

2006

EPV 001 Bell Field Notes 2006

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PAREP 2006
Field notes
Ellen E. Byers

El Paríto, Copan
Honduras

Mon. Feb 6, 2006

p.2006-1=1

First day of excavation at El Capital for Students. We decided to take care of the last of the soil tests that needed to be done in the plaza in order to give the students a chance to get used to the process + recording system before they encounter architecture.

- See attached page for Op./Subop assignments. -

Each of the staff members was assigned to work with a group of students:

Patrick: Kate Rocky
Erland Cori

Tom: John C. Wilyga
Jon P.

Charlie: Allie Whitney
Charissa Edwin Thomas

We gathered the group to go over forms, notes, etc. + the got them oriented.

Op 2

All but Cori - who is excavating Op. 02/33, are investigating P04 "hot spots" - places where Jim + Larry's soil tests showed elevated levels of phosphate at the living surface interface - or what we thought it to be. The surface should be marked by a soil clay (20-60- bgs) in most of the plaza + by a Cobble surface in the northern plaza (at 20-30 c bgs).

Monday, Feb. 6

Most students have completed 1-3 lots - we've asked them to excavate in 10cm arbitrary levels until they reach a soil change. Whitey (Op. 02/28) and Edna (Op. 02/27) are finding relatively high concentrations of ceramics in their first two levels. p. 2006-1-2

Ended excavations at noon - all in good spirits. Left pits open, but later drizzle may cause us to lightly cover the trenches.

Spent afternoon trying to meet with Mayor - delayed. Meeting rescheduled.

Very Goodridge in town to get wireless network set up. Outstanding work, very much appreciated.

Tuesday Feb. 7,

2006-p-3

Second day in the field. Raining/dripping. Put up
Chapas over all of the units & began building
a large one for the entire group. - if you can't
beat 'em, join 'em. It looks like it's going
to be a very wet spring anyway, but, then again,
there's nothing to be done. At least we can work
with the tarps.

Most students now in their 2-4 lot. The differences
among the units are becoming clear.

Op. 02/36 (Kate) the cobble surface characteristic of
the North Plaza was found at 35m bgs (99879m). In
Op. 02/35 (Erick) we may have it in the northern portion
of the unit.

In Op. 02/30 there is very clean, hard, light-colored clay
that is quite different from everything we're seeing in the
rest of the site. This fits w/ Jim's suggestion that material
may have washed across the site from SE to NW, with
St. 10 acting as a dam that allowed material to
accumulate. (John C.)

In Op. 02/22 we're getting a high concentration of ceramics.

Stopped at 12 noon

Soil class (courtesy of Jim Chant)

Wed. Feb 8

P. 2006-1-4

The rain continues unceasingly - I've come to loathe the sound of rain. It used to be a goodly sort of sound, but now it just signals the start of another soggy day. Ah well, nothing to be done.

Jorge Gamboa - Peruvian archaeologist who worked w/ a colleague of Marcello's at Yale, arrived last night. He is an archaeologist, I think + excavator + wants a chance to work in Mesamerica for a while. Will have him come out to El Catedral the morning, with w/ Santiago at El Paraiso tomorrow, + Cassin in the lab on Friday to see where he'd like to be + what he'd like to do.

Currently 22 people in-camp.

829 - weather held a day but - first time in 2 days it's almost not rainy. Rts) quite wet, but, with clips - workable.

Th + Willigha say Jorge Gamboa around.

Op-2	Floor elevation:	Flur	Flur
Op-02/26	(Nite)	998.07	02/34 (Nite) 998.00
02/27	(Edwin)	998.00	02/35 (Edwin) 999.00
02/28	(Whitney)	998.90	02/36 (Nite) 998.72
02/29	(Thomas)	999.50	
02/30	(John C.)		
02/31	(Jon P.)		
02/32	(Willigha)		
02/33	(Cari)	999.02	

Thurs. Feb 9.

2006-1-5

The weather was a little better today - still cloudy & cool, but no rain all morning - thank heaven. Students continue to dig their test pits. I'm taking the floor vents across the plaza.

It looks like Jim's theory that the surface of the plaza slopes downward from the southeast to the northwest suggests that the material left in pits on the floor when the pits were abandoned may have moved/been washed across the plaza. The opening elements vs. floor elements

	Op.	Open Elev.	Floor Elev.	Sal Sign
Alicia	02/26	1000.64	1000.07	40 by 1000.2 (40 by)
Ed	27	999.22	998.40	
Whitney	28	999.31	* 998.90 ✓	35 by 998.92
Theresa	29	999.80	999.70 ✓	
John	30	999.99		30 by 999.69
Jan	31	999.84	* 999.42 rep.	32 by 999.52
Wright	32	999.59		34 by
Carrie	33	999.27	* 999.02 ✓	32 by 998.95
Ruby	34	999.30	998.92 ✓	
Bill	35	999.36	999.00	
Kim	36	999.07	* 998.72 ✓	18 by 998.59

Op. in order of opening elements

Op. in order of floor

02/26	1000.64	02/28	999.31
02/30	999.99	02/34	999.30
02/31	999.84	02/33	999.27
02/29	999.80	02/27	999.22
02/32	999.59	02/36	999.07
02/35	999.36		

Thurs. Feb 9 (cont.)

2000-1-6

The opening elevations suggest that the slope descends from east to west with the highest point (by 0.65m) in the SEC (op. 02/26). The floor elevations we have so far, generally confirm an east to west slope, with the highest point again at the SEC. The difference between the highest & lowest points in both are approximately 1.60m apart.

Friday, Feb. 10

Rain continues - will it ever stop? Studies continue - in units - Echo & Whiting very end of pit - both now in the rock & sandy clay layer that seems to be natural in this region. Checked with Jim & he said that he had no reason to go/want the to go down further. Rocky fault LPC marks below her floor level - there was a drop-off in the Ceram frequency & the it picked up again with the LPC marks.

02/26 - (Ally) The rock continues down in the Exposed unit (this sub-op was exposed in to the south). We checked the elevations of the cobble surface (approx floor) and str. 1 (SW of str.) and it is 1000.31-36, suggesting that Ally who had op. 02/26 at 1000.55 (NEC) + 1000.64 (NWC) probably hit the floor at about 20m bgs. This fits with my finding LPC marks at 1000.85 on an W side of str. 02 - 20-40m bgs, just below the floor. The level of the base of the 1st terrace is 1000.85. This puts a tricky situation as Ally began op. 02/26 above the base of the 1st terrace of str. 2

Fridy, Feb 10 (cont.)

p. 2006-1-4

If the Seamus is indeed correct - a big if - then the
plate floor dropped dramatically and for the base of the
Str. 2 terrace of Str. 2, find that the floor and
Str. 1 is at 1000.31 - a good 50 or deeper than
the base of the Str. 1 terrace - as currently recorded.

Op. 02/27 (Edm) - Edm continues down into clay + rocks below
what must have been the floor level - the stratigraphy in
02/27 is very different from that in many of the other
units - esp. Op. 02/28 (whitney) where a sandy, pebbly
layer was found 40 - below the floor. This unit is much
lower than the others - or rather the floor exposed in it
is much lower

Op. 02/28 (Whitney) - Continue down in the stone, pebbly sand
layer that began 40 - below floor - sterile with the exception
of a single shell found at the base. The stratigraphy in
this unit squares well with what we remember fairly in
the units in the South portion of the plate in 2002 + 2003
It is, however, not the same sequence found in other
areas of the plate.

Op. 02/30 (John C.) - Very uniform, but with what may be
tentatively identified as the surface at 999.30 - clay or
other sediment below. Sandy at this level

Op. 02/29 (Thurs) Floor at 999.40; rocks app. to begin
about 20-30 or below that.

Friday, Feb 10 (cont.)

P. 2006-1-8

Op. 02/31 (John) - get all the way down - lots of mud but getting better need to look for floor layer when (if!) it comes up.

Op. 02/32 (Wetly) - getting down to the rock layer - floor mud has been high up. - will check on Monday

Op. 02/33 (Cori) Down into light orange silty clay - similar to John Conroy's Sediment pit. (he is finally hitting a sandy layer.)

Op. 02/34 (Rody) - down in clay with what may be a lens of sand in the lower part

Op. 02/35 (Eckert) - cutting below the floor - possibly in the floor layer (like that first in Whiting's excavator). Corby down to chert

Op. 02/36 - below floor panel - Rody LPC carries Corby down -

Architectural excavator - as Auth fish Sal fish P. 2006-1-9

Str. 1 Summit - Edwin
Str. 1 + 2 Junction - Thomas
Str. 2 axial - Whitney
Str. 3 axial - Alina
Str. 2/3 entry - Erkend
Str. 10 N - Roddy
Str. 10 S - John Cuyler
Str. 8 SW - Cori
Str. 8 - Jon Parobal
Str. 9 W - Lizabeth
Str. 9 E - Kate

Six-Gen ~~Ardu~~ Computers available - 2 (Jon P. + Roby need wireless cards).

Edm - clay below rods	998.2 m		
White - rocky by rd seal starts	999.5	(only 999.79-100)	
Cori -	997.4	- soil, H. org, silt, clay	
Roby -	998.44	- clay, sand lens/fragments	999.25
Erled -	998.6	bm of rd -	154
Col - 10 - by -	998.2	rods, the pebbles	<u>999.74</u>
Willough -	998.79	solid rocks	
Jon - clay	999.30	(bm of excav.)	
		999.4	
		42	
		<u>999.42</u>	999.

<u>E.U</u>	<u>Depth(cm)</u>	<u>Grid Point</u>	P2006-1-10
26	40	334 ³²⁴ LC	
27			
28	38	403 OB	
29		CA	
30	30	124 DM	
31	32	155 EA	
32	34	163 EA EY	
33	34 32	159 EV	
34		180 FF ?	
35		31 Z ?	
36	18	248 IF	stone

Depth below ground surface at which PDA samples associated with whasps & mill spots tested in Cps. 02/26 to 02/36 were taken by Jim & Larry.

Revised by Jim Clutter, 11 Feb 2006

Feb 13, Monday

The day downs - surprise - cold + chilly but it did actually clear off later in the day. All Gordon well + RAD are almost done with their first soil test excavations. p. 2008-1-11

Feb 14, Tuesday

Better weather this morning - still chilly + overcast, but at least it's not rainy + it's okay to dig out a bit. Last night it was colder than I'd ever expected in Hobbs.

Thomas has finished his soil test (02/29) + he now moved on to architecture with Op. 02/33 - the test to investigate the junk below Sta. 1+2.

Op. 02/29 ended with the red layer that seems to mark the natural level of ~~the~~ below the plaza.

To summarize the floor situation in the Plaza:

South/Central Portia:

Whitney (02/29) is a bit of an outlier in terms of stratigraphy. She hit the floor early - 998.90 - + the next three feet of sediments before hitting the rocky layer. In the rest of the South/Central phase, it takes 10 ft of sediments below the floor combined much deeper (02/29, 02/33, 02/34, 02/32).

Tues. 14 Feb (cont.)
 This (op. 2/29) has the floor slightly higher (999.8) -
 the make it down into the sandy rocky layer (999.0).
 John Coyle (02/30) had sectioned all the way down
 to sandy clay (998.89).

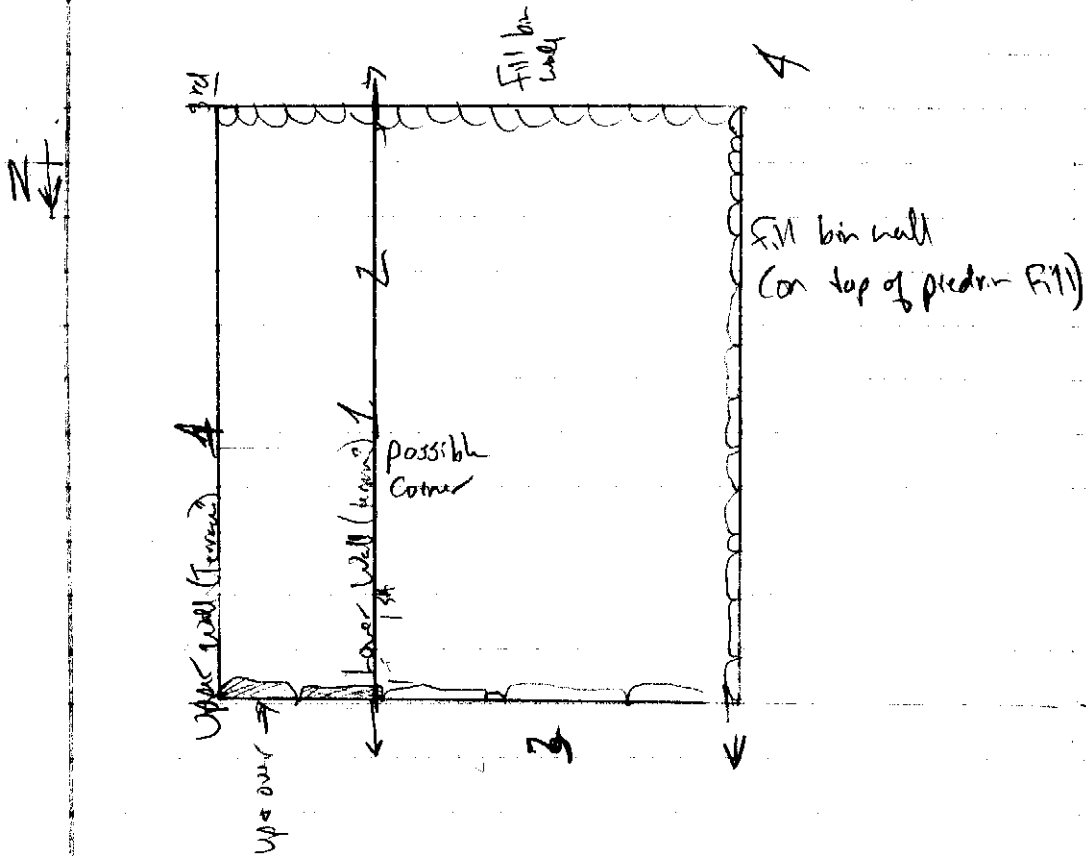
#2006-1-12

Op.	Floor	Rods	Base of Excav
02/26	1000.26	N/A	1000.04
02/27	998.44	997.56	997.25
02/28	998.92	998.29	997.75
02/29	999.8	999.0	998.96
02/30	999.01	998.69	998.50
02/31	999.39	999.05	998.50
02/32	999.28	998.67	998.36
02/33	999.10	N/A	997.98
02/34	998.77	998.28	997.89
02/35	999.00	998.9	998.27
02/36	998.91	NEC 998.51/998.23	997.60

02/35 (Erd) Section 9.11a - note: the rocky layer is denser &
 A began directly below the floor - In this unit the floor
 panel was not very well organized, but at the very least,
 A section as the big section. This differs from 100's excav
 (02/36) where there are approx 60% of section like the top
 of the very well-organized cobble panel & the top
 of the rocky layer. The rocky layer slips for north
 to south quite distinctly - it's 30' or so on the east of
 the unit.

El Paraiso 05/09 - West Side of Tr. 1

p. 2006-1-13



- 1 Built terrace - West
- 2a Built terrace - South - lower than
- 3b Built N. wall
- 3 Fill to top of terrace

Tues Feb 21

P-2006-1-19

A few days to catch up on over the past weeks:

Tues, Feb 14 - Wed, Feb 16: Study continues work in field at El Cedral. MCA are finishing the initial soil test units + moving on to structure excavations. (See p. 2006-1-9 for structure assigned) Staff continue to check field notes, forms, drawings, + photos to make sure that the students are recording things properly. All are doing well thus far.

Thurs. Feb 16 - Vito Veliz arrived to take a look out the excavations + to bring our contract this afternoon (he'd emailed the day before to let us know he was coming). He seemed pleased with progress, but he wants to make sure that all units are properly backfilled, etc. which we are happy to ensure. The contract has been signed, + Vito asked Santiago to send a monthly report. All good. Marcello left for SPS in the way to NY to NYC so he + Roxanne can do this civil wedding ceremony in New Ham - Congratulations + best wishes. - He will also be able to get additional computer equipment, pick up the printer/scanner/copier, + bring down Ed's EDM - ours will need an additional month or so in the shop while the new circuit board is shipped from Japan. It will also cost a nice, hefty, \$1,300. MCA is due back next Wednesday.

Fri. Feb 17 - Sun, Feb 19 - North Coast trip. Off with the Fortifier de San Fernando de Amara, then back to SPS to drop Jim at the Sula so he can catch his flight back to the U.S., then on to El Cocal, a huge,

Tues. Feb. 21 (cont.)

p. 2006-1-15

Rambly Wood beach house with 13 rooms we had 6 of them - between San Juan + Tornabe. It was a wonderful experience for everyone: good weather (finally!), a great time at the fort, an ~~am~~ w/ Gorisun dens + dens, a quality beach rehyat.

Mon. Feb 20

Back in the field, all photos now with on photo (see below for updates). Roberto Ramirez arrived + began work w/ Santiago at El Paraiso. Milton Gajda from Pueblo Nuevo to help with Jimmy + in the lab. Santiago Zerro, Charlie Tulin, + I went up to La Junta to talk to the landowner, but he went at home (LA head to us). It was good to see the SA's though.

And now on to today's update...

Sunny

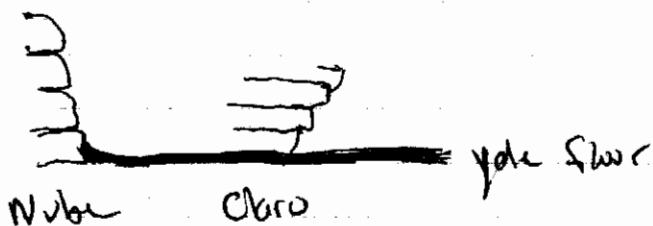
Started off the day with a conference w/ Zerro + Charlie about Charlie's work plan. While waiting for permission from the owner of La Junta, Charlie will go out with Tulin (who has an uncle in the area), one of the new guys, + from time to time Zerro. They're heady out from town up the Ocote today.

El Paraiso

At El Paraiso Sergio + Jorge Galarza have found two of the plaster floor near the base of the exposed wall on the south side of Str. 1. In looking at the photo I noticed/confirmed that on the east side of Str. 1 (as exposed in 2005) part of the ~~version~~ version (Claro) sat on the floor while the ~~version~~ version before ^(new) Claro had the floor lip up to it.

Tues, Feb 21 (cont.)

2006-1-16



E1 Capital (see Feb. 22 for update)

Computer problem in the evening - fixed. Grades appear to be keeping up w/ date entry (will work w/ a few).

Ally + Kate have expressed an interest in work on survey with Charlie - will see how that can be worked out. Everyone else wants to stay w/ archaeology.

Wed, Feb 22

E1 Capital 02/37 - This - this unit is located on the NW of Str 2 near the junct of Str. 1+2. The goal is to find the basal wall, follow A north + discover the relationship between Str. 1+2. Currently, this has found a concentration of rubble that is either the destroyed remains of the basal terrace or is sitting on top of + west of A. Once he has defined the terrace - or caught A in section - will turn north + work to expose the Str. 1 / Str. 2 interface (or both thereof). Excavation Op. 02/17 in 2005 suggest that there may be a well-organized cobble paved (apron) surround Str. 1, given that A was present on the south side of the structure.

Wed. Feb 22 (cont)

2006-1-17

Op. 02/38 - Whitney - This is a trench designed to go up & over Str. 2 near Str. 1. It will contain info found in Op. 02/14 (2005), reveal info concerning the back (E) side of the building, & help (we hope) locate the basal wall on the west side that this will follow. Currently, Whitney the find what may have been the west basal wall. DA was very disappointed, so she has drawn it & will now take out the potentially tumbled rocks to see if there are better. present courses below. Day encompasses only 2 m of trench WFE of possible time.

Op. 02/39 - Erled - This is a trench to test artifact density in the south east corner of the main plaza. So far, the excavation has been extended from a 1x1m unit to a 1x5m. Excavation extends into the plaza. The artifact density, in contrast to the site excavated by Edin (Op. 02/27) & in previous years, is actually increasing closer to the plaza. The northern unit is now yielding rubble for Str. 23. Erled will continue on to see at what point (center of plaza, perhaps, at this rate?) the density drops off.

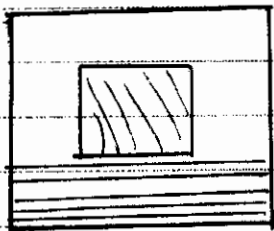
Op. 02/40 - Althe - Started the unit quite far from the North side of Str. 3 to take the trench up & over the structure to understand its dimensions & form. Since the excavation began so far north of the basal wall, Althe continues in trouble - she was also the 2nd to last to start this subop, since her final soil test had to be expanded south this to encompass the large rock. Tumble strategy in the 4x5m EU. Slow still high here.

Feb 22, Wed. (Cont.)

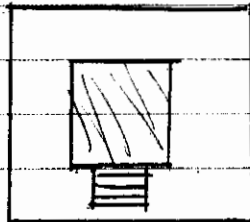
2006-1-18

Op. 02/41 - Edm - biaxial trenches to investigate the superstructure on top of Str. 1. In this sub-op, Edm has begun by taking the humus (it is most EV the very substantial O horizon) off along the entire length of the west side of the E-W biaxial. 1/2 way down that, he has found a line of rocks which may be a step, part of a small terrace on top of the buildg, or one of the steps leading up to it. Edm will use this line as a guide to continue pulling rubble above it as he exposes more of the superstructure. To date, few objects have been found, but the record includes two pieces of a small ceramic earspool + part of a jar (buried deep w/in rubble on top of the mound - given that much of it was below the level of exposed rocks (Quign had gone in after A) much was left to be revealed when the rocks are removed later.)

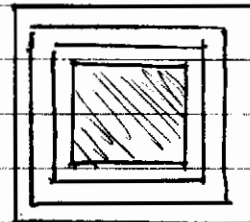
It is difficult to tell the exact flourish of the summit path + superstructure as they stand. There are two possibilities:



Steps access unit



Out-pit Str to Superstr.



Multi-terrace to Superstr.

Wed. Feb 22 (cont.)

2006-1-19

Op. 02/42 - John Compton - South half of axial trench over Str. 10, placed to find the floor for terraces on what we believe the east side (south side) of the building to be. So far, we've currently found a very nice bath step, a little half step in that looks very much like the small step on one of the earlier version of Str. 1 at El Paraiso. The rest of the rock + soil above that step + half-step are very loose + completely unorganized. Chances are possible this terrace we may be in SIA now, but it just doesn't look solid enough or organized enough to even be good SIA. Still more work needed to understand what's happening here.

Op. 02/43 - Rocky - North half of axial trench over Str. 10. This unit was begun farther from the structure so Rocky is currently just near the tumbled rocks. A number of different earth points including spiked cones + modeled cones have been found here to date, confirming our hypothesis that it is a non-residential structure. So far, the rubble does not have a discernible form, although there is conceivably of what may be slightly better organized than on the west side.

Op. 02/44 - Willyde - axial trench (W-S) over the east side of Str. 10. This side of the structure is lower (as visible on the surface) than the

Wed. Feb 22 (cont.)

2006-1-20

West half of the building. It will be interesting to see how South / Clipped the two halves of the building are (see Op. 02/45 for comparison). Curiously, Westlych found the rocks that form the natural sediment level below the plane floor, as well as the level terrace + what may be a higher terrace. So far, the structure appears to be composed of a substrate with very low, wide terraces that may have been hand levelled surfaces. So far, the joint pattern between the two ends of the building is the same, but the soil in the op appears to be a little different - darker - will check tomorrow.

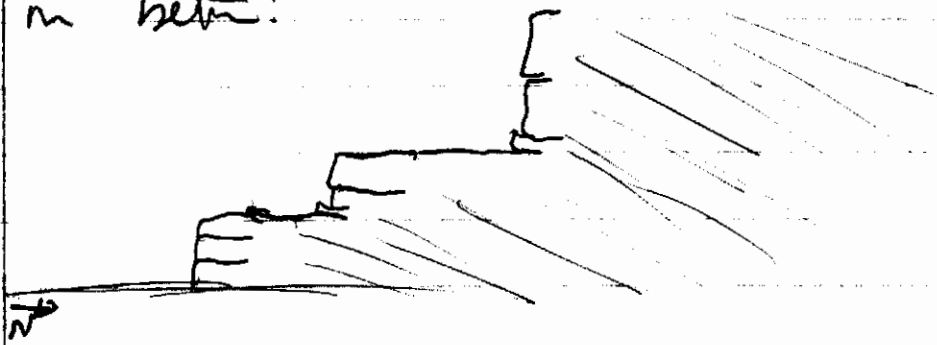
Op. 02/45 - Kate - This is a N-S axial trench over the West end of Str. 9. Like Op. 02/44, it looks like the fine low, wide terraces, but they appear to be located in a lighter colored clay. Curiously, Kate has exposed a single good line - one course terrace line - on the South side of the structure. There is a possible second line further north (up the bldg).

Op. 02/46 - Jon Porobit - Jon has just begun the excavation + has recently unearthed the first line of tumbled rock. He is now in the 3rd or 4th EU + is begin to work his way up onto the building. More details should be available soon. He did note a higher artificial concrete farther away from the structure, which may be explained by the proximity of Str. 9 to the first EU.

Wed. Feb 22 (cont.)

2000-1-21

Op. 02/47-Corr - April truck (45) on Str. 8. Corr has found a very nice set of steps on the south side of the bouldy config that, like Str. 10, it appears to have found GBAH into the main plaza. The steps are made of a series of large rocks with a lot of small stones in between:



Corr believes that the steps may be less well preserved higher up the structure.

Thurs. Feb 23

Marcello back on-site after a successful civil ceremony - congratulations to the Canuto-Davila family.

Site tour throughout the day. Architects very well-prepped for project tour tomorrow.

Fri. Feb 24

2006-1-22

A little overcast for the first time in days - Start the day with a call to the Dell Service Center to see what can be done about the glass paper that cracked on the trip down from the US. No luck with their hyper-automated system (best!) so will see if Jorge's friend Dennis, who provided the project computer, can fix it.

Direitos continue excavations - site to us at 9:00 - today for El Cafetal, 2:00p. This way, Carolina will be able to come out to see where people are working.

Tour at El Cafetal in the morning - all students present their work to one another + to Felipe Roberto, + Jorge Gamboa (who came from El Paraiso) - in English + Spanish. All did well in both languages.

