

APPENDIX A
Tzacauil Ceramic Data

Table A.1 Jach Group ceramics

Jach Group: Ceramics															
Square	Level	Lot	Context	Type:Var	Time period (Yax)	Tzacauil occupation	Cajetes	Cazuelas	Ollas	Cuencos	Tecomates	Platos	Otros	Total	Mass
N00 W12	1	1	Fill surface off-mound	Erosionado Preclásico	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	16.1
N00 W18	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	6.3
N02 W10	1	1	Fill ramp (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	30.1
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-	2							2	22
				No identificado	-	-						1	1	16.5	
N02 W12	1	2	Fill ramp (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	12.5
N02 W18	1	1	Fill surface	Escobal Rojo Sobre Bayo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	4.8
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2						2	20.3	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1				1	4.7	
	2	Fill south of step along S. side (possibly filtered from above)	Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2	1							1	4	

	2	1	Fill south of step along S. side (possibly filtered from above)	Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2								n/a	n/a
				Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1								n/a	n/a
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1								n/a	n/a
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			1					1	20.6
				Erosionado Clásico Temprano	Yaxuna Ila	1	1							1	5
	3	1	Fill bedrock prep south of step along S. side	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1			1					1	5.7
			Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	2							2	9.7	
N04 W10	1	1	Fill surface	Erosionado	-	-								1	16.8
N04 W18	1	1	Fill surface (later)	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	1							1	3.8
				Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	9
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	2							2	16.9
				Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1			1					1	13.5
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1			1					1	3
	3	1	Fill (large stones) step along S. side (earlier)	Escobal Rojo Sobre Bayo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	34.4
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	4							4	92.7
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1			11					11	190.4
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	5							5	54.4
		2	Fill (large stones) step along S. side (earlier)	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1			6					6	133.9
				Majan Rojo y Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1			3					3	59.1
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	6							6	56.8
			Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1			4					4	81.2	

			Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1			1					1	7.4	
	4	1	Fill (red soil) bedrock prep step along S. side (earlier)	Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1		1					1	37.4	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	10							10	48.9
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1		10						10	88.7
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	7.8
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1		4						4	49.9
				Majan Rojo y Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	3							3	41.3
N06 W02	1	1	Off-mound	Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	9.3	
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	6							6	26.9
				Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1		2						2	16.5
N08 W18	1	2	Fill surface (earlier?)	Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1		2					2	46.4	
	2	1	Fill platform (filtered into dry-core fill) (earlier)	Majan Rojo y Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1						1	24.8	
	3	1	Fill platform (dry-core fill) (earlier)	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1						1	13.6	
N08 W28	1	1	Fill surface (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		1					1	4.1	
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	13.5
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-		1						1	15.5
	2	Fill platform (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		3						3	18.7	
			Joventud Rojo: Pared Delgada	Yaxuna Ia	1	1								1	1.7
			Kuché Inciso	Yaxuna Ia	1	1								1	8.8
	2	1	Fill platform (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2						2	24	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		1						1	4.5

				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				3					3	17.4		
N10 W08	1	1	Fill surface	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				2					2	33.1		
N10 W20	1	1	Fill surface (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1		1						1	7.8		
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	1		4						5	34.8	
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia		1			1							1	10.7
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				13							13	101.9
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			1								1	14.3
N10 W21	3	1	Fill platform (filtered into dry- core fill) (later)	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III		2	2							2	61.5		
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				2							2	53.6
N10 W22	1	1	Fill surface (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	1							1	3		
				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib		1	1								1	4.7	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				1							1	3.5
				Erosionados	-	-										2	2	12.8
	2	2	Fill surface (later)	Erosionado Preclásico	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1							1	1	9		
	2	1	Fill platform (filtered into dry- core fill) (later)	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III		2	4								4	19	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	2									2	12.8
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				2							2	9.8
	3	1	Fill platform (filtered into dry- core fill) (later)	Batres Rojo	Early Classic Batres		1	1							7	8	107.9	
				Erosionados	-	-										2	2	8.5
N12 W14	1	1	Fill surface (ramp) (later)	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III		2	1							1	10		

	2	1	Fill surface (ramp) (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	6.5	
N12 W16	1	1	Fill surface (ramp) (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	5							5	59.3	
				Maján Rojo y Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	23.3	
	2	1	Fill surface (earlier platform surface?)	Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	6.8	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	6.3	
		2	Fill surface (earlier platform surface?)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3								3	33
				Lagartos Punzado	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1					1	3.6	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			1					1	12.9	
Erosionado	-	-							2	2	10.1					
N12 W18	1	1	Fill surface	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			1				1	3.7		
N12 W20	1	1	Fill surface	Majan Rojo y Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	49.8	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	6.9	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			6					6	47.5	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	4.6	
N12 W23	1	2	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 1B (later)	Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1			1				1	15.6		
N13 W17	2	1	Fill surface	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			3					3	29.7	
N14 W08	1	1	Fill surface (later)	Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	2							2	14.4	
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1			1					1	6.2	
				Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1			1					1	5.8	
N14	1	1	Fill surface	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	3							3	12.1	

W12			No identificado	-	-							2	2	11.6	
	2	1	Fill surface (sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Repasto Negro sobre Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		1					1	29.3	
				Mateo Rojo y Crema con negativo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1					1	114.1		
	Majan Rojo y Crema a Bayo			Yaxuna Ia	1	13					13	717.9			
	2	2	Fill surface (sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	5						5	22.3	
				Laguna Verde Inciso	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		1					1	54.3	
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1						1	13	
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	4						4	25.8	
				Erosionado	-	-						4	4	19.1	
	N14 W14	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		2					2	16
2		1	Fill surface (sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1						1	9.8	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2						2	72.9	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-				3				3	26.9
				No identificado	-	-						1	1	3.2	
2		2	Fill surface (sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	7						7	80.2	
	Majan Rojo y Crema a Bayo			Yaxuna Ia	1	1						1	10		
N14 W16	1	1	Fill surface	Pisté Estriado	Yaxuna IVa, Yaxuna Ivb	2		5					5	16.7	
N14 W18	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	1.2	
	2	1	Fill surface (sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	39.5	
N14 W20	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2						2	24.1	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			1				1	6.4	
	2	2	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3						3	12.5	

			(sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				4				4	23.3		
				Erosionado	-	-							2	2	7.4		
	2	1	Fill surface (sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	12.4		
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				1					1	6.8	
N16 W06	1	1	Fill surface	Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2			1					1	4		
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	17.4		
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1					1	7.6		
N16 W08	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	16.1		
				Erosionados	-	-							2	2	12.6		
N16 W12	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	24.1		
				2	1	Fill surface (sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	2.1
							Erosionado	-	-						1	1	5.6
N16 W14	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	1.2		
				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	1							1	4.2		
N16 W20	2	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	5							5	37		
				Chancenote Rojo	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				7				7	48.7		
				Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1							1	13.3		
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				1				1	13.9		
N16 W22	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	14.3		
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				5				5	36.3		
				Erosionados	-	-							3	3	17.3		
N16	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3							3	42.6		

W24				Erosionados	-	-							3	3	15.5
N18 W02	1	1	Off-mound	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	17.9
N18 W12	1	1	Fill surface Str. 1A	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3							3	21.3
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3							3	12.6
N18 W14	1	1	Fill surface Str. 1A	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	12							12	68.9
				Erosionado	-	-							4	4	32.7
N18 W16	1	1	Fill surface Str. 1A	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	7.1
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			3					3	12.1
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			1					1	8.9
N18 W20	1	1	Fill surface Str. 1A	Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	2							2	24.8
				Erosionado	-	-							3	3	10
N18 W22	1	1	Fill surface Str. 1C	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1		2					3	45.7
				Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1			6					6	86.7
				Erosionado Preclásico	-	-							2	2	17.1
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1		1						1	7.4
				Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1		1						1	16
N18 W28	1	1	Fill bedrock prep (bedrock shelf)	Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	4							4	19.8
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	5							5	49.6
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			3					3	8.4
				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1			1					1	2.5
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			3					3	20.3
N20	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3							3	38.4

W12				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				1				1	5
	2	1	Fill surface (sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	6.8
				Hongo Compuesto: Hongo	Yaxuna Ib	1						1	1	8.7	
N20 W14	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	24.5
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				4				4	8.2
	2	1	Fill surface (sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	3.4
				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	1							1	1.8
				Erosionado	-	-						2	2	5.7	
N20 W16	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3						3	21.8	
N20 W18	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	9.9
				Ucú Negro	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	3.7
	2	1	Fill surface (sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2			2					2	9.9
N20 W20	1	1	Fill surface	Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ic	1			1					1	12.7
				Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	38.8
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1				2				2	19.7
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				4				4	145.8
				Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	2							2	17.9
				Erosionado	-	-							1	1	2.2
	2	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	5							5	45.4
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				2				2	6.9

				Erosionado	-	-							4	4	7.4	
N22 W14	1	1	Fill surface	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			3					3	21.2	
	2	1	Fill surface (sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			14					14	115. 5	
				Erosionado	-	-							1	1	6.7	
N22 W16	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	1						1	6.1	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			6					6	44.7	
	2	1	Fill surface (sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	1							1	41.7
				Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib		1		3					3	19.2	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			2					2	35	
			Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila		1		5					5	33.6		
N22 W18	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	1						1	2.6	
	2	1	Fill surface (sascab and gravel floor) (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	1						1	21.8	
				Erosionado	-	-							3	3	18.3	
N22 W20	1	1	Fill surface	Majan Rojo y Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1		2						2	77.8	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	4						4	50.1	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1		2					2	7.4	
N24 W11	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	3						3	23	
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia		1	1						1	10.5	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			3					3	19.4	
N24	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	1						1	5.3	

W14				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				3					3	15.1
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-	4								4	77.8
N24 W20	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	1							1	11.6

Table A.2 P'aak Group ceramics

P'aak Group Ceramics																
Square	Level	Lot	Context	Type:Var	Time period (Yax)	Tzacuil occupation									Total	Mass
							Cajetes	Cazuelas	Ollas	Cuencos	Tecomates	Platos	Otros			
N16 E40	1	1	Fill surface Str. 4A	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1								1	7.3
N18 E38	1	1	Fill surface Str. 4A	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	13								13	118.7
				Repasto Negro Sobre Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1								1	12.5
				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	4								4	43.8
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			2						2	36
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	6								6	175.2
	2	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 4A	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	11							11	126.5	
N18 E40	1	1	Fill surface Str. 4A	Ucú Negro	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1								1	5.6
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1							1	1	8.1	
N18 E42	1	1	Fill surface Str. 4A	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			2					2	17.7	

N20 E26	1	1	Off-mound	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-				1					1	2.5
N20 E28	1	1	Off-mound	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1								1	5.3
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	3							3	23.9	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	28.3	
				Erosionados	-	-							4	4	12.7	
N20 E32	1	1	Off-mound	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1				4				4	23	
				Erosionado Preclásico	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1						6	6	26.6		
N20 E34	1	1	Off-mound	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1				3				3	14.2	
N20 E38	1	1	Fill surface Str. 4A	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1								3	3	7.7
N20 E46	1	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 4A	Erosionado Preclásico	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1								1	1	7.2
N22 E20	1	1	Fill surface Str. 4B	Ucú Negro	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1								1	1	25.3
N22 E24	1	1	Fill surface Str. 4B (interior central room superstructure)	Joventud Rojo: Pared Delgada	Yaxuna Ia	1	1								1	3.1
N22 E40	2	1	Fill surface Str. 4A (nivel original of superstructure)	Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	1								1	8.6

N22 E46	1	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 4A	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1	1	2					4	41.4		
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				9						9	44.6
				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	1									1	16.4
N24 E20	1	1	Fill surface Str. 4B	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	3		
				Erosionado	-	-							1	1	12.3		
				Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1		2							2	13.4	
N24 E22	2	1	Fill surface Str. 4B	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	37.1		
N24 E26	2	1	Fill surface Str. 4B (interior eastern room superstru cture)	Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1							1	1	2.9		
N24 E40	2	1	Fill surface Str. 4A (ramp)	Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	18.2		
				Teabo	Yaxuna IVa	2	1								1	12.6	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1								1	8.3	
N24 E44	1	1	Fill surface Str. 4A	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1			1					1	2.7		
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				1						1	11.1
N26 E20	2	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 4B, and bedrock offering	Erosionado Preclásico	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1							1	1	10.3		
				Bakxoc Negro y Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1			12						12	259.5	
				Achiotes Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-		1								1	35.9

N26 E22	2	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 4B (medium stone fill, west side)	Erosionado	-	-								1	1	1.4
N26 E24	1	1	Fill surface Str. 4B	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2								2	23.1
N26 E40	2	1	Fill surface Str. 4A (ramp)	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1								1	2.3
				Guitarra Inciso: No especificado	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	8.7	
N28 E42	1	1	Fill surface Str. 4A (ramp)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1						1	14.6

Table A.3 Sáastun Group ceramics

Sáastun Group Ceramics																
Square	Level	Lot	Context	Type:Var	Time period (Yax)	Tzacauil occupation	Cajetes	Cazuelas	Ollas	Cuencos	Tecomates	Platos	Otros	Total	Mass	
N20E 38	1	1	Fill surface	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1							1	30.1	
				Erosionado Preclásico	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1						1	1	11.1		
N24E 36	1	1	Fill bedrock prep - principal structure	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			3					3	13.5	
				Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1		1					1	9.8		
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila, Yaxuna III	-		4					4	13.9		
				Erosionados	-	-						3	3	8.8		

				Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2		1					1	21
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	12.1
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-		1					1	29.1
				Erosionado	-	-						2	2	17.4
N26E 30	1	1	Fill bedrock prep - principal structure	Batres Early Classic	Yaxuna II	1	1						1	38.4
				Polvero Negro: Escamoso	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1	1						1	5.7
				Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1	1						1	2.7
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2						2	4.2
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1						1	7.6
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			1				1	6.4
				Erosionados	-	-						4	4	13.4
				Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	20.9
				Erosionado	-	-						1	1	12.2
N26E 32	1	1	Fill bedrock prep - principal structure	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1						1	3.9
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1						2	2	6.8
N26E 34	1	1	Fill bedrock prep - principal structure	Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	1.7
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1						1	1.4
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1			2				2	7.7

				Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna IIa	1			2					2	8.5	
N26E 36	1	1	Fill surface - interior principal structure	Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	1							1	4	
				Mateo Rojo y Crema	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	8.1	
				Erosionados	-	-						1	1	3.1		
N26E 40	1	2	Fill bedrock prep - principal structure	Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	2							2	7.2	
				Erosionados	-	-							1	1	3.8	
N26E 42	1	1	Fill surface	Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	6.5	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1				1				1	4.3	
				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	1							1	8.3	
N28E 28	1	1	Fill surface	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	3							3	11	
N28E 36	1	2	Fill bedrock prep - principal structure	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1				1				1	2.4	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-						1				1
N29E 36	1	1	Fill bedrock prep - principal structure	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-				1				1	3	
				Erosionado	-	-								2	2	4.5
N30E 30	2	1	Fill off-mound	Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2	1							1	2.3	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1									1
N30E 31	1	1	Fill surface	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	1	
N30E 36	1	1	Fill surface	Erosionados	-	-								1	1	1.6
N30E 44	1	2	Fill off-mound	Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	25.4	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna	1					1			1	2	16.5

				Achiotes Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-				1					1	5.3
N32E 44	1	1	Fill off-mound	Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1								1	24.6
				Erosionados	-	-							2	2	22.2	
N34E 32	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast - interior NW structure	Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1								1	6.4
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3		2					5	49.5	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			3					3	11.7	
N34E 34	1	1	Fill surface (less than 1 m2)	Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1								1	3.7
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	14.2	
				Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1			1					1	6.4	
				Erosionados	-	-							1	1	1.4	
N34E 36	1	1	Fill surface	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-				3					3	9
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	7.2	
				Erosionados	-	-							1	1	7.3	
N34E 38	1	1	Fill surface	Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1								1	8.4
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	15.2	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna	-			2					2	8	

					III														
				Erosionado	-	-								2	2	3.6			
N34E 40	1	1	Fill surface	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna IIa	1	1								1	6.6			
				Erosionados	-	-								2	2	6.8			
N36E 30	1	1	Fill off-mound	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna IIa	1	1								1	4.8			
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			2						2	21.9			
N36E 38	1	1	Fill surface	Huachinango Bicromo- Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1								1	3.5			
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1						1	1.7			
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			2						2	9.8			
				Pisté Estriado	Yaxuna IVa, Yaxuna Ivb	2	2								2	13.6			
N38E 32	1	1	Fill off-mound	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1						1	5.2			
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			3						3	23.6			
				Erosionados	-	-								1	1	2.9			
N38E 34	1	1	Fill off-mound	Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1								1	10.3			
				Erosionados	-	-								1	1	3.7			
				Polvero Negro: Escamoso	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna IIa	1	1								1	9.5			
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna	-			2						2	48.9			

					III												
N20E 20	1	1	Off-mound	Muna: Cafetoso (residue analysis)	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2	1								1	7	
				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	1							1	1.5		
N20E 22	1	1	Off-mound	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1								1	8.9	
N22E 20	1	1	Off-mound	Ucú Negro	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1								1	3.9	
				Tumben Inciso	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	3.4		
				Erosionados	-	-							2	2	5		
N24E 20	1	1	Off-mound	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	2								2	9	
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	1.4		
				Erosionados	-	-							5	5	29.4		
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	7.7		
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		1						1	12.7		
N24E 22	1	1	Off-mound	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-		1						1	13		

Table A.4 Chamal Group ceramics

Chamal Group Ceramics																
Context	Square	Level	Lot	Context	Type:Var	Time period (Yax)	Tzacauil occupation	Cajetes	Cazuelas	Ollas	Cuencos	Tecomates	Platos	Otros	Total	Mass
Basal platform	N08E16	1	1	Off-mound	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3							3	4.3
Basal	N14E14	1	1	Fill surface	Batres	Yaxuna III	2			1					1	5.3

platform					Rojo												
Basal platform	N14E16	1	2	Fill platform (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	10.7	
Basal platform		2	1	Floor 2 and immediately below	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	4.7	
Basal platform	N14E20	1	2	Fill platform (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	49.8	
Basal platform	N14E22	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. B	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	32.2	
Basal platform					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1					1	4.2	
Basal platform					Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			1					1	3.6	
Basal platform					Erosionados	-	-								1	1	5.5
Basal platform	N16E12	1	1	Fill surface	Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	5.7	
Basal platform					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	5							5	17.7	
Basal platform					Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			5					5	43.4	
Basal platform					Erosionado	-	-								2	2	12.2
Basal platform					2	Fill platform (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3						3	8.1
Basal platform							Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-					5		5	30.5
Basal platform	N16E16	2	1	Fill in corridor (latest)	Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	2.8	
Basal platform					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	3.6	
Basal platform	N16E18	2	1	Fill in corridor (latest)	Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				2				2	9.1	

Basal platform			2	Fill in corridor (latest)	Shangurro Rojo sobre Naranja	Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	4.4
Basal platform					Chancenote	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-	1						1	14
Basal platform		5	1	Floor 2 and immediately below	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-		1					1	8.1
Basal platform	N18E12	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	23.9
Basal platform		2	1	Fill platform (later?)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3						3	10.1
Basal platform					Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-		1					1	7.2
Basal platform			2	Fill platform (later?)	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-		3					3	11.6
Basal platform	N18E14	2	1	Fill in corridor (latest)	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1		1					1	3.2
Basal platform	N18E16	2	1	Fill in corridor (latest)	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-		2					2	9
Basal platform					Ciego Compuesto	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	38.5
Basal platform		2	2	Fill in corridor (latest)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	6						6	32.5
Basal platform					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		2					2	23.3
Basal platform		2	3	Cleaning wall of Str. B	Caucel Chorreado	Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	13
Basal platform		3	1	Floor 1 and immediately below (dates the later expansion) (this had	Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	3.3

				been unlabeled)														
Basal platform	N18E18	2	1	Fill in corridor (latest)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	4							4	13.6		
Basal platform					Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			1					1	3.2		
Basal platform					No identificado	-	-							3	3	10		
Basal platform		4	1	Fill in corridor (latest)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1		2					3	28.8		
Basal platform					Sierra Rojo - especial inciso	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1					1	9.2		
Basal platform					Ciego Compuesto	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1				1				1	4.9		
Basal platform					Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				3				3	14.6		
Basal platform				Erosionados	-	-						2	2	13.4				
Basal platform	N18E20	1	1	Fill surface	Pisté Estriado	Yaxuna IVa, Yaxuna Ivb	2			2				2	6.2			
Basal platform		2	1	Fill in corridor (latest)	Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1			3				3	17.9			
Basal platform		4	1	Fill in corridor (latest)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	2.7			
Basal platform					Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			3					3	8.3		
Basal platform					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			2					2	9.3		
Basal platform				Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia,	-		2					2	14.6				

					Yaxuna III													
Basal platform					Sierra Rojo * possibly worked	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1							1	5.6
Basal platform					Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			2							2	13.7
Basal platform					Erosionados	-	-									1	1	5.6
Basal platform		5	1	Floor 1 and immediately below (later)	Chancenote	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			1							1	5.2
Basal platform					Ucú Negro	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1									1	2
Basal platform	N18E22	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3									3	10.7
Basal platform		2	1	Fill platform (latest?)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	7									7	20.8
Basal platform					Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2			1							1	10.8
Basal platform					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1	1								2	29.6
Basal platform					Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			1							1	12.3
Basal platform		5	2	Floor 1 and immediately below (later)	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			1							1	5.9
Basal platform					Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	1									1	5
Basal platform	N20E18	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. A	Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	1									1	5.1
Basal platform					Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			1							1	4.9
Basal platform	N22E12	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2									2	10.4
Basal platform	N22E18	2	3	Fill Str. A (first)	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			1							1	8.5

Basal platform		3	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. A (first)	Polvero Negro: Escamoso	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	2						2	9
Basal platform					Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1		2					2	12.6
Basal platform	N24E14	1	1	Fill surface	Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1		3					3	20.1
Basal platform	N24E16	1	2	Fill platform (later)	Shangurro Rojo sobre Naranja	Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	2.7
Basal platform					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	5.4
Basal platform					Polvero Negro: Escamoso	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1						1	5.9
Basal platform					Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila, Yaxuna III	-		1					1	16.2
Basal platform	N26E12	1	2		Chancenot e	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila, Yaxuna III	-						2	2	23.9
Basal platform					Sierra	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1						1	1	8.5
Basal platform	N26E18	1	2	Fill platform (later)	Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila, Yaxuna III	-		2					2	10.6
Basal platform					Erosionado	-	-						2	2	36.2
Basal platform			3	Fill platform (later)	Chancenot e	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila, Yaxuna III	-						1	1	2.2
Basal platform					Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1						1	1	0.7
Basal platform			4	Fill platform (later)	Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	1						1	2.7
Basal platform	N28E16	1	1	Off-mound	Arena Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	13						13	8.3
Basal platform					Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	2						2	18.1

Basal platform			2	Off-mound	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	3						3	21.5		
Basal platform					Guitarra Inciso: Kiba	Yaxuna Ia	1	2						2	10		
Basal platform					Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1		2					2	7.6		
Basal platform	N30E16	1	1	Off-mound	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	4						4	6.9		
Basal platform					Erosionados	-	-					2	2	7.1			
Basal platform					2	Off-mound	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1						1	9.2
Basal platform							Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	4					4	10.4	
Str. 8C	N12E12	1	1	Off-mound	Sierra Rojo (check tetrapod foot)	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	4						4	62.6		
Str. 8C					Erosionados	-	-					3	3	11			
Str. 8C	N12E14	1	1	Fill surface	Calabacino media caña	Yaxuna Ia	1		3					3	6.5		
Str. 8C					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2						2	13.7		
Str. 8C					Erosionados	-	-					5	5	29.9			
Str. 8C	N12E16	1	1	Fill surface exterior	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		1					1	2.6		
Str. 8C				2	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. C	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	2						2	30.4
Str. 8C		Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic				1	2						2	11.1		
Str. 8C		Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic				1		1					1	2.9		
Str. 8C		Erosionados	-				-					4	4	21.1			
Str. 8C		3	1	Fill Str. C	Majan (residue analysis)	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	14.5	
Str. 8C	Sierra Rojo				Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	35			

				(residue analysis)													
Str. 8C				Arena Rojo	Yaxuna III	2		3							3	136.1	
Str. 8C	4	1	Fill Str. C (not dry-core fill)	Xanabá Rojo: Pasta rosa	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	2	1							3	45.5	
Str. 8C				Xanabá Rojo - residue analysis	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1								1	18.6	
Str. 8C				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	7	2							9	75.2	
Str. 8C				Dzudzuquil crema a bayo - residue analysis	Yaxuna Ia	1		1							1	53.7	
Str. 8C				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1			1						1	7	
Str. 8C				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila, Yaxuna III	-		1	51						52	466.3	
Str. 8C	5	1		Fill Str. C inside bedrock cavity	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		1						1	6.5	
Str. 8C					Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1		5							5	86.5
Str. 8C	?	?		Unknown context	Xanabá Rojo: Pasta rosa	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	4							4	43.6	
Str. 8C	?	?	Xanabá Rojo: Pasta rosa - Sara maybe says Sierra variedad escamosa?		Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1		15							15	155.1	
Str. 8C	?	?	Sierra Rojo		Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	16								16	158.2	
Str. 8C	?	?	Sierra Rojo		Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		3							3	21	
Str. 8C	?	?	Ciego Compuest		Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2								2	17	

					o												
Str. 8C		?	?		Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			85						85	840
Str. 8C	N14E10	1	1	Off-mound (sarteneja fill)	Joventud Rojo: Nolo (residue analysis)	Yaxuna Ia	1			1						1	27.7
Str. 8C					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	10								10	41.4
Str. 8C	N14E12	1	1	Off-mound	Erosionados	-	-								1	1	18.7
Str. 8C	N14E14	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. C	Sierra Rojo (includes one for residue analysis)	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3								3	33.3
Str. 8C					Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			1						1	8.9
Str. 8C					Erosionados	-	-								1	1	19
Str. 8C		2	1	Fill Str. C	Xanabá Rojo: Pasta rosa (includes one for residue analysis)	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1			3						3	70.4
Str. 8C					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2								2	16.4
Str. 8C					Achiotes Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			2						2	15.4
Str. 8C					Erosionados	-	-								3	3	26.9
Str. 8C	N14E16	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. C	Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			2						2	2.6
Str. 8C		2	2	Fill Str. C	Erosionados	-	-								2	2	18.9
Str. 8C		3	2	Fill Str. C	Xanabá	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1			1						1	3.5

					Rojo: Pasta rosa												
Str. 8C					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1							2	2	5.4	
Str. 8C		4	1	Fill Str. C	Xanabá Rojo: Pasta rosa	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1			2					2	20.4	
Str. 8C					Flor-especial bicromo e inciso	Yaxuna Ib	1	2							2	5.6	
Str. 8C					Erosionados	-	-							1	1	7	
Str. 8C	N16E14	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. C	Muna: Cafetoso (includes residue analysis)	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2			2					2	47.5	
Str. 8C					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	5							5	66.7	
Str. 8C					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1					1	3.9	
Str. 8C		2	1	Fill Str. C	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1							1	3.1	
Str. 8C					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	4							4	33.4	
Str. 8C					Laguna Verde Inciso	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	11.2	
Str. 8C					Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila, Yaxuna III	-			3					3	20.6	
Str. 8C			2	Fill Str. C	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	29.3	
Str. 8C					Erosionados	-	-							1	1	8.9	
Str. 8C		3	1	Fill Str. C inside bedrock cavity	Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	4.1	
Str. 8C					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3							3	13.2	
Str. 8C					Erosionados	-	-							2	2	19	
Str. 8C	N16E16	1	1	Fill sub-floor	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	6							6	64.3	

Str. 8C			ballast Str. C	Joventud Rojo: Nolo (residue analysis)	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	15.5
Str. 8C				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1			2					2	14.6
Str. 8C				Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			4					4	39.8
Str. 8C	2	1	Fill Str. C (dry-core fill)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	10							10	74.1
Str. 8C		2	Fill Str. C (dry-core fill)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			2					2	22.7
Str. 8C		3	Fill Str. C (not dry-core fill)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	24.8
Str. 8C				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	52								52
Str. 8C				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			10					10	70.7
Str. 8C				Sierra Rojo (residue analysis)	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	67.4
Str. 8C				Caucel Chorreado	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1	1							1	69.2
Str. 8C				Especial Dzudzuquil : Rojo Chorreado sobre crema a bayo (IA labeled Repasto)	Yaxuna Ia	1	6							6	153.1
Str. 8C				Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			10					10	40.1
Str. 8C	3	1	Fill Str. C inside bedrock cavity	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3							3	36.8
Str. 8C		4	Fill Str. C inside bedrock	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	1.5
Str. 8C				Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia,	-			1						1

				cavity		Yaxuna III										
Str. 8C		5	1	Fill Str. C inside bedrock cavity	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1							1	1	9.3
Str. 8C	N16E18	1	1	Off-mound	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3							3	14.8
Str. 8C					Erosionados	-	-							3	3	19.8
Str. 8C	N18E12	1	1	Off-mound	Erosionados	-	-							1	1	1.1
Str. 8C	N18E14	1	1	Off-mound	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			7					7	18.1
Str. 8C	N18E16	1	1	Off-mound	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	4							4	21.6
Str. 8C	N18E18	1	1	Off-mound	Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	3.1
Str. 8C					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	6							6	36.1
Str. 8C					Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	8.3
Str. 8C					Erosionados	-	-							2	2	7.8

Table A.5 Kaan Group ceramics

Kaan Group Ceramics																
Square	Level	Lot	Context	Type:Var	Time period (Yax)	Tzacauil occupation	Cajetes	Cazuelas	Ollas	Cuencos	Tecomates	Platos	Otros	Total	Mass	
N20E28	1	1	Fill bedrock prep	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			2					2	32.7	
				Erosionados	-	-						2	2	16.7		
N22E28	1	1	Fill surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	35.5	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		1					1	4.3		
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1						1	5.3		
				Chancenote	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib,	-		5					5	54.9		

				Estriado	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III																
				Erosionados	-	-							2	2	15.7						
N26E1 8	1	1	Off-mound	Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III		2			5				5	48.3						
				Chuburná Café	Yaxuna III		2			3						3	18				
				Shangurro Impreso	Yaxuna Ic		1	1								1	43.7				
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	1								1	4.8				
				Unto Negro sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib		1			1						1	11.3				
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				2						2	35				
				Erosionados	-	-										3	3	30			
N26E2 0	1	1	Fill platform (later)	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III		2			2				2	11.2						
				Oxil Estriado	Yaxuna II		1			96						96	860. 9				
				Águila Naranja	Yaxuna lia		1			1						1	7.3				
				Polvero Negro: Escamoso	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia		1	2								2	14.1				
				Valladolid Bicromo- Inciso	Yaxuna Ic		1	3								3	39.9				
				Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila		1	1								1	4.5				
				Shangurro Rojo sobre Naranja	Yaxuna Ic		1	19								19	152. 8				
				Sierra Rojo no espec.	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1								1	1	67.7				
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	11								11	129. 5				
				Repasto Negro sobre Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	1								1	40				
Ciego Compuesto	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	5								5	132								

				Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			2				2	52.6
				Unto Negro sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			9				9	66.6
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	6						6	98.9
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			30				30	405.3
				Erosionados	-	-						58	58	335.4
				No identificado	-	-						3	3	17.2
N26E24	1	1	Fill surface	Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2			4				4	38.7
				Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	1						1	20.1
				Polvero Negro: Escamoso	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	3						3	32.2
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2						2	36.5
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			6				6	88.9
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			12				12	105.1
				Erosionados	-	-						8	8	48.9
N26E28	1	1	Fill surface - Str. 5A	Erosionado y quemado	-	-						1	1	30.2
	2	1	Fill sub-floor ballast - Str. 5A	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	5						5	57.6
N26E32	1	1	Fill surface	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2			1				1	8.9
	2	1	Fill platform - abutting principal str	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1						1	19.6
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1				1	15.1
N26E34	1	1	Fill platform - looks like area w bedrock finger is oldest, south	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	6.5
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1			3				3	49.7
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			8				8	66.3

0			abutting principal str	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			7					7	46
N29E36	1	1	Fill platform	Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2			4					4	47.6
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3					3	11.1		
				Mateo Rojo y Crema	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1					1	12.2		
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			13			13	107.9		
				Erosionados	-	-					4	4	32.6		
N30E18	1	1	Off-mound	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna IIa	1						2	2	14	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1			1	9.8		
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			4			4	58.7		
				Erosionados	-	-					7	7	102.4		
				No identificado	-	-			2			2	78.4		
				No identificado	-	-					1	1	6.7		
			2	Off-mound	Polvero Negro: Escamoso	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna IIa	1	2						2	11.8
					Shangurro Rojo sobre Naranja	Yaxuna Ic	1	1					1	9.6	
					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			2			2	10.7	
					Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			15			15	135.3	
Erosionados					-	-					7	7	54.8		
N30E20	1	1	Fill platform	Saxché Naranja Polícromo	Yaxuna IIb	1	1						1	5.3	
				Shangurro Rojo sobre	Yaxuna Ic	1	1					1	7.7		

			Erosionados	-	-								4	4	35.3		
	3	1	Fill platform	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	4							4	28.4		
				Polvero Negro: Escamoso	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1								1	11.8	
				Valladolid Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1								1	12.3	
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1			1						1	26.8	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			4						4	36.6	
N32E3 6	1	1	Fill surface - Str. 5B	Dzalpach Compuesto: Dzalpach	Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	18		
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			12						12	151.7	
				Erosionados	-	-								11	11	53.5	
	2	1	Fill - Str. 5B	Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2			1						1	4.4	
				Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2			3						3	25.5	
No identificado				-	-		1							1	8.5		
N34E2 8	1	1	Fill surface	Erosionados	-	-							2	2	35.4		
N36E2 6	1	1	Collapse	Oxil Estriado	Yaxuna II	1			2					2	13.4		
	2	1	Fill platform - northern expansion (later)	Oxil Estriado	Yaxuna II	1			1						1	8.9	
				Águila Naranja	Yaxuna Ila	1	2								2	6.6	
				Erosionados	-	-								2	2	26.5	
				Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2	2									2	19.8
				Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2			3							3	17.6
			Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ia	1	1								1	16.8		

				Chuburná Café	Yaxuna III	2			1				1	3.4
				Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1			1				1	16.2
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2						2	8.9
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1				1	4.3
				Xuch Rojo y Negro	Yaxuna Ib	1	1						1	9.8
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			2				2	15.8
N36E2 8	1	1	Fill surface	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1			1				1	5.6
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1				1	18.6
N36E3 6	3	1	Fill platform	Oxil Estriado	Yaxuna II	1			8				8	75.3
				Polvero Negro: Escamoso	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	4						4	45.3
				Huachinango Bicromo- Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	5						5	78.4
				Dos Arroyos: Tituc	Yaxuna IIb	1	5						5	83
				Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1						5	5	68.8
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2						2	24.1
				Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			3				3	50.1
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			4				4	97
				Erosionados	-	-						12	12	104. 8
N36E4 5	1	1	Off-mound	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			2				2	47.1
N38E2 0	1	1	Off-mound	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	3						3	37.3
N38E2 6	1	1	Fill surface and collapse	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	1						1	5.5
				Erosionado	-	-						2	2	12

	2	1	Fill bahpek wall reinforcement	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1				1	11.1	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			1				1	7.5	
N38E28	1	1	Fill surface and bedrock prep	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	2						2	18.7	
				Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna I	1	2						2	21.1	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	11.2	
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1						1	5.2	
				Majan Rojo y Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	2						2	16.5	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			7				7	61.7	
				Erosionados	-	-							5	5	70.6
N38E32	1	1	Fill bahpek wall reinforcement	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			3				3	28.2	
				Erosionados	-	-							3	3	13.1
N38E38	1	1	Off-mound	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2						2	6.2	
				Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			1				1	2.8	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			2				2	5.7	
				Erosionados	-	-							1	1	2.7
N40E26	1	1	Off-mound	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			4				4	19.3	
				Erosionados	-	-							2	2	20.3
N40E28	1	1	Fill gravel ramp?	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2			1				1	37.2	
				Polvero Negro: Escamoso	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1						1	25.7	
				Ciego Compuesto	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	5.3	

				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			6					6	77.3
N42E28	1	1	Off-mound	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			7					7	59.7
				Erosionados	-	-							3	3	29.3

Table A.6 Pool Group ceramics

Pool Group Ceramics																	
Square	Level	Lot	Context	Type:Var	Time period (Yax)	Tzacauil occupation	Cajetes	Cazuelas	Ollas	Cuencos	Tecomates	Platos	Otros	Total	Mass		
N17E20-24	1	1	Surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	4		
				Erosionado	-	-			1						1	63.1	
N18E20	1	1	Off-mound	Arena Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	1							1	5.1		
				Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1								1	22	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3		3						6	66.7	
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1			2							2	18.1
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			1							1	22.7
				Erosionado	-	-									1	1	41.2
N18E21	1	1	Fill surface Str. 6A (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3							3	37.5		
				Tipikal Rojo Sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			1						1	13.4	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			5						5	56.2	

			Erosionado	-	-								4	4	30.9	
	2	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6A (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	6							6	54.5	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			4						4	48.7
		2	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6A (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	6							6	90.7	
				Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			1						1	7.2
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			1						1	7.6
				Erosionados	-	-								2	2	7
N18E22	1	1	Fill surface Str. 6A (later)	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			1					1	9	
		2	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6A (later)	Shangurro Robo sobre Naranja	Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	19.6	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	8								8	168.8
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			8						8	95.4
		3	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6A (later)	Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2			4					4	28.3	
				Chuburna Café	Yaxuna III	2			2						2	4.1
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2								2	6
				Erosionado	-	-								2	2	8.5
	2	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 6A	Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1	4							4	39.1	
				Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1								1	2.6
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	12								12	192.3

				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			3				3	13.3
				Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			3				3	25.7
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			4				4	25.2
				Erosionados	-	-						7	7	59.2
N18E24	1	1	Off-mound	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-						2	2	12.4
N18E26	1	1	Fill bedrock prep	Arena Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	1						1	12.5
	1	1		Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	12.6
	1	1		Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			3				3	28.7
	1	1		Erosionado	-	-						4	4	54.1
N20E19	1	1	Off-mound	Ciego Compuesto	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2						2	20.5
	1	1		Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			3				3	20.2
	1	1		Erosionado	-	-						2	2	13.5
N20E20	1	1	Fill surface Str. 6A (later)	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	2						2	12.7
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	5						5	55
				Ciego Compuesto	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1				1	10.5
				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	1						1	28
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			3				3	26

				Erosionado	-	-									2	10.3		
		2	Fill Str. 6A (earlier?)	Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic		1	3							3	32.3		
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	4							4	46.8		
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia		1	2							2	14.5		
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-				4					4	31.3		
				Erosionado	-	-								3	3	51.1		
N20E21	1	1	Fill surface Str. 6A (later)	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			1						1	6.3		
	2	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6A (later)	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila		1	2							2	52.9		
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1			3				3	37.9			
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-				8				8	61.3			
				Erosionado	-	-							4	4	41.3			
	3	1	Fill Str. 6A (later)	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-				3					3	79.2		
				Erosionados	-	-								3	3	9.3		
	4	1	Fill Str. 6A (transition later to earlier)	Águila Naranja	Yaxuna Ila		1	1								1	6.7	
				Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila		1	2									2	7.6
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	10									10	136.2
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-				6							6	57.2

