

1985

## PSB-014-Julie Benyo-Field Notes-1985

Julie Benyo

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EXCAVATION SUMMARY

Site, Sht. #, Subop.

Purpose of excavation

Site + struc. prior to excavation (size, dimensions, am't of disturbance,

nearest water, etc.)

Excavation strategy (grid trench, horiz. clearing, test pitting, etc.)

Construction Sequence

Can either go from earliest to latest or vice versa.

Sht. 4-1st

Sht. 4-2nd

- OR -

Sht. 4-2nd

Sht. 4-1st

sterile

(preserved, but not mandatory)

Describe each architectural feature (its form, size, amount -  
 form) + how it articulates with the whole construction

List: note pages

drawing numbers

photos

carbon samples

found mat'l.

special deposits

Discuss content of each lot:

eg. Tumble = lots #

Fill = lots #

Discuss dating of ~~the~~ structure as gleaned from ceramic mat'l.

Discuss possible function of structure as gleaned from number + types of artifacts recovered.

SITE 301 - Excavation Summary

Site 301 is located adjacent to the Boide site (#300), to the west. It lies just north of the Guadalupe Aguacate (Zapote) as on land owned by Rogelio Diaz of San Vicente. Although there does not appear to be much disturbance, the existence of a substantial modern cobble wall bordering the field on the east suggests some disruption of the area.

The site seemed to have been made-up of a number of low or no-elevation linear structures + features. The 6 structures mapped in 1984 were all roughly in a line N/S. The purpose of our 1985 testing of Site 301 was to determine the date(s) of site occupation, the nature of these linear features + possible function.

Two structures were tested, Subop. B + C tested Sh. I - the largest structure at the site, and Subop. D tested Sh. 5.

STR. 1 : Subops B + C

Prior to excavation Sh. 1 appeared to be some 10m long N/S + 3m wide (E/W). It's located at the far northern end of the site. It appeared to be  $\approx 0.40m$  in height.

Subop B consisted of an E/W trench 1m wide thru the structure. Two features were located. Ullima on the east is equivalent to Field on the west. Both are crude cobble walls some 4 courses high. They are separated from 1 another only by some 80cm. Between them is cobble fill. The form of these features suggests not a structure, but a cobble wall. Few shreds were found outside, either feature or in the fill between them, + those that were found were undiagnostic. So, the dating of the structure remains uncertain.

Subop. C was a 2x2m unit placed so as to locate SE corner of Sh. 1. It was just a shallow horizontal clearing operation to locate the top of Field + Ullima + their corner. They did indeed seem to corner. This makes the 'wall' hypothesis somewhat more tenuous, but it still seems the most logical description of these features of "Structure 1". No photos were taken. DRS-14-37 = Section Subop. B.

Operation Summary

STR#6  
 Site: Tencoa 302  
 OP/subops: 302B, 302C, 302D, 302E, 302F,  
 302G, 302H, 302J

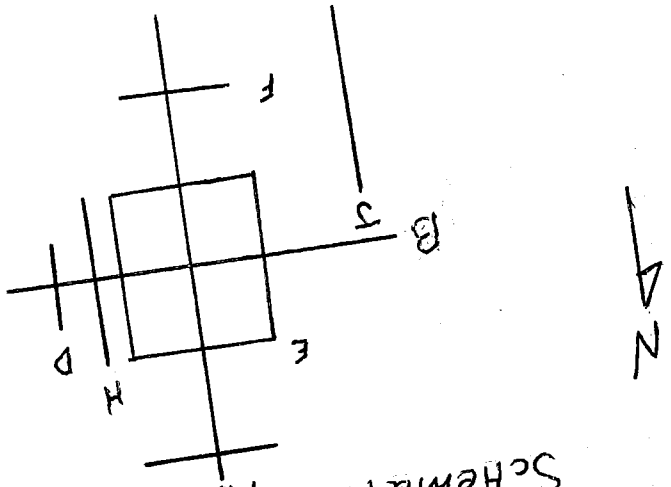
Drawings: Section of 302C = 885-26-11  
 Plan of structure: 885-14-33

Notes: 885-26-107 thru 148

Photos:  
 85-14-M (9+10)  
 85-14-M (11+12)

- 302G, West Side of F. Fosdick, Looking South
- 302G, East Side of F. Fosdick, Looking South
- 302G, East Side of F. Fosdick, Looking South
- 302D, Abner, Looking East
- 302C, Daisy, Looking North
- 302C, Daisy, Looking South
- 302C, Daisy, Looking North
- 302C, Daisy, Looking South
- 302E, Central Summit Room, Looking North
- 302E, Central Summit Room, Looking South
- 302E, Sluggo, Looking South
- 302C, Nancy, Looking North
- 302C, Nancy, Looking South
- 302C, Blondie, Looking North
- 302C, Blondie, Looking South
- 302C, Cookie, Looking North
- 302C, Cookie, Looking South
- 302C, Tootsie, Looking North
- 302C, Tootsie, Looking South

- 85-14-N (1+2)
- 85-14-N (3+4)
- 85-14-N (5+6)
- 85-14-N (7+8)
- 85-14-N (9+10)
- 85-14-N (11+12)
- 85-14-N (13+14)
- 85-14-O (5+6)
- 85-14-O (7+8)
- 85-14-O (9+10)



Schematic of STR#6 subops and features

NOT TO SCALE

EXCAVATION SUMMARY

Site, Sht. #, Subop.

Purpose of excavation

Site + struc. prior to excavation (size, dimensions, am't of disturbance,

nearest water, etc.)

Excavation shaker (grid bench, horiz. clearing, foot piling, etc.)

Construction Sequence  
Can either go from earliest to latest or vice versa.

eg. sterile

Sht. 4-2nd - OR - Sht. 4-2nd

Sht. 4-1st

(preserved, but not mandatory)

Describe each architectural feature (its form, size, ornamentation) + how it articulates with the whole construction

List: note pages

drawing numbers

photos

carbon samples

found mat'l

special deposits

Discuss content of each lot:

eg. Tumble = lots #

Fill = lots #

Discuss dating of ~~the~~ structure as gleaned from ceramic mat'l.

Discuss possible function of structure as gleaned from number + types of artifacts recovered.

# SITE 301 - Excavation Summary

Site 301 is located adjacent to the Balde site (#300), to the west. It lies just north of the Guadalupe Aguarate (Zapote) as on land owned by Román's Diaz of San Vicente.

The land is currently used as pasture. Although there does not appear to be much disturbance, the existence of a substantial modern cobble wall bordering the field on the east suggests some disruption of the area.

The site seemed to have been made-up of a number of low or no-elevation linear structures + features. The 6 structures mapped in 1984 were all roughly in a line N/S.

The purpose of our 1985 testing of Site 301 was to determine the date(s) of site occupation, the nature of these linear features, + possible function.

Two structures were tested, Subop. B+C tested St. I - the largest structure of the site, and Subop. D tested St. S.

## STR. I : Subops B+C

Prior to excavation St. I appeared to be some 10m long N/S + 3m wide (E/W). It's located at the far northern end of the site. It appeared to be  $\approx 0.40m$  in height.

Subop B consisted of an E/W trench 1m wide thru the structure. Two features were located. Ullima on the east is equivalent to Fied on the west. Both are crude cobble walls some 4 courses high. They are separated from 1 another only by some 80cm.

Between them is cobble fill. The form of these features suggests not a structure, but a cobble wall. Few shovels were found outside, either feature or in the fill between them, + these that were found were undiagnostic. So, the dating of the structure remains uncertain.

Subop. C was a 2x2 in unit placed so as to locate SE corner of St. I. It was just a shallow horizontal clearing operation to locate the top of Fied + Ullima + their corner. They did indeed seem to corner. This makes the wall hypothesis somewhat more tenuous, but it still seems the most logical description of these features of "Structure I".

No photos were taken. DRS-14-37 = Section Subop. B.