In the afternoon we all went over to El Paraiso to tour the work underway there. Roberto did an excellent job of translating for Santiago. It was actually very nice to see both the U.S. students + the IAHN people translating in both directions - a very good collaborative exercise.

José Miguel Paz also visited El Cafetal in the morning to propose a site project - see attached

2006-1-23

He wants to act as project videographer. We discussed it with Santiago, & are going to explore the possibility with the Instituto before doing anything. There are pros & cons to the project that will have to be carefully considered.

Wrapped up the week with the EP site tour -
Happy Friday!

Mon. Feb 27

After a rather quiet weekend here in El Paraíso (with the exception of Wilfredo, Cori, & Whitney, who went to Cop) we're back on-site.

↳ Central

Adding 1 extra worker per student so that they can begin a second unit (i.e. have two going simultaneously). We didn't want to overwhelm them with an entire 2nd crew, so will work this way for a few days to get the staff & the setup up.

↳ Goyochil

Patrick & Chiara will also begin work at Goyochil later today. It should make a very good match there for Clara & Patrick should be able to collaborate with her on papers & articles. We secured permission from the landowner - Pedro Ochoa - to work there (with precautions). He has promised to leave the Gate unblocked

Mon. Feb 27 (cont).

2006-1-24

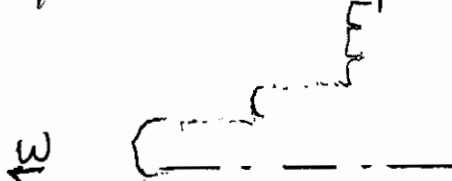
EP Mucillo has begun taking notes on EP so she has notes for more detailed updates. Sen Arroyo, Roberts, + Jorge Guter continue there

ET Capital-

Thomas 02/37 - Thus he made the turn north to trace out the connection between Str. 1 + 2, following the basal wall of Str. 2's west side. He continues to pull very large (clay rather than flint) rocks from above the basal course, suggesting this structure was made of stones very different from the lg. flint rocks found on Str. 8 (Cori) + Str. 1 (Edm).

02/48 - a new excavation laid out on the East side of the Str. 1/Str. 2 junction to mirror the sub-op laid out on the west side of the Str. 1/Str. 2 junction. Again, the goal here is to find the basal course of Str. 2 + the bed N to Str. 1. Currently the first EU has exposed a significant amount of rubble - we can step it back to the east if necessary, but it should be possible to pull it + fill the wall for there

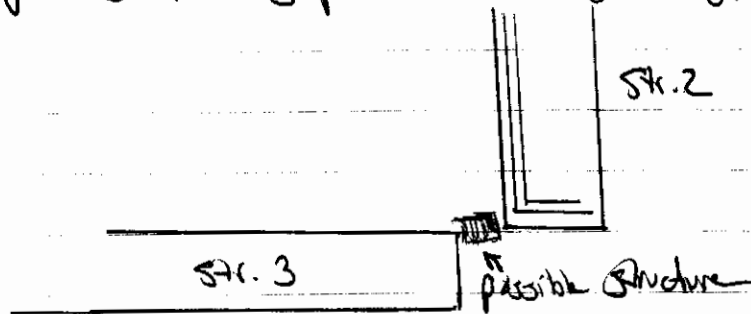
Whitney 02/38 - Excavated the trench up + over the structure (E-W) + has begun on the E side of wall. As in 02/48, coming down on rubble, but it should be possible to pull it. The Excavator will (finally) give us a true E-W view of Str. 2. So far, it does not look like the narrow terraces on the west + it will be interesting to see if there is a steep wall on the East. The basal course on the west is composed of lg. stones. The summit BWA very wide, but the structure certainly is long. It may have held 20 (or more) super structures.



Mon Feb 27 (cont.)

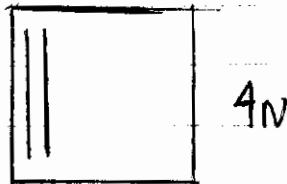
2006-1-25

Excl 02/39 - Following the unit pair to may to the N end areas. In the end, A looks like the ceramic frequency increased as the excavation moved further into the plaza & that there may have been a small bajareque structure located below Str. 2+3. Alternatively, the bajareque may have fallen from a/multi parishable superstructure on Str. 2+3.



Alto 02/40 - Excavated around over structure +, with a third worker, began the EU on the opposite side. On the north side of the structure, Alto has found a good basal course (3-4 courses high). There is another line above the basal course that remains to be cleaned up + clarified. There are a lot of ceramic coming out on the south side of the structure - outside the plaza. This is the first test excavation we've located outside the plaza on the east side.

Edm 02/41 - Continuation on top of Str. 1, the excavator has been extended to the north in the east end of the N/S axis - ie entry out along the median of the building. Edm has done a good job of clearing the tuba + has found two/possibly 3 distinct terrace lines



Mon. Feb. 21 (cont.)

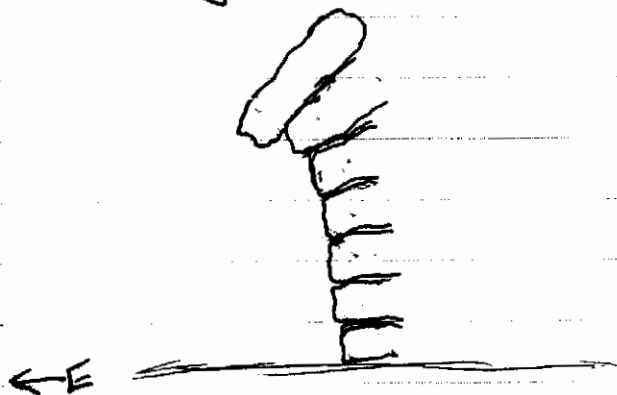
2006-1-26

02/42- Airt continue on south side of Str. 10 + has been extended to the west to step around the banner trees. Working to define upper steps/terraces where they may be better preserved. It should also move the excavation closer to the mid-line of the building.

02/49- to-axial limit on over east side of Str. 10 to get the fur of the side clear to Str. 1. Not yet begun.

Roddy

02/43- Roddy continued in thigh tangle + find a very well-preserved wall of 6-8 courses that appears to be the back wall of Str. 10, conforming with very, very high room for doubt that this is the back side. The stones are small + white + I want to look at them more closely tomorrow to make something out of them. The wall is poorly preserved in its upper courses, which are beginning to fall. Roddy will sketch the wall, number the stones, + then photograph each level as it is removed so they can be re-assembled later if necessary.



02/50- Brazil took on west side of Str. 10 to check side facing Str. 8, 5, 6, etc. Not yet begun.

Mon. Feb 27 (cont.)

2006-1-27

Wings Op. 02/44 - Excavate our east side of Str. 9 (lower end) + begin on the north side. The first excavation unit on the north side of the structure find the cobble pavement. So it's clear that the pavement continues south to the north side of Str. 9. Currently, on the south side there remain a series of positions here above the floor level - will clear A + the section to see if there are clearer terraces below.

Kate Op. 02/45 - Extended back to north side of building - cobble pavement first in First EU, as is the case in Op. 02/44. Currently, in the south end of the unit, with down to soil clay put over top of lower line of Str. 9 on south, to see if the next terrace is actually lower than the current base of excavation.

Jon P. Op. 02/46 - Continue up east side of Str. 8 - beginning to pull rubble (in larger amounts) on the east side of the trench.

Op. 02/51 - extension of E. end of Op. 02/46 to the north. This will allow us to check for high concentrations of artifacts in the First EU of Op. 02/46. This will also let us turn east to test the west side of Str. 9.

Carv Op. 02/47 - up + over NW corner of Str. 8. The trench is in the process of being extended to the north. The steps on the south side have fallen apart further up the structure - continue to see if there are upper terraces.

Mon Feb 27 (cont)

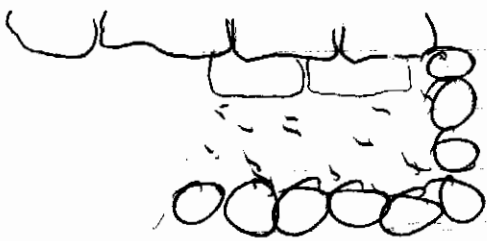
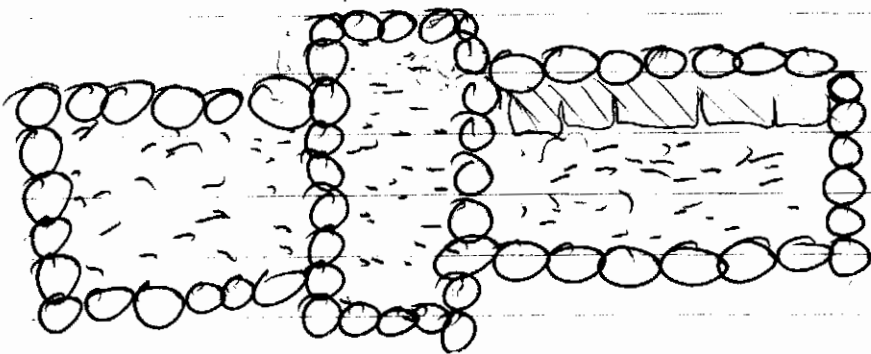
2006-1-28

El Paraiso

Jarvis, Roberto, & Jorge Garcia Center at El Paraiso, str. 1, Op. 06/10 - ~~AD~~ now a work center at crest which is located below (west) of the upper trench. It looks like the trench center & that there may be an additional bin. On the East side Roberto Center to clear down to the present steps.

Op. 06/09 - looks like there is a plaster floor just of the 2nd bin - with tube coming out in front of the wall.

Overall - we think that the final (?) plan of str. 1 appears to have been formed by crests being filled with loose small stones (usually water-washed cobbles / almost pebbles). The bins appear to have been staggered so that a bin with its long axis oriented N-S is bordered by a bin oriented E-W.



- = possible terrace
- = fill bin st
- = fill

Mon. Feb 27 (Cont)

2008-1-29

The walls of the fill bins aren't aligned - possibly to make the fill more stable. It looks like the wall next on the south side of the structure may have been the parallel version.

Samy: Jorge, Tuto, + Clark went with Charlie to Remedios to see if there were any evidence of settlement in the region.

LAD Cassandra went with Larry today to go over the ceramic cluster. It looks like the Capital Group ceramic find at El Capital has significantly more mica in the non-mica paste than the El Paraiso Capital Group (15 ppm per sample vs. 5 ppm per sample). The mica paste at Capital has more mica (30-50%) than the mica paste at El Paraiso (15-30%); no plagioclase or feldspar while the El Paraiso has some of each. The Capital finds had feathery mica, with block mica in the El Paraiso sample.

This suggests that there are different clay groups (or at least different paste recipes) at El Paraiso + El Capital for the Capital Group pastes.

It also looks like the one Copador sample Larry studied that is different from the other 3 may actually be Acambake - an orange-pasted "Copador" with speckled red paint. Cassandra has long thought that this might represent a local "imitate" Copador.

Date Entry Log: Weeks of 20-26 Feb 2006

P-2006130

Photos in the to be read folder:

Allie: 8	Whity: 33*
John C: 8	Wilygh: 8
Jon P: 23	Indi: 8
Kate: 28	(no photo board)
Rody: 8	
Thom: 5	

Sub. qqs. w/o of photos:

02/26 - Allie TP
02/28 - Whity TP
02/31 - Jon P. TP
02/32 - Wilygh TP
02/38 - Whity - Str. 2
02/39 - Erked Str. 2/3 jct.
02/40 - Allie - Str. 3
02/41 - Edwin Str. 1
02/43 - Rody - Str. 10
02/44 - Wilygh - Str. 9
02/45 - Kate - Str. 9
02/46 - Jon P. Str. 8
02/47 - Cori Str. 8

Sub. qqs. w/ photos:

02/27 - Edwin	02/35 - Erked
02/29 - Thom	02/32 - Kate
02/30 - John C.	02/37 - Thom
02/33 - Rati	02/42 - John C.
02/34 - Rody	

Date Entry logs: Week of 20-26 Feb, 2006

2006-1-31

Subj. ^{date} op 3: Entered	Lots Entered	Final for Entered (22 Feb)
02/26 - Anne LAs	1-15	
02/27 - Edwin	1-15	
02/28 - Whitey	1-13	
02/29 - Thms	1-9	
02/30 - John C.	1-15	
02/31 - Jon P.	1-13	
02/32 - Willygh	1-13	
02/33 - Cori	1-13	
02/34 - Roddy	1-17	
02/35 - Frank	1-9	
02/36 - Kate	1-14	
<hr/>		
02/37 - Thms	1-22	
02/38 - Whitey	1-4	
02/39 - Frank	1-22	
02/40 - Anne	1-12	
02/41 - Edwin	∅	
02/42 - John C.	∅	
02/43 - Roddy	1-16	
02/44 - Willygh	1-17	
02/45 - Kate	1-24	
02/46 - Jon P.	1-7	
02/47 - Cori	1-16	

Jan 1 to 31
PAB

Trenches

Wed. March 3

2006-1-32

Larry Leman on-site today to see soil test pits
Cassidy + Tim Visby Santiago, Roberto, + Jorge Garcia at El Paraiso to see
developments on South Side of Str. 1 (photo floor - Lemaire - + terraces
w/ ceramics)

Charlie, Zoro, + Tito on survey-out to Piedra Negra + the lake in
Parkid + Chusca at Guayabal
This side - some throat

Conky at El Capital - Cley at soil tests to show the to Larry
+ to take my own final photo since people are slow to get the
photo named.

Str. 1 (02/41) The super-structure floor may be marked by a smashed
modeled cenote located on the summit of the Arch. The cenote
is built on top of a flat rock that appears to have found
part of the floor of what we assume to be the floor of the
Summit Structure. The cenote includes an eye + a scraggle tooth -
nearly identical to a frog found on the South side of Str. 10.
This deposit suggests that the superstructure may have had
a rather abrupt back wall while the steps in front



ascended a more gradual slope. So far, we've
uncovered 3 terraces on the front (SW) side above
what we believe to be the level of the steps, and
one clear terrace on the northeast side.

Wed. March 1 (cont.)

2006-1-33

None of the architectural features exposed to date appear to have been well preserved. The fall/collapse appears to have been extensive.

Stn. 2 - The back side (E) appears to have been composed of a steep rear terrace - still no good indication of exactly where yet, but the tumbler pattern is becoming steeper, suggesting that the wall will be reached soon in both Op. 02/38 + 02/48. The basal course on the front (west) side.

Thurs. March 2

Thomas still at site - taking Erythronium for steep thread, should be better than All else in place

Chris back out to Piedras Negras + surrounding area to map sites found yesterday

El Capitan

Stn. 10 - (02/45) - the north (back) basal wall fell yesterday afternoon - suggests that the shoddy construction on the south side is confirmed by the lack of structural integrity on the north. Rocky has removed, numbered, + set aside the rocks so that they can be replaced as needed.

- See March 3 for update -

Fri Mar 3

2006-1-84

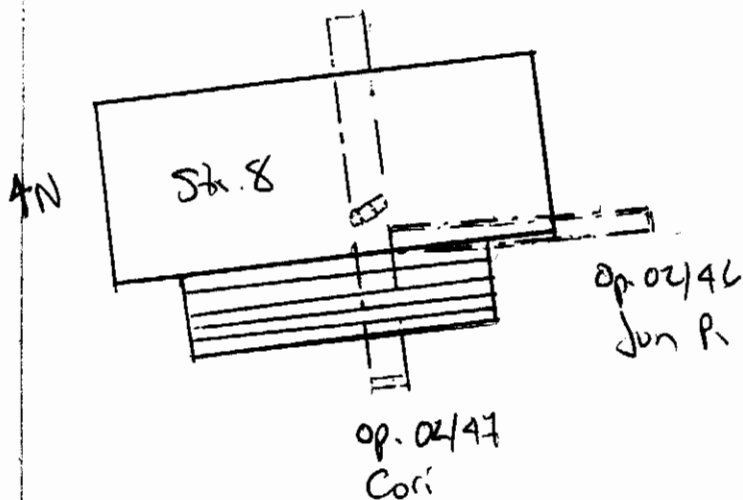
Thom Feety better - back on site

Mike Sullivan on site to see program (in town to work w/ UOAP)

Last night all PAREP students + staff attended the UOAP mtg. Wileya will do her cultural project in conjunction with the group. We introduced ourselves, heard from the president (newly elected), set dates for site tours (next Tue + Wed), + the played a get-to-know-you dance game (Directors abstained). Mike's visit appears to have been very successful, with Wileya being involved in UOAP + several of the students volunteering to teach English + music classes in the high school (Schedules set)

E) Capital:

Str. 8 - based on Jon Porcibi's excavation yesterday we came to realize that the building is actually oriented a little more toward the SE +, even more strikingly that it has an offset stair on its south side



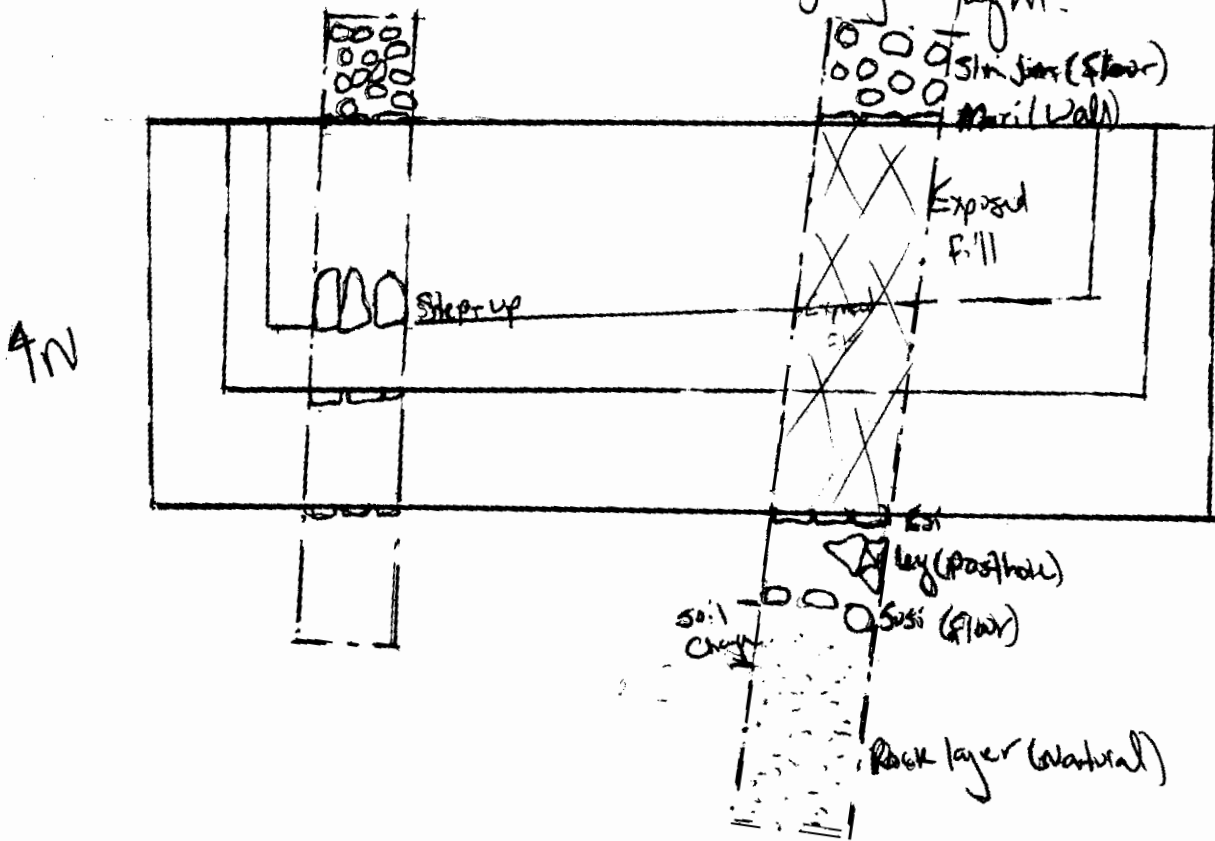
This means that Jon Porcibi's excavation (op. 02/46) has caught the edge (S) of the structure + exposed a full corner. Will confirm - the end excavation no reason to push a bad posture

For Mar 3 (cont.)

2006-1-35

Str. 9 - W. Leigh (op. 02/44) + Kate (op. 02/45) have almost finished their axial trenches, revealing a very interesting (if simple) construction sequence for Str. 9. It looks like much of the top of the building has been shown off so that the fill (rather than the floor) is exposed.

The north side of the structure is sealed by a cobbles screen, as is the east side. The part of the south side (no paved walk on the SW). The head walls (NW/SE) are low, 1-2 m high. There is a wide terrace before stepping up to the main level. There is a feature that appears to have been a post holder on the SE side (op. 02/44). The structure is oriented slightly more SW than the original flight.



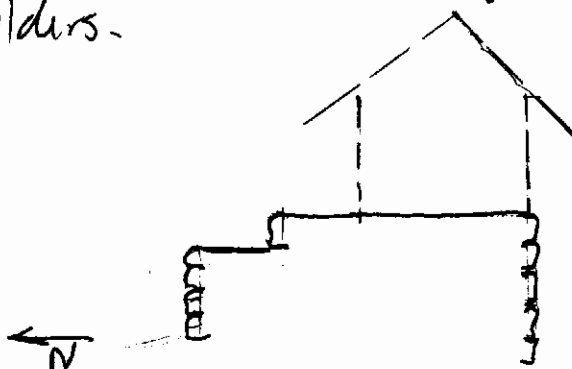
Str. 9

Fri. Mar 3

2006-1-36

Str. 8 - Falls terrace corner confirms a prime hypothesis. The wall on top of str. 8, appears to be the front wall of a room. The masonry here included a bench in the central part of the room. The orientation of the wall suggests that the hypothesis concerning the Falls corner may indeed be the correct one. This also explains the apparent "stepping" of the steps in op. 02/47 - they are, instead, - aligned with the rest of the sub-structure platform, which makes a great deal of sense.

Str. 3 - op. 02/40 (Alluv). This structure appears to be very much in keeping with the architectural style of Str. 2 - A includes at least one low terrace on the front (N) side facing into the plaza. This may be a second terrace that is one course high (preserved height) on the N side as well. The rear (S) side is formed by a massive, high wall, multi-coursed. It, like Str. 2's back wall, appears to have also formed the rear wall of the superstructure. Unlike Str. 2, the front (N) wall of the first terrace is made up of multiple courses of small stones, rather than large boulders.



Str. 3

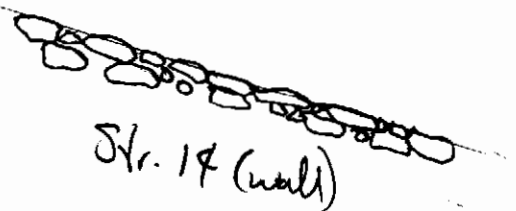
Fri March 3 (cont.)

2006-1-37

The floor approaching the front (N) wall of the terrace appears to be higher in elevation than the south (rear) side. This fits with the general slope of the site from SE to NW (ie. toward the river). This trend, based on soil test pit data, appears to be present (generally speaking) in all strata of the plaza surface - ie. the modern surface, the ancient (ie. Classic period) plaza floor, & the natural siltstone layer below the floor (represented by river-bank rocks & gravel). The presence of a higher surface on the north could also possibly be accounted for by an earlier occupation, given the high concentration of Preclassic ceramics below the plaza surface throughout the site.

Str. 17 Op. 02/52 (Extend) This excavation was placed over a slight rise & concentration of cobbles visible on the surface following clearing. It was not noticed in earlier surveys of the site, but appeared to represent part of a constructed/controlled entrance of some sort, & this merited investigation. The sub op has, to date, revealed a long, low (1 course high, preserved) wall that appears to work with Str. 9 (esp. in its re-oriented version) to form a funnel leading out of the site to the north.

4N



Fri March 3 (Cont.)

2006-1-38

This pattern would then funnel people out across the stone pavement that forms the North portion of the patio + out of the main group through the space created by Str. 12 + 13, as well as by the platform edge that forms the NE side of the plaza + joins with Str. 11.

spatial pattern
In general, the excavations thus far have given us a picture of a site that is far less "Mayan" than we had previously imagined it. The site/spatial pattern is far less rectangular/rectified than we had initially thought, with Str. 10, 1, 9 + 8 all being oriented more obliquely with the range Str. 02-06 than we previously thought. (See map). This brings the over-all pattern much more in line with that seen at La Sierra (with its D-shaped final version of the Main Group) than with Copan, Quirigua, or even El Paraiso. The spatial differences between the two groups become more pronounced as work continues.

Natural Culture
The typology work Cassendon is completing in the lab also continues to flesh out our understanding of the valley + its ceramic economy. With each passing day it becomes clearer that the valley enjoyed a full local ceramic assemblage, with all common vessel forms (utilitarian) represented. The newly defined Tenoro group (a local, pink-colored version of the common Copan type *Sepulchro*) proves this point quite well. In general, Cassendon reports finding that there is a sub-set of Copan imports at Copalul, with El Paraiso showing far more imported utilitarian wares. It is also of interest to note that, while certain of the Pre to the Postclassic period (including the Early Classic)

Fri: March 3 (cont.)

2006-1-39

have been found at Cafetal, only Late Classic ceramics are present at El Paraíso. This suggests that El Paraíso may indeed have been founded as an outpost in the Late Classic. More material is needed to test this hypothesis.

Str. 01 - Cp. 02/41 (Edin) Important to note that a smashed modeled Censer of the newly defined Tesoro type was found in situ on what appears to have been the floor of the superstructure on Str. 1. The piece was photographed & removed. It appears to include the representation of a fanged face with earflares that may have been common at El Cafetal, given that a similar fragment was found in association with Str. 10. The censer appears to have been in the form of a large basin with a modeled face & earflares. It may be partially reconstructible. In any case, while the form is similar to those found at Copán & elsewhere, the motif is distinctive.

El Paraíso

Very interesting developments, including what may have been the West facade of the Final Phase of Str. 1. This wall - nearly completely filled - found the West edge of the westmost fill bin & appears to have been made of the same sort of stone found in the steps on the E side of Str. 1 in the Final phase. The excavation reached the water table, but, with the help of a pump, we've been able to keep it dry enough to work.

