Lot #7: UNIT 1, 20-30 cmbs contained charcoal fragments but these were not collected.

Lot #8: UNIT 2, 20-30 cmbs contained a large (10 cm diameter  $\approx$  40 cm long) decomposing root.

Lot #9: UNIT 3, 20-30 cmbs - white Lime plaster collected.

Lot #10: UNIT 1, 30-40 cmbs collected 2 sherds, 1 obsidian flake frag. and scattered charcoal - <sup>Not</sup> collected

Lot #11: UNIT 2, 30-40 cmbs collected 1 obsidian blade frag, not collected - scattered charcoal

Lot #12: UNIT 3, 30-40 cmbs sterile.

Lot #13: UNIT 1, 40-50 cmbs collected charcoal and obsidian frag. Other small charcoal frags seen but not collected.

Lot #14: UNIT 2, 40-50 cmbs small amounts of white Lime plaster observed but not collected - Probably is disturbed, or discarded from last? cultural occupation.

Lot 15: UNIT 3, 40-50 cmbs sterile, except for small bits of white Lime plaster.



144 L

P-96-90-16

Lot #16; UNIT 1, 50-60 cmbs - sterile.

Lot #17; UNIT 2, 50-60 cmbs - sterile.

Lot #18; UNIT 3, 50-60 cmbs - sterile.

Lot #19; UNIT 4, 0-10 cmbs - sterile.

Lot #20; UNIT 4, 10-20 cmbs, small frags of bajareque but NONE collected.

Lot #21; UNIT 4, 20-30 cmbs, bajareque + rocks found + left in place, also had scattered white Lime plaster floor fragments across lot.

Lot #22; UNIT 4, 30-40 cmbs collected bajareque but not white plaster frags. Also in this unit is a high amount of disturbance from Ants. Ants have completely destroyed large amounts of matrix - approx size of pathways  $\approx$  10-15 cm in diameter and these are found in south wall, and run across unit to the NORTH EAST. (Roughly the same size of large rodent/prairie dog burrows.)

Lot #23; UNIT 4, 40-50 cmbs, one sherd collected, also more bajareque visible in wall but not collected. Also there is <sup>more</sup> of white Lime plaster visible in a scatter, horizontally.

144 L

P-96-90-17

Lot #24; UNIT #5, 0-10 cmbs - a few sherds were collected.

Lot #25; UNIT 5, 10-20 cmbs, one sherd and bajareque were collected.

Lot #26; UNIT 5, 20-30 cmbs. some bajareque collected and more is visible insitu running across the western side in the southern half.

There is also lots of ants being disturbed and they have continued passageways up from UNIT 4. A few rocks are also visible.

This bajareque may be insitu, and was left in place. This maybe the west, or southwestern edge of the last structure or cultural occupation.

Lot 27; UNIT 6, 0-10 cmbs - surface is disturbed - lots of ant activity and ground disturbance possibly from invasion. A few sherds were collected from what maybe an incensor's handle.

Lot #28; UNIT 2, 60-70 cmbs - sterile - checking to make sure there are no lower features - may return to this unit, or unit 3 later.

Lot #29; UNIT 6, 10-20 cmbs, one large sherd collected possibly same incensor?

144 L

P-96-90-18

Lot # 30; UNIT 11, 0-10 cmbs. This unit is in the graded Road cut, supposedly cut in late 1995. The top of this unit is therefore very hard packed. Nothing was collected but scattered white lime plaster is visible.

Lot 31, UNIT 10, 0-10 cmbs, 6 sherds were collected but small frags of bajareque + lime plaster were visible and were not collected. This unit is also in road cut.

Lot 32; UNIT 11, 10-20 cmbs, scattered white lime frags were visible but not collected.

Lot 33; UNIT 10, 10-20 cmbs, Nothing collected.

Lot 34; UNIT 6, 20-30 cmbs this unit's lot has rocks - cobbles which are most likely the tumble or collapsed remains of the last cultural occupation. Nothing collected.

Lot 35; UNIT 6, 30-50 cmbs, more rocks are visible, only the earth matrix has been removed - cobbles + boulders are left in place. This appears to be top of last fill.

Lot 36; UNIT 10, 20-30 cmbs, white plaster visible but only 1 sherd collected.

Lot 37; UNIT 11, 20-30 cmbs, sterile.

144 L

P-96-90-19

Lot # 38; UNIT 11, 30-40 cmbs more tiny frags of white lime plaster are visible but NO Rocks, only one sherd collected.

Lot # 39; UNIT 9, 0-10 cmbs sherds collected, and tiny frags of plaster were visible.

Lot # 40; UNIT 8, 0-10 cmbs - this unit is to the east of 144B, unit 6 and nothing was collected in these 10 cmbs. (some rocks are visible.)

Lot 41; UNIT 3, 60-70 cmbs a few sherds were collected therefore I'll return to excavate deeper.

Lot # 42; UNIT 9, 10-20 cmbs, one sherd collected, thick sherd may refit to others in same + near units.

Lot # 43; UNIT 9, 20-30 cmbs, 6 sherds collected may refit with others from same unit - thick black sherds.

Lot # 44; UNIT 8, 10-20 cm - the west side of unit has a few small cobbles exposed, may be insitu or slightly disturbed by heavy equipment. One sherd collected and more white scattered lime plaster is visible.

Lot 45; UNIT 9, 40-50 cmbs, one more thick sherd collected.

Lot 46; UNIT 8, 20-30 cmbs, one sherd collected possible refit to those in unit 9, possible handle?

Lot # 47; UNIT 7, 0-10 cmbs, surface disturbed 1 sherd collected.

144 L

P-96-90-20

Lot #48; UNIT 7, 10-20 cmbs, one sherd collected, rocks visible from last cultural layer -

Lot #49; UNIT 7, 20-30 cmbs, one sherd collected.

Lot #50; UNIT 9, 40-50 cmbs, one sherd collected.

Lot #51; UNIT 3, 70-80 cmbs, Nothing collected. Nothing observed in soil - sterile. I excavated this lot to check for depth of sterile soil.

Lot #52; UNIT 5,  $\approx$  30-70 cmbs, Nothing collected as of 2-12-96 but there is the southern end of the white lime plaster features in this unit + Lot. The plaster here makes a multi-layered corner with one "wall" or edge running very Near N  $\rightarrow$  S and a second "wall" running E  $\rightarrow$  W. There is also bajareque left insitu for mapping.

this lot was excavated in order to better view the full extent of the white plaster features on the west side of structure 8.

144 L

P-96-90-21

lot #53; UNIT 5, 70-80cms. This unit and lot were opened further to get a better view of the remains of the "eye" on the south side of the southern "mask". In the earlier excavation, prior to any knowledge of these "masks", lot 26 UNIT 5 20-30 cms and lot 52, UNIT 5, 30-70 cms may have cut through the higher remains of the left "eye" and some of the left cheek.

This lot was excavated to try find the most southern part of the "eye" and only a bit more,  $\approx$  40 cm more was found (see D-96-90-5). Shards, bajareque and obsidian were collected. This unit 5 was also home to a large area of ant disturbance and they may have destroyed some of the bajareque and plaster.

Lot #54; UNIT 7,  $\approx$  30-60cms + at white central occupation floor. This unit had ~~a bit of~~ the 2nd rock fill between the 2nd and 3rd main cultural occupations. ~~this bit of rock fill was in the south side of the unit~~. This was one of the last areas excavated of both str.'s 8+18 and was done to clear off the central or 2nd main occupational floor which had white and red (painted) plastered floors. This 2nd Rock fill was made of large

144 L

P-96-90-22

lot 54 cont; UNIT ~~7~~ 7 ≈ 30-60 cmbs.

... cobbles and boulders with loose earth fill and scattered shreds and tiny fragments of white plaster. The 2<sup>nd</sup> cultural occupation layer is clearly defined by the single red floor in R 47<sup>R</sup>13 to the north, but in this unit there was as many as 4 layers horizontally, and all were in poor shape. This unit's lot 54 did have a few very large cobbles - one that was over 60 cm long.

Lot 55, UNIT 6, 30-60 cmbs and at white floor.

This unit was also excavated further to remove its small part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> layer of Rock fill, above the 2<sup>nd</sup> main occupational floor. This unit only had a bit of this rock fill in its south side, and when excavated nothing was collected.

This lot was excavated down to the same approx depth bs. as units L 7, R 47, R 13, R 14, R 15, and R 3-6, and a bit of units 7, 10.

Note: Photos-color slides were taken of the top of the 2<sup>nd</sup> rock fill of the central house area, as well as video, and then photo'd + video'd again after clearing off the 2<sup>nd</sup> rock fill.

144 Q

P-96-90-30

The purpose of this sub operation is to find the remains of structure 18 and see how much is left after heavy machinery destroyed most of the structure. This sub op. will be comprised of finding the remaining boundaries then clearing of the structure. These units in this sub op. are moving off the North end of Sub op 144 B.

It appears that now (2-7-96) the only intact remains are a line of plaster covered rocks running east-west, out of 144 B's unit 18, and sections of white plaster Floor/Wall joint area in the North end of 144 B (in units 144 B's 21 + 22).

It also appears that the heavy equipment may have disturbed this site and this structure on more than one occasion. I believe the first action may have been to level most of Structure 18. After this time (Now at  $\approx$  100 cm below current Datum #1) the ground surface was barren long enough to collect 3 coins, various plastics and it was also used for a small fire. The coins are (2) 1993 Honduran 10 Centavos coins, (1) 20 Pesos Colombian coin and the plastics date to 1995. One toy - a H.B. Products Inc ~~"Scobie Doo"~~ "Scobie Doo" TAPS is marked 1995 and may be from the late 1995 INVASION. The coins are in units 4 and 6 and the Toy is in unit #9. The fire is in unit 11 and it contained burnt tree roots, charcoal, what appears to be 1 chicken long bone frag and near by an "Abundant Life Prayer Group" plastic frag. with a Tulsa Oklahoma Phone # on it (918) 492-7777.



144 Q

P-96-90-30

The purpose of this sub operation is to find the remains of structure 18 and see how much is left after heavy machinery destroyed most of the structure. This sub op. will be comprised of finding the remaining boundaries then clearing of the structure. These units in this sub op. are moving off the North end of Sub op 144 B.

It appears that now (2-7-96) the only intact remains are a line of plaster covered rocks running east-west, out of 144 B's unit 18, and sections of white plaster Floor/wall joint area in the North end of 144 B (in units 144 B's 21 + 22).

It also appears that the heavy equipment may have disturbed this site and this structure on more than one occasion. I believe the first action may have been to level most of structure 18. After this time (Now at  $\approx$  100 cm below current Datum #1) the ground surface was barren long enough to collect 3 coins, various plastics and it was also used for a small fire. The coins are (2) 1993 Honduran 10 Centavos coins, (1) 20 Pesos Colombian coin and the plastics date to 1995. One toy - a H.B. Products Inc "Scobie Doo" TAPS is marked 1995 and may be from the late 1995 INVASION. The coins are in units 4 and 6 and the Toy is in unit #9. The fire is in unit 11 and it contained burnt tree roots, charcoal, what appears to be 1 chicken long bone frag and near by an "Abundant Life Prayer Group" plastic frag. with a Tulsa Oklahoma Phone # on it (918) 492-7777.

144 Q

P-96-90-31

Lot #1; UNIT 1, 0-10 cmbs, NO collections, nothing observed in the soil and this unit is north of unit Q10 which has the southern exterior wall of structure B.

Lot #2; UNIT 2, 0-10 cmbs, NO collections, but the tops of the ~~remains~~ remaining white plaster features on the west side of str. 18.

Lot #3; UNIT 3, 0-10 cmbs, NO collections, but more of the top of the remaining white plaster features.

Lot #4; UNIT 1, 10-20 cmbs, NO collections, but white plaster frags from the southern plaster covered rock wall - probably scattered from the unit to the south?

Lot #5; UNIT 2, 10-20 cmbs, NO collections, but more scattered frags of white plaster features - appears to be loose - not insitu - could be more broken frags from heavy equipment disturbance.

Lot #6; UNIT 3, 10-20 cmbs, obsidian collected and more white plaster frags - loose in matrix not insitu.

144 Q

P-96-90-32

Lot #7; UNIT 4, 0-10 cmbs, one coin was collected - a 1993 Honduran Ten Centavos coin, from  $\approx$  10 cmbs and there was also scattered white plaster frags probably from the 1995 invasion.

Lot #8; UNIT 5, 0-10 cmbs, nothing collected but there was more loose white plaster frags scattered throughout unit.

Lot #9; UNIT 6, 0-10 cmbs, two more coins were collected, another Honduran, 1993 Ten centavos coin and a 1985 Colombian ~~20~~ Twenty Pesos coin (Republic of Columbia). There was also more scattered white lime plaster frags.

Lot #10; UNIT 7, 0-10 cmbs, nothing collected but the soil was disturbed and contained buried fragments of un decomposed branches - recently buried fill from 1995 invasion?

Lot #11; UNIT 8, 0 - bottom of disturbed fill (unit slopes up in the south). More scattered white plaster but nothing collected.

Lot #12; UNIT 9, 0 - bottom of disturbed fill, collected one plastic "taps" toy - (flat plastic disc) with (at  $\approx$  95 cm below Datum 2)

144 Q

P-96-90-33

Lot #12 con't; ... a maker's mark "H.B Products INC 1995". the picture on it was a "Scobie Doo" cartoon and this plastic dates very well the recent 1995 invasion and heavy equipment disturbance. There were also sherds collected in the fill.

Lot #13, UNIT 10, 0-top of rocks in southern wall around str.18. Sherds were collected and rocks were found with a few frags of white plaster above them. These are part of an almost exactly E  $\rightarrow$  W running rock wall, one course high - not stacked but cobbles and small boulders  $\approx$  15 cm to 50 cm on the longest length.

Lot #14; UNIT 11, 0 - Bottom of disturbed fill, This lot's base was at  $\approx$  100 cm below datum #2, and this lot had a hearth in it's center. This hearth was marked by charcoal, white + grey ash, fire reddened soil and burned, apparently insitu tree ROOTS partially burned. The hearth was  $\approx$  50 cm in diameter and the fire reddened soil and ash was  $\approx$  2 cm thick. Also in this hearth was a small long bone fragment, most likely chicken femur. Just above the hearth was the fill and it contained plastics, barbed wire and non-decomposed tree branches.

144 Q

P-96-90-34

Lot #14; con't.

The top of the hearth was measured at 102 cm below datum 2, and in the SE corner of the lot we found a chert cortical flake. This lot also contained sherds in the fill and another good temporal, plastic.

This other plastic is a circular, gold colored plastic dial  $\approx 2.5$  cm in diameter and  $\approx 1$  cm thick, and it has written on it, "Abundant LIFE PRAYER GROUP 918-492-7777". This is also of interest since the area code is from TULSA OKLAHOMA. When this is viewed in conjunction with the other clear disturbances it becomes apparent that during the heavy equipment clearing of str. 18 and B, the work stopped for some time - long enough for at least a lunch fire and someone to loose 3 coins - and plastics to be dropped or blow in, then back filled over again.

Lot #15; UNIT 12, 0-bottom of disturbed fill.

More plastics were observed and buried branches and obsidian was collected.

Lot #16; UNIT 14, 0-bottom of disturbed fill ( $\approx 70$  cmbs)

This lot contained plastics, sherds and fragments of red plaster floor. Excavated 2-12-96.

144 Q

P-96-90-35

Lot #16 con't.

The red painted plaster floor fragments are interesting since this plaster was found insitu in str. 8 — perhaps str. 8 was cut away and parts of it were put back on top of what was str. 18, OR str. 18 may have also had an area in it covered with the red floor.

Lot #17; UNIT 17, 0- $\approx$ 30 cms, just north of the southern exterior wall or rock line of str. 18. This lot contained sherds and bajareque.

Lot #18; UNIT 18, 0- $\approx$ 75 cms (bottom of fill).

This unit contained plastics, sherds and disturbed fill with loose soil and branches (excavated 2-7-96)

Lot #19; UNIT 15, 0-~~fill~~ rocks, obsidian and sherds were collected. This lot contains more of the southern line of rocks/ exterior wall of str. 18.

Lot 20; UNIT 16, 0- rocks, only sherds were collected but there may be a ground stone fragment left in the unit's southern wall.

Lot 21; UNIT 19, 0-bottom of fill, sherds + obsidian were collected. the disturbed fill's western edge is  $\approx$  this unit.

144 Q

P-96-90-36

Lot # 22; Unit 30, 0-top of rocks in southern wall around str. 8. This lot contained rocks / cobbles of the SE corner of the plaster covered line of rocks, there were also studs collected.

Lot # 23; UNIT 3,  $\approx 20$  cmbs -  $\approx 40$  cmbs, exposed more white plaster that may be part of a large decorative feature or sculpture. This feature appears to begin in unit 2 and run across 2+3 and also to the west in units 4+5. I am basing this on it's similarity to the white plaster features on the west side of str. 8. Structure 8 appears to have had two of these constructed plaster features separated by what looks like a wall, or step, or passage-way. Each feature had a sort of "face" or mask appearance with what looks like 2 eye orbits, a large circular, globular nose and possibly ear spools on both sides of the nose. The whole construction rests up against the west side of the structure<sup>8</sup>, very similar to the partial remains found in str. 18.

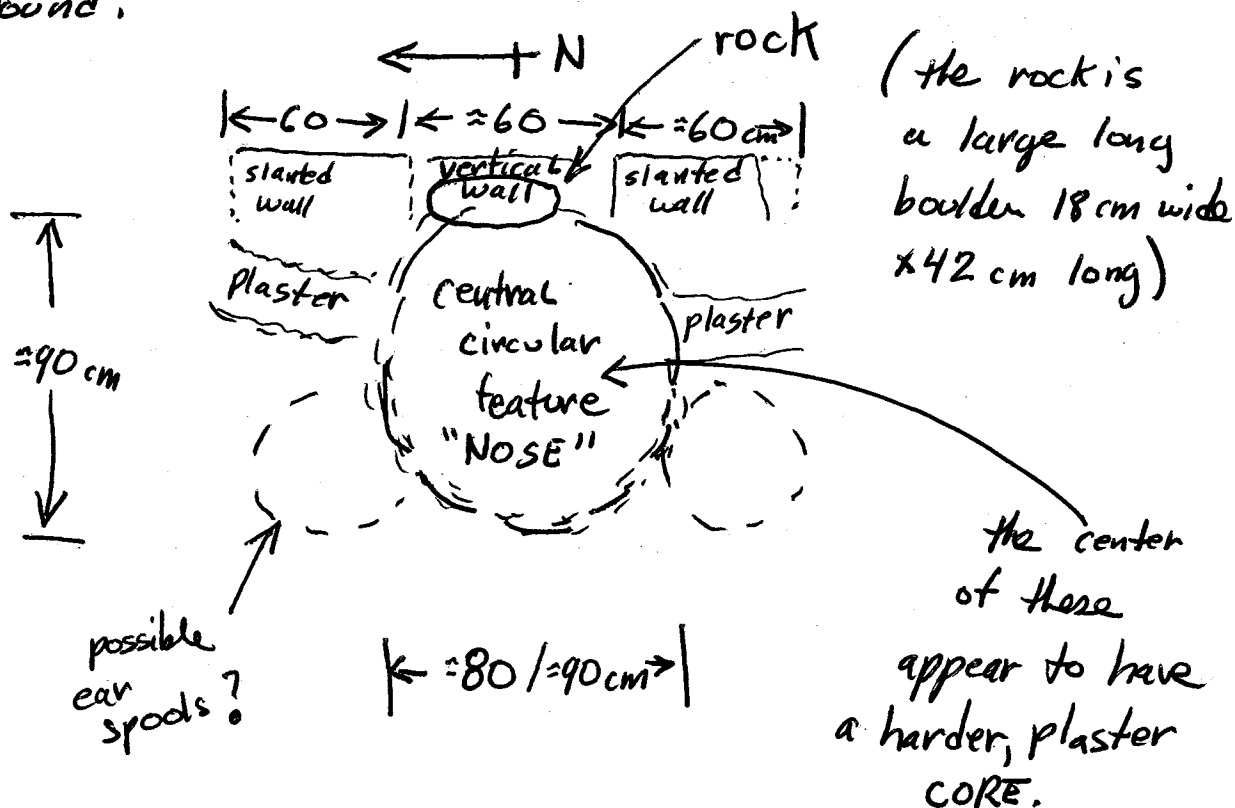
In lot 23 a slanted wall of white plaster was found running N  $\rightarrow$  S at  $\approx 30^\circ$  off of vertical which matched the "EYE ORBIT" wall in those of str. 8.