Operation Summary

Site: Tencoa 302  
 STR #6  
 OP/subops: 302B, 302C, 302D, 302E, 302F, 302G, 302H, 302J

Drawings: Section of 302C = 85-26-11  
 Plan of structure: 85-14-33

Notes: 85-26-107 thru 148

Photos:

85-14-M (9+10)

85-14-M (11+12)

85-14-N (1+2)

85-14-N (3+4)

85-14-N (5+6)

85-14-N (7+8)

85-14-N (9+10)

85-14-N (11+12)

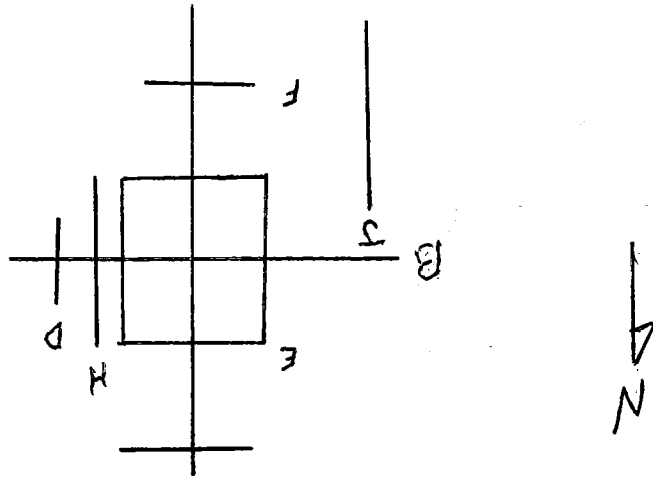
85-14-O (5+6)

85-14-O (7+8)

85-14-O (9+10)

- 302G, West side of F. Fosdick, Looking South
- 302G, East side of F. Fosdick, Looking South
- 302D, Abner, Looking East
- 302C, Daisy Mae, Looking North
- 302E, Central Summit Room, Looking South
- 302E, Central Summit Room, Looking North
- 302E, Sluggo, Looking South
- 302C, Nancy, Looking South
- 302C, Blondie, Looking North
- 302C, Cookie, Looking North
- 302C, Tootsie, Looking South

Schematic of STR #6 subops and features



NOT TO SCALE

The operating structure #6 we revealed the following architectural features:

Central Summit Room - This room is bounded

by the following walls:

- McSwaine: On the North side
- Sluggo: On the South side
- Pappy: On the East side
- Mammy: On the West side

This room is bounded by clear walls and on all sides. The fill is clay.

Subop E cleaned the surface of the surrounding walls and excavated the interior to a depth of 10cm. 30cm cuts through it.

South Summit Room - Bounded by Sluggo To

The North, Nancy To the South, Mammy To

The West (although this part of masonry was not excavated) and Pappy on the

~~North side of~~ North portion of the East side. The Southern portion of the East side where Pappy does not continue may be a door opening. The fill is hard clay.

Summit Bench - This heavily cobbled space bounded

by Mammy in the West, Pappy in the East

has an unknown function. The Southern limit

(Mason's line) of the area are not clear

river lines. They are nearly the points in the South and North. Respectively, the

mean of cobbles start. The entire area is much disturbed by a large tree growing there in it and pushing up cobbles from the former locations.



Blonde - is a small that makes a small  
 Terrace south of it, bounded by Bagwood.  
 Bagwood - is a South level wall.

Southern Terrace - This is bounded by Nancy,  
 in the North, 'Fritz' in the South, 'Manny'  
 in the West. It is possible that Fritz,  
 however is not in its original location  
 but instead has tumbled to the South. I  
 think this has happened because beneath  
 the level of Fritz, a slight to the North  
 is visible. Originally, I thought that  
 coffee was the result of an earlier finding  
 period, but now it appears that coffee is  
 the result of a much later period.  
 portion of the Terrace was, as of which  
 Fritz is only a little. This is a good  
 thing because there ~~is~~ is a soil change  
 to the South of coffee, when the soil becomes  
 sandy instead of clay.

Eastern Terrace - The eastern edge of this  
 Terrace is marked by a fine line of  
 rubble which constitutes 'Abner'.  
 The North limit of the Terrace is marked  
 because of the presence of coffee tumbled  
 at that end. 'Manny' ~~is~~ marks  
 the western limit of the Terrace.

North Summit Room - This small area bounded  
 by 'Moonbeam' in the North & 'Baldmore'  
 in the North is not a clearly a room  
 at the Central Summit Room, but is  
 obviously a clay filled space on the  
 Summit.

Barry Mae - Unfortunately this feature does not appear in the section (D.S. 16-11) because the pit removed it entirely through. It does appear in the plan (D.S. 14-33) & 108 not known the position of this feature. It was a vertical cylindrical on the North side of the structure. It was for clearing made to be tumble, but of course that is always a possibility.

Fourteen Forklike - North level road

Tootzie - Wall just south of Mable's higher in level than F. Forklike. It may mark a terrace symmetrical with that formed by Bonolo's & Doyner's in the south.

Soy Juice - Declasified, & Redefined as tumble

In this structure the following lots can be combined:

302C/5; 302BY; 302E1

302C/11; 302C/28

302C/15; 302G; ~~302~~

Priority Lots - 302C/2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33  
 302E/1  
 302F/1  
 302G/1

### Operation Summary

STR #3

Site: Tenco 302

OP/subop: 302K

Description: 17.5m Transvers axial trench in STR #3 (N/S)

Objective: To reveal Architecture and periods of occupation.

Excavator: 26 (Melchione)

Features and probable architectural significances:

'Patty' - North basal wall (Lot 8)

'Linus' - North Summit wall (Lot 15)

'Lucy' - South Summit wall (Lot 12)

'Snoopy' - South Basal wall (Lot 10)

'Red' - South Wall from earlier construction

Phase (Lot 6)

'Sally' - Declared as Feature, redefined as North limit of tumble (Lot 7)

Photos:

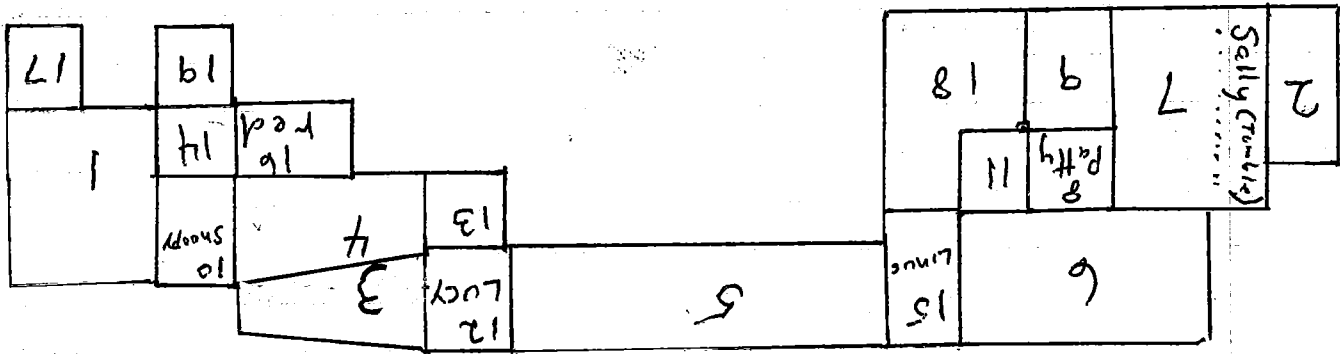
Roll-85-14-0 (011+12) Snoopy, Looking North  
85-14-P (1+2) Lucy, Looking East  
85-14-P (5+6) Red, Looking North

Notes: P85-26-107 Thru 148

Drawing: D85-26-10 (Section)

Schematic of Lots (302K)

Not to Scale



Str # 3 appears to date from the Postclassic.

302K revealed evidence of five construction phases. The earlier one, indicated by (Red)

Feature ('Little Red Haired Girl'), a Feature

one cobble deep consisting of four courses of

cobble running SW/NE, the southernmost course

separated from the others by a gap of 1m.

The orientation of (Red) differs from that of

the other oriented features, all which run

E/W, and which are crude but clear cobble walls.

Prior lots - 19, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 10, 9, 8, 5, 3

# EXCAVATION SUMMARY

Site: 307 Str: 2 subop: B exc: 29

excavation to collect sherds w/ which to date structure

str. 2 is in the middle of a field which is <sup>in</sup> irrigated. surface seems quite disturbed, stones scattered

excavation took form of E-W axial trench with a small extension (1x2m) to the S to collect more sherds from over the structural stone, there seems to be only one construction phase, stone wall was encountered at ~45cm BGS, two wall lines were encountered, HABERMAs a terrace wall on the W side and HUME, a summit wall on the E side. I believe that both of these originally had counterparts on opposite sides of the structure which have now been destroyed. Since the original structure consisted of a small summit platform with terraces ~~on the E and W sides~~ summit contained many small stones which terraces had earth and larger cobble

Notes: PG5-29-25 to 27

Drawings: PG5-29-3 (section)

Photos: 85-14-F, frames 7+8 = Habermas

85-14-H, frames 9+10 = Hume

Lots: Tumble + terminal debris = 307B/1, 4, 5

pedestrian surface + fill = 307B/2, 3

W terrace fill = 307B/6

summit fill = 307B/7  
carbon sample: 307B/4

E terrace fill = 307B/8

# EXCAVATION SUMMARY

Site: 307 Str: 3 subpl: C Exc: 29

excavation to collect sherds w/ which to date structure

Str. 3 is about 20m away from Str. 2 in  
midst of some disturbed field

excavation was in form of aerial trench with  
a large extension to the south to try to

figure out the architecture. There is only  
one construction phase. Str. 3 was at about

35 cm B.G., the ~~earliest~~ earliest architectural unit  
is SARTRE, a terrace edge, ~~about~~ of medium

sized collier, a little less than 1m W of SARTRE  
and at a slightly higher level NITZSCHE de-

finer the eastern limit of the amount which is  
mostly earth. HUSSERL is a terrace of the

wide paved with large rocks and shrubbed  
with smaller stone. CAMUS defines the western

limit of Str. 3 and is a step down from HUSSERL  
CAMUS is a very nice wall made of very

flat laid, uniformly sized cobble

Notes: P85-29-26 to 29 Drawings: D85-29-5 (aerial)

Photos: 85-14-5, 85-14-6, 85-14-7

Lots: terminal debris + rubble = 307C11  
pedestrian surface + fill = 307C12, 3, 4  
SARTRE to NITZSCHE fill = 307C15  
NITZSCHE to HUSSERL fill = 307C16  
HUSSERL + CAMUS fill = 307C17

Operation Summary 308c

Site: Tencor 308 (4th) STR structure # 1, not only  
op/subop 308c (4th) H-AI-12

A 1x1033 in E/W axial bank into  
STR # 1, with a 2 in section extension  
at the western end.