It also looks like a fill bin wall may have been built on the West edge of the Luvardo floor.

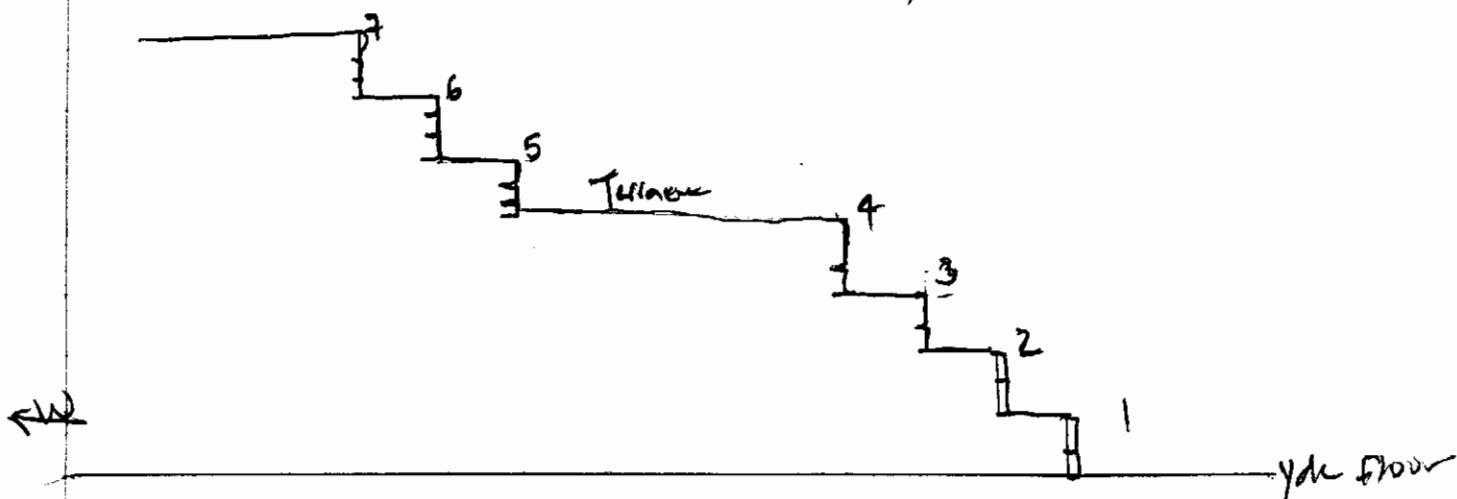
Fri 3 March (cont)

2006-1-40

When it was under Blanco. This area is proven to be very important (see Morillo's notes). The upshot is that there must be a terrace/earthen version between the E face of Claro + Nube - if not, there is no way that Blanco can be part of an earlier version, as exposed on the South side of Str. 1. If there is no additional construction between the two, it means that all architecture exposed to date on Str. 1 (including the east stairs) must belong to earlier version (i.e. the one would form the first terrace of Blanco).

On the East side of Str. 1, Robert has found three additional stairs above the 4 known from previous excavations, suggesting that none of the exposed version is present in this area than previously thought. That the stairs were not found in the previous excavations (less the one meter to the south) suggests that a) they end, b) they were not present further south, or c) they were missed.

Str. 1, East Side



Fri: 3 march (cont)

2006-1-41

Survey - Charlie is working with Tulio + Clemente + appears to be covering a lot of ground in spite of hang-ups with landowners from time to time. He has walked the area around Las Delicias + part of Los Junco as possibly Visited Pedro Noguera + his survey and Reunión, Gobernado, + Río Amultho. He'll go out to a site reported around Las Delicias tomorrow.

El Guayabal. Clarissa + Patrick have started here with multiple pits in Ais. 1+ to test the architecture + recover material. They just began excavating on Thursday. We're working on a way to tie in the grid as D03 appears to have been lost.

Monday, March 6.

Zoro + Milton in SP5 floppy - due back in pm

Jorge Garbón in SP5 jelly glasses fixed - due back in pm

Julio in La Entrada - due back in Am

Larry departed for US. on Saturday

Mike departed for US. on Sunday

Foreign Trip
Spent Saturday at Guirigüi. Walking under Corneio between El Paraiso + Los Amulthos we took the direct route - 2 1/2 hours on a very decent road. All had a chance to see the site, including Jorge Garbón, Roberto, Santiago, Milton, + Mike, + Roxana + Lam Canto came over from Antigua to meet us. It really is amazing to see how the settlement pinks up on the north side of the Morje Valley / South part of the Motagu Valley. Very difficult for the sparse settlement in this region - we really are on the edge of

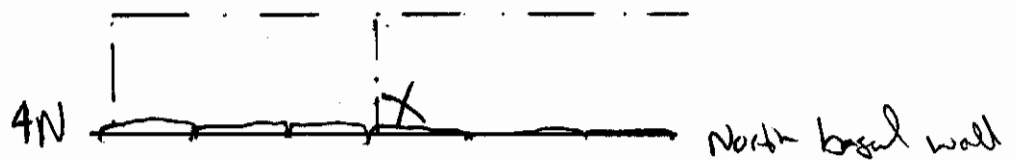
Mon. March 6 (cont.)

2006-1-42

a Frontier zone. It's being more difficult to conceive of the area as a "Center" in the Late Classic; an "outpost" really may be a better descriptor. The preclassic, however, is a different story...

Community. While he was here, Mike convened two meetings of UOAP, met with local officials (municipal, high school, Educadores) + got the students involved. Wilyda plans to work with UOAP for her cultural project + many other students + staff, including Clarissa, Whitney, Cori, John P, + others are signed up to teach English, music, + Philip Ed classes in the school - an outstanding development. All students, staff, + directors attended the Thursday UOAP meeting, + Wilyda will head two tours a day on Tue + Wed next week. Wilyda is also already working to get UOAP included in the Youth Center program!

Site 01 - Edm has found a carved stone ball with a snake head facing one face + a crouched infant on the other. Op. 02/41. The object was located along the base of what appears to be the north wall of the superstructure.



The object appears to have been found in fact adjacent to the north face of the wall. It may actually be that the snake face was carved after the crouched infant, as the infant looks very much like the potbelly sculptures (much much smaller) that date to the Preclassic.

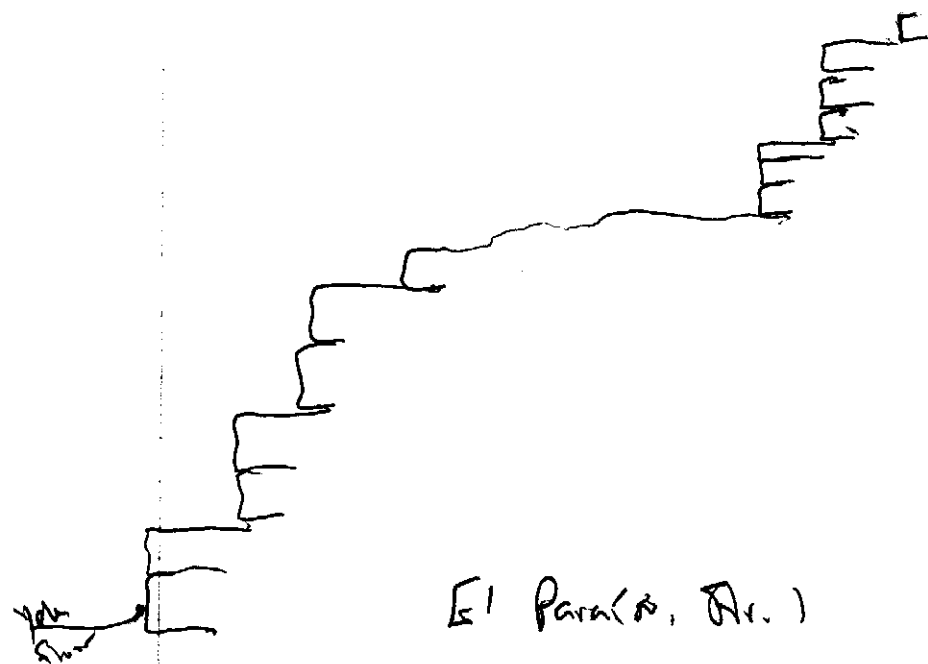
Monday March 6 (cont.)

2006-1-43

El Paraiso Continuing to probe why this logic prob- presents itself: there must be another terrace east of the exposed face of Blanco on the south side of Str. 1.

The stairs on the east side appear to have included a third step composed of a single course. This pattern is consistent with that seen in the lower steps - in each case, the third step is one course high, the other two courses in the lower steps + three courses in the upper.

→

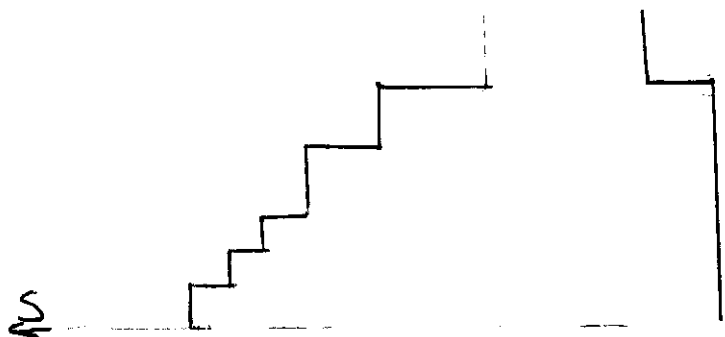


It is possible that the terrace stairs were robbed out by local residents while the lower steps were preserved due to early sedimentation after abandonment. The terrace, though, would have been destroyed before the tractor was used, given that the level of the tractor destruction appears to coincide with the 3rd step of the upper tier.

March 6, Fri (cont.)

2006-1-44

Str. 10 - It appears clear that the fill of Str. 10 has been exposed due to wall collapse on the south side of the building. The rear side appears to consist of at least one high terrace (12-13 courses present prior to field collapse). It is likely that a second terrace was also present above.



possible Str. 10

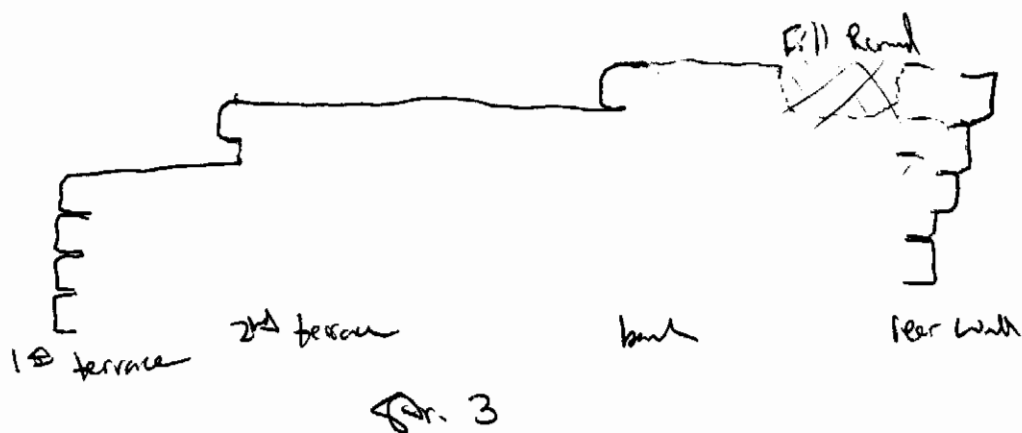
On the south side, the odd pattern visible through all of the fill suggests 3 low terraces with two higher terraces above - not really nearby the axis isome as yet. - Excavations continue on the East (02/49) + WA (02/50) side.

Str. 3 (02/40) Axial trench nearly complete - It looks like there may have been a small bench / wide rear wall on the south side. The front (N) wall is 4 courses high, the rear (S) wall is 7 courses high. The 2nd front terrace wall is one course high. The floor appears to be higher on the north (front) side. There is no large floor like that found to the rear (E) of Str. 2. The bench / small terrace has been confirmed, and that the excavation was continued into the fill behind (W) of the rear (S) basal wall. The certain record for the fill appears to date to the Preclassic, supporting Cassander's hypothesis that much of the Preclassic material found on site is eroded out of fill.

Plan March 6 (cont.)

2006-1-5

Str. 3 (cont.)



Str. 02 - Rear wall includes 9 courses with some overhanging above. Base course sits on top of a burned earth floor that continues up to the base course + beyond. In that case, it means that the floor was built before this wall of the structure, suggesting that there may be an earlier version within.



This wall, in contrast to the other rear walls exposed to date (Str. 3, Str. 10, Str. P) is nearly upright, with very little slumping or bowing. This may suggest early collapse accumulated behind (E) of wall to keep it stood up. There is also a clue that the floor stops short of the wall - it dips down to a lower level.

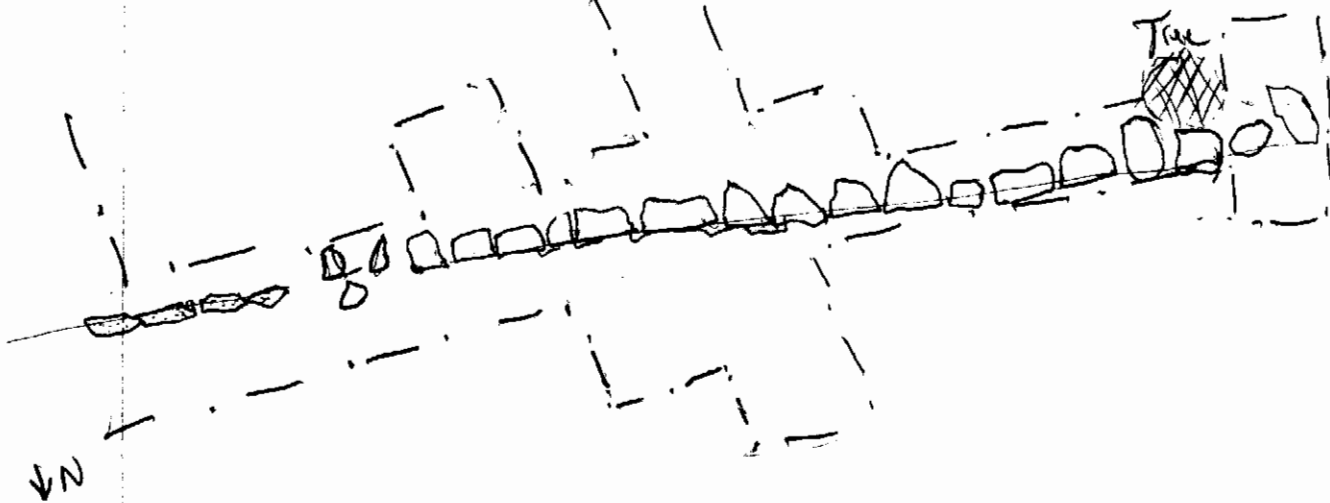
Mar March 6 (cont.)

2006-1-96

Str. 1 - Op. 02/41 - In looking at the primarily identified floor, it looks like a common rim bowl fragment was found on top of what we were calling the floor - suggesting that it was actually in fill. This would mean that the layer of small, thin rocks on which the censer was smashed was actually the floor & it is completely destroyed. The fill works much better as a sub-floor surface (emplant/bed)

Str. 2 (Op. 02/37) The top course of the front (W) wall is falling apart as the excavation probes farther north, but the lower course continues. This will continue to push north until it crosses or abuts the S wall of Str. 1

Str. 7 - Op. 02/52 - Newly named Str. 14 consists of the wall I sketched. It appears to continue farther E + West + the eastern end (toward Str. 11) appears to be similar to a single course of very small, thin, flat stones.

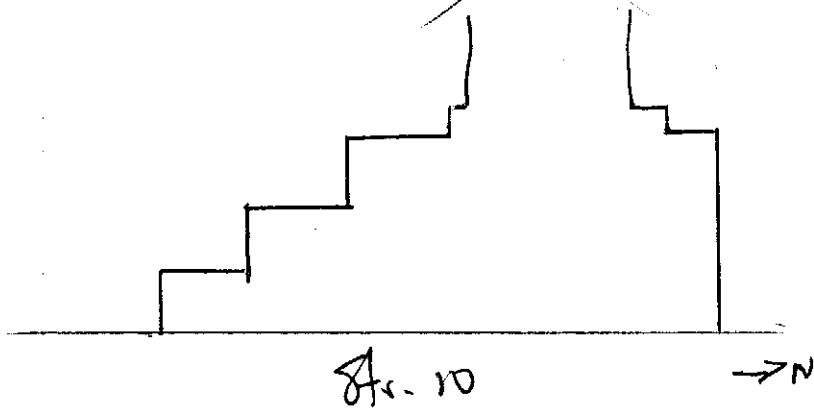


The lower, thinner rocks (:) may represent a threshold or entryway + the rocks adjacent to this area are scattered, suggesting that it had been disturbed

Mon. March 6 (cont)

2006-1-47

Str. 10 - After further consultation, it appears more likely the Str. 10 included 3 high terraces on the front (S) side rather than the steps that work with terraces - the high rear wall continues w/o quack.



Jimmy Clark continued on toward La Florida - drove to San Antonio + then started back-tracing toward El Paraiso today. Will continue tomorrow.

Overnight - Patrick + Clarissa continue at Grogabal. Clarissa reports finding a good deal of material (100+ Shells in one lot) Will visit tomorrow for an update.

Impk Just finished re-orienting Str. 8 + 9 based on plan points taken this morning (see 6 March 2006 map of Cefetal). The site looks less + less messy with each completed excavation - very exciting! Str. 8 is oriented more SE than thought previously with an outlier floor on the SE side. Str. 9 is also oriented more toward the SE. Based on these new orientations (derived from excavation) we've hypothesized that Str. 7 was also oriented more toward the SE + have adjusted its orientation accordingly. We also plotted all of the floor elevations available for the Cefetal main group - test excavations + soil tests -

Mon. March 6 (Cont)

2006-1-48

I converted the opig elevations for the soil tests to reflect the level at which the P04 samples were taken (ie. the suspected floor levels). As the maps show, the Ancient + modern ground surfaces do seem to have varied fairly uniformly. The modern elevations were determined by using the opig elevations for the soil tests.

As thought, the floor slopes from a high on the SEC to a low on the NW. It also looks like there may have been a depression between Str. 9 + 10 (possible entry?) on the ancient floor surface.

Tuesday, March 7,

Wakeup in town prepping for UOAX site tour

All other prep + account for at Capital

Patrick + Chansse at Gwynd (w/4 new books)

Jorge Gonzalez in Coyote to meet with Bob + Len

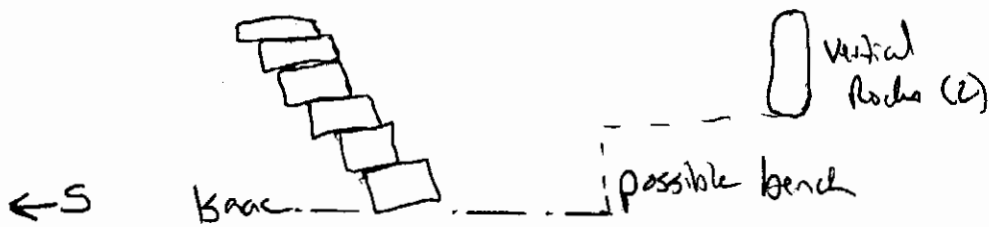
Santiago + Roberto at El Paraiso

Str. 10 - South side (02/42) Terrace going up structure - what was thought to be a step now seems to be a first terrace. The question now is whether or not the south side - with its 4 defined terraces was indeed the front of the building (chance are yes), so as ops. 02/49 + 02/50 continue it will be important to see how the E+W walls resolve.

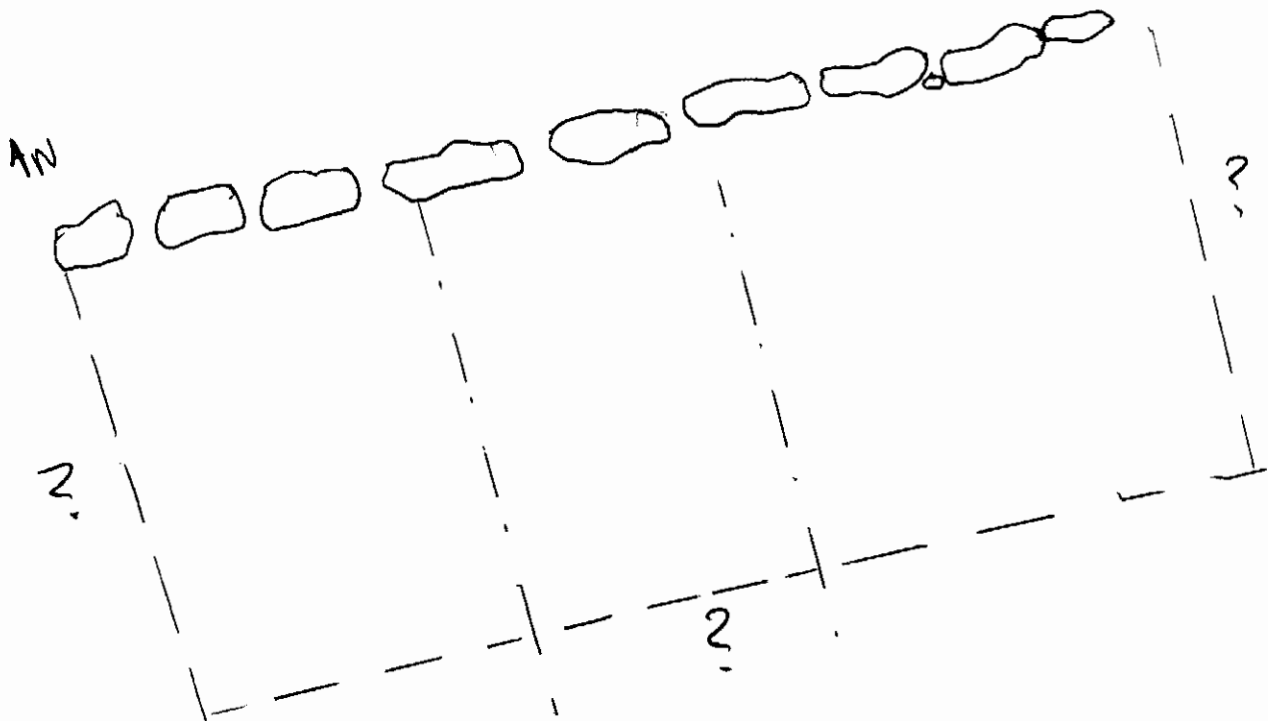
We spoke w/ John Compton this morning about doing a project at El Paraiso + he seemed amenable so I'll head his part of Str. 10 off to Rocky + the lead over to EP to work in Pallas 2+3 (Resilient) as soon as he is done w/ op. 02/42 final notes, drawings, + photos.

2006-149

Fr. 8 - On top of the structure it looks like the whitish, granular material associated with floors + walls may have been a plaster of some sort. It was located near the base of Isaac (Final/S Superstructure facade). In going under this level + further north a row looks possible that this is a medial (E-W) wall north of Isaac. - Didn't get out well - may up to finish and draw



Fr. 14 - Erik has extended the excavations beyond the end of the wall that forms, thus far, the sum of known architectural features for Fr. 14. The excavations are now being expanded to determine the form of this complex: a wall, a step, a low platform



Tues Mar 7

2006-1-50

Str. 2 - Op. 02/48 - Wall may have curved on N - just where the change in slope between Str. 1 + Str. 2 suggests it should have. Conting. it to see how it relates to Str. 1 + will also check corner to east.

Wed. March 8

All present at Capital

All present at El Paraiso

Chen, Tullis, Genter, + Zorro to Rio Amarillo

Cassidy, Miller, Jorge Garbosa in Lab

Porter + Chross at Gungahol

Friday Spring work at Capital, with plans to start points at El Paraiso - include new units for John Compton, who will accompany us to complete the task. Also prepping for Spring break - briefify soil tests as possible.

Student Projects

Whitney - Focus on South parts of site: function of structures - residential? Or just?
- Expd 02/38 laterally on Str. 2
- probe Str. 2 where possible
- Expd 02/40 on Str. 3
- probe Str. 3 where possible
- Str. 4/5 axial

Thoma - Focus on activities in front of + behind Str. on South parts of site
- probe along front (W) of Str. 2 - follow basal wall, above + below floor
- probe along rear (E) of Str. 2 - " " " "
- Jan for Str. 3
- Str. 4/5 axial

Thursday March 9

2006-1-51

St. da page - Thoms + Whiting therefore will together work at the form + function of the south portion of the site. They will address the following questions:

1. Were these buildings all used for the same purpose - i.e. elite residences?
2. Did activities carried out on top, in front, + in back of the building differ?
3. If so, how?
4. Were there earlier - possibly Preclassic + earlier - versions below them?

Edwin - Continues to work on Form, function of Str. 1, with a theoretical expansion to include data from Str. 10 + Strs. 11 + 2 as needed. To this end, will finish exposing what is left of the superstructure, take over Thoms' base probes, + possibly probe beneath the floor (which actually appears to only be represented by the stone subflooring) on top to look for earlier versions, possible primary deposits, + to check the form of the fill within. Questions include:

1. Form + function of structure - including orientation + dimensions
2. presence/absence + possibly form of earlier versions
3. presence/absence + possibly form/contents of primary deposits
4. role in activities within the site.

Roguel - Will take over excavation of Str. 10 in its entirety. She will finish the axial + then clear the top. The back + side walls seem to be too fragile to risk exposing much more of them to get material on the floor to investigate associated activities, but it may be possible to open additional probes along the front (S) band wall. The goals here include:

1. understand the superstructure
2. get the last (W) wall nailed down + confirm 2nd/3rd floors on ^{N.E.W.}
3. investigate function as possible
4. look at relation to Str. 1, Str. 9, etc. - central point - why?

Thurs. March 9 (cont.)

2006-152

Cori: Str. 8 + its role on the NWC of site will continue as the focus of Cori's project. There seems to be quite a bit of the superstructure present + well also need to get the bench (N) well marked down.
Goals include:

1. Form + fit of substructure
2. Form + activities associated with superstructure
3. role in NWC of site - interfaces w/ Strs. 9, 10, 7, 6.

Since Strs. 6 + 7 are under coffee + untouchable this year, the only info we have for this part of the site will come from Str. 8.