		2	Fill Str. 6A (earlier)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	19.7	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			5						5	54.6
				Erosionados	-	-							2	2	4.8	
N20E22	2	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6A (later)	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			8					8	46.3	
				3	1	Fill Str. 6A (transition from earlier to later)	Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2		1	1				
	Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2						4					4	33.6	
	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1				1							1	25	
	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1				2							2	44	
	4	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 6A (earlier)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			7					7	36.2	
				Mateo Rojo y Crema	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	44.1	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			2					2	18.1	
	N20E24	1	1	Fill surface Str. 6A (earlier)	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1	1							1	17.3
					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	4							4	61.5
Chancenote Estriado					Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			17					17	193.4	
Erosionado					-	-							3	3	32.7	
2		1	Fill Str. 6A (earlier)	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1			1					1	4.3	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			4					4	42.6	
				Chancenote	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna	-			7					7	51.7	

				Estriado	Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III														
				Erosionado	-	-							6	6	37.8				
		2	Fill Str. 6A (earlier)	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	1								1	24.6			
				Chuburná Café	Yaxuna III	2			1						1	3.2			
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1			2						2	6.8			
	3	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 6A (earlier)	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	4								4	23.9			
				Dzudzuquil Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1								1	6.5			
				Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1			5						5	52.7			
N20E26	1	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 6A	Arena Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	1								1	12.2			
				Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1	1								1	10			
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			5						5	40.4			
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			3						3	29.7			
				Erosionado	-	-							5	5	51				
N22E20	1	1	Fill between structures	Águila Naranja	Yaxuna Iia	1	2								2	15.3			
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	30								30	214. 9			
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			13						13	83.8			
				Erosionado	-	-							5	5	8.4				
N22E22	1	1	Fill surface Str. 6A (later)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1								1	4.7			
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			3						3	35			

				Erosionado	-	-							3	3	19.2	
	2	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6A (earlier)	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1			1				1	4.7	
				No identificado	-	-								1	1	20.3
		2	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6A (earlier)	Timucuy Naranja Polícromo	Yaxuna IIb		1	1						1	19	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	1							1	13.7
				Erosionado	-	-								5	5	27.5
N22E24	1	1	Fill between structures	Polvero Negro: Escamoso	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila		1			2				2	41.2	
				Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila		1	3							3	30.5
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	1							1	41.8
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-					4				4	41.8
				Erosionado	-	-								5	5	46.7
N22E26	1	1	Fill between structures	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-				1				1	5.6	
N23E24	2	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6A (earlier)	Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila		1	1						1	15.8	
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1				2				2	11.9
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-					1				1	5.6
	4	1	Fill Str. 6A (earlier)	Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila		1	3						3	21	
		2	Fill bedrock prep Str. 6A	Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib		1			1				1	7.7	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic,	-					5				5	57.2

			(earlier)		Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III													
N24E20	1	2	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2									2	11.5	
				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	1									1	4.1	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				4							4	28.5
				Erosionado	-	-										5	5	33.6
	2	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	2									2	68.8	
				No identificado	-	-									2	2	13.5	
		2	Fill Str. 6C	Muna Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2			1								1	36.8
				Batres Estriado	Yaxuna III	2				1							1	83.4
				Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1										1	13.3
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1				3							3	31.6
				Unto Negro Sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1				1							1	31.7
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				3							3	64.7
				Erosionado	-	-										5	5	37.3
				3	1	Fill bedrock prep beneath Str. 6C	Polvero Negro: Escamoso	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1								
	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1				6										6	76.2
	Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1				1										1	8
	Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1							4							4	58.9
	Unto Negro sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1							2							2	40.8
	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna	-							22							22	218.3

			ation?)												
N24E26	1	1	Fill surface	Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2			2				2	7.1	
				Chuburná Café	Yaxuna III	2			3				3	22.3	
		2	Fill surface	Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2			2					2	10.7
				Arena Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	4						4	27.7	
	2	1	Fill bedrock prep	Águila Naranja	Yaxuna IIa	1	2						2	30.2	
				Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna IIa	1	4						4	27.7	
				Erosionado	-	-					4	4	31		
N25E22	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Valladolid Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	2					2	21.4		
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1					1	5.2		
		2	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1				1	4.6	
				Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			3				3	21	
				Unto Negro sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			2				2	7.7	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			3				3	42.6	
	Erosionado	-	-						5	5	34				
	2	1	Fill bedrock prep beneath Str. 6C	Teabo Rojo	Yaxuna IVa	2	1						1	3.8	
				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	1						1	4.9	
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			3				3	25.6	
N25E26	1	1	Fill surface Str. 6B	Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2			10				10	94.3	
				Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	3						3	44.9	
				Policromía erosionado LC	Yaxuna III	2	4						4	40.6	
				Chuburná Café	Yaxuna III	2			1				1	5.9	

				Shangurro Rojo sobre Naranja	Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	15.1
				Erosionados	-	-						6	6	26.7
		2	Fill Str. 6B	Pisté Estriado	Yaxuna IVa, Yaxuna Ivb	2			10				10	55.7
				Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2			14				14	152.6
				Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	4						4	27.3
				Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2		6					6	174.9
				Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2			2				2	9.5
				Saxché Naranja Polícromo	Yaxuna IIb	1						9	9	110.8
				Shangurro Rojo sobre Naranja	Yaxuna Ic	1	8						8	70.9
				Unto Negro sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			2				2	16.1
				Erosionados	-	-						9	9	81.9
N26E19	1	1	Off-mound	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3						3	44.7
				Erosionado	-	-						6	6	89.9
N26E20	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Muna Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2	1						1	3.6
				Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2			1				1	6.5
		2	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Valladolid Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	13.7
				Erosionado	-	-						1	1	9.7
		2	1	Fill Str. 6C	Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2			1			1	8.4
				Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	4						4	32.9
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	4.6
				Erosionados	-	-						3	3	36.9
		2	2	Fill Str. 6C	Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2	1					1	3.6
				Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2			3				3	18.4

			Tohubkú Café	Yaxuna III	2							1	1	14.7
			Maxcanú Bayo	Yaxuna III	2	1							1	8.7
			Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	6							6	23.3
			Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2			6					6	31.7
			Xoclán Chorreado	Yaxuna III	2	1							1	56.1
			Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1					1	11.1
			Mateo Rojo y Crema	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	16.8
			Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			4					4	67
			Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			2					2	28
	3	Fill Str. 6C	Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2			4					4	38.9
			Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2			2					2	8.1
			Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			1					1	17.7
			Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			8					8	90.1
			Erosionados	-	-							3	3	6.7
	3	1	Fill bedrock prep (cut slabs)	Dzibiac Rojo	Yaxuna Ivb	2	1						1	9.3
				Erosionados	-	-						2	2	11.6
	4	1	Transition to fill bedrock prep (earlier)	Teabo Rojo	Yaxuna IVa	2		6					6	26.7
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		4					4	57.3
				Mateo Rojo y Crema con negativo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	28
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-		7					7	58.9

		2	Fill bedrock prep (earlier)	Ciego Compuesto	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	6.5		
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			3				3	28.3		
N26E22	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	57.3		
		2	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Valladolid Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	11.7		
				Ciego Compuesto	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			4				4	45.8		
	Erosionado			-	-						1	1	7.1			
	2	1	Fill Str. 6C	Arena Rojo	Yaxuna III	2			5					5	23	
				Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2		1						1	47.2	
				Polvero Negro: Escamoso	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1	1								1	26.9
				Valladolid Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1			2						2	35.7
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2								2	26.1
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-				4					4	40.9
				Erosionado	-	-								5	5	56.3
		2	Fill Str. 6C	Teabo Rojo	Yaxuna IVa	2	1								1	4.1
				Arena Rojo	Yaxuna III	2	3								3	29
				Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2		13							13	117.3
Sierra Rojo				Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	5								5	35	
Lagartos Punzado	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic			1	1								1	2.8		
Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib			1	1								1	6.1		
Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib			1				2					2	15		

				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				5				5	38.4			
				Erosionado	-	-							5	5	52			
N26E24	1	1	Fill surface between structures	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila		1	1						1	13.6			
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	2							2	8.1		
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				4						4	32.2	
				Erosionado	-	-										4	33	
	2	Fill between structures	Dos Arroyos Tituc (?)	Yaxuna IIb		1	5								5	57.5		
			Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic		1	1								1	5.1		
			Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-				4						4	123.4		
			Erosionado	-	-										5	5	65.1	
N26E26	1	1	Fill surface Str. 6B	Teabo Rojo	Yaxuna IVa		2	1							1	2.5		
				Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa		2			1							1	2.4
				Tekit: Café	Yaxuna IVb		2								1	1	3.1	
				Pisté Estriado	Yaxuna IVa, Yaxuna Ivb		2			11							11	83.3
				Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III		2			3							3	40.3
				Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III		2	3									3	39.7
				Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III		2			1							1	6.6
				Huachinango Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic		1	3									3	13.1
				Valladolid Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic		1	1									1	36.9
				Shangurro Rojo sobre Naranja	Yaxuna Ic		1	1									1	8.3

				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-				6					6	51.4		
				Erosionados	-	-								5	5	24.1		
N26E28	1	1	Off-mound	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1								1	19.3		
				Erosionado	-	-								2	2	10.6		
N28E20	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1								1	18.6		
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1									1	3.5	
	2	Fill Str. 6C	Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2					5						5	96.5	
			Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	6										6	78.6	
			Unto Negro sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1	2										2	26.2	
			Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-					5							5	92.6
			Erosionado	-	-											6	6	55.5
			3	Fill bedrock prep beneath Str. 6C	Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2			1								1
	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic			1	3										3	8.7	
	Repasto Negro sobre Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic			1	1											1	10
	Ciego Compuesto	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic			1	1											1	4.8
Unto Negro sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1						1								1	10.6	
Erosionado	-	-													3	3	20.8	
N28E22	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1								1	9.2		
	1	1		Erosionado	-	-								1	1	6.5		
	1	2	Fill sub-floor	Valladolid Bicromo-Inciso	Yaxuna Ic	1	2								2	27.2		

	1	2	ballast Str. 6C	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	5.3
	1	3	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Yokat Estriado	Yaxuna III	2							4	4	91.3
	1	3		Chuburná Café	Yaxuna III	2							2	2	7.6
	1	3		Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1							2	2	9.9
	1	3		Erosionado	-	-							3	3	16.1
	1	4	Fill Str. 6C	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	2							2	9.3
	1	4		Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	7							7	20.4
	1	4		Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			1					1	7.3
N28E24	1	1	Off-mound	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	32.5
N30E22	1	1	Off-mound	Batres Rojo	Yaxuna III	2			2					2	7.3
Str. B	0	0	Surface	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	7.3
	0	0	Surface	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila, Yaxuna III	-			10					10	52.7

Table A.7 Jaltun Group ceramics

Jaltun Group Ceramics															
Square	Level	Lot	Context	Type:Var	Time period (Yax)	Tzacauil occupation	Cajetes	Cazuelas	Ollas	Cuencos	Tecomates	Platos	Otros	Total	Mass
N24E19	1	1	Fill interior Str. 7	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1					1	3.8
N26E18	1	1		Muna: Dzitás	Yaxuna IVb	2	1							1	15.3
N26E20	1	2	Fill bedrock prep	Muna: Dzitás	Yaxuna IVb	2			1					1	28.4
	2	1		Muna: Dzitás	Yaxuna IVb	2	1	3	1					5	62.6

N26E22	1	1	Off-mound	Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2	1							1	9
	2	1	Off-mound	Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2	1							1	1.5
				Erosionados	-	-							1	1	4.2
N28E18	1	1	Off-mound	Arena Rojo	Yaxuna III	2				1				1	5.4
				Muna: Dzitás	Yaxuna IVb	2							15	15	43.1
N28E20	1	1	Off-mound	Muna: Dzitás	Yaxuna IVb	2			1					1	4.5
				Muna: Dzitás	Yaxuna IVb	2			2					2	3.8
	2	Off-mound	Muna: Dzitás	Yaxuna IVb	2			4					4	1.9	
			Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2		8						8	21.4	
			Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2		1						1	15	

Table A.8 T'uup Group ceramics

T'uup Group Ceramics															
Square	Level	Lot	Context	Type:Var	Time period (Yax)	Tzacauil occupation	Cajetes	Cazuelas	Ollas	Cuencos	Tecomates	Platos	Otros	Total	Mass
N20E20	1	1	Fill bedrock prep	Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2			2					2	24.4
N22E26	1	1	Fill bedrock prep	Muna: Cafetoso	Yaxuna III, Yaxuna IVa	2			2					2	4.1
				Erosionado	-	-							1	1	3.3
N24E22	1	1	Fill bedrock prep	Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna lia, Yaxuna III	-			3					3	17.3

Table A.9 Tzacuail Acropolis ceramics

Tzacuail Acropolis Ceramics																
Square	Level	Lot	Context	Construction date	Type:Var	Time period (Yaxuna)	Tzacuail occupation	Cajetes	Cazuelas	Ollas	Cuencos	Tecomates	Platos	Otros	Total	Mass
P1 (North unit)	1	1	Sub-floor ballast Floor 1	Late - Terminal Formative transition	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	1							1	8.5
					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	5						5	27.4	
					Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1						1	27.5	
					Dzudzuqui I Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	2						2	12.4	
					Majan Rojo y Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	2						2	17.4	
					Bakxoc Negro y Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1						1	8.1	
					Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	4						4	26.8	
					Erosionado	-	-							5	5	54.3
	2	Fill associated with Floor 1 construction episode	Late - Terminal Formative transition	Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1	3								3	23.9
				Ucú Negro	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3						3	15.2		
				Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Ila	1			10				10	63.3		
				Erosionado	-	-							3	3	44.9	

					Dzudzuqui l Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna la	1							3	3	21.8
	2	1	Floor 2 and immediatel y below	Late - Terminal Formative transition	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna lb, Yaxuna lc	1	1		1					2	7.7
					Alta Mira Acanalado	Yaxuna lb	1	2							2	22
					Ucú Negro	Yaxuna la, Yaxuna lb, Yaxuna lc	1	6							6	39
					Nacolal Inciso	Yaxuna la, Yaxuna lb, Yaxuna lc	1	1							1	4.1
					Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna la	1	10							10	92.3
					Dzudzuqui l Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna la	1	2							2	14.3
					Kuché Inciso	Yaxuna la	1			1					1	5.6
					Sabán	Yaxuna lb, Yaxuna lc, Yaxuna lla	1								?	161. 5
	3	1	Floor 3 and immediatel y below, into sterile	Late Formative	Ucú Negro	Yaxuna la, Yaxuna lb, Yaxuna lc	1	4						4	31.8	
					Nacolal Inciso	Yaxuna la, Yaxuna lb, Yaxuna lc	1	1							1	2.4
					Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna la	1	1							1	3.3
					Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna lb, Yaxuna lc, Yaxuna lla	1				18				18	116. 7
P2 (South unit)	1	1	Sub-floor ballast Floor 1	Late - Terminal Formative transition	Dzudzuqui l Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna la	1	1						1	23.3	
					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna lb, Yaxuna lc	1				6				6	144. 2
					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna lb, Yaxuna lc	1							12	12	132

				Erosionados	-	-							2	2	9.8
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	23							23	190
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			6					6	38.2
				Ucú Negro	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	2							2	8.9
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	4.8
				Joventud Rojo: Pared delgada	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	2.4
				Dzudzuqui I Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	2							2	14.2
				Majan Rojo y Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	13.4
				Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			7					7	49.5
				Erosionados	-	-							3	3	20.1
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	3							3	49.7
	2	Fill associated with Floor 1 construction episode	Late - Terminal Formative transition	Polvero Negro: Polvero	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1	2							2	4.9
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	5							5	28.3
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			3					3	13.1
				Laguna Verde Inciso	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1							1	3.1

				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1	2						2	6.5
				Flor Crema	Yaxuna Ib	1			1				1	5.9
				Unto Negro sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			1				1	3.1
				Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-			3				3	49.1
				Erosionados	-	-						3	3	12.6
				Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1						1	17
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1	1						1	9.7
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		2					2	21.9
				Chancenot e Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia, Yaxuna III	-		4					4	74.4
				Batres Early Classic					2				2	15.2
2	1	Floor 2 and immediately below	Late - Terminal Formative transition	Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1		5					5	227.7
				Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			2				2	4.3
				Xanabá Rojo	Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna Iia	1			1				1	37.1
				Tipikal Rojo sobre Estriado	Yaxuna Ib	1			1				1	4.9
				Chanhinta Negro			2						2	10.4

					Joventud Rojo: Nolo	Yaxuna Ia	1	1						1	2	33.7
					Muxunal Rojo sobre Crema			1							1	13.1
					Dzudzuqui I canaima bicromo-inciso	Yaxuna Ia	1	1							1	1.9
					Dzudzuqui I Crema a Bayo	Yaxuna Ia	1							2	2	17.8
					Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna IIa	1			7					7	102
					Alta Mira Acanalado de Sierra	Yaxuna Ib	1	1							1	20.3
					Preclásico erosionado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1					1	37.8
	3	1	Floor 3 and immediately below, into sterile	Late Formative	Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1			1					1	3.5
					Sabán Sin Engobe	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna IIa	1			6					6	65.8
					Erosionados	-	-							1	1	7
					Sierra Rojo	Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic	1		1						1	8.1
					Chancenote Estriado	Yaxuna Ia, Yaxuna Ib, Yaxuna Ic, Yaxuna IIa, Yaxuna III	-		2						2	18.3

Table A.10 Ceramics from Tzacaul intra-settlement trenches

Subop Number	Square	Level	Lot	Type:Var	Cajetes	Cazuelas	Ollas	Cuencos	Tecomates	Platos	Otros	Total	Mass
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T4	N22E10	1	1	Muna: Cafetoso	1							1	29.3
T5	N34E10	1	1	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	1							1	2.2
T2	N26E10	1	1	Muna: Cafetoso	1							1	12.2
T6	N34E10	1	1	Teabo Rojo	1							1	1.1
T4	N24E10	1	1	Sacalum: Dzitás		1						1	4.7
T5	N12E10	1	1	Muna: Pizarra Cafetoso		1						1	27.8
T5	N18E10	1	1	Joventud Rojo: Pared Delgada	1							1	1.6
T2	N10E10	1	1	Erosionados						2		2	12
T4	N10E10	1	1	Flor Crema	1							1	14.8
T5	N34E10	3	1	Joventud Rojo: Nolo	1							1	13.3
T5	N30E10	1	1	Lechugal inciso - Lechugal (del grupo Polvero)	1							1	18.2
T5	N30E10	1	1	Sierra Rojo	1							1	2.7
T5	N10E10	1	1	Muna: Cafetoso	1							1	10.5
T5	N32E10	1	1	Sierra Rojo	3							3	10
T6	N38E10	1	1	Sierra Rojo	1							1	2.9
T6	N38E10	1	1	Flor Crema	1							1	5.6
T6	N12E10	1	1	Erosionados						1		1	7.2
T3	N10E22	1	1	Muna: Cafetoso	1							1	16.8
T6	N30E10	1	1	Sierra Rojo	2							2	15.3
T5	N30E10	1	1	Erosionado Preclásico						2		2	7.2
T5	N14E10	1	1	Erosionados						1		1	2.5
T5	N34E10	2	1	Sierra Rojo	3							3	5.1
T1	N20E28	1	1	Sierra Rojo	1							1	1.3
T1	N20E26	1	1	Sierra Rojo	1							1	
T1	N20E30	1	1	Sierra Rojo	1							1	7.7
T1	N20E30	1	1	Chancenote Estriado			1					1	7.7

APPENDIX B
Tzacauil Lithic Artifact Registry

Table B.1 Jach Group lithics

Jach Group Lithics										
House Group	Square	Level	Lot	Material	Type	Probable function	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass
Jach	(Backdirt)	-	-	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	123	85	62	963
Jach	N00W12	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	34	14	10	9.8
Jach	N00W12	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	34	23	11	8.8
Jach	N08W18	3	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	47	22	9	14.5
Jach	N08W28	1	2	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	46	23	7	8.6
Jach	N10W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	63	27	15	33.3
Jach	N10W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	39	30	9	7
Jach	N10W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	33	27	6	6
Jach	N10W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	43	32	13	16.2
Jach	N10W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	30	18	8	10.1

Jach	N10W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	41	19	7	5.5
Jach	N10W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	25	20	3	4.5
Jach	N10W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	29	13	7	1.8
Jach	N10W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	15	10	2	1.6
Jach	N10W22	3	1	Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	20	10	3	0.6
Jach	N12W08	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	76	67	67	461.2
Jach	N12W16	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	39	29	29	30
Jach	N12W16	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (metate)	38	36	29	45
Jach	N12W16	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	49	36	13	30
Jach	N12W16	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	30	20	5	3
Jach	N12W20	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	156	65	35	480.9
Jach	N12W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	49	23	13	15.5
Jach	N12W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	38	28	8	8.7
Jach	N12W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	42	21	11	8.4
Jach	N12W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	33	23	8	5.7
Jach	N12W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	33	13	13	4.7
Jach	N12W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	28	17	4	2.9

Jach	N12W20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	23	22	7	2.3
Jach	N12W23	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (metate)	92	67	62	496.3
Jach	N12W23	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (metate)	75	71	61	477.5
Jach	N12W23	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (metate)	63	62	35	227.4
Jach	N12W23	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	74	56	33	137.9
Jach	N14W08	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Chopping	59	39	34	31.7
Jach	N14W08	1	1	Limestone	Lithic		64	22	13	94.2
Jach	N14W12	1	1	Limestone	Lithic		96	59	15	67
Jach	N14W18	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	45	30	10	20
Jach	N14W20	1	2	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	74	67	17	108
Jach	N16W12	2	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (metate)	57	53	49	230
Jach	N16W22	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	47	44	15	30.1
Jach	N16W22	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	15	7	7	0.6
Jach	N16W22	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	22	11	7	1.4
Jach	N18W14	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Chopping	36	20	13	14
Jach	N18W16	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	47	44	15	39
Jach	N18W18	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Chopping	60	26	22	39
Jach	N18W22	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	38	17	7	4.1
Jach	N18W22	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	23	18	11	5.4
Jach	N18W22	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	47	16	13	11.7

Jach	N18W22	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone		42	33	13	21.9
Jach	N18W22	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	45	38	28	57.4
Jach	N18W22	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	27	24	17	15.1
Jach	N18W22	1	1	Limestone	Lithic		15	14	6	1.4
Jach	N18W28	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	47	34	12	19.4
Jach	N18W28	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	22	16	12	4.1
Jach	N18W28	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	37	13	6	3.1
Jach	N18W28	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Chopping	48	42	27	82.9
Jach	N18W28	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Chopping	71	59	44	243.1
Jach	N18W28	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Chopping	75	25	14	40.3
Jach	N20W12	2	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	35	14	11	6
Jach	N20W12	2	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	33	14	12	8
Jach	N20W14	2	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	111	96	29	235
Jach	N20W14	2	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	52	20	8	12
Jach	N20W14	2	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	30	14	7	3
Jach	N20W16	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris with cortex	Stoneworking	46	33	11	18
Jach	N20W20	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone		47	25	18	26.4
Jach	N20W20	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone		33	30	18	24.6
Jach	N22W14	2	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	62	56	9	31

Jach	N24W14	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding Metate (actual metate, not food) (not collected)	-	-	-	-
Jach				Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	39	29	10	10.4
Jach	N24W22	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed, incised)	71	70	48	272.9
Jach	Note: Broken metate found but not collected									

Table B.2 P'aak Group lithics

House Group	Square	Level	Lot	Material	Type	Probable function	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass
P'aak	N16E40	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Chopping	117	77	49	680
P'aak	N16E40	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	40	43	25	66.2
P'aak	N16E40	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	74	54	43	170.5
P'aak	N18E38	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	122	114	59	838
P'aak	N18E38	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	88	68	51	405.5
P'aak	N18E38	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	113	65	64	577.3
P'aak	N18E38	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed?)	70	61	51	262
P'aak	N18E38	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	64	48	19	73
P'aak	N20E38	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	83	68	45	428.2
P'aak	N20E38	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	34	25	22	25.8

P'aak	N24E40	2	1	Limestone	Groundstone		80	72	42	289.3
P'aak	N24E40	2	1	Unknown - quartz?			30	27	22	22.4
P'aak	N24E40	2	1	Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	40	23	13	13.5
P'aak	N24E40	2	1	Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	40	29	9	8.7
P'aak	N24E40	2	1	Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	26	17	11	5.3
P'aak	N22E44	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	119	89	89	1278
P'aak	N22E44	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	90	87	55	623
P'aak	N18E40	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	78	72	54	403.9
P'aak	N22E20	2	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	184	88	74	-
P'aak	N22E40	2	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	110	69	57	736
P'aak	N22E40	2	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Chopping	58	55	25	89.6
P'aak	N26E40	2	1	Limestone	Groundstone		178	100	58	1126.5
P'aak	N26E40	2	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	115	84	81	905
P'aak	N26E40	2	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	93	89	57	768.5
P'aak	N26E40	2	1	Limestone	Groundstone		130	114	63	1194
P'aak	N26E40	2	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	127	93	77	1197
P'aak	N26E40	2	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Chopping	77	67	43	258.2

P'aak	N20E34	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	18	17	15	6.4
P'aak	N18E42	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	41	22	11	9.1
P'aak	N18E42	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	39	33	22	38.6
P'aak	N18E42	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	23	21	14	9.6
P'aak	N28E42	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	89	32	22	95.4
P'aak	N28E42	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	63	30	16	40.8
P'aak	N28E42	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	43	23	12	14.3
P'aak	N28E42	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	43	25	13	18.1
P'aak	N28E42	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	41	35	14	24
P'aak	N28E42	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	51	30	10	16.8
P'aak	N28E42	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	33	28	7	4.8
P'aak	N28E42	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	27	16	7	8.4
P'aak	N28E42	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	18	13	13	3.5
P'aak	N22E46	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Chopping	68	34	25	78
P'aak	N22E46	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	51	20	12	13.2
P'aak	N22E46	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Perforating	67	25	14	23.5
P'aak	N26E40	2	1	Limestone	Lithic	Chopping	45	27	22	35.1
P'aak	N26E40	2	1	Limestone	Lithic	Perforating	32	18	12	8.5
P'aak	N26E40	2	1	Limestone	Lithic	Perforating	22	11	11	2.9
P'aak	N26E40	2	1	Unknown - quartz?			44	28	11	22.4
P'aak	N24E44	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	45	30	14	25.8
P'aak	N24E44	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	38	17	5	4.1
P'aak	N24E44	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	33	13	7	5.3
P'aak	N24E44	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	26	22	18	11.9

P'aak	N28E40	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	34	26	13	16.6
P'aak	N24E28	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	39	33	23	42.7
P'aak	N24E22	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	27	26	12	6
P'aak	N24E44	1	1	Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	50	30	22	24
P'aak	N20E28	1	1	Obsidian	Blade	Cutting	15	14	2	0.6
P'aak	N26E44	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Perforating	81	24	15	31.8
P'aak	N26E44	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	48	30	12	18.8
P'aak	N26E44	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	38	31	9	10.4
P'aak	N26E44	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone		32	29	22	19.9
P'aak	N26E44	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	36	14	9	5.3
P'aak	N26E44	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	40	15	8	4.5
P'aak	N26E44	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Perforating	26	9	5	1.3
P'aak	N26E44	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	28	14	9	4.2
P'aak	N26E44	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	29	19	8	5.5
P'aak	N20E38	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Molcajete foot (grinding)	57	41	36	95.6
P'aak	N20E20	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	58	33	6	10.1
P'aak	N26E44	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris with cortex	Stoneworking	35	29	10	10.2

Table B.3 Sáastun Group lithics

House Group	Square	Level	Lot	Material	Type	Probable function	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass (g)
Sáastun basal platform	(Backdirt)			Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	67	47	44	201.3
Sáastun basal platform	N20E38	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	38	15	10	5.7
Sáastun basal platform	N24E36	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	156	85	79	1497
Sáastun basal platform	N24E36	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	152	88	53	872
Sáastun basal platform	N24E36	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	95	75	60	562.3
Sáastun basal platform	N24E36	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	72	62	40	218
Sáastun basal platform	N26E32	1	1	Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	13	9	2	1.7
Sáastun basal platform	N26E32	1	1	Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	29	16	3	0.3
Sáastun basal platform	N26E34	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	65	42	24	85.9
Sáastun basal platform	N26E34	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	103	73	40	428.5
Sáastun basal platform	N26E36	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	95	76	66	560.2
Sáastun basal platform	N26E36	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	98	60	51	331.4
Sáastun basal platform	N26E36	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	95	42	22	81.2
Sáastun basal platform	N26E36	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	66	41	9	28.8
Sáastun basal platform	N26E42	1	2	Limestone	Lithic	Perforating	45	9	7	3.1

Sáastun basal platform	N28E28	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	36	12	6	3.1
Sáastun basal platform	N28E28	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	39	13	6	3.5
Sáastun basal platform	N28E28	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	19	13	11	3.2
Sáastun basal platform	N28E28	1	1	Unknown	Black spherical pebble		6	6	5	<0.1
Sáastun basal platform	N28E28	1	1	Unknown	Black spherical pebble		7	6	6	<0.1
Sáastun basal platform	N28E28	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	7	7	6	1.8
Sáastun basal platform	N28E36	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	142	103	69	1082
Sáastun basal platform	N30E30	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	137	52	37	477.4
Sáastun basal platform	N30E30	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	71	43	28	109.7
Sáastun basal platform	N30E30	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	79	61	28	169.8
Sáastun basal platform	N30E30	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	109	86	38	442.8
Sáastun basal platform	N30E30	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	103	88	54	567.8
Sáastun basal platform	N30E30	1	1	Unknown	Black spherical pebble		6	5	5	0.1
Sáastun basal platform	N30E30	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	33	10	5	2
Sáastun basal platform	N30E30	1	1	Limestone	Lithic		20	12	6	1.6
Sáastun basal platform	N30E34	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	69	67	65	345.5

Sáastun basal platform	N30E34	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	31	14	6	3.1
Sáastun basal platform	N30E34	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Perforating	24	10	8	2.2
Sáastun basal platform	N30E34	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Perforating	26	9	4	1.2
Sáastun basal platform	N30E36	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	29	11	7	3
Sáastun basal platform	N30E38	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	46	36	13	24.5
Sáastun basal platform	N30E38	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	27	23	14	7.6
Sáastun basal platform	N30E40	2	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	82	52	43	212
Sáastun basal platform	N30E40	2	1	Limestone	Lithic	Cutting	32	21	7	5.2
Sáastun basal platform	N30E40	2	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	35	19	11	9.3
Sáastun basal platform	N30E44	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	43	30	18	33.9
Sáastun basal platform	N30E44	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	26	23	4	3.2
Sáastun basal platform	N30E44	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	16	15	3	0.9
Sáastun basal platform	N30E44	1	2	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	46	24	9	9.7
Sáastun basal platform	N32E30	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	57	20	8	10.5
Sáastun basal platform	N32E30	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	61	21	15	25.7
Sáastun basal platform	N32E30	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	72	20	12	22.3

Sáastun basal platform	N32E30	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	41	30	10	14.1
Sáastun basal platform	N32E30	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	17	10	9	2
Sáastun basal platform	N32E30	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	17	15	13	4.1
Sáastun basal platform	N32E30	1	1	Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	35	23	10	4.3
Sáastun basal platform	N32E32	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	96	33	10	66.2
Sáastun basal platform	N32E32	1	2	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	70	67	16	80.4
Sáastun basal platform	N32E36	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	50	30	26	63.4
Sáastun basal platform	N32E36	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	78	62	50	284
Sáastun basal platform	N32E38	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	55	46	29	100.4
Sáastun basal platform	N32E38	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	80	62	60	334.5
Sáastun basal platform	N32E38	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	127	84	59	903
Sáastun basal platform	N32E38	1	1	Obsidian	Flake	Cutting	13	9	2	0.1
Sáastun basal platform	N32E38	1	1	Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	36	20	11	7
Sáastun basal platform	N32E38	1	1	Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	25	11	4	1.1
Sáastun basal platform	N32E40	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	96	52	31	214.9
Sáastun basal platform	N32E40	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	105	85	67	455

Sáastun basal platform	N32E44	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	22	20	20	12.7
Sáastun basal platform	N34E32	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	28	16	6	3.1
Sáastun basal platform	N34E34	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	22	14	13	5.6
Sáastun basal platform	N34E34	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	21	16	14	3.9
Sáastun basal platform	N34E34	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	26	17	13	5.5
Sáastun basal platform	N34E34	1	1	Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	23	12	5	2
Sáastun basal platform	N34E34	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	30	10	8	3.5
Sáastun basal platform	N34E34	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	31	11	10	3.8
Sáastun basal platform	N34E36	1	1	Obsidian	Blade	Cutting	9	5	2	<0.1
Sáastun basal platform	N34E38	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Filing	78	42	22	107.5
Sáastun basal platform	N34E38	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	133	68	53	649
Sáastun basal platform	N34E38	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	118	79	56	667
Sáastun basal platform	N34E38	1	1	Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	15	11	4	6.1
Sáastun basal platform	N34E38	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	32	23	7	0.9
Sáastun basal platform	N34E40	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	90	60	41	339.6
Sáastun basal platform	N34E40	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	82	53	36	171.9

Sáastun basal platform	N34E40	1	1	Limestone	Lithic		122	49	29	175.7
Sáastun basal platform	N36E30	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	66	62	30	129.4
Sáastun basal platform	N36E30	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	101	53	37	274.3
Sáastun basal platform	N36E30	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	64	49	33	148
Sáastun basal platform	N36E30	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	78	58	42	244.2
Sáastun basal platform	N36E30	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	132	63	57	658
Sáastun basal platform	N36E38	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	85	81	76	892
Sáastun basal platform	N38E32	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	91	65	44	329.1
Sáastun basal platform	N38E32	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	71	57	49	268.9
Sáastun Str. 3C	N20E20	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	43	40	29	60.3
Sáastun Str. 3C	N20E20	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone		40	20	14	13.5
Sáastun Str. 3C	N20E20	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	30	22	13	12.1
Sáastun Str. 3C	N20E20	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	24	16	6	2
Sáastun Str. 3C	N20E20	1	1	Limestone	Lithic		23	12	11	4.1
Sáastun Str. 3C	N20E20	1	1	Limestone	Lithic		12	11	11	1.5
Sáastun Str. 3C	N20E24	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	80	66	47	296.6
Sáastun Str. 3C	N20E24	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	23	11	6	2
Sáastun Str. 3C	N20E24	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	35	32	22	35.4

Sáastun Str. 3C	N22E20	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	20	15	6	1.8
Sáastun Str. 3C	N22E22	1	1	Limestone	Lithic	Cutting	197	68	30	448.5
Sáastun Str. 3C	N24E20	1	1	Limestone	Lithic		107	88	74	-
Sáastun Str. 3C	N24E20	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone		116	111	76	-
Sáastun Str. 3C	N24E20	1	1	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	67	27	25	-
Sáastun Str. 3C	N24E24	1	1	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	26	25	12	8.1

Table B.4 Chamal Group lithics

Chamal Group: Lithics												
House group	Square	Level	Lot	Context	Phase (if context secure)	Material	Type	Probable function	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass
Chamal basal platform	(Backdirt)	-	-	Sastun Group		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	81	79	61	491
Chamal basal platform	N10E14	1	1	Fill surface		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	92	62	53	300
Chamal basal platform	N10E16	1	1	Fill surface		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	98	74	72	595
Chamal basal platform	N14E18	1	1	Fill surface		Limestone	Groundstone		113	59	54	368
Chamal basal platform	N16E18	1	1	Fill surface		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	82	65	53	315
Chamal basal platform	N16E18	2	1	Fill in corridor	Latest	Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	25	20	10	5
Chamal basal platform	N16E18	2	1	Fill in corridor		Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	45	34	5	10
Chamal basal platform	N16E18	2	1	Fill in corridor		Chert	Flake with cortex	Stoneworking	18	15	6	<1

Chamal basal platform	N16E18	2	2	Fill in corridor	Latest	Chert	Cortex	Stoneworking	73	33	27	72
Chamal basal platform	N16E18	4	1	Fill beneath Floor 1	Later	Limestone	Groundstone		107	47	23	200
Chamal basal platform	N16E20	1	1	Fill surface		Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	96	55	29	200
Chamal basal platform		1				Limestone	Lithic		34	23	21	11
Chamal basal platform		1				Limestone	Lithic		22	17	17	9
Chamal basal platform		1				Limestone	Lithic		22	20	17	7
Chamal basal platform	N18E12	2	2	Fill platform		Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	61	57	46	299
Chamal basal platform	N18E16	2	1	Fill in corridor	Latest	Limestone	Groundstone	Chopping	156	57	45	524
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Lithic		55	19	13	13
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Lithic		67	37	9	26
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Lithic		53	31	8	17
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Lithic		28	24	4	5
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Lithic		38	25	7	7
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Lithic		27	13	6	3
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Lithic		25	15	5	2
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Flake with cortex	Stoneworking	35	32	7	8
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	33	21	9	4

Chamal basal platform						Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	18	10	3.5	<1
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Chipped stone debris with cortex	Stoneworking	74	67	38	191
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	28	13	7	2
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	17	14	7	2
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	13	10	5	<1
Chamal basal platform		2		Fill in corridor	Latest	Limestone	Groundstone		152	39	36	364
Chamal basal platform		3	1	Floor 1 and immediately below	Later	Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	31	26	5	4
Chamal basal platform	N18E18	2	1	Fill in corridor	Latest	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	48	32	22	39
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Lithic		164	49	21	187
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Lithic		28	11	5	2
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	48	47	23	67
Chamal basal platform	N18E20	4	1	Fill in corridor	Latest	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	132	61	56	516
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	34	27	4	4
Chamal basal platform	N18E22	1	1	Fill surface		Limestone	Lithic	Cutting	41	23	8	8
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Lítica	Scraping	73	18	15	36
Chamal basal platform		2	1	Fill platform		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	123	50	36	373

Chamal basal platform	N20E14	1	3	Fill platform		Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	58	56	17	78
Chamal basal platform	N20E16	1	1	Fill surface		Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	81	52	31	157
Chamal basal platform	N20E18	0	0	Surface		Limestone	Lithic		44	37	19	54
Chamal basal platform		1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 8A		Limestone	Groundstone		90	67	40	215
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	71	59	46	283
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Lithic	Chopping	151	66	48	471
Chamal basal platform					Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	57	48	32	74	
Chamal basal platform	N20E20	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 8A		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	90	80	64	515
Chamal basal platform	N22E18	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 8A		Limestone	Lithic					
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Chipped stone debris with cortex	Stoneworking	17	11	5	< 1
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Chipped stone debris with cortex	Stoneworking	12	9	6	< 1
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Chipped stone debris with cortex	Stoneworking	9	6	4	< 1
Chamal basal platform		2	1	Fill Str. 8A		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	131	88	52	676
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Groundstone		72	64	31	153
Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	66	16	15	25