This STR contained a tunnel (S.P. #1) under

the Summit. The section separator was  
with the road to the 55 ft + the police tower  
NW. Nothing was found in connection with  
the tunnel (let #1), although the tunnel  
found this might possibly be made in  
delay.

Features -

Breakpoint in the east Trench  
floor. It contains the 'logjam' which  
marks the East Summit wall.

'Rye' features which appeared on a  
new line of cables in the Summit, it was  
interpreted as more than usually found  
cable fill. 'Rye' is east of the tunnel, a  
bridge, which marks the west end of the  
Summit, is west of it. The tunnel  
itself is on the cable fill.  
Burley feature is an irregular west  
trench, corner and cuts are a section  
of the

54

Notes - PDS-26 - ~~TRU~~ TRU #73

Drawings - PDS-14-16 (S.P. #1), PDS-26-8 (section)  
~~PDS-14-24~~ (concrete plan)

Operation Summary: 308B

Site - Teuco 308  
Structure - #4  
OP/subop - 308B

a 1x10m N/S axis trench  
Features - Summit + Features - 'Grants' in  
the North Summit wall. 'B Row' in a line  
of cobble, a cobble deep. Grants in  
South Summit only by one meter of cobble.

Features - 'Soy' in the  
Trench - 'Soy' in the  
Northern Summit. The structure  
is a line of cobble. Grants in  
the North Summit wall. 'B Row' in a line  
of cobble, a cobble deep. Grants in  
South Summit only by one meter of cobble.

Under the Northern Trench, just  
north of Durham, Features are a 'Paved  
Journal'. The road paved east + the paved  
Journal. Above the Journal was 'Wheat' +  
faced west. Above the Journal was 'Wheat' +  
cobble fill. The Trench is 'Floor #2'.  
Durham then Journal (5 paved Report #2).  
Soy is just to the North of it,  
Soy is just to the North of it,  
'Durham' is just above it.  
'Wheat' is likely to be the North wall of  
the structure - but I suspect that some  
of the structure make me clear the  
Wheat + Durham make me clear the  
structure (Journal), they are merely the



# EXCAVATION SUMMARY

Site: 309 street subop: B exc: 29

excavation to find sherd w/ which to date structure

structure in field near road, field has been investigated but strat data not seem too badly disturbed

excavation took form of an arial cut in with into S side of str. & on feature, ALE, a southern local wall was noted. It was composed of fairly small rubble about 25 cm BxL, one phase of construction, which at about 45-50 cm BxL

Notes: P85-29-28 to 29 Drawings: P85-29-4 (section) Photos: 885-14-5, 885-1+2 = Aca

Lots: tumble + terminal debris = 309B/1  
(S of str) → perforation surface + fill = 309B/2  
(N of ALE) → fill = 309B/3

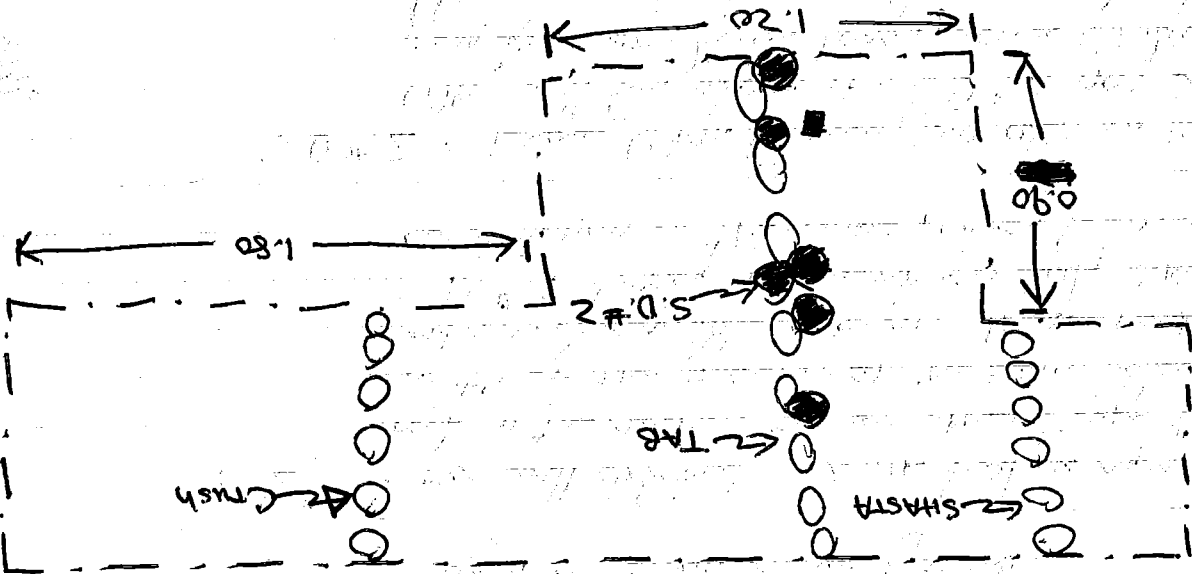
all  
2.5m  
may  
at was largely  
+ 8h.2.