Jon A - Move Sam bodily oriented trench on Str. 8 to expand the two axial trenches on Str. 9 laterally. This will allow us to see how Str. 9 works on the N body of the site + its relationship to Str. 14 - Erlend's wall - as well as Str. 8. Goals include:

1. Expand to E to see how N bench wall does/does not resolve w/ Str. 8
2. Expand to W to see how S bench wall does/does not resolve w/ Str. 8
3. probe top of platform for trace of superstructure
4. probe high exposed fill (on E) to look for earthen verges - possibly precolonial given the amt. of precolonial material found here.

Erlend - Continue with the entry/access studies on the northern part of the plaza. So far, he has data on the SE + SW corners + has defined Str. 14 - a wall, platform, or step - that closes off the N part of the plaza + may align generally w/ the north bench wall of Str. 9. Erlend will also investigate (time permitting) Strs. 12 + 13, the terrace wall on the extreme N end of the site + Str. 2. All of this would allow us to (very) thoroughly discuss the entry/access patterns of the site + compare them with those at El Parí + other sites in the region.

Thurs. 9 March (cont.)

2006-1-53

John C. - will see green pasture at El Paraiso + take clay of excavate in Patis 2+3, facing first on the Jordan betn Str. 9+5 + an axial up + over the midpoint of Str. 9. He will then investigate the saddle betn Str. 4+5 + put in tests behind (W) of Str. 9 in hope of locating additional ceramics. All of the should allow him to discuss the residual architecture at El Paraiso + compare it with the at El Ajul.

Kate - Cultural project working with grandmothers to see the impact of grandmothers + the knowledge + traditions they pass along on childhood nutrition + development. This project is an outgrowth of work done in East Europe + other areas by a friend of Kate's mother. Kate's work will focus on young children (infants) from 0-24 months + she will make contacts with potential subjects while volunteering at the local Centro de Salud. Her methodology will include questionnaires + semi-structural interviews.

Althea - Cultural project looking at traditional medicine with an emphasis on medicinal plants + their uses. Like Kate, Althea will work at the Centro de Salud to make contacts with potential subjects + base her work on questionnaires + semi-structural interviews. There is a good chance that her work will overlap with Kate's i.e. some of the grandmothers involved in infant care may also know a lot about traditional remedies, so it is possible that they may be able to work together during interviews, etc.

Whitney - Cultural project - working with UORP + YouthCan - an international program with whom she has worked in other countries. Her research program will grow out of this work + remains to be defined. She will be required to submit a research proposal like those funded in by Kate + Althea.

Thurs. March 9 (Cont.)

2006-1-54

All students have been very active in working with high school students - teaching music classes, phy Ed classes, English classes, etc. in the afternoons. All are also making a concerted effort to keep up w/ data entry. Dig'ing well & far.

Friday, March 10

Dig before Spring Break begins. All work stopped at noon so that students could get to San Pedro Sula to catch early buses + flights (see p. 2006-1-55 for destinations). All pits were covered or otherwise stabilized, photos were taken, + arrangements were made for security (people will watch the pits while we're gone), + at the houses.

Power out at kitchen + computer house (but on at Lab house for a chuy). Forced to play Scape w/ Patrick, Clarissa, + Marcello
Happy Break!

Saturday, March 11

Headed out to Spring Break destinations:

- To Cop: Cassandra + Marcello (w/ connections to Antigua)
- To SPS: Clarissa + Patrick (Roster)
Elton (Philadelphia)
- To LaEntrada: Christie + Jorge Gamboa (El Salvador)

Big Bend Plus

2006-1-55

Roatan - Thomas
Cori

Whitby
Kate

Allie
Chrissy

Patrick
(Tom - Cash Rita Firth)

Nicaragua - Willyah Roddy

Belize - John
Jon Erland

San Diego - Edwin

Arizona - Marcelo

Copan - Cassandra

El Salvador - Jorge Gombau Charlie

Philadelph - Ellen

Tuesday, March 21

2006-1-56

Everyone returned from Spring Break + back to work. MA & Adela + staff call but Charlie + Marcela (not) met up at the Gran Hotel Sula (+ Gran it is indeed) over the weekend + everyone made it back to El Paraíso for them. Back to work on Monday, with all three of the students working on cultural projects. Starting methodologies + beginning work on questionnaire + interview-quests.

El Capital.

Work picked up where it left off before Spring Break. Students who continue at El Capital include:

Edwin: Str. 1

Thomas: Str. 1 South base plaza; + South Plaza project (with Whitney)

Whitney: Str. 2 + South Plaza Project (with Tom)

Raquel: Str. 10 - tag over entire bldg. + focus on Summit

Jon P.: Str. 8, E side - finishing clay before moving to Str. 9

Cori: Str. 8, N-S axial; finishing clay on South before finishing Summit walls

Erlands: North Plaza Project (with Jon P.), working on Str. 13

Str. 13 - A very nicely preserved west wall with a one course basal molding.

← W



Possibly pavement

A looks like the east face may be represented by a single preserved course of a similar wall. The east side is much more blank at the the wall. The good news is that we seem to have determined the orientate relatively well. See updated map for details.

It looks like the long axis of the structure is indeed oriented N-S + the (relatively) low terrace on the E suggests it may have

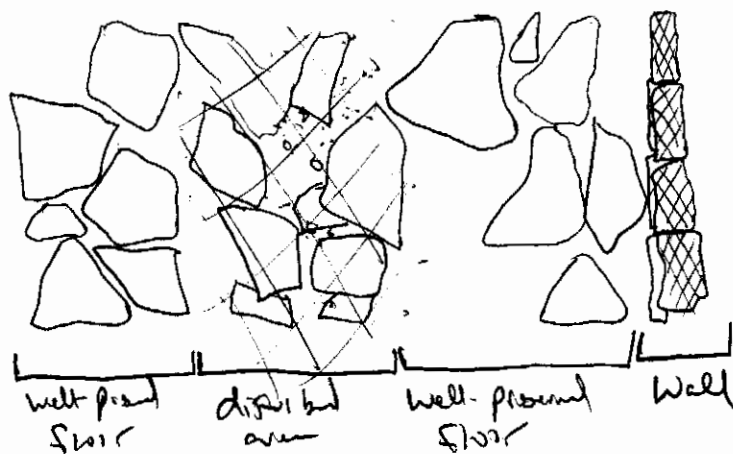
Tuesday, March 21 (cont)

2006-1-57

Worked on the west edge of the entry to the NWH, opposite Str. 12.

Str. 8 - Jon R. & Cori. Continue to clean. Cori is going to find the back (W) wall of the structure & it appears to be higher than what suggested it might be. Cori will follow the walls of the superstructure as soon as the profile has been drawn. Jon R. will start on Str. 9 once the day is finished.

Str. 10 - The floor on top of the building continues along the summit & appears to be very well preserved. The E wall of the superstructure is present to a height of 3 courses, although its northern edge is not yet clear - it looks like it falls apart in north of Op. 02/49. Going to follow the floor out to see why it's interrupted in the north - Sqs of Op. 02/42.



Thurs. 23 March

2006-1-58

No one remembered the equipa box for Capital so it has sadly become necessary to assign the task - students were asked to work it out amongst themselves but have not been able to do so

Week of:

March 27: Thomas

April 3: Whiting

April 10: Jon P.

April 17: Cori

April 24: Erlend

Make the Gungah Town today. To (we hope) get to Gungah in as few steps as possible. Here is the sequence:

000 → 5406: 5406 is located below Str. 2+3 in the SEC of El Capital
5406 → 5409: 5409 is located below the road cut on the highway of the
5409 → 5410: 5410 is located on the E side of Str. 1 at El Gungah
5409 → 5411: 5411 is located on the N side of Str. 1 at El Gungah.

The shot up to the static (5409) from El Capital (5406) was clean - no interference - a good line of sight. The gap in the static numbers comes from taking 3 shots to make sure the results were consistent (they were). The last of the three shots was recorded - the numbers couldn't be changed in the database. After the edm had been moved to 5409 + the program had been completed, we walked with Patrick to get two statics set on Str. 1 at Gungah. It was very to improvise a tripod prism to get the machine to take the shot (we took three prisms out of their housing + taped them together). It was also better to get five at once so

Thurs. 23 March

2006-1-59

that we could avoid a bad shot to the statue on the hill (5909).
Once at Guayabal, we shot in additional shots (see survey book)
& continued from there. It was necessary to accept a 17cm
vertical error & a 14cm horizontal error because of the money
involved in such a long shot (esp. with an improvised prism!).

Wed. March 29

So, to bring us up to speed, here is the re-cap:

Friday 24 March - The day dawned with a torrential rainstorm
that lasted long enough to shoot a few points & work for about an
hour & a half. After that, it became too wet to continue, so
we called the day & all of the shots related to the lab
hours to do data entry. In the afternoon, once it had
cleared a bit, Patrick, Marcelle, Clénice & I went out to
Guayabal to shoot in the sub-ops there (see above).

Saturday March 25 - rain continued without pause - a steady, heavy
drizzle all day long. Given the weather, we cancelled the
Gracías / Santa Rosa field trip & gave everyone a free day.
May went to Cop., others went to SPS to stop.

Monday March 26 - Matt Loper in town for a brief visit. He
was able to look at the sculpture & tell us that as yet, there
is nothing glyphic ~~any~~ of the sculpture. He did, however,
identify a number of motifs that seem to be present,
including:
Serpents
Wine (mountain)

Wed. March 29 (cont.)

2006-1-60

As for the Ceramics with carved motifs, Matt suggests that they are not standard versions of Primary Standard Series (PSS) texts. He also noted that some of the glyphs are backwards with the orientation of the shield (i.e. perhaps the only way to read the us was internally the read to drink from it. Matt noted that many of the PSS texts on carved ceramics at Copan are not quite right - one element in each glyph block, for example might be off.

Tue, March 27 - Work continues at all sites; we managed to get points done for the rest of the units at Guayabal + many of the excavations at Cafetal.

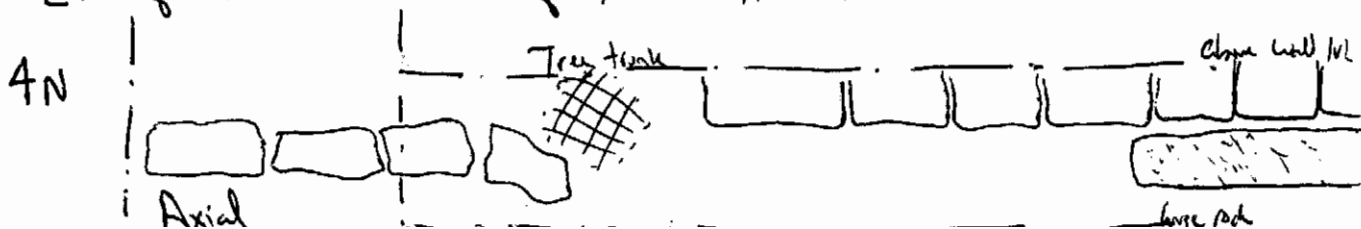
Staff note: Tom Schreiber - Guadalupe spoke with me on Sunday evening + indicated that he wished to leave at the end of Seman. Santa. After extensive discussion, his resignation was accepted.

Staff note: Raquel Ortol returned to the US. on Monday afternoon to deal with a family crisis. We hope to see Roddy back here within the next few weeks.

This should bring us up to date!

E Cafetal

Stn. 9 - Jon Porcillo continues work on this station. He is currently clearing the basal walls (N+S) laterally to the east. The southern basal wall appears to include a disturbance or step-in 1m East of the east wall of the axial trench.



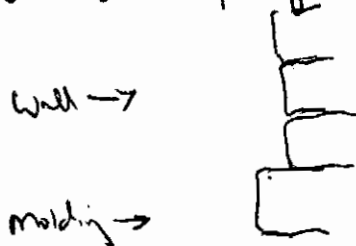
Wed. March 29 (cont)

2006-1-61

The unit will be extended to check the course of the wall. On the north side, the cobble surface continues to the east - it is well-formed + continuous. The only current anomaly is that there are two points in which the surface appears to have sunken - it dips downward just north of what we are currently identifying as the north wall. I say "currently" because the line is far from clear + there is a good chance that it is actually further south making the stones we've currently identified tumble. Given the location + presence of a Clinico (pile of rods) on top of the structure (since removed), it is also possible that the face of the platform was robbed out in recent times.

Thus far, it remains clear that the cobble surface extended only the north face of the north basal wall + that the south basal wall - while possibly further north than previously thought, - is more substantial than the first line of low rods exposed in the axial trench might seem to indicate. We have yet to extend the axial trench over the east side to see how the eastern part of the building lines up with the features defined on the west half - ~~to~~ to see how the east side does / does not work with the wall uncovered in op. 02/52 by Erland.

Str. 13 - Erland continues to clear the basal walls of the structure as exposed in op. 02/54. This building is turning out to be surprisingly well-preserved in spite of a large Clinico on its summit. The rear (west) wall includes up to 5-6 well-preserved courses with the upper levels being set on top of a basal molding:

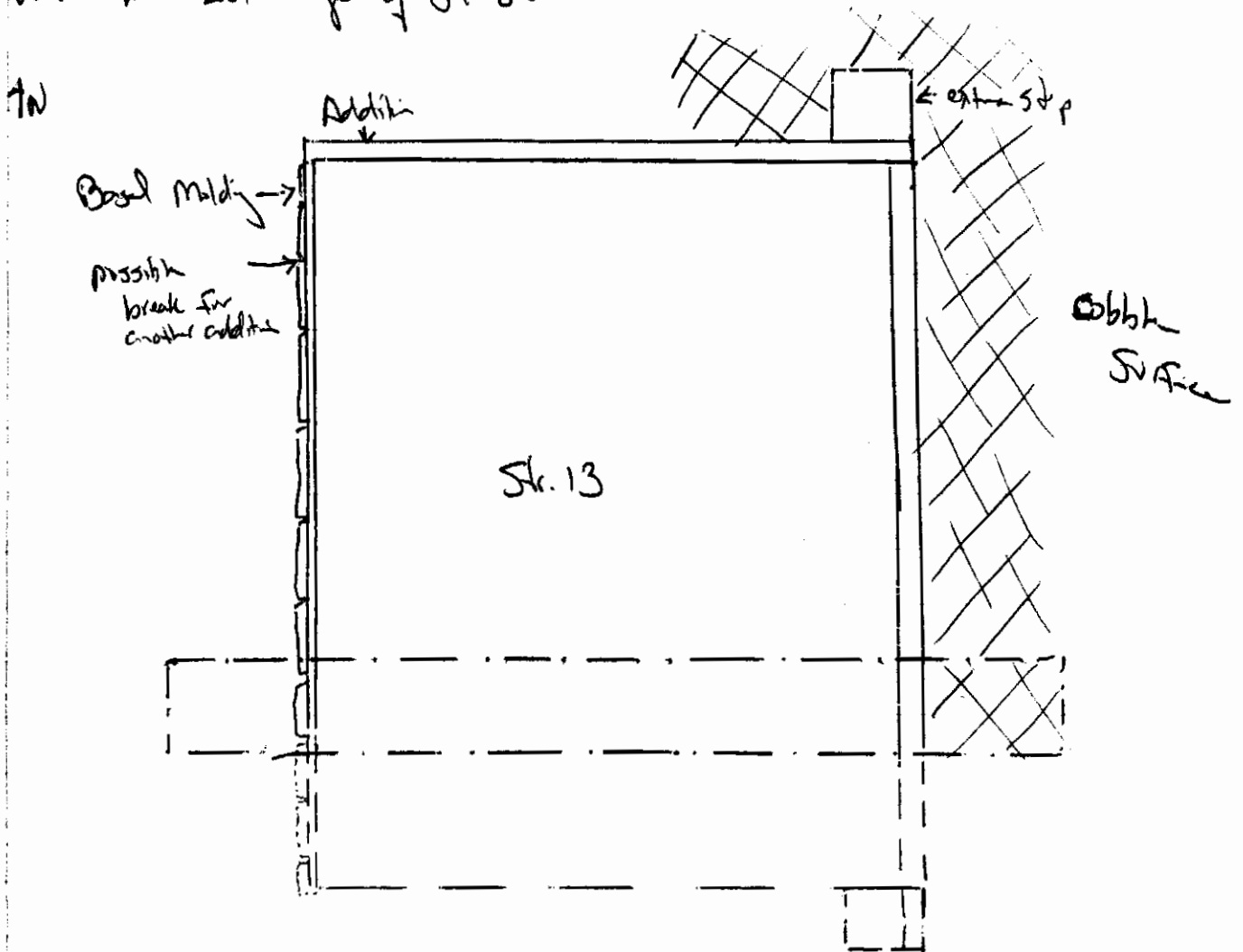


March 29, Wed. (cont)

2006-1-62

Str. 13
(cont.)

The two other walls of the structure that are currently exposed, the north & east are built very differently. The east wall appears to include small steps or terraces - off only one course higher which suggests that the building faced east. The north wall includes indicators that the structure may have been expanded at least once + possibly two or more times in antiquity. Eriq also determined that the building is rectangular (rather than square), although it is only slightly longer than it is wide. He has also determined that the North Plaza Floor (cobble surface) begins mostly along the north wall of Str. 13. Additional work must be done to fix the north end of the floor. The west edge appears to line up with the East edge of Str. 8.



March 29; Wed. (cont)

2006-1-63

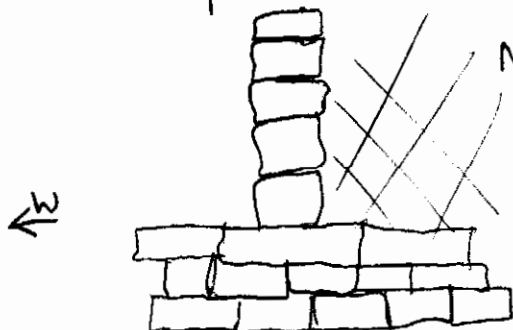
Str. 13

Salina Points Re: Str. 13:

1. Face East
2. Rear (west) wall includes a basal molding
3. Rear (west) wall may have been extended to north 1-2 tris
4. North wall shows clear evidence of a second construction phase (addition)
5. North wall (E end) includes a surround step.
6. Front (East) wall includes steps (2-4) or narrow, low terraces
7. West extent of floor (N phase) is visible at E end of North wall

To date, there is clear evidence for more than one phase of construction at Cephal on Str. 13+2; there is circumstantial evidence for it on Str. 8+1.

Str. 8 Excavation day, here. As Cori expanded her excavations on top of Str. 8 to follow the two well-preserved summit walls to the East, it became clear that PYTHAGORAS cornered with 2m of the axial exposure - not surprising, given that we'd expected it to do so to form the Northeast interior corner of the room. The kicker is that the wall appeared to corner to the North, i.e. for the exterior of a room with its interior space further north. As excavations continued, we were relieved to find that the wall below the medial/basal molding continued, suggesting that the corner represented a niche rather than a banished corner.



niche/bench?

Wed. March 29 (cont)

2006-1-64

Str. 8 (cont) revealed - Frisky. Cor also continues to follow Isaac, the front (S) wall of the room with a niche. The plaster floor cut continues to the east, still without any indication of a formalized front (S) edge - i.e. it's not clear yet why it ends where it does. There is no clear evidence for a bench & it seems ^{clear} that the floor did not continue south to ISAAC (A may have originally, but it was cut). The back (N) wall continues to elude. It is being more clear that the substructure plths just didn't hold together very well.

Dr. 2 Whiting continues to clear the Summit in Op. 02/55. It is slowly clear that the structure included a long back (E) wall, but we have yet to see any transverse line. It looks like the platform may have been extended, at least to the East - at one point. The rear summit wall we see may have been the original rear wall of the structure. To do:

1. Probe between rear platform wall & Summit wall in axial trench
2. double check extent of earth floor - does it go back rear wall?
3. Clear entire summit expanse, pull debris together, look for transverse walls.

If no transverse walls are found, this could mean that the Summit building was a single, open room - very unusual - esp. in the late Classic.

In op. 02/37, Thun reports that a higher concentration of trash (ceramics, lithics, animal bones, etc.) has been found along the north side of Dr. 2 than in front (W) or behind (E) it. He suggests residues may have been thrown thru trash bins between Str. 1 + 2 rather than off the back of the building.

Wed. March 29 (cont)

2006-1-65

Str. 2/1 If this is the case, it adds more info to our account of the use of the space between the buildings.

Str. 1 The probe north to find the basal wall of Str. 1 continues. Again, the wall, if it is not so completely collapsed that we can't recognize it, continues to elude. For the info we have from Str. 8 + Str. 1, it looks like the rear walls are very steep + unstable. Without mortar they really didn't seem to have survived.

The summit of Str. 1 is also pretty interesting. It looks like it, too, suffered much collapse, + so far, we're working through a series of possible floor levels - that could just as easily be levels of flat laid fill.

Thurs. March 30

Well, so much (yet again) for the dry season. The day dawned cloudy + overcast, + the Skis opened just as we were getting ready to leave. We were able to get additional trips in SPS, so far the month, work continues - although without any of the mapping we'd planned to do at El Capitol.

El Grijal - Patch + Clouse continue to do well. The household plants 5, 6, 7, etc. are, in some cases, producing large amounts of cecropia, which have been instrumental in helping Cassandra flesh out the preclassroom sequence. Some of the material appears to be even earlier than we'd initially thought - dating back to the middle Preclassroom, which

March 30, Thurs. (cont.)

2006-1-66

Engel South sites in Honduras line has Naranjos + Yarumela, which is very good news indeed. Partit, on the ballad Plateau, find a greenstone bache that may be jade.

Jimmy Clark has to date located a source of greenstone - possibly jade -, Toka, + a number of sites in r and the valley.

Cabell Jim sent an intensity cross-section of the drainage pattern at El Soils - Cafetal (see attached). It looks like the elevations of the patio almost more sedimentation in the NW portion of the patio. He also believes that the water source was flooding from a stream (possibly the Rio Ocho in an old bed) close to the North edge of the site, rather than water coming from the SEC, as we've previously hypothesized. It is also now clear to Jim that the water was quite quiet, suggesting that it did not move ceramics or other artifacts any great distance.

Leave Camp Visit Pam + Jonathan Turlow + their daughter Hannah stopped by El Cafetal this morning with a few friends from El Perito. They worked with COPROCA + other organizations involved in natural resources + eco-tourism. They left their contact info (turlow@scattercreek.com).

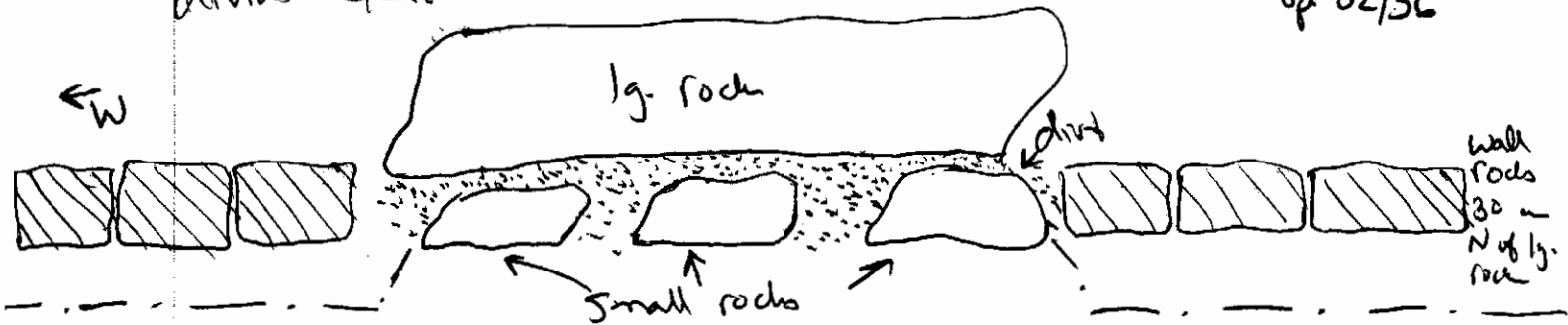
Sta. 9 Jan reports that he has found numerous ground stone fragments (manos y molinos) in O.R. 02/56. This supports the idea that Sta. 9 may have been used as a food preparation + serving area. The large rock located on the South side of the site (see p. 2006-1-60) appears to be seated on two smaller rocks.

March 30, Thurs. (cont.)

2006-1-67

8th. 9. Wall base. The large rock, however, does not sit directly on the smaller rocks, but rather on a layer of dirt that divides the:

Op 02/56



- 1) It is possible that the rock was sealed south of the wall as is
- 2) It is possible that the rock originally stood on end as a plain mound
- 3) It is possible that the rock found part of an upper course of the wall & rolled off into its present position.

In Op. 02/57 Jan reports finally another molar (one was found in the adjacent (W) EU earlier in the week). The north side of the ~~excavation~~ remains pretty. It appears that the cobble surface of the N plan floor ends slightly north of the very western line of rocks we've been calling the N basal wall of 8th. 9. In the current easternmost EU it is possible that the line is being better preserved. Well follow it E to see if this is the case. If not, we plan to cut into the offsetly built up of rocks, most likely in the axial track, Op. 02/45, given that it has been recorded here. Jan also found a large Copader friend piglet ~~part~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~EU~~ ~~associated~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~2nd~~ ~~tooth~~.

Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2006 15:32:30 -0500 [03/29/2006 03:32:30 PM EST]

From: james.charton@yale.edu

To: marcello.canuto@yale.edu, belle@kenyon.edu

Subject: 2006 Field Data

Part(s):  2 2006 Soil Profile Data.xls [application/vnd.ms-excel] 32 KB

 1 unnamed [text/plain] 2.20 KB

Hello Marcello & Ellen-

First off I'd like to thank you Ellen (rather belatedly) for your gracious hospitality in putting me up for 2 weeks and including a night at the hotel in San Pedro Sula. It was a most welcome break from the cold and rainy weather of the previous 2 weeks and a great way to begin the long journey home. I trust that everyone had a great time at the beach (I was rather envious) as the weather was making a turn for the better. The sunburn was well worth it after days of gloomy rain.

I met with Bob Gordon yesterday to discuss site formation at El Cafetal and in particular direction(s) of flood waters across the site. He was very helpful in suggesting things to look for along the river banks and upstream, and believed that the flooding waters would most likely travel laterally from the river/stream (I was envisioning more of a fan like pattern).