Chamal basal platform						Limestone	Lithic					3
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Chipped stone debris with cortex	Stoneworking	41	24	14	9
Chamal basal platform		3		Fill Str. 8A		Chert	Chipped stone debris with cortex	Stoneworking	33	15	10	7
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Flake with cortex	Stoneworking	17	9	4	<1
Chamal basal platform		3	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 8A		Chert	Chipped stone debris with cortex	Stoneworking	29	17	9	5
Chamal basal platform	N24E16	1	1	Fill platform		Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	31	21	6	4
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	28	15	6	3
Chamal basal platform	N24E20	1	1	Fill surface		Chert	Chipped stone debris with cortex	Stoneworking	44	31	18	27
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Flake with cortex	Stoneworking	23	21	6	4
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	23	17	6	2
Chamal basal platform	N26E18	1	4	Fill platform	Later	Limestone	Lithic	Perforating	31	14	7	3
Chamal basal platform	N30E16	1	2	Off-mound		Chert	Flake with cortex	Stoneworking	33	22	4	4
Chamal basal platform						Chert	Flake	Stoneworking	30	12	4	<1
Chamal Str. 8C	N14E14	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 8C		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	111	93	67	941
Chamal Str. 8C		2	1	Fill Str. 8C		Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	148	108	103	-

Chamal Str. 8C	N14E16	5	1	Fill bedrock prep		Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	67	57	43	177.2
Chamal Str. 8C						Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	39	38	33	43
Chamal Str. 8C	N16E14	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 8C		Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	42	22	9	10.2
Chamal Str. 8C						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	99	95	53	575
Chamal Str. 8C						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	97	76	69	607.5
Chamal Str. 8C						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	45	27	14	19.9
Chamal Str. 8C						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	40	27	4	6.6
Chamal Str. 8C						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	25	19	6	2.2
Chamal Str. 8C						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	21	13	3	0.7
Chamal Str. 8C						3	1	Fill inside bedrock cavity Str. 8C		Limestone	Lithic	Cutting
Chamal Str. 8C	N16E16	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 8C		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	63	53	45	173.7
Chamal Str. 8C						2	3	Fill Str. 8C		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)
Chamal Str. 8C	N16E18	1	1	Off-mound		Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	30	27	5	20.1
Chamal Str. 8C						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	48	42	11	3.8
Chamal Str. 8C						Obsidian	Flake	Cutting	11	9	2	0.2

Table B.5 Kaan Group lithics

Kaan Group Lithics												
House Group	Square	Level	Lot	Context	Phase (if context secure)	Material	Type	Probable function	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass
House Group 5	N20E28	1	1	Fill bedrock prep		Obsidian	Flake	Cutting	15	13	3	0.8
	N22E28	1	1	Fill surface		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	128	72	66	647
	N26E18	1	1	Off-mound		Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	17	14	9	2.8
	N26E20	1	1	Fill platform	Later	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	19	16	11	4.1
						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	44	20	14	7.6
						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	30	23	9	5.9
						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	17	15	4	1.2
						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	24	11	3	0.8
						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	25	24	7	4.3
						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	19	18	17	7.9
	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	25	15	12	4.6					
N26E24	1	1	Fill surface		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	93	68	62	473	
N26E28	2	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 5A		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	117	68	63	666	

N26E34	1	1	Fill platform		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	109	47	43	326.9
N26E36	1	1	Fill surface		Chert	Chert core with cortex, flakes removed	Stoneworking	57	45	16	62.5
N28E20	1	1	Fill platform	Later	Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	21	19	8	1.7
N28E28	1	1	Fill surface		Limestone	Lithic	Cutting	63	30	14	26.5
N29E36	1	1	Fill platform		Limestone	Lithic	Chopping	102	58	26	135.5
					Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	69	47	27	93.5
N30E18	1	1	Off-mound		Obsidian	Blade fragment	Cutting	15	10	3	0.5
					Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	36	14	14	8.3
					Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	25	9	6	1.3
					Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	36	13	5	2.5
					Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	31	10	5	2
					Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	27	8	5	1.3
	2	Off-mound		Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	36	15	6	4.4	
				Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	35	18	4	2.7	
				Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	24	16	3	1.1	
N30E20	1	1	Fill platform		Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	26	26	22	18.5
N30E22	1	1	Collapse		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	110	86	45	459.8
		2	Collapse		Limestone	Lithic	Chopping	102	54	27	219.5
					Limestone	Lithic		152	83	63	887

					Limestone	Lithic		50	26	24	49.7
					Limestone	Lithic		22	22	13	6.9
N32E28	1	1	Fill surface		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	113	82	59	635
					Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	139	111	87	too big
N32E34	2	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 5B		Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	47	23	15	15.5
	3	1	Fill platform		Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	21	15	10	3.1
N34E28	1	1	Fill surface		Limestone	Lithic	Cutting	40	22	13	15
N36E26	2	1	Fill platform	Later	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	80	74	53	269.7
N38E28	1	1	Fill surface		Limestone	Lithic	Cutting	78	30	15	34.8
					Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	100	66	36	329.6
					Limestone	Lithic	Perforating	77	41	28	104.8
N38E32	1	1	Fill bahpek wall reinforcement		Limestone	Lithic	Chopping	86	44	35	167.3
					Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	65	63	40	152.1
N38E38	1	1	Off-mound		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	84	69	41	237.9
					Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	68	48	47	146.7

	N40E2 6	1	1	Off- mound		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	63	50	45	164.6
						Limestone	Polishing	Polishing	49	32	29	46.5
	N40E2 8	1	1	Fill gravel ramp?		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two- handed)	79	70	59	284.9
						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	42	37	33	47.7

Table B.6 Jaltun Group lithics

Jaltun Group: Lithics												
Square	Level	Lot	Context	HG Phase (if context secure)	Material	Type	Probable function	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass	
N22E20	1	1			Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	27	22	7	6	
N24E19	1	1			Limestone	Chipped stone debris with cortex	Stoneworking	41	39	33	57	
N28E20	1	2			Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	19	17	16	8	

Table B.7 Pool Group lithics

Pool Group: Lithics												
House Group	Square	Level	Lot	Context	Phase (if context secure)	Material	Type	Probable function	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass
Pool	N17E20-24	1	1	Surface		Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	17	13	5	<1
Pool	N18E20	1	1	Off- mound		Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	38	14	4	3
Pool						Limestone	Lithic		34	14	6	3
Pool	N18E21	2	2	Fill sub- floor ballast Str. 6A	Later	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one- handed)	58	49	44	104

Pool						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	78	53	49	261
Pool	N18E22	1	2	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6A	Later	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	119	78	69	733
Pool		2	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 6A		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	82	77	56	382
Pool	N20E20	1	2	Fill Str. 6A	Earlier?	Limestone	Lithic		58	23	19	44
Pool	N20E21	4	2	Fill Str. 6A	Earlier	Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	14	9	6	<1
Pool	N20E22	4	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 6A	Earlier	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	104	95	84	1100
Pool	N20E24	2	1	Fill Str. 6A	Earlier	Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	36	21	14	11
Pool						Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	29	18	16	5
Pool						Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	16	10	9	2
Pool	N22E20	1	1	Fill between structures		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	83	76	37	307
Pool						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed?)	156	125	60	1185
Pool						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	28	21	11	7
Pool						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	38	28	10	9

Pool						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	36	13	10	5
Pool						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	35	19	8	4
Pool						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	34	12	7	5
Pool						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	25	9	9	<1
Pool						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	29	11	7	2
Pool						Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	20	15	7	2
Pool						Limestone	Lithic		105	41	22	89
Pool	N22E22	1	1	Fill surface Str. 6A	Later	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	63	52	50	196
Pool						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed?)	130	95	69	1036
Pool	N22E24	1	1	Fill between structures		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	94	75	54	389
Pool						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	112	78	72	724
Pool						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	114	98	68	1041
Pool	N22E26	1	1	Fill between structures		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	131	101	95	1364
Pool	N24E20	1	1	Fill surface Str. 6C	Later	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding	82	47	36	145
Pool			2	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Later	Limestone	Groundstone	Polishing	32	32	24	22

Pool			1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Later	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	56	56	48	132
Pool			2			Limestone	Groundstone	Metate (grinding)	186	115	94	2779
Pool			2	Fill Str. 6C		Chert (non-local?)	Perforator	Perforating	88	48	17	83
Pool						Limestone	Lithic		35	33	9	13
Pool		3	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 6C		Chert	Chipped stone debris with cortex	Stoneworking	30	20	10	8
Pool		4	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 6C		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	94	76	58	415
Pool		0	0	Surface		Limestone	Lithic		23	20	4	2
Pool	N24E22	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C		Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	22	10	10	2
Pool	N24E24	3	3	Fill bedrock prep		Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	23	16	5	<1
Pool		1	2	Fill surface		Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	24	17	15	7
Pool	N24E26		1	Fill bedrock prep		Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	28	20	9	5
Pool		2				Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	23	14	12	3
Pool	N25E22	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C	Later	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	178	95	64	1163

Pool		2	1	Fill bedrock prep Str. 6C		Chert	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	26	9	15	8		
Pool	N25E26	1	1	Fill surface Str. 6B	Later	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	157	85	75	1304		
Pool						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	102	78	54	613		
Pool						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	106	77	64	545		
Pool						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	129	95	53	586		
Pool						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	146	101	46	820		
Pool						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	88	67	57	397		
Pool				2	2	Fill Str. 6B	Later	Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	103	76	63	631
Pool			Limestone					Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	130	73	49	547	
Pool			Limestone					Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	97	75	68	554	
Pool			Limestone					Lithic	Scraping	45	20	15	15	
Pool			Chert					Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	35	33	9	14	
Pool			Chert					Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	31	20	15	8	
Pool			Chert					Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	38	37	25	27	
Pool			Chert					Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	31	23	10	5	
Pool			Chert					Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	21	16	3	<1	

Pool						Limestone	Lithic		40	31	12	18
Pool	N26E20	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	105	74	56	528
Pool			2	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	114	113	64	1024
Pool		2	1	Fill Str. 6C		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	93	61	49	362
Pool						Limestone	Lithic	Scraping	56	15	13	13
Pool						Limestone	Lithic		64	13	10	13
Pool			2	Fill Str. 6C		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	100	92	77	752
Pool		4	1	Transition to bedrock prep	Earlier	Limestone	Lithic		33	11	10	4
Pool				2	Fill bedrock prep	Earlier	Limestone	Chipped stone debris	Stoneworking	31	17	10
Pool	N26E22	2	1	Fill Str. 6C		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	57	50	31	99
Pool			2	Fill Str. 6C		Limestone	Lithic		43	30	7	8
Pool	N26E24	1	2	Fill between structures		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	112	74	65	733
Pool	N26E26	1	1	Fill surface Str. 6B	Later	Greenstone (non-local)	Celt	Chopping	50	21	10	17

Pool	N28E20	1	1	Fill sub-floor ballast Str. 6C		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	89	65	51	282	
Pool					Limestone	Lithic		51	33	21	58		
Pool				2	Fill Str. 6C		Limestone	Lithic	Chopping	55	34	24	69
Pool							Limestone	Lithic		60	49	18	58
Pool				3	Fill bedrock prep Str. 6C		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	85	69	54	375
Pool	Surface			Str. 6B surface		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (two-handed)	93	64	39	289	
Pool	Surface			Str. 6C surface		Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	94	77	57	492	
Pool						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	121	77	58	567	
Pool						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	68	49	36	112	
Pool						Limestone	Groundstone	Grinding (one-handed)	99	82	68	539	

Table B.8 Lithics from Tzacuil intra-settlement trenches

Lithics from Tzacuil intra-settlement trenches											
Site	Op.	Subop Number	Square	Level	Lot	Type	Length	Width	Thickness	Mass	
Tz	4	T1	surface finds of kancab andador	0	0	edge	135	51	40	333	
Tz	4	T1	surface finds of kancab andador	0	0	edge	45	36	19	40.6	
Tz	4	T1	surface finds of kancab andador	0	0	ground	22	21	18	13.1	
Tz	4	T1	surface finds of kancab andador	0	0	ground	23	20	15	9.9	
Tz	4	T1	surface finds of kancab andador	0	0	ground	25	24	19	8.7	
Tz	4	T1	surface finds of kancab andador	0	0	ground	23	24	19	8.2	
Tz	4	T2	N10E10	1	1	other					

Tz	4	T2	N20E10	1	1	point	28	10	6	2
Tz	4	T2	N14E10	1	1	point/perf	35	10	4	1.9
Tz	4	T2	N10E10	1	1	obsidian	16	8	1	0.1
Tz	4	T2	N18E10	1	1	chipped	55	43	43	97.5
Tz	4	T2	N22E10	1	1	ground	57	35	25	42.2
Tz	4	T3	N10E36	1	1	edge	50	49	21	67.8
Tz	4	T3	N10E34	1	1	edge	88	43	33	153.4
Tz	4	T3	N10E36	1	1	ground	77	57	55	423.1
Tz	4	T3	N10E36	2	1	ground	30	20	13	8.2
Tz	4	T3	N10E24	1	1	edge	27	14	5	2.1
Tz	4	T3	N10E36	1	1	ground	39	17	16	15.9
Tz	4	T3	N10E36	1	1	edge	43	22	12	18.7
Tz	4	T3	N10E36	1	1	ground	35	27	22	9.1
Tz	4	T3	N10E36	1	1	ground	23	19	14	7
Tz	4	T3	N10E36	1	1	edge	67	34	9	26
Tz	4	T3	N10E36	1	1	edge	38	20	6	4.3
Tz	4	T3	N10E36	1	1	edge	35	12	5	1.9
Tz	4	T3	N10E36	1	1	edge	31	12	5	2
Tz	4	T3	N10E36	1	1	ground	83	26	18	43.2
Tz	4	T3	N10E36	1	1	ground	43	27	8	12.2
Tz	4	T4	N30E10	1	1	edge	168	92	73	1698
Tz	4	T4	N24E10	1	1	edge	272	95-48	55	-
Tz	4	T4	N24E10	1	1	edge	189	98	65	-
Tz	4	T4	N24E10	1	1	edge	144	65	41	521.2
Tz	4	T4	N30E10	1	1	edge	178	50	16	203.1
Tz	4	T4	N30E10	1	1	other				
Tz	4	T4	N28E10	1	1	ground	254	113	80	-
Tz	4	T4	N30E10	1	1	edge	183	49	28	264.6
Tz	4	T4	N16E10	1	1	edge	70	34	22	49.8

Tz	4	T4	N24E10	1	1	ground	148	75	80	-
Tz	4	T4	N24E10	1	1	ground	193	78	55	-
Tz	4	T4	N24E10	1	1	ground	169	66	51	-
Tz	4	T4	N24E10	1	1	edge	80	19	10	20
Tz	4	T4	N14E10	1	1	edge	70	22	9	24.3
Tz	4	T4	N14E10	1	1	edge	65	28	12	21.5
Tz	4	T4	N14E10	1	1	edge	58	32	13	28
Tz	4	T4	N14E10	1	1	edge	48	29	14	26.4
Tz	4	T4	N14E10	1	1	edge	67	36	9	24.4
Tz	4	T4	N14E10	1	1	edge	43	40	9	18.1
Tz	4	T4	N10E10	1	1	edge	63	17	10	10.9
Tz	4	T4	N10E10	1	1	edge	50	17	17	17.2
Tz	4	T4	N10E10	1	1	ground	40	22	18	21.3
Tz	4	T4	N10E10	1	1	point/perf	33	17	12	5.5
Tz	4	T4	N10E10	1	1	chipped	28	17	14	1.3
Tz	4	T4	N10E10	1	1	edge	30	10	5	9.1
Tz	4	T5	N32E10	1	1	mano	87	45	42	292.5
Tz	4	T5	N14E10	1	1	edge	187	107	43	890
Tz	4	T5	N14E10	1	1	ground	89	63	54	454.4
Tz	4	T5	N12E10	1	1	ground	126	50	43	348.2
Tz	4	T5	N34E10	2	1	edge	39	23	12	13.2
Tz	4	T5	N30E10	1	1	ground	75	39	33	101.6
Tz	4	T5	N10E10	1	1	edge	52	32	7	13.8
Tz	4	T5	N14E10	1	1	edge	50	25	8	14.1
Tz	4	T5	N30E10	1	1	edge	35	13	11	4.4
Tz	4	T5	N30E10	1	1	edge	36	15	7	3.7
Tz	4	T5	N30E10	1	1	edge	35	10	6	3
Tz	4	T5	N30E10	1	1	chipped	39	22	9	7.3
Tz	4	T5	N26E10	1	1	other	50	11	9	5.6

Tz	4	T5	N20E10	1	1	other	49	37	22	34.6
Tz	4	T5	N12E10	1	1	ground	43	20	20	18
Tz	4	T5	N12E10	1	1	point	48	13	13	6.8
Tz	4	T5	N20E10	1	1	ground	71	30	14	27.1
Tz	4	T5	N18E10	1	1	edge	74	16	14	15.6
Tz	4	T5	N18E10	1	1	ground	37	28	13	14
Tz	4	T5	N16E10	1	1	chipped	27	14	3	0.9
Tz	4	T6	N14E10	1	1	ground	71	56	44	150.5
Tz	4	T6	N34E10	1	1	edge	26	26	22	18.5
Tz	4	T6	N30E10	1	1	chipped	43	20	9	10.1
Tz	4	T6	N36E10	1	1	other	21	12	10	2.8
Tz	4	T6	N12E10	1	1	other	27	16	14	5.8
Tz	4	T6	N36E10	1	1	ground	25	23	15	11.1
Tz	4	T6	N16E10	1	1	edge	39	27	12	14.6
Tz	4	T6	N16E10	1	1	point/perf	31	12	5	2
Tz	4	T6	N14E10	1	1	edge	-	-	-	2.5
Tz	4	T6	N14E10	1	1	edge	-	-	-	1.6
Tz	4	T6	N14E10	1	1	edge	-	-	-	2.8
Tz	4	T7	N10E10	1	1	edge	102	65	34	297.1
Tz	4	T7	N14E10	1	1	ground	83	58	44	237.1
Tz	4	T7	N14E10	1	1	edge	235	81	36	545.3
Tz	4	T7	N12E10	1	1	edge	103	61	20	170.3
Tz	4	T7	N12E10	1	1	point	102	48	33	160.1
Tz	4	T7	N12E10	1	1	point	58	26	11	13.7
Tz	4	T7	N36E10	1	1	ground	69	23	18	36.8
Tz	4	T7	N12E10	1	1	edge	57	26	23	24.1
Tz	4	T7	N12E10	1	1	edge	62	20	5	8.6
Tz	4	T7	N12E10	1	1	angular	19	13	6	1.5
Tz	4	T7	N12E10	1	1	angular	21	14	6	1.2

Tz	4	T7	N34E10	1	1	edge	82	34	27	95.1
Tz	4	T7	N34E10	1	1	edge	60	55	25	87.4
Tz	4	T7	N34E10	1	1	edge	48	20	6	8.6
Tz	4	T7	N20E10	1	1	ground	31	19	15	9.2
Tz	4	T7	N24E10	1	1	chipped	26	24	7	5.1
Tz	4	T7	N24E10	1	1	chipped	19	14	8	1.8
Tz	4	T7	N26E10	1	1	chipped	29	19	9	4.5
Tz	4	T8	N20E40	1	1	ground	25	16	13	6

APPENDIX C
Tzacauil Artifacts Photograph Registry

Artifacts of the 2015 season (see Appendix E for excavation contexts)



Figure C.1 Chipped stone Tz-1
N16E18 2.1



Figure C.2 Chipped stone Tz-1
N18E16 3.1



Figure C.3 Chipped stone Tz-1
N22E18 2.1



Figure C.4 Chipped stone Tz-1
N16E18 2.2



Figure C.5 Chipped stone Tz-1
N18E18 2.1



Figure C.6 Chipped stone Tz-1
N22E18 2.1



Figure C.7 Chipped stone Tz-1
N18E16 2.1



Figure C.8 Chipped stone Tz-1
N18E20 4.1



Figure C.9 Chipped stone Tz-1
N22E18 2.3



Figure C.10 Chipped stone Tz-1
N18E16 2.1



Figure C.11 Chipped stone Tz-1
N20E18 1.1



Figure C.12 Chipped stone Tz-1
N22E18 3.1



Figure C.13 Chipped stone Tz-1
N24E16 1.1



Figure C.14 Ground stone Tz-1
N10E16 1.1



Figure C.15 Ground stone Tz-1
N16E18 4.1



Figure C.16 Chipped stone Tz-1
N24E20 1.1



Figure C.17 Ground stone Tz-1
N14E18 1.1



Figure C.18 Ground stone Tz-1
N16E20 1.1



Figure C.19 Chipped stone Tz-1
N30E16 1.2



Figure C.20 Ground stone Tz-1
N16E12 1.3



Figure C.21 Possible volcanic
stones Tz-1 N16E20 1.1



Figure C.22 Marine shell Tz-1
N16E14 1.1



Figure C.23 Ground stone Tz-1
N16E18 1.1



Figure C.24 Metate foot Tz-1
N18E12 2.2



Figure C.25 Ground stone Tz-1
N10E14 1.1



Figure C.26 Ground stone Tz-1
N16E18 4.1



Figure C.27 Ground stone Tz-1
N18E16 2.1



Figure C.28 Possible lithics Tz-1
N18E16 2.1



Figure C.29 Ground stone Tzacaul
Tz-1 N18E22 2.1



Figure C.30 Ground stone Tz-1
N22E18 2.1



Figure C.31 Ground stone Tz-1
N18E16 2.2



Figure C.32 Metate fragment Tz-1
N20E16 1.1



Figure C.33 Ground stone Tz-1
N22E18 2.1



Figure C.34 Ground stone Tz-1
N18E18 2.1



Figure C.35 Ground stone Tz-1
N20E18 Superficie



Figure C.36 Ground stone Tz-1
N26E18 1.4



Figure C.37 Ground stone Tz-1
N18E20 4.1



Figure C.38 Ground stone Tz-1
N20E18 1.1



Figure C.39 Ground stone Tz-1 (out
of context)



Figure C.40 Ground stone Tz-1
N18E22 1.1



Figure C.41 Ground stone Tz-1
N20E20 1.1

Artifacts of the 2016 season (see Appendix E for excavation contexts)



Figure C.42 Chipped stone Tz-3-1-N12W16-1.1



Figure C.43 Chipped stone Tz-3-1-N20W16-1.1



Figure C.44 Chipped stone Tz-3-6-N22E20-1.1



Figure C.45 Chipped stone Tz-3-1-N14W20-1.2



Figure C.46 Chipped stone Tz-3-1-N22W14-2.1



Figure C.47 Chipped stone Tz-3-6C-N24E20-3.1



Figure C.48 Chipped stone Tz-3-1-N20W14-2.1



Figure C.49 Chipped stone Tz-3-6A-N20E24-2.1



Figure C.50 Chipped stone Tz-3-6C-N24E22-1.1



Figure C.51 Chipped stone Tz-3-1-N18W16-1.1



Figure C.52 Chipped stone Tz-3-6A-N17E20-24-1.1



Figure C.53 Chipped stone Tz-3-6C-N24E22-1.1



Figure C.54 Chipped stone Tz-3-1-N20W12-2.1



Figure C.55 Chipped stone Tz-3-6A-N20E21-4.2



Figure C.56 Chipped stone Tz-3-6-N24E24-3.3



Figure C.57 Chipped stone Tz-3-6B-N24E26-1.2



Figure C.58 Chipped stone Tz-3-6C-N26E20-4.2



Figure C.59 Chipped stone Tz-5-P2-2.1



Figure C.60 Chipped stone Tz-3-6B-N24E26-2.1



Figure C.61 Chipped stone Tz-3-6C-N26E22-2.2



Figure C.62 Chipped stone Tz-5-P2-3.1



Figure C.63 Lithics Tz-3-6B-N25E26-1.2



Figure C.64 Lithics Tz-3-7-N22E20-1.1



Figure C.65 Ground stone Tz-3-1-N12W16-1.1



Figure C.66 Chipped stone Tz-3-6B-N25E26-1.2



Figure C.67 Chipped stone Tz-3-7-N24E19-1.1



Figure C.68 Ground stone Tz-3-1-N14W12-1.1



Figure C.69 Chipped stone Tz-3-6C-N25E22-2.1



Figure C.70 Chipped stone Tz-5-P1-1.2



Figure C.71 Ground stone Tz-3-1-N14W18-1.1



Figure C.72 Ground stone Tz-3-1-N16W12-2.1



Figure C.73 Ground stone Tz-3-1-N18W14-1.1



Figure C.74 Ground stone Tz-3-1-N18W18-1.1



Figure C.75 Ground stone Tz-3-6A-N18E20-1.1



Figure C.76 Ground stone Tz-3-6A-N18E21-2.2



Figure C.77 Ground stone Tz-3-6A-N18E22-1.2



Figure C.78 Cuña Tz-3-6A-N18E22-2.1



Figure C.79 Ground stone Tz-3-6A-N18E22-2.1



Figure C.80 Ground stone Tz-3-6A-N20E20-1.2



Figure C.81 Ground stone Tz-3-6A-N20E22-4.1



Figure C.82 Ground stone Tz-3-6-N22E20-1.1



Figure C.83 Ground stone Tz-3-6A-N22E22-1.1



Figure C.84 Ground stone Tz-3-6A-N22E24-1.1



Figure C.85 Ground stone Tz-3-6-N22E26-1.1



Figure C.86 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-0.0



Figure C.87 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N24E20-1.1



Figure C.88 Ground stone Tz-3-6-N24E20-1.2



Figure C.89 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N24E20-2.1



Figure C.90 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N24E20-2.2



Figure C.91 Metate fragment Tz-3-6C-N24E20-2.2



Figure C.92 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N24E20-4.1



Figure C.93 Ground stone (P4) Tz-3-6B-0.0



Figure C.94 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N25E22-1.1



Figure C.95 Ground stone (P1) Tz-3-6B-N25E26-1.1



Figure C.96 Ground stone (P2) Tz-3-6B-N25E26-1.1



Figure C.97 Ground stone (P3) Tz-3-6B-N25E26-1.1



Figure C.98 Ground stone (P5) Tz-3-6B-N25E26-1.1



Figure C.99 Ground stone (P6) Tz-3-6B-N25E26-1.1



Figure C.100 Ground stone Tz-3-6B-N25E26-1.2



Figure C.101 Ground stone (P7) Tz-3-6B-N25E26-1.2



Figure C.102 Ground stone (P8) Tz-3-6B-N25E26-1.2



Figure C.103 Ground stone (P9) Tz-3-6B-N25E26-1.2



Figure C.104 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N26E20-1.1



Figure C.105 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N26E20-1.2



Figure C.106 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N26E20-2.1



Figure C.107 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N26E20-2.1



Figure C.108 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N26E20-2.2



Figure C.109 Possible lithic Tz-3-6C-N26E20-4.1



Figure C.110 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N26E22-2.1



Figure C.111 Ground stone Tz-3-6-N26E24-1.2



Figure C.112 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N28E20-1.1



Figure C.113 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N28E20-1.2



Figure C.114 Ground stone Tz-3-6C-N28E20-1.3



Figure C.115 Cuña Tz-3-7-N26E20-2.1



Figure C.116 Ground stone I Tz-3-7-N28E20-1.2



Figure C.117 Ground stone Tz-4-T1-N20E28



Figure C.118 Ground stone Tz-4-T1-N20E30-1.1



Figure C.119 Ground stone Tz-4-T1-N20E32-1.1



Figure C.120 Marine shell Tz-3-6-N26E24-1.2



Figure C.121 Chipped stone Tz-3-6C-N24E20-2.2



Figure C.122 Marine shell Tz-3-6B-N25E26-1.2



Figure C.123 Green stone celt Tz-3-6B-N26E26-1.1



Figure C.124 Possible sculpture (human head?) Tz-3-6C-N26E20-4.1



Artifacts of the 2017 season (see Appendix E for excavation descriptions)



Figure C.125 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N30E40 2.1 (1)



Figure C.126 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N30E40 2.1 (1)



Figure C.127 Ground stone Tz-3-5-N32E38 1.1 (2)



Figure C.128 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N32E38 1.1 (2)



Figure C.129 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N32E36 1.1 (3)



Figure C.130 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N26E34 1.1 (4)



Figure C.131 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N32E38 1.1 (5)



Figure C.132 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N24E36 1.1 (6)



Figure C.133 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N30E31 1.1 (7)



Figure C.134 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N38E32 1.1 (8)



Figure C.135 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N36E38 1.1 (9)



Figure C.136 Metate foot Tz-5-3-N28E36 1.1 (10)



Figure C.137 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N32E38 1.1 (11)



Figure C.138 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N30E34 1.1 (12)



Figure C.139 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N26E36-1.1 (13)



Figure C.140 Metate fragment Tz-5-3-N26E36-1.1 (13)



Figure C.141 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N32E40 1.1 (14)



Figure C.142 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N34E40 1.1 (15)



Figure C.143 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N26E30 1.1 (16)



Figure C.144 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N34E38-1.1 (17)



Figure C.145 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N30E30 1.1 (18)



Figure C.146 Ground stone Tz-5-5-N40E26 1.1 (19)



Figure C.147 Ground stone Tz-5-4-N16R40 1.1 (20)



Figure C.148 Ground stone Tz-5-4-N16R40 1.1 (20)



Figure C.149 Metate fragment Tz-5-4-N16E40 1.1 (21)



Figure C.150 Ground stone Tz-5-4-N18E38 1.1 (22)



Figure C.151 Ground stone Tz-5-4-N20E38 1.1



Figure C.152 Ground stone Tz-5-4-N24E40 2.1 (24)



Figure C.153 Ground stone Tz-5-4-N22E44-1.1 (25)



Figure C.154 Ground stone Tz-5-4-N18E40 1.1 (26)



Figure C.155 Ground stone Tz-5-4-N22E20 2.1 (27)



Figure C.156 Ground stone Tz-5-4-N22E40 2.1 (28)



Figure C.157 Burned stones Tz-4-T2-N10E10 1.1



Figure C.158 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N30E10 1.1 (31)



Figure C.159 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N30E10 1.1 (31)



Figure C.160 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N24E10 1.1 (32)



Figure C.161 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N24E10 1.1 (32)



Figure C.162 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N24E10 1.1 (32)



Figure C.163 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N24E10 1.1 (32)



Figure C.164 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N24E10 1.1 (32)



Figure C.165 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N24E10 1.1 (32)



Figure C.166 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N24E10 1.1 (32)



Figure C.167 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N24E10 1.1 (32)



Figure C.168 Ground stone Tz-4-T5-N32E10 1.1 (33)



Figure C.169 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N30E10 1.1 (34)



Figure C.170 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N30E10 1.1 (34)



Figure C.171 Ground stone Tz-4-T7-N10E10 1.1 (35)



Figure C.172 Ground stone Tz-4-T3-N10E36 1.1 (38)



Figure C.173 Stone cutting debris
Tz-4-T4-N30E10 1.1



Figure C.174 Ground stone Tz-4-
T4-N28E10 1.1 (37)



Figure C.175 Ground stone Tz-6-
8A-N16E14 2.1 (39)



Figure C.176 Ground stone Tz-5-5-
N30E22 1.2 (40)



Figure C.177 Ground stone Tz-5-5-
N30E22 1.2 (40)



Figure C.178 Ground stone Tz-5-2-
N30E22 1.1 (41)



Figure C.179 Ground stone Tz-6-
3A-N22E22 1.1 (42)



Figure C.180 Ground stone Tz-5-5-
N40E28 1.1 (43)



Figure C.181 Ground stone Tz-5-5-
N38E32 1.1 (44)



Figure C.182 Ground stone Tz-6-
8A-N14E14 1.1 (45)



Figure C.183 Ground stone Tz-5-5-
N38E28 1.1 (46)



Figure C.184 Ground stone Tz-5-5-
N38E28 1.1 (46)



Figure C.185 Ground stone Tz-5-5-
N36E26 2.1 (48)



Figure C.186 Ground stone Tz-5-5-
N29E36 1.1 (49)



Figure C.187 Ground stone Tz-5-5-
N29E36 1.1 (49)



Figure C.188 Ground stone Tz-5-5-N22E28 1.1 (50)



Figure C.189 Ground stone Tz-6-8A-N16E16 2.3 (51)



Figure C.190 Ground stone Tz-6-8A-N16E14 3.1 (52)



Figure C.191 Metate foot Tz-6-8A-N14E14 2.1 (53)



Figure C.192 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N30E10 1.1 (54)



Figure C.193 Ground stone Tz-5-1N12W23 1.1 (55)



Figure C.194 Ground stone Tz-4-T3-N10E34 1.1 (56)



Figure C.195 Ground stone Tz-5-1-N24W22 1.1 (57)



Figure C.196 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N16E10 1.1 (58)



Figure C.197 Ground stone Tz-5-1-N12W20 1.1 (59)



Figure C.198 Ground stone Tz-6-8A-N16E16 1.1 (60)



Figure C.199 Ground stone Tz-6-8A-N14E16 5.1 (61)



Figure C.200 Ground stone Tz-4-T6-N14E10 1.1 (62)



Figure C.201 Ground stone Tz-5-1-N12W08 1.1 (63)



Figure C.202 Lithics Tz-5-1-N18E28 1.1 (64)



Figure C.203 Ground stone Tz-5-1-N18W28 1.1 (64)



Figure C.204 Ground stone Tz-5-1-N18W28 1.1 (64)



Figure C.205 Ground stone Tz-5-1-N18W22 1.1 (65)



Figure C.206 Ground stone Tz-5-1-N18W22 1.1 (65)



Figure C.207 Ground stone Tz-6-3A-N24E20 1.1 (66)



Figure C.208 Ground stone Tz-54-N26E40 2.1 (29)



Figure C.209 Metate fragments Tz-54-N26E40 2.1 (29)



Figure C.210 Ground stone Tz-5-4-N26E40 2.1 (29)



Figure C.211 Ground stone Tz-5-4-N26E40 2.1 (29)



Figure C.212 Ground stone Tz-5-3-N36E30 1.1 (66)



Figure C.213 Ground stone Tz-5-1 (67)



Figure C.214 Ground stone Tz-5-1-N14W08 1.1 (68)



Figure C.215 Ground stone Tz-5-5-N26E28 2.1 (69)



Figure C.216 Ground stone Tz-5-5-N26E34 1.1 (70)



Figure C.217 Ground stone Tz-5-5-N30E22 1.1 (71)



Figure C.218 Ground stone Tz-5-5-N38E38 1.1 (72)



Figure C.219 Ground stone Tz-5-5-N26E24 1.1 (73)



Figure C.220 Ground stone Tz-5-5-N32E28 1.1 (74)



Figure C.221 Ground stone Tz-4-T5-N14E10 1.1 (75)



Figure C.222 Ground stone Tz-4-T7-N14E10 1.1 (76)



Figure C.223 Ground stone Tz-6-3A-N24E20 1.1 (77)



Figure C.224 Ground stone Tz-4-T4-N24E10 1.1 (78)



Figure C.225 Ground stone Tz-4-T7-N14E10 1.1 (79)



Figure C.226 Lithics Tz-4-T7-N12E10 1.1 (80)



Figure C.227 Ground stone Tz-4-T3-N10E36 1.1 (81)



Figure C.228 Ground stone Tz-4-T5-N12E10 1.1 (82)



Figure C.229 Ground stone Tz-5-4-N20E34 1.1 (83)



Figure C.230 Lithic Tz-5-3-N32E32 1.1 lítica (85)



Figure C.231 Lithics Tz-5-3-N28E28 1.1 (86)



Figure C.232 Chipped stone Tz-5-3-N26E32 1.1 (87)



Figure C.233 Lithics Tz-5-3-N30E30
1.1 (88)



Figure C.234 Lithic Tz-5-3-N30E30
1.1 (88)



Figure C.235 Ground stone Tz-5-3-
N32E32 1.2



Figure C.236 Chipped stone Tz-5-1-
N10W20 1.1



Figure C.237 Ground stone Tz-5-4-
N18E42 1.1



Figure C.238 Ground stone found
on the surface of the kancab
walkway (93)



Figure C.239 Ground stone found
on the surface of the kancab
walkway (93)



Figure C.240 Ground stone found
on the surface of the kancab
walkway (93)



Figure C.241 Lithics Tz-5-3-N30E34
1.1 (94)



Figure C.242 Ground stone Tz-5-3-
N28E42 1.1 (95)



Figure C.243 Ground stone Tz-5-3-
N28E42 1.1 (95)



Figure C.244 Lithic Tz-5-3-N34E32
1.1 (96)



Figure C.245 Ground stone Tz-5-3-
N30E36 1.1 (97)



Figure C.246 Ground stone Tz-5-3-
N32E30-1.1 (98)



Figure C.247 Ground stone Tz-5-3-
N32E30 1.1 (98)



Figure C.248 Obsidian Tz-5-3-
N34E36 1.1 (84)



Figure C.249 Obsidian Tz-5-3-
N32E38 1.1

APPENDIX D
Soil Chemistry Data

Table D.1 Soil chemistry data from Tzacauil

Trench	Sample #	Unit	pH	Carbonates	Phosphate	Nitrite
T01	1	N20E28 W	7.92	0	0.6	0
T01	3	N20E30 W	7.48	0	1.3	
T01	5	N20E32	8.31	2	5.2	17
T01	83	N20E22 W	7.17	1	0.7	
T01	85	N20E24 W	7.36	0	1	0
T01	87	N20E26 W	7.22	1	1.4	
T02	185	N10E10 S	7.32	2	1.1	
T02	187	N12E10 S	7.77	0	0.6	1
T02	189	N14E10 S	7.35	1	1.3	
T02	191	N16E10 S	7.81	0	2.4	0
T02	193	N18E10 S	7.36	1	0.6	
T02	195	N20E10 S	7.59	0	1.2	0
T02	197	N22E10 S	7.32	0	2.1	
T02	199	N24E10 S	7.79	1	1.2	0
T02	201	N26E10 S	7.33	0	1	
T02	203	N28E10 S	7.48	0	2.3	0
T02	205	N30E10 S	6.95	0	0.9	
T02	207	N32E10 S	7.57	0	2.8	0
T02	209	N34E10 S	7.04	1	1.3	
T03	211	N10E42 E	7.34	1	0.8	
T03	213	N10E40 E	7.3	0	1.9	0
T03	215	N10E38 E	7.7	1	0.4	
T03	217	N10E36 E	7.23	0	2.1	0
T03	219	N10E34 E	7.14	0	0.3	
T03	221	N10E32 E	6.93	0	2.3	0
T03	223	N10E30 E	6.93	0	1.1	
T03	225	N10E28 E	7.18	0	2.1	0
T03	227	N10E26 E	7.46	0	2	
T03	229	N10E24 E	7.15	0	2	0
T03	231	N10E22 E	6.97	0	0.7	
T03	233	N10E20	7.83	0	2.5	5
T03	235	N10E18 E	7.65	0	1.1	
T03	237	N10E16 E	6.85	0	2.3	0