26 April: Friday

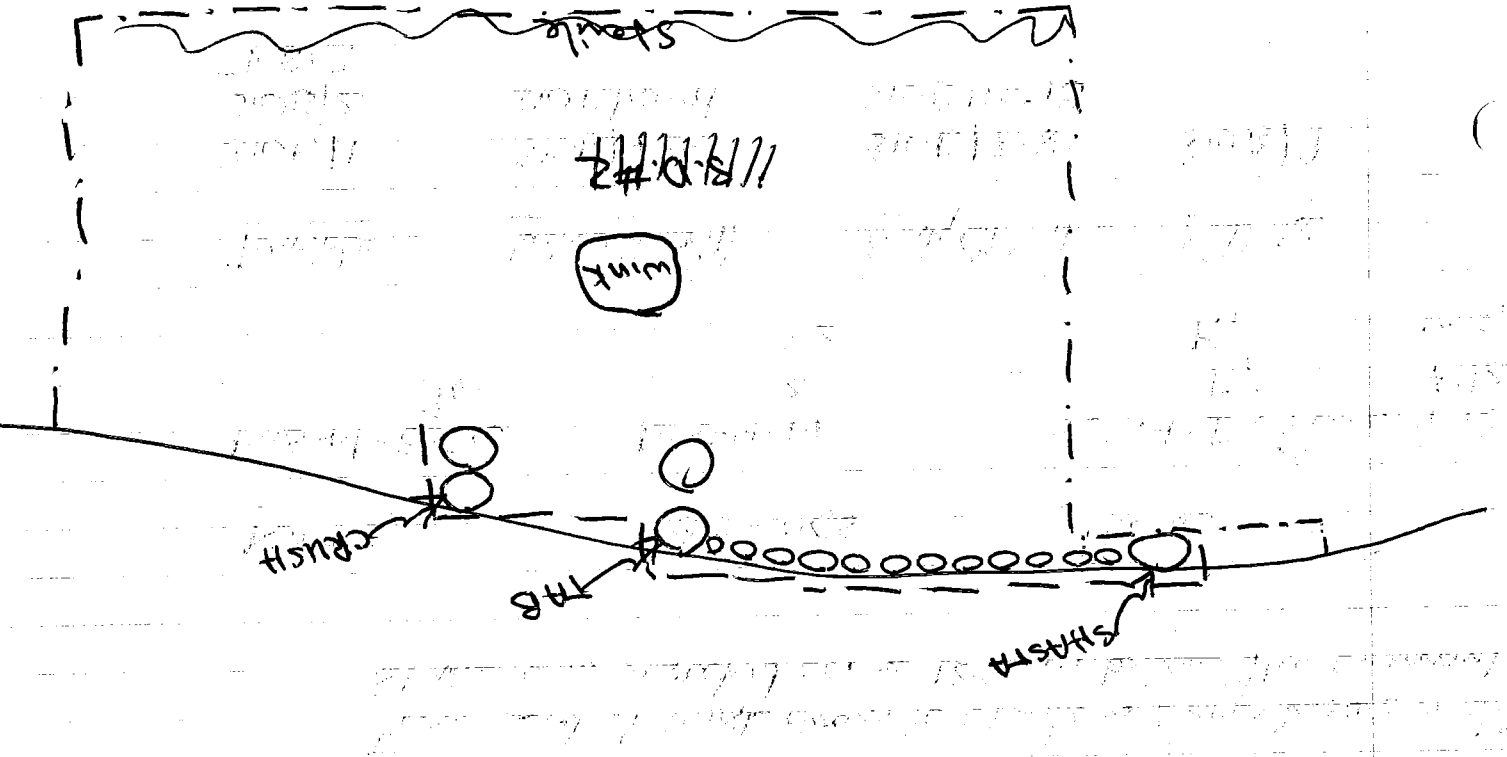
310 B

FINAL NOTES

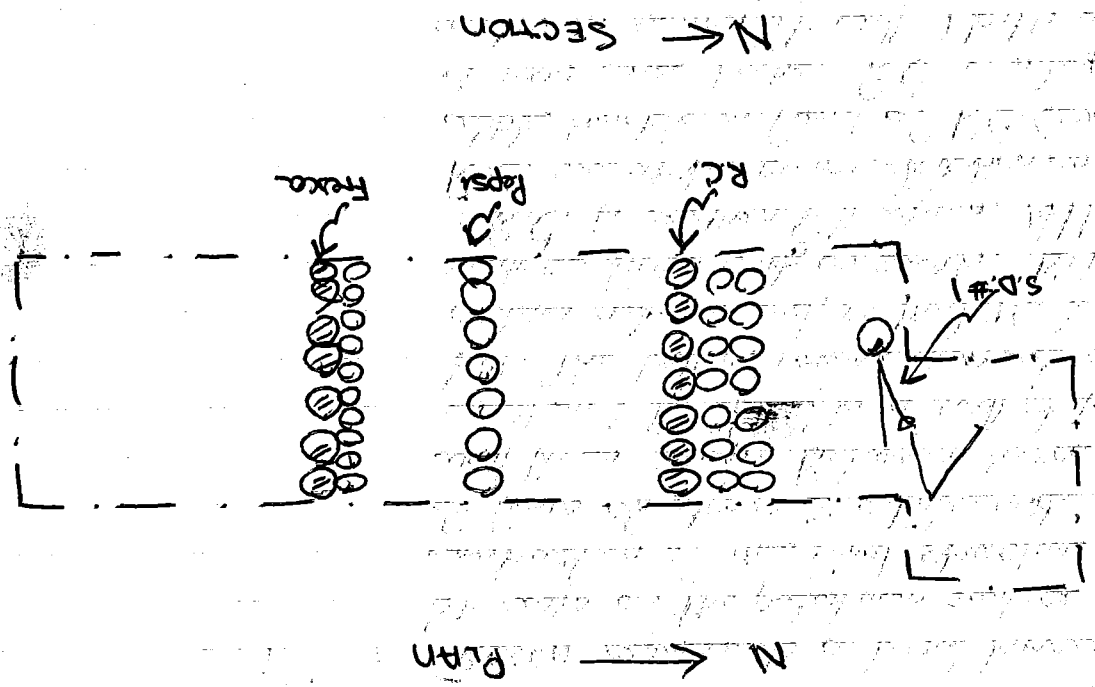
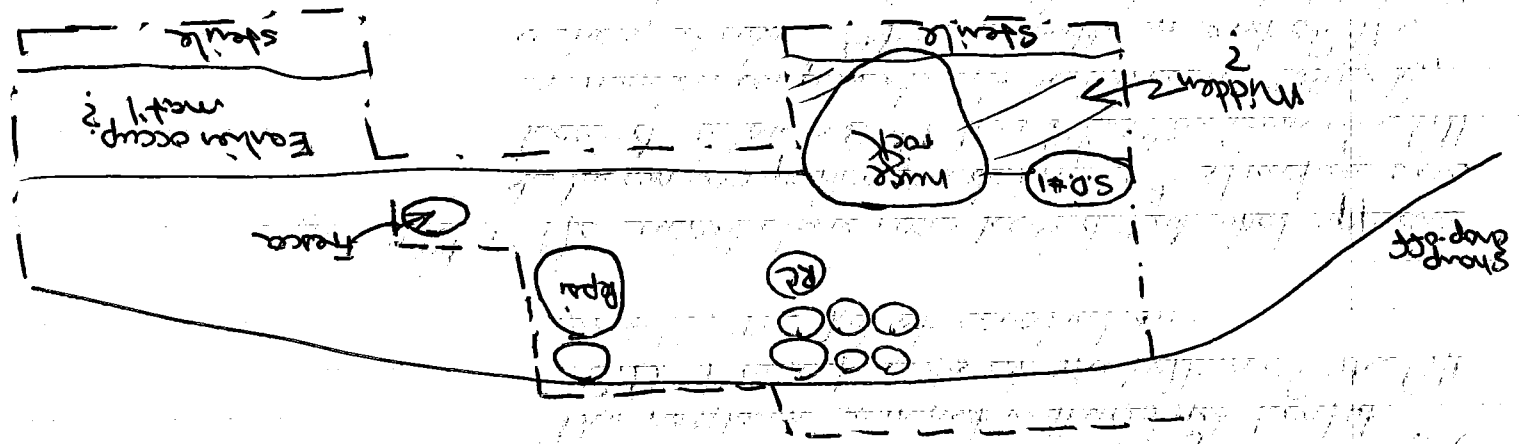
W PLAN



W SECTION



11/19/17



310C : FINAL NOTES

P85-14-97

310C Summary

Notes

85-14-85 to 89

Drawings

85-14-19  
85-14-23

Photos

85-14-J, frames 7-10  
85-14-K, " 5-6

Tumble

310C/1  
310C/4  
310C/9

Late Cl. fill

~~310C/8~~  
310C/8  
310C/7  
310C/6  
310C/2

Early ~~occup.~~ mct. 1

310C/5  
310C/10

S.D.#1

310C/3

85-14-99

EXCAVATION ~~AND~~ SUMMARY

Tenaga

Site: 312 str: 9 subop: 1 ex: 29 Jeta: J.L. Benya

9/26/80 I took your wonderful advice and went out on my last night in 9/26/80. I had a very good time. Thank you.

excavation to collect spenda w/which to date structure, secondary purpose of excavation of architecture

excavation took form of a 1m wide pit into str 9 from NE beginning exterior to structure and continuing on to summit, str 9 was encountered near the NE excavation limit at ~ 75 cm penetration in form of a similar phase, the great phase begins at the NE with the PAULI terrace (faced with a large stone at the NE about 20 cm B(5). This terrace extends toward the summit for about 2.5 m. Beyond it seems to be earth and small rock fill (same limitations - perforated fill excavation of gravel), a summit wall of phase 1 (HEISENBERG) was also uncovered. phase 2 incorporated the 1st meter of PAULI and had a step up to BOHR terrace which extended toward the summit for 2 m before reaching another step up, BRAGG to BRAGG it was another 1.5 m back to EINSTEIN, the phase - 2 summit wall

Notes: P85-29-29-32 Drawing: P85-29-8  
Photos:  
Lots: tunnel + terminal debris = 312 C/1, 4  
Phase 1 fill = 312 C/8, 10  
Phase 2 fill = 312 C/5, 7, 9  
Phase 2 fill + phase 1 bed, surface = 312 C/6  
Phase 1 + 2 fill + bed + surface = 312 C/12, 3

EXCAVATION 30MPLK4

Site: 312 str: 7 subop: D exc: 29

excavation to collect sherd which to date occupation of site + structure

str. 7 is in a feature whose surface seems relatively undisturbed, str. above little elevation

excavation took the form of a 1m wide pit beginning exterior to the structure and

proceeding to the summit. NEWTON a north facing level wall from the final construction

phase of str. 7 was encountered at  $\approx 20$ cm B $\pm$ .

made of 2 courses of relatively large cobble with the lower course protruding slightly from

beneath the upper course, str. 7 was encountered N of NEWTON at  $\approx 95$ cm. BOYLE encountered

3 of NEWTON at  $\approx 50$ cm B $\pm$ . made of cobble about the same size as those of NEWTON

I believe that BOYLE is the eastern limit wall of an earlier construction of str. 7

Notes: P85-29-29 to 32 Drawings: P85-29-7 (section) Photos:

lots: tumbler + terminal debris = 312 D/1

fill + pedestrian surface = 312 D/2

fill + earlier pedestrian surface = 312 D/3

Operation Summary

Site: Tenca 319 (The Orange Grove)

Op/subops 319 A, B, C, D, E, F, G

The excavations at this site were severely inhibited by the presence of orange tree root. Therefore almost all excavation is primarily shallow

Subop A/1 - This is a surface collection of str #5, the one that is cut by the road

Subop 319 B and 319 E should be combined, for they are contiguous + cut through the same

structures  
6m

This is a 7x1m Transverse Trench into structure #1, on West side over the summit. At a depth of 2m at the west end of the trench a cobble platform former surface structure was revealed. (Fossil) Feature.

The cobble summit found was named 'Horn' F. Because of its size was made to cut through the summit any deeper than horn F.

West of horn, in the section 1.75m of the trench, below the soil surface there is a layer of

green fill, at the bottom west end of the trench cobble fill is encountered, possibly the green fill for the water structure.