In re-examining the two maps of living floors (ancient and modern) I notice a few aspects that I believe support the proposition that what appears to be a dried up stream north of the plaza (my soil sample location 07/07/410 is on the top of its bank) was the source of plaza flooding and sediment accretion. The elevation gradient (hi to lo) across the plaza was steeper in ancient times (distance between 1000m and 999m elevations were closer on the ancient map) and the general direction of slope has shifted from an ENE orientation to a NE orientation suggesting greater sedimentation from flood waters from the north at the lower elevation. The carrying water loses velocity and consequently carrying capacity of sediment as elevation increases resulting in sediment being deposited. The additional evidence of silty clay soils suggests that the flows were more quiescent than turbulent and therefore not prone to move artifacts deposited on the plaza to any great distance.

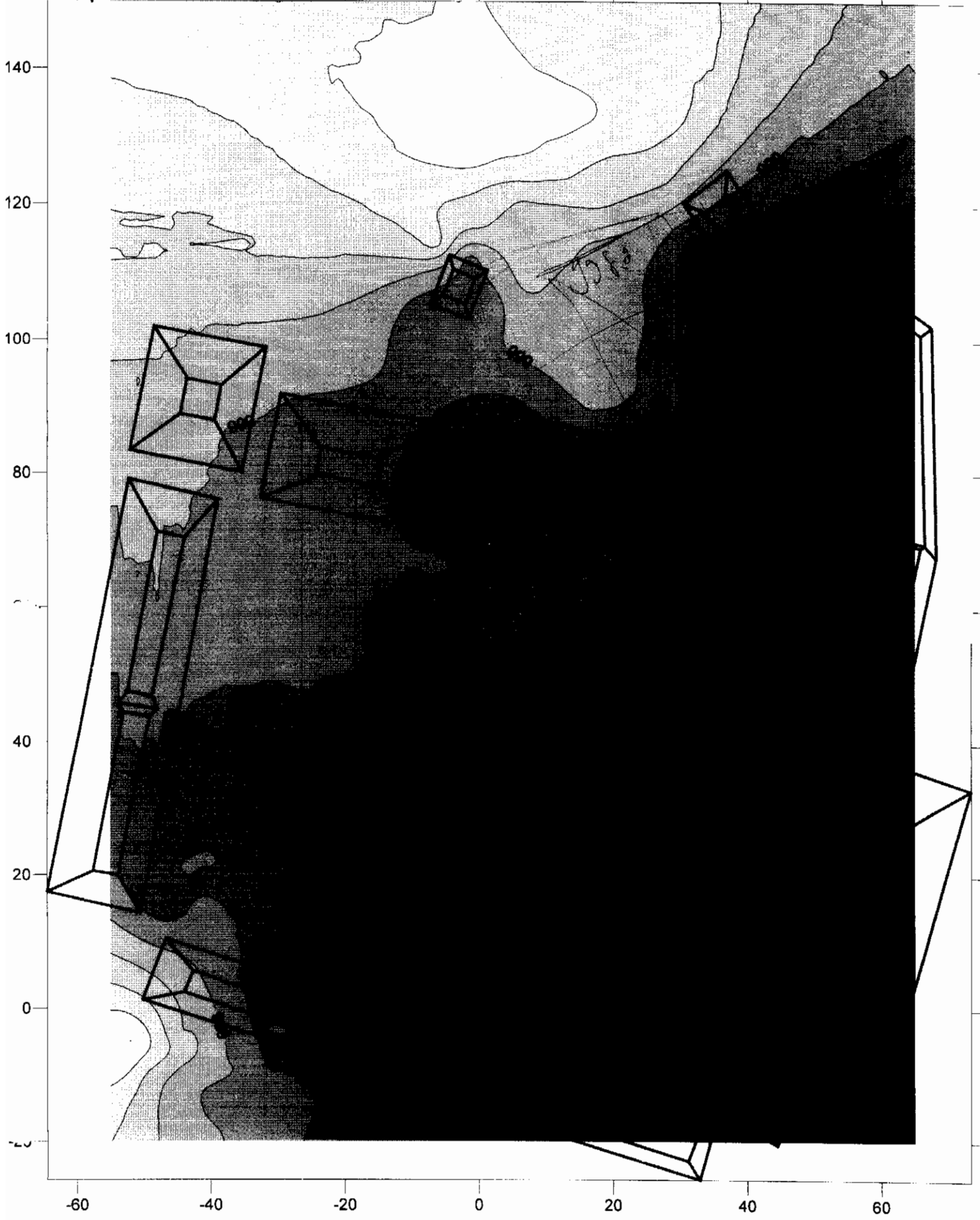
I will be meeting with Tom Siccama later this week and hope to have a better understanding of the soil horizons at the site.

I have attached a summary of the data I collected last month and will provide interpretation in the next few weeks.

Hope the semester is progressing well and that you're abounding in sunshine.....

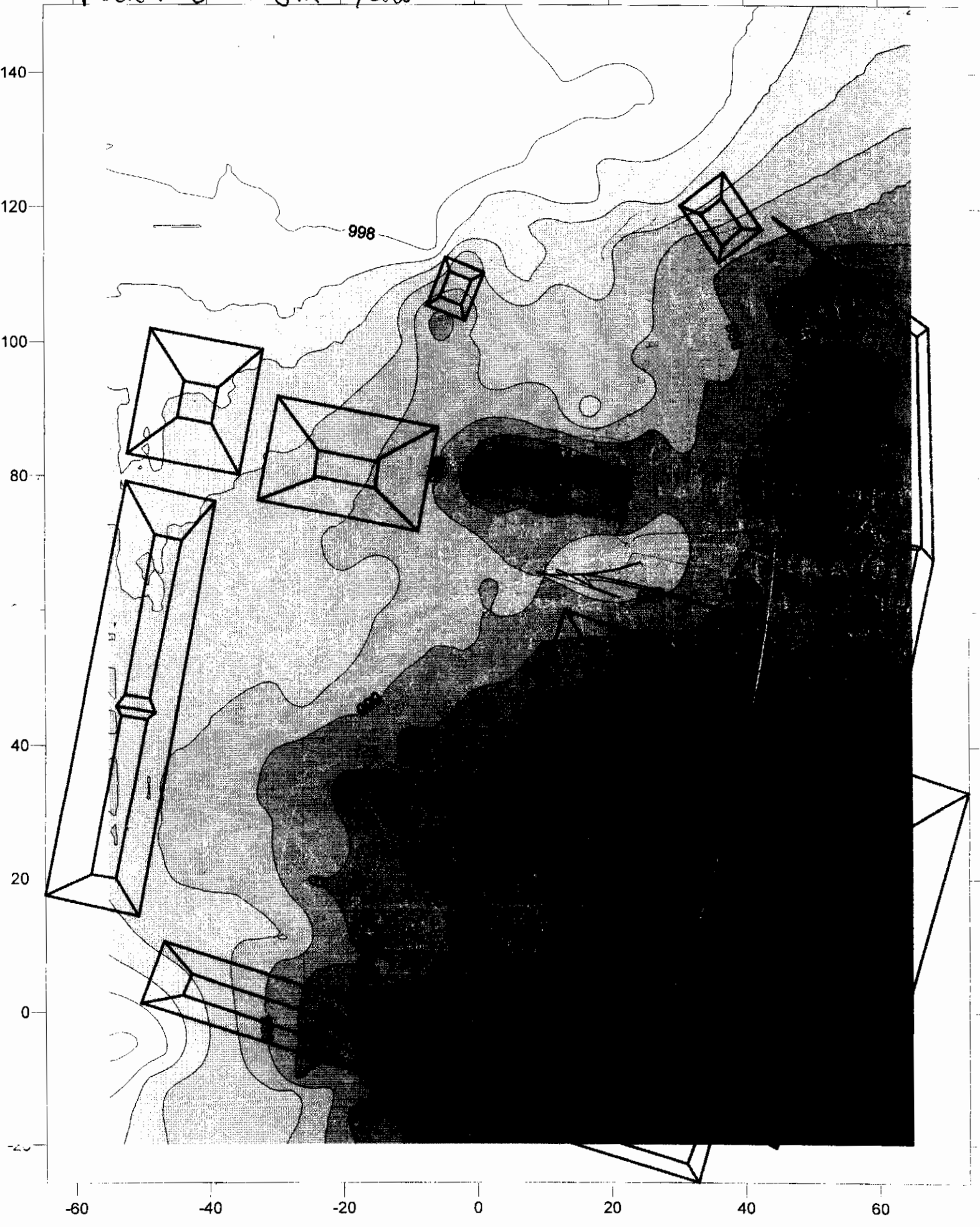
jim.....

Modern Grand Surface



06/11-Jhm

Ancient Grand Canyon/Slot



Friday April 1

2006-1-08

So far, anyway, an uneventful April fools day. Work continues at all sites. Chasandra out to tour El Capitel + El Paraiso to see recent work (helps understand provenance of excavated rubble)

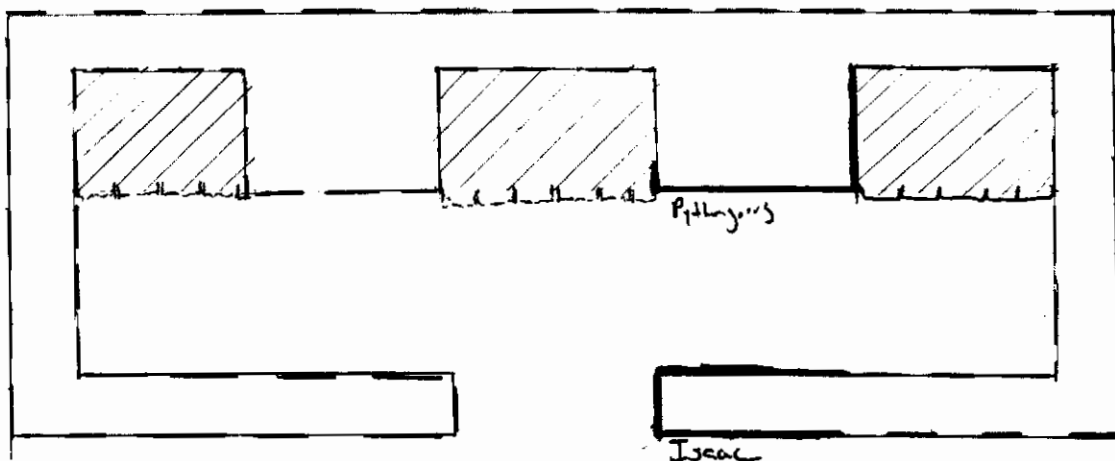
El Capitel Chasandra reports saw a small (US 1/4"?) vessel, nearly complete in the middle of this excavation

The vessel was removed + returned to the lab when Chasandra cleaned it. Upon drying, it was seen that the surface is, unfortunately, quite eroded, but it seems to be a small bowl with a low ridge -

Mon. April 3

April - Jtc. 8 - New inscription on Str. F. looks like the wall (PITHINGOROS) ends flush with the West wall of the axial frieze - at least the upper corner does. At the moment, we have the following scenario:

4 IN



/// shaded areas

As Marcello notes - the layout is very similar to Str. B1-B at Quirigua. Would it be fair if El Capitel + El Paraiso were a pure Copan outpost that fell apart after the 18 Rabbit ox event.

Mon. April 3 (cont)

2006-1-69

Str. 2

Whitby has done a good job clearing along the top of Str. 2's summit in Op. 02/55. The summit of Str. 2 is in stark contrast to the buildy atop Str. 8. Str. 2's summit structure appears to have consisted of a single long, open room that spans nearly the entire width of the substructure platform. It is possible that internal divisions existed, but we have not, as yet, found any of the transverse walls that would have delimited them. We have also not found a formalized entrance of any kind. It is possible that it existed along the central axis (a logical place), but the presence of a large tree along this axis prohibits further investigation. It is also clear that the structure was modified at least once to extend the covered space. Evidence along LANDO, the North basal wall present in Op. 02/37 indicates an expansion of the sub-structure platform at least 1.5 m to the west. This squares with differences seen in the axial trenches with cobble-based terraces on the west + a very well-built rubble block wall on the east. It is possible that the original west face was built of rubble block as well. It would make sense that it were done in terraces, but we'd need to cut in behind the first version to know.

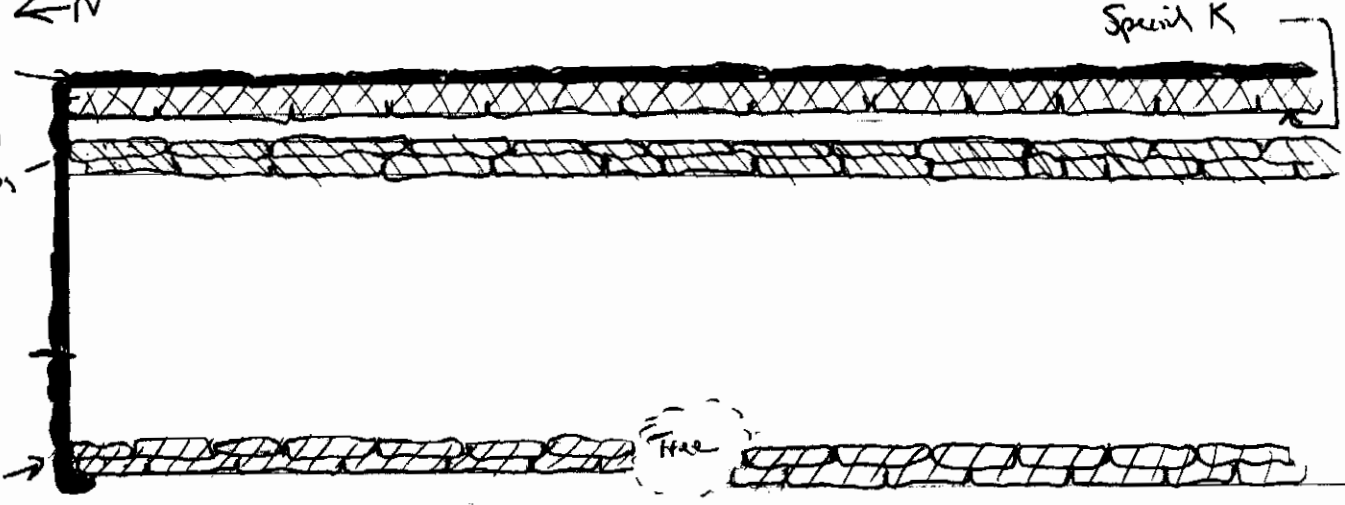
Str. 2

← N

Special K

Zuattos
Fossil Shale
Chert

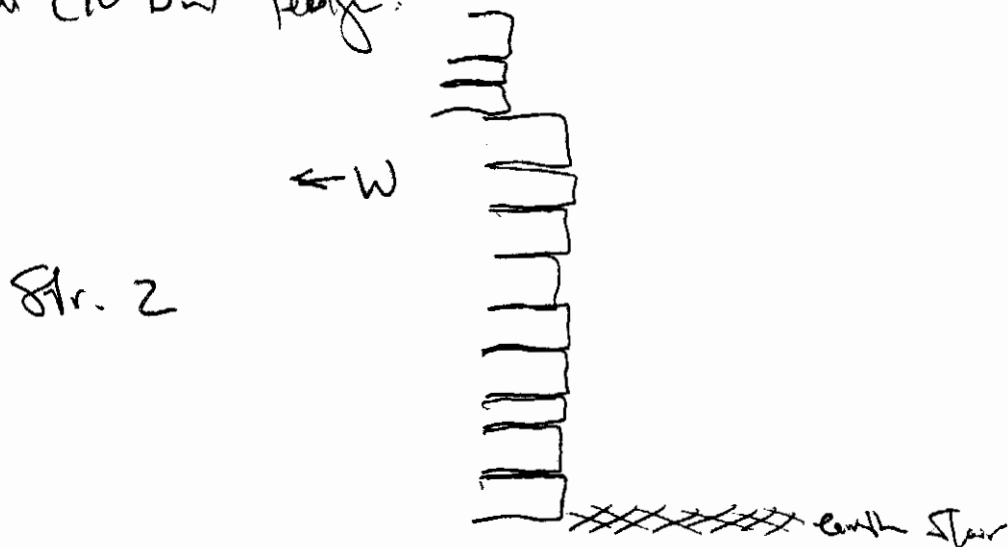
Landto



Mon. Apr. 3 (cont.)

2006-1-70

Str. 2 Upon further probing in the axial trench between ZUCARITAS & the east summit wall it became clear that ZUCARITAS has a small (10-15m) ledge:



Str. 9 Excavation of finds at Str. 9:

Greenstone - polished chunk of greenstone almost shaped like a book handle in cross-section

Pottery - Caterpillar plate w/ Spicula hunter design with a prong or dandy figure on the base of the plate. The design is very finely wrought & is much finer than that seen on Copacabana

Sculpture - a small (25x20cm) sculpted feline head was found only the base of the south terrace wall of Str. 9. It includes a broken (& smoothed) tenon, suggesting that it may have been robbed for a sculpted facade at El Paraiso. The head is small enough, however, that it is difficult to imagine it being visible in a frieze elevated any distance above the ground surface - i.e. on Terrace 1. It is possible, therefore, that it may have been originally located on the facade of a smaller building - possibly El Paraiso Str. 9, which is thought to have included sculpture

Mon, Apr. 3 (cont)

p. 2006-1-71

based on the presence of frieze blocks (sculpted & unsculpted) on the wall on the west side. The motifs seem to date from Str. 1 and much larger in scale. The head appears to be that of the Old God & is very similar both to the Pannos, on Str. 11 at Copan & perhaps more significantly, the sculpted face relief at El Paraiso photographed by Lothrop in 1917.

Str. 12 A partial vessel that appears to be Postclassic in date was found with 20-30% of the surface in the axial trench dated by ϵ -lid body, Op. 02/1. It joins the vessel found by John Compton on the east side of Str. 10 a few feet in Op. 02/2 (you soil test, 2005) in the north phase to form the Postclassic assemblage at El Cabal. It would be interesting to see if there were any association with the possibly robbed sculpture & this Postclassic material, given that Ken March found sculpture robbed from Str. 18 at Copan in association with a tomb that dated to the Postclassic in the Pasque, near Ball Court B. This suggests that robbing sculpture may have been a common Postclassic practice.

Mon

Given today's finds, it is possible to suggest that the relationship between residents of El Paraiso & El Cabal may have been more complicated than initially thought. Evidence at El Paraiso (Lamarck floor work with palisade, cens, etc.) suggests that the "Copan" influence at that site dates to its founding. This could mean that A was founded when Copan declined in the Valley was first required (possibly for access to a jade source...?) - Call DWS! - The presence of large amounts of

Mon. April 3 (cont)

2006-1-72

Pre-class perhaps a scatty of Chinye plus the my report the
Early Class period, a robust late Class assembly (with both local
Tweed post news + imports my fri - from Cop), and from of
the P.A. Class suggests that El Cefel had the longer
Occupation - one that pre + post dates the Class Period +
Cop's being. It is therefore possible, I think, provided
that no late Ceria (that class or even late 8th early) are
found at El Paraiso, to suggest that El Paraiso may have been
a complete imposition by Cop. - It may have been ruled +
rebuild during the reign of Cop rulers 12+13, with most of
the activity in the valley shifting back to El Cefel by the
debut of 14 Rabbit. The architectural features both Quign +
Str. 8 at El Cefel tend support to this assertion no matter the
measure. In any case something to consider.

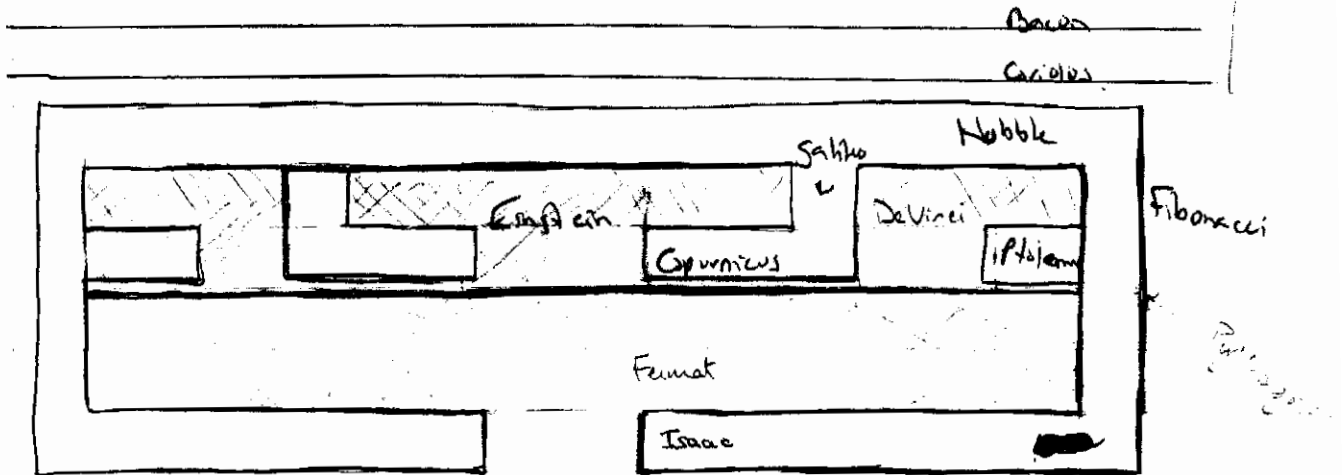
Str. 1
Edwin has reached 3 m for Red Key in his sub-floor probe on
Str. 1 without finding any clear evidence for an earlier version.
This suggests that the final version represents a massive renovation,
raising the building - or rather, the platform summit - at least 3 m
in one fell swoop. The jump from a 4-5 m high platform to one
11 m must have been perceived as a significant change by residents.

Good News - after a while in the US. Reginald is back in El Paraiso
+ we look forward to getting his field again on Str. 10

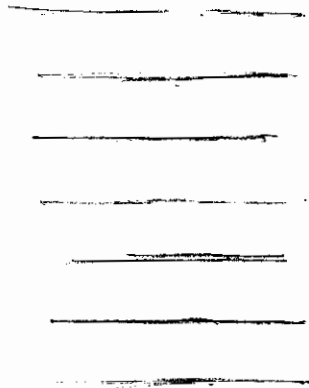
All contacts to be quite interesting at El Paraiso - see
mucall's notes (2006-2) for details.

2006-1-73

A second copy of this drawing is found in EEB's notes. per address



4N



apogonotics

Second sketch of the sketch of Dr. P's Summit structure. It is now looking like it may be a throne room of some sort. Both Einstein + De Vinci are plaster floors of the two side niches. The masonry is composed of small, finely laid stone.

Mon. Apr. 10

2006-1-29

Back on site after the Los Naranjos trip this weekend. Spoke with the cultural people this morning to let them know that their performance + attitude are currently sub-par + that while there is time for improvement, they need to step up + improve path. They have been asked to submit a detailed work plan by the end of the day + informed that we will monitor their progress on a daily basis.

Monday, April 24

Returned from Marulle + Roxanna's wedding - all wonderful! Students spent weekend in Copan doing a refresher Spanish course + are now wrapping up excavations on their structures at El Cepedil + El Paraiso. Work for them will continue through Friday morning, with the goal being to have all field records done by Wednesday so that they have Thu-Sat to write up horizon sections.

Schedule:

Mon 24-26: Field records (w/ final photo on Wed/Thu)
Thu 27: write-up, finish any photo or mapping
Fri 28: Water party
Sat 29: Write-up
Sun 30 - Tue May 9: Guatemala (Beds/Thy)

June 8, 2006

2006-1-75

Wrapping up field season - scanning field records, packing up
trucks, etc.

Final observations on *Stachys* at the three main sites
that were completed while we were in field.

El Ceped:

Site #

The earlier version found in the axial trench by Whitney
was investigated by Roberts & May, & it looks like it
included a number of modifications.

Site - (100) wall, El Ceped

↓ N

Hand-drawn plan view of a site. The top part shows a series of seven 'X' marks, likely representing a wall or trench. Below this, there are three rectangular boxes labeled 'Job'. The rightmost box is connected to a larger, more detailed structure with diagonal lines, possibly representing a doorway or a specific feature. A north arrow points downwards on the left side.

It looks like the earlier version was a multi-dormant bldg.
with doors on the south side but no visible steps on
that side. The south wall divided in two forms - one
small upper form & a higher lower form that divided
to the small form. The west end (+ possibly the East-
unexcavated) was excavated & modified to create a room that was

2006-1-76

essentially blocked/filled in. The south side was either
out by the final version's collapse + the central +
back room may have remained in use during the
final phase.

St. 8 - An earlier version was found nearly 2 m below
the Alcega floor of the main of the final version. The
earthen structure ends in a wall at least 2 m high that
appears to be the rear portion of the earlier building, suggesting
that the building may have been re-created in the final version.
The only way this is not the case is if there is an adjacent
floor that is not near the current cathedral.

St. 15 - Continuation of road south of St. 10. No architecture
found, per se, but two layers of soil with scattered rubble, the
lower of which included pottery. The pottery included ^{fragments of}
Square Censer/Cache Vessel

El Gravel

St. 9 - multiple versions of the building were pits with
the cathedrals by made of grey clay with powdery blue
mineral pigments. No clear access on any of the excavated
sides or the 5 m pit in the summit. Several no birds
or offspring.