144 Q

P-96-90-37

Lot #23 cont., This unit's lot also contains what appears to be the northern  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the "Nose", or the central rounded plaster feature. This is also very similar to the Two rounded white features in str. 8. ALL Three of the rounded white plaster "Noses" are made with a harder white plaster core, covered by earth and concentric layers of plaster. The NOSE in Lot 23 (units <sup>also in</sup> Q 2-3-4-5) may be the worst preserved as it's top may have been ripped off by heavy equipment. Another common property of the 3 "Masks / faces" is that they all appear to be built on a rock base. also in Lot 23 is a large rock, apparently used to form the plaster ground.

TOP VIEW





144Q

P-96-90-38

Lot 24; Unit 20, 0 -  $\approx$  75 cmbs - bottom of disturbed backfill. Plastics and buried branches are visible. This unit falls between the two structures, 8+18 and may later show how the two were related, or joined?

Lot 25; UNIT 21, 0 -  $\approx$  70 cmbs or bottom of disturbed backfill. This unit is also between the two structures and may contain the outside, NW corner of str. 8.

Lot 26; UNIT 22, 0 -  $\approx$  20 cmbs. This unit is a continuation of 144 B's NW  $\rightarrow$  SE trench. This unit had 2 rocks of a group of 3 coming out of its SW corner. These rocks border Unit Q22 and B25. These rocks maybe some of the most northern rocks in the west wall of str. 18. These rocks may have also been white plaster covered.

Lot 27; UNIT 14,  $\approx$  40-60 cmbs. This lot exposed the SW corner of the plaster covered rock line around str. 18. Shards were collected and one rock left in place maybe a mano fragment. The plaster covered rock line is highest towards the center of the str. 18 and drops down and away from the center.

144 Q

P-96-90-39

Lot #28; UNIT 23, 0 -  $\approx$  30 cms - clearing for rock line. No large rocks found but this unit maybe part of the central area of structure 18. Small bits of bajareque were visible. Obsidian found 2-16-96

Lot #29; UNIT 24, 0 -  $\approx$  30 cms - clearing for rocks but none were found. This unit is also inside str. 18

Lot #30; UNIT 11, ON TOP of white plaster and layer of rocks, sherds were collected. This is a northward continuation of the west wall of str. 18. This is very similar to the plaster covered wall in the units to the North + South where the plaster is highest in the east, or interior side of the house and the plaster + rocks dip down to the west.

Lot 31; UNIT 25, 0 -  $\approx$  30 cms - clearing for east wall rock line. One large rock 28cm x 17cm was found on the west side of the unit which may be insitu and may represent the SE corner of the central area of str. 18. Sherds were collected. There is also white plaster under rock, and bits of bajareque.

Lot 32; UNIT 14, AT the white plaster covered rocks, sherds were collected. This is the SW corner - exterior line of rocks.

144 Q

P-96-90-40

Lot 33; UNIT 27, 0- $\approx$ 30 cmbs, contains cobbles that make the SE corner of str. 18. a sherd was collected. The southern wall is very clear, but the east wall's line of rocks is not as clear.

Lot 34; UNIT 28, 0- $\approx$ 30 cmbs cleaning to find east wall of rock line, but only a few were found - line has thinned out. Tiny bits of bajareque and plaster were visible.

Lot 35; UNIT 29, 0- $\approx$ 30 cmbs, cleaning continued but only a few small rocks were found, but white plaster is visible in the unit's NE corner at the line of rocks may continue to the NE. Shards were collected and bits of shell and bajareque were found but not collected.

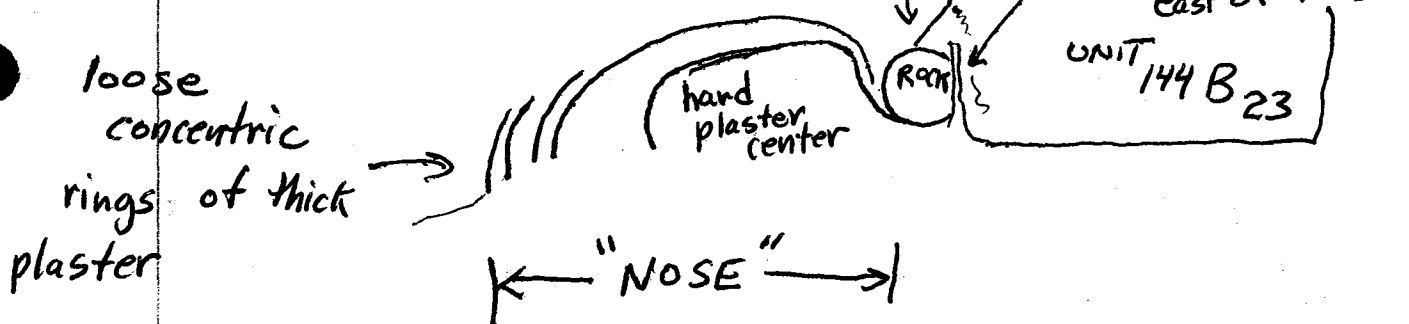
Lot 36; UNIT 9, At white plaster + rocks in west wall. Shards and obsidian were collected, and plaster covered rocks continue to be lined up N  $\rightarrow$  S and higher in the East, lower in the West.

Lot 37; UNIT 8, At white plaster + rocks shards were collected and plaster rises to the North, as it joins the plaster "MASK" or face feature in unit 2.

144 Q

P-96-90-41

Lot 38; UNIT 4, 10 - white plaster feature - this unit contains the north<sup>west</sup> side or section of what may be the "NOSE" or large circular plaster feature. One sherd was left insitu inside the concentric rings of plaster. Some of the plaster layers are as thick as 7 or 8 mm and some are as thin as 1 mm. The concentric rings around the nose are the thicker layers and the thinner layers are on the "eye" socket inclined back wall's  
i.e. view looking NORTH



Lot 39; UNIT 13, 0 -  $\approx$  70 cmbs to bottom of disturbed fill - plastics and buried loose branches.

Lot 40; UNIT 5, 10 - white plaster feature contains the south side<sup>west</sup> of the "NOSE" - sherd were collected.

Lot 41; UNIT 26, 0 -  $\approx$  30 cmbs - cleaning for rocks Nothing collected, no rocks found - tiny bits of bajareque were visible. This unit is inside str. 18.

144 Q

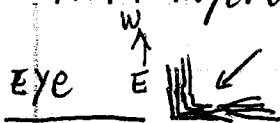
P-96-90-42

Lot 42; UNIT 31, 0-20 cms - cleaning for rocks + plaster of east wall of str. 18. Nothing was collected, but some bajareque frags were found and there were also some white plaster fragments found.

A small bit of white plaster was left in place in the unit's NE corner. I believe this unit did contain some of the east wall but it has since been destroyed and removed, through cultural + natural processes.

Lot 43; UNIT 32, 0-20 cms, contained more white plaster remains from what was the east wall of str. 18. Sherds and one marine shell were collected from this lot. The marine shell was unlike the majority of shells collected thus far - it had orange markings on it's wider white spiral body. The white plaster frags appeared to be part of the N  $\rightarrow$  S trending line.

Lot 44; UNIT 33, 0 - white plaster/rocks near the North side of the mask. This lot contains the northern edge of the north "eye" and more horizontal plaster that makes up the check area. There is also, at the north end of the North eye, another corner (90°) of vertical multi-layered plaster the E  $\rightarrow$  W ~~edge~~<sup>part</sup> of the corner is eroded or shorter.



S  $\nwarrow$   $\nearrow$  N

144 Q

P-96-90-43

Lot 44 can't; this lot also has exposed the rock wall below the plaster. This rock wall runs N→S and is made of cobbles/boulders that are stacked higher in the east and lower in the west so that the side of the structure is sloped.

Lot 45; UNIT 12, bottom of disturbed backfill material down to ~~plaster~~ rock floor / edge of west wall.

This lot contained the western edge of the rock wall which has larger cobbles lining the west side and smaller cobbles between them and the remains of the white plaster in the next unit to the east (Q11).

Shreds and charcoal were collected but the charcoal is most likely from a burnt root. Charcoal was collected from 157cm below datum #2 near the large rocks in the NE corner of the unit.

Lot 46; UNIT 34, 0-30 cm bs; small bajareque and an obsidian frag were collected from this lot but no other materials or rocks were found. This unit is inside str. 18's remaining walls and what was here in use may have been a raised central area like Str. 8 and if it was, it may have been bulldozed since 1995. No substantial rock fill or any other material have been found in the center of str. 18.

144 Q

P-96-90-44

Lot 47; UNIT 35, 0-20 cmbs. This unit has more white plaster frags - again <sup>oriented</sup> horizontal but they may have been part of the remains from a N  $\rightarrow$  S running wall on the east side of the structure. There were also some small cobbles that may have been part of the wall.

Lot 48; UNIT 36, 0 - white plaster / rocks of the west wall near the north side of the mask or face. This lot contained more white plaster that dropped from the higher eastern side down to the lower western side of the unit. Shards were collected. The unit drops off to a depth of  $\approx$  45 cmbs in the western edge. Since white plaster was found so low, another unit to the west was opened (Q 51).

Lot 49; UNIT 37, 0 -  $\approx$  20 cmbs. This lot contained a bit more white plaster in its SW corner and charcoal frags were scattered in the unit. Shards and a charcoal sample were collected but again the charcoal is probably from a recent root fire.

Lot 50; UNIT 38, 0-20 cmbs. This unit was opened in hopes of finding rocks from the central area but none were found. Shards were collected.

144 Q

P-96-90-45

Lot 51; UNIT 39, 0-20cms - This unit was opened in hopes of finding rocks from the central fill of the structure but none were found, only sherds collected. Some rocks from the central fill or platform? (like str. 8) may be lower in the ground and if time permits I may put one unit down to sterile.

Lot 52; UNIT 40, 0-20cms. This unit's lot had a bit of white plaster which probably is left from the wall, but nothing was collected.

Lot 53; UNIT 13,  $\approx$  70cms to rocks of west wall. This lot was some of the Matrix which the heavy equipment did not remove or push back as back dirt. This lot contained sherds and obsidian and a few rocks in it's eastern edge.

Lot 54; UNIT 42, 0-20cms. This unit's first 20cms contained more fragmentary white plaster and bajareque which were probably from the east wall.

Lot 55; UNIT 37, 20-30cms, contained small animal bone but nothing else - may now be sterile or may have more remains of the wall a bit deeper.



144 Q

P-96-90-46

Lot 56; UNIT 40, 0-30 cmbs. Nothing collected but there is a patch of white plaster frags that are probably fragments from the east wall covering. There was an "invasion" fence post in the southern part of the unit but it appears no remains of this structure 18 were damaged by the post. (Most of this structures remains were destroyed by the road cut).

lot 57; UNIT 41, 0-30 cmbs. This unit is east of UNIT B25 and I was hoping to find some rocks of the interior part of str. 18 but only one small rock was found. Shards were collected.

lot 58; UNIT 7; bottom of disturbed zone to top of rocks in west wall. This unit + lot contained the west edge of str. 18's west wall with cobbles + boulders under the white plaster of unit Q9. This lot + unit's larger boulders appear to be very structural sound and insitu - perhaps the first course of rocks making the foundation of the wall. A large rock in the North side of the unit is oriented more E  $\rightarrow$  W and may be part of a sub-division or break in the foundation.

144Q

P-96-90-47

Lot 58 con't; This unit is similar to the rocks on the south side of the "masks" of str. 8, in that south of the "masks" there is a end of the plaster decoration and a rock foundation that may have been the base of a separate construction feature, ? room, wall? etc. The large rocks in <sup>UNIT</sup> Q 7+9 ~~are~~ are similar to the large rocks in units L4 and R20.

Lot 59; UNIT 43, 0-30 cms. This unit was also excavated in hopes of finding a central rock fill area like that of str. 8 but only sherds were collected, and no rocks found. This may suggest that str. 18 did not have a central fill and may have had only one cultural occupation - possibly equal in time to the middle occupation of str. 8 - (pure speculation) As related by the use of the white plaster features.

Lot 60; UNIT 44, 0-20 cms. This unit has a small area of white plaster scatter in the SW corner and a fragment of red plaster floor. I believe this red plaster floor frag to be <sup>from</sup> 1 of 2 possibilities; 1) - ripped away from str. 8, or 2) ripped away from <sup>the</sup> central area of str. 18 but not as

144-Q

P-96-90-48

Lot 60 con't ... likely since no central floor or rock fill was even found for str. 18.

Lot 61; UNIT 45, 0 - white plaster feature + rocks.

This unit contained more white plaster decorations on a base of the west wall rocks. Large + small sherds were collected - one from a large vessel with a large loop handle. There is also an area between the major group of rocks to the west and a few rocks to the east where a wall's base may have been laid. This unit is just to the north of this structure's "Mask".

Lot 62; UNIT 46, 0 - 20 cmbs. This unit is on the east side of str. 18 and contains more plaster frags scattered from a wall area. The plaster runs N  $\rightarrow$  S and is about  $\approx$  25-30 cm wide and is very similar to the white plaster around str. 8. Nothing was collected.

Lot 63; UNIT 47, 0 - 30 cmbs. This unit was another attempt at finding a central rock or floor and it failed. One sherd was collected and no rocks were found.

144 Q

P-96-90-49

Lot 64; UNIT 48, 0-20 cms. Another attempt to find any remains of a central floor or rock fill that revealed only sherds. This unit is in the North central area of Str. 18 central area but since nothing was found I think there may not have been a central rock fill & floor that survived prehistorically or it was a higher earth floor like the higher rock floor in Str. 8 - but may have been totally removed by heavy equipment.

Lot #65; UNIT 49, 0-30 cms. This unit was excavated to check for central floor/fill in the southern central area and only a sherd was found.

Lot #66; UNIT 50; 0-20 cms. This unit is east of UNIT Q 48 and again Nothing was found or collected.

Lot 67; UNIT 51, 0-45 cms. This unit was opened to check for the western limit of the white plaster decorations from UNIT Q 36. No more white plaster was found intact but only small scattered pieces in the matrix - very small. Also in the matrix/fill was found obsidian + bajarepe frags.

144 Q

P-96-90-50

Lot 67 con't; UNIT 51 0-45 cms - This unit did contain yet another fine example of Natural disturbances. Three smooth walled spherical holes were found all approx.  $\approx$  8 to 10 cm<sup>in</sup> diameter, and these are more "Casas de Sapos" - frog houses. After finding 2 holes with live frogs in a unit in Str. 8 - I recognized these as frog holes but these were empty. also of note is the depth <sup>range</sup>  $\approx$  25-40 cm below surface. The workers told me the frogs dig in after the heavy rains while the ground is soft. I asked if the frogs would dig through the plaster features and 2 workers said no, while one thought they did. I figure the frogs dig the "path of least resistance" in the earth but could also dig through the plaster when wet. This unit also contained 2 large rocks at the small level as the base of the west wall and maybe part of a addition of small feature. <sup>in the SW corner of unit</sup>

Lot 68; ~~unit~~ UNIT 6,  $\approx$  10 cm - rocks. This unit contains the southwestern part of the "mask". The white plaster is built ~~off~~ on the rock wall and has a steep drop off to the west. Shards were collected and the lot was excavated down to what is thought to be the base of the wall.

144 Q

P-96-90-51

Lot 69; UNIT 50, 20-40 cmbs. This unit is another opened in the northern central area of the structure that had no rocks or floor found, and no sherds collected - NADA.

Lot 70; UNIT 52, 0-30 cmbs. This unit contains more rocks of the west wall, near the NW corner. Sherds were collected. The rocks remaining one set with a more smooth or linear side to the east, while the west or exterior side is rougher. There was no white plaster found and it appears that the decorative plaster "runs out" in the next unit south.

Lot 71; UNIT 53, 0-30. This unit is north of UNIT 52 and contains more of the west wall with a better placed eastern side and a roughed west side. No sherds were collected.

Lot 72; UNIT 54, 0-20 cmbs. This unit contained obsidian + sherd but no structural rock remains. This unit is in the south-central area of the house and may be excavated deeper but later. Not excavated deeper.

Lot 73; UNIT 55, 0-30 cmbs. This unit was excavated while under an invasion barbed wire fence.

144 Q

P-96-90-52

Lot 73 con't; UNIT 55, 0 - rocks  $\approx$  30cms.

this unit contained more white plaster above rocks of the west wall. Obsidian was collected.

Lot 74; UNIT 56, 0-30cms. This unit is inside the NW corner and contains parts of the rocks in both the north and west wall. The north remains are basically a single line of rocks, while the west is 3-4 rocks wide and 1 or 2 high. The west side has more height remaining and has scattered rocks away from the west side (of the west wall). Shards were collected.

Lot 75; UNIT 59, 0-20 cms. This unit was opened to find more of the north wall but it only found a tiny bit of white plaster in its NW corner as the wall runs along the boundary of the most northern 2 rows of units excavated.

Lot 76; UNIT 62, 0-30cms. This is the most NW 'ern unit excavated and contains the last NW part of the NW corner. Shards were collected and only a few rocks were found.

144Q

P-96-90-53

Lot 77; UNIT 63, 0-30 cmbs. This unit contains a part of the North wall which is a single rock line, which heads approx E  $\rightarrow$  W but turns to the NE a little as it goes East. Shards were collected.

Lot 78; UNIT 64, 0-20 cmbs. This unit had a small bit of white plaster in its SW corner but not any large rocks. ~~shards~~ Nothing was collected.

Lot 79; UNIT 65, 0-20 cmbs. This unit was opened to see if any more rocks could be found in the SE area of st. 18. One more rock was found in the NE corner of the unit which appears to be part of the south wall - possibly collapsed. Nothing collected.

Lot 80; UNIT 57, 0-30 cmbs. This unit contained a few more cobbles from the west wall which may fell or moved away from the wall. Shards were collected.

Lot 81; UNIT 61, 0-20 cmbs. This unit contains <sup>partially</sup> plaster covered rocks of the North wall and there is also bajareque in the NW wall of the unit in profile. Shards were collected. The plaster covered rocks are on the south edge of <sup>the</sup> unit and run  $\approx$  E-W.



144 Q

P-96-90-54

lot 82; UNIT 60, 0-20 cmbs. This unit contained a few rocks and a small bit of white plaster along the southern edge. This is a part of the remains of the north wall.

lot 83; UNIT 66, 0-45 cmbs. This unit contained more rocks in a rough line heading N→S and also some scattered white plaster west of this rock line. This outer rock continues in unit 74 and may be associated with the white "Mask" just because it is to the west of it. Shards and fragments of bajareque were collected. Perhaps this was an outer wall or protection for the mask area?

lot 84; UNIT 67, 0-30 cmbs. This unit had no constructional remains but shards and a rough chert flake were collected. There was also a small spot of white plaster in the center of the unit. This plaster was probably remains from scattered debris as it did not appear in place.

lot 85; UNIT 58, 0-50 cmbs. This unit also had more rocks to the west of the main west rock wall and these rocks may have been tumble from the wall. Shards were collected.