Drawing - D85-26-18 (section)

Photos - None

Notes - P85-26 - 158 thru 174

These letters were first reported to me in case records  
differences showed them as a ~~single~~ ~~unit~~ ~~not~~  
implied by ~~and~~ ~~change~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~text~~ (that was  
only). There got to be confusion

Let 9 in the context of 'Hutter' contained  
a clean break in the clay floor

Carbon - 319c/3 - among summit cobbles  
319c/6 - among clay of 'Hutter' F,  
The earlier floor 11

OP/subop 319D

This is a 1x5m TRANSVERSE N/S Trench  
in the summit of STR #3

Features - 'Beet F' - a summit + cobble  
Floor

'Venison' - The North Summit  
wall. A few stone  
along with marks  
the Northern limit of  
'Beet' & ~~floor~~  
call it a separate feature  
because the cobbles were  
obviously carefully placed, & a  
step form a straight slope at  
their north side.



NOTES - P85-26-158-174

Drawing - P85-26-22 (section)

lots - 319G/5 - level of summit clay floor ('cobbles')  
319G/6 - cutting through clay floor.

We could not see any Diogenites clay floor  
because of roots.

Site 320 : St. 2 : Subop. 320 B + E

Excavation Summary

St. 2 is the 2nd largest structure of Site 320. It lies in Grp. A, on land owned by Sr. Ramon Mejia. Prior to excavation, St. 2 appeared to be a bi-level structure some 22 m long overall by 8 m wide. The western half of the structure was higher than the eastern: the W being approximately 2 1/2 m above ground surface + the E some 1 3/4 - 2 m tall. The eastern summit had been looted slightly in the past + so this ~~part~~ part of the structure was not excavated.

A 1 m wide trench was excavated thru the approximately <sup>N/S</sup> axial line of the taller western portion of St. 2. Two separate subops. were defined here, although each a merely a component of the overall trench. Subop. B represents the southernmost 1 x 2 m portion of the trench. Subop. C refers to the remainder.

The purpose of the excavation here was to determine as much as possible about the architectural form of the final construction stage of St. 2: to probe for any earlier construction phases: to date the construction + occupation of the structure: + to make possible functional hypotheses. Because of time constraints, no horizontal clearing was possible.

The excavation unit was carried up thru the structure beginning south + extends to it + ran northward to the approximate northern summit wall. In this manner, the terracing of one side + the entire summit form could be discerned.

A great deal of deposition has occurred in this area since site abandonment. Much of this has come from periodic floodings of the nearby Quebrada Marginal. The original podium surface associated with the occupation of St. 2 lies at a depth of 125 cm below the current ground surface. St. 2 was never reached in the excavations of St. 2. The depth of the original ground ~~level~~ surface was not discovered until its late in the excavations. Based on observations made at other structures of the site (i.e. St. 15, Subop. D), it may be expected that there is an earlier (Early Classic) occupation below the earliest of the constructions discovered in these excavations.

At some point, probably before the final construction stage, a portion of Panama paving was ripped up & the cobbles were thrown to 1 side, over the remaining paving. This action may have been made to retrieve a cache or burial that was originally under Panama prior to the planned re-building of the structure. No trace of a special deposit was found, but an irregular area of Panama paving was missing & a jumble of cobbles was found over Panama toward the northern end of it. The final construction stage seems to have utilized the southern paving originally described for St. 2.1st. After Guatemala step-up, the final paving is tumbled away until Honduras feature. An interim step is hypothesized. Costa Rica appears to the southern summit limit. It appears to have been largely tumbled away itself so that now only its basal course of cobbles remains. From Costa Rica the summit probably ran northward 2.60m to Nicaragua - its northern limit. Nicaragua seems to have been built directly on St. 2-2nd B. No formalized summit flooring for this final construction of St. 2-3rd was found - having completely eroded away.

NOTES: P85-14-60 to 82

Drawings: D85-14-14 Mexico feature - elevation

D85-14-9 Section

D85-14-10 Excavation plan

Photos: D85-14-C, D85-14-D, D85-14-E, D85-14-F, D85-14-G, D85-14-H, D85-14-I, D85-14-J, D85-14-K, D85-14-L, D85-14-M, D85-14-N, D85-14-O, D85-14-P, D85-14-Q, D85-14-R, D85-14-S, D85-14-T, D85-14-U, D85-14-V, D85-14-W, D85-14-X, D85-14-Y, D85-14-Z

85-14-C, 85-14-D, 85-14-E, 85-14-F, 85-14-G, 85-14-H, 85-14-I, 85-14-J, 85-14-K, 85-14-L, 85-14-M, 85-14-N, 85-14-O, 85-14-P, 85-14-Q, 85-14-R, 85-14-S, 85-14-T, 85-14-U, 85-14-V, 85-14-W, 85-14-X, 85-14-Y, 85-14-Z

CARBON SAMPLES: 320E/9

- 320E/5
- 320E/4 (2)
- 320E/7
- 320E/8
- 320B/2 (3)

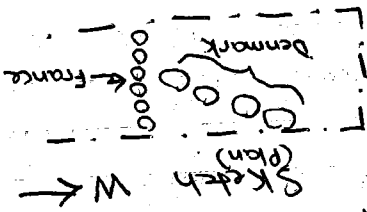
# Site 320, Group B - Sh. 3, Subop. H

## Excavation Summary

Sh. 3 in Group B at Site 320 was an averaged-sized structure for that group. It seemed slightly better preserved than many others + so was chosen for excavation. Many of the Group B structures have been heavily disturbed by having their stones robbed to build the nearby medium cobble wall that delimits the field to the east. Prior to excavation, Sh. 3 appeared to be a low (50cm.) structure some 5x4m in dimension. Subop. H was an oval trench thru the structure from east to west. Due to time constraints no further horizontal clearing could be done. The purpose of the excavation here was to determine the architectural form, period of occupation, functional possibilities + relationship between Grp. A + Grp. B structures at Site 320.

As with almost all the structures at Grp. B, Sh. 3 was located near the edge of a gentle natural drop-off down to the west. Because of this, it was expected that the western side of the structure might exhibit more post-abandonment disturbance. Post-abandonment deposition in Grp. B is slight, + the occupation level is thin. Sterile was reached on the east side of the structure at 40cm. Below the current ground surface. Sterile here consists of unconsolidated gravel + small cobbles in a gray sandy-clay matrix. This resembles a river-bed composition. Sh. 3 was constructed over this sterile layer.

Under the final form of Sh. 3 was located construction near probably associated with an earlier structure. Denmark feature is a 1 cobble-course tall wall that lies under the fill of the final structure. It runs at an angle from the final structure so that it's southern end is in the middle of the excavation unit + just west of later France wall, while its northern limit runs out of the north wall of the excavation.



MAY 55

~~The lower depth only vent or for deep~~

unit 4 meters from the North orienting light, on the point of which the stone from the alleged structure pointed to was.

Under the north end of the structure from a minimum depth of 58 cm to 9 cm was on all other

Albania Feature was later described as a feature. It consisted of cobble-like stones on the water line of what would be the structure if it had been a structure

Baron Feature consisted of a boulder at 9m from the North orienting point and a few other rocks. It is now oriented in all meters North, the presumed earlier point of the feature. At first we assumed that it may have been ~~part of~~ a local well mixed structure and that the material south of it consisted of smaller boulders. Later had to notice that interposition.

at the north end of the structure the human level is much less deep than at the north end. It extends only 20 cm below the sea surface. Under it there is a 10 cm band of pebbles. Below which is sandy soil.

Lots

- STERILE - 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
- HUMUS (post-rampant overburden level)
- containing (shards) - 1
- Stomach Clay - 10 (contains many yellow rocks)

Site 320, Group B-Sh 8, Subop. I

Excavation Summary

Structure 8 represents 1 of the largest structures in Group B at Site 320, although it is not significantly larger than the others. As with other structures in the group the western portion of the structure rests near the edge of a natural drop down to the west.

Prior to excavation, Sh. 8 appeared to be some 0.5m tall + 5 x 5m in area. Again, similar to other structures in this group, Sh. 8 appeared to have been heavily robbed of surface cobbles for incorporation into a nearby modern cobble wall.

Subop. I represents an axial trench thru the structure from south to north. The purpose of this excavation was to determine as much as possible of the final architectural form of the structure, date its occupation, look for earlier construction phases, determine functional possibilities. It was also hoped to clarify the relationship between structures of Grp. A + B at Site 320. Time constraints prevented horizontal clearing.

As with Sh. 3, post-abandonment accumulation here was slight, as was the actual occupation. Stale was reached only some 10 cm below the present ground surface exterior to the structure. The structure seems to have been built over a slight natural rise in the ground surface because the stale level slopes up as it runs under Sh. 3 + down at both ends. Stale consists of unconsolidated gray sandy clay with a great deal of gravel + small cobbles. This material resembles an old river or stream-laid deposit.

Sh. 3 seems to have been built in 1 stage + had a brief occupation. No terraces were found. Sh. 3 appears to have consisted simply of an ~~eastern~~ <sup>western</sup> wall adjoining the relatively small amount of earth + cobble fill. Stale feature marks the northern structure limit. What remains of it is a single course of large, rough cobbles. It is proposed that this feature was originally some 20 cm higher, but that the wall has tumbled + / or been robbed.