T03	239	N10E14 E	7.21	0	1.1	
T03	241	N10E12 E	7.02	0	2.1	0
T03	243	N10E10 E	7.19	0	0.7	
T04	246	N10E10 S	6.83	0	0.8	
T04	248	N12E10 S	6.97	0	1.6	2
T04	250	N14E10 S	6.66	0	0.8	
T04	252	N16E10 S	6.78	0	0.9	1
T04	254	N18E10 S	6.8	1	0.6	
T04	256	N20E10 S	6.93	1	1.3	3
T04	258	N22E10 S	6.95	0	1.5	
T04	260	N24E10 S	7.2	0	1.8	1
T04	262	N26E10 S	7.16	0	0.7	
T04	264	N28E10 S	7.24	0	2.4	0
T04	266	N30E10 S	6.97	1	0.5	
T05	268	N10E10 S	7.67	1	1.3	
T05	270	N12E10 S	7.23	0	1.7	7
T05	272	N14E10 S	7.34	1	0.8	
T05	274	N16E10 S	7.32	1	2.7	1
T05	276	N18E10 S	7.35	1	1.6	
T05	278	N20E10 S	7.39	0	2	0
T05	280	N22E10 S	7.44	1	1.3	
T05	282	N24E10 S	7.24	1	1.6	0
T05	284	N26E10 S	7.47	0	1	
T05	286	N28E10 S	7.08	0	1.6	0
T05	288	N30E10 S	7.33	0	1.2	
T05	290	N32E10 S	7.34	0	1.6	1
T05	292	N34E10 S	7.41	1	1.5	
T06	294	N38E10 N	7.73	2	0.9	
T06	296	N36E10 N	7.86	0	1.4	0
T06	298	N34E10 N	7.48	2	0.6	
T06	300	N32E10 N	7.29	0	1.6	0
T06	302	N30E10 N	7.4	1	1.7	
T06	304	N28E10 N	6.91	0	1.3	0
T06	306	N26E10 N	6.98	0	0.3	
T06	308	N24E10 N	7.07	0	0.8	0
T06	310	N22E10 N	7.46	0	0.8	
T06	312	N20E10 N	7.44	0	2.6	0
T06	314	N18E10 N	6.96	1	0.6	
T06	316	N16E10 N	6.88	0	1.4	0
T06	318	N14E10 N	7.04	0	0.8	
T06	320	N12E10 N	6.85	0	1.2	0
T07	322	N38E10 N	7.07	0	0.5	

T07	324	N36E10 N	7.02	0	1.2	0
T07	326	N34E10 N	7.01	0	1.7	
T07	328	N32E10 N	7.08	0	1.6	0
T07	330	N30E10 N	7.19	1	1.2	
T07	332	N28E10 N	7.01	1	1.9	0
T07	334	N26E10 N	7.21	0	1.2	
T07	336	N24E10 N	6.97	0	1.7	2
T07	338	N22E10 N	7	0	0.3	
T07	340	N20E10 N	7.13	1	1.3	4
T07	342	N18E10 N	6.88	1	0.7	
T07	344	N16E10 N	6.91	0	2	4
T07	346	N14E10 N	7.04	0	0.7	
T07	348	N12E10 N	7.28	0	1.5	1
T07	350	N10E10 N	7.34	1	0.6	
T08	403	N20E48 E	6.46	0	1.3	
T08	405	N20E46 E	6.76	0	1.5	0
T08	407	N20E44 E	7	0	1.9	
T08	409	N20E42 E	7.1	0	1.6	2
T08	411	N20E40 E	6.94	0	1.1	
T08	413	N20E38 E	6.96	0	1.6	0
T08	415	N20E36 E	7.01	0	1.1	
T08	417	N20E34 E	7.03	0	1.4	1
T08	419	N20E32 E	6.97	0	0.6	
T08	421	N20E30 E	6.74	0	1.4	1
T08	423	N20E28 E	6.87	0	0.7	
T08	425	N20E26 E	6.97	0	1.4	0
T08	427	N20E24 E	7.16	0	1.4	
T08	429	N20E22 E	6.98	0	1.7	0
T09	431	N20E20 S	7.69	1	1.5	
T09	433	N22E20 S	6.98	0	1.4	0
T09	435	N24E20 S	7.34	0	1.5	
T09	437	N26E20 S	6.87	0	1.5	0
T09	439	N28E20 S	7.94	0	1.3	
T09	441	N30E20 S	6.91	0	0.7	0
T09	443	N32E20 S	7.2	0	0.9	
T09	445	N34E20 S	6.87	0	1.6	0
T09	447	N36E20 S	7.18	0	1.1	
T09	449	N38E20 S	6.89	0	1.3	0
T09	451	N40E20 S	7.28	0	0.9	
T09	453	N42E20 S	6.84	0	1.3	0
T09	455	N44E20 S	7.22	0	1.1	
T10	457	S00	7.38	0	2	

T10	459	S02	6.83	0	1.2	0
T10	461	S04	7.7	0	0.7	
T10	463	S06	7.24	1	1.1	0
T10	465	S08	7.48	0	1.8	
T10	467	S10	6.48	0	1.3	0
T10	469	S12	7.49	0	1.5	
T10	471	S14	7.1	0	1.5	0
T10	473	S16	7.41	0	1.2	
T10	475	S18	7.1	1	1.4	4
T10	477	S20	7.23	0	1.4	
T10	479	S22	6.77	0	1.7	0
T11	530	SW00	7.24	0	0.6	
T11	532	SW02	7.45	0	1.3	1
T11	534	SW04	7.19	0	1	
T11	536	SW06	6.8	0	0.8	0
T11	538	SW08	7.32	0	1.8	
T11	540	SW10	7.3	0	1.1	0
T11	542	SW12	7.36	0	1.9	
T11	544	SW14	8.14	1	1.4	3
T11	546	SW16	7.47	1	0	
T11	548	SW18	7.35	0	0	0
T11	550	SW20	7.34	0	0	
T12	481	E00	7.24	0	0.7	
T12	483	E02	6.79	0	1	0
T12	485	E04	7.11	0	1	
T12	487	E06	6.71	0	1.1	0
T12	489	E08	7.46	0	1.9	
T12	491	E10	6.83	0	1.8	0
T12	493	E12	6.91	0	0.6	
T12	495	E14	6.95	0	1.3	0
T12	497	E16	7.28	0	0.2	
T12	499	E18	6.84	0	1.2	0
T12	501	E20	7.36	0	0.5	
T12	503	E22	6.95	0	0.5	0
T12	505	E24	7.17	0	1.3	
T12	507	E26	6.94	0	1.2	0
T13	509	E00	7.12	0	1.3	
T13	511	E02	7.1	0	1.2	
T13	513	E04	7.05	0	1.2	
T13	515	E06	6.99	0	1	
T13	517	E08	7.04	0	1.9	
T13	519	E10	6.98	0	1.4	

T13	521	E12	7.28	1	1
T13	523	E14	7.03	0	0.9
T13	525	E16	6.9	0	1.7
T13	527	E18	7.04	0	1.4
T13	529	E20	7.12	0	1.4

APPENDIX E

Excavation Descriptions

These excavation descriptions were prepared as part of the annual reports (informes) for the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH). They offer unit-by-unit summaries of the excavations undertaken at Tzacauil over the course of three seasons (2015-2017) and are organized by season. House groups had different designations during fieldwork than the names they have here in this text; those differences will be noted at the beginning of each season's descriptions. Figures referred to in the text are not replicated here, but can be found in the finished informes (Fisher 2016, 2017, n.d.). As a note, these descriptions followed conventions established by PIPCY for informes (i.e., referring to myself in the third person) and were written to be translated into Spanish.

2015 season

In 2015, PIPCY member Mtra. Chelsea Fisher directed excavations in domestic contexts at Tzacauil and Yaxuná. These excavations were aimed at identifying Formative period occupations at both sites so as to understand the organization and nature of early permanent settlements in the PIPCY study area.

Tzacauil is a small site located 3.2 km east of the center of Yaxuná (see Figure 1). The site was surveyed and mapped by PIPCY in the 2007 and 2008 field seasons. It is dominated by a large triadic-style acropolis, at the base of which a limestone causeway (*sacbe*) begins and runs west in the direction of Yaxuná. At least 17 other structures cluster within 150 m of the acropolis. These structures were most likely houses and other buildings associated with domestic functions (i.e. kitchens, storage rooms). Based on surface collection and the architectural style of the Tzacauil Acropolis, PIPCY archaeologists believe the site to date to at least as early as the Late Formative. Evidence for later occupation of the site is absent, making Tzacauil a strong candidate for studying early settlement.

Operation Tz-1 investigated Platform 11c/d (Chamal Group basal platform) at Tzacauil (see Figure 2 and Figure 3). As mapped in earlier seasons, it consists of a platform (11d) with a superstructure (11c). The platform is a semi-artificial construction built over a natural bedrock outcrop (see Figure 4). In some places the bedrock had been completely covered, though elsewhere it was left exposed. The platform measures about 18 m from north to south by 12 m from east to west. It is located approximately 75 m west of the Tzacauil Acropolis and 40 m north of the Tzacauil Sacbe. Excavations on the platform followed a grid of 2 m by 2 m units (see Figure 3, Figure 5, Figure 6). The unit at the approximate center of the platform was designated Unit N18E18. All other units were named by their southwest corner's distance relative to this center. Excavations were further organized following the Level/Lot system typically used by

PIPCY excavations. Each unit will be described in detail below. The general plan of the excavation (Figure 3) as well as drawings of the platform's north-south corte (Figure 7) and west-east corte (Figure 8) are provided here for reference.

N08E16: This unit is located off the southern side of platform Tz-11d. It was excavated to expose the relationship between the southern platform access and underlying bedrock. A single lot was excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated an approximately 40 cm wide strip south and adjacent to Unit N10E16. Bedrock was exposed after clearing less than 5 cm of humus. A few fragments of ceramics were collected

N08E18: This unit is located off the southern side of Platform Tz-11d. It was excavated to expose the relationship between the southern platform access and bedrock. A single lot was excavated (see Figure 9). Level 1 Lot 1 excavated a 40 cm wide strip along the platform's southern wall. Bedrock was exposed beneath a thin layer of red soil and humus measuring between 5-10 cm thick. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N10E12: This unit is located on the southwest corner of Platform Tz-11d. It was excavated to check for a formal corner and/or walls associated with the south and west sides of the platform. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 10). 5 cm of loose stones, chich, and humus were removed from the surface, exposing medium and larger sized stones resting directly on bedrock. All of these stones appear to have fallen from their original positions. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N10E14: This unit is located on the southern side of Platform Tz-11d. It was excavated to check for walls associated with the southern access to the platform. A single lot, Level 1 Lot 1, was excavated to a depth of approximately 5 cm (see Figure 11). Loose stones, chich, and humus were removed from the surface. This exposed larger stones, some of which appear to have been worked. These worked stones are thought to form a series of "bodies" on the southern side of the platform. By creating a terrace-like effect, these bodies would have facilitated access to the platform. No ceramics were recovered from this lot, but one lithic fragment was collected.

N10E16: This unit is located on the southern side of Platform Tz-11d. It was excavated to check for walls associated with the southern access to the platform. A single lot, Level 1 Lot 1, was excavated to a depth of approximately 5 cm. The top layer of dry leaves and loose stones was removed to expose the "bodies" or steps going up this side of the platform (see Figures 12, 13). These changes in elevation and their terrace-like effect can be seen in the North-South corte drawing. One worked grinding stone was collected from this lot.

N10E18: This unit is located on the southern side of Platform Tz-11d. It was excavated to check for walls associated with the southern access to the platform. A single lot, Level 1 Lot 1, was excavated to a depth of approximately 5 cm (see Figure 14). Excavation involved the removal of loose stones and chich from the surface of the unit.

The soil in the southern part of the unit was reddish in color, a color typically associated with proximity to bedrock. Soil in the rest of the unit was dark brown and similar to what was found elsewhere in the structure, suggesting that it is fill brought from somewhere else. Additionally, the soil in this unit was relatively loose. In units to the north (that is, on top of the platform) the soil was compact and hard, suggesting an occupation surface. No artifacts were recovered from this lot.

N10E22: This unit is located on the southern side of Platform Tz-11d on its far eastern side. The unit was excavated to check for the presence of walls associated with the southern access to the platform. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 15). The archaeologist removed the top layer of dry leaves and roots as well as the loose stones and chich on the surface. In some places bedrock was found immediately below the surface. The deepest excavation occurred in the northeast corner, in which about 20 cm of loose material was removed. This surface stripping revealed larger stones, some with signs of being worked, as well as chich. These stones are likely associated with the architecture of the southern accessway, though clear alignments could not be identified. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N12E12: This unit is located halfway up the southern side of Platform Tz-11d. It was excavated to check for the presence of walls associated with the southern access to the platform. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 16). After clearing dry leaves and organic matter, the archaeologist removed the surface 5-10 cm of loose stones and chich in a matrix of dark brown soil. Beneath this layer medium to large sized stones were exposed. Some of these stones form alignments that define the “bodies” or terrace-like steps by which the platform was accessed on its south side. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N12E14: This unit is located halfway up the southern side of Platform Tz-11d. It was excavated to check for the presence of walls associated with the southern access to the platform. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 17). After clearing dry leaves and organic matter, approximately 10-20 cm of loose stones and chich in dark brown soil was removed. This exposed medium sized stones, some of which show signs of being worked. The worked stones were aligned running east to west and crossed the center of the unit. This stone alignment reinforced one of the “bodies” or terrace-like steps by which the platform was accessed on its south side. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N12E16: This unit is located halfway up the southern side of Platform Tz-11d. It was excavated to check for the presence of walls associated with the southern access to the platform. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. After clearing dry leaves and organic matter, the archaeologist removed approximately 5 cm of loose stones and chich in dark brown soil from the surface. Medium sized stones were exposed. The placement of these stones confirmed the continuation of the wall identified in N12E14 Level 1 Lot 1, meaning that they defined a “body” or terrace-like step by which the platform was accessed. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N12E18: This unit is located halfway up the southern side of Platform Tz-11d along the platform's central axis. It was excavated to check for the presence of walls associated with the southern access to the platform. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 18). This lot involved clearing dry leaves from the entire unit, and then stripping loose stones and chich from the eastern half of the unit. The western half was preserved as a testigo. Approximately 20 cm of loose stones and dark brown soil was removed, thus exposing a layer of chich that likely supported the floor of the southern access to the platform. The archaeologist also identified three worked stones that were arranged in an alignment running east-west across the middle of the unit. These stones are part of a wall that reinforced one of the "bodies" or terrace-like steps by which the platform was accessed on its south side. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N12E22: This unit is located halfway up the southern side of Platform Tz-11d at its far eastern side. It was excavated to check for the presence of walls associated with the southern access to the platform. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. The archaeologist removed the initial layer of dry leaves and humus, and beneath that, a layer of loose stones and chich measuring 10-20 cm. These loose stones had covered medium and large sized stones arranged in rough alignments, though many had fallen out of place. These stones were originally part of a wall that reinforced one of the "bodies" or terrace-like steps by which the platform was accessed on its south side. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N14E12: This unit is located on the southwestern side of Platform Tz-11d, to the east of three large surface stones associated with the western wall of the platform. The unit was excavated to check for the presence of earlier perimeter walls and/or other features associated with platform construction. One lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 19). After removing dry leaves and other organic material, the excavator removed approximately 10 cm of loose stones and chich in dark brown soil. This clearing exposed the medium and large sized stones below. Some of these stones showed signs of having been worked. No clear alignments were visible besides the superficial western wall of the platform. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N14E14: This unit is located on the southern side of Platform Tz-11d. The unit was excavated to check for structure walls or open activity areas. One lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 20). After clearing dry leaves and organic material, the excavator removed about 5 cm of loose stones and chich from the surface. The collapsed southwestern corner of the southern superstructure was exposed in this lot. A single sherd was found in this lot.

N14E16: This unit is located on the southern side of Platform Tz-11d, just west of the platform's central axis. It was chosen as a good place for vertical excavation, in order to give a better sense of how the platform was constructed on the southern side (see Figures 21, 22). From the surface, dense surface chich was visible but there were no

walls. Only the northern 2 m (east-west) x 1 m (north south) section of this unit was excavated. In Level 1 Lot 1, organic material was cleared from the surface and the excavator removed a 10-15 cm layer of loose stones and chich. Doing so exposed construction fill made of large stones with dark brown soil in between them. It is worth noting that the pit placed in Unit N22E18 northeast of this unit found dry core fill, that is, large stone fill without soil between stones. This indicates a different construction technique in the south part of the platform compared to the north part of the platform. The nature of the fill in this lot permitted the archaeologist to determine that Floor 1 did not extend this far south from where it had been uncovered in Unit N18E18. Also interesting was the fact that many of the stones in the fill of this lot showed signs of having been partially worked. Many appeared to be nearly finished blocks. Others appeared to be thin sheets stripped from bedrock or discard from cutting stone. Artifacts? In Level 1 Lot 2, the excavator removed a layer of large fill stones, taking the unit down an additional 40-50 cm below the surface. Beneath the stones, a layer of light colored soil with many inclusions of sascab was found (tierra más sascabosa). Based on its depth, the archaeologist concluded that this was in fact Floor 2. Later construction had completely destroyed it, but the sascab and high-density of tiny stones (micro-chich) confirmed its identification as a floor. Ceramics were recovered from this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated through Floor 2 in this unit. The excavator found about 5 cm of light colored soil and small stones (micro-chich) on top of a layer of larger stones. It remains difficult to determine if Floor 3 extended as far south as this unit. Subsequent construction placed over the level of this floor(s) had destroyed them. In any case, the layer of light colored soil with small stones likely was once a floor that was covered by a later amplification of the platform (the large-stone fill). A bag of ceramics was recovered from this lot. In Level 3 Lot 1, the archaeologist removed the large stones beneath the light colored soil. Huge stones, that look like naturally broken bedrock, were found resting directly on top of bedrock itself at a depth of approximately 90-120 cm beneath the surface. The soil closest to bedrock was a light reddish color. The surface of the bedrock was found to slope steeply up to the north. This suggests that the initial construction of the platform took advantage of a natural bedrock outcrop. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N14E18: This unit is located on the southern side of Platform 11d along its central axis. It was excavated to investigate the platform's southern superstructure and/or check for the presence of outdoor activity areas. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. After clearing leaves and organic matter from the surface, the excavator removed about 5-10 cm of loose stones and chich. This exposed medium and large sized stones in dark brown soil with some spaces between rocks. These rocks were determined to be construction fill of the southern superstructure. Artifacts?

N14E20: This unit is located on the southern side of Platform 11d, a few meters west of its eastern edge. It was excavated to investigate the platform's southern superstructure and/or check for outdoor activity areas. In Level 1 Lot 1, first dry leaves and organic matter were cleared. Then about 10 cm of loose stones and chich were removed. This

immediately exposed much larger stones, many of which were in fact visible from the surface before clearing. This fill of large stones had dark brown soil in between the rocks, though in some places the gaps were empty and quite deep. Some of the stones appeared to have been semi-worked (semi-labradas) (see Figure 23). In Level 1 Lot 2, some of these large stones were removed to a depth of 40-50 cm beneath the surface. The archaeologist found lots of soil and small chich stones, apparently filtered down from above through the large spaces between fill stones. Some ceramics were found in this lot.

N14E22: This unit is located on the southern side of Platform Tz-11d, on its eastern edge. It was excavated to investigate the southern superstructure of the platform and to check for signs of construction or other activities. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. The archaeologist first removed organic matter from the surface. Then about 5-10 cm of loose stones and chich were removed. This exposed medium sized stones in a matrix of dark brown soil. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N16E12: This unit is located on the western side of Platform Tz-11d (see Figure 24). It was excavated to follow out an earlier, buried platform wall that had been first uncovered in units north of here. In Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 25), the archaeologist began by removing dry leaves and other organic matter. Then a layer of about 20-30 cm of loose stones (chich, as well as medium and some larger loose stones) were removed. These stones were probably used to level the surface of the platform. By the end of the lot, the excavator had exposed a possible alignment of medium sized stones running north-south across the unit, and two very large flat stones also arranged in a north-south alignment deeper inside the platform construction. A bag of ceramics was collected from this lot. In Level 1 Lot 2, it was first concluded that the north-south alignment of medium sized stones in the center of the unit was resting directly on bedrock – that is, bedrock was exposed to the west of this alignment. As such, this second lot focused excavation on the area east of this alignment, inside the platform. This allowed for more exposure of the large flat rocks first uncovered in Level 1 Lot 1. The archaeologist removed 20 cm of small stones and dark brown soil from this area. Some ceramics were found in this lot. In Level 1 Lot 3 (see Figure 26), the archaeologist continued excavating in this area. Fine and smooth reddish-colored soil was found in this lot. This soil, mixed with fill stones, was found directly on top of bedrock. It is probably associated with the initial modification of the bedrock outcrop for occupation. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N16E14: This unit was placed on top of Platform Tz-11d towards its southwestern side. A small trench was excavated in only the northern part of the 2m x 2m square to expose the buried east-west running northern wall of the platform's southern superstructure. It was hoped that a corner of this wall would be found in this unit. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 27). After initial clearing of 10-15 cm of loose rocks and chich in dark brown soil, the wall was exposed. Rather than finding a corner, the archaeologist found that the wall went right into the collapse off the platform's western

side. The corner could not be found, but the archaeologist was able to conclude from this that the southern superstructure crossed the entire platform, similar to the northern superstructure. Some of the large fill stones exposed in the interior of the southern superstructure in this unit, as well as the fill stones on the western side of the platform, appear to have been semi-worked (semi-labradas). This complicated the identification of the superstructure's corner. A seashell was found in this lot, the only shell found during 2015 investigations at Tzacauil.

N16E16: This unit was placed on top of Platform Tz-11d just west of its central axis. It was excavated to search for architecture associated with superstructures and/or activity areas. In Level 1 Lot 1, first the top layer of dry leaves and organic matter was removed. Then the excavator removed 5 cm of loose stones and chich to reveal architectural fill of medium to large sized stones in dark brown soil. No artifacts were found in this lot. In Level 2 Lot 1 (see Figure 28), the archaeologist decided to excavate in from the north side of the unit to find the northern wall of the platform's southern superstructure. This wall had been identified first in adjacent units. With the removal of small stone fill and dark brown soil, the cut wall stones were uncovered crossing the unit. The top of the wall was found about 15 cm beneath the surface. Some ceramics were found in this lot.

N16E18: This unit is located on top of Platform Tz-11d on its central axis. It is about 1-3 meters south of the "porch" of the platform's northern superstructure. It was excavated to investigate the architecture of the platform's southern superstructure and/or look for open activity areas. In Level 1 Lot 1, first dry leaves and organic matter was removed from the surface. Then about 5-10 cm of loose stones and chich was removed. This surface fill was in a matrix of dark brown soil. This revealed worked stones aligned in a wall running east-west across the northern part of the unit. Because of the way the wall collapsed and how fill was placed over it, at the end of this lot it was only visible in the eastern half of the unit. A percursor and a stucco fragment were found in this lot, both very close to the surface. In Level 2 Lot 1 (see Figure 29), the archaeologist excavated west of the exposed wall stones, suspecting that a corner would be found. As such the western half of the unit was excavated an additional 10 cm. The fill was remarkably rich in soil, with small to medium sized stones mixed in. Ceramics, chert, and stucco fragments were found in this lot. In Level 2 Lot 2, the archaeologist continued removing fill from the wall. 5-10 cm of fill was cleared from the northern part of the unit to expose the wall as well as the deteriorated plaster surface of Floor 1. A large piece of chert with its cortex was found, as well as ceramics and stucco fragments. Having determined that the wall did not turn at a corner but instead continued across the unit, the archaeologist began following the wall in units west of here. Meanwhile, though, in this unit excavations continued into Level 2 Lot 3 (see Figure 30). In this lot, a 25 cm strip behind (south of) the newly exposed wall was left untouched with excavations continuing south of this protective area. This part was excavated further to determine if any floors could be found south of the wall, or inside the southern superstructure. Approximately 20 cm of fill was removed in this lot. The fill was characterized by medium to large sized stones and abundant amounts of very dark brown soil. By the end of this lot, several large, very

rough stones were uncovered as the fill continued. No artifacts were found in this lot. In Level 2 Lot 4, these large fill stones were carefully removed. The archaeologist checked for the presence of Floor 1, which had been found in units north of this one. Floor 1 was not found in this unit. After removing about 10-15 cm of fill stones and dark brown soil, a layer of smaller stones was exposed. No artifacts were found in this lot. In Level 3 Lot 1, excavations continued down approximately another 20 cm. In this lot small sized stones and chich were found with abundant quantities of very fine, dark brown soil. Some stones were much larger, however. Some of these large fill stones showed signs of having been semi-worked, and others appeared to be thin sheets (possibly discard from cutting bedrock or limestone boulders). Once these stones had been removed, the archaeologist noted that the color of the soil changed from dark brown to light brown at approximately 65 cm below the surface. This soil was hard and compact in the north and eastern sections of the unit, but softer and less compact in the southwest part. No artifacts were found in this lot. In Level 4 Lot 1 (see Figure 31), a few centimeters were scraped from the surface of this light brown layer. After removing only about 2 cm, the archaeologist was able to determine that in fact the compact soil in the eastern part of the unit was actually the deteriorated surface of Floor 2. This lot involved carefully scraping away soil in order to determine the limits of Floor 2. Though the western side of the unit was considerably less compact than what had been found in the eastern side, it was still concluded that this light colored soil was likely the heavily damaged surface of Floor 2. A groundstone artifact was collected from this lot. In Level 5 Lot 1 (see Figure 32), the archaeologist excavated down in the western half of the unit, where Floor 2 was not as well preserved, to see what was beneath it. After removing only about 5 cm of light colored tierra sascabosa and small stones, another floor surface was uncovered. This floor, found at about 70 cm below the surface, was determined to be Floor 3 (previously identified in units north of this one). Floor 2 and Floor 3 were found so close together that it is unclear whether they represent two distinct construction episodes, or if Floor 2 was actually an accumulation of repairs made to Floor 3. Interestingly, a medium sized fill stone uncovered in the northern part of the unit in this lot gives some clues as to the later modifications of the platform. The bottom of this stone was located between Floor 2 and Floor 3. From its placement it can be concluded that with the construction of the platform's southern superstructure (in an area that had previously been open floor space), the builders broke through Floor 2 to place stone fill and thus elevate the platform. Artifacts? In Level 5 Lot 2, the eastern half of the unit was excavated to go through Floor 2 and reach Floor 3. As in the western half of the unit, this lot was found to consist of chich and tierra sascabosa resting directly on Floor 3. Artifacts? In Level 6 Lot 1 (see Figure 33), the excavators dug through Floor 3. This lot was characterized by light colored soil and small stones. Beneath a thin layer of subfloor chich, a layer of light colored soil with small white stones was found resting directly on top of bedrock. The fact that these stones were white indicates that the soil was mixed with construction material (cal) to make a more durable foundation on the uneven surface of the bedrock. Bedrock was found between 80-100 cm below the surface in this unit. The profile of the unit can be seen in Figure 34 and a detail of the north-south corte can be seen in Figure 35. Artifacts?

N16E20: This unit is located on top of Platform Tz-11d just east of its central axis. The unit was excavated because, from the surface, part of an east-west running wall was visible. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 36). After clearing organic matter from the surface, the archaeologist removed approximately 10 cm of loose stones and soil to expose the wall. The wall was found to cross the entire unit and is part of the platform's southern superstructure. Small stones that appeared to be volcanic in origin were collected from this lot, as well as a grinding stone.

N18E12: This unit was placed on the western limit of Platform Tz-11d (see Figure 24). It was excavated to search for formal walls associated with platform construction (see Figure 37 to refer to architecture). In Level 1 Lot 1, first organic matter was cleared from the top. Then about 20 cm of topsoil and loose stones was removed. Below was found dark brown soil and a high concentration of chich mostly restricted to an area inside, or east of, an alignment of large stones running from north to south. Some ceramics were found in this lot, but they were very few. In Level 2 Lot 1, another 20 cm was excavated. The archaeologist found brown soil with medium sized stones and chich. Further excavation revealed that several of the stones in the north-south alignment had been pushed from their original places by natural processes, and so were removed in order to better determine the western limit of the structure. Bedrock was exposed in the western half of the unit, in the area outside the north-south alignment of stones. Ceramics were found in this lot. In Level 2 Lot 2 (see Figure 38), the area east of the stone alignment was excavated. This involved the removal of light brown colored soil with chich and small stones. The soil color changed to "kankab," the light reddish color indicative of proximity to bedrock, and then bedrock was found immediately beneath at a depth of about 50-80 cm below the surface. In this lot, ceramics, a metate fragment, and a lithic artifact were found. Though it is difficult to say if a formal perimeter wall extended along the western side of the platform, excavations here show a discrete edge to stone and soil construction fill as it was placed directly over bedrock. In certain areas, this fill seems to have been reinforced by large stone boulders that formed a crude wall.

N18E14: This unit is located on top of Platform Tz-11d just a few meters west of its approximate center. This unit was excavated to investigate architecture on top of the platform (see Figure 37 to refer to architecture). Level 1 Lot 1 began with the initial clearing of dry leaves and organic matter from the surface. Then the archaeologist removed about 10-20 cm of loose stones, chich, and dark brown soil. This revealed an alignment of large cut stones running east to west in the northern part of the unit. No artifacts were found in this lot. In Level 1 Lot 2, just a few more centimeters of loose stones and soil were removed to better define the wall. Some ceramics were found in this lot. In Level 2 Lot 1 (see Figure 39), the fill south of the exposed wall was removed in order to uncover Floor 1 (which had first been identified in units east of here) and its limits to the west. Floor 1 was found about 30 cm below the ground surface. Its western limit is approximately in line with one of the wall stones, which was identified as the southwestern corner of the northern superstructure. Another stone that had been

tentatively thought to be the superstructure's corner was then recognized as fallen from its original position on top of the *in situ* corner stone. Figure 40 shows Floor 1 in this unit as it relates to the "terraza" and other platform architecture.

N18E16: This unit is located on top of Platform Tz-11d just a couple meters west of its approximate center. It was excavated to investigate architecture associated with the platform's northern superstructure. After clearing initial leaf litter, a wall alignment of cut stones was visible on the surface (Wall 1) (see Figure 41). Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 5 cm of top soil and loose stones. This revealed a dense concentration of chich and small to medium stones localized in the northern 2/3 of the unit. No artifacts were found in this lot. In Level 2 Lot 1, the archaeologist removed about 10 cm of chich and loose stones to define the front of the wall exposed in the north of the unit. Clearing these stones revealed another wall south of the previously exposed wall. For clarity, the first wall will be referred to as the southern wall of the northern superstructure and the second wall will be referred to as the "porch" wall or Wall 2. The "porch" wall was found to include a short north-south wall meeting a corner and then turning to the west across the front of the northern superstructure. Some of the stones of the porch wall had been pushed out of place, probably by tree roots, but most appeared to be in their original places. A bag of ceramics, a bag of lithic artifacts, some chert, and some stucco fragments were found in this unit. In Level 2 Lot 2, the archaeologist excavated west and south of the "porch" walls, removing small to medium sized stones in dark brown soil, to a depth of about 25 cm below the ground surface to expose Floor 1 (see Figure 42), which had first been exposed in units west of here. Floor 1 was found throughout the excavated area. One of the excavators, a mason, accommodated fallen wall stones for later consolidation as he worked. Ceramics, chert, a lithic artifact, and some stucco fragments were found in this lot. At this point the archaeologist had realized that the northern wall of a southern superstructure (Wall 3) also crossed from east to west across the platform, with the faces of the stones just a few centimeters south of the N18 line. Because of the way the grid was set up, it made more sense to clean the faces of these stones from units along the N18 line, approaching from the north. As such, Level 2 Lot 3 was designated for the removal of fallen wall stones north of Wall 3. It involved the cleaning and re-accommodation of clear wall stones that had fallen out of place. This was done in preparation for consolidation. Some ceramics were found and bagged during this cleaning. In Level 3 Lot 1, the archaeologist excavated a small exploratory pit through Floor 1 in the southwestern corner of the unit, up along Wall 3 (see Figure 43). This exploratory pit measured 30 cm north-south by 50 cm east-west. It was dug to determine how Wall 3 was constructed, to confirm the presence of lower Floors 2 and 3, and to confirm that Wall 4 (the lowest/oldest wall identified and first confirmed in units to the west) extended to this side of the platform. As suspected, Wall 4 was found just a few centimeters beneath Floor 1. Digging through about 25 cm of dark brown soil and small fill stones, the archaeologist arrived at Floor 2. Though badly deteriorated, this floor was recognizable for its light colored tierra sascabosa and compact surface. In the southern profile of this exploratory pit, the *bak pek* (flat stones carefully positioned underneath wall stones for stability) were revealed beneath Wall 3. A chert artifact was

found in this lot. In Level 4 Lot 1, the excavator broke through Floor 2 to find Floor 3. Beneath Floor 2, burnt cal was found. Floor 3 was tentatively identified, but it was difficult to see clearly because of how deteriorated, and how close together, these floors are. The irregular surface of the bedrock was found at about 20 cm after breaking through Floor 2, about 70-85 cm below the surface (see Figure 44). A small fragment of stucco floor was found in this lot.

N18E18: This unit was placed on top of Platform Tz-11d, at its approximate center. It was excavated to investigate architecture associated with the platform's superstructures (see Figure 37 to refer to architecture). From the surface, the east-west wall alignment of the northern superstructure (Wall 1) was already visible in the north part of the unit. Level 1 Lot 1 involved removing the first 5-10 cm of dark brown topsoil and loose stones and chich. Some semi-worked stones were found (see Figure 45). This clearing revealed a high density of chich and larger stones concentrated in the northern 2/3 of the unit. No artifacts were found in this lot. In Level 2 Lot 1 (see Figure 46), about 15 cm of loose stones and collapse in dark brown soil were removed to define the stones of Wall 1. Also by this point, the archaeologist had recognized another wall alignment in the middle of the unit, which was southern wall of the "porch" (Wall 2). After clearing away loose surface stones, Wall 1 was exposed to 3-4 courses high, and Wall 2 was exposed to 2 courses high. Ceramics, chert with cortex, and a groundstone artifact were found in this lot. In Level 3 Lot 1, a small exploratory pit was placed in front (to the south) of Wall 1 to determine if the courses continued down (see Figure 47). This exploratory pit measured about 40 cm x 40 cm and left about 30 cm of space untouched north of Wall 2 so as not to disturb it. This pit was filled with medium sized stones and dark brown soil. From this pit the archaeologist was able to determine that Wall 1 did not have additional buried courses. Its lowest course was positioned on a carefully placed arrangement of flat stones (*bak pek*) (see Figure 48). Strategically placed stone cuñas were found between courses and would have made the construction more stable. Also important was the discovery that Floor 1 (found south of Wall 2, and which will be discussed in the description of Level 4 Lot 1) was *not* found in Level 3 Lot 1. This point, combined with data from other excavations, suggests that the northern superstructure and the "porch" were constructed at the same time. Artifacts? Level 4 Lot 1 began as an exploratory pit similar to Level 3 Lot 1, but placed south of the "porch" wall (Wall 2) (see Figure 47). A floor, Floor 1, was uncovered at approximately 35 cm below the surface. Once this floor was identified, the archaeologist decided to excavate this lot as the extent of the unit south of Wall 2 to fully expose Floor 1. Pieces of floor found in this lot had sascab mezcla attached to them, while stucco fragments found in lots closer to the surface did not have this material. Some rocks found fallen from Wall 2 in this lot still had mezcla attached to it. This lot also showed that Wall 2 is associated directly with the level of Floor 1. The fill found above Floor 1 was predominantly dark brown soil along with a few medium sized stones. These stones appear to be semi-labradas and as such, it was difficult to determine if they had fallen from architecture or if they were thrown in as fill. Ceramics and stucco were recovered from this lot. A detail of the north-south corte showing this excavation is seen in Figure 49.

N18E20: This unit was placed on top of Platform Tz-11d just east of the center of the platform. It was excavated to investigate platform superstructure architecture and to check for possible activity areas (see Figure 37 to refer to architecture). In Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 50), 5-10 cm of loose stones, chich, and organic matter was removed to better expose the top of the southern wall of the northern superstructure (Wall 1). A dense concentration of chich was noted in the northwestern half of the unit after this initial clearing. Two ceramic sherds were the only artifacts found in this lot. In Level 2 Lot 1, the archaeologist removed 10-20 cm of fill stones and chich to better expose Wall 1 in the northern part of the unit. This left the wall well-defined and the rest of the unit was uniformly characterized by medium sized fill stones and an abundant amount of dark brown soil. Some of the fill stones showed some signs of having been partly worked. Artifacts? (At this point, it needs to be stated that the numeration of Levels 3 and 4 were assigned retroactively, so as to have the Level numbers correspond with the same levels in adjacent units. For the purposes of the narrative here, however, it makes more sense to discuss Level 4 before Level 3.) Level 4 Lot 1 (see Figure 51), a level number assigned to be consistent with excavations in Unit N18E18, excavated south of Wall 1. 15-20 cm of fill, made up of medium sized stones and dark brown soil, was removed. This revealed two architectural features: walls and a corner associated with the “porch” attached to the south side of the northern superstructure (Wall 2), and Floor 1, identified by a change to light colored, compact soil with many sascab inclusions at 30 cm below the surface. Floor 1 was found throughout the unit exterior to the low surface created by the “porch” walls (Wall 2). Floor 1 was observed to have a slight incline up toward Wall 1, which likely served to send water away from the superstructure. Because this floor was deteriorated from having fill thrown in on top of it, it was difficult for the excavators to stop excavation right at the floor. As such, scraping at the floor in the southeastern corner of the unit revealed an alignment of stones immediately beneath the surface of Floor 1. This alignment, Wall 4, appeared as three stones running east-west in front (south) of the “porch”/Wall 2 (see Figure 52). Ceramics and chert were found in this lot. Level 3 Lot 1, with the reiteration that Level numbers were assigned retroactively in a somewhat unsuccessful attempt to correspond with adjacent excavations, was actually excavated next. This lot was a small exploratory pit placed just outside the joint where the short north-south “porch” Wall 2 meets Wall 1 (see Figure 53). This exploratory pit was excavated through Floor 1 to determine what the walls were constructed on. It measured about 50 cm by 50 cm. The fill was made up of very fine reddish soil with numerous small stones. These small stones appeared to have been purposefully accommodated, with *cuñas* and *bak pek* (flat stones) inserted to maximize stability of the overlying walls. This skillful fill was placed directly on top of bedrock, which was uncovered at 15-20 cm beneath Floor 1 (about 45-50 cm below the surface). This strongly suggests that Wall 4, Wall 2, and Wall 1 were all constructed in the same building episode. Stated differently, the initial modification of the bedrock involved the construction of a low rise/basal platform (Wall 4), upon which a “porch” or terrazita was built (Wall 2), which led up to the foundation for a large formal superstructure (Wall 1). Artifacts? Next, Level 5 Lot 1 was excavated (see

Figure 54). Following a similar strategy as previous lots, this lot was a small exploratory pit placed in the space between Wall 4 and the northern wall of the platform's southern superstructure (Wall 3). This was done to investigate the relationship between Wall 3 and the other platform architecture. The pit measured about 30 cm north-south by 50 cm (east-west). Floor 1 was found to meet up with the base of Wall 3, which suggests that Floor 1 and the southern superstructure were constructed and in use at the same time. Digging through the surface of the floor showed that it had been constructed on a carefully placed level of *bak pek* flat stones. Beneath this was a fill that was characterized by a large amount of dark brown soil and some small and medium sized stones. About 25 cm through this fill beneath the level of Floor 1, another floor was exposed (Floor 2). Floor 2 was badly deteriorated but was characterized by light colored soil with lots of sascab inclusions. Ceramics were found in this lot. In Level 6 Lot 1, excavations in the exploratory pit continued an additional 5 cm down through Floor 2. Floor 2 was found to be very well-made, and characterized by the inclusion of small gravel or micro chich. For comparison, Floor 1 was pura mezcla and lacked the inclusion of gravel, and generally less well-made. Wall 4 was found to be a single course of stones arranged on a carefully placed layer of *bak pek* (strategically accommodated flat stones). At the end of Level 6 Lot 1, a compact, hard layer was exposed. This was excavated as Level 7 Lot 1. Careful examination of the fill showed that some soil had been included in the making of the construction mixture, as well as a lot of cal to make it compact. This mixture was placed with packed stones to create a very compact surface. This material was placed directly on top of bedrock, which was found 15 cm below Floor 2 or about 80 cm below the surface. The archaeologist designated this layer as Floor 3, but it is unclear whether Floor 3 is a discrete construction episode, or whether Floor 2 and Floor 3 together represent reinforcement and repairs made to the same living surface. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N18E22: This unit was placed on top of Platform Tz-11d approaching the steep eastern drop off of the platform. After finding Wall 4 in Unit N18E20, the archaeologist chose to excavate here to expose more of the wall and to see how it related to the exposed bedrock on the platform's eastern side (see Figure 37 to refer to architecture). After clearing organic matter, about 10 cm of loose stones and dark brown soil were removed from the ground surface. A single ceramic sherd and a lithic artifact (possibly a chisel) were found in this lot. In Level 2 Lot 1 (see Figure 55), the excavator removed approximately 10 cm worth of medium sized fill stones and dark brown soil from the unit south of Wall 1. At this level, Floor 1 was found in the western part of the unit and was characterized by light colored soil with sascab inclusions and small stones. However, the eastern side of the unit, approaching the edge of the platform, did not have traces of Floor 1. Instead this side was characterized by dark soil and large, rough fill stones. The divide between the two surfaces is in line with the northern superstructure's southeastern corner; the eastern limit of Floor 1 follows the eastern limit of Wall 1. A bag of ceramics was found in this lot. The next lot excavated was called Level 5 Lot 1. At the time the archaeologist assigned this level number in an attempt to have it correspond to the same level in the adjacent unit. While this jump in level numbers is now recognized

as overly complicated, the designations have been preserved here since they correspond with how artifacts and photographs are labeled. In Level 5 Lot 1 (see Figure 56), a small exploratory pit was placed south of Wall 4 and north of Wall 3 (the northern wall of the southern superstructure) in the southwest corner of the unit. The exploratory pit measured about 50 cm north-south by 60 cm east-west. After digging through about 15 cm of small fill stones and soil (the subfloor ballast of Floor 1), Floor 2 was found. Floor 2 was poorly preserved, but could still be determined to be contemporary with Wall 4. Wall 3 was determined to be from a later construction phase. Artifacts? Level 5 Lot 2 was also excavated south of Wall 4, but in the eastern half of the unit. This unit was excavated to figure out how the exposed bedrock east of this unit relates to Wall 4, which was actually visible on the surface in this part of the unit. About 5 cm of fill was removed to expose the profile of Wall 4. As suspected, the wall was laid directly on the level of the bedrock outcrop. This lot also showed that Wall 3, the northern wall of the southern superstructure, was constructed on a prepared surface of *bak pek* that broke through Floor 2. Floor 2 and Wall 4 were covered in the same fill event that seems to have prepared a new surface for the construction of Wall 3/the southern superstructure. Ceramics and a possible stucco applique decoration were found in this lot.