144Q

P-96-90-55

Lot 86; UNIT 68, 0-20 cmbs. This unit was opened to find more of the North wall but no rocks were found. Nothing was found at all, and only obsidian was collected.

Lot 87; UNIT 69, 0-20 cmbs. This unit contained a bit of the north wall running E→W in the North part of the unit and this single line of medium sized cobbles (≈30cm in length) had two patches of white plaster on top of the rocks. Shards were collected.

Lot 88; UNIT 70, 0-30 cmbs. This unit is west of unit 69 and has more of the North wall rock line in its north edge. This rock line has a small ≈25cm patch of white plaster on top of one of the rocks. Sherd was collected.

Lot #89; UNIT 22, <sup>≈30</sup>~~≈~~ ≈55 cmbs. This unit is at the North end of the B Profile trench and was excavated deeper in hopes of finding more of the wall remains. Nothing was found, or collected.

Lot 90; UNIT 71, 0-20 cmbs. This unit was opened in hopes of finding more of the North wall but only 4 small rocks were found along the north edge of the unit, ≈10cm each. Nothing collected.

144Q

P-96-90-56

Lot 91; UNIT 57, 30-50 cmbs. This unit + lot contain a few small cobbles possibly tumble or scattered from the NW corner of the west wall. Shards were collected.

Lot 92; UNIT 34, 30-50 cmbs. Another 20 cm were excavated in this unit to check for a lower floor or any central construction remains but nothing was found or collected.

Lot 93; UNIT 72, 0-20 cmbs. This unit was opened in hopes of finding some of the last (eastern end) of the north wall. Nothing was found for construction materials but a shard was collected.

Lot 94; UNIT 73, 0-30 cmbs. No construction remains only shards were collected.

Lot 95; UNIT 74, 0-45 cmbs. This unit was opened to see if the rocks in units 51 + 66 continued south and they did. Five more large cobbles were found in rough line at the base of the unit. These rocks may continue but if so they are under a tree and a large pile of ~~the~~ back dirt and rocks. Obsidian, bajareque and shards were collected.

144 Q

P-96-90-57

Lot 95 cont; This line of rocks may be a base of, or represent, the remains of a wall. IF so, then this N  $\rightarrow$  S running wall may have been a wall made to support a roof or covering of the white plaster "Mastc", OR perhaps a short fence or exterior marker of the house.

Lot 96, unit 75, 0-20 cms. This unit + Lot contain a large portion of white plaster intact which runs S  $\rightarrow$  N and partially continues from the plaster in UNIT Q 46 to the south. The plaster in this unit (75) is  $\approx$  25 cm wide and  $\approx$  1 m long (N  $\rightarrow$  S). This unit also had sherds and a charcoal sample collected. The charcoal sample was found in the NW corner of the unit at a depth of  $\approx$  15 cms and may have been a burnt root, or less likely, cultural.

Lot 97, unit 76, 0-20 cms. This unit was opened in hopes of finding any remains of the north wall and/or the NE corner of the structure. Only two  $\approx$  20 cm rocks were found and may be scattered remains of the north wall. Obsidian was collected.

144 Q

P-96-90-58

Lot 98; UNIT 77, 0-20 cmbs. This unit has 3 small patches of white plaster, one of which is a longer patch running E-W coming into the unit ~~of~~ from the east and UNIT Q 40. This bit of white plaster in the NE corner of the unit may be part of the east wall remains, but since it runs E-W it may be part of something in the wall - a feature such as a door? Pure speculation. Nothing was collected.

Lot 99; UNIT 78, 0-20 cmbs. This unit was opened to the west of UNIT Q 75 in hopes of finding more charcoal or fire reddened soil in the NE corner but none was found. Nothing collected.

Note on central part of str. 18. When surveyed in the 1970's this str. was taller than #8, but since most of it has been destroyed and there are large piles of rock nearby it is safe to say that its central area was made of a rock fill like str. 8's but was torn-out. If so, the white plaster covered exterior rock line left around the middle of 18 could be very similar to that of 8.

144 R

P-96-90-59

This sub operation's main goal was to find the extents of structure 8's southern and western sides. After excavation the structure appears to have an interior rock structure or superstructure with a few flat, level, stones on the corners which may be post support stones. These stones on the east side, (in sub op 144T) are very clearly in the corners, and are evenly spaced, at 3 of the 4 (central superstructure's) corners and one more  $\frac{1}{2}$  along the east wall.

The central superstructure is  $\approx 9.75$  N  $\rightarrow$  S and  $\approx 3$  m E  $\rightarrow$  W. Outside of this there is a buffer zone with no rocks  $\approx 1$  m wide, then there is an exterior plaster covered rock line. This plaster covered rock line is very clear along the south side of str. 8. through units 144 R19, 144 B2, 144 R1, 8, 11+12, then it turns North in unit R11 and R10. Another outside line of rocks is visible even further outside the house beginning in unit R31 and R22 then running North. One large level rock insitu makes the corner stand out. This rock may have also been a post support stone for an exterior overhang or an awning.

This may have protected the white plaster features on the west side of the structure.

144 R

P-96-90-60

Lot #1; UNIT 1, 0-10 cmb's sherd collected and white scattered plaster was visible. This unit has loose plaster above the plaster covered rocks which make the southern exterior wall of str. 8.

Lot 2; unit 4, 0-top of the rock fill which marks the last cultural occupation of str. 8. sherds were collected and scattered white plaster was observed but not collected.

Lot 3; UNIT 2, 0-top of rock fill  $\approx$  20 cmb's, a sherd was collected. This lot just reaches the rocks from the superstructure in it's north edge. One large angular rock marks the southern edge of the rock fill.

lot 4; UNIT 3, 0-to top of rocks, Nothing collected, these are rocks from last occupation + tiny frags of white plaster were visible but not collected.

lot 5; UNIT 2, 20-50 cmb's, Nothing collected but plaster is exposed. This is more of the E  $\rightarrow$  W rock line covered with plaster.

Lot 6; UNIT 2, 50- bottom of white plaster shells were collected + plaster was cleaned off.

144 R

P-96-90-61

Lot #7; UNIT 5, 0-Rocks, Obsidian was collected, top of last cultural occupation. white plaster frags were visible.

Lot #8; UNIT 6, 0-rocks, charcoal and shreds were collected but the charcoal may be from a more recent root fire.

Lot #9; UNIT 18, 0-rocks, ~~sh~~sherds were collected and this unit contained loose earth that may be a continuation of the 1995 backfilling. This unit may also contain (at a lower depth) the north end of the west exterior wall.

Lot #10; UNIT 8, 0-20 cmbs, sherds were collected and more of the plaster was exposed.

Lot #11; UNIT 17, 0-rocks - this lot contained sherds + shell but only a line (the west edge) of the rocks in 144 B's profile. It appears that these rocks in unit 17 and Unit 18 may have been pushed there by heavy equipment as they "hang" out of place, and end near the end of disturbed plastic and less dense soil.



144 R

P-96-90-62

Lot #12, UNIT 7, 0-20 cmbs, sherds collected and scattered white plaster frags visible but not insitu.

Lot 13; UNIT 16, 0- $\approx$ 40 cmbs, nothing collected but multi layered white plaster line running N $\rightarrow$ S cuts through western edge of unit. This N $\rightarrow$ S line is part of the white plaster features exposed in units R 25, 26, 27.

Lot 14; UNIT 15, 0-top of rocks, more scattered tiny fragments of plaster but nothing collected.

Lot 15; UNIT 7, 0-50 cmbs, one sherd and one obsidian collected, partial white plaster floor above rock line is visible. (Obsidian collected on 2-7-96.)

Lot 16; UNIT 9, 0-top of rocks ( $\approx$ 40 cmbs) bajareque and scattered white plaster visible. The bajareque may be insitu and could be the base of a wall? (N $\rightarrow$ S running) <sup>some</sup> bajareque was collected.

Lot 17; UNIT 10, 0- $\approx$ 40 cmbs - obsidian, sherd + bajareque were collected, tiny bits of white plaster were visible.

144 R

P-96-90-63

Lot #18; UNIT 11, O-rocks/white plaster, some plaster is visible insitu and more scattered in the matrix. This is near the SW corner of the white plaster.

Lot 19; UNIT 12, O- = 40 cmbs, Nothing collected, only a small bit of white plaster in the NE corner of unit.

Lot 20; UNIT 19, O-rock line covered with plaster. This unit was worked on over many days - and was cleared off on 2-16-96. In this lot was sherds, an obsidian pt made on a blade, also <sup>possibly</sup> a fragment of <sup>an</sup> asbestos pipe. This unit and all others east of 144 B's Profile are in the road cut and may have been disturbed. This unit was also under the backdirt of 144 B's Profile. This unit also contains a small rock line which may contain the SE corner. These small cobbles make a line similar to a thin line of small rocks (one rock wide) running N→S inbetween the white plaster and the center rocks of str. 8.

144 R

P-96-90-64

Lot #21; UNIT 13, O-top of rocks from last occupation.

This unit sits directly grid north of the unit with Datum #1. This unit with the datum, is being left unexcavated in order to record total structural vertical differences. UNIT 13's first lot contained sherds and tiny fragments of white plaster. The rocks appear to be insitu ranging from  $\approx 10$  cms to  $\approx 25$  cms.

Lot #22; UNIT 14, O-top of rocks from last occupation.

This unit had 2 historic disturbances prior to excavation. One is a fence post hole, dug  $\approx 15$  cm in diameter and down to a depth of  $\approx 40$  cm bs. This fence post hole was dug in the eastern side of the unit, probably by invaders - who have recently been putting in fences all ~~the~~ over the 144 area. The second disturbance is a trench cut through the boundary between UNIT 14 and 15. This trench is  $\approx 25$  cm wide (N  $\rightarrow$  S) and runs roughly E  $\rightarrow$  W and was apparently dug to lay a foundation for an invasion house, but then was not completed. This trench is also  $\approx 40$  or 50 cm deep but has been slightly backfilled and the base of the disturbance is not clear.

This lot above the rocks contained sherds and a few fragments of white plaster.

144 R

P-96-90-65

Lot #23; UNIT 24, O-base of white plaster structure.

This unit (and lot) is one of many along the west side which contain the white lime plaster structure or feature that resembles a mask or face. This lot was the first excavated that alerted the workers and myself to the strange nature of this white plaster. This lot contained another "corner" of multilayered, very thin, white plaster very similar ~~to~~ to that found first in <sup>the</sup> profile of 144 B's UNIT 22. Since each of these very thin ( $\approx 1$  mm) layers are placed, repeatedly over the same corner - I believe these may represent a cyclical or repeated process. This may be an annual, or special purpose decoration, or "repainting" of an important image - I am not sure. I tried to get over all ~~pictures~~ photographs as well as close ups that show how many layers there are, but I also counted 40 in one section and 50 in another.

This "corner" is what remains of a N  $\rightarrow$  S running wall and perpendicular edges set at intervals of  $\approx 60$  cm. The first of these "corners" were excavated just south of the invaders trench which cuts through the border between units 24 and 25.

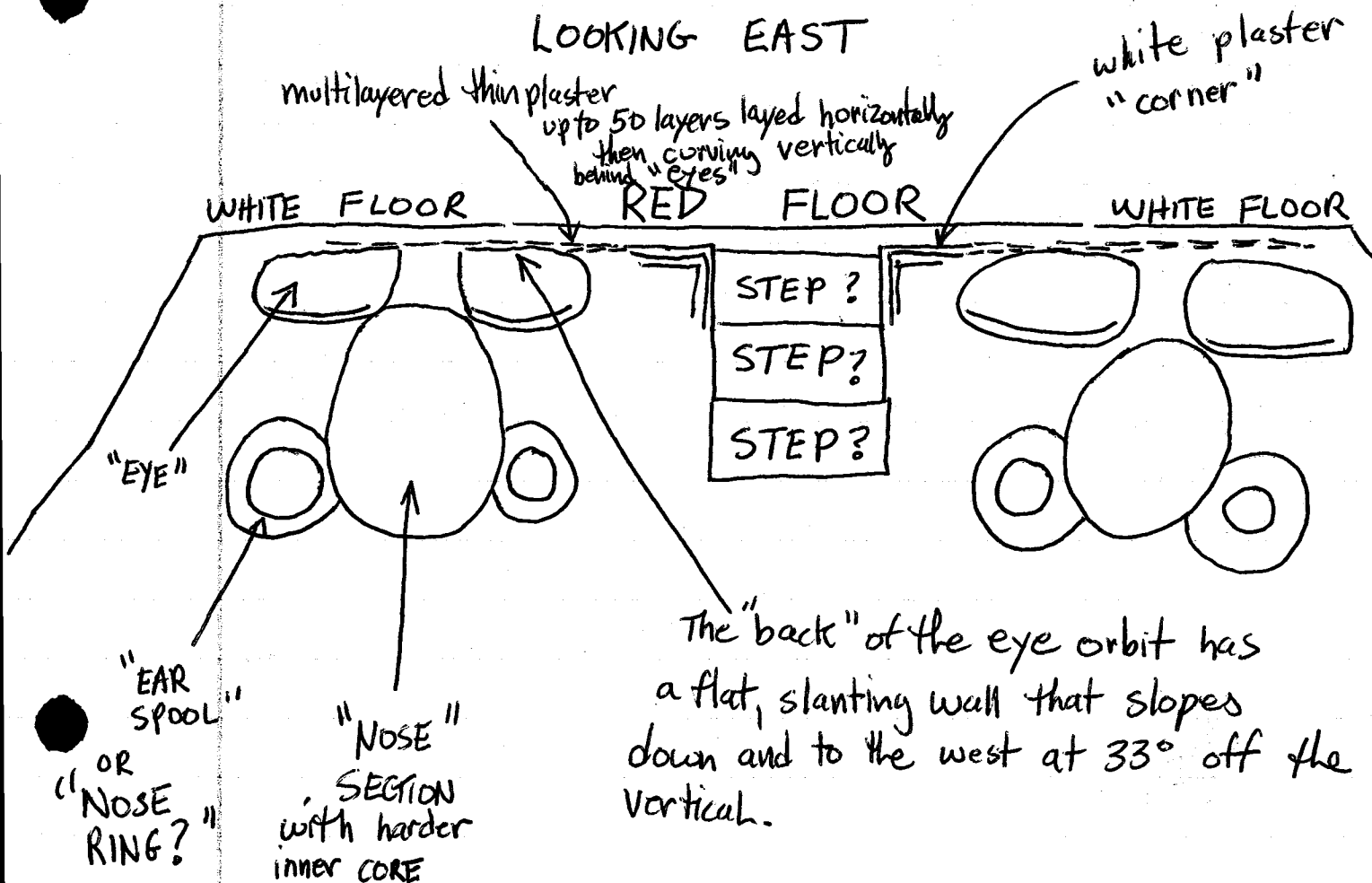
After further cleaning this unit and lot contain 2 of these "corners" and between them is a clear empty space - much like a door or passage way. This break

144 ~~R~~ R

P-96-90-66

Lot #23 con't;

of the N→S running line of multilayer plaster ~~is~~ directly between what may be two plaster "MASKS" or features/decorations. IF a person was walking from the west and came up the side of str. 8 they may have seen these 2 decorations and have been able to walk up the side (in lot 23/unit 24) perhaps to the central occupation which had the red painted plaster floor. A rough sketch / interpretation may be:



144 R

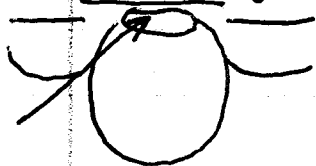
P-96-90-67

Lot 23 cont.

These plaster "Masks" or decorations appear to be constructed on the west slope of str. 8. If these "masks" or "faces" are contemporaneous with the second major cultural occupation of the structure then this "passage way" or break between the two faces does line up with the red painted floor in 144 B's profile. Also of interest ARE stones found under parts of the plaster faces - possibly a base on which earth / clay was formed, then plastered, some rocks were found at the bottom of the "eye socket", and a ring was found to the north of the nose with fragments of plaster above them - sort of like a base for a ear spool or nose ring. Another similarity between str. 8's two faces and the one being excavated on the west side of str. 18 is that there is another vertical wall  $N \rightarrow S$ , two slanted eye sockets and a large circular "NOSE", but in the <sup>EAST</sup> ~~North~~ part of the NOSE there is a large rock with it's long axis running  $N \rightarrow S$  as if to support the wall and the base of the upper (or eastern side) of the NOSE. Another large rock is seen insitu in the southern of the 2 faces of str. 8.

str.  
18

rock

str. 8's  
southern  
face

rock

144 R

P-96-90-68

Lot 24, UNIT 25, 0 - top of white wall/feature.

More of the white walled structure on left (south "eye") of the north mask was cleaned off. While cleaning a sherd was found. This unit contains the  $33^\circ$  sloping back of the eye - which prob. is the angle of the west side of the house which had this "mask" added on. This unit also contains the side of the "glabella" or part between the eyes and above the nose.

Lot 25; UNIT 26, 0 - top of white features. This lot contained the right "eye" and the rest of the glabella and the NE part of the nose. While excavating the fill in the right eye socket sherds and the tip of an obsidian point were collected. Also at the base of the "eye" socket there are six rocks visible and may be the base of the "eye". The obsidian point's tip is all that remains of another point made on a blade of the very transparent black obsidian. Charcoal was collected in SW corner of this "eye" near the rocks at 138 cm below Datum 1.

this is  
lot #29 →

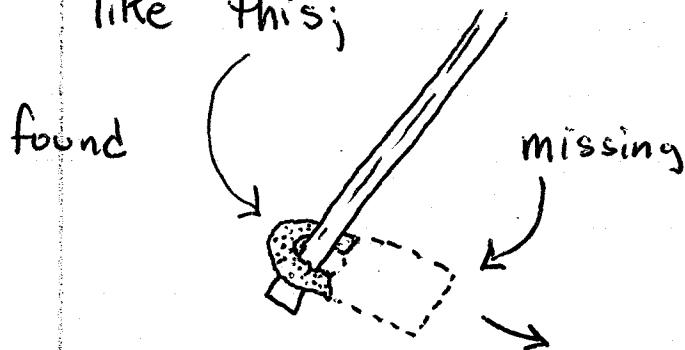
Lot 26; UNIT 27, 0 - to top of white features.

This unit contained bajareque, sherds, obsidian and a ~~ground~~<sup>drilled</sup> stone possible hoe fragment. The drilled stone was the handle end fragment and the blade part had broken away at the drilled hole area.

144 R

P-96-90-69

Lot 26 con't; The hoe fragment was something like this;



these hoes were used in a pulling motion which locked the blade against the handle.

Also of NOTE is that the boundary between units 26 and 27 had what most likely is the southern extend of the bulldozer push pile. On the south of this area is the denser matrix with unmolested white plaster features, and to the north of this boundary is the less dense loose earth with cobbles + tree branches buried. This northern matrix is a darker mixed soil which had the plastics and other buried garbage to the north - (see D-96-90-1 in which unit B 11 has the last or southern intact white fragments. The large rocks in units B 12 and B 13 near the surface are most likely back fill from the 1995 invasion.

Another item to note is that the west side of str. 8 with these white features runs at almost exactly N  $\rightarrow$  S Magnetic North and was recorded at 358°.