Sicily represents the southern structure limit. It is similar in form to Sh. 3. The fill retained by these walls resembles the underlying sterile stratum in composition, differing mainly in its cultural content. Very little cultural material was recovered from the excavation.

Operation Summary 320K

Site 320 group B  
STR #10

Op/subop 320K and 320L

320K is a 6.9m N/S axis track (1x6.9m)  
from STR #10

This structure had what appeared to be clear

wall lines - before we started operation.

Excavation, however, showed the walls to be

flat clear then we had anticipated.

(One feature was missing: chad?)

Chad is a summit wall which is

apparently present that it forms a cable

groupings in the summit.

320L - is a 2x2 pit in the NW corner  
of the structure. Its purpose was to find a  
corner (NW) of 'Chad' to find out if it  
form was indeed rectangular: it was.

Notes - P85-26-49 thru 53.  
Drawings - (Sections) D85-26-7 + D85-26-6  
Photos - 85-14-E(7+8) 'Chad' NW corner

Significant Lots -

320K/5 - Summit fill, contains  
condensate fog

320K/7 - Timble, probably from  
original summit

SITE 320, Sh. 11, Subop. 6

Excavation Summary

located in Group H at Site 320, Sh. 11 is the largest structure at the site. It is located on the edge of a small natural rise near the south end of the site, close to the Quebrada Mangual. Prior to excavation, this structure appeared to be some 20 x 15 m and 3 m tall.

The purpose of our excavations of Sh. 11 was to determine its final architectural form + any earlier stages of construction, date of occupation, + discern functional possibilities. Due to time constraints, it was possible only to excavate a single oval trench beginning on the east side of the structure + running up thru to the western summit limit. This trench is Subop. 6.

As opposed to the findings of Sh. 2 (Subops B+E), not much post-abandonment accumulation was encountered around Sh. 11. This may be because of the slight rise on which Sh. 11 is located. In the part the difference in elevation between Sh. 2 + 11 would've been much greater (it's less now due to the accumulation around the base of Sh. 2). This hypothesis has not been tested, however, in that no testings were conducted at the base of the natural rise to see if alluvial deposition was as heavy in the area of Sh. 211 as at Sh. 2, but this seems likely.

At the eastern base of Sh. 11, strike was hit at just 25 cm below the current ground surface. This sterile level was composed of loose, unconsolidated gray soil + gravel. It continued under Sh. 11 slipping upward. It may have been the matrix of the natural rise continuing up + under the structure. The structure was built directly on this matrix.

Two construction stages were discerned in the excavations. The earliest, Sh. 11-1st consists of a series of small steps or terraces rising up from the east. ~~These terraces~~ The lowest terraces appear to have been tumbled or robbed. The 1st discernible terrace is formed by Brazil feature - a cobble wall now 2 courses high. This leads up + back to Argentina feature. Argentina may represent a single cobble step-up, or possible 2 steps. It's now quite disturbed. The final rise is Pangeaya feature. Pangeaya is a cobble

One characteristic noted at Sh. 11 was the great amount of cobble that had been robbed from its surface. A medium cobble wall exists nearby, it's inferred that many of its stones were taken from Sh. 11. The surface of the structure is almost devoid of cobbles, whole areas of the structure have slumped along a single plain (on fault).



Photos: 85-14-E, James 9, 10	"	"	"	6, 7	: Brazil feature
85-14-G,	"	"	"	1, 2, 3	: Paraguay "
"	"	"	"	4, 5	: Paraguay "
"	"	"	"	"	: Paraguay "

Carbon Samples: 320g/1  
 320g/2  
 320g/4  
 320g/6

lots: Terminal debris: 320g/11

Sh. 11-1st fill: 320g/4, 320g/7

Sh. 11-2nd fill: 320g/2, 320g/3, 320g/5, 320g/6, 320g/8, 320g/9

Faunal MAT 2: some <sup>pink</sup> bone mat'l from 320g/5

ARTIFACTS: little obsidian or other lithics  
 Bone gummed in southern fill common  
 Bird (?) waste = S.D. #1

The shards from Sh. 11-1st may suggest an early Classic date for this occupation, but more analysis needs to be done. Sh. 11-2nd appears to be Late Classic in date.

FUNCTIONAL IMPLICATIONS: Nothing distinctive was found associated with Sh. 11 to imply specific function. Although no ground stone was found, this negative evidence can't be interpreted as a lack of food preparation functions here.

Exc: 29 subop: D str: 15 site: 320

(94A)

excavation to collect sherd w/ which to date structure

at 15 of site 320 94A is at the top of a small wall in the south end of a pasture heavy alluviation has occurred in the lower parts of the field, some stone may have been added from structures to build a nearby stone wall

excavation took form of 1m wide pit into the S side of the structure and proceeding over the summit and to the N architectural limit (a little set down the slope) stone was encountered & structural stone at about 85 cm BG (although structural material was not removed from much greater depths in other parts of the structure construction was in 2 phases, phase 1 consisted of NEPAL a summit wall, and TIBET a N retaining wall for another fill between NEPAL + TIBET, phase 2 consisted of BHUTAN a S basal wall made of very large boulders partly shaped stone, I think that there was originally another step up N of BHUTAN and before reaching LAM BODIR, the S summit wall, a small collied summit extends N to LAD5, the N summit wall, it is then a step down to an earlier terrace retained on the N by BURMA which was most likely one stone higher in its original form the area between LAD5 + BURMA is a very deep (structural material at 150 cm BG, we never hit stone) early classic midden, it contains laminated carbon, grit, and a little bone (shards too see pg 5-29-24 for complete discussion of soil levels

Most lots went down in subopans 10cm. levels. Typically sterile below 30-40cm.

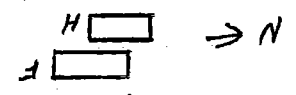
Operation Summary

Tenoca 323

Operation - 323  
Subops - 323B, C, D, E, F, G, H

At this site we opened seven 1x2m test pits at selected spots amidst the obvious debris. Our intention was to find architecture associated with the debris on the surface. All seven test pits failed to reveal signs of architecture.

323F/2 (depth of 10cm to 30cm) uncovered a cluster of small stones 5cm to 20cm in diameter which seemed to radiate from a structure. Since the stones only were found the West wall of the structure, we opened another 1x2m pit: 323H although there were also stones in this pit located West + North of 323F:



although it contains a few stones they were not architectural

Drawings - P85-26-12 [contains sections of all 7 subops]  
Notes - P85-26-149+150 ; P85-35-1A2  
Photos - NONE

The soil consisted of humus underlain by brown clay 15cm to 24cm below surface. The humus layer extends surface, depending on subop.

lots with cultural material - 323B/1, 2 ; 323C/1, 2, 3 ; 323D/1, 2, 3 ; 323E/3 ; 323F/1, 2 ; 323G/1, 2, 3, 4 ; 323H/1, 2, 3

sterile lots - 323B/3, 4, 5 ; 323C/4, 5 ; 323D/4, 6 ; 323E/2 ; 323F/3, 4, 5 ; 323G/5, 6, 7 ; 323H/4, 5

Operation Summary

Operation - 327

Subops - 327B, 327C, D.

Notes - P85-14 - 139 thru 141, P85-26-150 thru 153

Photos -

- 85-14-Q (3+4), Bailey's, Looking West (327C)
- 85-14-Q (5+6), Kahua, Looking East (327D)
- 85-14-Q (7+8), Amaretto, Looking West (327D)

Drawings -

- D84-14-5 (Survey map)
- D85-26-13 (Section: 327B)
- D85-26-14 (Section: 327C)
- D85-26-15 (Section: 327D)

327B

This is an aerial trench through STR #10. It contained no clear features, although there was a cluster of cobbles in the heart of the mound to a depth of from 20cm to 60cm

Below soil surface. There were two soil changes: on the western side of the pit humus turned to clay at a 50cm subground surface. East of the cobbles, there is sandy soil which changes to clay at about 20cm.

327C

This is an aerial trench cutting through STR #6. One feature consisting of a line of cobbles crossed the trench. The cobbles are about 30cm in diameter. No other archaeological objects Cultural Strata starts at about 40cm, with the soil changing to clay. There are 2 soil changes. Humus to sandy soil with many small inclusions at about 10cm below the surface; Sandy soil to Clay at about 40cm at the East end of excavation + 25cm at the West end.

Operation Summary

Site 328

Operation 328

Component + Subops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

Subop A - This surface collection yielded a large number of obsidian pieces. As with the obsidian at site 330, however, the scatter is on the surface, & as the excavations revealed, shallow.

Subop B - This is an axial trench cutting through STR #2, E/W. The two cobble rows which are visible on the surface: 'Mars' F (Running N/S and on the east side) and 'Mars' F (Running on the west side N/S) turned out to be one cobble deep, whatever had originally been the height & this structure, it has long since been probably washed away.

Subop C

Drawing - D85-20-17 (section)

Sterile was reached at ~25cm

The trench is 5m 10cm long. The soil is humus with many small pebbles & gritty inclusions. We encountered no soil change.