"Ballast" - could be one - the floor between the
two St. 9's is very unusual + not found anywhere else

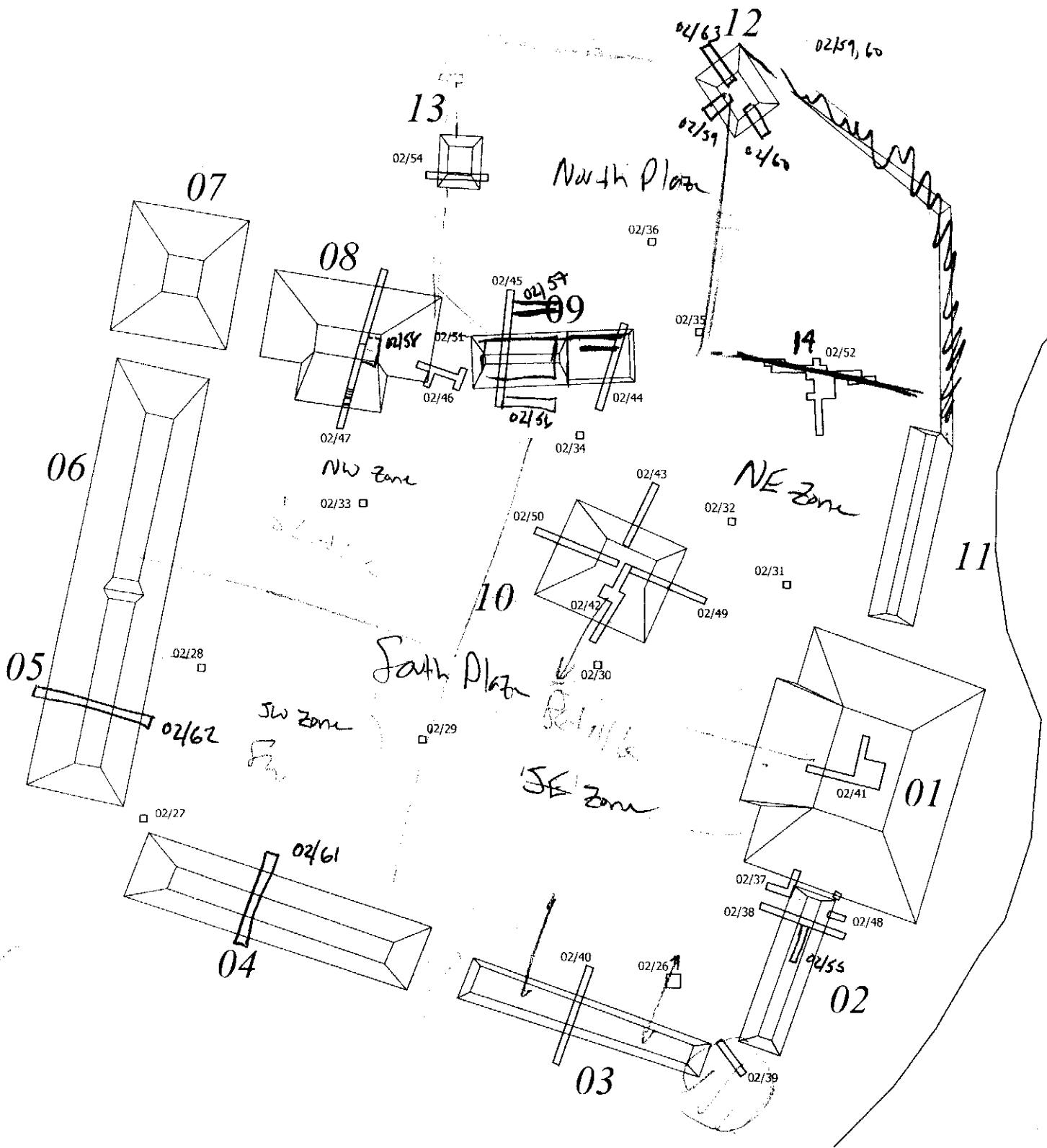
2006-1-77

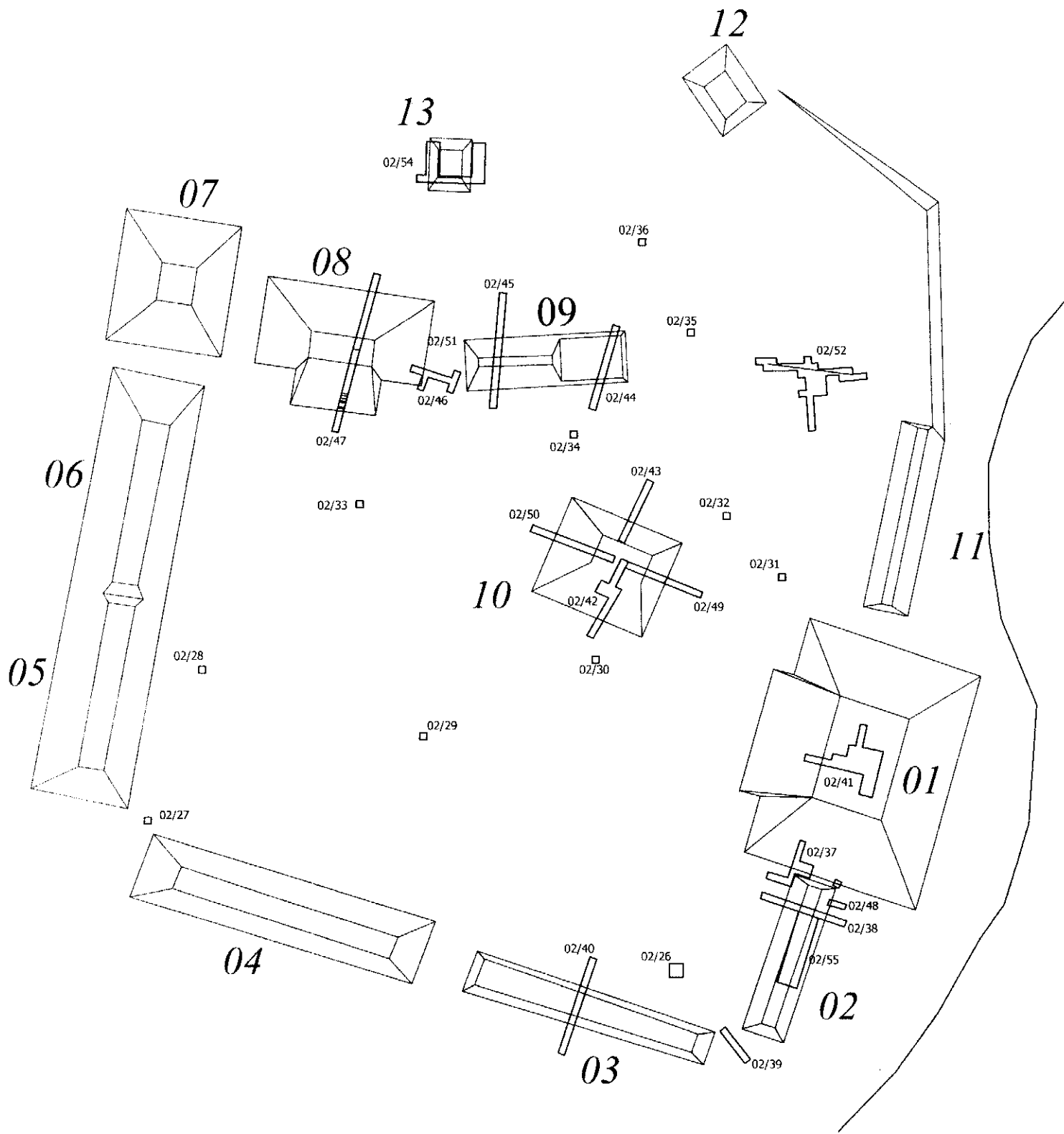
E1 Parris

Dr. 5 - a "simple" probe up to the superstructure wall revealed that that wall continued deep into the shaft + that the south wall of the substructure was added to create the terrace -

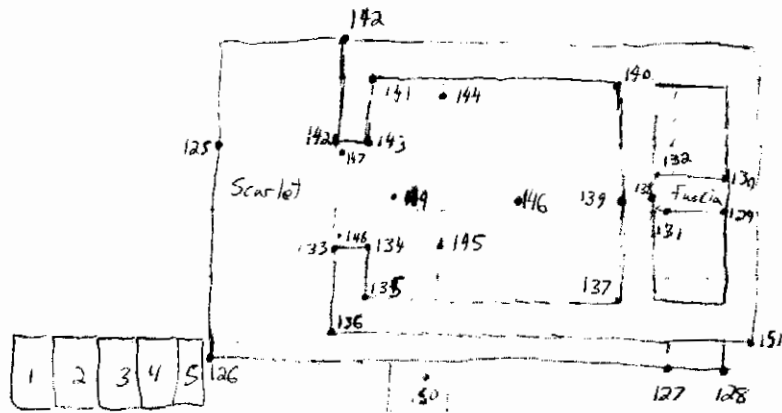
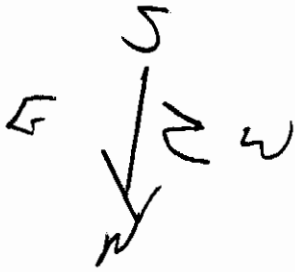
Dr. 1 - continue to baffle - a square feature will be investigated tomorrow. It looks like Lunedi was built with the feature + that it also worked with NWA.

March 21, 2006



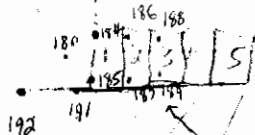
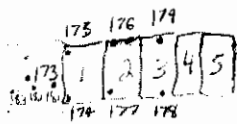


El Paraiso Sta. 9 - Subilb (Christpon)



Sta. 9.

Sta. 5/11



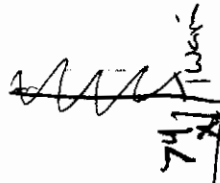
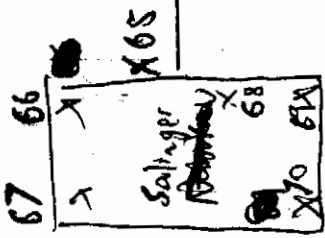
Special offset 190

1956-72
88

4N

77
Sunder

77
Williams



76
75

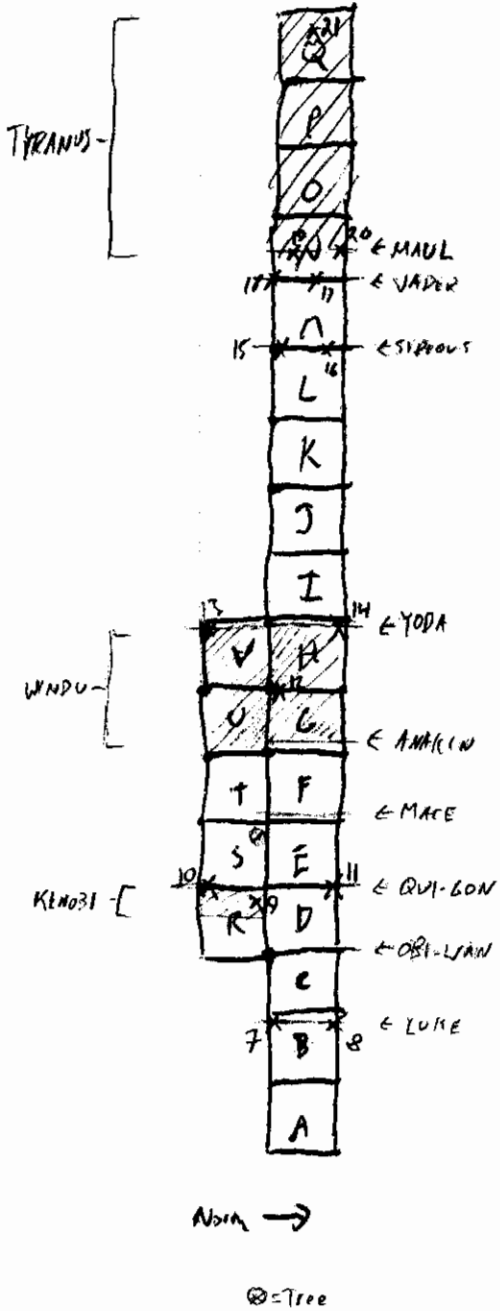
74
Kerovac

Blue Moon

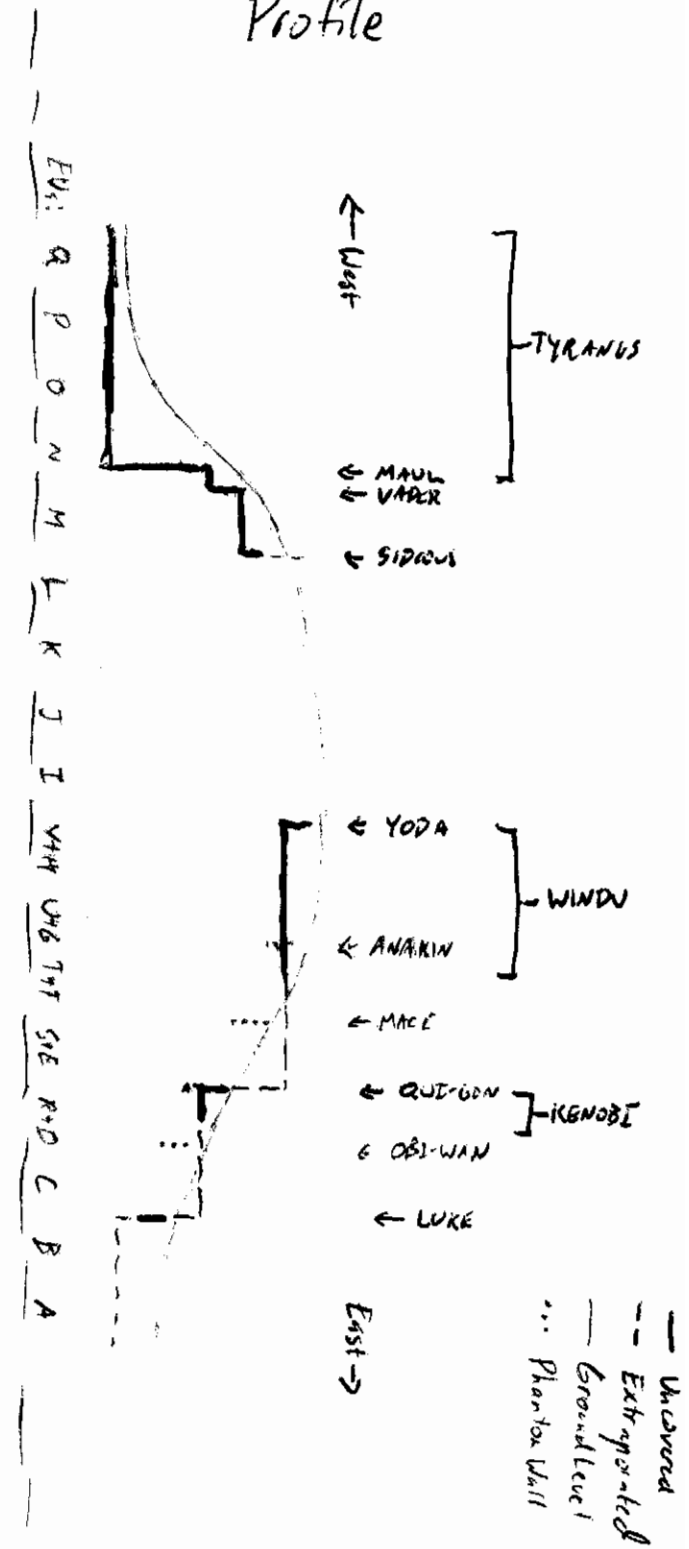
71
72

73

02/62 EU MAP



Profile



Shot Wed. Apr. 19
 Rem to be plotted
 See sketches

195 Associated points

Date	Feature	Class	Sub-class	#	Description	North	East	Elev
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		001	02/62	22.15	-49.83	1,000.55
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		002	02/62	22.40	-50.76	1,001.00
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		003	02/62	22.47	-52.01	1,001.54
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		004	02/62	22.79	-52.78	1,001.85
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		005	02/62	23.00	-53.61	1,001.88
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		006	02/62	23.17	-54.71	1,002.01
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	007	Str05-E-Luke	23.04	-48.61	999.49
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	008	Str05-E-Luke	23.79	-48.51	999.55
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Floor	009	Str05-E-Kenobi	23.15	-50.53	1,000.53
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	010	Str05-E-Quigon	22.53	-50.76	1,000.76
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	011	Str05-E-Quigon	24.12	-50.45	1,000.64
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Floor	012	Str05-E-Windu	24.20	-53.52	1,001.70
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	013	Str05-E-Yoda	23.25	-54.34	1,001.86
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	014	Str05-E-Yoda	25.03	-54.05	1,001.90
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	015	Str05-W-Sideous	25.09	-58.46	1,000.15
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	016	Str05-W-Sideous	25.70	-58.36	1,000.19
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	017	Str05-W-Vader	25.71	-59.29	999.78
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	018	Str05-W-Vader	25.24	-59.35	999.95
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	019	Str05-W-Maul	25.56	-59.52	998.78
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	020	Str05-W-Maul	26.01	-59.46	998.99
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Floor	021	Str05-W-Tyranes	26.30	-62.52	997.83
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	022	Str04-N-Genelle	3.97	-23.69	999.99
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	023	Str04-N-Genelle	3.67	-22.90	999.85
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	024	Str04-N-Trenton	2.83	-24.05	1,000.21
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	025	Str04-N-Trenton	2.63	-23.42	1,000.23
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	026	Str04-N-Gene	1.45	-24.32	1,000.85
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	027	Str04-N-Gene	1.31	-23.67	1,000.86
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	028	Str04-N-Duane	-1.08	-25.18	1,001.56
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	029	Str04-N-Duane	-1.56	-23.80	1,001.69
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	030	Str04-N-Marie	-1.70	-24.77	1,001.48
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	031	Str04-N-Marie	-2.14	-24.85	1,001.57
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	032	Str04-N-Marie	-2.53	-23.50	1,001.58
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	033	Str04-N-Becky	-2.22	-25.79	1,001.20
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	034	Str04-N-Becky	-2.62	-24.60	1,001.18
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Floor	035	Str04-N-Betty	-3.07	-25.47	1,001.37

195 Associated points

<i>Date</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Sub-class</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>Elev</i>
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	036	Str04-S-Kim	-4.90	-26.73	1,001.21
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	037	Str04-S-Kim	-5.13	-26.11	1,001.28
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Floor	038	Str04-S-Paul	-6.33	-26.94	1,000.33
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		039	02/61	-1.28	-23.43	1,001.72
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		040	02/61	-2.22	-23.74	1,001.79
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		041	02/61	-2.57	-22.82	1,001.89
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		042	02/61	-3.58	-23.15	1,001.78
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		043	02/61	-3.24	-24.24	1,001.72
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Z-Elev		044	02/32 probe elevation	4.27	49.56	1,000.96
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Z-Elev		045	02/32 probe elevation	3.94	50.62	1,001.01
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	046	Str10-S-Love	46.55	20.58	1,002.50
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	047	Str10-S-Love	46.89	19.94	1,002.50
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Floor	048	Str10-S-Floor-S-Love	46.50	20.16	1,002.28
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		049	02/42	47.27	17.64	1,003.10
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		050	02/42	48.39	17.83	1,003.31
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		051	02/42	45.62	21.24	1,002.91
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		052	02/42	44.89	23.38	1,002.74
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		053	02/42	46.34	22.95	1,003.10
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		054	06/12	803.93	465.00	1,010.26
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		055	06/12	803.87	464.11	1,010.33
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		056	06/12	803.87	463.20	1,010.46
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		057	06/12	804.00	462.03	1,010.61
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		058	06/12	802.70	461.79	1,010.69
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		059	06/12	803.97	461.68	1,010.54
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		060	06/12	802.62	463.11	1,010.42
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		061	06/12	802.39	464.19	1,010.32
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		062	06/12	801.12	464.00	1,010.33
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		063	06/12	801.23	463.00	1,010.41
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		064	06/12	801.32	461.82	1,010.67
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		065	06/12	801.37	461.01	1,010.79
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		066	06/12	801.36	460.06	1,010.76
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		067	06/12	800.07	459.92	1,010.81
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		068	06/12	798.90	459.89	1,010.70
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		069	06/12	798.93	458.89	1,010.70
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		070	06/12	799.00	458.42	1,010.76

195 Associated points

<i>Date</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Sub-class</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>Elev</i>
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		071	06/12	800.12	458.30	1,010.70
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		072	06/12	800.09	457.91	1,010.70
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		073	06/12	800.22	456.87	1,010.54
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		074	06/12	801.56	456.92	1,010.51
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		075	06/12	801.69	455.46	1,010.19
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		076	06/12	800.09	455.75	1,010.31
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		077	06/12	799.45	455.75	1,010.27
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		078	06/12	799.50	454.69	1,009.94
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		079	06/12	799.98	454.65	1,009.88
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		080	06/12	801.03	454.76	1,010.01
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		081	06/12	802.19	454.61	1,009.86
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		082	06/12	803.89	454.56	1,009.96
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		083	06/12	803.77	453.85	1,009.63
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		084	06/12	803.75	452.99	1,009.45
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		085	06/12	806.06	455.35	1,010.22
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		086	06/12	806.16	456.40	1,010.52
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		087	06/12	806.00	459.01	1,010.63
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		088	06/12	807.09	459.04	1,010.62
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		089	06/12	808.06	459.08	1,010.73
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		090	06/12	808.16	460.06	1,010.69
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		091	06/12	807.24	460.11	1,010.67
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		092	06/12	805.98	460.04	1,010.66
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		093	06/12	802.84	457.03	1,010.59
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		094	06/12	802.90	455.89	1,010.37
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		095	06/12	803.94	457.09	1,010.52
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		096	06/12	803.96	457.67	1,010.64
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		097	06/12	802.80	457.60	1,010.62
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		098	06/12	802.78	458.99	1,010.65
2006-04-19	Archaeology	Trench corner		099	06/12	803.95	458.93	1,010.67
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Floor	100	Owens Floor	804.77	464.01	1,009.15
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	101	Str09-E-Step01	804.06	463.41	1,009.48
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	102	Str09-E-Step01	804.93	463.37	1,009.52
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	103	Str09-E-Step02	804.04	463.23	1,009.78
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	104	Str09-E-Step02	804.89	463.24	1,009.81
2006-04-19	Construction	Ancient	Structure	105	Str09-E-Step03	804.03	462.89	1,010.07

Class Materials
Kempson Honduras Program 2006

PAREP 2006 Excavation Vocabulary

Spanish	English
adentro de	inside
afuera de	outside
alambre	wire
alisar	to smooth
alrededor de	around / surrounding
arrancar	to take out
arriba	up / above
bajo	below
barro	mud
cabulla	plastic string (for trenches, tarps)
campo de pelota	ballcourt
casa	house
cemento	cement
centimetro	centimeter
cerco	fence
cerrito	structure / mound / hill
chuso	flat hoe
cinta metrica	measuring tape
clavo	nail
cubeta	shovel
cubrir	to cover
cuchara	dustpan
cucharin	trowel
cuerdas	nylon string (for line levels)
descubrir	to uncover
encontrar	to find
estaca	stake
este	east
estructura	structure
excavar	to loot
excavar	to excavate
hacer	to do or make
hogar	home
hoja	leaf
humus	humus
lazo	plastic rope (for hammocks)
martillo	hammer
medir	to measure
monticulo	structure / mound
norte	north
oeste	west
pala	shovel
parar	to stop
pared	wall (i.e. of trench)
piedra	rock
piocha	pick
piso	floor
pita	plastic string (for trenches, tarps)
pozo	pit
primera capa	first level
pujahuante	flat hoe
quitar	to remove

raiz
ramo
rampa
sacar
sarranda
suelto
sur
tender
terrazza
tierra
todo
trabajadores
trinchera
varra

root
branch
ramp
to remove
screen
loose
south
to put up / to hang
terrace
soil
tarp
workers
trench
metal bar

Auxilio!
Busque a Marcello/Elena/Santiago, por favor
Entiende?
Hable mas despacio, por favor
pare!
Quite la tierra, dejando las pidras, por favor
veinte mas, por favor

Help!
please find Marcello / Ellen / Santiago.
do you understand?
please speak more slowly
stop!
remove the soil while leaving the rocks, please
20 centimeters more, please

English

around / surrounding
ballicourt
below
branch
cement
centimeter
dustpan
east
fence
first level
flat hoe
flat hoe
floor
hammer
home
house
humus
inside
leaf
loose
measuring tape
metal bar
mud
nail
north
nylon string (for line levels)
outside
pick
pit
plastic rope (for hammocks)
plastic string (for trenches, tarps)
plastic string (for trenches, tarps)
ramp
rock
root
screen
shovel
shovel
soil
south
stake
structure
structure / mound
structure / mound / hill
tarp
terrace
to cover
to do or make
to excavate
to find
to loot
to measure
to put up / to hang
to remove
to remove

Spanish

alrededor de
campo de pelota
bajo
ramo
cemento
centimetro
cuchara
este
cerco
primera capa
chuso
pujahuante
piso
martillo
hogar
casa
humus
adentro de
hoja
suelto
cinta metrica
varra
barro
clavo
norte
cuerda
afuera de
piocha
pozo
laso
cabulla
pita
rampa
piedra
raiz
sarranda
cubeta
pala
tierra
sur
estaca
estructura
monticulo
cerrito
toldo
terrazza
cubrir
hacer
excavar
encontrar
excavar
medir
tender
quitar
sacar

to smooth
to stop
to take out
to uncover
trench
trowel
up / above
wall (i.e. of trench)
west
wire
workers

20 centimeters more, please
do you understand?
Help!
please find Marcello / Ellen / Santiago.
please speak more slowly
remove the soil, leaving the rocks, please
stop!

alisar
parar
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descubrir
trinchera
cucharin
arriba
pared
oeste
alambre
trabajadores

veinte mas, por favor
Entiende?
Auxilio!
Busque a Marcello / Elena / Santiago, por favor
Hable mas despacio, por favor
Quite la tierra, dejando las pidras, por favor
pare!

Physical Properties of Soils

The physical properties of soils are:

1. **Texture**- coarseness/fineness
2. **Structure**- arrangement of particles
3. **Color**- hue, value and chroma
4. **Consistence**- cohesiveness, resistance to deformation
5. **Density**
6. **Pore space and porosity**

Texture and color are of most interest to the archaeologist in describing the stratigraphy of archaeological sediments.

Texture:

The relative proportions of sand, silt or clay can be determined in the field by the Field Method. Sand is the coarsest particle size, clay the finest, and loam is the happy balance of all three.

Ex. Silty clay loam

Field Method: Moisten a sample of soil the size of a golf ball (not too wet) and work it until it is uniformly moist. Squeeze it out between the thumb and forefinger to form a ribbon. Using the chart below determine the texture.