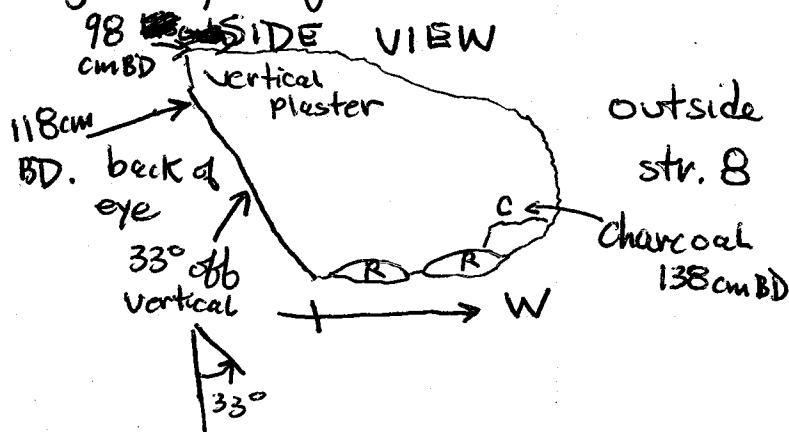
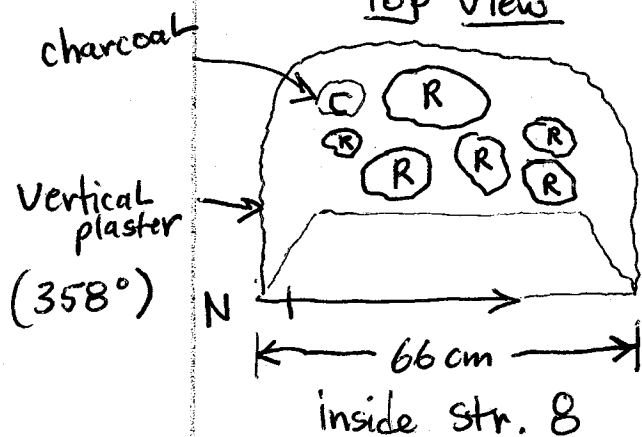


144 R

+29 P-96-90-70

Additional Note on Lot 25; UNIT 26 o- white features. Notes on right "eye" of mask.

Top view



charcoal was found at 138 cm Below Datum #1  
So... the charcoal sits 20 cm lower in the "eye" socket than the east side's top.

Also along the east side of this plaster was an area with multi-layered thin ~1mm layers of plaster. This area was east of the left "eye" (view above is "right eye") and had approx 55 layers of "painted plaster" counted by myself and 2 workers.

The charcoal in the eye may be good to date as it did not appear to be a burned root.

IF people did ~~have~~ burned fires in the eyes or had fire on another base - it would have given life to the masks as a person from the west would have seen.

The charcoal collected was given Lot #29

144 R

P-96-90-71

Lot 27; UNIT 23, 0 - top of plaster features. This unit contained a shard and a flake, and some of the southern "mask's" right "eye", and the corners on the north and south sides of the "eye" socket.

Lot 28; UNIT 22, 0 - top of white features. This unit contains the SW corner of the exterior of str. 8 and part of the exterior SW post support stone. This large stone has a very flat upper surface and the underside is very rounded and deep - as if the stone was set to hold the corner post. Shell was found but not collected - too fragmentary.

Lot 29; UNIT 26, inside the base of the right "eye" in the North mask. Charcoal collected, see notes on Lot 25.

Lot 30; UNIT 29, 0 -  $\approx$  40 cmbs. clearing for rocks. Some parts of rocks were found with scattered white plaster frags above them in the east side of the unit. A shard was collected.

Lot 31; UNIT 30, 0 - 30 cmbs. This unit's lot was first excavated and only frags of bajareque were found. Then re-excavated later when the SW post stone was found. Nothing collected - except bajareque.

144 R

P-96-90-72

lot 32; UNIT ~~20~~ 20,  $\approx 30-60$  cmbs and top of rocks.

This unit's lot contains large ant disturbances in the North east area and bajareque was collected. More rocks marking the west side of str. 8 were cleared off and parts of two large rocks were cleaned off one in each of the NW + NE corners. It may be possible that the flat rock in the NW corner was used as a post support stone. This unit also contain rodent disturbance and we killed another  $\approx 50$  cm long snake today.

lot 33; UNIT 31, 0 -  $\approx 30$  bottom of rock line. This unit was first excavated and revealed the rock line running  $\approx N \rightarrow S$  with fragments of white plaster at it's base. The rock line is on the east edge of unit.

Nothing collected.

Lot 34; UNIT 32, 0 - white plaster "Nose" section and "cheek". This unit contains the majority of the Nose part of the North "Mask" and some of the highest relief. It also has animal disturbances (possible) in it's <sup>S</sup>SE quad which is the SE part of the nose. This disturbance broke through the Nose's outer layers and exposed the lower and denser white plaster "sinus cavity". This disturbance could have been natural - frog, rodent, or <sup>(abandonment)</sup> cultural, or even more recent cultural ie 1900's.

144 R

P-96-90-73

Lot 35; UNIT 35, 0 - white plaster. This unit appears to contain the inside <sup>SE</sup> corner of the white plaster covered rocks around Str. B. This unit was under the road cut then under the backdirt from sub-op 144 B. This unit was cleaned during many days and had obsidian, sherds, and small mammal bones (something similar to rabbit innominate + long bones + vert frags) collected. This unit also had a small bit of plastic and what appears to be a sherd from an asbestos water pipe. When the road cut was made it must have cleared down to and just above these white plaster covered rocks. In other units only a thin dirt covering was above the white plaster.

Lot 36; UNIT 36, 0 - white plaster ( $\approx 15-20$  cmbs). This unit also was cleared to find the plaster covered rocks but instead found the continuation of the 1<sup>st</sup> central rock fill. This unit contains the east edge of this rock fill and it's rocks line up N  $\rightarrow$  S. Nothing collected. <sup>UNIT CONTAINS the SE Interior Post Support</sup> store in it's SW corner.

Lot 37; UNIT 37, 0 - white plaster ( $\approx 15-20$  cmbs). This unit contained a sherd and more of the east side of the 1<sup>st</sup> central Rock fill. This unit had been partially excavated during 144 B sub-op in order to profile the remaining rocks without removing them.

144 R

P-96-90-74

lot #38; UNIT 38, 0 - white plaster. This unit contains a large amount of white plaster, relatively flat, with little relief but it continues N  $\rightarrow$  S along the east side of str. 8. A sherd was collected.

Lot 39; UNIT 39, 0 - white plaster ( $\approx 20$  cmbs). This unit also contained the continuing white plaster running N  $\rightarrow$  S and another sherd.

Lot 40; UNIT 40, 0 - white plaster. This unit contains a line of small rocks under the white plaster frags and more of the same small mammal bones like those of lot 35, unit 35. These bones include what appears to a rabbit sized animal scapula  $\approx 3$  cm long. Shards were also collected.

lot 41; UNIT 20,  $\approx 60-70$  cmbs. This lot contained more rocks scattered on the inside of the <sup>west</sup> rock line, and charcoal frags. These frags were large and maybe from a burned root similar to those of other units in the SW of the interior of ~~the~~ str. 8. The charcoal was collected at 167 cm below datum #1.

Lot 42; UNIT 21,  $\approx 30-70$  cmbs, more rocks exposed and bajareque + sherds collected. Bajareque could be from west wall of house. Also 3 snail shells were found.

144 R

P-96-90-75

Lot 43; UNIT 33, 0-white <sup>≈ 40 cmbs</sup> plaster. This unit contains the left "cheek" of the north face and a bit of the SE part of the nose and inside harden "sinus cavity".

An obsidian point made on a blade was collected.

The layers of the cheek and where the cheek join the nose are very thin ≈ 1mm and there are ≈ 45 of them at the joining of the nose + cheek.

Lot 44; UNIT 42, 0-≈ 40 cmbs. This unit contains the right eye socket of the southern mask and parts of the right cheek or malar bone. This unit also contained sherds, shell and charcoal, and bits of bajareque. Also in this unit is the north side of the interior hard covered plaster "sinus" cavity.

Lot 45; UNIT 34, 0-40 cmbs. This unit ~~was~~ is between units 33 and 42 and contains a bit of what may be the right cheek or malar of the south mask. The majority of this unit is between the two masks and may have had some type of divider or break between them in unit R 24, just to the east.

Lot 46; UNIT 10, 40-60 cmbs - top of <sup>horizontal</sup> white plaster. This unit <sup>+ lot</sup> contains more of the west white plaster heading N → S. Charcoal (- poss. burned roots) and sherds were collected.

144 R

P-96-90-76

lot 47; UNIT 9,  $\approx 40-60$  cmbs. This unit's lot contained more bajareque, sherds and what may be recent charcoal from a root fire. It also had more white plaster above rocks. Plaster continuing N $\rightarrow$ S.

lot 48; UNIT 43, 0 - white plaster  $\approx 20$  cmbs. A small area of white plaster was found in the east side of the unit and obsidian and sherds were collected.

lot 49; UNIT 44, 0 -  $\approx 20$  cmbs\* white plaster. This unit had a tiny bit of white plaster in it's west wall and bajareque was collected from the middle of the ~~unit~~ unit.

lot 50; UNIT 41, 0 -  $\approx 20$  cmbs or white plaster. This unit had the continuation of the plaster from unit R38 and a small line running N $\rightarrow$ S, just on the east side of larger N $\rightarrow$ S running plaster. The smaller N $\rightarrow$ S running line is only  $\approx 10$  cm wide and  $\approx 80$  cm long.

lot 51; UNIT 28, 0 -  $\approx 25$  cmbs. Cleaning for rocks - Nothing found, Nothing collected.

lot 52; UNIT 18,  $\approx 35-55$  cmbs. Plaster line is visible, patches and continues in the North, going N $\rightarrow$ S. Sherds collected.

144 R

P-96-90-77

lot 53; UNIT 23, at bottom of white plaster  $\approx$  175 cm below datum, in the right "eye" of the southern mask. Obsidian was collected.

lot 54; UNIT 25, at bottom of northern mask's left "eye". Another sherd was collected at bottom of eye socket at 165 cm below datum #1.

lot 55; UNIT 34, 40-60 cmbs. This lot contains small scattered white plaster frags and sherds and shell were collected. This unit is west of what may be a break or passageway between the two masks.

lot 56; UNIT 32, 30-50 cmbs. This unit is west of the nose in the northern mask and contains other plaster in a vertical position just west of the nose. Sherds were collected.

lot 57; UNIT 33, 30-50 cmbs. This unit is west of the left eye and contains the cheek of the north mask. This lot contained sherds but no more white plaster to the west of the cheek area.



144 R

P-96-90-78

lot 58; UNIT 43, 20-40 cmbs. This lot was excavated in order to follow another line of harder conglomerate-concrete type white plaster that runs N  $\rightarrow$  S but  $\approx$  1 M to the west of the 1<sup>st</sup> N  $\rightarrow$  S white plaster frags.

This line is  $\approx$  8-10 cm wide and maybe the base of a wall that was west of the plaster masses. Other parts of the same line of harder concrete type plaster are found in units R 32, T 49, 47, then again in R 29, 30 + 31. This harder conglomerate has small pebbles + poss. burnt limestone frags included, and has tiny air pockets in it, but appears to be made with far less water than the fine 1mm watery plaster used on floors + corners. Obsidian and sherds were collected.

lot 59; UNIT 3,  $\approx$  30-70 cmbs. This lot contained the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rock fill above the 2<sup>nd</sup> main cultural layer. The fill had very large cobbles and sherds were collected. Some frags of white plaster floor exposed.

lot 60; UNIT 4,  $\approx$  30-65 cmbs. This lot was also opened to remove the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rock fill above the 2<sup>nd</sup> Main floor level. Sherds and a ground stone metate fragment were collected. More of the fragmentary white plaster floors were uncovered and cleaned off.

144 R

P-96-90-79

lot 61; UNIT 5,  $\approx 30-60$  cmbs. This lot was opened in order to remove the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rock fill above the 2<sup>nd</sup> cultural layer. Shards and a charcoal sample were collected but the charcoal is probably from a burnt root as a large <sup>burnt</sup> stump was found in the west side of the unit.

lot 62; UNIT 6,  $\approx 30-55$  or  $60$  cmbs. Rock fill layer contained shards and a bone fragment - Non human.

lot 63; UNIT 2,  $\approx 30-55$  cmbs - just the north edge of the unit - nothing collected. Just the north edge had a bit of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rock fill.

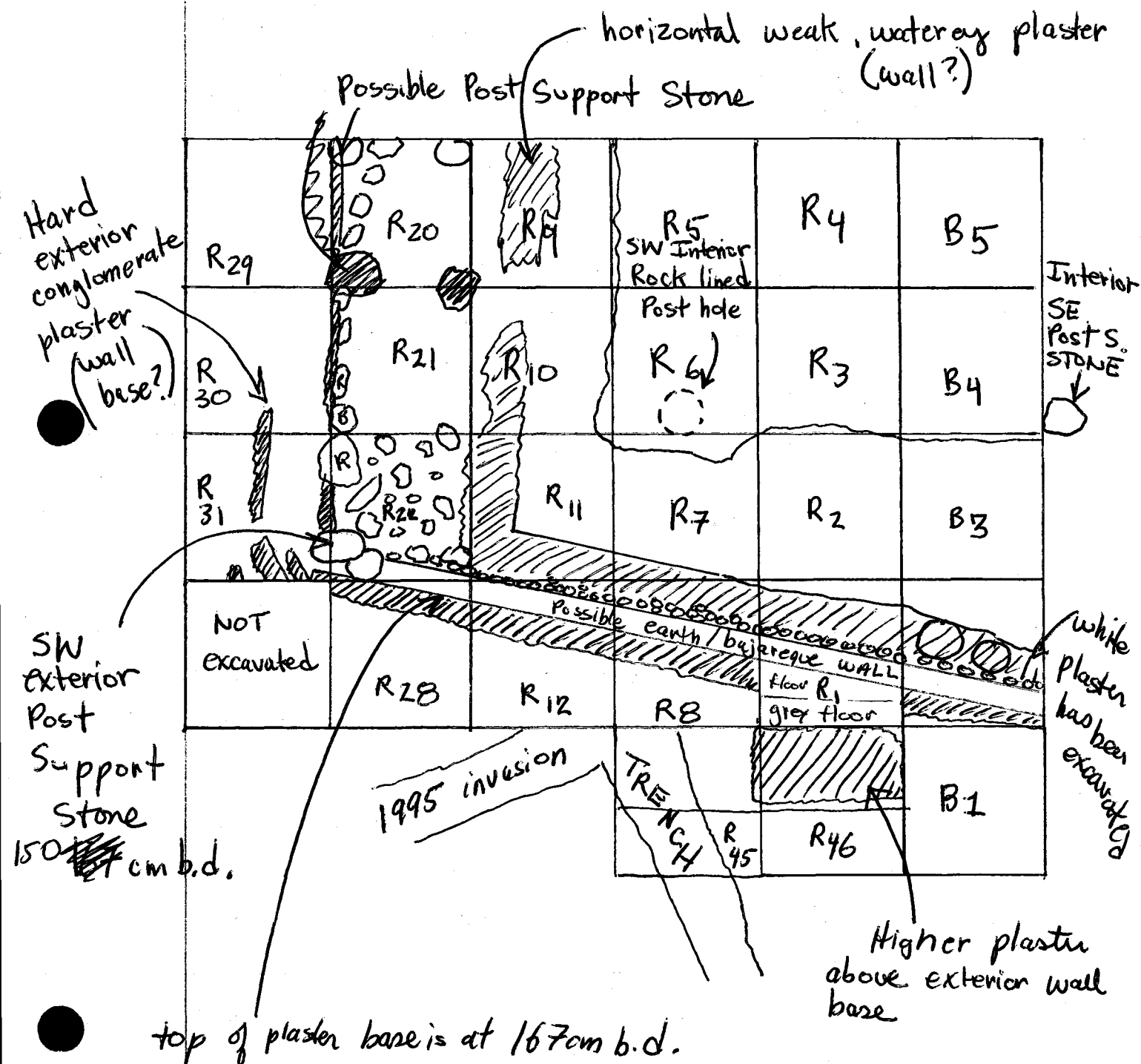
lot 64; UNIT 7,  $\approx 30-55$  cmbs, just North edge of unit had rock fill and this was excavated with nothing collected.

lot 65; UNIT 28,  $30-50$  cmbs. This unit was excavated to  $50$  cmbs in order to better view an exterior line of hard conglomerate / concrete white plaster running E  $\rightarrow$  W. This line has a high side in the north and slopes down towards the south and is  $\approx 20$  cm wide and is  $\approx 15$  cm higher in the north. On the north side of this sloping hard base is a gap of  $\approx 15$  cm then a small rock faced wall  $\approx 30-40$  cm high.

144 R

P-96-90-80

Lot 65 cont; UNIT 28, 30-50 cms.



144 R

P-96-90-81

Lot # 66; unit 29, 40-50 cmbs. This unit's east side had the edge of the hard concrete type of white plaster line N→S. Sherd collected.

Lot 67; UNIT 30, 30-40 cmbs. More white ~~hard~~ N→S line and bajareque + sherds were collected. This unit also had a bit of the far western hard N→S line coming up from unit 31.

Lot 68; UNIT 31, 30-50 cmbs. This corner unit was originally cleaned off to reveal a bit of the SW exterior Post support stone then in this lot more of the stone was uncovered and lines of hard white conglomerate plaster. This hard plaster sloped down + away from the stone, to the south and west. I believe these hard bases to be the sides of the bajareque or earth filled walls. Sherds and a chert-heat treated flake were collected.

Lot 69; UNIT 12, = 30-70 cmbs. More of the exterior wall base was found continuing to the east. This lot also contained bajareque, bone, shell, obsidian and sherds. The hard plaster base continues to slope down to the south and has a 15cm gap then the nice faced cobble wall of the platform.

144 R

P-96-90-82

lot 70; UNIT 10, 40-55 cmbs. Just the east edge of the unit had the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rock fill layer that was excavated. Nothing collected. This unit was opened in order to clear off the 2<sup>nd</sup> rock fill above the 2<sup>nd</sup> main cultural occupational layer.

lot 71; UNIT 9, 30-50. Just ~~east~~ the far east side of the unit had a bit of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rock fill and this was excavated. Nothing collected.

Lot 72; UNIT 8, 30-55. This unit's lot contained more of the hard white plaster E→W running south wall base and the ≈15 cm gap and more of the small cobble faced platform. Shards and obsidian were collected.

Lot 73; UNIT 45, 0 - white plaster. Only excavated the northern half of the unit and found a bit of a higher white waterery plaster, also sloping down to the south. The NW quad of this unit had been excavated by the 1995 invaders who started to dig a house foundation but then abandoned it. Shell was collected but no other structural remains were found.

144 R

P-96-90-83

Lot 74; UNIT 15  $\approx$  30-50 cmbs. Excavated - removed the east side of the unit which had the most northern part of the 2nd Rock fill layer. Shell was collected.

Lot 75; UNIT 14,  $\approx$  30-55 cmbs. This unit had an almost complete covering of the 2nd Rock fill layer. This material was removed down to the 2nd main cultural occupation layer with the red floor in the unit to the south - R13. Lot 75 of unit 14 contained shell, sherds and a ground stone mano frag.