This is an axial trench cutting through STR #3 + 4. In reality, although 3 + 4 were merged during survey as two structures, they really only comprise one structure. The eastern feature was named (Miky WAT) F, and the western one was named (Snickers F). As with the 2 features found in Subop B, these were only one cobble deep. The cobbles are large, averaging 40cm in diameter. Snickers contained one cobble 90cm long & 40cm wide.

The structure is shallow, stone being present at ~25cm.

28 MAY (Tuesday) to 30 MAY (Thursday)

Tom Melchione took over excavations of Site 327, as I went into San Pedro Sula with Sharon Heron who had fallen + really broken her leg.

See Tom's notes (#26) on Site 327, 322, 323, + 330

31 MAY - FRIDAY

Began Site 328 (see 1:1000 plan from 1984 season). This site is on land owned by Miguel Barrios of La Ceiba. It shades 2 fields, but most is within 1 of the 2. The site has been heavily disturbed by cobble removal.

~~Three~~ structures were identified last year + 4 features (lines of stone). Sh. 1 is probably just backfill from road construction. Sh. 2 is a rectangular structure with no elevation. See Tom Melchione's (#26) notes.

Subop. C Sh. 3 + 4 are 2 parallel lines of huge stones. The easternmost line of stones is an E/W grid trench thru them. The western line is SICKERS feature. Both features consist of a single, somewhat irregular course of large angular stones (collared). The lines are each ~5m long (N/S) + parallel to one another, separated by ~5m. Our excavations here found 2 soil levels. From ground surface to ~20cm below is a stratum of gray-brown sandy soil with a moderate amount of gravel inclusions. In the topmost centimeters of this was found the cultural mat. Below this was encountered a stratum of light-brown sandy soil with abundant gravel. This was sterile. The 2 soil features seem to have been cut on + in the upper stratum the fill was found between them. It's impossible to say with any accuracy that these represent walls of a single structure. That seems the most likely explanation, but since no corners were found + none were apparent on the surface, this is uncertain.

Photos 85-14-9, frames 11 + 12 = SICKERS  
985-14-40 = Section Subop C.

SITE 328, STR S, SUBOP D

Excavation Summary

Prior to excavation Sh. S appeared to be an irregular mound of dirt with absolutely no associated cobbles, no artifacts on the surface. It was some 4x5m + 0.30m in elevation.

Subop. D was an N/S trench 1x3m in dimension. It was dug to test if this was indeed a structure that had perhaps been robbed of its cobbles.

Apparently, this is not a structure. The excavations were conducted in arbitrary 10cm levels. All lots were sterile. No architecture was observed.

The soil from ground surface to the base of excavation at 30 cm below is light brown with very few inclusions of a white chalky stone. A single unassociated cobble was found. To repeat -- Subop D is completely sterile. Sh. S is apparently not a structure. No drawings made, no photos taken.

SITE 328, SUBOP F

Excavation Summary

Subop F is a 1x2 m unit placed in a nonarchitectural area of the field where our workmen indicated there was a concentration of obsidian. The unit was dug in arbitrary 20 cm levels. No architecture was encountered.

Lot 328F/1 = 0-20 cm produced a quantity of obsidian a few non-diagnostic shards. 328F/2 = 20-40 cm sterile. The soil throughout the pit was light brown very sandy soil with abundant unconsolidated small gravel to occasional larger cobbles... very much like a steambed deposit. ~~becoming~~ more gravelly at 23cm. + lower.

So, Subop F encountered no architecture. The artifact scatter was at the surface only. No drawings made, no photos taken.

Operation Summary

Operation-330

Subops - 330B, C, D, E, F

This site was the location of a large obsidian  
scatter during our pre collection made during  
1984 + 1985 surveys. During 1985 survey a very few  
southern most obsidian structures were mapped. On the day of  
excavation, however, it could not be located. The alleged  
structures were probably a fragment of our imagination

anyway.

We dug five 1x2 test pits in order to learn the  
depth of the obsidian scatter as well as to determine if  
any structures could be found associated with it.

The test pits did not locate a structure. They

did, however show us that all the artifacts

material was either on the surface or very close to it.

Obsidian + some sherd were found within the

first 20 cm from ground surface

Every sub consisted of 2 lots, one from

0 to 20 cm + the second from 20 to 40 cm. In all

cases the second lot was sterile.

Notes - P85-26-151-153

Photos - None

Drawings - Sections P85-26-16 (all on same page)

Survey map P85-14-2



Site 334, Stn 4, Subop C Summary

There is apparently only 1 construction phase, but

there are suggestions of perhaps something earlier.

Stratigraphy was encountered at either end of the excavation

at ~ 80 cm below current ground level.

Above that was some 10-20 cm of earth with cultural

material in it underlying the construction. This material may

represent an earlier occupation of the area with no existing

architecture encountered, or it may be material worked into the

ground thru use of it as a pedation surface during the

occupation of Stn 4-1st. I think the 2nd explanation is most

likely.

Boron feature may represent an earlier construction. It

consists of a 2 cobbles wide + 1 high wall made of formed cobbles

(almost of cut-block quality). It is an earlier construction,

it seemed to face or have its front to the south.

On the other hand, Boron may have been a feeding for

Sodium stains since the 3rd near of Sodium roots on Boron.

The final phase of Stn 4-1st consisted of a set of 3

stairs to the north. This is Sodium feature. The stairs were also

made of well-formed (almost cut) cobbles. These stones were very

large (50 cm long x 20 cm wide). Sodium led up to a relatively

long flat terrace that was probably paved with smallish, flatish

cobbles. The terrace led back to the step-up to the summit.

This is marked on the north by Boron. The summit area was

largely cobble-filled, whereas the northern terrace was earthen

filled. The southern summit limit is marked by Aluminium.

The southern portion of Stn 4-1st is less clear. From

Aluminium there is a step down probably to the level of

Magnesium. Mg is not a clean, well-laid terrace edge, but

despite possible tumble + slump, it does seem to exist as a

end of the terrace.

Caesium is less clear. It may not be a step-down of

all, but merely a continuation of a terrace ~~is~~ bounded

on the south by Lithium feature. Caesium was slightly

higher than Lithium, + so it was distinguished as a possible

step-up, but I doubt it.

I think it likely that from Mg you stepped down onto

Lithium terrace. Lithium ends in 2 steps down to the

Carbon Samples: 334C/6  
 334C/15  
 Fill of cement - (too small)  
 Found next! - none noted.

Southern Terrace Fill = 334C/17  
 Summit Fill = 334C/13, 15  
 Northern Terrace Fill = 334C/12, 14,  
 Terminal Dobra = 334C/9  
 Pedestrian Surface = 334C/6, 16(?)

Notes: P85-14-97 to 107  
 Drawings: D85-14-28 (Section, Sh. 4, Subop 334C)  
 Photos: 85-14-K, Frames 9+10 = Sodium feature  
 85-14-L, Frames 1+2 = Beryllium feature  
 Lots: Tumble = 334C/1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11.

There has been a great deal of disturbance in the area since side abandonment. Much of it was caused by alluviation from the nearby R. Agaveque, no doubt, but also there has been a lot of cobble displacement due to farming in the area. Large piles of cobbles are found throughout the site.

Southern pedestrian surface associated with Sh. 4-1st. Continuing south from this we hit Helium feature. Helium is a wall line of 1 cobble course high + 1 wide. It rests on the same level as Lithium (T. Thoreau, Sh. 4-1st), + so was probably contemporaneous with it. It's at a different level of orientation from Sh. 4, however, + probably represents a basal wall to a separate structure that once faced Sh. 4. Helium does not seem to be associated with Sh. 3, however, since it was not picked up in 334B there. It may pre-date Sh. 3, or the place we hit it in our excavations may have been very near its NW corner, + the structure was just east of Sh. 3, than.

Site 334, STR.5, Subop D: Summary

Structures had two construction phases. At 85cm on the South end of the platform, and at 90cm at the North end of the excavation terrace was encountered.

Also that area 2cm-30cm of earth with cultural material in it underlying the construction. Under STR.5 and there was 20cm of earth at the North end of excavation at the South.

Under the North limit of STR.5-1ST this earth layer was opened for 30cm before reaching stone; under the North limit of STR.5-2ND this layer extended for 20cm. Under the South limit of STR.5-1ST the underlying level of earth containing cultural material extended 30cm. The excavation did not reach stone under the Southern limit of STR.5-2ND.

The earlier and later structures had different orientations. The earlier structure was oriented North-South, while the later structure was oriented North-Northeast. The earlier structure was built on a level of 20cm in diameter.

1. The stone had obviously been placed in the positions in which we found them; 2. The stone is south of Gold Feature are more numerous and tightly packed than those South of the Feature. The lack of stuff over us no longer in existence. The limit of excavation, the Gold Feature was not a terrace but a platform. The Gold Feature was made of North end of a terrace which continues for 80cm units from Feature. The terrace marks the N. end of a second terrace 20cm high.