N18E27: This unit was placed off the side Platform Tz-11d, at the base of the exposed bedrock that defines its eastern edge. It was excavated to look for refuse deposits or artifacts accumulated by run-off after the platform was abandoned. Most of the unit was characterized by medium to large sized stones that had collected at the base of the bedrock outcrop, most of which appear to have fallen from superplatform architecture (see Figure 57). Only the area outside of this collapse was excavated in a single lot, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 58). 20 cm of reddish soil was excavated, which revealed bedrock in the eastern part of the unit. No artifacts were found, so off-platform excavations shifted elsewhere.

N20E12: This unit was placed on the western side of Platform Tz-11d along its western limit (see Figure 59). It was excavated to test for refuse deposits or artifacts accumulated by run-off at the base of the platform. After clearing leaves and organic matter, the excavator removed about 20 cm of loose stones and chich as Level 1 Lot 1. This allowed for the better definition of the western wall of the platform. However, no artifacts were found in this lot and so excavation was stopped after the first lot.

N20E14: This unit was placed on top of Platform Tz-11d near its central axis. It was excavated to investigate the platform's construction on its western side (see Figure 59). After removing leaves and organic matter, about 20-30 cm of loose stones and chich were removed as Level 1 Lot 1. Some stones were quite large and showed signs of having been worked, but were not in any sort of clear alignment. This suggests that they collapsed and fell from architecture on top of the platform. No artifacts were found in this lot. In Level 1 Lot 2 (see Figure 60), the center of the unit was excavated further to better expose large stones in possible alignments. About 15 cm of brown soil was removed when there was a soil color change to lighter colored soil with dense

concentrations of chich. As in the previous lot, this lot was characterized by medium to large sized stones that showed signs of being semi-labradas but not part of any clear alignments. These either fell from architecture on the platform or were deliberately included as platform fill. No artifacts were found in this lot. In Level 1 Lot 3, about 10 cm more of fill was excavated from the center of the unit. More semi-worked stones were found in the fill, and soil continued as brown with no ceramics. One lithic, a possible scraper, was found in this lot. Work in the unit was suspended to concentrate efforts in more productive units.

N20E16: This unit was placed on top of Platform Tz-11d's northern superstructure on its west side. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 cleared about 5 cm of loose surface stones and accumulated organic matter to reveal the positions of larger stones. The unit was characterized by a homogenous covering of dense chich. This was likely a subfloor ballast for a floor that has deteriorated over time. Several medium to large sized stones protruded through the chich. These stones were determined to be exposed platform fill. A metate fragment was found in this lot.

N20E18: This unit was placed on top of Platform Tz-11d's northern superstructure approximately on its central axis. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 cleared about 5 cm of loose surface stones and accumulated organic matter to reveal the positions of larger stones (see Figure 61). The unit was characterized by a homogenous covering of dense chich. This was likely a subfloor ballast for a floor that has deteriorated over time. Several medium to large sized stones protruded through the chich. These stones were determined to be exposed platform fill. A piece of chert with cortex and three worked stone artifacts were found in this lot.

N20E20: This unit was placed on top of Platform Tz-11d's northern superstructure just east of its central axis. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 cleared about 5-10 cm of loose surface stones and accumulated organic matter to reveal the positions of larger stones (see Figure 62). The unit was characterized by a homogenous covering of dense chich. This was likely a subfloor ballast for a floor that has deteriorated over time. Several medium to large sized stones protruded through the chich. These stones were determined to be exposed platform fill. In some places, deep gaps were visible between these large stones. This suggests that the construction technique involved dry core fill. One worked stone artifact was found in this lot, but that was the only artifact.

N20E22: This unit was placed on top of Platform Tz-11d's northern superstructure, approaching the eastern side of the platform (see Figure 63). The eastern wall of the northern superstructure was visible from the surface, so the purpose of this excavation was to better expose it. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 64). After clearing organic matter from the surface, 10-20 cm of loose stones were removed to reveal the positions of the wall stones. The southeastern corner of the superstructure was soon uncovered. Additionally, an alignment of small stones at the edge of the bedrock outcrop on the eastern side of the platform were first identified during work in

this unit. This alignment appears to be a partially preserved perimeter wall associated with modifications to the bedrock outcrop. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N22E12: This unit was placed along the western side of Platform Tz-11d. It was excavated to investigate platform construction and to check for the possibility of off-platform refuse areas. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 65). After removing organic material, the excavator removed 10-15 cm of loose stones and chich. This revealed the positions of larger stones associated with platform architecture. Some stones appeared to be roughly in an alignment, and these were determined to form the western wall of the northern superstructure. Some ceramics were found in this lot.

N22E14: This unit was placed on the western side of Platform Tz-11d, on the sloped area between the platform's edge and its level top. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 66). After clearing organic matter from the surface, the archaeologist removed about 5 cm of loose rocks and loose soil. Very large rocks were exposed by this clearing and were determined to be part of the northern superstructure's architectural fill. Some of these large stones appeared to be semi-worked and in possible alignments. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N22E16: This unit was placed inside the northern superstructure of Platform Tz-11d just west of the platform's central axis. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 67). In this lot, organic matter was first removed from the surface. Then 5 cm of loose stones and chich in dark brown soil were removed to define the placement of larger stones beneath. Some of these stones appear to have been semi-worked. Others were thin sheets of rock and were possibly discard from stone working. These large stones formed part of the northern superstructure's architectural fill.

N22E18: This unit was placed inside Platform Tz-11d's northern superstructure along the platform's central axis. This unit was determined to be a suitable place to punch down into the fill of the northern superstructure to determine how it was built and if earlier phases could be found. In Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 68), organic matter was first removed from the surface and then about 5 cm of loose stones, chich, and dark brown soil was removed to expose the underlying large fill stones. These fill stones were quite large and some showed signs of having been worked. Others were flat and thin and could have been discard from stone working and/or intentionally placed as crude flagstones (see Figure 69). Chert and a kind of stone appearing to have crystal inclusions were recovered from this lot. In Level 2 Lot 1 (see Figure 70), the excavators removed approximately 25 cm of medium fill stones resting on larger fill stones. As these large fill stones were pulled out, the archaeologist noted that chich mixed with soil had accumulated beneath and around them. It was concluded that this mixture of chich and stone had originally been placed on top of the large stone fill, but over time had filtered through the large empty spaces between the stones. As such, this chich and soil probably once supported a plaster floor, now also washed away. Closer examination of the soil revealed inclusions of cal of low quality that was added to strengthen the

construction material supporting the floor. As indicated by how completely this subfloor ballast had filtered down through fill, the fill itself is best described as dry core fill (*junta seca*). The stones were not visibly arranged in a deliberate order, they were of varying sizes, and overall the fill was not very elaborate. To summarize, this lot consisted of some disturbed flat stones among medium sized fill stones, beneath which were found much larger fill stones with large gaps between them and some chich and soil accumulated at the base of this layer. The lot was closed when a layer of soil had been exposed around fill rocks throughout the unit. Some chert, groundstone, and lithics were found in this lot. In Level 2 Lot 2 (see Figure 71), the archaeologist lowered the unit another 20 cm by removing large stone fill and a large amount of pale brown soil with light colored inclusions that had filtered down. Further examination of the soil in this lot revealed that it had a high quantity of micro-chich, which was probably added to support the now perished floor that once capped this construction fill. A broken metate was identified among the large fill stones exposed by the end of this lot. In Level 2 Lot 3 (see Figure 72), about 20 cm more of large stone fill was removed. This fill was surrounded by a large amount of very light colored soil at its base. It was impossible to remove all of the large rocks found in the fill at this depth without collapsing the unit, but enough were able to be taken out to continue descending. The soil in this lot was markedly compact. From its light color, it was suspected that it contained a high quantity of limestone cal. This was confirmed by squeezing a lime onto the soil – the chemical reaction of the acidic lime juice against the cal inclusions in the soil caused the juice to effervesce. It was also noted that many of the large fill rocks at the base of this lot still retained residues of construction material (*mezcla*) attached to them. Some ceramics and chert were found in this level. In Level 3 Lot 1 the archaeologist continued excavating in this layer of fine but compact light colored soil with cal inclusions. After 10-20 cm were removed (75-90 cm below the surface), the uneven surface of bedrock was exposed (see Figure 73). Ceramics and chert were found in this lot. These last two lots informed the archaeologists that the original modification of the natural bedrock outcrop had involved placing a layer of very fine soil mixed with cal *mezcla* on top of the bedrock. The soil with the cal created a compact, hard, and level surface, thus homogenizing the uneven surface of the bedrock. This layer also created a prepared surface for placing large amounts of large stone dry core fill, the architectural fill of the northern superstructure. From this unit it was determined that the northern superstructure of the platform was built as the earliest modification to bedrock. The northern superstructure appears to have been maintained essentially unchanged (though perhaps with occasional repairs/patches to the floor) through the duration of the platform's occupation. The profile of this unit is seen in Figure 74.

N22E20: This unit was placed inside Platform Tz-11d's northern superstructure just east of its central axis. It was excavated to investigate the northern superstructure and check for living surfaces. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 75). After removing organic matter from the surface, the excavator removed approximately 5-10 cm of loose stones and chich to define the underlying larger stones. These stones were in a matrix of dark brown soil. As in other units inside the northern superstructure,

exposure of the fill revealed some semi-worked stones. Other stones were flat and thin and appeared to be discard from stone working. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N22E22: This unit was placed on the eastern side of Platform Tz-11d's northern superstructure and included its north-south running eastern wall (partly visible from the surface). It was excavated to better define the stones of that wall. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 76). About 5-10 cm of loose stones were removed from the surface after the initial removal of organic matter. The wall was found basically intact, with only a couple of stones pushed out of their original places. No artifacts were found in this lot, though some stones did appear to show signs of having been worked.

N24E12: This unit was placed at the northwestern corner of Platform Tz-11d's basal construction. It was excavated to better understand the platform's construction and to search for off-platform refuse areas. A single lot was excavated (see Figure 77). Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing organic matter from the surface. Then about 5-10 cm of loose stones were removed to check for the continuation of the eastern platform wall exposed in units south of here. A lot of dark brown soil was found in with the stones. Though no artifacts were found in this lot, a very large cornerstone was revealed in its original place. This allowed the archaeologist to note the western and northern limits of the platform's formal construction over the underlying bedrock outcrop.

N24E14: This unit was placed on Platform Tz-11d along the northern limit of its northern superstructure, where the platform starts to slope down. It was excavated to check for formal construction associated with the superstructure. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 78). After removing organic matter, the excavator removed about 5 cm of loose stones and chich to define the positions of larger fill stones. Several worked wall stones were identified roughly in their original places, though some had been gently pushed down the slope. The alignment of these stones was determined to mark the back wall of the northern superstructure. Some ceramics were found in this lot.

N24E16: This unit was placed on Platform Tz-11d along the northern limit of its northern superstructure, where the platform starts to slope down (see Figure 79). It was excavated to check for formal construction associated with the superstructure. In Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 80), after removing organic matter, the excavator removed about 5-10 cm of loose stones, chich, and dark brown soil to define the positions of larger fill stones. Some worked wall stones were identified roughly in their original places, though some had been slightly disturbed. The alignment of these stones was determined to mark the back wall of the northern superstructure. No artifacts were found in this lot. In Level 1 Lot 2, the archaeologist continued excavating in a small area defined by the northern wall of the superstructure and an alignment of stones identified as the northern perimeter wall of the entire platform. This northern perimeter wall, explored more thoroughly in Unit N26E18, was determined to correspond to the same construction event that raised the level of the platform and constructed the southern superstructure. The addition of this north perimeter wall essentially expanded the living area back

towards the exposed bedrock outcrop north of the northern superstructure. Level 1 Lot 2 excavated about 25 cm into the area between these two walls. The excavator found the fill to be a large amount of dark brown soil and medium sized stones. Some ceramics and chert were found in this lot.

N24E18: This unit was placed on Platform Tz-11d along the northern limit of its northern superstructure, where the platform starts to slope down (see Figure 79). It was excavated to check for formal construction associated with the superstructure. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. After removing organic matter, the excavator removed about 5 cm of loose stones, chich, and dark brown soil to define the positions of larger stones. Some worked wall stones were identified roughly in their original places, though some had been gently pushed down the slope by tree roots. The alignment of these stones was determined to mark the back wall of the northern superstructure (see Figures 37, 81). No artifacts were found in this lot.

N24E20: This unit was placed on Platform Tz-11d along the northern limit of its northern superstructure, where the platform starts to slope down (see Figure 79). It was excavated to check for formal construction associated with the superstructure. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. After removing organic matter, the excavator removed about 5-10 cm of loose stones, chich, and dark brown soil to define the positions of wall stones. Some worked wall stones were identified roughly in their original places, though some had been gently pushed down the slope by tree roots. The alignment of these stones was determined to mark the back wall of the northern superstructure (see Figure 37, 82).

N24E22: This unit was placed on Platform Tz-11d along the northern limit of its northern superstructure, where the platform starts to slope down (see Figure 79). This unit was placed over the northeastern corner of the northern superstructure. It was excavated to check for formal construction associated with the superstructure. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 83). After removing organic matter, the excavator removed about 5 cm of loose stones, chich, and dark brown soil to define the positions of wall stones. Some worked wall stones were identified roughly in their original places, though some had been gently pushed down the slope by tree roots. The alignment of these stones was determined to mark the back wall of the northern superstructure. In addition to this wall, an alignment of smaller stones exterior to the northern superstructure's wall was also identified; this exterior wall was determined to be associated with the building episode that raised the level of the platform, constructed the southern superstructure, and expanded outward behind and to the east of the northern superstructure. Bedrock was visible in places in this unit, indicating the walls were laid almost directly on top of it. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N26E18: This unit was placed on the north side of Platform Tz-11d, approximately on its central axis. This unit is situated in the area where formal platform construction transitions into the exposed bedrock outcrop that gives the platform most of its volume

(see Figure 3). Level 1 Lot 1 began by first removing the organic matter from the surface of the unit. It was then decided to excavate the western half of the unit, leaving the eastern half untouched as a testigo. About 5 cm of loose stones were removed from this part of the unit. This revealed small and medium sized stones, chich, and dark brown soil. No artifacts were found in this lot. In Level 1 Lot 2, another 5 cm of fill was removed from the western half of the unit. The fill was characterized by dark brown soil with chich and semi-worked stones in the south of the excavated area. Bedrock was exposed in the northern part. It was decided at this point to expand excavations beyond the western half to the rest of the unit, so the entire unit was brought to level. Some ceramics were found in this lot. In Level 1 Lot 3 (see Figure 84), excavations continued throughout the unit. About 5-10 cm of dark brown soil with medium sized stones (some of which appeared to be semi-worked) were removed. This revealed a stone wall running from east to west in the south of the unit. The stones of this wall, really a rough alignment, were small but clearly worked and placed to reinforce the architectural fill. Some ceramics were found in this lot. In Level 1 Lot 4 (see Figure 85), 10-15 cm of fill was removed from the unit. Fill was characterized by medium sized, semi-worked stones and dark brown soil. All wall stones were left in their places, and fill removal was executed to expose the foundation of the wall. The wall appeared to have been placed on top of bedrock. It was determined that this wall formed part of the platform's perimeter wall and is associated with the building episode that raised the level of the platform, constructed the southern superstructure, and expanded outward behind and to the east of the northern superstructure.

N28E16: This unit was placed off the north side of the formal limits of Platform Tz-11d. The platform builders freely incorporated a natural bedrock outcrop into the construction, and here to the north, the bedrock is exposed (see Figures 3, 79). Large boulders, most likely broken off from the outcrop itself, are also abundant in this part of the platform. This unit was excavated among these boulders and exposed bedrock to look for possible refuse disposal areas associated with the platform dwellers. In Level 1 Lot 1, about 15 cm of granular dark brown soil was removed from around these large stones. Some ceramics were found, but they were very few. In Level 1 Lot 2 (see Figure 86), about 20-25 more centimeters of earth was excavated. The soil was granular and dark brown. As more bedrock was exposed, the archaeologist noted that some parts of the bedrock appeared to have been artificially shaped (see Figure 87). Again, some ceramics were found but they were very few.

N30E16: This unit was placed off the north side of the formal limits of Platform Tz-11d. The platform builders freely incorporated a natural bedrock outcrop into the construction, and here to the north, the bedrock is exposed (see Figures 3, 79, 88). Large boulders, most likely broken off from the outcrop itself, are also abundant in this part of the platform (see Figure 88). This unit was excavated among these boulders and exposed bedrock to look for possible refuse disposal areas. In Level 1 Lot 1, first organic material was removed. Then about 15-20 cm of light red soil was excavated from among the boulders and exposed bedrock. Some ceramics and some stucco

fragments (probably washed down from above) were found in this lot. In Level 1 Lot 2 (see Figure 89), another 10 cm of red soil was excavated before the archaeologist reached bedrock throughout the unit. The archaeologist noted the possibility that the ground had been leveled by placing small stones and soil with sascab inclusions, thus creating a smoothly sloping surface. Some ceramics and chert artifacts were recovered from this lot.

N30E18: This unit was placed off the north side of the formal limits of Platform Tz-11d (see Figure 3). The platform builders freely incorporated a natural bedrock outcrop into the construction, and here to the north, the bedrock is exposed (see Figure 88). Large boulders, most likely broken off from the outcrop itself, are also abundant in this part of the platform. This unit was excavated among these boulders and exposed bedrock to look for possible refuse disposal areas. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1 (see Figure 90). The uneven surface of bedrock was exposed at the end of this lot at a depth of about 20-60 cm. The lot was homogenous reddish soil over bedrock. No artifacts were found here.

2016 season

The 2016 field season at Tzacauil, supervised by Mtra. Chelsea Fisher of PIPCY and the University of Michigan, had two main objectives: (1) to execute horizontal excavations of house groups and associated non-architectural areas, and (2) to excavate a test pit in the central plaza area of the Tzacauil Acropolis. Both objectives were accomplished. First, horizontal excavations of house groups (Operation Tz-3) were successful in completing excavations of two house groups, House Group 6 (Pool Group) and House Group 7 (Jaltun Group), and beginning excavations at the site's largest house group, House Group 1 (Jach Group). These excavations focused not only on architectural structures, but also on the non-architectural spaces on the landscape associated with the house groups (Operation Tz-4) (Trench 1). Second, test excavations in the Tzacauil Acropolis (Operation Tz-5) yielded critical data on the construction history and overall occupation sequence of the site. The methods and results of the 2016 operations at Tzacauil are described below. A brief summary and conclusions are provided at the end of this chapter.

Op. Tz-3: Horizontal Excavations in Tzacauil House Groups

I. House Group 6 (Pool Group)

House Group 6 is a group of three structures built directly on a natural bedrock elevation just south of the Tzacauil Acropolis (Figures 2, 3). The most elaborate of the three structures, Structure 6A (Figure 4) (designated 12b when originally mapped; see Stanton et al. 2011:72), consists of a superficial rectangular structure with a chich floor interior. When excavated in the 2016 season, Structure 6A was found to have at least two earlier building phases, consisting of a buried round structure (Structure 6A-sub) and below that, a rough floor built directly over bedrock and unassociated with any intact stone architecture. The other two superficial structures of House Group 6 showed no

evidence of earlier building phases. Structure 6B (Figure 5) (previously 12c; see Stanton et al. 2011:72) is a rectangular structure with no chich floor interior, built on bedrock and on an artificially leveled surface created during the construction episode associated with the burying of Structure 6A-sub. During that same construction episode, Structure 6C (Figure 6) (previously 12d; see Stanton et al. 2011:72) was built. Unlike the other two structures, Structure 6C is oval shaped and lacks well-defined walls; it is best described as a mound of chich built on an artificially leveled surface that had been filled during earlier building phases.

Excavations of this house group in 2016 had two main objectives: (1) to clarify its construction history and architectural techniques, and (2) to recover artifacts from interior and exterior spaces to date the group as well as to identify the activities of its ancient residents. A grid of 2 meter by 2 meter squares was set up over the entire house group, oriented to Structure 6A (Figure 2). Units were named by their southwest corner according to arbitrary coordinates. Because House Group 6 had been mapped with a total station by PIPCY in 2007 (Stanton et al. 2007, 2008, 2011) and included in the LiDAR survey in 2014 (Stanton et al. 2014), the grid and group's structures can easily be georeferenced in absolute space. Below are descriptions of the excavations at House Group 6 in 2016. Throughout the text, the reader can refer to excavation drawings including the general plan (Figure 2), the ideal north-south corte (Figure 7), the north-south corte through Structure 6B (Figure 8), the north-south corte through Structure 6C (Figure 9), the east-west corte through Structure 6A (Figure 10), and the east-west corte through Structures 6C and 6B (Figure 11). At the end of this section, there are descriptions of test excavations conducted in non-architectural space adjacent to House Group 6 (classified as Op. Tz-4).

Units N17E20-E24: These units were located off the south side of Structure 6A (Figure 12). Because the structure is built at the edge of a bedrock rise, its back or south wall and chich floor have deteriorated down the steep decline of the superficial bedrock. A 1-meter wide strip along this destroyed back wall was cleaned as Level 1, Lot 1 to expose bedrock by removing 0-5 cm of loose rubble and leaf litter in order to better define the structure's southern limit. Ceramics and one piece of chert were collected.

Unit N18E20: This unit includes the southwest corner of Structure 6A and the exterior space immediately outside its wall (Figure 13). Three of the stone forming the corner appear to be in place, but overall the structure is poorly preserved; much of it has deteriorated out down the decline of the bedrock rise. A single lot (Level 1 Lot 1) was excavated outside the structure's walls to expose how the wall was constructed and look for bedrock features. Removing 5-10 cm of leaf litter and loose rubble revealed the irregular surface of the bedrock, including several deep cavities that appeared natural. These cavities were excavated as much as possible (to a depth of up to 35 cm beyond the level of surface bedrock) and in fact most of the artifacts associated with this lot were found inside these cavities. Ceramics and a lithic artifact were collected from this lot.

Unit N18E21: This unit refers to the interior portion of the southwest corner of Structure 6A, which was excavated separately from the area exterior to the structure walls (Unit N18E20). The unit was excavated in three lots. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 5 cm of loose chich and leaf litter from the unit. The surface chich likely once supported a plaster floor, which has now disintegrated. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated into the sub-floor ballast, going down another 10 cm from the surface (Figure 14). The structure fill consisted of dark brown soil and small stones. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 2 Lot 2 continued excavating in this same fill (Figure 15). Bedrock was exposed after an additional 5-20 cm of excavation, at a level ranging between 20-45 cm below the surface. The surface of the bedrock was fairly flat here. The fill directly over bedrock appeared to have a high content of *sascab* with lots of small stone inclusions. This could have at one time been associated with the remains of floor found over bedrock elsewhere inside Structure 6A, but if so it was destroyed here. Ceramics and a percutor were collected from this lot.

Unit N18E22: This unit consists of the southeast corner area of Structure 6A. Because of the structure's location at the edge of a bedrock rise, wall lines were not easily visible here and the sub-floor chich from the interior of the structure had spilled out onto exposed bedrock. Three lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 concentrated efforts in the northern half of the unit, in an area more likely to have been interior space. A 5-cm layer of loose chich and leaf litter was removed. No artifacts were found. Level 1 Lot 2 excavated 20 cm into this layer of surface chich, that likely served as sub-floor ballast for a plaster floor. This lot consisted of dark brown soil and lots of small stones. Bedrock started to emerge at this level in some areas of the unit. Ceramics and a groundstone artifact were collected from this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated the final fill layer over bedrock descending 0-30 cm as necessary to expose bedrock in all parts of the unit (Figure 16). Soil here was darker than other units inside this structure at similar levels; this may be because the southern part of Structure 6A is extremely shallow and therefore has poorer preservation. Natural cavities in the bedrock were excavated as much as possible. One bedrock cavity, excavated to a level of 30 cm below the surface, yielded a stone potentially identified as a *cuña de mampostería*, ceramics, and very fine soil. Ceramics and a percutor were collected from this lot.

Unit N18E24: This unit is located outside the southeast corner of Structure 6A, where the superficial bedrock drops down to a lower elevation and, as a consequence, the architecture has not preserved well. A single lot, Level 1 Lot 1, was excavated. This consisted of clearing 5 cm of loose chich and leaf litter from the surface, at which point bedrock was exposed. No artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N18E26: This unit is located about 2 m east of the southeast corner of Structure 6A. It was excavated to determine how the natural bedrock rise on which House Group 6 was constructed was modified by ancient builders, and to see if buried walls associated with earlier construction phases – specifically, a continuation of Structure 6A-sub – could be identified. A single lot, Level 1 Lot 1, was excavated. Bedrock was

already visible in some areas of the unit from the surface, and an additional 20-25 cm was excavated to completely expose bedrock throughout the unit. A large boulder found in this lot was examined to see if it had been set up as a wall stone, but because it appeared to rest directly on bedrock with no evidence of supporting stones, it was likely thrown in as fill. This large stone may have been part of the major construction episode during which Structure 6A-sub was buried and the level of the underlying bedrock outcrop was raised up to accommodate the construction of Structures 6A, 6B, and 6C. Ceramics were found in this lot.

Unit N20E19: This unit measured 2 meters by 1 meter and was placed 1 meter west of the western wall of Structure 6A to explore the exterior space adjacent to the structure. From the beginning, bedrock was observed to be very close to the surface. A single lot, Level 1 Lot 1, was excavated. A layer of 5-20 cm of soil mixed with small stones was removed, exposing a very flat area of bedrock. Ceramics were recovered from this lot.

Unit N20E20: This unit includes the northwest quadrant of Structure 6A. Because the western wall is missing in this part of the structure (probably because of later stone robbing), this unit was selected as a strategic place to explore Structure 6A's building history without having to move wall stones. This unit designation refers only to the northwest section of the 2 m by 2 m square, where excavators could dig a small exploratory area. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed a layer of chich from the surface of the building; this chich likely once supported a plaster floor that has since disintegrated. Dark soil and medium sized stones began to emerge at 25-30 cm below the surface. Ceramics were found in this lot. In Level 1 Lot 2, the excavator dug 20 cm more into structure fill, which now consisted of medium sized stones and dark brown soil. The archaeologist had expected to find wall stones associated with Structure 6A-sub (the buried round structure representing an earlier building phase beneath Structure 6A) at this level, but none were found; they were likely moved and incorporated into the construction episode associated with the building of Structures 6A, 6B, and 6C. Based on surrounding units, it was obvious that bedrock was close at this point; however, as the unit reached bedrock, it also reached traces of floor at approximately 40 cm below the surface, directly on top of the surface of the bedrock (Figures 17, 18). Ceramics and a lithic were found in this lot. Excavations stopped at this point so that the rest of the unit's interior space could be excavated to expose more of the floor level. As such, after this preliminary work in Unit N20E20, focus shifted to Unit N20E21, which was designated to describe the remainder of this square's portion of the interior space of Structure 6A.

Unit N20E21: This unit, located in the northwest portion of Structure 6A, was excavated separately from exploratory investigations in its northwest corner (Unit N20E20) to understand the structure's building history and recover artifacts associated with its use. Five lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 5 cm of loose chich and leaf litter from the surface of the unit. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated about 10-15 cm of chich from the unit – likely subfloor ballast for a plaster floor that has

disintegrated. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 3 Lot 1 continued excavating into structure fill, descending approximately 20-30 cm more through small to medium sized fill stones and soil. The archaeologist expected to find part of the rounded wall associated with Structure 6A-sub in this lot, but nothing convincing was seen. At the end of the lot, a change to finer soil with fewer stones was noted. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 4 Lot 1 continued excavations only about 5 cm. Despite the fact that no wall stones associated with Structure 6A-sub were found, it was recognized that this level was beginning to excavate into the fill associated with that earlier structure because larger stones began to be exposed. In other words, construction of Structure 6A on top of Structure 6A-sub seems to have involved moving some of the pre-existing wall stones to other areas, and then placing a relatively thin layer of chich on top of the older structure for a new floor. It was not a significant increase in height, so only small stones were needed. In the fill of Structure 6A-sub, however, larger fill stones began to emerge because the builders may have wanted to be considerably higher than the bedrock rise. When Level 4 Lot 1 excavations reached a change in soil to light grey, the lot was closed. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 4 Lot 2 continued excavations another 10 cm into building fill associated with Structure 6A-sub. The fill consisted of larger, more compact concretions of *sascab* construction material, beginning at about 38-43 cm below the surface. This mixture – light grey soil, gravel, and small stones – appeared to have been laid to level and prepare the surface for building Structure 6A-sub. Surprisingly, as excavators continued to excavate down in this lot, a few patches of floor began to emerge at 40 cm below the surface, or -83 cm below the datum for House Group 6. These patches of floor were not found everywhere in the unit, and were very fragmentary, thin, and directly on top of bedrock. The floor patches were lower than the compact, *sascab*-rich fill described earlier, and could not be associated with any stone architecture. Samples of this floor were taken, though no artifacts were associated with them; however, ceramics and a concretion of construction material were collected above the floor associated with the Level 4 Lot 2 fill. From this unit, it seems that three building phases can be assigned to Structure 6A. First, a very thin plaster floor was placed on a flat area of bedrock; this floor was either associated with stone architecture that was later robbed, or it was associated with perishable construction materials. In either scenario, these patches of floor were found to be at the same level of patches of floor found in a unit east of here, as well as in a unit north of here outside Structure 6A's northern wall. Though the exact dimensions of the floor cannot be determined because it was badly destroyed in several places, it may have extended across grid squares N22E20, N22E22, N20E20, and N20E22. Some time after this floor was in use, Structure 6A-sub was constructed by covering the earlier floor with a compact mixture of *sascab*, gravel, small stones, and soil, and then capping this with a layer of chich and a plaster floor, all enclosed by a round wall. Some time after, Structure 6A, the rectangular building on the surface, was built by incorporating Structure 6A-sub into its fill and adding a new subfloor ballast and plaster floor. These major building episodes are associated with other construction activity discussed elsewhere in this section, and summarized at the end of the section.

Unit N20E22: This unit is located on the northeast quadrant of Structure 6A. Four lots were excavated inside the structure to investigate its construction sequence and to recover artifacts associated with its use. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 5 cm of loose chich and leaf litter from the surface (Figure 20). No artifacts were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 removed an additional 10 cm of chich from the top level of the building's fill. This chich was probably part of a subfloor ballast that used to support a plaster floor (Figure 21). Ceramics were found in this lot. At this point, the fill changed to medium sized stones, so Level 3 Lot 1 was started to investigate this fill. In addition to medium sized stones, the fill was also characterized by dark brown soil and smaller stones. This fill was likely part of Structure 6A-sub, the earlier structure buried beneath Structure 6A. Excavating in this layer removed approximately 30 cm of fill. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 4 Lot 1 excavated approximately 20 cm of fill beneath this, consisting of larger stones that had been thrown in as a way to level out bedrock, which was slightly deeper here than in the southern portion of the structure. As bedrock began to emerge, the excavators noted that the fill directly above it had a high content of *sascab*, gravel, and small stones. As in Unit N20E21, at a level lower than this compact fill, a couple of patches of floor were identified at 83-87 cm below the datum (about 53-57 cm below the surface) directly on top of bedrock and poorly preserved. These floor patches could not be associated with stone architecture or artifacts, but samples were taken for testing. Elsewhere in this lot, ceramics and a perculator were recovered. The floor patches may represent the earliest occupation here, and appear to have been covered during the construction of Structure 6A-sub. They will be discussed in the summary at the end of this section.

Unit N20E24: This unit is located east of Structure 6A's eastern walls and includes the interior fill of the southern part of Structure 6A-sub. This unit was excavated to understand the relationship between Structure 6A and Structure 6A-sub and how both structures make use of the underlying bedrock terrain. This unit was ideal for this exploration because it could be excavated without moving any wall stones. Four lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10 cm of loose chich and soil. Soil was loose and dark brown. Ceramics were found in this lot. The lot was closed when larger fill stones began to emerge. Level 2 Lot 1 removed a 20-40 cm layer of larger stones and fill, which was considered most likely to be interior structure fill of Structure 6A-sub (Figure 22). Fill here included smaller stones and dark brown (though some areas appeared to have a little bit of *sascab* mixed in), loose soil in addition to larger fill stones. As excavations continued, it became clear that some of the rocks in the fill were actually huge boulders – they appear to have been broken off directly from bedrock and probably were not moved very far. This was likely done to raise the construction and living surface quickly. Ceramics and chert were collected from this lot. Level 2 Lot 2 removed another 20-30 cm of large stones and boulders, but only in the northern half of the unit, maintaining the southern half as a *testigo*. Beneath that, or at a level of about 120 cm beneath the datum (70 cm below the surface), light brown soil and small stones emerged. Ceramics were collected from this lot before switching to excavate the light brown soil. Level 3 Lot 1 continued exploration in the light brown soil with small stones

and found it to be placed as part of an initial leveling episode observed elsewhere in House Group 6 (see Unit N24E24 Level 4 Lot 1). This “first fill” is characterized by very light colored soil and a high concentration of very small stones. Bedrock was found 22 cm below the beginning of this lot (92 cm below the surface, or 142 cm below the datum). Ceramics were found in this lot. Basically, this unit suggests that the first efforts to modify this bedrock rise involved filling in its holes with light brown soil and chich; this activity may have been associated with the patches of floor found in Units N20E21 and N20E22 and was done to make the surface easier to live on. The construction of Structure 6A-sub involved the placement of huge boulders and many other stones to elevate the structure and ensure that its base was stable. This was then capped with chich for a subfloor ballast. Structure 6A-sub was ultimately absorbed into the major construction episode associated with the building of Structures 6A, 6B, and 6C, though here only a thin layer of chich was necessary to level the area up with the newly elevated living surface.

Unit N20E26: This unit is located 2-4 m east of the eastern wall of Structure 6A, and immediately southeast of the buried wall of Structure 6A-sub. A 2 m by 1 m unit was excavated to determine if Structure 6A's rounded wall continued here. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10-15 cm of small and medium sized stones and dark brown soil, after which bedrock was completely exposed in this unit. No stones associated with the Structure 6A-sub wall were found here. Ceramics were collected from this lot before it was closed.

Unit N22E20: This unit is located directly north of the northern wall of Structure 6A, and incorporates the point where that wall is intercepted by the buried wall of Structure 6A-sub (Figure 23). This unit excavated the exterior sections of both walls to determine their relationship to each other and to the underlying bedrock rise. Unfortunately, a large tree was growing in this unit and could not be removed without compromising the integrity of the structure walls. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed approximately 20 cm of loose chich, medium sized fill stones, and dark brown soil that had been disturbed by the tree roots. At a level of 77-80 cm below the datum (26-29 cm below the surface), a patch of preserved floor was found. This floor patch was at the same level of floor patches found south of here in units N20E21 and N20E22 and likely represents the remains of the earliest known structure built here. This patch, like the others, could not be directly associated with any extant stone architecture. Samples of the floor were collected, in addition to ceramics from this lot. Ultimately, the fill excavated in this unit was likely placed as part of the construction episode associated with the building of both Structure 6A-sub and later Structure 6A, though bioturbation from the tree roots made it difficult to distinguish between these episodes or to continue excavations further.

Unit N22E22: This unit is located along the northern surface wall of Structure 6A, and it was here that it was first realized that the “ground surface” immediately outside this wall was in fact the top of the earlier, buried round structure called Structure 6A-sub (Figure

24). Three lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing about 25-30 cm of loose chich, leaf litter, and dark brown soil from the area north of Structure 6A's surface wall; at this point it became clear that there was a buried structure here (Figure 25). Ceramics and a lithic were collected from this lot. Excavation strategy in this unit shifted after this to focus on the interior part of Structure 6A-sub, while the exterior section of the wall continued to be investigated nearby in Unit N23E24. Continuing in Unit N22E22, Level 2 Lot 1 excavated about 5 cm inside Structure 6A-sub by removing chich. This chich likely served as the subfloor ballast for a now-destroyed plaster floor associated with Structure 6A-sub. Ceramics were collected from this unit. The last lot, Level 2 Lot 2, excavated an additional 10 cm of structure fill (Figure 26). Ceramics were collected from this lot. At this point, it was decided to leave this unit because it would be difficult to continue excavating without disturbing the walls of Structures 6A and 6A-sub.