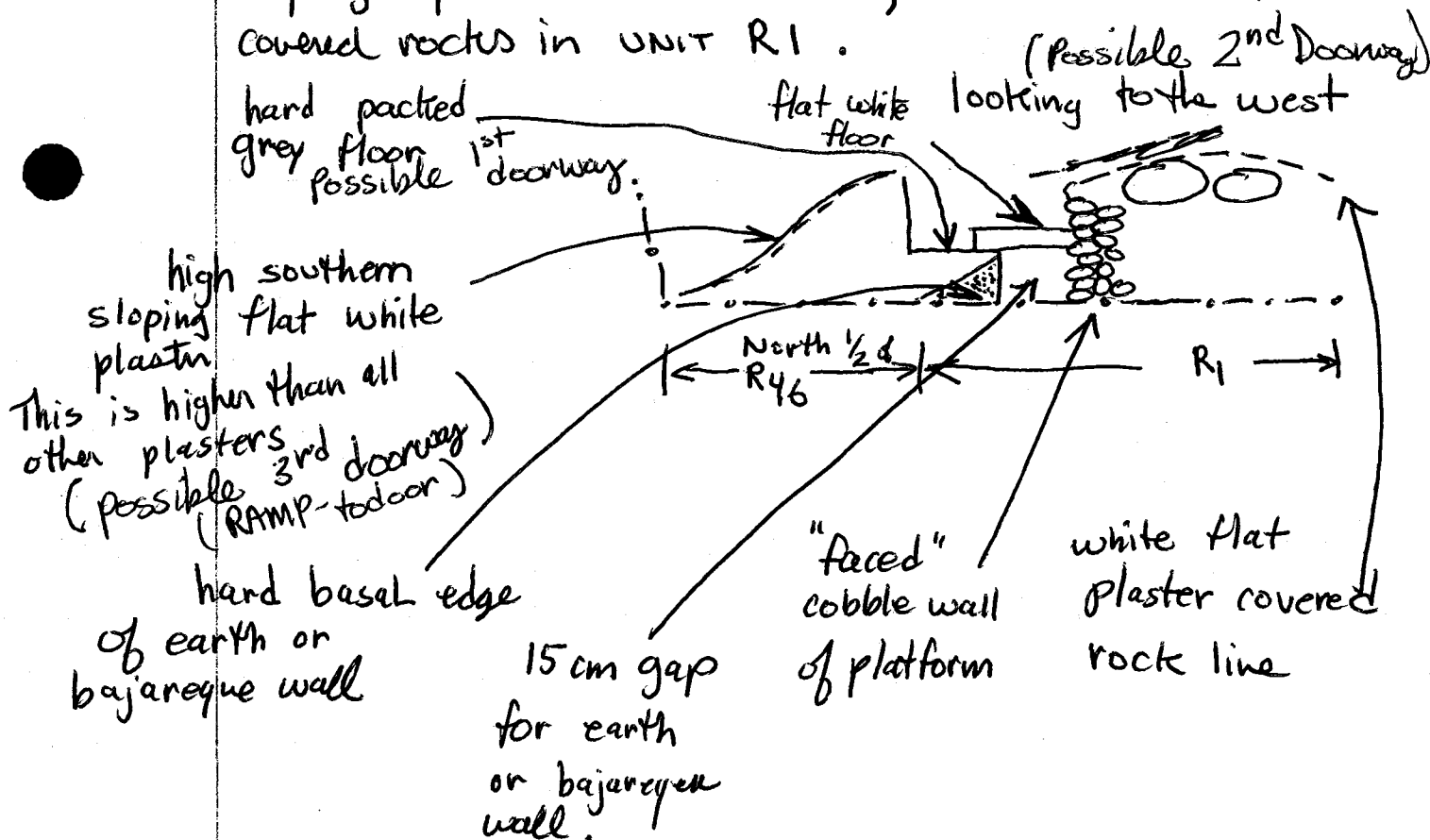
Lot 76; UNIT 24,  $\approx$  30-50 cmbs. Just the far east edge of this unit had any of the 2nd Rock fill. This material was removed and nothing was collected.

Lot 77; UNIT 46, 0-50 cmbs. This unit had a high thin white plaster layer that sloped from high in the north to low in the south. This sloping plaster was the thin waterery kind, not the hard conglomerate type. This could have been a later addition for ramp for sloping side of the str. after the older earth, bajareque wall was abandoned or destroyed. Nothing was collected. Only the north  $\frac{1}{2}$  of unit was excavated.

144 R

P-96-90-84

Lot 78; UNIT 1  $\approx$  10 cm cleaned off plaster down to  $\approx$  60 cmbs. When this unit was opened I thought we would find the continuation of the south base hard plaster wall and the faced cobble platforms south side. Instead we found two horizontal floors or compacted floors that were above the basal white hard plaster line, but below the white plaster sloping up from UNIT R46, and the white plaster covered rocks in UNIT R1.



Material collected above the two floors - (grey and flat white floors) included bajareque, shell, obsidian and sherds.

144R

P-96-90-85

Lot 79; UNIT 13, 30-55 cmbs. Clearing down to the painted red plaster floor. When we removed the 2<sup>nd</sup> rock fill above the floor we found + collected sherds, bajareque frags, shell. ~~and~~ Then after mapping and photographing + video taping we collected all the red floor from this unit. This red floor did extend to the west for a short way but only approx  $\approx 1600 \text{ cm}^2$  of the red floor was found, or  $\approx 16\%$  of a square M. I had thought or hoped the red floor would continue (in a due E  $\rightarrow$  W line) to the west and match up with the break between the two masks.

After removing the majority of the 2<sup>nd</sup> rock fill we excavated in from the area where we knew where the red floor was and followed along the floor.

The floor had it's high pt at 104 cm b. datum and a low spot of 110 cm b. datum. There was also another small patch of red floor found after the photos. This patch was mapped in and is further west towards the break between the two faces. (see map D-96-90-5)

Lot 80; UNIT 23, 30-55 cmbs. Just the east edge of this unit had some of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rock fill which was removed. Nothing recovered.



144 R

P-96-90-86

Lot 81; UNIT 19, 30-40 cmbs. This unit was excavated to this depth to uncover the east end of the south wall. Nothing was collected but the white hard plaster base + the platform interior and a possible post support stone were found. The poss. post support stone was sitting on it's thin side - appears to have been knocked over. When this stone was set back on it's <sup>(bottom)</sup> side it had the approx the same depth below datum as the SW exterior post support stone.

Depth Below Datum #		# 3 (fence post) after #1 was removed	
<u>Post support stone</u>	<u>1</u>		
SE interior	146 cm	105 cm	41
SW interior (post hole)	—	105 cm	—
NE interior	137 cm	94 cm	43
NW interior	131 cm	90 cm	41
East side Interior	150 cm	108 cm	42
SW Exterior	150 cm	116 cm	34
SE Exterior	—	114 cm	—
NW Exterior	162 cm	122 cm	40
West side Ext. Central	153 cm	—	—
			AVE 40.6

These stones all appear to have had there flat side placed upright when they had one rounded side, and appear to be in place - except the SE exterior that may have been knocked over.

144 R

P-96-90-87

Lot 82; UNIT 47, 0-30 cmbs. Removing the matrix above the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rock fill. This soil contained fragments of the 3<sup>rd</sup> (and last) cultural occupation and sherds. This unit was the last unit excavated because it held datum #1 which was used for recording depths in profiles 144 B and 144 L and a few measurements for charcoal, artifacts and possible post support stones.

Lot 83; UNIT 47; 30-55 cmbs 2<sup>nd</sup> Rock Fill above Red plaster floor. This unit's <sup>lot</sup> contained large cobbles, and loose soil, and sherds, obsidian and some white plaster fragments. We excavated down to the same level as the Red floor in UNIT R13 but No red floor was found in this unit. Photos and video were taken after cleaning down to 2<sup>nd</sup> cultural layer.

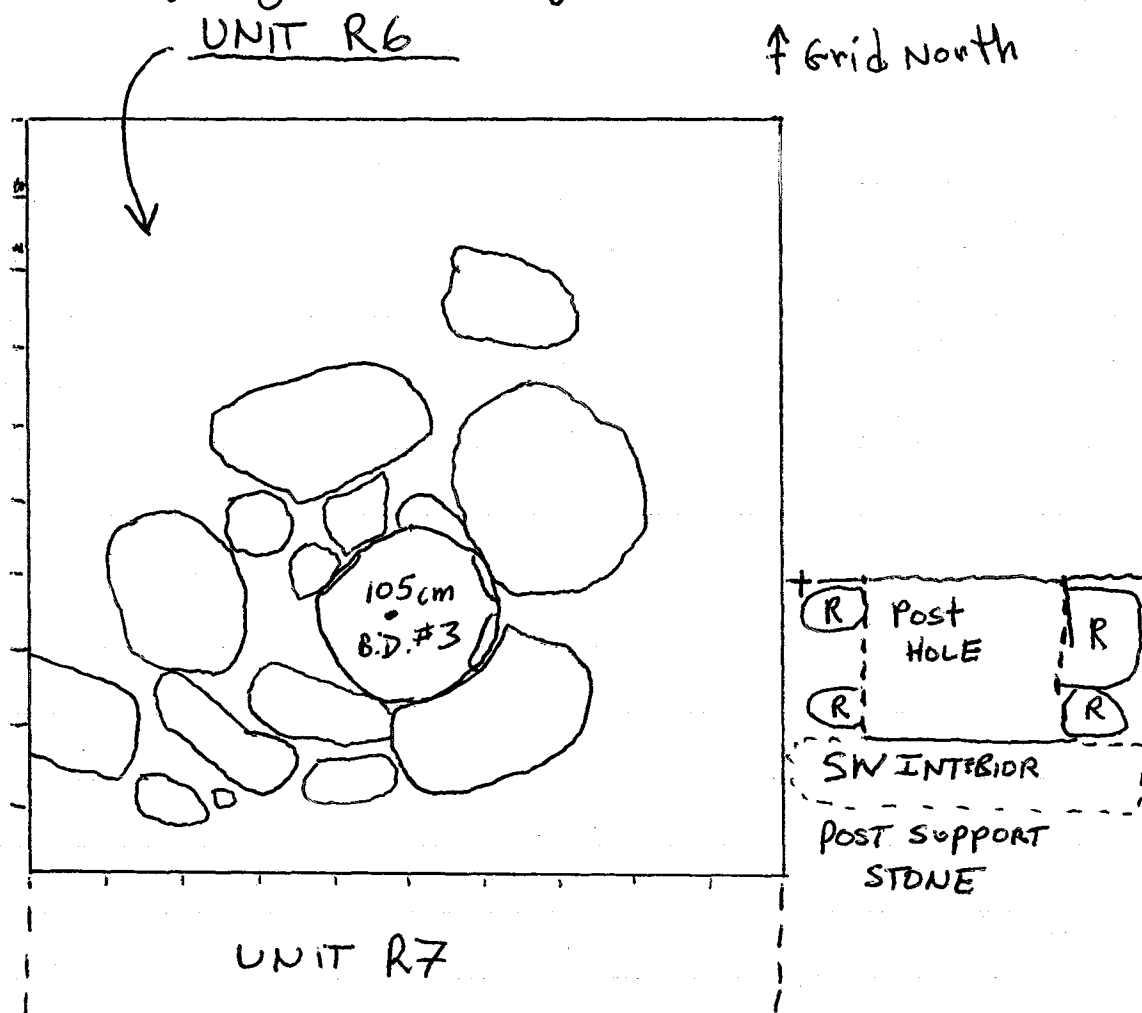
Lot 84; UNIT 6,  $\approx$  55-75 cmbs. This unit was cleaned off and partially excavated in order to test for another possible post support stone from the 1<sup>st</sup> cultural Rock fill. We measured the distance between the two Northern interior post support stones which was 210 cm. Then measured 210 cm west of the SE interior post support stone and began excavating in the southern part of unit 6.

144 R

P-96-90-88

Lot 84 con't, UNIT 6  $\approx$  55-75 cmbs.

We found another post support stone below a rock line post hole which was  $\approx$  23 cm in diameter and  $\approx$  20 cm deep. As we excavated looking for this stone we also partially excavated the northern edge of the remaining fill in unit 7 (lot 85)



While excavating the post hole a sherd was collected from unit 6. Photos and video ~~were~~ taken and also overall video + photo to show relationship to other possible post support stones.

144 R

P-96-90-89

Lot 85; UNIT 7,  $\approx 55-75$  cmbs. Only had to excavate the northern edge of this unit while looking for the SW Interior post support stone which was found in lot 84. Nothing was collected from this lot.

After finding the last interior corner stone we went around the structure recording measurements - dimensions of the possible post support stones.

- | <u>STONE</u>          | <u>longest x width x height</u> | <u>rough shape</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) SW Exterior corner | 44 cm x 26 cm x 23              |                    |
- Note: This stone may be the best example of how the flat side is up and the irregular bottom is buried - could be the largest or heaviest of the stones.

- |                |                    |                                   |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2) SE Exterior | 40 cm x 20 cm x 11 | <p>Top view when repositioned</p> |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|

NOTE: This stone was found on it's curved edge with it's ~~to~~ flat sides running vertical, like it had been knocked over. When it was put back in a horizontal position it's depth below ~~surface~~ datum was 2 cm <sup>higher</sup> ~~lower~~ than the SW Exterior stone.

144 R

P-96-90-90

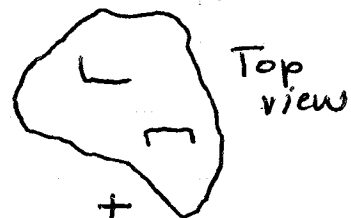
STONE

longest x width x height

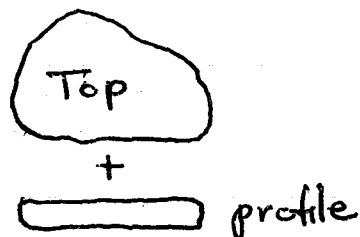
rough shape

3) NW Exterior  $43^{cm} \times 40cm \times 17cm$

Note: This may be the roughest shaped stone but one of the largest and it is partially covered by other small rocks.



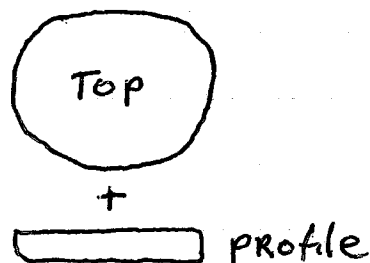
4) SE Interior  $36 \times 33 \times 6cm$



5) SW Interior min.  $23 \times 23 \times ?cm$

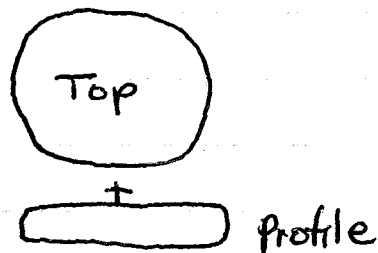
in post hole

6) NW Interior  $34 \times 32 \times 6$

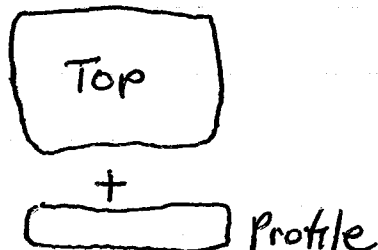


This is the roundest stone.

7) NE Interior  $40 \times 33 \times 7cm$



8) East side Interior  $33 \times 28 \times 7cm$



Note: This stone is exactly  $\frac{1}{2}$  between the NE and SE Interior stones on the east side's edge of the rock fill

144 R

P-96-90-91

Notes on Support stones con't

No stone was found in the exterior NE, but one could still be there, just under the present surface, and none were found on the interior central area since the 1<sup>st</sup> layer of Rock fill and 2<sup>nd</sup> Cultural layer were not excavated.

No measurements were taken for the exterior, west side, central stone but it may have also been used. Another possibility why no central rock was found on the exterior side  $\frac{1}{2}$  between the NW ext, and SW ext, maybe because the "passageway" or break between the masks was the foundation for a vertical wall, or two, with a door in between?

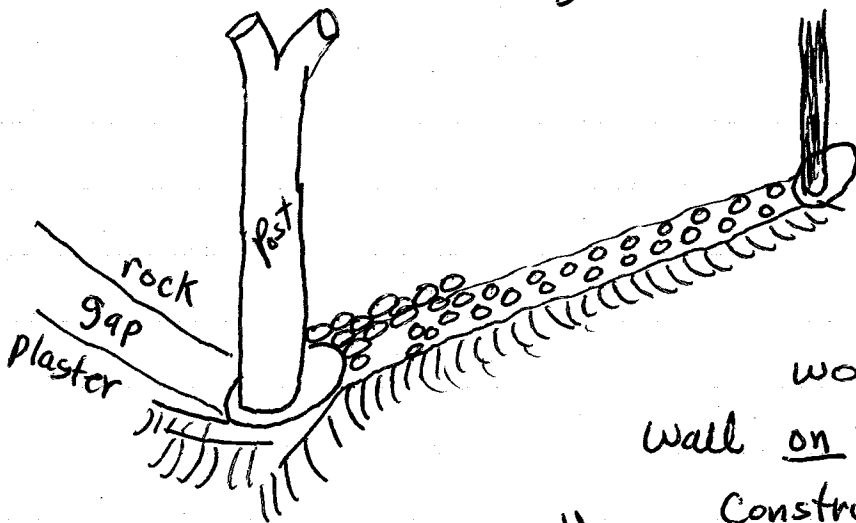
These stones all (but the NW ext) had a top surface that was very level and would make solid bases. None of these stones had pecked out depressions to hold the base of the vertical post in place, but with a weight load, and possible short post holes they probably didn't need them. Also of note is the position of the SW exterior stone. This is in the middle of the gap where an earth or bajareque wall was which is where it most likely should be to meet two walls.

144R

P-96-90-92

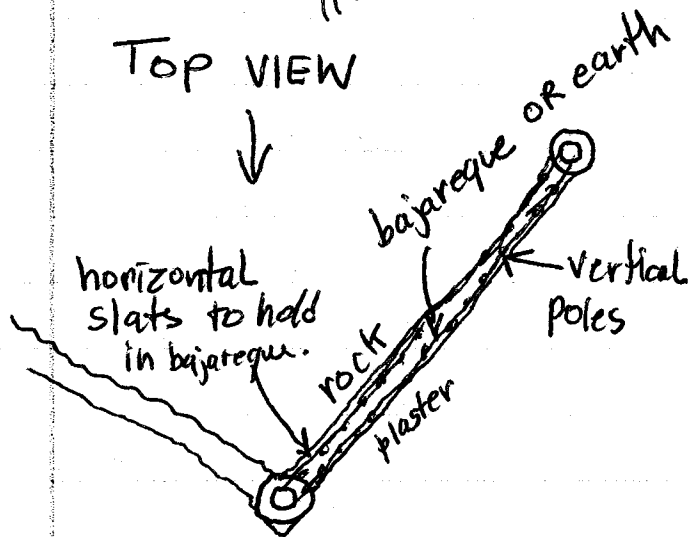
Notes on Support Stone con't

The position of the SW exterior stone was inside the gap left between the cobble faced platform and the white hard conglomerate on the outside



So that when the walls were made the post would be inside the wall on the corners.

TOP VIEW



Construction steps

- 1- foundation lines dug
- 2- Cobble platform faced or built.
- 3- corner stones set
- 4- Posts and horizontal beams set
- 5 - small branches + poles set horizontally + vertically on the exterior and interior sides of the posts.

6- "Gap" is filled with bajareque - earth, rocks

7. bajareque is plaster coated with the thick line at the base and the thin watery plaster higher on the walls vertical surfaces.