4 MAY 85

85-26-98

Four meters south of the North limit of the summit, the ~~entire slope of Tumble~~ appears to have been a Terrace <sup>IT</sup>

15 cm lower in elevation than the summit. ~~IT~~ (Terrace #4) ~~from~~ continues for 95 cm. At which point it drops 36 cm. Tumble indicated at Terrace #5. This Terrace was 33 cm high. The Terrace #4 and continues for 11 m at which point one ~~more~~ slope indicated at Terrace #6. This lowest terrace on the south side of the structure continues for 23 m.

~~At the southern end of Terrace #5~~  
Silver feature was found at the northern end of Terrace #5. ~~At Terrace #5~~ Silver feature was a line of boulders 2.25 m in diameter. ~~At Terrace #5~~ It is at the base of the Terrace #5. ~~At Terrace #5~~ At the southern limit of Terrace #5, south of Silver Terrace, Tumble indicated cultural materials.

STR 5 - 1st <sup>2</sup> has been ~~greatly~~ disturbed

since ~~the~~ abandonment. ~~It~~ SUP 334, ~~the~~

though ~~not~~ ~~possible~~ to ~~find~~ ~~any~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~materials~~

features. However, the objects of the ground ~~are~~

the presence of objects found at different levels, on well in the different diameters of Tumble and the former location of ~~materials~~ to be postulated.

~~Structure~~ ~~the~~ ~~earliest~~

The earlier structure, STR #5 - 2nd ~~was~~ much

later ~~than~~ the later one. ~~It~~ STR 5

has a ~~different~~ orientation ~~than~~ the ~~earliest~~ STR

Four features were discovered,

each consisted of joined cobbles arranged in

~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Baron~~ ~~Feature~~ (STR #4) ~~site~~ STR 45399

Peckham Feature was probably the Northern limit  
 of STRS-2nd. ~~It consisted of three terraces (see sketch) and  
 other features on a thick silty clay, but not looking like  
 the Feature and a thick silty clay, but not looking like  
 the Feature, which looks as if it was changed or a weathering of  
 the Tumble. It is long and the Feature includes cobbles which  
 probably were original part of the Feature.~~

It may have been A STEP TO TERRACE #7 to north of Terrace of  
 STRS-2nd. It consisted of three cobbles, two which form a ~~step~~  
 to the Feature, and a third at the same level, but not looking like  
 other terraces, which look as if it was changed or a weathering of  
 the Tumble. It is long and the Feature includes cobbles which  
 probably were original part of the Feature.

Point  
 # 57X3-2nd

Mercury Feature within the north ~~limit~~  
 Summit. I consisted of 3 cobbles in a line. ~~The cobbles were~~  
 immediately in back of the cobbles was a row  
 of smaller stones (15 cm in diameter), which did not contain  
 part of the Feature itself, but which indicated to me that the  
 Feature was still intact.

Colpa Feature

Feature under the northern limit of Terrace  
 #8. It is for likely interpretation for this feature.  
 It either originally consisted of a row of steps  
 from ground surface to Terrace level. Or it  
 consisted of a ~~row~~ row of small cobbles to the terrace.  
 Either way interpreted for room to me & the ground.

85-21-100

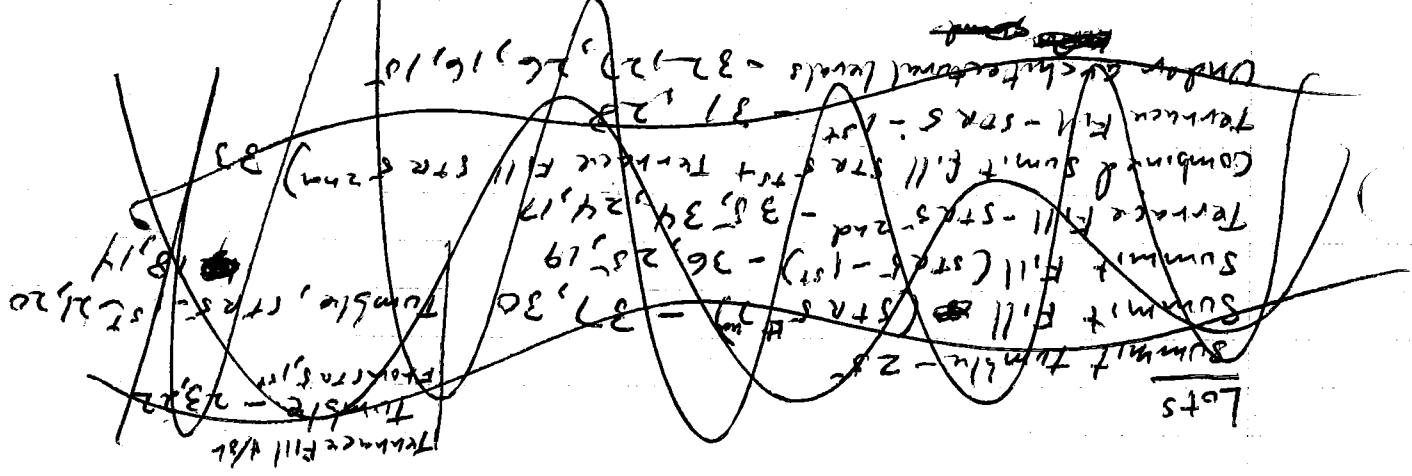
Possible. The two cells which I called the normal stop,  
 may in fact part of a single normal stop.  
 which at some point get dislocated, + not really a stop.  
 Furthermore the collar which represents the record  
 after was only a short range of the  
operation. Therefore, it is not impossible that is outgoing  
operation. They use normal, but only appears normal  
operation. Nevertheless, normal is the normal operation  
operation. John from the operation, that is what is integrated  
them as long.

### Copper location in the Northern end of Tennessee?

When it was in the mountain. I think the normal level  
 as possible factor, so I don't think it is normal the  
a lot of atoms to mark the beginning of the normal the  
the normal

This 516-01 was not checked by original logs.

- NOTES - 85-26-74 to 85-71-100
- Drawings - 85-26-9 (Section, STR 5, sub-06 D)
  - Photos - 85-14-L (FRAMES 344) = Tin Feature
  - 85-14-L (FRAMES 940) = Mercury Feature
  - 85-14-L (FRAMES 546) = Palladium



- Postoccupational overburden - 1, 2, 10,
- Summit Tumble - 20
- Tumble - STA 5-1st - 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 18
- Summit Fill - STA 5 - 1st - 15
- Summit Fin - STA 5 - 200 - 29, 37
- Terminal debris - 3
- Shrubs - 10
- Under tumble of STA 5 - 1st - 13, 14, 15, 16
- Terrace # 1 fill - 17, 20
- STA # 5 - 1st - Terrace # 6 fill - 19
- ST # 5 - 1st - Terrace # 3 fill - 22
- STA # 5 - 1st - Terrace # 2 fill - 21
- ~~STA # 5 - 1st~~
- Terrace # 5 fill and/or Tumble from STA # 5 - 1st - 23, 33
- Terrace # 8 fill - 24
- Occupation Burden for STA - 2nd - 26, 27
- Terrace 2 fill - (STA 5 - 1st) - 28
- Summit # fill # 5 - 2nd - 30
- STA # 5 - 1st - Terr # 1 - 31
- Under cultural levels - 32
- Terrace 7 fill - STA 5 - 2nd - 34
- Terrace 8 fill - STA 5 - 2nd - 35
- Mixed Summit # fill STA 5 1st + 2nd - 36

(possibly  
fill  
STA # 5 - 1st)



# EXCAVATION SUMMARY

Tenco

334  
 Site: 334  
 str: 3 subop: B exc: 29

excavation to find architecture and objects  
 w/which to define dimensions, form, function,  
 and date and duration of occupation of  
 structure

str. 3 is in a corn field, ground is very dis-  
 turbed by agriculture, large piles of rubble  
 (presumably taken from structures) are heaped  
 in various places around the site, str. 3 is the  
 largest structure in the site having a summit  
 elevation of  $\approx 1.5$  m

excavation took form of 1 m wide aerial  
 trenches into N and S sides of str. 3, both begin  
 extension to the structure and proceed to the  
 summit where they join to form 1 trench, from  
 the N one 1st encounter a terrace (NEON) which  
 extended to the N etc, limit and (2 masses)

Beyond, time limits prevented full-blown  
 excavation, next to a brick wall (RADON)  
 a step up from NEON, another 2 m south  
 brings you to OXYGEN and yet another  
 meter and step up brings you to CHLORINE  
 the N summit wall, on the S side FLOURINE  
 some of the w/CHLORINE as a summit

some of the w/OXYGEN as a  
 wall, NITROGEN some of the w/RADON  
 step up, XENON some of the w/RADON  
 as a brick wall and ARBON some of the  
 w/NEON as a pedestal terrace,  
 all features on S side are a little  
 higher than the N side, terrace was  
 encountered at 90 cm on the N side and at  
 95 cm on the S side

10.79	0.2m	1m	0.27
21	0.5m	2.17m	0.45
0.79	0.32	0.87	0.24
0.79	0.32	4.02	0.27
1.5	0.32	6.32	1.27

Notes: P85-29-32 to 34 Drawings: D85-14-29  
 Photos: none

and a step up