Unit N22E24: This unit incorporates the eastern side of the surviving portions of Structure 6A-sub. A single lot was excavated to define the rounded wall of that structure as it curves across this unit. In Level 1 Lot 1, 20-30 cm of loose chich, small and medium sized fill stones, and dark brown soil were removed to better define the wall's construction. It appears that material (burned cal and sascab) may have been used to stabilize the wall of Structure 6A-sub when it was constructed (Figure 27). Ceramics and groundstone were collected from this lot. After this lot was excavated, excavations continued here in the redefined unit of N23E24, with excavations in that unit beginning at Level 2 Lot 1 (see below).

Unit N22E26: This unit is located just east of where Structure 6A-sub's curved wall disappears, and just south of Structure 6B's southern wall. It was excavated to determine how the natural underlying bedrock rise was modified to level out the living surface of House Group 6. From the start, bedrock was already visible in the eastern side of the unit, so excavation focused on its western side. A 10-25 cm layer of small, medium, and large fill stones in dark brown soil was removed. Bedrock was exposed beneath this (Figures 28, 29). This fill was likely associated with the construction episode associated with the construction of Structures 6A, 6B, and 6C. Ceramics and groundstone were collected from this lot.

Unit N23E24: This unit is located adjacent to the north side of the round wall of Structure 6A-sub (Figure 30). Excavations in this area began with the unit designation of N22E24 (see above), but when the archaeologist noticed the presence of the buried wall of Structure 6A-sub, investigation shifted one meter to the north to focus efforts on the exterior side of the structure. As such, excavations in Unit N23E24 include four lots beginning with Level 2 Lot 1. Level 2 Lot 1 began at the level of the chich subfloor ballast of Structure 6A-sub (Figure 31). After 20 cm of chich was removed, medium to large fill stones began to emerge. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 3 Lot 1 excavated the unit another 20 cm through this medium and large sized stone fill (Figure 32). Beneath these stones, the excavators noticed a layer of compact, light colored soil with gravel. Larger flat stones were visible directly beneath this layer. No artifacts were

found in this lot. Level 4 Lot 1 continued exploring this area directly north of the Structure 6A-sub wall to a depth of 50 cm below the surface (Figure 33). Based on the level of compact, light-colored soil relative to the bottom of the Structure 6A-sub wall stones, the archaeologist concluded that the compact light-colored soil may have been a finished floor surface associated with Structure 6A-sub. This soil matrix was resting directly on top of well-placed, flat, large fill stones. Beneath these fill stones, there was a layer of darker soil, chich, and small fist-sized stones. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 4 Lot 2 continued excavating to a depth of -135 cm below datum by removing large fill stones that had been thrown in over bedrock to raise the level of the living surface before Structure 6A-sub was constructed. This marks a significant investment of energy and labor. Included in this fill was a stone that looked modified, having raised circular shapes on it but otherwise appearing rough like other fill stones (Figure 34). Ceramics were found in this lot. This unit was left after Level 4 Lot 2 to focus efforts on an excavation immediately north of here (Unit N24E24) where the excavators could probe deeper without the risk of disturbing any structure walls.

Unit N24E20: This unit is located on the southwest portion of Structure 6C, an oval-shaped mound of chich and medium sized stones. Seven lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing 10 cm of loose chich and leaf litter from the surface of the structure, leaving the non-architectural space of the unit alone. This was done to see if the structure had well-defined walls that could guide further excavation – however, no obvious wall alignments were found. No ceramics were found, but a groundstone artifact was collected. Since the limits of the structure could not be determined at this time, Level 1 Lot 2 shifted excavation to the previously unexcavated southeast portion of the unit, outside the highest concentration of chich forming the Structure 6C mound (Figure 35). This was done to search for wall alignments. Approximately 10 cm of loose chich and dark brown soil was excavated. Though a few suspicious stones were found, no obvious wall alignments were exposed. At this point, bedrock began to emerge on the west side of the excavation. Ceramics and a lithic artifact were collected. Level 2 Lot 1 resumed excavations in the “interior” portion of the poorly defined Structure 6C chich mound. After removing about 10 cm of chich and dark brown soil, slightly larger sized fill stones began to emerge. Ceramics and a perculator were collected from this lot. Level 2 Lot 2 continued excavations in this fill an additional 20-30 cm, and the fill was found to be essentially the same as the fill above it. Ceramics, a broken puncturing tool made of silex, and a possible fragment of a metate were found in this fill and collected. At the end of the lot, larger fill stones had begun to emerge. Level 3 Lot 1 began removing these larger fill stones, which meant excavations quickly descended another 50-70 cm. Ceramics and silex were found in this lot. Excavations north of here, in the central part of Structure 6C, were attempting to reach the level of bedrock, and it became necessary to remove more fill in Unit N24E20 to do so safely. As such, Level 3 Lot 2 expanded this excavation by removing larger fill stones from the north of the unit. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Once the excavation was expanded, excavations from units N25E22-2.1 and N24E20-3.1 were combined and designated as Unit N24E20-4.1 to consolidate efforts to reach bedrock beneath Structure 6C (Figure 36). This was done to

define the extent of the deep, circular cavity in bedrock first identified in Units N26E20 and N26E22. Eventually, the southern limit of this circular cavity were defined in this lot and the unit could be closed, after removing an additional 20-60 cm of large fill stones, boulders, and light colored soil that had been deposited in the bedrock cavity to level its surface. Ceramics and a percursor were collected from this lot.

Unit N24E22: This unit is located on the southeast portion of Structure 6C. Three lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing 20 cm of leaf litter, loose chich, and dark brown soil from the interior area of the structure with the objective of exposing wall alignments. However, as in other units along the perimeter of this structure, no wall alignments were found here. Instead it appears that this structure consisted of a chich mound, without well-defined walls; alternately, the wall stones were robbed. As excavations progressed in this lot, it became obvious that the excavators were working in fill associated with the inter-structure fill – in other words, excavations were outside the limits of Structure 6C and were digging in the fill associated with builders' efforts to raise the surface of the general living area before constructing Structures 6A, 6B, and 6C. The lot was closed when rough fill, consisting of lots of soil and large crude rocks, was exposed. Ceramics, silex, and a lithic artifact were collected from this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 continued exploring this construction fill by removing 20 cm of medium to large sized fill stones and dark brown soil outside the high concentration of surface chich associated with Structure 6C. This was done, again, to determine if wall alignments were present; none were found. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 2 Lot 2 removed another 10 cm of chich from the northwest section of the unit – likely part of the interior of Structure 6C – to level the excavation out with other units. Bedrock was found in the southern part of the unit, and the lot was closed to focus investigation elsewhere in Structure 6C. Ceramics were collected from this lot.

Unit N24E24: This unit is located just east of Structure 6C, just west of Structure 6B, and just north of Structure 6A-sub. Though on the surface this unit had several wall stones, these had fallen from the southeastern corner of Structure 6B and it seems that, during occupation, this area would have been mostly empty of architecture except for the corner of Structure 6B on its eastern side. Seven lots were excavated in this unit. Level 1 Lot 1 began by excavating approximately 20 cm of small and medium fill stones in a matrix of dark brown soil (Figure 37). The fill was not compact. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 1 Lot 2 continued excavating another 20-30 cm in this fill, characterized by small and medium sized fill stones and dark brown soil (Figure 38). The fallen wall stones associated with Structure 6B were photographed, drawn, numbered, and then moved aside so excavations could continue. Smaller, gravel-like stones were found in this lot and appear to have fallen down from a higher level – these smaller stones were likely the top layer when this house group was occupied. Ceramics were collected from this lot. At this point in the excavation, the archaeologist decided it was necessary to join excavations in this unit with excavations north of Structure 6A-sub in Unit N22E24 in order to determine the construction history of the house group. The unit, at this point, was adjusted to measure 2 m North-South, and 1-1.5 m East-West in

order to minimize the risk to structure walls. After removing 10-20 cm of larger fill stones and dark brown soil, the excavators reached a different fill layer, characterized by chich and smaller stones at a depth of approximately 90 cm below the datum. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 3 Lot 1 excavated 10 cm of this layer of chich, small stones, and a great deal of dark brown soil (Figure 39). This level of fill may be related to the patches of stucco floor found closer to Structure 6A, which were not associated with any extant stone architecture. If so, this fill was placed to level cavities in the bedrock to make its surface more livable. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 3 Lot 2 excavated another 20 cm in only the western half of this unit, and the fill continued to consist of a lot of fine, dark brown soil with small fill stones. Bedrock was found in the southern half of the unit, but appeared to dip down to the north. Ceramics were collected from this lot. In order to continue excavating deeper, it was necessary to excavate the east half of the unit as well, so Level 3 Lot 3 resumed excavations in the east half (Figure 40). Ceramics and lithic artifacts were found in this lot. At 120 cm below the level of the datum a layer of light-colored fill emerged. This light-colored fill was excavated as Level 4 Lot 1 (Figure 41). The soil was compact, fine, and had very few stones. This fill likely had a high content of sascab mixed in with it to make it more compact. Bedrock was exposed approximately 20 cm beneath this level. As such it seems that the initial builders at House Group 6 began to modify the underlying bedrock rise by first depositing a careful layer of compact soil with sascab mixed in to make it more durable. On top of this, they then added a level of darker soil mixed with chich to create a flat living surface at approximately the same level of the floor found south of here. Some time later, this surface was covered with large stones to raise the living surface and to support the construction of Structure 6A-sub. During the major construction episode leading up to the construction of Structures 6A, 6B, and 6C, the living surface was again raised with the addition of medium sized fill stones and small chich cobbles.

Unit N24E26: This unit is located alongside the southern wall of Structure 6B. It was excavated to explore the construction of Structure 6B by exposing a narrow strip along the external side of its wall. Three lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing approximately 5 cm of leaf litter and small loose stones from the surface. Ceramics were collected from this lot. The lot was closed when the excavators reached a layer of more compact soil. Level 1 Lot 2 removed medium and small sized stones and dark brown soil from outside the Structure 6B south wall (Figure 42). After about 10-20 cm were excavated, larger fill stones with lots of soil began to emerge and the lot was closed. Ceramics and lithic artifacts were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 removed medium sized fill stones and dark brown soil to reveal bedrock at a depth of 35-40 cm below the surface. Ceramics and silex were found in this lot. From these excavations, it appears that the ancient builders prepared the bedrock rise by depositing soil, medium, and small sized fill stones to level its surface and to provide stability for the construction of Structures 6A, 6B, and 6C.

Unit N25E22: This unit is located inside Structure 6C, the oval-shaped chich mound in House Group 6. This unit was designated to explore the interior space of this structure, after Unit N24E22 was unable to distinguish between interior and exterior space of the structure – in other words, Unit N25E22 was certain to be inside the structure because of the high concentration of chich, and so was separated from the southern part of the N24E22 square. Three lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 15 cm of loose stones, leaf litter, and dark brown soil from the surface. Ceramics and lithic artifacts were found in this lot. Level 1 Lot 2 excavated an additional 20 cm of small and medium sized stones from inside the structure. The lot was closed when medium sized fill stones were exposed. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated medium sized stone fill from the southeast portion of the structure and found the irregular surface of bedrock 20-45 cm beneath the start of medium sized stone fill. Ceramics and silex were collected from this lot.

Unit N25E26: This unit is located inside the southern half of Structure 6B, a rectangular structure (Figures 43, 44). Two lots were excavated inside the structure to explore its function and construction history. Level 1 Lot 1 began excavations by scraping the top 5 cm from the surface of the unit. Unlike the other structures in House Group 6, Structure 6B appears to lack a chich subfloor ballast, suggesting that the structure had an earth floor instead of a plaster floor (Figure 45). Three percutores were found near the surface in this lot and were assigned numbers to record their provenience (Figure 43). Ceramics were also found. After removing a few cm of soil with very few stones, a layer of larger fill stones began to emerge in the southern edge of the unit and so the lot was closed. Level 1 Lot 2 continued excavating similar fill – soil with very few stones – and exposed the larger fill stones discovered in the previous lot. These stones were only found in the southern part of the unit and appear to provide support for the south wall of the structure, which rests on carefully laid smaller stones on top of deliberately placed medium stones over bedrock. Bedrock was exposed at 20-40 cm below the surface, dropping to a lower level in the southern part of the unit (Figure 46). Therefore the larger rocks may have helped to quickly level the surface for the construction of Structure 6B. Silex, shell, lithics, and ceramics were found in this lot.

Unit N26E19: This unit is located off the west side of the western wall of Structure 6C. It was excavated as a 1 meter by 2 meter strip outside the structure to investigate its construction. One lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed approximately 15 cm of loose chich, leaf litter, and dark brown soil from the surface, at which point bedrock was exposed throughout the unit. A few possible wall stones associated with Structure 6C were identified and drawn, but in general this structure lacks well-defined walls. Ceramics were collected from this lot.

Unit N26E20: This unit is located on the central western portion of Structure 6C, an oval-shaped mound of chich. This unit was excavated to investigate the construction history and function of the structure. Eight lots were excavated in this unit. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing the top 10 cm of loose stones, leaf litter, and dark brown soil from the

surface of the structure. The stones comprising the structure were mostly small with some medium stones as well. Ceramics, groundstone, and a possible fragment of a mano were found in this lot. Level 1 Lot 2 removed an additional 5-10 cm of similar fill from the structure, at which point a layer of large stones with substantial gaps between stones began to emerge. After removing loose rubble from the structure, an alignment of stones appeared at the western edge of the structure, possibly a crude wall delimiting the perimeter of the chich mound. However, this wall did not completely encircle the structure and appears to have had no architectural function. Ceramics and a groundstone artifact were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated approximately 20 cm into this larger stone fill, which also included a high quantity of soil that appeared to have fallen through the gaps between the stones from above. Ceramics, lithics, and a percursor were collected from this lot. Level 2 Lot 2 continued excavations in larger stone fill (Figure 47). At this point, the level of bedrock was visible at the western limit of the structure; however, the bedrock dropped sharply down below the structure. Fill continued to consist of larger stones as well as small stones and dark brown soil that seem to have fallen from above as the building went into ruin. At approximately 50-65 cm below the datum the excavators uncovered large pieces of bedrock that had been cut out, formed, and moved here to fill a large depression in the underlying bedrock (Figure 48). This seems to have been part of the effort to level out the bedrock during the initial occupation of this house group. Based on the depth of this level surface, it is likely associated with the patches of plaster floor found beneath Structure 6A. Ceramics and groundstone were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 3 continued excavating 25-30 cm down in the area south of these cut lajas to acquire the full profile of Structure 6C's construction history (Figure 49). Fill continued to consist of smaller stones between medium and larger stones with a high quantity of soil. Ceramics were collected from this lot before it was closed as the excavators arrived at a layer of larger fill stones and compact, light-colored soil. Before continuing excavations into this fill layer, the archaeologist decided to investigate the cut lajas to determine if they were placed over a cyst or other feature in the bedrock. As such, Level 3 Lot 1 removed three of the cut lajas and found that there was no void beneath them; they were shaped to fit the contours of the bedrock as part of an effort to level the surface. They were about 30-40 cm thick, and some had cuñas placed beneath them for additional stability. These lajas represent considerable effort and investment of sophisticated building techniques. A few ceramic pieces were found beneath the cut lajas. Excavations then continued within the rest of the unit. Level 4 Lot 1 began removing about 50 cm of the structure fill. The soil matrix was compact and consisted of fine, light-colored soil with small stones and gravel mixed in. There were also some large stones as well, but the fill was predominantly soil (Figure 50). All of this was thrown into what turned out to be a deep cavity in the surface of the bedrock (Figure 51). The steepness and size of this hole probably required that the initial occupants of this group filled it in – and based on its level it is probably associated with the patches of floor found beneath Structure 6A-sub, though later occupants likely continued to take advantage of this artificially level surface. Interestingly, a possibly sculpted stone was found within a niche formed by the wall of the bedrock as it dropped down on the north side of the unit. This stone was crudely

formed to look like a human head and face by pecking out eyes and a nose into the stone. This possible sculpture is indicated on the north-south corte drawing (Figure 9) and photographs of it can be found in the appendix. This niche was located just below the level of the beginning of the light-colored fill. Ceramics and a lithic artifact were also found in this lot. Having exposed bedrock in most of the unit, the final lot excavated here, Level 4 Lot 2, finished by excavating an additional 10-20 cm through large stones and light-colored soil to find the level of bedrock at the very bottom of this large round cavity beneath Structure 6C (Figure 52). Ceramics and a lithic artifact were found in this lot.

Unit N26E22: This unit is located in the central eastern portion of Structure 6C. Four lots were excavated to determine the structure's construction history and function. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing the initial 10 cm of loose chich and leaf litter from the surface of the unit. A possible wall alignment was identified on the eastern side of the structure, but these stones do not appear to have served any functional purpose – they simply delimit the edge of the chich mound. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 1 Lot 2 continued removing small chich stones and dark brown soil from inside the structure. Ceramics were collected from this lot. After 15 cm of this fill was removed, medium sized stones and dark brown soil began to emerge, and the lot was changed. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated the medium sized stone fill, which also included a great quantity of dark brown soil. This soil seems like it may have trickled down over time through the spaces between the stone fill from above; perhaps this soil was originally part of the floor construction. Ceramics and a percursor were found in this lot. The lot was closed after approximately 20 cm of fill was removed. Level 2 Lot 2 continued excavating in the medium stone fill and revealed very large fill stones up along the eastern side of the structure's fill. After about 30 cm of fill – consisting of small and medium sized stones and lots of soil – was removed, bedrock was found in the northern and central parts of the unit at a depth of 50-60 cm below the datum. Bedrock was very flat in this area of the unit (Figure 53). South of here, however, the bedrock dropped down deeper. As this unit joined up with excavations to the west and south of here, the excavators were able to expose huge boulders that had been thrown into the bedrock depression to help fill it. Along with these huge stones was also lighter colored soil. Bedrock was exposed in the southern part of the unit at a depth of approximately 60-70 cm below the datum. Ceramics and a lithic artifact were collected from this lot.

Unit N26E24: This unit is located in the vacant space east of Structure 6C and west of Structure 6B. It was excavated to expose and investigate the walls of these two structures and to see how their construction histories articulate with each other and with the underlying surface of the bedrock, which was visible on the surface in the northeast corner of the unit. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 began by exposing the eastern wall of Structure 6C by scraping 5 cm of accumulated soil and leaf litter from the surface. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 1 Lot 2 continued by drawing, photographing, and moving the shifted wall stones that had fallen out of place from Structure 6B's walls, which were badly damaged. Then the excavators continued

excavating to expose bedrock, leaving sufficient fill around the structures' walls so as to keep them stable. The fill here consisted of a high quantity of soil and medium sized stones that had been placed over the bedrock to level it with the higher area of bedrock in the north of the square. Bedrock was found in the southern part of the unit at about 35 cm below the surface (70 cm below the datum). Ceramics, shell, and a percutor were found in this lot.

Unit N26E26: This unit is located in the northern half of the interior space of Structure 6B. Structure 6B is rectangular and unlike the other two structures in this house group, did not have a chich surface – this may suggest that it had floor made of soil. One lot was excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated only 10-15 cm from the space between the structure walls before bedrock was exposed. The structure walls were left undisturbed. The fill was predominantly soil with very few stones. The surface of bedrock was extremely flat and close to the surface, but dipped down in the southern half of the structure (see Unit N25E26); very little fill was needed to level the surface here. Ceramics and a small polished stone axe (possibly of some kind of greenstone) were found in this lot.

Unit N26E28: This unit includes the northeastern corner of Structure 6B, and excavations here targeted the exterior area of the structure so as to understand its construction. One lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 cleared off approximately 20 cm of loose chich and leaf litter from the surface of the unit. Fallen wall stones were documented and then moved aside so as to expose the wall stones still in place. Bedrock was exposed at 15-20 cm below the surface. From this excavation it appears that the northeast corner of Structure 6B was constructed directly on the relatively flat surface of the bedrock. Ceramics were collected from this lot.

Unit N28E20: This unit is located in the northwest section of Structure 6C. Three lots were excavated to investigate the structure's construction history and function. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing 10-15 cm of loose chich and leaf litter from the surface of the structure (Figure 54). At that depth the excavators exposed a layer of medium sized stones below smaller stones and chich. Ceramics and a percutor were found in this lot. Level 1 Lot 2 continued removing small fill stones to expose the larger fill beneath. At this depth bedrock started to become visible in the center of the unit at about 20 cm below the surface, and then was exposed throughout the unit at approximately that depth. The fill above the bedrock appears to have been deposited to level the surface of the bedrock. The final lot excavated, Level 1 Lot 3, finished exposing bedrock in the northwest section of the structure by removing an additional 10-15 cm of dark brown soil and small stone fill. Ceramics were found in this lot.

Unit N28E22: This unit consists of the northeast section of Structure 6C. This section of the structure, an oval shaped chich mound, was constructed directly on bedrock, which was already exposed at the surface in the northwest section of the unit. Four lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing the to 10-15 cm of loose chich and

leaf litter from the surface of the structure. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 1 Lot 2 continued removing 10 cm of chich and dark brown soil from inside the structure, gradually exposing bedrock in the northern section of the unit. Ceramics were collected from this lot. More excavation was necessary to expose bedrock, because it sloped downward in the southern part of the unit. Level 1 Lot 3 excavated another 20 cm of chich and soil. As more soil was removed, a possible wall alignment emerged alongside the edge of the structure. This possible wall was constructed directly on top of bedrock. It does not appear to have served an architectural function but instead delimited the edge of the chich mound. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 1 Lot 4 finished excavations in this unit by further cleaning this wall alignment and continuing to expose bedrock throughout the unit by removing 15 cm of dark brown soil and small stone fill. Ceramics were found in this lot.

Unit N28E24: This unit is located northeast of Structure 6C, alongside and including the exposed bedrock near the structure. One lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10-15 cm of loose stones, leaf litter, and dark brown soil from the unit. Bedrock was exposed throughout the unit at this depth. Cavities in the bedrock were found to be filled with compact rocks and soil, which may have been intentionally deposited. Ceramics were found in this lot.

Unit N28E26: This unit is located off the northern side of the north wall of Structure 6B. From the surface bedrock was already visible, so this was simply excavated to investigate the relationship between the structure walls and the bedrock. One lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 3-5 cm of loose stones and leaf litter from the surface, revealing bedrock throughout the unit (Figure 55). No artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N30E22: This unit is located northeast of Structure 6C, and includes an area of bedrock exposed on the surface. This unit was excavated to determine if wall stones associated with the structure were present. One lot was excavated. 25-30 cm of loose stones and leaf litter were removed from the surface of the bedrock to clean and expose its surface. Ceramics were found in this lot. When bedrock was completely exposed, it was noted that no wall alignments were present in this area of the structure.

Excavations adjacent to House Group 6 (Trench 1)

In an attempt to find refuse areas and activity locales associated with the inhabitants of House Group 6, the archaeologist conducted excavations along a line to the west of Structure 6A (Figure 56, 57, 58). These excavation units were on their own grid a few meters away from the grid of House Group 6, and were not associated with any known architecture at the site, instead focusing on the vacant areas at the base of the bedrock rise associated with House Group 6. For the most part, these excavations yielded very few artifacts but are promising for the documentation of landscape modifications. Additionally, soil samples were taken from all of these units. Six units were excavated here under the classification of Op. Tz-4, Sub-op T1.

Unit N20E22: This unit was the furthest from the bedrock rise associated with House Group 6 and was near an expanse of exposed surface bedrock. The unit measured 1.5 m east-west by 2 m north-south. Only one lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. Bedrock was found at a depth of between 10-30 cm beneath a thin layer of soil with very few stones. No artifacts were found in this unit.

Unit N20E24: This unit measured 1.5 m east-west by 2 m north-south. Only one lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. Large stones in a possible alignment were exposed, but this remains to be investigated further to determine if they had a function (Figures 60, 61). Bedrock was found at a depth of 12-20 cm below the surface. No artifacts were found in this unit.

Unit N20E26: This unit measures 1.5 m east-west by 2 m north-south. Only one lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. Beneath reddish brown soil with very few stones, bedrock was found at a depth of 5-15 cm below the surface. A couple very small ceramic sherds were found in this lot.

Unit N20E28: This unit measures 1.5 m east-west by 2 m north-south. Only one lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. Bedrock was found close to the surface at a depth of 3-15 cm, and the soil here had a few chunks of stone but was otherwise fairly pure and compact. Ceramics and a lithic artifact were found in this lot.

Unit N20E30: This unit measures 1.5 m east-west by 2 m north-south. Only one lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. 10-30 cm of dark brown, compact soil with lots of stone inclusions was excavated to expose the relatively flat surface of bedrock. Ceramics and a lithic artifact were collected from this lot.

Unit N20E32: This unit measures 2 m by 2 m and is the closest to the bedrock rise supporting House Group 6. Only one lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. This lot excavated through dark brown soil with a high quantity of stones. This mixture was very compact and may have been used as an activity surface by the ancient residents of Tzacauil. Smaller stones were also mixed in and may have stabilized the surface as well. Light brown soil was found right over bedrock, which was fairly flat and found at a depth of about 25-40 cm below the surface throughout the unit. Lithic artifacts, but no ceramics, were collected from this lot.

House Group 7 (Jaltun Group)

House Group 7 is a single rectangular structure built directly on bedrock (Figures 62, 63), approximately 60 m west of House Group 8 (excavated in 2015) on the north side of the Tzacauil Sacbe. House Group 7 was mapped by earlier efforts by PIPCY (and was initially designated Structure 12a; see Stanton et al. 2011:72) along with the rest of Tzacauil. On the map, the structure (which will be referred to as either House Group 7 or simply Structure 7 here) appears very small, but in fact it appears to

integrate the underlying bedrock as part of its associated living and activity space. In fact bedrock south of House Group 7 is extremely flat and expansive (Figure 64), and even includes large bedrock cavities that may have served as places to plant garden crops (Figures 65, 66). Investigations in 2016 focused on the structure of House Group 7 itself, but in future seasons it may be beneficial to further study these non-architectural spaces.

Excavations of this house group in 2016 had two main objectives: (1) to clarify its construction history and architectural techniques, and (2) to recover artifacts from interior and exterior spaces to date the group as well as to identify the activities of its ancient residents. A grid of 2 meter by 2 meter squares was set up over the entire house group, oriented to the structure (Figure 67). Units were named by their southwest corner according to arbitrary coordinates. Because House Group 7 had been mapped with a total station by PIPCY in 2007 (Stanton et al. 2007, 2008, 2011) and included in the LiDAR survey in 2014 (Stanton et al. 2014), the grid and group's structures can easily be georeferenced in absolute space. Below are descriptions of the excavations at House Group 7 in 2016. Throughout these descriptions, the reader can refer to the plan drawing (Figure 67), north-south corte drawing (Figure 68), and east-west corte drawing (Figure 69).

Unit N21E18: This unit, measuring 2 m east-west by 1 m north-south, is located along the southwestern extent of surface architecture associated with House Group 7 (Figure 70). Here, the high density of surface rubble may indicate a step or porch used to access the structure proper, which is more elevated. This surface rubble meets a large, boulder-like outcrop of bedrock in the south that may have delimited the access (Figure 71). This unit investigated this area to see if any clear wall alignments could be found. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed approximately 5-15 cm of loose stones and leaf litter to expose the underlying layer of chich. This lower layer appeared to have been well-laid and served as nucleo for the structure's access. One medium sized stone was found in the south of the unit that may have been part of the perimeter wall associated with the access. No artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N21E20: This unit, measuring 2 m east-west by 1 m north south, is located along the southeastern extent of surface architecture associated with House Group 7 (Figure 72). The high density of surface rubble may indicate that this area functioned as a step or porch used to access the structure. A large boulder of bedrock in this unit and Unit N21E18 may have served as the southern limit of the structure access (Figure 70). A single lot was excavated to determine if walls were present here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 5-15 cm of loose chich, dark brown soil, and leaf litter and almost immediately found bedrock. Stones were concentrated in the area indicated on the plan drawing, but east of that concentration there was mostly only soil; this concentration seems to be associated with a few medium sized stones that were identified and documented. These stones may have served as the perimeter wall for the southern access to the structure. No artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N22E17: This unit, measuring 2 m north-south by 1 m east-west, is located just off the western side of the edge of collapse associated with Structure 7 (Figure 73). A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 5-15 cm of loose stones and leaf litter to expose a well-placed layer of chich directly on top of bedrock. This chich appears to have been delimited by a rough alignment of medium sized stones running north-south along the western side of Structure 7. From this, the archaeologist concluded that the chich served as a nucleo expanding the living surface to the west while at the same time reinforcing the construction of Structure 7. On this side, this construction was only necessary on the southwest side; on the northwest side, the natural contours of the bedrock provided flat space and reinforcement for the architecture. No artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N22E18: This unit comprises three different architectural elements associated with House Group 7. First, it includes the well-defined southwest corner of Structure 7 itself. Second, it includes the western wall alignment defining the chich nucleo of the structure's southern access. Third, it includes part of the fill running along the southwestern side of Structure 7. To investigate how these elements articulate with each other and how this house group was utilized, three lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing 10-20 cm of loose chich and leaf litter from the surface to expose the *in situ* architecture (Figure 74). There was very little soil around the stones here. As chich was removed in the area south of the southern wall of Structure 7, large, flat fill stones began to emerge below. No artifacts were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 restricted excavations to the western half of the unit, temporarily preserving the eastern side as a testigo. As the excavators began removing the large flat stones from the fill, they found that these had been placed directly over bedrock, along with small and medium stone rubble. In some cases, it appeared that natural cavities in the bedrock had been "sealed" by placing the large flat stones directly over them. This layer of large fill stones measured approximately 30 cm deep. No artifacts were found in this lot. Level 3 Lot 1 investigated one of the bedrock cavities found "sealed" by the placement of large stone fill (Figure 75). Because the space was void of soil, the archaeologist thought that it was possibly a storage feature in the bedrock. However, excavation of the hole found that it was most likely natural, and had been covered deliberately with a medium sized stone before additional fill was added, probably so that no stones could fall into the bedrock cavity. It went to a depth of approximately 95 cm below the surface, but no artifacts were found inside. From this unit, it appears that the builders of House Group 7 first covered the pre-existing bedrock surface with medium and large sized stones, in some cases favoring flat stones to prepare the fill for the addition of small chich on the surface. This construction may have been used both as an access to Structure 7 and to lend it architectural support on its southern side.

Unit N22E20: This unit is located on the well-defined southeastern corner of Structure 7 and also includes part of the southern access and its eastern wall alignment. A single lot was excavated in the area framed by the southern wall of Structure 7 and the eastern wall of the southern access to investigate the construction and function of the building.

Approximately 20 cm of loose stones and chich were removed, revealing the lower layer of larger flat stones beneath. There was very little soil. Bedrock was found at a depth of 40 cm below the datum in the eastern part of the unit, suggesting that the flat stones were placed directly on top of bedrock when this house group was constructed. One possible lithic artifact was collected, but no other artifacts were found.

Unit N22E22: This unit is located on the eastern side of Structure 7, and is framed by the wall of the structure and an area of exposed bedrock to the north and east (Figure 76). A single lot was excavated here to investigate the construction of the eastern wall of Structure 7 and its relation to the bedrock. 10 cm of loose stones and leaf litter were removed and exposed where the wall met up with the bedrock. There was not a formal nucleo on this side of the structure as there is on the western side, but there may be a double line of wall stones running north-south, with a narrow strip of chich in between them (Figure 77). This may have been done to reinforce the construction of Structure 7, but it does not add significant living space to the group. No artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N24E17: This unit, measuring 2 m north-south by 1 m east-west, is located alongside the northern side of the west wall of Structure 7, and includes the northwest corner of the structure. Two lots were excavated to explore the construction of the wall. Level 1 Lot 1 cleaned the area by removing approximately 15-25 cm of loose chich and leaf litter from the surface. Bedrock was essentially at the surface on the northern side of the unit (Figure 78), but in the south it was covered with rubble. It seems that the builders took advantage of the natural contours of the bedrock to lend support to the structure in the north. The bedrock also provides a naturally flat surface for various kinds of activities. To the south, however, the bedrock was supplemented with the addition of chich nucleo to extend the living surface and provide support for the southwestern side of Structure 7. No artifacts were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 removed the remainder of the chich fill over the bedrock in the southern part of the unit to determine the depth of bedrock so as to finish the east-west corte drawing going across House Group 7 (Figures 69, 79). This only required removing 3-5 cm of soil and small stones in the south of the unit. No artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N24E19: This unit designation refers to the western half of the interior space of Structure 7. The unit is defined by the E20 line and the north, south, and west walls of the structure. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing the large, irregular fill stones at the surface of the unit (Figures 80, 81, 82). Bedrock emerged almost immediately in the north of the unit. Some soil was found in the fill, but not very much. The archaeologist decided to continue to expose bedrock throughout, and it was found at a level of 40-60 cm below the surface (the bedrock dropped steeply in the middle of the structure) (Figures 83, 84). From this excavation, it appears that Structure 7 was built by first depositing large stones on top of the irregular surface of the bedrock rise. On top of these large irregular stones, large flat stones were placed to create a relatively level surface. On top of this built surface, smaller stones and soil were

deposited on top of this as the living surface. Over time as trees and other natural processes affected the structure post-abandonment, the stones became churned up and the soil fell down to the bottom. As a result, Structure 7 lacked a level floor surface when the archaeological investigation began. Ceramics and lithic artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N24E20: This unit designation refers to the eastern half of the interior space of Structure 7 (Figures 81, 83). The unit is defined by the E20 line and the north, south, and east walls of the structure. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing the large, irregular fill stones at the surface of the unit. Bedrock emerged almost immediately in some parts of the unit (Figure 85). Some soil was found in the fill, but not very much. The archaeologist decided to continue to expose bedrock throughout, and it was found at a level of 30-50 cm below the surface (the bedrock dropped steeply in the middle of the structure) (Figures 83, 84). From this excavation, it appears that Structure 7 was built by first depositing large stones on top of the irregular surface of the bedrock rise. On top of these large irregular stones, large flat stones were placed to create a relatively level surface. On top of this built surface, smaller stones and soil were deposited on top of this as the living surface. No artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N24E22: This unit is located off the eastern side of Structure 7 and includes both the eastern wall of the structure and a second rough wall running parallel to that wall (Figure 77). This double line of stones served to reinforce the structure and add a small strip of flat surface around the structure. A large area of exposed bedrock runs diagonally across the northeast part of this unit (Figure 76), and it seems the ancient builders took advantage of the natural contours of the bedrock for their construction. A single lot was excavated to explore this construction. Level 1 Lot 1 cleared about 10-20 cm of loose stones and leaf litter from the surface of the unit to better expose these walls. From this it was noted that they were both built directly on bedrock. No artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N26E18: This unit is located north of the northwest side of Structure 7. Most of this unit is dominated by a large exposed area of bedrock (Figure 76). To the east, there is also an area of chich nucleo that had been deposited in a gap in the underlying outcrop of bedrock (Figures 86, 87). This nucleo both expanded the available living surface and helped stabilize the construction of Structure 7. Because the excavators found the highest artifact density in this area north of the structure, a single lot was excavated in this unit to recover ceramics in addition to defining the depth of the nucleo (Figures 88, 89, 90). About 20-30 cm of chich, leaf litter, and dark brown soil were removed. Ceramics were found in this lot.

Unit N26E20: This unit is located off the north side of Structure 7. In this unit, there is a nucleo consisting of chich and stone rubble that was placed between two promontories of bedrock (Figures 86, 87). This nucleo essentially tied those areas together and

allowed for a continuous living and construction area. To investigate this nucleo, three lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated only in the western half of the unit, leaving the eastern side as a testigo. About 20-30 cm of loose stones and leaf litter were removed in hope of exposing a clear wall alignment. No well-built wall was found, but there is clearly a perimeter of larger stones that retain the smaller stone rubble and chich used as the nucleo. Ceramics were found in this lot. Because ceramics were found here – and were so scarce elsewhere in this house group – excavations in the unit were expanded. As such, Level 1 Lot 2 excavated the eastern half of the unit but only excavated the soil out from around the rocks, leaving them mostly undisturbed. There was no elevation change. Ceramics were found in this lot. At this point, the archaeologist needed to determine the relationship between this nucleo and the underlying bedrock to complete the north-south corte drawing. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated the northern section of the nucleo in this unit down to bedrock (Figures 91, 92). Fill consisted of a high quantity of soil and small, medium, and large stones. Bedrock was found at a depth of 25-40 cm below the surface of the nucleo. Bedrock was extremely flat, and in one small area directly on top of its surface the excavators identified a small patch of construction material, potentially placed to smooth the surface of the bedrock (Figure 93). However, this material was not found anywhere else. The material was collected, and in doing so, it appears that perhaps the bedrock is soft and like sascab, and therefore had the consistency of a floor. Though the bedrock was flat in the northern and central parts of the unit, it sharply rose up in the south (Figures 68, 94). The incline is so steep that it may have been cut. A worked stone was found directly over bedrock, adjacent to the sharp incline in the bedrock. This may have been placed to prepare the placement of the nucleo over the bedrock. Ceramics and a *cuña* with material on it were collected from this lot.

Unit N26E22: This unit is located off the northeastern side of House Group 7. There is a large area of exposed bedrock, and adjacent to this, several boulders that appear to have broken off from the bedrock and shifted forward (Figure 76). The archaeologist wanted to investigate the fill in this area and to see if the bedrock showed signs of modification. In Level 1 Lot 1 30 cm of soil was excavated from between these large boulders (Figure 95). No artifacts were found. Level 2 Lot 1 continued pulling out soil from around these boulders and the bedrock outcrop for an additional 20-30 cm (Figure 96). The archaeologist concluded that these stones were not in a deliberate alignment, but instead were likely there naturally and may have been shifted or filled in to add extra living surface for the people utilizing House Group 7. Ceramics were found in this lot.

Unit N26E25: This unit is located about 5 m east of Structure 7 in a non-architectural area adjacent to the bedrock outcrop that dominates this area (Figure 76). The unit, a test pit measuring 1 m by 1 m, was placed in the light red soil here to determine if artifacts were present. Very few artifacts were found associated with the structure so the archaeologist decided to test different areas around the house group. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated 20-30 cm of *kancab* (light red soil) and reached bedrock. The soil was extremely clean and had no rocks. A single piece of ceramic was

found in this lot. It was concluded that this area was likely not used for trash disposal by ancient people, so it was left.

Unit N28E18: This unit is located about 2-4 m north of the north wall of Structure 7, just north of the bedrock shelf that defines the house group's north side (Figures 89, 90). This unit, measuring 2 m east-west by 1 m north-south, was excavated to recover artifacts that could be associated with the house group. A single lot was excavated. 10-20 cm of dark brown soil was removed to expose bedrock throughout the unit. Ceramics were found in this lot.

Unit N28E20: This unit is located north of House Group 7 and extended excavations along the north-south central axis of the structure to include some non-architectural areas in the corte (Figure 94). This was also excavated to recover artifacts associated with the house group. The unit measures 1 m east-west by 1.5 m north-south. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 5 cm of soil and found ceramics. Then Level 1 Lot 2 finished the unit to bedrock by excavating an additional 10-30 cm of soil. Soil here was dark brown. Ceramics and a lithic artifact were found in this lot before it was closed.