144 T

P-96-90-93

Sub operation T was used to find the remaining parts of structure 8. A few units were opened in the NW area of str. 8 as well as the west side and most of the east side and NE corner. The majority of the units were on the east side of 144 B and were under the 1995 Invasion road cut. Four other units were opened in the SE corner to further expose the white plaster covered rocks or platform and find the extreme SE corner of the structure. Units T50, T1 + T2 were then reopened on the west side in order to bisect and profile the "Mask" on the southern part of the west wall.

These units were excavated with mini-picks and shovels but were not screened. Only part of the bisected "Mask's" material was screened.

Most of the eastern units (in the road cut) <sup>were</sup> only excavated to 20 cms which revealed the white plaster outline of the east wall.

Lot # 1 ; UNIT 1 <sup>~ 40 cms</sup> white plaster structure. This unit <sup>lot</sup> revealed the majority of the Nose in the southern Mask and was cleaned off to the first solid white plaster. Small frogs were found in matrix above nose but discarded. sherds were collected.



144 T

P-96-90-94

Lot 2; UNIT 4, 0 - bottom of rock 5. This lot contained a few rocks from the 1st layer of rock fill. Nothing was collected.

Lot 3; UNIT 5 0 -  $\approx 20$  cmbs / cleaned rocks. This unit contains the possible post support stone in the center of the east side of the 1st rock fill. This stone is listed as the east side interior stone. Nothing was collected.

Lot 4; UNIT 2, 0 - white plaster ( $\approx 40$  cmbs). This unit contains the bridge of the nose and part of the left eye, as well as the central hard plaster under the cheek + nose which I've called the sinus cavity. Shards were collected - one with a handle on the edge of a rim.

Lot 5; UNIT 6, 0 -  $\approx 20$  cmbs - cleaning for rocks. This unit contains more rocks from the east side of the 1st rock fill - nothing collected.

Lot 6; UNIT 7, 0 -  $\approx 20$  cmbs - cleaning for rocks. More rocks from the 1st rock fill nothing collected.

Lot 7; UNIT 8, 0 - 20 cmbs - cleaning for rocks - more rocks of 1st rock fill - nothing collected. No rocks removed.

144 T

P-96-90-95

Lot #8; UNIT 9, 0-20 cmbs - cleaning off rocks of 1<sup>st</sup> Rock Fill. No rocks removed - Nothing collected.

Lot #9; UNIT 10, 0-20 cmbs. cleaning off rocks + plaster on east side. This unit had a bit of white plaster on its east side and parts of 2 rocks on the west side of the unit. Shards were collected.

Lot #10; UNIT 11, 0-20 cmbs. This unit is very similar to unit 10 with a bit of plaster on the east + parts of a few cobbles on the west. A small part of the east side interior post support stone is in this lot. Shards were collected.

Lot #11; UNIT 12, 0-20 cmbs. This lot + unit have more rocks of the eastern edge of the 1<sup>st</sup> Rock Fill but it also has the southern tip of a line of small rocks + cobbles. This line of small cobbles is  $\approx$  10 cm wide or roughly 1 rock wide and it runs N  $\rightarrow$  S up to unit R 24 where it turns 90° to the West. This thin line of rocks goes through units R 12, 13, the SE corner of unit R 14, R 22, 23 and 24.

Lot #12, UNIT 13, 0-20 cmbs. This unit contains the eastern edge of the 1<sup>st</sup> Rock Fill and more of the small rock line. Obsidian blade collected.

144 T

P-96-90-96

lot 13; UNIT 14, 0-20 cmbs. This unit also has a bit of the thin rock like of small rocks and the eastern edge of the 1<sup>st</sup> Rock fill. Shards were collected.

While excavating these units in the road cut, the rocks were very close to the present surface and the white plaster (in other units) was also just under the remaining road surface - I believe the heavy equipment cleared down to the plaster or very close to it.

lot 14; UNIT 15, 0-20 cmbs. This unit's lot is almost completely full of the 1<sup>st</sup> Rock fill. A small fragment of white plaster was left insitu near the center of the north edge of the unit. <sup>An</sup> Obsidian blade fragment was collected.

lot 15; UNIT 16, 0-20 cmbs. This unit has the north edge of the central 1<sup>st</sup> Rock fill, ~~and in this is a part of the <sup>NE</sup> interior post support stone.~~ Nothing was collected. This unit is between the two northern interior post support stones.

lot 16; UNIT 17, 0-20 cmbs. This unit contains more of the north edge of the 1<sup>st</sup> rock fill and a bit of the NE interior post support stone. Shards were collected and bits of bajareque were found insitu. Possible wall tumble?

144 T

P-96-90-97

Lot 17; UNIT 18, 0-20 cmbs. This lot contains a large amount of white plaster ( $\approx$  the west  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the unit), and a bit of bajareque frags, but nothing was collected. The bajareque frags maybe part of a collapsed wall.

(all the  
west  
side of  
unit  
is  
plaster)

Lot 18; UNIT 19, 0-20 cmbs. This lot has  $\approx 55\%$  of the unit covered with white plaster frags. There are flat watery frags that may have been part of a plastered floor between the exterior wall and the central area of the house - or perhaps parts of a wall that has fallen? - More likely a floor covering. Shards were collected.

Lot 19; UNIT 20, 0-20 cmbs. More white plaster frags continue heading  $\approx N \rightarrow S$ . The plaster is more in the middle of the unit as compared with the unit to the south. Shards were collected. The plaster in this unit appears to be horizontal and has 2 levels of plaster one above the other by  $\approx 2-3$  cm. This may be more evidence for a series (at least 2) of horizontal floor covering inside a bajareque + plaster? wall?

Lot 20; unit 21, 0-20 cmbs. More plaster heading  $N \rightarrow S$  which runs toward the NE area of the unit. Shards and obsidian were collected.

144 T

P-96-90-98

Lot 21; UNIT 22, 0-20 cmbs. This unit contains the west side of the N→S running white plaster, and more of the single rock line between the plaster and the Rock fill. Sherds were collected.

Lot 22; UNIT 23, 0-20 cmbs. This unit has white plaster in it's ~~SW~~ E corner and the narrow rock line heading N→S through the center of the unit. Sherds and bajareque were collected.

Lot 23; UNIT 24, 0-20 cmbs. This unit has the NE corner of the small rock line and a part of the NE interior post support stone. Nothing collected.

Lot 24; unit 25, 0-20 cmbs. There is part of the North plaster (which runs E→W) in the North part of this unit. No more rocks from the 1st rock fill were found. Nothing collected.

Lot 25; UNIT 26, 0-20 cmbs. More white plaster covered rocks - just a few rocks showing under the plaster in the North edge of the unit. Sherds collected.

Lot 26; unit 27, 0-20 cmbs. More white plaster to the East of unit 26. This plaster is again, covering small rocks which are visible in the North part of the unit. Nothing collected.

Lot 27; UNIT 28, 0-20 cmbs. This unit is north of unit 144 ~~L~~ II and it had nothing collected in this lot, but small white plaster was noticed in the matrix.

144 T

P-96-90-99

Lot 28; UNIT 29, 0-20 cmbs. This unit has ~~an~~<sup>an</sup> area of bajareque scatter or concentration along the west side of the unit. (See D-96-90-4) When mapped this concentration has a flat west side and a curved east side. This has nothing to do with construction and this is only this way because the worker decided to pedestal the outline of these small bajareque frags. Shards and obsidian were collected and some scattered white plaster was also present.

Lot 29; UNIT 30, 0-20 cmbs. This unit has a bit more of small bajareque frags in it's SW corner. Nothing was collected.

Lot 30; UNIT 36, 0-20 cmbs. This unit is north of T25 and contains more of the plaster covered rocks in it's southern half. This plaster is heading ~~E~~ E↔W. Nothing collected. There are also parts of a few rocks visible under the plaster in the SE area of the unit.

Lot 31; UNIT 42, 0-20 cmbs. This unit was opened to help find the SE exterior corner of Str. 8. No plaster or rocks were found but shards were collected.

Lot 32; UNIT 37, 0-20 cmbs. More of the North line of white plaster heading E↔W with rocks below it - nothing collected. The rocks are in the south part of the unit and the plaster is in the SW.

144T

P-96-90-100

Lot 33; UNIT 41, 0-20 cmbs. No construction materials found and only sherds collected.

Possibly more far exterior, basal, hard white plaster below.

Lot 34; UNIT 38~~2~~, 0-20 cmbs. This unit<sup>is</sup> north of the white plaster line at the north end of the structure. This unit has no plaster in it, but it does have some rocks which were probably part of the rocks under the plaster. Nothing collected.

Lot 35; UNIT 40, 0-20 cmbs. This unit has solid white plaster, only a few tiny frags but it does have the continued rocks under the plaster. This unit contains the SE corner of the rock platform on top of which was the SE corner stone. This unit had the eastern tip of the corner stone. This stone was found on edge, not sitting insitu. Nothing was collected. After later examination this rock was excavated and set on it's flat side and was measured to be 2 cm ~~lower~~ higher than the SW exterior stone.

Lot 36; UNIT 35, 0-20 cmbs. This unit's lot contains the NE corner of the white plaster cover rocks. The corner of the plaster (both inside corner and outside corner) ~~are~~ is in the SW ~~cor~~ quad of this unit. More small rocks were found in the other 3 quads a sherd and a fine chert flake were collected.

144T

P-96-90-101

Lot 37; UNIT 32, 0-20. Nothing collected. This unit is on the east side of str. 8 and contains more of the N→S running line of flat white plaster. It also has a small part of the harder conglomerate basal white plaster that may be the base of an exterior wall. This harder basal plaster just disappears into the NE wall of the unit - it may be what remains from the unit to the south T 31.

Lot 38; UNIT 39, 0-20 cmbs. This unit contains no white plaster, and only a part of one small rock in its south wall edge. This unit did have a mano fragment which was collected. This unit is North of the NE white flat plaster corner.

Lot 39; UNIT 34, 0-20. This unit has more plaster covered rocks and bare rocks. The bare rocks are in the east and the plaster is in the west. Nothing collected.

Lot 40; UNIT 31, 0-20. This unit contains more white plaster of the large flat N→S section. To the east of that plaster is a bajareque frag, possibly insitu and east of that (directly east) is a N→S thinner line of hard conglomerate basal plaster. This may be evidence of a wall with a rock platform on the interior and a plaster basal section on the exterior - just like the wall on the south side of str. 8. (But less well preserved).



144 T

P-96-90-102

Lot #41; UNIT 33, 0-20 cmbs. This unit has a large area of white plaster,  $\approx 65\%$  of the m<sup>2</sup>. The main area without plaster is the NE corner. Shards and charcoal were collected. No rocks were exposed but they are most likely under the plaster.

Lot #42; UNIT 43, 0-20 cmbs. Only the west half of the meter was excavated to check for any more rocks but none were found. Nothing collected.

Lot #43; UNIT 44, 0-20 cmbs. This meter was opened to check for any more plaster or rocks but none were found. Nothing was collected. There may be more of the basal hard conglomerate plaster lower.

Lot #44; UNIT 3, 0- $\approx 40$  cmbs. This unit was cleared off down to the top of the white plaster feature. There was only a small bit of the top, back part of the right "eye" - near it's vertical SE corner of the eye socket, and a small bit of the plaster next to the left "eye socket". This second bit could be part of the "Glabella" between the eyes. A shard was collected.

Lot #45; UNIT 45, 0-20 cmbs. This unit was opened to find the southern line of small rocks found in unit T 40. One small rock was found in the NE corner of the unit and after excavating a thin layer of white plaster was visible just at  $\approx 18-20$  cmbs in the North wall. This white plaster was part of the hard basal plaster which holds the outside base of an earth / bajareque wall. A Shard was collected.

144 T

P-96-90-103

Lot 46; UNIT 46, 0 - white plaster ( $\approx 40$  cmbs). This unit contained the Northern most curved part of the "Nose" in the southern mask, but not much else. A small bit of the right cheek just crosses into the east side, but most of unit was fill. Shards and bajareque were collected and the matrix did contain tiny bits of white plaster but these were not solid (insitu) like the NOSE.

Lot 47; UNIT 47, 0 -  $\approx 40$  cmbs. Nothing collected and no insitu plaster or rocks found. This unit is west of the "passageway" or break between the two masks.

Lot 48; UNIT 48, 0 -  $\approx 50$  cmbs. This unit had a shard collected but no plaster or rocks found insitu. There was also a large disturbed area in the ~~North~~ unit to a depth of  $\approx 45-50$  cmbs. This whole matrix appears to be more of the back dirt pushed up between Sts. 8 + 18.

Lot 49; UNIT 49, 0 - 40 cmbs. This unit had a large burnt root + stump in the NW corner to a depth of  $\approx 30$  cmbs. Nothing was collected and no plaster or rocks were found.

Lot 50; UNIT 50, 0 - 30 cmbs. This unit's lot had what appears to be a deer metapodial fragment and a shard (both collected) and scattered loose white plaster. No solid plaster or rocks were found. This unit is west of the Nose (south face).

144T

P-96-90-104

Lot 51, UNIT 51, 0-50 cm. This lot contained the backfilled overburden from the 1995 Invasion to a depth of  $\approx 50$  cm where the white plaster was visible in the SE corner of the UNIT. Ashad was collected from the disturbed zone and the plaster and a few rocks were cleaned off. This bit of white plaster is the Northwestern most point of the plaster and it then turns east across unit B15. The white was removed while excavating B15, then the plaster continues in T36.

Lot 52; UNIT 52, 0-20 cm. No white plaster or rocks found but bajareque was collected.

Lot 53; UNIT 53, 0- $\approx 50$  cmbs. This unit is south of UNIT 51 and it also had more disturbed back-dirt pushed up on top of it after the 1995 heavy equipment cleared of the road cut. The disturbed overburden was  $\approx 45-50$  cm thick and under it was more of the white plaster of the west wall? (for the north part of the plaster line). The west side of this plaster was rough and scattered but the inside or east side of this plaster was very straight heading N  $\rightarrow$  S. A few rocks were also cleared off and may have been under more plaster. The difference between the west + east sides of the plaster, or exterior + interior may be due to a vertical wall starting on the interior, thus giving the base a straight line or edge when the wall was destroyed.

exterior  
WALL

Interior

WALL

exterior

Looking North

both interior sides  
are straight + exterior rough

144 T

P-96-90-105

Lot 54; UNIT 50, 30-60 cmbs, Nothing was collected but more horizontal plaster was found in the SE Quad. This plaster was pedestaled and the rest of the unit was excavated to  $\approx 60$  cmbs. This plaster is in two parts a larger "blob" to the east and a small  $\approx 10$  cm diameter patch to the west. The larger part is  $\approx 28$  cm E  $\rightarrow$  W and  $\approx 15$  cm wide (N  $\rightarrow$  S). These two make a rough E  $\rightarrow$  W line that is centered at  $\approx 25$  cm North of the south wall and it just crosses the east side of the unit into Unit T1.

Lot 55; UNIT 54, 0-25 cmbs. This unit was opened to see if there was any more plaster to the west of the Northern Mask. Nothing was found and nothing was collected.

Lot 56; UNIT 55, 0-25 cmbs. This unit had nothing collected <sup>but</sup> was an exciting unit. Two frogs were found alive, insitu!, in their dry season holes/homes. These two frogs had dug  $\approx 10$  cm diameter smooth sided holes almost perfectly spherical but no entrance holes were found. These two holes were  $\approx 15$  cm bs.

Lot 57; UNIT 55, 25-50 cmbs. Nothing else was found as far as plaster or ~~the~~ rocks, but obsidian and sherds were collected.

Lot 58; 20-45 cmbs, charcoal was collected from near the white plaster in the NE corner of the unit. The charcoal ~~was~~ was measured at 138 cm below datum #1.

144T

P-96-90-106

Lot 59; UNIT 18, 20-45 cmbs. This lot exposed the north section of the white plaster, but nothing was collected. This unit did have bajareque in it, in the higher lot and the worker removed the bajareque by accident - or misunderstanding.

Lot 60; UNIT 56, 0-50 cmbs. This unit is south of the two unexcavated units (the north one holds the datum for str. 18) and also has 1995 invasion black dirt pushed on top of undisturbed soil at  $\approx$  50 cmbs. One shard was collected from this disturbed zone.

Lot 61; UNIT 52, 20-40 cmbs. This unit did not have any rocks except for those that are part of the "earspool" looking ring of rocks to the north of the nose. Shards were collected and a small bit of white, hard, conglomerate plaster jutted into the unit from the NE corner. The rocks from the "earspool" are in the east side of the unit. These rocks most likely were covered with plaster but the plaster did not survive.

Lot 62; UNIT 48, 50-70 cmbs. This unit was opened deeper to see if an exterior corner stone (post support) could be found. A large rock was found with other smaller ones at the north end of a line of hard conglomerate plaster. This large rock is not a round flat typical corner post stone, but it still may have been used as one. The large rock is mainly in the NW quad and the rocks and hard plaster run to the south in the west  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the unit.

144 T

P-96-90-107

Lot 63; UNIT 47, 40-70 cms. This unit has excavated deeper to check for more of the hard conglomerate plaster and more of the N→S running line was found. It was first seen in the south central edge of the unit as a wide patch then it thinned to a 8-10 cm thick and continued North to the NE edge of the unit. The white patch is a 30 cm ~~W-E~~ E-W, and a 15 cm N→S and the thin line exits the unit at a 20 cm west of the NE corner. Shards were collected. This hard thin line of conglomerate plaster may be what remains of a short wall around the plaster masks or the remains of a wall constructed at a different time period. It may also be the western edge of the plaster decorations like a boundary or frame.

Lot 64; UNIT 49, 40-70 cms. This unit also has more of the hard thin line continuing from unit 47. The line continues a 50 cm into the unit then disappears. The same line continues west of the "Nose" in UNIT R 32. Nothing was collected and no other plaster or rocks were found.

Lot 65; UNIT 1, UPPER "NOSE". This lot and all those up to and including lot 76 were used to designate vertical areas in units T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> while the southern "MASK" was bisected. This bisection was done in order to understand the construction sequence and perhaps understand why these masks were built. One idea was that the centers of these masks might hold some important items or perhaps ~~secondary~~ secondary burials.

144T

P-96-90-108

Lot 65 6m<sup>2</sup> UNIT 1, Upper "NOSE".

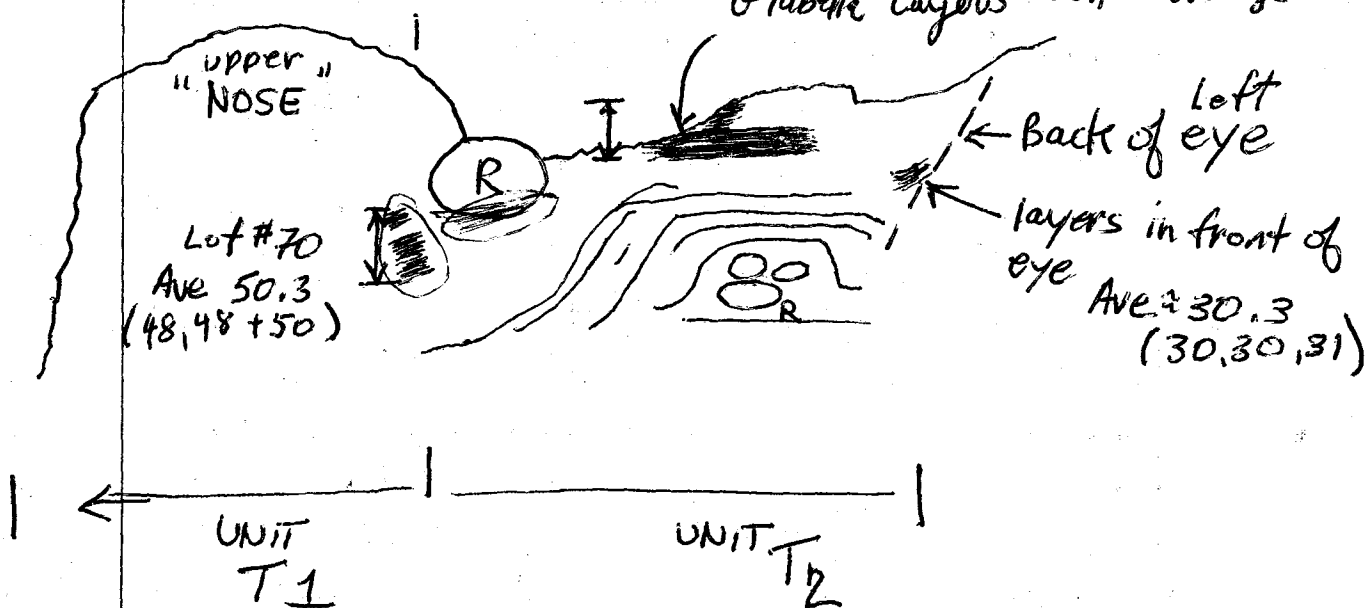
This lot was used to excavate the upper  $\approx 25$  cm of hard plaster + scatter plaster. A sample of this plaster was collected. This sample came from west of the large rock in the east side of the nose.