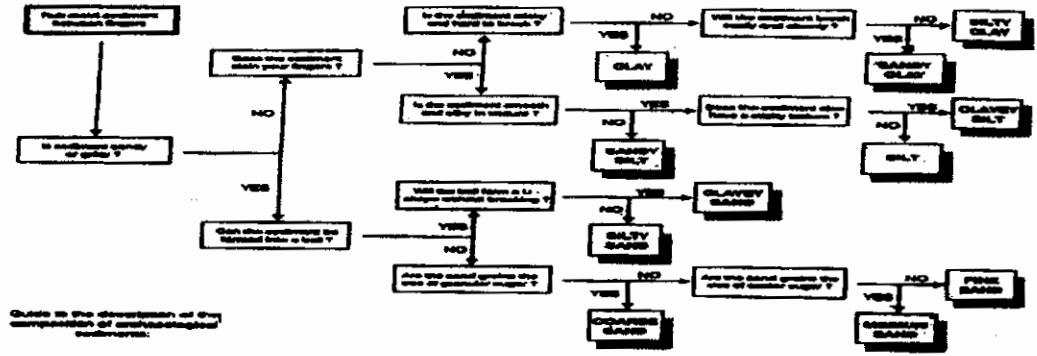
Color:

Soil color is a function of moisture content and chemical composition. In general, black is a result of organic matter, while red, yellowish brown, and gray are a result of the different states of oxidation and hydration of iron (Fe).

Soil color is measured in the field by comparing a soil sample to standardized colors in a Munsell color chart and is describe by hue, value (lightness or intensity) and chroma (purity of color).

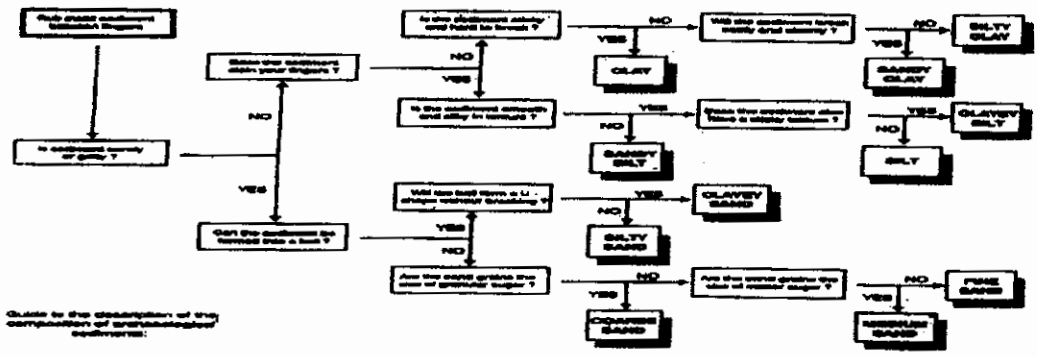
Ex. Light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4

PROPERTY OF CAINR MOORE



Guide to the description of the composition of archaeological sediments

PROPERTY OF CAINR MOORE



Guide to the description of the composition of archaeological sediments

Chemical Properties of Soil

There are two main chemical properties of soil: Ion Exchange and Soil Reaction or **pH**. The pH of a soil is of the most interest to the archaeologist because it will determine if bones can be present in an excavation, and what type of chemical markers or signatures may be found in the soil.

Soil Reaction or **pH** may be measured in the field by Soil Reaction test kit such as a Hellige-Truog.

Soil Formation or Pedogenesis

Soil formation or pedogenesis is a function of:

1. Parent Material
2. Climate: temperature (every 10°C increase in temperature increases the rate of chemical reactions two times) and moisture *fast soil formation in tropics*
3. Organisms: vegetation and animals including **humans**
4. Topography: slope (*more slope = less soil*)
5. Time (*1 foot of limestone soil = 100,000 yrs*)

Development of soil horizons are a result of differential gains, losses, transformations and translocations that occur over time within various parts of the vertical section of soil material.

Changes that occur to produce soil horizons are:

1. Addition of organic matter from plant growth
2. Weathering of rocks and minerals and the decomposition (humification) of organic matter (transformation)
3. Loss of soluble components by water moving downward through soil carrying soluble salts
4. Movement of suspended mineral and organic particles from the top soil to the subsoil (translocation). (Note: Illuviation is the accumulation of soil material into a horizon from another horizon.)

Types of soil horizons:

O Horizon: Predominantly organic material in various stages of ~~(O₁, O₂)~~ humification.

A Horizon: Mineral horizon at the surface or below an O Horizon (*Humus*) containing accumulation of humified organic matter intimately mixed with the mineral fraction.

E Horizon: Mineral horizon characterized by the loss (eluviation) of silicate clay, Fe, Al or some combination of these, leaving a layer of sand and silt particles of quartz or other resistant minerals. Normally a gray/white color below an A and above a B horizon.

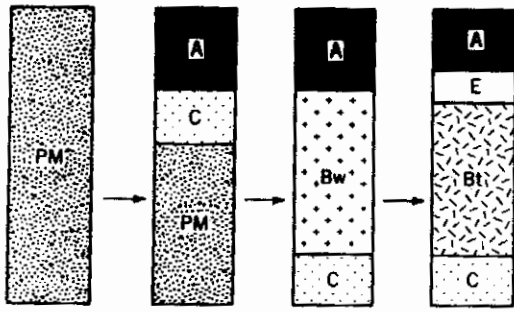
B Horizon: Horizons formed below an O, A or E that have different properties, generally higher in clay content, than overlying horizons. Typically light in color.

C Horizon: Horizon that is little affected by soil forming processes typically underlying O, A, E, or B horizons. (*unweathered material*)

*Advection = water borne
Coluvial = gravity borne
Aeolian = air borne*

*Fluvial - river
Pluvial - rain
Lacustrine - lake*

FIGURE 2.4 Sequential evolution of some soil horizons in a sediment parent material.



Bw = weak B-less clay
 Bt = more clay

Soils of El Cafetal and El Paraíso

The archaeological sites of **El Cafetal** and **El Paraíso** are located on a valley floodplain. The soils at these sites are a result of river (fluvial) sediment aggregation caused by periodic flooding. The soils are considered young and are classified as fluventic entisols or fluventic inceptisols having an A/C or A/B/C stratigraphy. The soils are also characterized as anthrosols having been altered by human activity.

beginning

El Cafetal - A-B-C or A-C (young - still forming)

MAJOR LATE CLASSIC CERAMIC TYPES AT EL PARAISO AND EL CAFETAL

(See 2005 PAREP Informe for a more detailed description of the paste, form and surface treatment/decorative attributes associated with the various ceramic types from El Paraiso and El Cafetal.)

I. UTILITARIAN WARES (i.e., vessels used for cooking, storage and food preparation).

Major Local Types

Cafetal Group: Characterized by a red-brown paste and surface; surface is smoothed but not polished (i.e., is somewhat gritty to the touch but is generally even/not “bumpy”); additional surface treatment varies by type, as described below. This is the major group of local utilitarian pottery in the El Paraiso region during the Late Classic period.

Cafetal Café (see Figures 51 and 52). Smooth surface with no additional treatment.

Scopone Brushed (see Figures 54 and 55). Exterior surface is brushed.

Masica Incised: Paraiso Variety (see Figures 56 and 57). Exterior surface is decorated with incised designs.

Possible Appliqued Fillet Type (no photos). Exterior surface is decorated with narrow raised appliqued fillets that have small punctuations (or indentations) along the fillet.

Micaceous-pasted Vessels (see Figure 61): Forms include jars and possibly bowls. Characterized by a relatively gritty paste that contains a large amount of “mica”, or small gold and silver flakes. Surface treatment varies from burnished (i.e., smooth and somewhat shiny but with narrow shallow troughs or depressions from burnishing strokes) to simply smoothed (i.e., somewhat gritty to the touch). The major distinguishing feature is the “sparkly” surface and paste from the mica inclusions.

Other Incised Jars (belonging to the widespread “Jicatuyo” tradition also found in other parts of Honduras) (see Figure 62). Paste and general surface treatment characteristics vary (more specific types will be defined after a larger sample has been analyzed). Distinguished by coarse or fine incising on jar necks. Vessels also often have a raised appliqued fillet with small punctuations along the “equator”, or fattest part, of the vessel body. Below the incised neck (and fillet, if the vessel has one), the body may be smoothed, burnished/polished, or painted with red designs.

Major Copan Types

Casaca Striated (see Figures 64 and 65). Large and small jars characterized by shallow parallel striations (made with a corncob or other parallel-toothed implement) on smoothed (as opposed to burnished or polished) exterior surfaces. Some vessels have large solid handles (circular in cross-section) that were attached horizontally on the vessel shoulder. The paste and surface are lighter in color (i.e., light brown, “buff”, or gray) than Cafetal Group vessels.

Lorenzo Red (no photos). Same paste as Casaca Striated. Forms consist of large and small open bowls. The interior surface is slipped red and well-burnished or polished. The exterior surface is smoothed but typically gritty, or brushed.

Raul Red: Raul Variety (no photos). Paste is similar, but typically somewhat finer and lighter in color than Casaca Striated vessels; the surface color is also usually a paler brown or yellowish brown. Forms include jars that are slipped red over the entire exterior surface (except the bottom of the base) and small bowls that are slipped red on the inside and outside. Slipped surfaces are usually well-burnished or polished and relatively smooth and even. Jars sometimes have large solid horizontal handles or smaller vertical handles.

Raul Red: Sencillo Variety (see Figure 65). Forms consist solely of jars that have many of the same forms as well as the same paste and surface characteristics as the Raul Variety except that the necks of Sencillo Variety jars are unslipped and smoothed.

Raul Red: Masica (Incised) Variety (see Figure 66). Forms include jars and bowls of the same forms that occur in the Raul Variety. Paste and general surface treatment characteristics are also the same as those that occur in the Raul and Sencillo Varieties. Masica (Incised) Variety jars and bowls are characterized by incised decoration on unslipped necks or bodies (i.e., sometimes the neck is left unslipped, like in the Sencillo Variety, and decorated with incisions; other times the neck is slipped red, like in the Raul Variety, and the body below the shoulder is incised).

II. CEREMONIAL WARES (i.e., censers, or *incensarios*, that were used for burning incense or *copal*, a pine resin. Commonly associated with temples and other ritual contexts, but also found in household middens suggesting use in household rituals as well). All censers are typically relatively coarse-pasted and have roughly finished (i.e., only lightly smoothed) surfaces that are usually gritty to the touch).

Rosario Incised (see Figures 59 and 60). Characterized by deep coarse incisions in a cross-hatched pattern on sherds that come from large concave lids. Solid flat or circular handles extended across the lid. Probably a locally manufactured type.

Sepultura Unslipped (see Figure 67). A Copan type (*possibly duplicated in the El Paraiso region – i.e., the vessels we find here may have been locally made or, alternatively, may have come from Copan*). Forms consist of large straight-sided cylinders with flat bases. Vessels are decorated on the exterior with appliquéd elements, including spikes, human figures, and cacao pods. Sepultura Unslipped vessels at Copan typically have lids with similar kinds of decorative elements.

Little Censers (no photos). Small bowls, often with circular perforations in the base, that have long solid or hollow handles protruding from one side; handles are sometimes decorated with appliquéd elements. Probably locally manufactured.

Three-Pronged “Braziers” (see Figure 58). A composite (i.e., multi-part) vessel form consisting of a shallow *comal*-like platter with three hollow prongs protruding from the upper surface. The platter was then mounted on a tall pedestal base that typically has holes cut into it. Not really clear *what* these vessels were used for. They are commonly referred to as “censers”,

but they are also very common in household trash, suggesting that they may have had some more domestic use. May have been locally produced or may have come from Copan.

III. FINE WARES (typically smaller, finer-pasted vessels with well-finished – i.e., highly smooth and polished surfaces that are usually decorated in some way. Often referred to as “serving and eating vessels” and by far the most common kinds of pottery found in burials, tombs and other special deposits – e.g., caches).

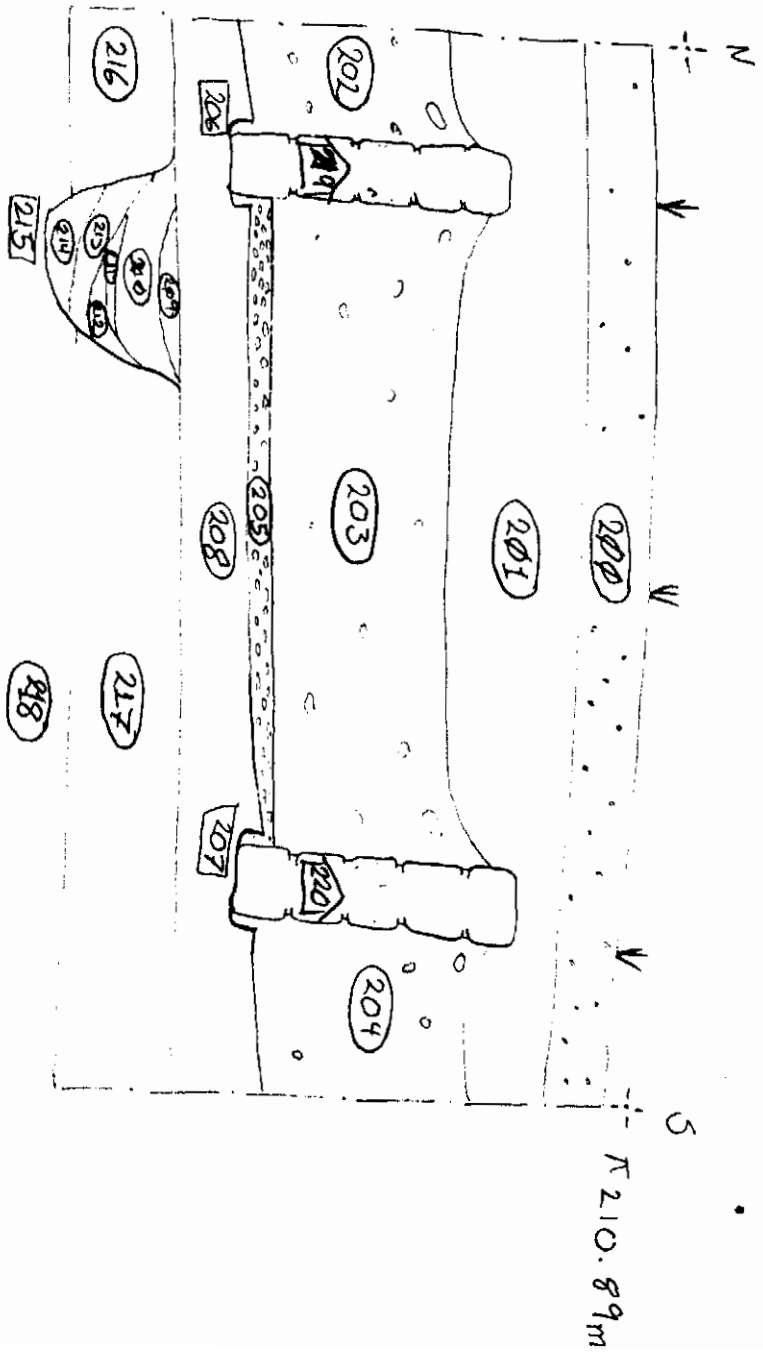
To date, virtually all of the Late Classic fine wares recovered from El Paraiso and El Cafetal appear to be of non-local origin. Most appear to have come from Copan and include:

Copador Polychrome (see Figure 68). Characterized by a relative fine, “buff” to cream-colored paste and painted decoration executed on a orange, cream, or orange and cream slipped background. Decorative elements are painted in black *and* – the distinguishing feature of Copador Polychromes – a dark red paint that contains specular hematite (i.e., small shiny silver-colored particles). Sherds of this type are usually very easy to identify because they *sparkle*.

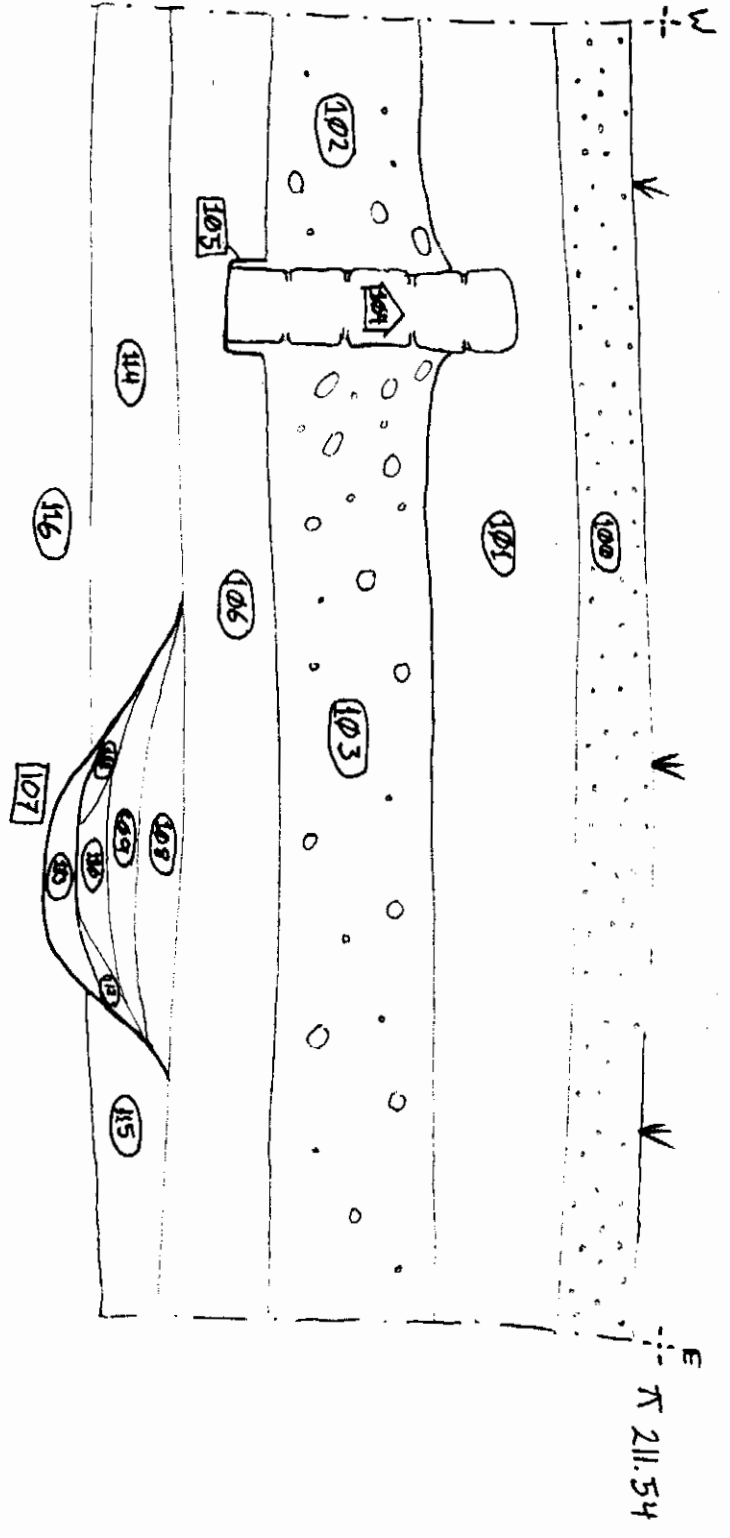
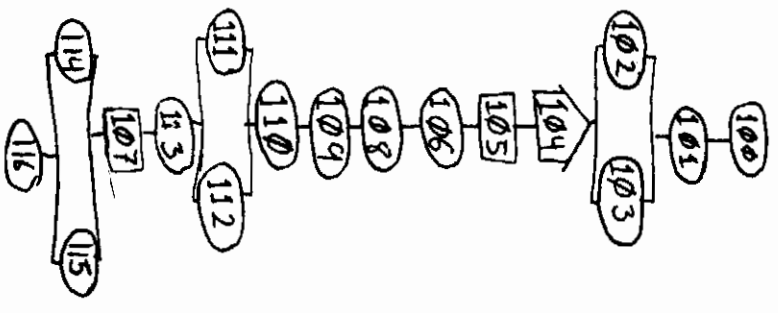
Surlo Group (see Figures 69 and 70). Characterized by smooth unslipped polished black or brown (sometimes grading to tan or even orangish) surfaces. The paste is brown (light brown, light reddish brown, tan, or sometimes black or gray) in color and is usually relatively fine (i.e., not very gritty). Exterior surfaces can be decorated in a variety of ways including: incising, carving, and fluting; vessels also sometimes have hematite red paint along the rim. A distinctive type of Surlo pottery, called Topsis Hematite Red (see Figure 70) has a hematite red rim band and small punctuations on the unslipped surface below.

“Surlo” is the name that has been given to the polished black/brown pottery at Copan, but the site of Quirigua also has the same kinds of pottery which is referred to as “Tipon” at that site. Although most of the polished black/brown pottery in the El Paraiso region *seems* to come from Copan, some of it *may* originate in Quirigua. That is, there are some sherds (see Figure 72) that have a somewhat different paste and surface than the Copan Surlo and have red paint or slip (often hematite red) over a larger part of the exterior surface (a treatment not common in the polished/black brown pottery from Copan).

Another – definitely imported – fine ware type of pottery in the El Paraiso region consists of **Ulua/Yojoa Polychromes** (see Figure 71) that were produced in the lower Ulua Valley and Lake Yojoa region of Honduras. These vessels are characterized by a light orange (often “flesh”-colored) slip and painted designs executed in black, dark (often purplish) red and dark orange. Vessels also sometimes have elaborate appliquéd elements, like bird heads, on the sides. Forms include small jars with two vertical handles on the sides, and short cylinders with three slab feet ~~that~~ are also often painted; taller cylinder jars and, more rarely, plates also occur. The paste is typically very fine and red-brown (“brick”) in color.



MATRIX:



Tentative Syllabus and Schedule: Kenyon-Honduras Program, 2006, Weeks 5-14

February 5	Cultures of Central America	Kerns (all; evening class)
February 6	In the Field During the Morning Lab Procedures	Ashmore and Sharer, Chapters 1, 2
February 7	In the Field During the Morning Pottery	Ashmore and Sharer, Chapters 3, 4
February 8	In the Field During the Morning Non-Pottery Artifacts Stone Tools	Ashmore and Sharer, Chapters 5, 6
February 9	In the Field During the Morning Artifact Processing	Ashmore and Sharer, Chapters 7, 8
February 10	In the Field During the Morning	Ashmore and Sharer, Chapters 9, 10
February 12	History	Stonich (all; evening class)
February 13	Full Field Days from Here On Out	
February 17-19	North Coast field trip—Fort at Omoa, Tornabe, Punta Sal	
February 26	History	Stephen and Tula (all; evening class) Booth et al., Chapter 6
March 4(-5)	Quirigua field trip	
March 11-19	Break	Go away on vacation—be back in El Paraíso by dinner on Sunday, March 19; seminar to follow
March 19	Cultures of Central America	Kerns (all, evening class)
March 25	Field trip to Santa Rosa de Copan	
March 26	Cultures of Central America History	Carlsen (all, evening class) Booth et al., Chapter 7
April 1-2	Field Trip to the Archaeological Site of Los Naranjos and Pulhupanzak	
April 9	Cultures of Central America	Zur (all, evening class)
April 12-16	Semana Santa	Holy Week and Easter activities in El Paraíso, Copan, Petoa, etc.
April 16	History	Bikham Mendez (all; evening class) Booth et al. Chapter 5
April 30	History	Booth et al., Chapters 9-11 (evening class)
May 1-10	Field Trip to Guatemala	
May 12	Students Return to the United States	
(May 13 May 20)	Senior week starts) Kenyon Commencement)	

OP/SubOp FORM

PAREP 2006

Excavator _____

Date _____

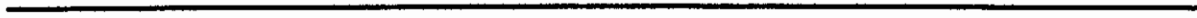


Op/SubOp: _____

Dimensions (NxE) _____

Site: _____

Str _____



Description/Goals:

PAREP 2006 LOT FORM

Excavator _____ Date _____

Op/SubOp/Lot: _____ **Ex. Unit** _____ **Size (NxE)** _____

Site: _____ *Str* _____

Initial Lot? _____ Prev. lot _____ Next lot _____ BGS: _____

Initial elev.: NW _____ NE _____ SW _____ SE _____

Final elev.: NW _____ NE _____ SW _____ SE _____

Depositional significance _____

Soil type _____ Munsell/Color _____

Drawings _____ Contents _____

Photo/Digital _____

Description/Sketch (with measurements):

Note refs _____

PAREP Supporting
Documents

2006

PAREP Technology Setup

By Jeremy Goodridge (email: jgoodridge@gmail.com)

2/6/2006

Overall connectivity

PAREP Computers → PAREP LAN/Internet Router → PAREP Access Point Client → CyberBrother Access Point → CyberBrother LAN/Internet Router → Cyber Brother Satellite Router

PAREP Client Computers

All are on the 192.168.2.x network. Computers with internet access are hard coded with an IP address between 192.168.2.10 and 192.168.2.19. Other computers are given DHCP addresses between 192.168.2.100 and 192.168.2.149 by the PAREP Router.

Administrator account on project computers is:

Username: EllenBell

Password: morja

Workgroup for all computers: PAREP

On every desktop is a folder called, "Save Files Here!!!". This folder is a shortcut pointing to \\PARAPSERVER\SharedFiles2006.

Any computer that is given the remote desktop server AND is allowed into the LAN will have access. To allow the computer into the LAN, see below under PARAPRouter. A computer that needs to ALSO get internet MUST be hard coded with an address between 192.168.2.10-192.168.2.19

PAREPSERVER

Administrator Account on PAREPSERVER is:

Username: Administrator

Password: morja

Workgroup: PAREP

Security: All applications are secured by securing individual application folders in D:/Program Folders. Programs that everyone can see were left unchanged from the way they were installed. Programs for only directors and administrators (Internet Programs) were secured by removing the "USERS" group from the list of groups that can access these folders. Programs for directors, administrators, and staff (but not students) were

secured by first removing the "USERS" group from the list of groups that can access these folders and then adding the group, "Staff". The programs given just to staff include ARCGIS, AutoCAD, Surfer.

Please note that Surfer, AutoCAD, and others sometimes produce errors when being opened, but then still seemed to work (?).

To get into security for one of these folders, right-click a folder, select "properties" and then choose the "Security" Tab.

Sometimes, you will find that a security change (i.e. a new user or group with access to a folder still doesn't get it once you save changes). If this happens, try, going into advanced from within the security section and choosing the checkbox, "Reset privileges for all subfolders/subfiles, and clicking "Apply". This forces the privileges to be propagated down to the files and folders within the folder.

Please note: The groups, "Students", and "Directors" were created but aren't actually being used to create the security above.