House Group 1 (Jach Group)

House Group 1 is the largest at Tzacauil. The group (designated Structures 9a/b when originally mapped; see Stanton et al. 2011:72) occupies a huge natural shelf of exposed bedrock adjacent to the northwest corner of the Tzacauil Acropolis (Figure 1). This natural bedrock rise was modified with artificial walls on its east and south sides, the two sides closest to the Tzacauil Acropolis and the point where the Tzacauil Sacbe meets the acropolis. On top of this raised area, the investigators have noted the presence of at least four superstructures, though there are possibly more. Much more work remains to be done at House Group 1 to understand fully its construction history and function, but in 2016 the excavation team was able to define the sides of the group's tallest superstructure, Structure 1A (Figures 97, 98, 99). These excavations uncovered a ramp south of the structure, approximately aligned with the point where the Tzacauil Sacbe meets the Tzacauil Acropolis.

Excavations in 2016 were conducted to clarify the edges of Structure 1A and to collect artifacts associated with the activities that took place here. A grid of 2 m by 2 m squares was set up over Structure 1A and other areas of House Group 1 (Figure 98). The grid was oriented to the south and east walls of the main platform supporting the superstructures. Units were named by their southwest corner according to arbitrary coordinates. House Group 1 was mapped with a total station by PIPCY in 2007 (Stanton et al. 2007, 2008, 2011) and included in the LiDAR survey in 2014 (Stanton et al. 2014), the grid and group's structures can be georeferenced in absolute space. Below are descriptions of the preliminary excavations at House Group 1 in 2016. The reader is referred to the croquis drawing (Figure 97), the detailed plan drawing with excavation grid (Figure 98), the north-south corte of Structure 1A (Figure 100), and the east-west corte of Structure 1A (Figure 101).

Unit N12W16: This unit is located on the north-south center line of Structure 1A along the outside of the structure. Three lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 15 cm of small loose stones, leaf litter, and soil from the surface of the unit to expose the underlying larger rocks (Figure 102). This exposed rough alignments of stones going towards the south. Ceramics and lithic artifacts were collected from this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 encountered a fill of light reddish soil mixed with fine-grained sascab and fine white gravel. This level, at a depth of an additional 15 cm, was likely the living surface of the last occupation of the structure. The stones forming the alignments south of the structure, determined to be a ramp, were also defined in this lot. Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 2 Lot 2 excavated an additional 20 cm and fully exposed the flat plane of rocks forming the ramp in this unit (Figure 103). This surface may have served as a formal access to the structure. The archaeologist noted that unlike the other buildings associated with House Group 1, the ramp appears to have a slightly different orientation and perhaps may be in line with the point where the Tzacuil Sacbe meets the Tzacuil Acropolis. No artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N14W12: This unit is located off the southeastern side of Structure 1A. This unit was excavated to define the construction of the structure and its relation to the exterior living floor. Three lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed the first 10 cm of leaf litter and small loose stones from the surface, exposing the positions of larger stones below (Figure 104). A clear alignment of three stones associated with the structure's wall was identified. Ceramics and lithic artifacts were collected from this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations an additional 10 cm, finding light reddish brown soil mixed with sascab and including pieces of small white gravel; this was likely the living surface around the structure during the last occupation. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 2 continued excavations in this cultural level an additional 15-20 cm, removing soil and collapsed stones from around the wall alignment of Structure 1. The curvature of this alignment strongly suggests the structure was circular. Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 15 cm below the surface (91 cm below the datum) in this unit (Figure 105), which suggests that if this level did in fact serve as the living surface, this area of the house group may not have had multiple phases of construction. Ceramics were found in this lot.

Unit N14W14: This unit is located along the southern side of Structure 1A, just east of its central axis. Three lots were excavated in the area of the unit exterior to the structure, investigating only alongside the wall and associated collapse. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing leaf litter and loose small stones from the surface of the unit to a depth of 5-15 cm. Dark brown soil was removed from around the larger stones below to define them. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 encountered the level of light reddish brown soil mixed with sascab and small white gravel that the archaeologists believe comprised the last living surface associated with the structure. As more stones were cleaned and defined, the archaeologist noted here the eastern limit of the ramp access associated with Structure 1A (Figure 103). As this alignment was identified, it

was left in place and excavations focused only on the area alongside the ramp. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 2 excavated an additional 20 cm into this fill, only in the areas outside the ramp and the southern wall of Structure 1A to better expose the stones for documentation. Ceramics were found in this lot.

Unit N14W16: This unit is located on the central north-south axis of Structure 1A and includes its southern wall. Two lots were excavated in the area exterior to the wall, leaving the structure's interior nucleo untouched. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10-15 cm of loose stones and leaf litter from the surface of the unit to define the alignment of its wall and the limits of the interior nucleo (Figure 106). Ceramics were collected from this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 encountered the light reddish soil mixed with sascab and small white gravel pieces that the archaeologists believe formed the last living floor associated with the structure. As soil was removed, the excavators encountered the northwest corner of the ramp access on the south side of the structure, where it joins the structure. This was cleaned, documented, and eventually consolidated. No artifacts were collected in this lot.

Unit N14W18: This unit is located on the round south side of Structure 1A, just west of the structure's central north-south axis. Two lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 10 cm of leaf litter and loose stones from the surface to expose the positions of underlying stones; this revealed the wall alignment of the structure and the archaeologist noted that here the wall began to curve towards its west side (Figure 107). Ceramics and lithic artifacts were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 encountered the level of light reddish brown soil mixed with sascab and fine white gravel found throughout this area. This material was excavated from around the larger stones that formed the structure's architecture. This level, as stated elsewhere, is believed to have been the last living surface associated with the structure. Ceramics were found in this lot.

Unit N14W20: This unit is located off the southwest side of Structure 1A. Three lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing the initial 5-10 cm of leaf litter and loose stones from the surface of the unit. This cleaning revealed both the positions of the wall stones associated with the structure's curving exterior wall, but also an alignment of medium sized stones running out from the structure to the south, disappearing after about 7 stones (Figures 107, 108). This alignment meets up with the curving wall of Structure 1A and its function could not be determined, though it may have served to define activity areas or a perishable structure. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 1 Lot 2 excavated only to the west of this north-south wall to a depth of approximately 5-15 cm and found the same change to light reddish brown soil mixed with sascab and gravel noted elsewhere in this area (Figure 109). Ceramics and lithics were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 shifted excavations to the east side of the wall and found the same transition to light reddish brown soil on this side of the wall as well (Figure 110). Ceramics were also found in this lot.

Unit N16W12: This unit is located off the east side of Structure 1A, where the wall curves gently to the north (Figure 111). Two lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing approximately 10 cm of loose stones and leaf litter from the surface, exposing the positions of the stones below. Doing so revealed that some of the wall stones associated with the structure had been pushed out of place; only a few appeared to remain in their original places. Smaller stones associated with the nucleo of the structure had also spilled out here where the wall had been disturbed; these stones were significantly smaller than those comprising the wall. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated 15 cm more and encountered the level of light reddish brown soil mixed with sascab and fine white gravel observed throughout this area at this level. This is believed to have been the living surface associated with the last occupation of the structure. No artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N16W16: This unit is located on top of Structure 1A. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 5-10 cm of loose stones and leaf litter from the surface to expose the stones below. Doing so showed that the majority of this unit consisted of nucleo associated with Structure 1A, so it was left undisturbed. However, there was noted an alignment of stones running approximately north-south (possibly at the same orientation of the ramp) that crosses along the eastern side of this unit. Though there was insufficient time to explore this wall during the 2016 season, it may have served as a room divider or the foundations of a perishable superstructure. No artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N16W20: This unit is located along the western side of Structure 1A. Two lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing 5-10 cm of loose stones and leaf litter from the surface of the unit (Figure 107). Here, the wall stones of Structure 1A were severely disturbed from tree roots; very few of the stones were in their original places. No artifacts were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavating 10 cm through soil and collapsed wall stones, but did not reach the level of the light reddish brown surface level noted elsewhere in this area; this is perhaps because tree activity had made the organic layer thicker here. Ceramics were found in this lot.

Unit N18W20: This unit is located off the western side of Structure 1A, alongside the curvature of its exterior wall. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing the initial few cm of loose stones and leaf litter from the surface to better define the positions of the larger stones associated with structure architecture (Figure 107). Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavating an additional 15-20 cm through organic brown soil and collapsed wall stones and reached the level of the light reddish brown surface with fine gravel and sascab seen throughout this area (Figure 110). The wall stones that area in place – though many were disturbed by roots here – rest on top of this level and it was likely the last living surface associated with the structure. No artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N20W12: This unit is located off the northeast side of Structure 1A, where the wall curves from the east side to meet the north side (Figure 111). Two lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed the initial 10 cm of loose stones and leaf litter from the surface to expose the positions of larger stones below. Doing so confirmed that this is the northeast “corner” of the structure; many of the stones appeared to be in their original places. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavating through soil and removing collapsed medium sized wall stones to expose the wall alignment and define its relationship with the rest of the construction. At a depth of an additional 5 cm, or about -110 cm below the datum, the level of the light reddish brown soil with fine gravel and sascab was encountered. This was likely the living surface associated with the last occupation of the structure. Ceramics and lithic artifacts were collected from this lot.

Unit N20W14: This unit is located along the northern side of Structure 1A (Figure 111). Two lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing the initial 5-10 cm of leaf litter and small loose stones from the surface. Doing so exposed the location of the northern wall of the structure, which crossed along the northern limit of this unit. South of this wall was the nucleo of the structure. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 continued removing collapsed wall stones and soil north of the wall to define it and to reach the level of the light reddish brown soil with sascab and fine white gravel inclusions. Lithic artifacts were found in this lot.

Unit N20W16: This unit is located along the north wall of Structure 1A (Figure 111). Excavations began in this unit to document the north wall. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 5-15 cm of loose stones and leaf litter from the unit and found that the unit did not include the wall alignment and instead was pure nucleo associated with structure fill. As such, excavations were stopped here. Ceramics and lithic artifacts were collected from this lot.

Unit N20W18: This unit is located on the northwest section of the exterior wall of Structure 1A (Figure 111). Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing 5-10 cm of loose stones and leaf litter from the surface to expose the alignment of the structure wall. As such, the northwest “corner” of the rounded structure was identified by the presence of four rocks in their original locations. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 continued defining these stones by removing soil and collapsed rocks to a depth of 10-20 additional cm, leaving the interior nucleo untouched. At the end of this lot, the level of light reddish soil mixed with fine gravel and sascab was found. Ceramics were collected from this lot.

Op. Tz-5: Test Pit Excavations in the Tzacauil Acropolis

Present research at Tzacauil is focused on understanding domestic and community life at the site – and as such, excavations primarily emphasize house groups and associated areas. However, the shallow stratigraphy of most house groups at Tzacauil means that it can be difficult to discern the entire sequence of occupation at

the site. Monumental architecture, like the Tzacauil Acropolis and Tzacauil Sacbe, presents an opportunity to recover sealed strata and associated ceramics. Furthermore, to overlook these huge constructions would omit a major part of the Tzacauil landscape from archaeological interpretations. For these reasons, PIPCY proposed a test pit on top of the Tzacauil Acropolis, in its central level plaza area away from all superstructures. The INAH included permission for such a test excavation for the 2016 season, and as such PIPCY archaeologists directed excavations of a 4 m by 2 m test pit on top of the Tzacauil Acropolis (Figures 112, 113). The unit was placed several meters west of the principal structure on the acropolis, and shared the orientation of the principal structure. This investigation is classified as Op. Tz-5. This test pit was subdivided into two 2 m by 2 m units, P1 to the north and P2 to the south. Descriptions of these excavation units are provided below. The reader is referred to the profile drawing of the test pit (Figure 114).

Northern unit – Tz-4-P1: The first lot, Level 1 Lot 1, began by scraping away the initial 20-30 cm of black soil. This layer had a high quantity of organic matter with a lot of roots. It also had small to medium sized stones and a high concentration of chich; these stones may have served as subfloor ballast and suggest that originally there would have been a plaster floor covering this level that has since disintegrated (Figure 115). As such, this absent floor was designated Piso 1. This lot was closed when the excavators reached a layer of larger fill stones which had flat surfaces facing up. Ceramics were found in this lot. In Level 1 Lot 2, the excavators removed these large fill stones. The team excavated a small amount of dark brown soil in this lot as well, but this soil likely filtered through the gaps around the large stone fill from above and was associated with the floor. After all of the large stones had been removed, a new level was exposed, characterized by lighter colored soil with some burned stones and piedras sascabosas (Figure 116). This level, found at a depth of about an additional 40 cm (65 cm below the surface), was most likely an earlier floor and is designated Piso 2. Ceramics and silex were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 crossed through Piso 2 and found it to be thick, compact, and difficult to excavate. The floor consisted of light brown soil, almost orange in color, with sascab inclusions. After breaking through the floor and excavating approximately 20 cm of floor with some small stones, the excavators reached a level of very fine white sascab. This level is believed to be a floor and is designated Piso 3. Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 3 Lot 1 broke through Piso 3 (Figure 117). The surface of the floor consisted of fine white sascab, but underneath this the construction supporting the floor consisted of small stones mixed with orange colored sascab (Figure 118). Piso 3 was very hard and compact due to this subfloor composition. As the excavators broke through the floor they exposed a layer of very large fill stones below. After removing some large stones there began to appear traces of red soil indicating that bedrock was near. This change occurred about 60 cm below the surface of Floor 3. Ceramics were found in this lot at the depth of the large stones, but as the excavation removed the large stones and began excavating in red soil, there were virtually no ceramics or stones. Level 3 Lot 2 continued excavating in this bright red soil (Figure 119). There was no change in the soil, and the soil was clean of artifacts and stones. A

protrusion of bedrock was possibly identified in the northeast corner of the unit, but it could not be determined if this was in fact bedrock or simply a large rock. Finding no artifacts or even stones, the archaeologist reached a depth of approximately 200-210 cm below the surface and could not excavate more without expanding the unit. This was not a problem, however, because it appeared that the excavation had reached sterile soil. The interpretation is that the Tzacuil Acropolis incorporates a huge natural outcrop of bedrock, over which, at least in some areas, there were pockets of kancab soil when construction began (Figures 120, 121). No artifacts at all were found in this lot.

Southern unit – Tz-4-P2: The first lot, Level 1 Lot 1, began by scraping away the initial 20-30 cm of black soil. This layer had a high quantity of organic matter with a lot of roots. It also had small to medium sized stones and a high concentration of chich; these stones may have served as subfloor ballast and suggest that originally there would have been a plaster floor (Piso 1) covering this level that has since disintegrated (Figure 115). In the fill, the excavators found pieces of a destroyed ceramic vessel; these were stored in their own plastic bag apart from other artifacts. This vessel does not appear to have been a deliberate deposit and instead was likely simply part of the fill. This lot was closed when the excavators reached a layer of larger fill stones, which had relatively flat faces facing up supporting the smaller fill. Ceramics were found in this lot. In Level 1 Lot 2, the excavators removed these large fill stones. The team excavated a small amount of dark brown soil in this lot as well, but this soil likely filtered through the gaps around the large stone fill from above and was associated with the floor. After all of the large stones had been removed, a new level was exposed, characterized by lighter colored soil with some burned stones and piedras sascabosas. This level, found at a depth of about an additional 40 cm (65 cm below the surface), was most likely an earlier floor (Piso 2) (Figure 116). Ceramics were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 crossed through Piso 2 and found it to be thick, compact, and difficult to excavate. The floor consisted of light brown soil, almost orange in color, with sascab inclusions. After breaking through the floor and excavating approximately 20 cm of floor with some small stones, the excavators reached a level of very fine white sascab. This level is believed to be a floor and is designated Piso 3. Ceramics and lithic artifacts were found in this lot. Level 3 Lot 1 broke through Piso 3 (Figures 117, 118). The surface of the floor consisted of fine white sascab, but underneath this the construction supporting the floor consisted of small stones mixed with orange colored sascab. Piso 3 was very hard and compact due to this subfloor composition. As the excavators broke through the floor they exposed a layer of very large fill stones below (Figure 119). After removing some large stones there began to appear traces of red soil indicating that bedrock was near. This change occurred about 60 cm below the surface of Floor 3. Ceramics and lithic artifacts were found in this lot at the depth of the large stones, but as the excavation removed the large stones and began excavating in red soil, there were virtually no ceramics or stones. Level 3 Lot 2 continued excavating in this bright red soil. There was no change in the soil, and the soil was clean of artifacts and stones. No bedrock was found in this unit. Finding no artifacts or even stones, the archaeologist reached a depth of approximately 200-210 cm below the surface and could not excavate more without

expanding the unit (Figures 120, 121). This was not a problem, however, because it appeared that the excavation had reached sterile soil. The interpretation is that the Tzacauil Acropolis incorporates a huge natural outcrop of bedrock, over which, at least in some areas, there were pockets of kancab soil when construction began. No artifacts at all were found in this lot.

2017 season

I. Introduction

In 2017, Mtra. Chelsea Fisher of PIPCY conducted the final field season of research at Tzacauil for her doctoral dissertation. Fisher's research at Tzacauil examines the relationship between farming communities and their local environment. To collect data on that relationship, she directed excavations of the small settlement at Tzacauil, including its house groups and the open areas around house groups. This chapter discusses the results of Fisher's 2017 field season at Tzacauil (Figure 1). The first part offers detailed descriptions and results from horizontal excavations in Tzacauil house groups. The second part of the chapter deals with intra-settlement excavations in the open areas between and around Tzacauil house groups. Throughout the chapter, when sufficient analysis has been done, preliminary conclusions as to settlement history and land-use practices are offered as well.

II. Excavations in Tzacauil house groups

House Group 3 Sáastun Group

House Group 3 consists of a boulder-lined platform located in the southeast limit of the Tzacauil settlement (Figures 2-18). The north side of the House Group 3 basal platform consists of a flat, open patio area that supported at least one perishable superstructure. The south side of the platform is dominated by the highest point of an underlying bedrock outcrop, which was incorporated into the construction of a stone foundation for a perishable superstructure. Bedrock protrudes from all sides of the platform. An ancillary structure (Structure 3A), most likely a kitchen, is located a few meters off the southwest side of the platform. A second small ancillary structure was identified off the platform's south side; this was left unexcavated.

Excavations in House Group 3 basal platform and superstructures (Sáastun Group)

Horizontal excavations on the basal platform were conducted with two main goals. First, large areas of the platform's elevated patio space were excavated to the level of platform fill, to find artifacts associated with activities that took place on the platform. Second, platform and structure fill were strategically excavated at specific places on the House Group to collect data on its construction history: what techniques and materials were used, whether the platform underwent multiple stages of construction, and the timing of building episodes based on diagnostic ceramics found in fill.

N20E38: This unit is located along the north-south axis of House Group 3's main platform, off the south side of its principal structure. Here, the terrain is dominated by boulders of bedrock that have broken off from the larger bedrock outcrop underlying House Group 3's principal structure. A light scatter of chich was noted on the surface of the unit. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. Bedrock was exposed at a depth ranging from 12-34 cm below the surface beneath a layer of dark brown soil and very few stones.

N22E38: This unit is located along the north-south axis of House Group 3's main platform, at the southern edge of the fill associated with its principal structure. Just north of this unit, boulders and chich were visible at the surface; this fill was used to create a living surface level with the highest point of the underlying bedrock outcrop. One such boulder, just north of this unit, may have served as part of a retention wall for the fill. This unit was excavated to understand how this fill (and possible retention wall) was placed relative to bedrock. A single lot was excavated, Level 1 Lot 1. The excavators removed a thin layer of dark brown soil mixed with a few stones. This fill had been deposited directly on top of bedrock. In most places, this fill layer was less than 10 cm, but where bedrock was deeper it reached up to 30 cm in thickness.

N24E36: This unit is located off the southwest side of House Group 3's principal structure. It excavated into the fill that had been deposited to create a level surface with the highest point of the underlying bedrock outcrop. A single lot, Level 1 Lot 1, was excavated with the purpose of recovering ceramics in the fill that could be used to date the construction of the principal structure. A high density of chich and medium sized stones was noted across the surface of the unit. This fill – approximately 10-30 cm of chich, medium sized unworked stones, and a lot of dark brown soil – was found to be a homogeneous layer placed directly on top of bedrock.

N24E38: This unit is located immediately south of the highest point of House Group 3's bedrock outcrop, in the construction fill that was used to convert this bedrock peak into a flat living surface (Figure 19). To the south, this construction fill is delimited by a large boulder. This boulder may at one time have been part of a more formal alignment that served to retain the principal structure's fill. However the majority of stones in this possible retention wall appear to have rolled out of place down the southern side of the bedrock outcrop. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed approximately 20 cm of stone fill – mostly medium sized stones and some fist-sized cobbles (chich). After 20 cm, the excavators had exposed more fill consisting of medium sized stones and a substantial amount of dark brown soil around these stones. Level 1 Lot 2 removed these medium sized stones and excavated the soil that remained (a layer of 10-20 cm). This fill was mixed with a very small amount of chich, but was mostly just dark brown soil. Bedrock was exposed beneath this soil.

N26E30: This unit is located along the western side of House Group 3's basal platform. The builders of the platform constructed a series of retention walls on this side of the platform. They did this because bedrock is deeper, so more fill was required, and retention walls were required to stabilize that fill. Unfortunately these retention walls are poorly preserved in places, and even when intact, they are typically very rough and informal in appearance. This unit investigated the space between the westernmost retention wall and another possible retention wall running just east of the E32 line. The westernmost wall defines the perimeter of the basal platform. However, stones were only placed where necessary – in areas where bedrock was close to the surface and sufficiently flat, retention walls were apparently unneeded. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated between these two retention walls. The excavators found 20-40 cm of rough medium sized stones, small stones, and soil over bedrock. The soil was mixed with very small stones. It is worth noting that the soil fill in this area of the platform, around the principal structure, is much stonier than the soil fill in the north of the platform, where it is just soil.

N26E32: This unit is situated between two wall alignments on the western side of House Group 3's basal platform. The western alignment consists of boulders running just east along the E32 line. The eastern alignment is the outer of two walls retaining the fill associated with House Group 3's principal structure. A single lot, Level 1 Lot 1, was excavated between these two alignments. Approximately 20 cm of fill – medium sized rough fill stones mixed with fine, dark brown soil – was found placed on top of bedrock.

N26E34: This unit is located just west of the highest point of the bedrock outcrop associated with House Group 3's principal structure (Figure 20). The fill west of this bedrock outcrop is retained by two parallel walls, the easternmost of which defines the eastern limit of this unit. A single lot, Level 1 Lot 1, was excavated between this wall alignment and the bedrock. Fill consisted of very large rough stones, small stones (smaller than chich) and fine dark brown soil. 30-60 cm of this fill was excavated. Most of the large stone fill was left unexcavated.

N26E36: This unit is located at the summit of the bedrock outcrop underlying the principal structure of House Group 3 (Figure 21). The highest surface of the bedrock was covered with a thin layer of chich and soil. This thin fill layer indicates that the summit of the bedrock outcrop was prepared as a flat building/living surface for a perishable superstructure. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 20-30 cm of chich and dark brown soil from the western part of the unit, where bedrock drops off. The deeper bedrock required the builders to deposit more fill here, which consisted of rough medium sized stones and fine dark brown soil. Level 1 Lot 2 continued excavated the summit of the bedrock outcrop, into the prepared surface of chich. This fill was found to consist of about 5-20 cm of chich mixed with dark brown soil deposited on the summit of the bedrock outcrop. This elevated area of bedrock was noted to be extremely flat.

N26E40: This unit is located off the east side of the principal structure of House Group 3 and was excavated to understand its construction. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed the top 10 cm of soil and loose stones, revealing the underlying fill of medium sized stones and more chich. This was identified as a fill deposit placed to create a building surface level with the bedrock outcrop. Level 1 Lot 2 excavated this fill to find the level of bedrock. The fill consisted of medium sized rough stones and chich mixed with fine, dark brown soil. 30 cm of this fill was removed, revealing large boulders – likely broken chunks of bedrock. These boulders were left in place. As soil was removed, the level of the bedrock outcrop was identified in a few places in the unit and found to be at 40 cm below the initial ground surface. These boulders, along with the medium stones, chich, and soil, were placed to raise the construction surface up to the height of the underlying bedrock outcrop.

N26E42: This unit is located on the east side of the principal structure of House Group 3, between a rough wall alignment and broken boulders of bedrock. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10 cm of fill between the wall and the bedrock. Fill consisted of chich and a large quantity of dark brown soil. Level 1 Lot 2 removed an additional 10-30 cm of this fill. It should be noted that while this soil was mixed with chich, it was extremely fine and did not contain gravel or smaller stones (chichitos). Bedrock was exposed at a depth of about 15 cm below the original ground surface.

N28E28: This unit is located along the west side of the exterior perimeter wall of the basal platform of House Group 3. A single lot, Level 1 Lot 1, was excavated to understand the relationship between this basal platform wall and bedrock. After removing approximately 5-40 cm of soil and loose stones, bedrock was exposed throughout the unit. The wall was constructed directly on top of the surface of the bedrock.

N28E36: The principal structure of House Group 3 is defined by two parallel walls. These walls are poorly preserved in areas, or alternately were never completed; bedrock is so shallow in some areas that fill retention may not have been as necessary. In front of (north of) the principal structure, the walls are only preserved in a few areas but can be seen passing in front of the underlying bedrock outcrop. In this unit, both walls are visible (Figures 22 and 23). The southern wall is higher than the northern wall, and this unit excavated fill between the southern wall and the bedrock outcrop. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated approximately 30 cm of fill. Fill consisted of chich, medium sized rough stones, and a large quantity of dark brown soil. Level 1 Lot 2 continued excavating in this fill another 20 cm. The fill continued as chich, and lots of soil mixed with a very small amount of small stones (chichitos). Removing this fill revealed large boulders that appear to be broken bedrock. These boulders appear to have been positioned so as to create a level surface utilizing the highest point of the bedrock outcrop. Furthermore, clearing the fill away from the southern wall alignment revealed that its stones are extremely rough and could be broken pieces of bedrock. Of all the stones seen in House Group 3, only a few stones in the northern wall alignment

appear to have been worked into blocks. Bedrock was revealed at 35-40 cm below the original ground surface.

N29E36: This unit refers to excavation conducted in between the two parallel wall lines south of House Group 3's principal structure. As mentioned in the description for Unit N28E36, these walls were fairly well preserved in this unit as compared to elsewhere on the platform, so this area was selected to see how they were built relative to each other. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 20 cm of rough medium sized stones mixed with fine, dark brown soil; this soil contained no gravel or small stones at all. Bedrock was exposed at 20 cm below the original ground surface.

N30E30: This unit is located on the west side of House Group 3's basal platform, where the wall jogs slightly. Two lots were excavated outside of the wall, leaving the interior space unexcavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 20 cm of light brown colored soil mixed with small stones. After 20 cm, the excavators encountered a prepared, compact surface made of carefully placed stones, what is locally called bahpek. This bahpek was excavated as Level 2 Lot 1. Level 2 Lot 1 removed this bahpek and found it to consist of tightly packed, fist-sized stones with loose, light brown colored soil, all together a layer measuring 5-15 cm thick. Bedrock was found immediately beneath the layer of bahpek at a depth of 20-25 cm below the original ground surface.

N30E31: This unit refers to the eastern half of unit N30E30, inside the interior space of House Group 3's basal platform (Figure 24). Some of the wall stones of the basal platform appeared out of place, so a single lot was excavated to determine which were in their original locations and how they were placed relative to bedrock. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated approximately 20-30 cm of platform fill, which was found to consist of dark brown soil mixed with small stones (chichitos) and chich. Removing this top layer revealed underlying medium and large stones. Additionally, bedrock was exposed at a depth of 24 cm below the surface in the southwest corner. From this exposure, it could be determined that the basal platform wall had been constructed directly on top of bedrock.

N30E32: This unit is located on top of House Group 3's basal platform and was excavated to recover information about how this space was used and how it had been built. From the surface, a light scattering of chich was noted along with dark brown organic leaf litter. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 10 cm to the level of bedrock. The fill here consisted of a very thin layer of soil mixed with small stones and a few chiches. On the western side of the unit, where the level of bedrock begins to drop down, the fill was found to include slightly larger stones that were used to level the surface of the platform.

N30E34: This unit is located on top of House Group 3's basal platform and was excavated to recover information about how this space was used and how it had been

built. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated a thin layer of soil, measuring approximately 10-20 cm, directly on top of bedrock. This fill contained very few stones.

N30E36: This unit is located on top of House Group 3's basal platform, adjacent to the northern wall of the group's principal structure (Figure 25). A single lot was excavated to determine how this wall was constructed. Bedrock was extremely shallow in the western side of the unit, at a depth of only a couple centimeters. Bedrock was slightly deeper in the eastern side of the unit, and to accommodate this, the builders of the platform filled in this bedrock depression with a mixture of chich and a substantial amount of dark brown soil. The wall was not very well preserved here; some stones appeared to have been pushed out of place, probably by tree roots, several centimeters in front of the alignment. Where the wall was preserved in place, excavation revealed that it had been constructed not directly on bedrock, but rather on a thin layer of soil mixed with small, gravel-like stones (chichitos) that covered the bedrock. Cuñas were also used to stabilize wall stones in areas where the bedrock surface was particularly uneven. This suggests that the platform's builders first worked to level the entire surface of the underlying bedrock outcrop – with larger stone and soil fill in deeper areas and this particular mixture of soil and gravel in shallow areas – before beginning construction on the principal structure.

N30E38: This unit is located on top of House Group 3's basal platform, adjacent to the northern wall of the group's principal structure (Figure 26). However it should be noted that the wall is poorly preserved here – only one wall stone was identified in this unit. A single lot was excavated to determine how this wall was constructed and to look for evidence of the activities that might have taken place on top of this platform. Some chich were noted on the surface, but not a particularly dense concentration. The excavators removed about 10-25 cm of fill that had been placed over the relatively flat surface of the underlying bedrock outcrop. This fill consisted of soil mixed with chich. This excavation confirmed that the principal structure's northern wall was constructed by first placing a thin layer of fill on top of bedrock, to level its surface, and then placing wall stones on top of this prepared surface.

N30E40: This unit is located on top of House Group 3's basal platform, adjacent to the northern wall of the group's principal structure. The wall is poorly preserved here – only two potential wall stones were identified in this unit. Two lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 5-10 cm of fill that had been placed on top of bedrock. This fill consisted of soil mixed with chich. A few deeper pockets were identified in the bedrock. These had been filled in to level the surface of the outcrop prior to construction. These pockets of fill were excavated as a separate lot, Level 2 Lot 1, which found the fill to be the same as that found in Level 1 Lot 1. Bedrock was found at about 40 cm below the ground surface at its deepest points.

N30E42: This unit is located on top of House Group 3's basal platform, just off the northeast side of the group's principal structure. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot

1 began by exposing bedrock from its highest point, only a few centimeters below the surface in the southeast of the unit. Ultimately a layer of about 10 cm of soil mixed with a few chiches and small pebbles (chichitos). Where bedrock was deeper, a fill consisting of soil mixed with medium sized stones and chich had been deposited to level the platform's surface.

N30E44: This unit is located off the east side of House Group 3's basal platform. Unlike the west side of the platform, no retention wall appears to have been necessary here because the bedrock was flat and exposed at the surface. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 5-20 cm of dark brown soil. Though a couple stones were found in this fill, the majority of it was pure soil. At about 20 cm below the surface, bedrock was found in the southwest corner of the unit. Level 1 Lot 2 continued excavations in the rest of the unit. The same fill continued to a depth of an additional 10 cm (approximately 30 cm below the surface), when bedrock was exposed throughout the unit.

N32E30: This unit is located along the western wall of House Group 3's basal platform and was excavated to understand its construction (Figure 27). Two lots were excavated, both exterior to the basal platform wall. Level 1 Lot 1 removed approximately 10 cm of dark brown soil mixed with chich, revealing a layer of medium sized stones placed over bedrock. These stones were identified as bahpek – a prepared surface of carefully placed, tightly packed stones and soil. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated the northern half of this bahpek, leaving the southern half intact for drawing purposes. The bahpek consisted of medium and fist-sized stones in a matrix of loose brown soil. Bedrock was found below this prepared surface at depths ranging from 10-35 cm (approximately 20-45 cm below the original ground surface) and it appears that the bahpek was placed to level the surface of the bedrock to prepare for wall construction. The wall itself was found to rest not directly on bedrock, but on a fine layer of soil that had been first deposited on the surface of the bedrock prior to wall construction.

N32E32: This unit is located on top of House Group 3's basal platform, just south of (exterior to) an area with a high density of surface chich on the platform's northwest side (Figures 28 and 29). This high density of chich may indicate that a perishable superstructure had been constructed here. Though a few larger stones were noted in a possible alignment, the perimeter of this chich concentration is not formally defined with wall stones. Two lots were excavated here to check for the presence of a formal wall and to recover artifacts associated with the superstructure's use and construction history. Bedrock was already exposed at the surface in the south of the unit, so excavations began by following this bedrock from south to north. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated approximately 10-15 cm, removing first the surface chich and then an underlying fill level consisting of a substantial amount of dark brown soil mixed with a few small, gravel-like stones. Level 1 Lot 2 continued excavations only in the east side of the unit, leaving the west side unexcavated. This lot was dug to expose the profile of the chich concentration and determine what was below it. This lot removed 30-50 of fill

consisting of fine soil mixed with medium sized rough stones. Removing this fill exposed a large, rough, boulder fill that had been deposited directly on top of bedrock to raise the surface of the platform. These were left in place but bedrock was observed at a depth of about 50 cm below the surface near the center of the unit. From this unit it is clear that the builders of the platform initially raised the surface of the pre-existing bedrock outcrop by accumulating huge boulders, then adding a mixture of medium sized stones, cobbles, and soil before adding a final layer of cobbles and soil that likely served as the foundation for a perishable superstructure.

N32E34: This unit is located on top of House Group 3's basal platform (Figure 30). A single lot was excavated to recover artifacts associated with the living surface of the platform, without disturbing the underlying platform fill. A high density of chich was noted on the surface of the unit. Beneath these cobbles was a layer of dark brown soil mixed with lots of very small stones, resembling a coarse gravel. Elsewhere on the platform, particularly along the N30 line, the fill was pure soil and did not contain as many of these small stones as found here. Bedrock was exposed almost immediately in the southern part of the unit, where it was already visible at the surface in some areas. To the north, however, the bedrock appeared to dip down dramatically. To accommodate this, the platform's builders had deposited a fill of different sized stones, which was exposed at the end of this lot. This underlying platform fill consisted of a boulder and several medium sized rough stones that had been packed in to reach the level of the bedrock in the south of the unit.

N32E36: This unit is on top of House Group 3's basal platform, near the center of its open area. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 5-10 cm of fine soil without any stones from the surface. This revealed the underlying platform fill consisting of large boulders with medium fill stones on top. This fill was left unexcavated.

N32E38: This unit is located on top of House Group 3's basal platform along its central north-south axis (Figure 31). A moderate density of surface chich was noted in most of the unit, with slightly denser concentrations on the northern side. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 30 cm of this superficial platform fill. Fill consisted of a great deal of dark brown soil mixed with a small amount of chich and gravel. Removing this layer revealed the underlying platform fill: medium and large rough stones in dark brown soil. This larger stone fill was not excavated.

N32E40: This unit is located on top of House Group 3's basal platform just east of its central north-south axis. Some chich was noted on the surface of the unit, but it was mostly characterized by soil. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated 20-30 cm of superficial platform fill, which consisted of a substantial amount of dark brown soil with a few small and medium sized stones. In spite of these stones, the fill was predominantly soil. This layer was found to rest directly on top of a layer of large stones and dark brown soil. One large fill stone had been placed with its flat side facing up,

creating a level surface for the deposition of the superficial platform fill excavated in this lot. This larger stone fill was not excavated.

N32E44: This unit is located along the eastern wall of House Group 3's basal platform. A single lot, Level 1 Lot 1, was excavated on the exterior side of this wall in order to determine how it was constructed. Excavators removed about 20-25 cm of dark brown soil and a few stones, at which point bedrock was exposed throughout the unit. Excavation revealed that the basal platform wall was badly preserved here: over the years, the wall stones were pushed out of place, making it difficult to determine if they had originally been placed directly on top of bedrock.

N34E30: This unit is located along the western wall of the basal platform of House Group 3. A single lot was excavated on the exterior side of the wall to understand its construction. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10-20 cm of soil and rough, small to medium sized stones. This external fill appears to have helped retain the boulder alignment of the basal platform, reinforcing the internal platform fill.

N34E32: This unit is located on the northwest side of House Group 3's basal platform, where the archaeologist noted an unusually dense concentration of surface chich in a rectangular area (Figure 32). Though this concentration lacks formal walls, it most likely served as the foundation for a perishable super-structure that occupied the northwest corner of the basal platform. A single lot was excavated inside this concentration to find artifacts associated with its use and construction. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated 10-30 cm of surface chich and an underlying matrix of dark brown soil mixed with gravel, found to be placed on top of larger stone fill that was not excavated here. No major differences between this sub-surface fill and sub-surface fill elsewhere on the platform were noted; the only distinguishing difference was the greater concentration of surface chich in this northwest area of the platform. Thus it seems that the builders constructed the entire north side of the platform the same way – by first depositing large stones, and then covering this with a thin layer of soil mixed with a few smaller stones – but here simply added more chich to the surface than elsewhere on the platform.

N34E34: This unit is located off the eastern side of the high concentration of surface chich noted on the northwest side of House Group 3's basal platform. Though this chich concentration lacks formal walls, it was recognized as the foundation for a perishable superstructure. As such this unit excavated exterior to the eastern side of this concentration to verify the presence or absence of foundation braces. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated the superficial fill layer of chich and fine gravel mixed with a lot of soil. No formal wall alignments were found to delimit the concentration of surface chich, though a couple of larger stones were found following a north-south alignment. These may have been used simply as a guide when the chich was deposited, but appears not to have functioned as a retention wall. These stones were found to be resting on soil, without any special surface preparation noted. After removing 10-20 cm of this superficial fill, the excavators revealed bedrock in the southern part of the unit, and

larger stone fill in the northern part of the unit. This larger stone fill had been placed to level the surface of the platform with the underlying bedrock outcrop.

N34E36: This unit is located on top of House Group 3's basal platform in its north-central area. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing a moderate scatter of chich on the surface of the unit. Directly beneath these surface chiches was a thin layer of dark brown soil. At a depth of 15-20 cm below the surface, the excavators noted a change to the underlying platform fill, consisting of rough, medium and large sized stones in a matrix of dark brown soil. Bedrock was exposed in the southeast corner of the unit beneath this superficial fill. This confirms that the medium and large sized stone platform fill was placed only to level areas up to the height of the natural bedrock outcrop, before the entire elevated area was covered with a thin cap of soil.