Note: Not all the plaster from the upper Nose was collected.

Lot 66; UNIT 2, "GLABELLA", This Lot refers to the highest (vertically) plaster area in UNIT 2 which sits between the eyes and above the NOSE. This glabella area had a patch of multi-layered plaster. In order to get a good count of all these layers, myself, Fustino and Manuel each counted from between identified pts, and then told each other our totals. (51, 51 and 49)

(Lot 66)

Glabella layers count average  $\approx 50.3$



See D-96-90-6

A sample of the glabella plaster was collected.

144 T

P-96-90-109

Lot 67; UNIT 2, SINUS WALL #1. This lot refers to the first wall we excavated around the sinus cavity. After cleaning off the remains of the glabella we cleaned off the hard plaster center, which turns out to be a dome or  $\frac{1}{2}$  sphere with flared edges on the bottom - away from center. Sort of like the shell + pea game but with 4 concentric shells on top of the pea. Another good analogy is a set of Russian Nesting dolls.

When we excavated this first and thickest wall of the "shell" we collected a large sample of it. These fragments were very thick - up to 2+ cm or 3 cm and contained air pockets, bits of charcoal, and what looked like an actual part of a CORN husk. The whole texture of this plaster reminds me of "rice-crispy" squares. It may be possible to grind + sample this and the other sinus cavity walls and compare changes in pollen/plant remains and even differences in time via C14 Dating. I had assumed these "masks" were built all in a short time period, together, but they may have been built in stages over time.

Lot 68; UNIT 2, 2<sup>ND</sup> SINUS cavity wall.

This lot was used to define the area between walls 1+2 and including the 2<sup>ND</sup> wall. A sample of the 2<sup>ND</sup> wall was collected and one sherd was also collected.

Lot 69; UNIT 2, 3<sup>RD</sup> SINUS WALL. This lot defines the area between the 2<sup>ND</sup> + 3<sup>RD</sup> walls and the 3<sup>RD</sup> wall which had a sample collected and a small smooth, flat square pebble  $\approx 1.5$  cm x 1.5 cm - Possible artifact?



144T

P-96-90-110

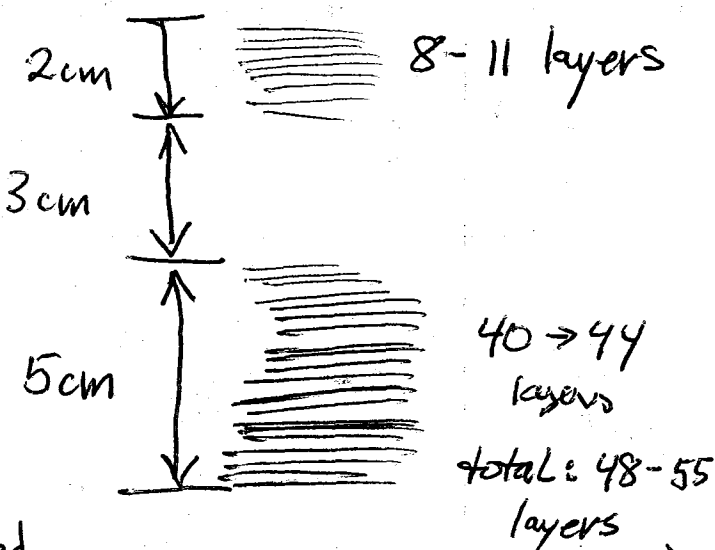
Lot #70; UNIT 1, CHEEK PLASTER. This lot was used to define the cheek plaster removed for profile. After counting the average was found to be 50.3 layers of fine watery plaster - almost a thick paint.

This group of plaster had two groups separated by  $\approx 3$  cm.

These layers average out to a 50 layers in 7 cm or  $\approx 1.4$  mm thick each. The thickest was  $\approx 2-2.5$  mm thick but the thinnest was ~~#~~ less than

1 mm thick. Sample collected.

(Speaking in terms of bones of the face this area would be the left malar where it joins the nose + upper part of the maxillary?)



Lot 71; UNIT 2, CHEEK PLASTER. This was more of the same plaster as lot 70 but in a thinner patch that was under the large rock and in UNIT 2. Another sample was collected.

Lot 72; UNIT 1, INSIDE NOSE. This lot refers to the matrix under the cheek area + plaster of the upper nose and above the bottom of the 1<sup>st</sup> sinus wall. This lot contains sherds and a small charcoal sample. The charcoal should be good for dating as there are no signs of disturbance or burnt rocks.

144T

P-96-90-III

Lot 73; UNIT 2, INSIDE SINUS CAVITY. This is the center of the sinus and it sits on top of a horizontal white hard plaster that had a small bit of painted red floor in the middle. The center of the sinus appears to contain only 3 rocks. These (and more rocks possibly in the northern part of the sinus) may have made the base on which the sinus, then the nose + eyes + glabella were built. A charcoal sample (very small) was taken from just above the horizontal plaster with a bit of red floor. This sample should also be good to date as no signs of disturbance or burnt rocks are seen.

No sample was taken of the 4<sup>th</sup> sinus wall which was thinner than the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>.

Lot 74; UNIT 2, UNDER the "floor" of the sinus cavity. This lot refers to the matrix below the bottom of the sinus which had scattered tiny frags of charcoal. A sample was made + collected by combining numerous small frags of charcoal together. These frags were within  $\approx 30$  cm horizontally and  $\approx 10$  cm vertically. I thought that these scattered charcoal frags may be on top of a hearth with fire reddened soil but nothing was found.

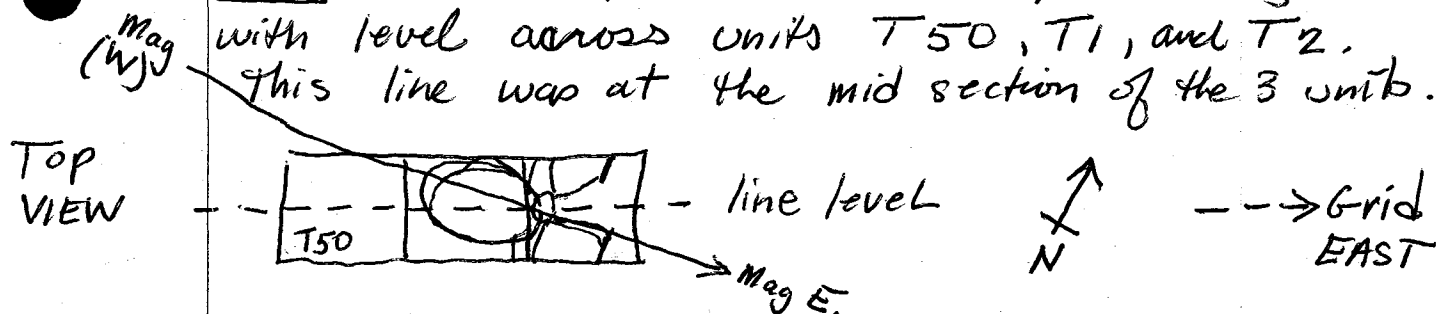
Lot 75; UNIT 1, under plaster of sinus wall #1. This lot was used to excavate  $\approx 10$  cm deeper than the lowest white plaster. Obsidian and charcoal were collected. The obsidian and charcoal may be in situ as there was no signs of disturbance or burnt rocks. I also thought the NOSE part would have a base but it didn't. Apparently it was added on to the sinus + cheeks.

144T

P-96-90-112

Lot 76; UNIT 2, UNDER lowest SINUS WALL plaster. This matrix continued to contain tiny bits of charcoal and another composite sample was collected. This sample was gathered from an area  $\approx$  30 cm wide (circular) and  $\approx$  10 cm deep. Like the charcoal sample from lot 74 this should be good for dating as there were no signs of disturbance or burnt roots. I wonder if it may have been an early burnt root which was dispersed by ants but the soil and matrix surrounding the charcoal frags is not different in color, density, or soil type (ie sand, silt, clay)

Note: in order to bisect this face, I strung a line with level across units T50, T1, and T2. This line was at the mid section of the 3 units.



by cutting the nose + face parallel to the grid  $E \rightarrow W$  I didn't cut the nose + face <sup>exactly</sup> in half. This is because the mid line of the mask is set on mag.  $E \rightarrow W$

The construction sequence of the mask appears to be;

- 1) build base of sinus cavity away from slanted west side of house. After this is done the back of the "eyes" is made - or formed by the slope of the west side of the house.

2) build 4<sup>th</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 1<sup>st</sup> sinus walls + cheeks (thus giving the eyes sockets.)

3) ADD ON NOSE, with ROCK - then plaster over rock + nose.

outlining the

144 B

P-96-90-113

Notes on Sub operation B were written by SUSAN MOORHEAD and I added on the following lots when I reopened some of the units in the B Trench.

Lot 64; UNIT 19, white plaster covered rocks. On 1-28-96 we began to remove some of the dirt around the white plaster + rocks. On 1-~~28~~<sup>29</sup>-96 I returned to find a hole dug through the white plaster and a Ground stone metate frag near the side of the unit. This may be the work of the "campo" children. We then collected a large sample of the white plaster and cleaned it off down to the rocks. The sample was collected 1-30-96.

The metate frag most likely came from the hole or it could have been left here by a passerby. People have left us shreds in the past unfortunately.

There was also more work done in unit 18 -  
Lot 62; ? This lot was opened ~~to~~ to further clean the rocks with plaster + burnt lime in the north end.

Lot 25; UNIT 25, 0 - ~30 cmbs, this lot was opened when further clearing was done on str. 18. Top of surface is disturbed by heavy equipment, white scatters and in profile, nothing collected.

Lot 65; UNIT 19, ~80-90 cmbs, Further cleaning below plaster and above rocks (around rocks) in order to find SW corner of str. 18. Nothing collected.

144 B

P-96-90-114

Lot 69; UNIT 1 ( $\approx 30-50$  cmbs), this unit was reopened to try to find more of the south rock line. Nothing was found but scattered white frags of plaster and sherds were collected. (Str. 8)

Lot 70; UNIT 25,  $\approx 30-50$  cmbs. This unit was reopened when we were excavating in the NW of str. 18 trying to find the NW corner and the NW interior rock platform or fill. This unit contained a bit of white plaster in the west side and a few rocks in the NW corner of the unit. A medium to large chert-quartzite flake was found with possible retouched or flake scars. A tiny piece of plastic was also collected. The quartzite flake was later broken by one of the workers who tried to show another worker that it was not good material for flaking.

Lot 71; UNIT 24,  $\approx 30-50$  cmbs. This unit was also reopened in hopes of finding rocks from the central fill but none were found. A sherd was collected. (NW interior of Str. 18)

Lot 72; UNIT 2,  $\approx 40-60$  cmbs. This unit was reopened (south end, central, of str. 8) in order to expose the exterior hard conglomerate basal plaster, ~~and~~, the gap where the wall was, and the cobble faced platform that made the inside base for the wall. Sherds + obsidian were collected.

144 DD

P-96-90-115

This sub-operation was begun since Q was running out of lots (99). This sub-operation added a small bit of work in finding the limits of structure 18. Only two units were opened before excavation stopped.

Lot #1; UNIT #1, 0-20 cmbs. This unit was opened north of unit Q 75 and SE of unit Q 72 in hopes of finding remains from the NE corner of the structure. No plaster or rocks were found but bajareque was found + collected. These bajareque frags are consistent with fragments found along the north and east wall remains.

Lot #2; UNIT 2, 0-20 cmbs. This unit was opened to the east of unit Q 41 and south of unit Q 48. I opened this unit to test for earlier occupations and any remains of structure 18's central fill. Nothing was found or collected.

Lot #3; UNIT 2, 20-40 cmbs. <sup>NO</sup> ~~any~~ frags of white plaster were found and a few shards were collected. This <sup>lot</sup> ~~unit~~ had no rocks, or plaster.

Lot #4; UNIT 2, 40-70 cmbs. This unit had 2 tiny rocks - but nothing else - sterile soil NO occupation. Any <sup>higher</sup> central fill or cultural occupation of str. 18 must have been ripped away by the 1995 invasion's heavy equipment.

144 STRUCTURES 8+18

P-96-90-116

Drawings

Contents

D-96-90-1	W. Profile of 144 B (strs. 8+18)
D-96-90-2	N. Profile of 144 L (str. 8)
D-96-90-3	Plan VIEW of Sub-Op's and UNITS
D-96-90-4	Plan VIEW of Strs 8+18
D-96-90-5	Plan VIEW Detail of Str. 8's "MASKS"
D-96-90-6	N. Profile of Southern "Mask" Str. 8
D-96-90-7	3-D Artistic VIEW OF North "Mask" str. 8 (Drawn by Mr. Rolando Rodríguez)
D-96-94-1	3-D Artistic VIEW OF Both "Masks" in str. 8 (Drawn by Heather Osborn)
D-96-91-1	Plan view map of 144 B showing 1995 invasion trenches + rock piles (Drawn by <sup>SUSAN</sup> MOORHEAD)
D-96-91-2	Plan VIEW map of (detail of) central units in Structure 8 rock fill (Drawn by SUSAN MOORHEAD)
D-96-90-8	Plan + Profile of 1 <sup>st</sup> Construction of str. # 8
D-96-90-9	Plan + Profile of 1 <sup>st</sup> Modification of str. # 8
D-96-90-10	Plan + Profile of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Modification of str. # 8

144 STRUCTURES ~~8~~ and 18 P-96-90-117  
SUMMARY OF DEPOSITION AND CONSTRUCTION

<u>TIME SPAN</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Lots</u>
1	1995 Invasion Bulldozing and back filling OR partial burial of structures	Disturbed ZONE OF SOIL, Modern Hearth	144 Q/7, 9, 12, 14 144 R/22	
2	Abandonment and decay of structures including information collected in 1977 survey and mapping	Str. <sup>#</sup> 18 was much taller than <sup>#</sup> 8		
3	2 <sup>nd</sup> Modification and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Cultural Occupation of Str. 8 Continued use + growth of Str. 18	2 <sup>nd</sup> Rock fill UNIT 9 3 <sup>rd</sup> white plaster floor - UNIT 29, and UNIT 31 (southern sloped plaster)	144 R/60, 75	
4	1 <sup>st</sup> Modification and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Cultural Occupation of Str. 8 including the destruction of the 1 <sup>st</sup> bajareque walls	1 <sup>st</sup> Rock fill UNITS 8, 10-20, 30? 21-23 2 <sup>nd</sup> white floors Red central floor, UNITS 27, 28, 30? Plaster MASKS of Both structures UNITS 15-17 Rock LINED Resthole	144 R/79 (Red Plaster) R/84 144 T/74-76 (Chen- coal) 144 T/65-76 144 R/23-25, 29 144 R/84	



144 STRUCTURES 8 + 18

P-96-90-118

## SUMMARY OF DEPOSITION AND CONSTRUCTION

<u>TIME SPAN</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>LOTS</u>
------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-------------

5	Construction <sup>+ USE</sup> of str. #8 and probably #18.	1 <sup>st</sup> Bajareque walls UNITS 1 → 7, 19, 21-23? 1 <sup>st</sup> and 32. white plaster floor-unit 26	144 R/65-69	144 B/36, 37 (charcoal)
---	--	---	-------------	----------------------------

Interior Post 144 R/84-85; T/10, 16, 23, ~~18~~  
Support stones R/36

Exterior Post R/81, 68; T/62, and R/32  
Support stones

Possible Doorway R/78, 77  
in south wall.

Thin yellowish red soil 144 B/37  
with charcoal frags

6	Soil deposition prior to construction of both structures	sterile soil	144 B/38 144 DD/2-4	
---	--	--------------	------------------------	--

NOTE:

UNITS 24 + 25 THIN ROCK LINE MAY BE the remains of an intermediary wall's base possibly in, or between TIME SPANS 5 and 6. Possibly in TIME SPAN 6.

## SUMMARY OF Deposition and Construction

TIME SPAN #6

This Time Span is represented by the lowest soils excavated thus far on both structures. Both excavations (UNIT B6 and DD2) were stopped after  $\approx 30$  cm of sterile ground was removed.

This does not prove the ground as sterile and there may be earlier cultural levels below these.

This soil found in both units is a yellowish brown 10 YR 5/6 when dry and contains a high amount of clay. This soil is most likely a silty clay and when wet can form a coil  $\approx 5$  cm long and 5 mm in diameter. When wet it is a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown.

This soil is the basic soil for the whole time period of use and abandonment with differences in inclusions, density, and finally degrees of disturbance. (The layers of fill are comprised of river cobbles + boulders and the last disturbances have buried loose earth, branches + plastics.)

TIME SPAN #5

The first cultural floor + occupation of structure 8 may be represented by scattered charcoal and fire reddened soil then the first white plaster floor. Structure 18 however, may have had any similar early occupation ripped away by heavy equipment.

The first major stage in construction of str. 8 was the building of what appears to be a bajareque / earthen wall with posts in the corners of the walls and a white plaster exterior.

144 structures 8+18

P-96-90-120

TIME SPAN 5 SUMMARY OF DEPOSITION AND CONSTRUCTION. (CONT)

The four walls of structure 8 were most likely built with vertically and horizontally woven branches to form the walls, then it most likely was filled with earth, stones, + mud which produced the bajareque. (OR IS the bajareque method of construction.)

From the excavations on the south end of str. 8 it appears the exterior posts were set at  $\approx 6.0$  M centers apart, and the long N  $\rightarrow$  S axis of the wall was  $\approx 13$  M long. The "gap" which was found is thought to be the area filled with bajareque, and is  $\approx 15$  cm thick. (This gap varies up to 24 cm)

Only three exterior post support stones were found but these can be used to get a general idea of the size of the first house.

There may have been a doorway, or passage through the south bajareque wall. A flat hard surface was found above the exterior hardbase of the bajareque wall. This doorway would have been <sup>(UNIT 2)</sup> centered between the interior post support stones.