Terminal Services Licensing

I have left the licensing server uninstalled. Every so often there will be an error in the event viewer (accessible from within "Computer Management" under Administrative Tools) stating that the licensing server is unavailable. So far, I think you can ignore it. If you find you are having problems (a licensing error preventing users from logging in), install the licensing server from within Add/Remove Programs (click Install Windows Components and then check the terminal services licensing server option). Then you will get temporary licenses lasting 3 months. If that doesn't work, contact me.

Backup

The program used for backup is called, "Delta Copy". It's accessible while an administrator from the Programs Menu. It consists of 2 parts: a client and a server component. We run both on the same machine, but the principle is that you could backup a "client" machine to server that actually has the hard drives (or tape drives) where the backup stuff is stored. The schedule for backups is every Friday at 4am. It writes to the G:/CurrentBackup folder. The schedule is maintained as a "scheduled task" inside the administrator user.

PAREP Router

Password: morja

Local Settings:

IP Address: 192.168.2.1

Remote Settings

IP Address: 192.168.1.243

DNS: 192.168.1.1

Gateway: 192.168.1.1

Wireless Settings

1. Only Certain Ethernet Addresses are permitted to even access the router.
These Ethernet addresses can access the local network.

Blocking Internet

1. Only certain IP addresses are given access to the internet. (192.168.2.10-192.168.2-19).

PAREP Access Point Client

Password: morja

Hard coded with an ip address of 192.168.1.244

CYBERBrother Access Point

Hard coded with an ip address of 192.168.1.245

CYBERBrother Router

Local ip address of 192.168.1.1.

I don't know the internet side's address.

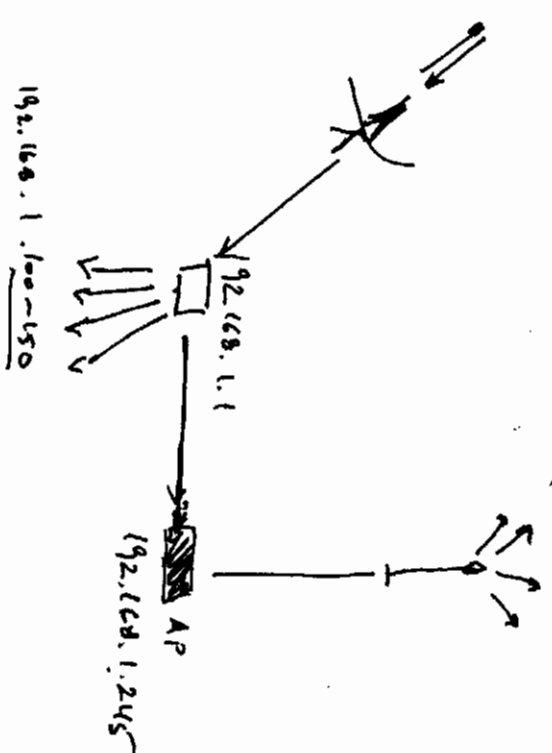
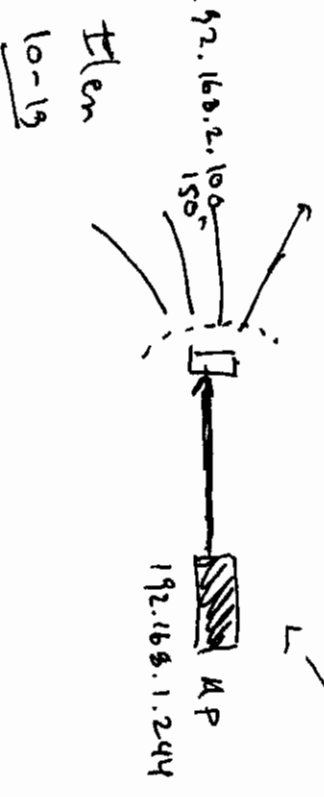
CYBERBrother Satellite Router

LAN address: 192.168.0.1

WAN address: unknown.

Just to be clear: EVERY router has 2 ip addresses, corresponding to the 2 networks it is connecting together. One is called the "Local" or "LAN" side and the other is called, the "Internet" or "WAN" side, simply because most routers are connecting a LAN with the internet.

192.168.2.1 / 192.168.1.243



Ceramic analysis Emails: Larry Leach / Cassin R. Bill

Dear Larry,

Sorry to have taken so long to respond to your e-mails to Marcello. Lots going on here right now, as you might imagine. Spanish school for two weeks, then everyone starting in the field last week during the mornings and afternoons spent on lab analysis, soil analysis, data entry protocol, etc. But today they start in on full days in the field, so a more normal schedule is beginning.

I've had a chance to look over your findings so far, and have a few comments and questions. First of all, what you have found is very interesting and raises certain questions, and possibilities, concerning ceramic production and distribution systems in the El Paraiso region. I'll address your various points one by one, starting with your first e-mail.

1st e-mail

1. You note, first of all, that there are differences between various types (e.g., Copador, Surlo, local, etc.). I like that! Especially since I think that certain types – i.e., Copador, Surlo, and Casaca – were made in the Copan Valley. The sherds of those types (i.e., Copador, Surlo, and Casaca) that we find in El Paraiso and El Cafetal are virtually identical to sherds of the same types that I have analyzed from Copan, which are very different, as you note, from the pastes of the types that I think are local – i.e., made in the El Paraiso region. The pastes of individual types from Copan – i.e., Copador, Surlo, and Casaca – are different from each other in a number of ways, as well, which is a pattern that indicates the use of different clay sources in the manufacture of different types in the Copan Valley. Additional analyses are needed – including neutron activation/chemical compositional analyses, and perhaps additional petrographic analyses – to compare the pastes of, for example, Casaca from Copan and Casaca from the El Paraiso region, to confirm that they are the same (i.e., indicating the same center of production), but for the time being, the distinctions you have observed in your analyses are enough to say that they were not made from the same pastes/clays as what I think are local types – which is great!
2. You note that the local domestic pottery (brushed, incised) all seem to have the same paste that is reddish-brown in color, which is also what I observed. I was very surprised, though, that you found it to be highly calcareous. Calcareous inclusions (naturally occurring in the clay or intentionally added as temper) are not at all common in the pottery of this region. Unlike the Maya lowlands of northern Guatemala (i.e., the Peten) and Belize, which are part of the limestone shelf of the Yucatan Peninsula, this region has seen more recent volcanic activity, making for a very different geological profile than most of the Maya lowlands, which in turn determined the kinds of materials, including clay, that were available for making things in this area. For example, although the buildings in the lowlands to the north are made from limestone blocks and slabs, those at Copan are made from volcanic tuff (“toba”). Local limestone sources, used to make stucco for the floors and facades at Copan, are scarce and I found virtually no calcite in the pastes of the pottery made

in Copan. Instead, the Copan pastes contained particles of crushed tuff, pumice, ash, and other inclusions naturally occurring in eroded volcanic tuff deposits that formed clays in the Copan Valley (sedimentary clays were also present in the Copan Valley -- and perhaps in this area as well -- and these tended to contain grains of colored sand and quartz), and based on my macroscopic analysis of the local pastes from El Paraiso (i.e., the reddish paste of the brushed and incised vessels), the same or similar kinds of inclusions seemed to present here as well.

BUT, all of this said, it doesn't mean that you are incorrect. (The best field "acid test" -- pun intended -- for the presence of calcareous materials is a drop of hydrochloric acid on a clean paste section and, admittedly lacking hydrochloric acid, I haven't performed that test on the local pastes here.) Presumably you know more about geology than I do, including what different kinds of inclusions look like under a microscope -- it's just a very curious, and interesting, finding. Is it possible that some other kind of inclusion/mineral (including ones of volcanic derivation) might have the same refraction properties as calcite? Anyway, I'd really like to talk you more about this -- again, it's a very interesting finding.

On this same subject -- i.e., local pastes -- I am also interested in your estimate of "30-60%" density of inclusions -- what are these numbers based on? I have an inclusion density chart from a ceramics book that I think is probably not great and was wondering if you could suggest something a little more accurate.

3. No worries about one of the Copador sherds having a somewhat different texture than the rest. Copador pastes can range from very fine-textured to relatively coarse-textured, a pattern that *sometimes* co-varies with particular forms of Copador vessels -- a pattern suggesting that more than one workshop (each with their own "paste recipes" and forming processes) were involved in the manufacture of Copador vessels.
4. You note that one of the "local censers" has a paste that is dissimilar to the pastes of the other local sherds. Do you mean in terms of texture or inclusion types or both? Does it look more similar to the pastes of the Copan types? Or just generally different from everything else? On one level, this is OK -- whatever the answer to these questions. That is, it is quite possible and even likely that different classes of vessels (e.g., censers and jars) were manufactured from different clays or "paste recipes" (i.e., a combination of clay and temper). This is certainly the case in the Copan Valley, where censers typically have a coarser paste than bowls and jars, and, in the Late Classic period at least, were made from a different (sedimentary) clay as well. So, it may be the case that the "local censers" from the El Paraiso region are, in fact, local but simply made on a different paste. OR, as you also suggest, they could be imported. Generally, the only things that I am comfortable calling "imports" are things that I recognize as being common at other sites (e.g., Copador and Casaca from Copan) or vessels that have grossly distinctive pastes from other local types and/or are extremely rare. The "local censers" at El Paraiso and El Cafetal are relatively common at those sites -- insofar as censers are usually never that abundant anyway.

So that leaves their pastes. Are there any similarities in the types of inclusions (including, for example, those you describe as calcareous) in the “local censers” and other “local pastes” that might suggest the use of the same or similar local clays? – in which case, we may just be looking at a somewhat different “paste recipe”, indicating a different workshop or just different paste preparation process for censers (both of which can happen). OR do you feel the “local censer” pastes are “grossly distinctive” in some way, suggesting the use of different clay sources, which could mean that they were coming from elsewhere. At the same, however, a very different paste than other local types does not necessarily mean that they were imported as different clay sources can and were used at the same site to produce different kinds of vessels. I know that none of this helps in making a determination one way or the other – they are just some things to think about (which I am going to do too!).

2nd e-mail

5. I am all but certain (pending neutron activation/chemical compositional comparisons of pastes) that Casaca, Surlo, Copador and Tipon are imported (the first three from Copan, and the latter, Tipon, possibly from Quirigua). Again, this fits well with your findings that the pastes of these types are distinctive from those I have identified as “local”. Your additional finding that all of the local pastes contain “mica” (albeit in varying amounts) is also significant as it suggests that a distinctive, presumably locally available, clay source (or sources) was used in their manufacture. I think it is possible, as you suggest, that the local clays contain some naturally occurring amount of mica to which more may have been added in producing the “con mica” pastes, although it is also possible that a different, but still local, clay source was used in the production of the “con mica” vessels. The “con mica” vessels belong to a different ceramic type defined on the basis of features of form and surface treatment as well as paste – the paste of the “con mica” vessels being some what coarser, or more brittle, and having a different fired color – or, rather, colors [one buff, one orangish] – than the incised and brushed local types, suggesting perhaps manufacture in a different workshop/production center that may also have used a different clay source that naturally contained higher quantities of mica.
6. Re: the question of status differences in the distribution of types with pastes containing mica (i.e., local types) vs. those without (i.e., types imported from Copan and possibly Quirigua). I think the issue is what the types of pottery associated with different kinds of pastes were used for and, in some cases, where they came from.

Specifically, there are three main classes of pottery in the El Paraiso region (as in most other regions). The first consist of “utilitarian” vessels, including jars, bowls, and other vessels used for cooking, storage, food processing and other domestic activities. In the sample that you are analyzing, these include: “local paste, sin mica”, “local paste, con mica”, and “Casaca” sherds. A second general vessel category consists of “Ceremonial Wares” which include censers used for burning copal – your sample consists solely “local censers” sherds. Finally, there are “fine”

wares, meaning smaller, generally more well-made and often decorated vessels used for serving and eating, etc. The sample you have includes “Copador”, “Surlo” and “Tipon” sherds.

All of the Copador that occurs elsewhere in western Honduras (what little of it that there is) was imported most likely from Copan. There is no evidence that Copador, Casaca, or Surlo were manufactured any other place in Honduras except for the Copan Valley (although *possible* local imitations of Surlo are reported to occur extremely rarely in some parts of western Honduras – but without looking at these up close and personal, I can’t be sure if they are locally made at those places – i.e., are truly local imitations – or were imported from Copan).

In any event – the fact that Surlo and Copador (by far the most common fine wares in the El Paraiso region – Tipon is rare at both sites) are both imported fine wares (to date, all of the fine wares in the El Paraiso region seem to be imports) AND are found in roughly equal numbers at both El Paraiso and El Cafetal suggest that there wasn’t any local restriction of access to them (meaning that people at both sites were getting and using them). And this is interesting because so far, at least, the site of El Paraiso seems to have had more imported utilitarian wares (in the form of Casaca) from Copan than did El Cafetal did (i.e., there seems to be more Casaca and other Copan utilitarian wares at El Paraiso than at El Cafetal) and it is not really clear why. This may just be a sampling problem – meaning that it reflects the lots I’ve looked at so far (I talk about all of this a bit more in my informe from last year) – so I reserve final judgment on this pattern until I have confirmed it with additional analysis of more lots from both sites. BUT it is possible that El Paraiso had more immediate access to goods from the Copan Valley, only some of which, including fine wares, found their way to (i.e., were distributed to) El Cafetal. But I really need to look at more lots from both sites before I can be sure of this pattern – including elite contexts from El Cafetal and non-elite contexts from El Paraiso.

3rd e-mail

7. Your finding that the “local sin mica” pastes from El Cafetal and El Paraiso seem to be somewhat different re: the sizes and quantities of mica particles they contain is interesting. It suggests the possibility of there having been two different production centers or workshops engaged in the production of the same local utilitarian wares. Given the very close similarities in “local pastes” (i.e., color, general inclusion types, texture, etc. – as you note in your previous e-mails) between both sites, it seems likely that they were using very similar clay sources, presumably a function of there being very similar geological features and thus clay deposits in the general El Paraiso region. The slight differences between the pastes from each site may reflect the use of different, highly localized sources of clays, near each site, which contained somewhat different concentrations of mica. It may also be possible, as you suggest, that one group was removing mica from, or adding mica to, the same clays and I suppose local tastes/preferences for more or less sparkle to their pottery could have

been a factor. But that much work (if it was a lot of work, and maybe it wasn't...) would seem more likely if the presence/absence of mica affected production success in some way (e.g., made vessels more or less prone to cracking during drying or exploding during firing). Who knows, really – and honestly, it's probably not all that important to try and figure out right now (unless you do come across something about the use of mica in pottery production – I'll also take a look myself). The important – and very interesting – thing is that you found some differences between El Cafetal and El Paraiso in certain features (i.e., in the pastes) of the locally made domestic wares which I can now further investigate from the perspective of possible differences in details of form, surface treatment, decoration, etc. of these types between the two sites – production features that also usually vary between workshops. If, in fact, the people at or around each of the sites of El Paraiso and El Cafetal were making their own local utilitarian wares (in the same shared styles), this would be interesting to know as it suggests a pattern of highly localized production and distribution systems for domestic goods – much more localized than seen in the Copan Valley, for example, it seems, where the same types have a more widespread distribution across outlying sites (small residential groups) in the immediate valley region, suggesting a more centralized distribution mechanism (perhaps a large central market where vendors from the surrounding hillsides and valley sites brought their goods to exchange) than the El Paraiso region. Who knows... but we'll find out!

Anyway, you have obviously done a lot of work and found some very intriguing patterns that give me some very interesting things to think about. As I come up with ideas or additional data after looking at more lots, I will keep you posted. And you can do the same with any new discoveries you might make. Good work!

All the best – Cassandra.

Don Quijota 10:30
Jan 409

Kenyon Honduras Program
INFORMATION SHEET
2006

TELEPHONE AND E-MAIL:

There are two satellite Internet cafes in El Paraíso. The Municipality internet place is located ½ block from the central park and is open during the day and early evening. A second internet place is located directly down the street to the right of the kitchen house (go out of the kitchen house, turn right, turn left, keep going. It's on the right side of the road ½ block after you reach the paved street). You should be able to access personal email accounts through webmail. Service, however, may be intermittent and unreliable. The second internet place may now have internet phone service as well. Internet cafes are also plentiful in Copan and San Pedro Sula, and we'll make trips there from time to time as needed.

There are telephones in El Paraíso and we may be able to get a line in one of the houses so you will be able to call home collect (expensive) or using a calling card (credit or pre-paid). Prepaid cards work well, charging U.S. international rates to place a call with a U.S. operator.

We can be contacted at the following cell phone numbers when in the city or on-site (reception is very bad to nonexistent in the houses).

Jorge's cell phone: 995-4072

Ellen's cell phone: 944-8910

Marcello's cell phone: 974-6603

Santiago's cell phone: 913-1140

Other numbers: Dona Thelmitz: 641-0135

In case of catastrophic emergency: from any phone in the country dial 8000-123, 8000-122, or 8000-121 and ask the operator who answers to place a collect call to Mame Ausec:

Office: 740-427-5637

Home: 740-392-3641

Or the Kenyon Office of Safety and Security: 740-427-5000

BASIC PROJECT GUIDELINES

Hierarchy—see project Field Manual

Teamwork—is paramount; we're all in this together, and you *must* pitch in to help get things done. This is an archaeological and ethnographic project with the common goal of learning as much as possible about life in Honduras, past and present, and your work will take many forms: class work, archaeological and ethnographic field work, and household chores—all equally vital in accomplishing our common goals.

Acceptable dress: Common sense, leaning toward the conservative. More is more—avoid skimpy, attention-grabbing outfits. No boxer shorts outside the house.

General rules:

1. toilet paper goes in the trash can; not the toilet
2. drink only purified, bottled water outside the central district of SPS
3. use purified water to brush your teeth outside central part of SPS
4. don't drink the water in the shower
5. remember to take any anti-malarial meds, etc. as directed
6. take water, hat, sunscreen, and passport on all trips
7. don't invite unknown people into the houses—see Project Manuel
8. don't walk around alone—esp. true for women
9. women shouldn't buy alcohol and should only drink in the project houses in El Paraíso
10. all students are strongly discouraged from frequenting bars in El Paraíso—save it for Copan and SPS
11. do not drink to excess—our contract forbids you to appear drunk and disheveled in public
12. absolutely, positively **no** illegal drugs. Period.

Common problems and annoyances:

Power outages—these occur frequently. Make sure that the computers are turned off, that you turn off any lights that were on before you go to bed, and that you open the refrigerators and freezers as little as possible. Food can stay cold for up to 2-3 days if the doors are kept closed. Make sure you keep your flashlight handy and have candles and matches in the house.

Water outages—because the town and neighboring villages have grown faster than upgrades have been made to the municipal water system, the authorities (aka the water guy) turn the water on and off in different parts of town throughout the day. We store water in large barrels in the bathrooms and kitchen for times when we don't have water. Use a small bucket or basin (*lavamano*) to dip water from the barrel to shower, wash your hands, or flush the toilet (just pour it in the bowl—it will flush). Keep these barrels full at all times—you never know when the water will be turned off and don't want to be left without!

Don't become an annoyance yourself! Be considerate of your neighbors on the project and in town. Keep the noise down, keep your room and common areas neat, and always be pleasant and polite. We are guests here. The Directors certainly plan to come back, and you may find that you do, too. Don't do anything you'd be ashamed to tell your grandmother about...

Proyectos

- 1) Ir a los sitios para aprender de las excavaciones dos veces cada mes.
- 2) Enviar notas a la radio con noticias de las excavaciones de PAREP y el trabajo de UDAP.
- 3) Crear y publicar un periódico de cada mes con fotos, artículos, y entrevistas.
- 4) Dar presentaciones a los niños de la escuela sobre los sitios una vez cada mes.
- 5) Construir un parque mixto (arqueológico y público) en el sitio El Paraíso. Pintar los árboles y construir basureros para el parque y las calles. Poner un rotulo en el parque. Ayudar con el desarrollo de El Paraíso.
- 6) Crear una exhibición del trabajo de PAREP y UDAP en la Municipalidad.
- 7) Ganar fondos para UDAP. (películas, bailes, clases públicos con PAREP, ...)
- 8) Hacer conexiones con otras comunidades y otros grupos.
 - a. YouthCan
 - b. Escuela Mayatan de Copan Ruinas
 - c. ...
- 9) Crear una pagina del Internet de UDAP con la información del periódico.
- 10) Otra idea: _____

Horario Sugerido

MARZO

Mes

Domingo	Lunes	Martes	Miércoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sábado
28	29	30 de Feb	1	2	3	4
			UDAP	UDAP		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	UDAP		Anuncio por la radio	UDAP		Ir a los sitios
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	UDAP			UDAP		Ir a la Primaria
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	UDAP			UDAP		

Horario Sugerido

MARZO / ABRIL
Mes

Domingo	Lunes	Martes	Miércoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sábado
26	27 UDAP	28	29	30 UDAP	31 El periódico de marzo está listo	1 Ir a los sitios
1	3 UDAP	4	5 Anuncio por la radio	6 UDAP	7 La página de UDAP está lista para el Internet →	8 Ir a la primaria
9	10 UDAP	11	12	13 UDAP	14	15
16	17 UDAP	18	19	20 UDAP	21	22 Ir a los sitios

Horario Sugerido

ABRIL/MAYO
Mes

Domingo	Lunes	Martes	Miercoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sábado
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	UDAP			UDAP	El Periódico de Abril esta lista * Cambios a la pagina UDAP	
30	1	2	3	4	5	6
	UDAP			UDAP	La Exhibición esta lista para La Muni	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	UDAP			UDAP		Ir a los sitios
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	UDAP	Anuncio	por la radio	UDAP	El Parque del sitio El Paraíso esta listo	Ir a la primaria

Horario Sugerido

MAYO / J U N I O S
Mes

Domingo Lunes Martes Miércoles Jueves Viernes Sábado

21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	UDAP			UDAP	El Congreso Rubice con PAREP y UDAP	
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
	UDAP			UDAP	El Periódico de Mayo esta listo * cambios a la pagina UDAP	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	UDAP			UDAP		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	UDAP			UDAP		

Hola Ellen, ¿como estas?

A continuacion te describo de una manera general un posible plan de trabajo.

Tipos de trabajos en video:

1. Aspecto general: Actividades diarias, vida de profesores y estudiantes, hallazgos mas significativos, ubicacion geografica, poblacion, relacion maestro-estudiante y trabajadores. sitios de alojamiento, alimentacion (tipos), cursos de estudio, sitios de excavacion, vida estudiantil, aspectos sociales y sicologicos de profesores y estudiantes, interrelacion con la comunidad, medios de transporte, opiniones, etc.
2. Aspectos especificos: Filmacion de sitios de excavacion con datos tecnicos explicados por profesores y alumnos, formas de excavacion, estadisticas graficas de avance de trabajos, metas semanales y/o mensuales de maestros y estudiantes.
3. Aspectos informales: Esto incluye unicamente la filmacion de los trabajos sin explicacion al momento de la filmacion con rotulacion unicamente para establecer puntos de referencia(como fotografias en movimiento para futuras referencias en la busqueda o complementacion de informacion).

Materiales a utilizar: Camara de video digital, camara fotografica digital, tripode, cintas de Video digital Mini DV, microfones, equipo de edicion por computadora, Lamparas para iluminacion, DVD en blanco, etc.

Tiempo de filmacion: La filmacion de los eventos se hara de acuerdo al avance de los trabajos realizados, contando con semanas completas o unos cuantos dias por semana dependiendo de la disponibilidad y avance de las excavaciones y la necesidad del proyecto para la realizacion de filmaciones.

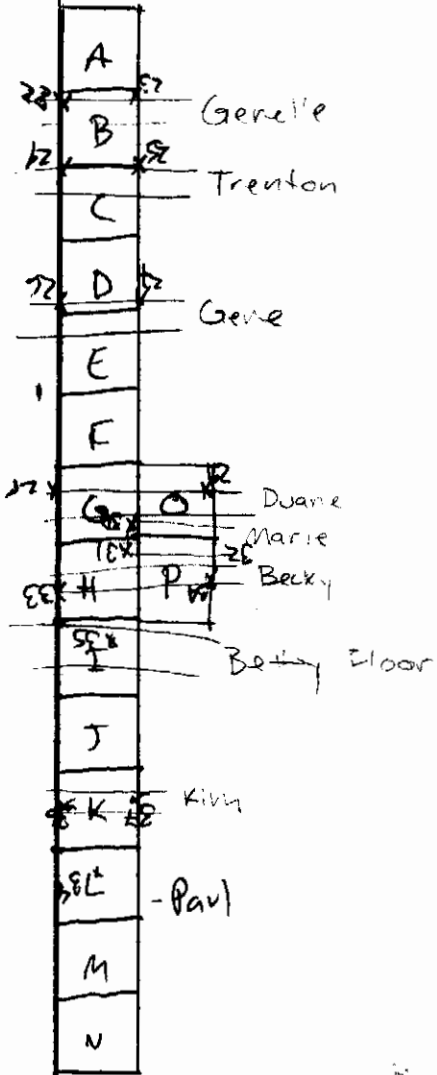
Estadia en el paraiso: Yo solicito un lugar para alojarme asi como para mi equipo, asi como alimentacion y el transporte necesario para la movilizacion en los diferentes sitios de excavacion si los hubiere, un pago semanal que estara de acuerdo a los recursos y presupuestos del proyecto, utilizacion de servicios de internet. etc.

Ellen espero que la informacion que te estoy enviando te sirva para formarte una idea mas clara de la forma en que puedo y deseo trabajar con ustedes en el proyecto, si tienen una duda y/o quieres cambiar algo pues estare esperando tus apreciaciones.

Estoy a la espera tambien de tu gestion con el instituto para hacer la solicitud para incluirme en tu equipo de trabajo.

Reitero que toda la informacion obtenida con la filmacion de este proyecto es propiedad exclusiva del proyecto asi como del instituto de antropologia y me comprometo a mantenerla y manejarla en estricta confidencialidad quedando claro que todo el material videografico obtenido debiera permanecer con el proyecto y el instituto y no podra ser usado para ningun otro fin, ni comercial ni personal por parte de mi persona. Tambien la edicion del material obtenido sera filmado y editado bajo la supervision del proyecto y el instituto y se le dara la direccion que estos deseen.

Saludos a Marcelo y a los demas integrantes de tu proyecto deseando obtener una pronta y satisfactoria respuesta.



Op 02/61

EX #30

2006-April-19