This first construction may have been a large rectangle approx  $6 \times 13$  M or it may have been slightly different on it's west side. The west side wall may have been originally placed near the present position of construction unit 14 (white plaster covered rocks south of the masks), or this first wall may have been placed further west of the masks and since then most of the wall may have been destroyed (UNITS 6 + 7 fragments). This first bajareque wall had as it's interior construction units 1, 3, 5, 32 and as it's exterior base is represented by construction units 2, 4, 6, <sup>and</sup> 7, ~~and 32~~ (see D-96-90-8)

CONSTRUCTION UNITS

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>Description</u> (STRUCTURE 8 unless noted)
1	South side of cobble faced platform - interior of bajareque wall
2	Outer white plaster, hard basal edge of bajareque wall (south side)
3	East side cobble faced platform - interior of bajareque
4	East side outer white plaster, hard basal edge of wall
5	North side cobble faced platform remains
6	West side hard basal plaster, outer edge of wall (North parts)
7	West side (south section) hard outer plaster, basal edge
8	1 <sup>st</sup> Rock fill central floor above UNIT 26
9	2 <sup>nd</sup> Rock fill central floor above UNITS 27 + 28
10	PLASTER (WHITE) covered rocks on EAST SIDE
11	SOUTHSIDE PLASTER COVERED ROCKS
12	NORTHSIDE PLASTER COVERED ROCKS
13	WESTSIDE (NORTH OF UNIT 16 MASK) plaster covered rocks
14	WESTSIDE (SOUTH OF UNIT 15 MASK) PLASTER COVERED ROCKS
15	"MASK" on SOUTH SECTION OF WEST SIDE (Southern Mask)
16	Northern "MASK" on WEST SIDE
17	"MASK" ON STRUCTURE #18
18	N → S running rock line west of UNIT 17
19	Rock wall, WEST SIDE OF STRUCTURE #18
20	PLASTER COVERED ROCKS, WEST SIDE OF STRUCTURE #18
21	REMAINS OF SOUTHERN WALL, STRUCTURE #18
22	REMAINS OF NORTHERN WALL, STRUCTURE #18
23	REMAINS OF EASTERN WALL, STRUCTURE #18
24	NORTH PART OF THIN COBBLE LINE, NE str. #8
25	SOUTHERN PART OF THIN COBBLE LINE, NE str. #8
26	1 <sup>st</sup> white plaster floor str. 8
27	2 <sup>nd</sup> white plaster floors str. 8
28	Central Red floor str. 8
29	3 <sup>rd</sup> white plaster floor str. 8

144

P-96-90-122

# CONSTRUCTION UNITS CON'T.

UNIT

DESCRIPTION

30

"Passageway" OR STEPS BETWEEN MASKS 15+16

31

Outer, southern sloped plaster - RAMP to Doorway

32

Hard plaster line on south ~~side~~ end, west side

144 SUMMARY OF DEPOSITION  
AND CONSTRUCTION CONT.

P-96-90-123

TIME SPAN 5 CONT

After the bajareque was was dry the exterior south, east (and possibly west and north) walls were apparently finished with a watery white plaster. This plaster was most likely thickest at the base where it would curve from the vertical wall to the horizontal or near horizontal ground surface. All that remains of the exterior coat are construction units 2, (the best example) and fragments of 4, 6, and 7.

I believe that the three exterior corner post support stones found, mark the original dimensions of the house. I also believe that the central or interior post support stones were used in the first construction of the house to support the majority of the load from the roof, and give additional support to any interior construction. The interior stones on average are slightly higher set than the exterior stones, and may have been a later addition but I believe them to be used in conjunction with the exterior stones + posts. (see lot notes P-96-90-86).

This first construction was set on, and around, a low platform seen in the south side as unit 1 which is  $\approx$  30-40 cm high, faced with small river cobbles. These cobbles are approx. 10 cm long on average and may also be seen in the east side in unit 3 and in the north in unit 5. The top of this cobble faced unit 1 ranges but is  $\approx$  150 cm below datum 1, in the west and slopes a bit down in the east. This platform also may be seen on its western edge, southern section in construction unit 32.

144 SUMMARY OF DEPOSITION and  
Construction CON'T.

P-96-90-124

TIME SPAN 5

No post holes were found and not all the post support stones were found but I believe there were more stones used as supports in the NE exterior and perhaps along the N, W, and East side.

UNIT 26, the first white plaster floor was only visible in a part of Excavation unit B6 at a depth of  $\approx 160 - 170$  cm below datum but is believed to have been spread across the central interior of the house. If time permitted it would prove interesting to continue clearing off str. 8 and expose the entire first floor, and check for lower, earlier floors. Like the other floors (UNITS 27-29) I've only recorded them as whole units with no separate walls, or construction/use units or activity areas. This UNIT 26 - the first floor - may have had distinct activity areas but further excavation was not possible. One possible area of specific use may have been the SW interior of the house, outside the "central floor". This SW corner may have been used as a porch, patio, lanai in the later periods and may also served the same function in the first period.

In structure #18, this time period may have been the first with construction or, Time span # 4. Very little is known about str. 18. One common feature <sup>between 18 & 16</sup> ARE the plaster covered rock lines or bases of walls - or edges of a platform, therefore str. 18 may have also been built initially in Time Span # 4 with

144 Summary of Deposition and  
Construction CONT.

P-96-90-125

Time Span 5

the construction of the white plaster covered edges, (units 10-14 and white masks UNIT 15+16) that are almost identical to UNITS 18, 20-23 and 17 (the other MASK).

TIME SPAN 5 Construction UNIT SUMMARY

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Alignment (degrees)</u>
1	Cobble faced platform S. side	258
3	Cobble faced platform E. side (south end)	350
5	Cobble faced platform N. side	-( $\approx$ 260)
32	white hard plaster W. side (south interior)	340
2	Basal edge white plaster S. side	258
4	Fragments of Basal edge white plaster E. side	$\approx$ 360
6	Fragments <sup>(NORTHERN)</sup> of Basal edge white plaster West side	$\approx$ 360
7	Fragment <sup>(SOUTHERN)</sup> of Basal edge plaster West side	350
26	Plaster floor	—

Unit 32 is similar to units 1, 3 and 5 in that this is on the interior of the wall, but it is similar to units 2, 4, 6 and 7 in that it is the hard conglomerate type of white plaster usually found on the exterior walls. Unit 32 may have been the interior of the bajareque wall first made in Time span 5 or, it could be the exterior base of a small room in the SW of the house in Time span 4. - It is also interesting to note it is off the other similar running units by 10°, and it has bits of bajareque on its interior side - perhaps UNIT 32 is an exterior base remnant.



# 144 Summary of Deposition and Construction

P. 96-90-127

## TIME SPAN 4 1<sup>st</sup> Modification of str. 8 - poss. const. of str. 18

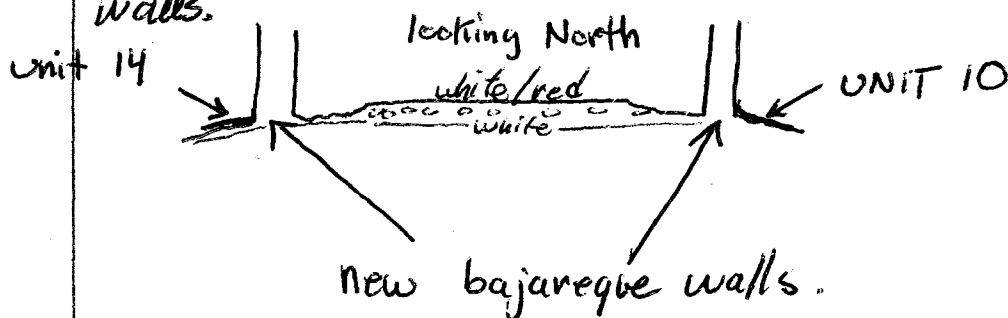
### TIME SPAN 4 Construction UNIT SUMMARY

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Alignment (Degrees)</u>
8	1 <sup>st</sup> Rock Fill	—
10	Plaster covered Rocks - basal edge of East wall side	≈ 355
11	Plaster covered Rocks - basal edge - South side	≈ 260
12	Plaster covered rocks - basal edge - Northside	≈ 265
13	Plaster covered rocks - W. side - North end basal edge	≈ 350
14	plaster covered rocks - W. side - south end basal edge	350
15	southern "MASK" on west side	≈ 268
16	Northern "MASK" on west side	≈ 268
17	"MASK" on Structure 18	≈ 270
18	Rock line west of unit 17	≈ 238
19	Rock wall west side of str. 18	≈ 340
20	Plaster covered rocks - basal edge of wall str. 18	≈ 340
21	Remains of S. wall str. 18	≈ 250
22	Remains of N. wall str. 18	≈ 250
23	Remains of E. wall str. 18	≈ 355
24?	North part of thin cobble line, str. 8	≈ 265
25?	South part of thin cobble line, str. 8	≈ 360
27	2 <sup>ND</sup> WHITE PLASTER floors str. 8	—
28	Central RED FLOOR str. 8	—
30	Passageway or Steps between UNITS 15+16	≈ 358

UNIT 8's Rock fill contained some sherds and scattered small parts of plaster and some charcoal. This fill was ≈ 40 cm thick on average but appears to be thinner on the edges - ie near the interior SW post support stone the fill is ≈ 20 cm deep (The majority of this fill lies in the road cut and more of it was probably removed by heavy equipment.)

TIME SPAN 4

Units 10-14 all are basically the same exterior basal edge of the new (2nd) bajareque wall. (see D-96-90-9) when <sup>(cleared off)</sup> excavated these plaster covered rocks all ~~se~~ had a rough or jagged exterior edge and a straight, N  $\rightarrow$  S, or E  $\rightarrow$  W tending interior edge (including the backs of the two masks and the east side of UNIT 30). Since these edges were so sharp I believe these ~~are~~ the exterior edges of <sup>4</sup> new walls.



These exterior white plaster edges are in fair shape, and on average have a small slope <sup>down +</sup> away from the central area. Besides the excavations in Trench 144 B and some of the west ~~wall~~ side, all of the plaster basal edge is still intact. (We removed the plaster in ~~an~~ excavation units 144 B2 and B15 then again in str. 18's excavation units B19 and some of 18). This plaster covered rocks matches up with and runs into the two masks + unit 30 in str. 8 and the mask in str. 18. The backs of the "eyes" in both units 15 and 16 sit on a slope of  $\approx 33^\circ$  off vertical which looks like the slope of the central platform for the whole house, and the masks were built, or added on later in this time period.

Time Span 4

The new bajareque walls in str. 8 have their exterior edge marked by the white plaster, and their interior thickness may be marked by UNITS 24 + 25. This thin line of cobbles is similar to the shapes/sizes of cobbles found in UNIT 1. These cobbles may mark the base of the wall or the interior edge. IF they mark the interior edge the bajareque wall was  $\approx 15$  to 25cm thick.

The "MASKS" (see D-96-90-5<sup>+</sup>6-7, D-96-94-1)

After excavating the <sup>inner</sup> limits of these masks, we bisected UNIT 15 to see how they were built. It appears the earliest part of the mask is the "SINUS" cavity with its rock center and multiple layers of plaster, sitting on a plaster base set on scattered charcoal. Lots 144T/74 75 + 76 may be the best charcoal samples of the entire str. 8. These samples may indicate the first phases of construction for the masks and maybe the structure. After the SINUS cavity was sealed off and coated with its last hard plaster layer, the "cheeks", "eyes" and lastly the NOSE were added. The cheeks + glabella + nose and corner parts of UNIT 30 were then repainted or resurfaced up to 45 or 50 times. This repainting of both units 15, 16 + 17 may have taken place all in time span 4 or may have continued into time span 5.

These masks have  $\approx 70$  cm of relief in sculpture and the eye sockets have smooth backed eyes that  $\approx 60$  cm wide and  $\approx 30^+$  cm deep.

TIME SPAN 4 1<sup>st</sup> Modification of Str. 8 and  
Possible initial construction of Str. 18.

In this time span the four bajareque walls of time span 5 were likely taken down, but the interior posts may have been left in place and only had the 1<sup>st</sup> layer of rock fill set in around their lower 15-20 cms. This time span is dominated by the construction of a higher central floor with two white floor areas divided by a red painted floor; two white plaster "masks" built on to the west side; and a new set of four walls around the higher central platform.

Structure 18 also has the building of 4 plaster covered rock lines, one white plaster "MASK", probable bajareque walls and a raised central floor - probably higher than Str. 8's central floors. After the plaster masks were built, an awning, or overhanging roof extension may have been added to assure the plaster was not eroded by rain. Awning may have been supported by west side exterior Post Support stones.

The destruction of the time span<sup>#</sup> 5's bajareque walls may have been the result of "long erosion and termite infestation, then a decision to rebuild, or it may have been a more quick destruction and redesign along with the new white plaster phases. IE change induced by rot/infestation or change by choice - ie decoration + masks.

TIME SPAN 4 Con't - The Masks.

All three masks have a large rock on the east side of the bulb of the nose and like the rocks in the sinus cavity these are probably the base for the next higher plaster section. This base (or armature?) is similar to the round-ring of rocks off the right cheek of UNIT 16. These stones were probably plaster coated to form the Nose ring/ear spool-flare. The Rocks to the east of the noses were probably covered to give the Arch of the nose more height. Unit's 16's Nose-rock is partially covered, and the multi-layered plaster comes up to it's edges.

I believe these masks in str. 8 had their heads butted up against the new bajareque wall and they were divided somehow by UNIT 30.

UNIT 30 is a break between units 15 and 16 and lies just south of an Invasion trench cut through the center of str. 8. Luckily this trench did not destroy much but the south edge of UNIT 16.

UNIT 30 has been viewed as a passageway or steps between the masks and up on to the central Red floor. This passageway is marked by two corners ( $\approx 90^\circ$  each) of ~~the~~ vertical multi-layered white plaster. These two corners are  $\approx 60$  cm apart and the remains stand  $\approx 50$  cm high. The back or interior side has no plaster, just the two standing corners. Then between these standing corners are the remains of two parallel thin plaster, vertical, single coated layers. It appears these make a part of an earthen wall? bajareque wall? running E-W. These plaster layers stand  $\approx 10$ -15 cm high and are only 1-2 mm thick. In the photos they appear thicker

TIME SPAN 4 con't.

...since they were excavated with  $\approx 2$ cm of earth on one side to hold them up.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> white plaster floor (UNIT 27) was better preserved in the southern part of the central floor, as <sup>more</sup> of the northern part was bulldozed in 1995. The southern part of UNIT 27 is actually a group of floors and fragments of floors best seen in profile of 144 B. At the southern end the white plaster floor is a single better defined floor, while in the more northern <sup>excavation</sup> units 144 B 6 + 7 (excavation units) the white plaster floors are layered up to ~~as~~ 4 thick. This area of UNIT 27 was cleared off as best as possible to a continuous or near level central floor. Again, the floors generally sloped down + away from the center and no room divisions or activity / use areas were identified.

UNIT 28 - the red floor - Since it was first found in profile this brightly painted red plaster floor has been found in good shape with a high cement - paste, and fine inclusions. When we cleared off the central (Middle) floor area only partial remains were found and collected. This floor may have been a white floor, but with the red (iron-rich?) paint - the plaster seems to have been preserved better, but overall in lower quantity. This red floor appears to coincide with UNIT 30 - the break between the two masts.

TIME SPAN 4 WORK ON STR. 18.

Unit 17 - The mask on str. 18 is the poorest preserved of the three. By comparison it appears that UNIT 17 had  $\approx 50^+$  cm of the upper section removed by the heavy equipment in 1995. I believe str. 18's mask was also set up against the west side of the building, perhaps butting against a wall's basal edge, since the back of its eye sockets are also set at  $\approx 33^\circ$  off of vertical.

Unit 18 - This line of cobbles/boulders is set, I believe insitu approx. 1.5 m west of UNIT 17. Perhaps this line continues and is part of a structure, or it may be related to the mask. (These rocks may have been plaster covered).

UNITS 19-23 make up the exterior basal edge of what probably was str. 18 1<sup>st</sup> and lowest set walls, as the central area was probably higher due to rock fill.

Structure 18 may have also had white and red plaster floors as small frags of white + red painted plaster have been found across str. 18 in very small quantities. No other divisions, walls or features were visible in the few rocks making up the limits of str. 18. Bajareque frags and white plaster frags were found in the south, east, and North wall remains, but no complete walls were found like the units in str. 8.

TIME SPAN #3 Construction UNIT SUMMARY

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Alignment (Degrees)</u>
9	2 <sup>nd</sup> Rock Fill, Central Floor Str. 8	—
29	3 <sup>rd</sup> White Plaster Floor Str. 8	—
31	Southern sloped ramp to possible door str. 8	—

(See D-96-90-10)

This time span is highlighted by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rock Fill (unit 9) which buries the red plaster floor. This 2<sup>nd</sup> fill is comprised of more river cobbles + boulders, sherds, ground stone frags, charcoal and scattered plaster frags.

All of this fill was removed to exposed units 27+28. This rock fill was ~40-50 cm thick and was covered by the last plaster floor unit 29. Unit 29 was in very poor shape and only fragments of the plaster floor were found. No large continuous areas of floor were recovered.

I am not certain if the central (interior) posts were continued to be used or buried by the fill, but they may have just had another 30-40 cm of fill piled in around them. This in one way would bring the height of the ceiling down.

It appears that the masks were not damaged or destroyed in this time period and they may have continued to be protected by an awning. Unit 31's plaster slope/ramp may have been built at this time - perhaps an extension of the doorway or porch area.



TIME Span 3 con't.

This period also probably included another layer of fill or some type of additions to Str. 18 to give it its full height of  $\approx 2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 M. (Including lowest platforms probably buried in 1977 survey)

TIME SPAN 2 Abandonment and decay (including 1977 survey)

This period is by far the longest, lasting from the Post Classic? to 1995. Of interest is the fact that when survey in 1977 Str. 18 (originally numbered 3) was the highest structure in all of SITE 144, while Structure 8 (then numbered 5) was 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> tallest. The fact that these structures were the tallest and combined with the plaster masks + floors provide evidence to suggest that these structures may have been used by some people of slightly higher status or elite, (perhaps not as residences) or used for a special purpose. One view is that Str. 8 + 18 are also on the western edge of this circular group and may have acted as an entrance way to SITE 144, with The three (perhaps more on Str. 18) masks acting as some identity symbols.

Both of these structures did not contain much garbage or fill in terms of residences (may have 2<sup>nd</sup> or secondary trash dump elsewhere) and may have been used as ~~an~~ a center for other functions.

Structure 8, when including basal edges was  $\approx 1.5$  M tall and structure 18 may have been  $\approx 2 - 3$  M tall, (with basal platform).

ME SPAN #2 con't.

Since abandonment the structures would most likely have gone through phases of initial scavenging + looting, then prolonged cultural and natural disturbances.

Not a great deal of bajareque was found in either structure so perhaps the majority of the walls were recycled or removed. No posts or any sizable wood was found probably due to initial scavenging and rot, very fast rot and insect action.

Over the long term of time span #2 the natural disturbances would also include snakes, rodents, frogs, lizards, cattle, insects - ants, spiders, birds, tree roots, root fires and water damage.

Also in 1977 str. 8 was mapped with vegetation to run (long axis) at  $\approx 350^\circ$  which is very similar to today, and str. 18 was noted to be at  $\approx 343^\circ$  which is also very similar to today.

Time SPAN #1 1995 INVASION

In the fall of 1995 heavy equipment leveled str. 18 and cut most of the eastern side of str. 8. In the process of leveling str. 18, the heavy equipment operator cleared off the NW corner area of str. 8 and scrapped str. 18 down to its lowest  $\approx 50$  or  $60$  cm. At this time they stopped long enough for a lunch fire and proceeded to back fill the NW corner of str. 8 and the SW corner of str. 18 with  $\approx 50-70$  cm of mixed disturbed soil containing plastics and pre-contact materials. Smaller trenches were cut by hand in str. 8 along with fence post holes in str. 8.