N34E38: This unit is located on top of House Group 3's basal platform on its northeast side (Figure 34). From the surface, the archaeologist noted a possible alignment of buried boulders, and so this unit was excavated to determine if this was a wall associated with an earlier construction phase. After excavating two lots it became clear that these stones were not associated with a wall but rather with a large stone fill used to level the northern area of the basal platform with the underlying bedrock outcrop, which reaches its highest peak in the southern part of the basal platform. Level 1 Lot 1 began excavations by first removing a dense layer of chich and smaller stones from the surface. Excavations continued into the superficial fill which consisted of more chich mixed with dark brown soil. After removing 15-30 cm of this superficial fill the excavators revealed an underlying fill layer of rough, medium and large sized stones surrounded by dark brown soil. A second lot, Level 2 Lot 1, was excavated into this underlying fill level to obtain ceramics associated with its construction and to determine the depth of bedrock, if possible. Large fill stones were left in place when possible. The deeper platform fill here can be characterized as copious amounts of dark brown soil surrounding large, rough boulder-like stones. As bedrock was exposed throughout the unit, the excavators noted that a deep bedrock cavity in the southern part of the unit had been covered with a flat slab of stone prior to placing the platform fill. This hole was excavated but was empty – the soil found inside it had filtered down during excavation and was not placed inside it by the platform's builders (see Figure 7). This suggests that, like elsewhere at Tzacuil, when builders began to construct platforms over bedrock outcrops, they sometimes "sealed" cavities in the bedrock with flat stones, to avoid the risk of these cavities "sucking" soil down into them as platform fill was deposited. Ultimately, bedrock was exposed at a depth of about 50 cm below the ground surface.

N34E40: This unit is located on top of House Group 3's basal platform near its northeast corner. A moderate density of surface chich was noted throughout the unit. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed the layer of surface chich and excavated the underlying superficial fill of chich mixed with dark brown soil. At a depth of about 10-30

cm, the lower platform fill – rough, medium and large sized stones mixed with dark brown soil – was exposed. This lower platform fill was left unexcavated here.

N36E30: This unit includes the northwest corner and part of the western wall of House Group 3's basal platform. The wall consists of rough boulders. A single lot was excavated outside of this wall to expose the base of its stones and determine how they articulate with bedrock. A single lot was excavated. Bedrock was exposed at a depth of about 10-20 cm below the surface, underneath a layer of accumulated soil and some chich. The stones of the boulder wall were found directly on top of bedrock.

N36E38: This unit is located inside the northern wall of the basal platform of House Group 3, excavating into the interior platform fill. From the surface, the archaeologist noted a high concentration of chich and the tops of larger fill stones poking out to the surface. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 20 cm of chich mixed with dark brown soil to more fully expose the underlying fill level of medium and large sized stones. This larger stone fill was left unexcavated here.

N38E32: This unit is located outside the northern wall of the basal platform of House Group 3 (Figure 36). A single lot was excavated along the wall's exterior side to determine how the boulders used in wall construction articulate with the underlying bedrock. Level 1 Lot 1 removed soil mixed with chich and some medium sized stones that had been placed outside the wall. This fill layer measured about 15 cm thick and had been placed directly on top of bedrock outside of the northern wall of the basal platform, probably to help stabilize it and to level out the surface of the bedrock outcrop immediately outside the platform here.

N38E34: This unit is located outside the northern wall of the basal platform of House Group 3. A single lot was excavated along the wall's exterior side to determine how the boulders used in wall construction articulate with bedrock. As in Unit N38E32, the excavators found that a 10-15 cm thick layer of chich and medium sized stones mixed with dark brown soil had been placed outside of the boulder wall to help stabilize it and to level out the underlying bedrock outcrop. The wall itself was built directly on top of bedrock here.

Excavations in Structure 3A (later designated Structure 3C of the Sáastun Group)

Structure 3A is a small ancillary structure located off the southwest side of House Group 3's basal platform (Figures 37-41). Based on the identifiable foundation braces, this would have been an apsidal structure with a packed soil floor, measuring about 5-15 cm over bedrock. There was no chich subfloor ballast associated with this structure, though in some areas, rough stones were included in the fill to help support the foundation braces. Outside the structure in some areas, the excavators found some chich mixed with soil; this may have served to stabilize the structure and facilitate access. Similarly, exposed bedrock on the northeast side of the structure may have been used as a stable

accessway to the structure. Cavities in the bedrock here had been filled in, perhaps to make it easier to walk on. Burned rocks were found in excavations associated with this structure.

N20E20: This unit is located off the southwest side of Structure 3A, and contains only a small portion of the structure's wall in its northeast corner. A single lot was excavated in the area outside the structure to expose its wall and identify possible refuse areas. The surface of the unit was characterized by reddish brown soil that was slightly darker than the kancab further away from House Group 3. There were rodent (tusa) mounds in the soil as well. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 20 cm of reddish brown soil that contained a few chiches concentrated in the area just outside the structure's wall. The placement of these stones may have facilitated access to the structure. Bedrock was reached after this thin layer of soil.

N20E22: This unit is located on the south side of Structure 3A. The southern wall of the structure cuts approximately across the middle of the unit. A single lot was excavated here only in the area exterior to the structure. Bedrock was exposed beneath 5-10 cm of reddish brown soil mixed with a few chiches.

N20E24: This unit is located at the southeast corner of Structure 3A. A single lot was excavated in the area of the unit that falls outside the structure's wall to explore the exterior space and wall construction. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 10-20 cm of reddish brown kancab containing a few chiches before bedrock was exposed throughout the excavated area. Burned rock and a metate foot fragment were also found in this unit.

N21E21: This unit is located along the southwest side of Structure 3A. A single lot was excavated to explore the interior space of the structure, east of its wall, included in this unit. Level 1 Lot 1 began excavating the reddish brown kancab in the structure and exposed some chich and larger flat stones in the soil, but the matrix was predominantly soil. Greater concentrations of stones were found close to the wall and may be associated with its construction, but the wall had been disturbed by tree roots and so this could not be determined.

N21E22: This unit refers to the northern half of the 2 x 2 m square whose southwest corner is N20E22; basically it comprises the portion of that square that is inside the structure's walls. A single lot was excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 5-15 cm of reddish brown kancab containing very few stones, at which point bedrock was exposed in the unit. This suggests that the interior floor surface of the structure was packed earth over bedrock, with no specially prepared chich subfloor ballast.

N21E24: This unit is located inside the east side of Structure 3A. A single lot was excavated to explore the interior space of the structure included in this unit, as well as to define the southeastern wall of the structure. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 20 cm of reddish-brown soil with a few chiches. Greater concentrations of smaller rocks were

found packed inside the wall on its south side, which likely helped shore up the wall construction for greater stability. Bedrock was exposed and found to be quite shallow.

N22E20: This unit is located west of Structure 3A and is bisected by its western wall; a single lot was excavated to explore the half of the unit outside of the structure. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated 10-20 cm of reddish-brown kancab soil that included a fair amount of chich. Bedrock was exposed after this soil was excavated.

N22E22: This unit includes part of the center and the area approaching the north wall of Structure 3A. A single lot was excavated to investigate the structure's interior space. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated 20-30 cm of reddish-brown kancab over bedrock. Though this matrix contained a few chiches, it was almost entirely soil over bedrock.

N22E24: This unit is located outside Structure 3A, in the area along the northeast segment of its wall. There was an area of exposed superficial bedrock outside of the structure's wall that may have been used as an access or stepping-stone to enter the structure. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated 10-20 cm of reddish-brown kancab from the area outside of the structure. Doing so exposed some buried stones associated with the wall construction. Bedrock was revealed beneath this thin layer of soil, and the excavators also identified a small depression in the bedrock that had been leveled with rocks.

N24E20: This unit is located outside the northwest side of Structure 3A's wall. A single lot was excavated to explore the exterior of the structure. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated 20-25 cm of reddish-brown kancab soil over bedrock; bedrock was slightly deeper here than elsewhere in the area. A few medium-sized stones possibly associated with the structure's wall were identified. Burned rocks were found, as was a lithic tool that the workmen identified as a special kind of stone used for lighting fires.

N24E22: This unit is located to the north/northeast of Structure 3A. Bedrock was already exposed in parts of the unit before excavation began. A single lot was excavated to explore the area outside the structure. Level 1 Lot 1 completely exposed bedrock beneath a 20-40 cm thick layer of reddish-brown kancab. A narrow depression in the surface of the bedrock running east-west across the unit had been filled in with chich and soil to level it out.

N24E24: This unit is located outside of the wall of Structure 3A. A single lot was excavated. Bedrock was fully revealed beneath a thin layer of reddish brown kancab measuring about 5-20 cm in thickness. A few burned rocks were found in this soil.

N25E19: This unit is located outside Structure 3A and was excavated because a high concentration of burned rock had been found in the adjacent excavations. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 20-30 cm of reddish brown kancab, at

which depth bedrock was exposed. No evidence of burning, nor any artifacts, were found in this unit.

House Group 4 (P'aak Group)

House Group 4 consists of a pair of constructions located just south of where the Tzacauil Sacbe meets the base of the Tzacauil Acropolis. The eastern construction, Structure 4A, is a rectangular basal platform constructed over a bedrock outcrop that supported at least one superstructure. Structure 4B is about 10 m west of Structure 4A and is a low platform that supports one superstructure, which includes three rooms. Both the 4A and 4B platforms include substantial open, elevated areas, presumably where domestic activities could have occurred. The archaeologist believes that these two constructions were likely used together by a single social unit (e.g., household or family). Based on excavations, she concludes that the structures were likely constructed around the same time, in the Late to Terminal Formative.

Excavations in Structure 4A (P'aak Group Structure 4A)

Structure 4A is the eastern basal platform and associated superstructure of House Group 4. The platform is rectangular and integrates a natural bedrock outcrop on its south side. From excavations, the archaeologist was able to estimate the building's construction history.

N16E40: This unit is located off the south side of Structure 4A's basal platform. Most of the south side of the platform is characterized by exposed bedrock, but here in unit N16E40, the edge of the bedrock outcrop is concave. This required that fill be deposited to "tie together" the contours of the bedrock outcrop. A single lot was excavated into this fill to recover ceramics associated with its construction. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated the fill, removing approximately 15-20 cm of dark brown soil mixed with chich. The underlying bedrock slopes up to the north.

N18E34: This unit is located off the west side of Structure 4A, near the edge of the exposed bedrock outcrop underlying its construction. This unit excavated right up alongside the bedrock outcrop. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 exposed bedrock throughout the unit at a depth of 1-10 cm below the ground surface.

N18E38: This unit is located on top of the natural shelf of bedrock underlying the construction of Structure 4A. Here on the western side of the structure, the bedrock was left mostly exposed because it provided a flat, elevated, stable surface around the structure. Whereas elsewhere the bedrock was leveled artificially with fill, the relatively flat surface of bedrock required fewer modifications. The area captured by this unit, for instance, had exposed bedrock but also showed evidence of a thin layer of chich and soil that had been placed over the bedrock to level. Two lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 2-20 cm of this fill – which mostly consisted of soil with a few stones - to expose bedrock throughout most of the unit. Though bedrock was fairly

shallow, removing the first layer of chich and soil revealed that a depression in bedrock in the middle of the unit had been filled with stones and soil. Ceramics and lithics were found in relatively high concentration in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated the rubble fill in the bedrock depression in the middle of the unit. 20-25 cm of stones mixed with soil had been deposited in this bedrock depression to level it before the entire area was smoothed out with soil and chich.

N18E40: This unit is located along the southern boulder wall of Structure 4A's superstructure, just north of where the underlying bedrock outcrop slopes up sharply (see description of Unit N16E40) (Figures 57 and 58). A large boulder on the surface was thought to be an in situ part of the superstructure's southern wall, so a single lot was excavated south of this boulder to determine how the wall had been constructed. The surface of the unit was characterized by dense chich and some medium, irregular shaped stones. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10-40 cm of these loose stones, leaf litter, and organic soil to expose the relatively flat surface of bedrock. From this excavation, it could be observed that the boulder in question did not rest directly on bedrock – there was fill beneath it. From this and excavations elsewhere on Structure 4A, it was concluded that this boulder and others were originally higher courses in a mamposteria or albarrada style wall construction. That is, this boulder had fallen when the structure collapsed and lodged itself into the fill of soil and chich that had originally been placed over the bedrock outcrop; it was not part of the base of the original wall. The irregularly shaped medium stones on the surface would have also been part of this mamposteria wall.

N18E42: This unit is located on top of Structure 4A's underlying bedrock outcrop on its southeast side (Figure 59). The surface was characterized by a scattering of chich and soil; apparently the fill placed over the bedrock outcrop to help level it. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated this fill, consisting of soil mixed with chich and smaller stones and a few medium, irregularly shaped stones, to a depth of 10-30 cm. At this depth bedrock was exposed throughout the unit. The excavators observed that one area of the bedrock appeared to have been cut into a straight edge. This may have been done to help drain rainwater off the platform, but it is uncertain. This potential feature was explored more in unit N18E44.

N18E44: This unit, on the southeast side of Structure 4A, was excavated as a small expansion of excavations conducted in N18E42 (Figure 60). A potential bedrock feature was explored with a 50 x 60 cm excavation here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed loose chich from the surface and excavated the underlying nucleo to a depth of 10 cm. The potential bedrock feature continued; however, its function – and even whether or not it is a natural or artificial feature – could not be determined.

N20E32: This unit is located off-mound, to the west of Structure 4A's underlying bedrock outcrop. No bedrock was visible on the surface of this unit. A single lot was excavated to investigate the space between Structures 4A and 4B. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 20 cm of

soil; no bedrock was exposed. The unit was closed at this depth since other excavations suggest that in most off-mound spaces at Tzacauil, all cultural material is typically found in the top 20 cm.

N20E34: This unit is located off-mound, near the west side of Structure 4A. A single lot was excavated to investigate the space between Structures 4A and 4B. Bedrock was at the surface in the unit's southeast corner. Elsewhere, the unit was excavated to a depth of about 20 cm. The matrix consisted of soil with a few rough rocks. Fragments of stucco or sascab construction material were recovered in this lot, but could not be associated with architecture.

N20E38: This unit is located on top of the flat bedrock shelf integrated into the west side of Structure 4A (Figure 61). Only the northern half of the 2 x 2 m square was excavated, in a strip that extended up to the boulders associated with Structure 4A's western side. Whereas elsewhere Structure 4A's underlying bedrock outcrop is irregular or sloping, here it is fairly flat, and it appears the ancient builders and occupants of the structure took advantage of this bedrock as part of their raised platform. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated a thin (10 cm) layer of fill – chich mixed with soil – that had been placed on top of bedrock. A molcajete foot was found in this lot. By exposing the base of one of the boulders on Structure 4A's west side, it could be observed that the boulder was resting on top of the fill that had been placed over bedrock. This lends support to the idea that this boulder – and several others – had once been higher courses of wall stones in an albarrada or mamposteria style construction. When the structure collapsed, this boulder fell to the west and lodged itself into the fill that had been placed over bedrock. In other words, it was not an in situ part of the wall.

N20E40: This unit incorporates several of the boulders associated with the construction of Structure 4A and was excavated in order to see how these boulders articulated with each other and with the underlying platform construction (Figures 62-64). Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10-15 cm of organic-rich soil and leaf litter from the surface. Removing this surface level showed that the boulders were partially submerged in the nucleo that had been placed to cover the underlying bedrock outcrop. This was ultimately interpreted as showing that the boulders had originally been part of a mamposteria or albarrada style wall construction; when the wall fell apart, the stones from the higher courses penetrated the platform fill. Consistent with this interpretation, several small stones found mixed up with this lot appear to have once served as cuñas for stabilizing the wall stones. Level 1 Lot 2 continued excavations in search of the “nivel original” – the original, compact surface associated with Structure 4A's interior space – that had been exposed in Unit N22E40. Approximately 10-20 cm of collapsed wall stones and accumulated soil was removed to the level of this original compact surface. More description of this surface is provided in the description for N22E40.

N20E42: This unit is located to the southeast of the boulders associated with the construction and collapse of Structure 4A. On the surface, the unit was characterized by rough, medium-sized stones and cobbles. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 10 cm of leaf litter, soil, and loose stones, exposing the fill – which mixed with soil – that had been placed to level Structure 4A's underlying bedrock outcrop.

N20E46: This unit is located off the east side of Structure 4A. The unit was characterized by a bulge of bedrock associated with the outcrop underlying Structure 4A's construction. A single lot was excavated to expose this section of bedrock. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 5-25 cm of fill, which consisted of a substantial amount of soil mixed with rough, medium-sized stones. These stones had been placed to level the irregular surface of the bedrock here.

N22E40: This unit is located on top of Structure 4A's superstructure, in an area characterized by the boulders used to construct the structure's albarra or mamposeria style walls (Figures 65-66). Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10-30 cm of leaf litter and loose stones from the unit to better expose the structure's boulders. As excavations continued down, the matrix was found to consist of fist-sized and slightly larger stones with a lot of soil, in a compact layer surrounding the boulders. It was later concluded that when the superstructure fell apart, the large stones from its higher-courses lodged into this fill level of chich and soil. This fill was part of the "nivel original" – the original, compact surface that had provided the subfloor ballast for the structure – and was revealed at a depth of approximately 290 cm below Datum 0, or 20-30 cm below the surface (depending on how the collapse had accumulated). Level 2 Lot 1 excavated through the "nivel original". This layer was found to consist of approximately 20-30 cm of soil mixed with cobbles that had been mixed together and deposited directly on top of bedrock in the structure's interior space. In the cases where the base stones of the mamposeria style wall were found in situ, the archaeologist observed that the wall had been constructed on top of approximately 15 cm of fill (dark brown soil with small and medium sized stones) that had been placed to prepare the surface of the underlying bedrock outcrop. To emphasize, the wall was not built directly on top of bedrock but on a thin layer of fill over bedrock.

N22E43: This unit refers to the eastern half of the 2 x 2 m square unit of N22E42. The 2 x 2 m unit was divided in this way in an attempt of differentiating interior and exterior space of Structure 4A's superstructure. This half was determined to be outside the superstructure, but it was difficult to determine based on how the mamposeria style walls had collapsed. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing loose stones from the surface as well as leaf litter. This exposed a layer of fill consisting of cobbles and medium sized stones in a substantial amount of soil. Bedrock was found at a depth of 5-40 cm below the surface. This fill had been placed over bedrock to provide an elevated, raised platform surface.

N22E44: This unit is located on the eastern side of Structure 4A and was excavated to observe the complete east-west cross section of the platform's construction. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated only the southern half of this unit, leaving the northern half intact for drawing purposes. Bedrock was exposed, sloping sharply, at a depth of about 5-20 cm. It had been covered with a layer of fill consisting of a great deal of soil, mixed with some cobbles and rough, medium sized stones; despite these stones, the fill was predominantly soil.

N22E46: This unit is located off the east side of Structure 4A and was excavated to observe the complete east-west cross section of the platform's construction. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 noted that on the surface, the unit had a few loose cobbles but not enough to suggest that it was fill. The matrix consisted of soil and a few medium-sized rough stones. Bedrock was exposed at a depth of about 15-30 cm below the surface.

N24E38: This unit is located on the northwest side of Structure 4A's superstructure and captures part of the ramp that was constructed on the platform's north side (Figure 67). A single lot was excavated, just to remove the top layer of leaf litter and organic debris so as to determine if the bahpek associated with the ramp construction was present in this unit. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 10-20 cm of leaf litter and found that the bahpek was, in fact, present here and was delimited by a wall alignment running from north to south. Further exploration of this alignment in units north of here revealed that it was the western wall of the rectangular ramp built on the north side of the platform. Excavations were stopped here once the bahpek had been exposed throughout.

N24E40: This unit is located on the north side of Structure 4A's superstructure, and captures part of a wall that arcs in front of the superstructure and that delimits the top of the ramp on the platform's northern side (Figure 68). Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 set out to determine if the ramp's bahpek, which had been identified in units north of here, continued to this part of the platform's construction. As such, 10-15 cm of leaf litter, soil, and loose stones were removed from the surface and, as predicted, a layer of bahpek was revealed at this depth. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated into this bahpek in part of this unit, leaving a portion on the east side unexcavated for drawing purposes. This was done mainly to determine how the arcing wall on the north side of the platform had been constructed (i.e., whether on bedrock or on fill). The layer of bahpek was found to consist of dark brown soil, fist-sized cobbles, and smaller stones all mixed together and deposited as a compact layer on top of bedrock. The layer of bahpek measured about 10-20 cm deep, depending on the irregularities of the underlying bedrock. From this lot, it could be determined that the arcing wall was built on a layer of fill and stabilized with cuñas. Bedrock was 20-40 cm below the unit's surface.

N24E42: This unit excavated outside the arcing wall on the northeast side of Structure 4A's superstructure. Only the eastern half of the 2 x 2 m unit was excavated in Level 1 Lot 1. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing loose chich and a few rough medium sized

stones from the surface of the unit, along with leaf litter and some soil. At a depth of about 15-20 cm, the excavators revealed a layer of larger fill (medium sized stones), that had been placed outside of the arcing wall. This fill appears to have been placed to raise the level of the northern side of the platform. Level 1 Lot 2 excavated the western half of the unit, by clearing first the surface layer of loose stones and soil to better expose the stones of the arcing wall running along the front of Structure 4A. As in Level 1 Lot 2, a layer of fill consisting of medium sized stones and chich was revealed here beneath 5-10 cm of leaf litter and surface soil. Here along the arcing wall, the excavation also encountered a prepared surface – bahpek – associated with the construction of the ramp that flanks the platform’s northern side. Level 2 Lot 1 resumed excavations in the eastern half of the unit, on the outside of the arcing wall. The medium sized stone fill was removed and was found to contain a great deal of dark brown soil. This fill layer of stones and soil measured 20 cm deep and had been placed directly on top of the underlying bedrock.

N24E44: This unit is located north of Structure 4A’s superstructure, and captures part of the arcing wall that crosses the front side of the platform and delimits the top of the ramp on its northern side (Figure 69). A single lot was excavated to expose the outside and base of this arcing wall to determine how it was constructed. The excavators removed the fill from outside the wall and found it to be mostly soil but with a few fist-sized cobbles as well. Bedrock was found at a depth of about 20 cm below the surface. From this excavation it could be determined that some of the stones of the arcing wall alignment had been placed directly on top of bedrock. Some wall stones had cuñas to help stabilize them, and others, where the bedrock is lower, rested on a “pillow” of soil that helped level the building surface. The wall appears to have been fairly informal and likely served to help retain the nucleo that had been placed on top of the bedrock outcrop.

N26E38: This unit is located along the western perimeter of the ramp flanking the north side of Structure 4A. Two lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed the top 5 cm of leaf litter and surface soil to reveal the underlying bahpek associated with the ramp’s construction, as well as a rough alignment of stones that form part of the ramp’s western wall. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations in the area outside this western wall, to better expose its construction. After removing about 10 cm of soil mixed with a few cobbles, the excavators could see the limit of the bahpek. While defined in part by the alignment of stones first identified in Level 1 Lot 1, the wall appears to have never been completed or was stone robbed, since stones are missing from the line of the wall. It is also possible that a retention wall was simply unnecessary here.

N26E40: This unit is located in an area north of Structure 4A’s bedrock outcrop that was dominated by a high-density of surface chich (Figures 70-73). Excavation in this unit and others revealed that this dense area of chich was actually a ramp flanking Structure 4A’s northern side, that had been partially buried by the accumulation of soil. Level 1 Lot 1 removed loose stones and leaf litter from the surface and found a prepared surface –

bahpek – consisting of cobbles and small stones packed tightly into soil, at a depth of 5-15 cm below the surface. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated through this level of bahpek in the western half of the unit, preserving the eastern half for drawing purposes. Beneath the tightly packed stones of the bahpek, the excavators found a layer of predominantly soil with a few cobbles mixed in. Bedrock was exposed in the southern part of the unit beneath 20-25 cm of this bahpek and soil level (~30 cm below the surface). However, in the northern part of the unit, bedrock dropped down to a deeper level. To accommodate this, the builders deposited medium sized stones and soil to level the bedrock. This medium sized stone fill was exposed at the end of Level 2 Lot 1. Level 3 Lot 1 excavated this medium-sized stone fill that had been placed to level out the depression in the bedrock, and found it to measure about 15 cm in depth. Bedrock was exposed throughout the excavated area at the end of this lot.

N26E44: This unit is located in front of Structure 4A. A single lot was excavated to follow out the eastern perimeter wall of the ramp that was built on the platform's northern side. Level 1 Lot 1 removed approximately 20 cm of soil mixed with stones to expose the path of the ramp's eastern wall. Interestingly, it appeared that there were fill stones outside of the wall as well as inside of it, which was not the case on the western side of the ramp. This may be explained by the proximity of the Tzacauil Acropolis to this side of the ramp construction. Because this construction is so close to the base of the Tzacauil Acropolis, this fill may have been part of larger construction efforts associated with the construction of the acropolis' basal platform. This could not be determined during the current season but seems likely given how close the acropolis is to Structure 4A. Furthermore, the depositing of stones in *kancab* areas – like this one – has been observed elsewhere at Tzacauil and appears to have been done to stabilize areas dominated by soil, to facilitate walking in the rainy season and to avoid the collapse of nearby architecture due to soil erosion. Perhaps these stones were placed to facilitate access alongside the base of the Tzacauil Acropolis.

N28E38: This unit is located in front of Structure 4A and includes the northwest corner of the perimeter wall that defines the ramp on the platform's northern side (Figure 75). A single lot was excavated to reveal the dimensions of this perimeter wall. Level 1 Lot 1 removed approximately 5-10 cm of loose stones, leaf litter, and soil from the surface. Doing so revealed the wall stones as well as the bahpek (prepared surface) of the ramp itself. In one area of the unit, bedrock was so shallow that bahpek was unnecessary; the platform builders took advantage of the relatively flat surface of the bedrock and only covered it with a fine layer of soil and *chiches*.

N28E40: This unit is located in front of Structure 4A and is situated along the northern perimeter wall that defines the ramp constructed on the platform's north side. The southern part of the ramp was visible on the surface without excavation, but here on the northern side it had been covered by a thin layer of accumulated soil. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 5 cm of dark brown soil and cobbles. The bahpek (prepared surface) of the ramp had been placed directly on top of bedrock here.

Similarly, the stones of the north perimeter wall were found to rest directly on top of bedrock, though some wall stones had been stabilized with cuñas.

N28E42: This unit is located in front of Structure 4A and is situated along the northern perimeter wall of the ramp on the platform's north side (Figure 76). A single lot was excavated to follow the perimeter wall. After removing about 5-10 cm of soil and cobbles, the excavators had to expand the unit about 30 cm to the north to capture the direction of the wall stones. Rough medium sized stones found outside of the ramp's perimeter wall may be explained by the proximity of the base of the Tzacuil Acropolis and/or by the practice of placing stones in *kancab* to facilitate walking through muddy areas in the rainy season and prevent soil erosion.

Structure 4B (P'aak Group Structure 4B)

Structure 4B is the western of House Group 4's two main constructions (Figures 77-85). Whereas Structure 4A incorporates a substantial bedrock outcrop, Structure 4B is much lower and built at ground-level. It consists of an irregularly shaped (but roughly square) low platform supporting a three-roomed superstructure.

N20E20: This unit is located southwest of Structure 4B and incorporates the southwest corner of the partially buried fill surrounding the structure's underlying bedrock outcrop (Figure 86). A single lot was excavated to expose this fill and to find the corner of the rough retention wall that defines its limits. Level 1 Lot 1 removed approximately 20 cm of soil, exposing a rounded bulge of bedrock and the corner of the retention wall. Inside the wall, the excavators found rough, medium sized fill stones as had been found elsewhere in excavations on this side of the platform. This fill may have facilitated walking around the platform in the rainy season, when the surrounding *kancab* would turn to mud.

N20E22: This unit is located off the southwest side of Structure 4B, and was noted for the number of large, rough stones scattered on the surface (Figure 87). These stones had likely once been higher courses of the *albarrada* or *mamposteria* style construction of Structure 4B's walls that had fallen and been churned up by roots and other formation processes since the structure was abandoned. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed approximately 10 cm of leaf litter, soil, and loose small stones from the surface to better expose the larger stones associated with the structure's collapse. Bedrock was exposed at this depth.

N20E24: This unit excavated up alongside the southern wall of the central room of Structure 4B to see, from the exterior, how the wall was built (Figure 88). Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated approximately 10 cm of leaf litter and loose stones mixed with soil. These stones are likely wall stones and *cuñas* that were dislodged and scattered since the structure collapsed. Bedrock was found in the southeast portion of the unit at a depth of 10 cm. No artifacts were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 removed

the larger stones associated with wall collapse and excavated the underlying soil in the eastern half of the unit, preserving the western half for drawing purposes. Bedrock was exposed throughout after excavating 2-7 cm of this soil. From excavating alongside the wall, the archaeologist could determine that the relatively flat surface of the underlying bedrock had been prepared with a thin layer of soil before the construction of the wall. From the quantity and size of the stones excavated from this unit, the excavators (which included a mason) concluded that the structure wall had originally reached a height of about 1.5 meters and had been constructed in mamposteria style. Again, no artifacts were found in this lot, suggesting that the exterior side of the southern wall was not leveled out with fill but rather left as exposed bedrock.

N20E26: This unit continued the excavation that crossed between the two structures of House Group 4. From the surface the archaeologist noted rough, medium sized stones on the surface. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 20 cm of loose stones and soil from around the larger stones of the wall collapse. These stones were interpreted as the higher courses associated with Structure 4B, but from centuries of roots, rainfall, and soil formation, they had been mixed up from their original points of collapse.

N20E28: This unit continued the excavation that crossed between the two structures of House Group 4. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 15 cm of leaf litter and dark brown soil from around the rough, medium sized stones associated with the collapse of Structure 4B. Ceramics and a fragment of obsidian were recovered from this lot.

N20E30: This unit continued the excavation that crossed between the two structures of House Group 4. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 exposed the rounded, uneven surface of bedrock at a depth of 10-35 cm beneath kancab. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N22E20: This unit is located off of the southwest side of Structure 4B (Figure 89). From the surface, a possible corner of the structure was identified. Two lots were excavated to investigate the exterior of the structure's wall. Level 1 Lot 1 removed a small amount of surface chich and rough, medium sized stones from the surface outside the wall. This exposed the limit of the wall stones that had fallen when the structure collapsed. The lot was closed at a depth of about 10-15 cm. No artifacts were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations in the south side of this unit, removing the rough, medium sized stones alongside the in situ boulders of the western room of Structure 4B. Doing so revealed large stone fill. The size of this fill suggests that the level of bedrock must drop off here, and so it was necessary to place fill in order to stabilize the ground surface surrounding Structure 4B.

N22E22: This unit is located inside the western room of Structure 4B. The surface of the unit was characterized by a few medium sized stones protruding from below, but very

few small stones were noted. There was also a considerable amount of soil. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed as much soil as possible from around the fallen wall stones, to a depth of about 10 cm. Level 2 Lot 1 removed the collapsed wall stones from the eastern half of the unit and continued excavating. The excavators noted that several of the large stones in the interior space of the structure had become stuck in a thin layer of reddish soil on top of bedrock. This suggests that these stones were higher courses in a mamposteria style wall construction that, when the wall collapsed, became lodged in the prepared surface of the room's floor. Excavating in this interior space showed that there was an approximately 6 cm thick layer of soil between the bedrock and the structure's wall. This soil may have been mixed with some sort of material – like sascab or cal – when it was initially deposited on the surface of the bedrock. Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 25 cm below the ground surface.

N22E24: This unit is located in the interior space of the central room of Structure 4B. Before excavation, the archaeologist noted the presence of fallen wall stones and some loose, smaller stones on the surface. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated around the larger collapsed wall stones and, as elsewhere in the interior spaces of Structure 4B, the excavators found that the stones of the higher courses of the mamposteria wall had become lodged in the floor when the wall collapsed. As excavations cleared away the surface leaf litter, the excavators noted that there was a prepared floor level in the interior of the room. This floor consisted of soil mixed with small pebble-like stones (chichitos), chich, and a few medium sized stones mixed with dark brown soil. This fill was excavated to a depth of about 15 cm. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations by removing the fallen wall stones from the eastern side of the room. After removing these stones, excavations continued in the thin layer of fill that had been placed over the surface of the bedrock. As before, this layer consisted of dark brown soil mixed with chich. Bedrock was found at a depth of about 25 cm below the ground surface.

N24E20: This unit was located off the west side of the western room of Structure 4B, in an area encircling the structure that had been leveled (Figures 91-92). It was suspected that the retention wall for this filled area would be found in the northwest portion of this unit. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10 cm of kancab to reveal the underlying medium stone fill that was found across the western side of Structure 4B. A rough wall alignment – the retention for this fill – was also found here, arcing gently as can be seen on the plan. This medium-sized stone fill was necessary here because bedrock is deeper, and so it was necessary to create a stable surface that could be walked on. Such fill was not necessary on the other sides of Structure 4B because bedrock was much more shallow and provided a naturally stable walking and activity surface.

N24E22: This unit includes the northern wall of the western room of Structure 4B, as well as a small alignment of stones that extends from the wall of Structure 4B and runs north for about 4 meters; this alignment provided support for the fill of the prepared

surface running along the northeast section of Structure 4B (Figure 93). Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 began by clearing away the leaf litter and soil from around these stones to better understand their alignments. A light scatter of chich was noted on the surface. As predicted, the surface of the bahpek was found east of the north-south alignment, but not on the western side. No artifacts were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations on the western side of the north-south alignment, leaving the bahpek in the western side unexcavated. Medium stones were removed from the west side of the unit, to a depth of about 25 cm below the surface, at which point bedrock was exposed. This confirmed that east of the north-south wall, construction was characterized by dense chich arranged in a tightly fitted bahpek surface, whereas west of the north-south wall, construction was characterized by larger stones placed in soil, as found in a large area arcing around the western side of Structure 4B. The north-south wall itself was built on a thin layer of soil over bedrock and stabilized with cuñas. Ceramics were found in this lot.

N24E26: This unit is located inside the eastern room of Structure 4B, which appears to have been added on to a pre-existing two-room apsidal structure, based on its simple construction and slightly different orientation (however, the archaeologist believes this room's construction occurred at approximately the same time as that of the other two rooms). From the surface, the archaeologist noted a jumble of medium and large stones churned up with a large amount of dark brown soil. These stones were associated with the collapse of the mamposteria construction of the structure. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated around these larger stones in the area exterior to the wall, finding fill consisting of dark brown soil mixed with small stones (chichitos). Bedrock was found in some areas of the unit at a depth of approximately 20-30 cm. No artifacts were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated a section of the interior space of the eastern room. Collapsed stones were removed from the surface and the underlying soil was excavated. Doing so revealed bedrock at a depth of about 10 cm below the surface, beneath a thin layer of soil. As elsewhere in Structure 4B, the wall was found to have been constructed on top of a thin (6 cm) layer of soil and material that had been placed directly over bedrock.

N24E28: This unit is located off the east side of Structure 4B. Wall stones were visible on the western side of the unit, with exposed bedrock in the southeastern corner. The surface outside of the wall had a light scattering of chich. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed the loose surface chich and then excavated approximately 10 cm of soil. There were almost no stones in this matrix. Bedrock was exposed throughout the unit.

N26E20: This unit is located off the northwest side of Structure 4B, in an area without any architecture visible on the surface (Figure 94). Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 10-20 cm of soil from the surface of the unit. This revealed bedrock in some parts of the unit, but closer to Structure 4B's surface architecture, the excavation uncovered a layer of medium sized stone fill that appeared to be retained with a roughly

constructed wall. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations in the area outside this rough retention wall. The excavations worked down from an area where bedrock had already been exposed just a few centimeters below the surface. As they cleared out a cavity in the bedrock, the excavators found Middle Formative ceramics in this depression. It seems probable that these sherds were part of a whole vessel that was interred when this structure was built. Furthermore, the decline in the bedrock revealed by this excavation helped clarify the presence of the medium sized stone fill noted on this side of Structure 4B; this larger fill was deposited to even out a somewhat sudden drop in the level of bedrock. On the southern and eastern sides of the structure, bedrock was much shallower and therefore this kind of fill was not necessary. The medium sized stone fill on this side of the structure represents a substantial construction effort to level out the surrounding area. As excavations continued, the archaeologist could see that the rough retention wall of the medium sized stone fill had been built directly on top of bedrock, which here was at a depth of about 60-70 cm below the ground surface. Though the stones used to build this wall were crude, they had been stabilized with cuñas.

N26E22: This unit is located off of the northwest side of the collapse associated with Structure 4B. The surface was covered with disturbed wall stones and fill. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed loose stones from the surface and excavated about 10 cm of soil from around the underlying rocks. Doing so revealed a concentration of medium sized stones and some chich. This fill appeared to have been delimited by a sharp (but probably natural) cut in the bedrock in the northwestern part of the unit. This medium sized fill stone was found here on the northwest side of Structure 4B as well as on its west side and appears to have leveled out an underlying depression in the bedrock. East of here, or rather on the northeast side of Structure 4B, the builders had chosen to construct a more tightly-laid surface of bahpek. Level 2 Lot 1 continued investigation at the transition point between this bahpek surface and the medium sized stone fill revealed in Level 1 Lot 1. A possible north-south running alignment of stones was identified between the two different kinds of fill, so Level 2 Lot 1 removed about 20-25 cm of medium sized stones and soil to expose the exterior side of this possible wall. Though indeed appearing to demarcate the two different kinds of fill, this wall was very crudely constructed. The builders had to deal with the irregular surface of the underlying bedrock by using larger rocks in areas where bedrock was lower. Bedrock was found at a depth of about 30 cm below the surface, or about 8-10 cm below the medium-sized stone fill.

N26E24: This unit is located off the north side of Structure 4B and included a large tree that had disturbed the structure's architecture (Figure 96). Along this side of the structure, the builders had constructed a porch-like surface consisting of tightly-laid chich and soil (bahpek). A single lot was excavated here to expose the limit of this bahpek, which in some places was roughly delimited with crude wall alignments, as well as to investigate its relation to the underlying bedrock. After removing just 5-10 cm of leaf litter, soil, and rough stones, bedrock was exposed in the area around the bahpek construction. The bahpek construction itself was fully exposed at the same depth. This

suggests that the builders intentionally laid the bahpek to seek the natural level of the surrounding bedrock.

N26E26: This unit is located off the north side of Structure 4B, along the line that was selected for its north-south corte investigation (Figure 97). A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 5-10 cm of leaf litter, loose stones, and surface soil to reveal the constructed surface of tightly packed cobbles and soil – bahpek – that surrounds the northeast side of the structure like an apron. However, in some areas of the unit, bedrock was exposed in patches without being covered with bahpek. This suggests that the bahpek was placed to seek the natural level of the surrounding, relatively flat and shallow surface of the bedrock. In areas where this leveling was unnecessary, the bedrock appears to have been left exposed. The “apron” of bahpek was roughly delimited with a crude wall built of medium-sized stones; segments of this wall may have been robbed for other constructions since it does not fully enclose the area.

House Group 5 (Kaan Group)

House Group 5 is a basal platform with at least two superstructures located on the south side of the Tzacauil Sacbe, with House Group 4 to the east and House Groups 2 and 6 to the west (Figures 98-116). It is the only house group at Tzacauil with clear evidence of occupation in both phases of the site’s settlement history. The group, which consists of a large boulder lined basal platform with multiple superstructures, was built in the Late to Terminal Formative period. It was apparently abandoned along with the rest of Tzacauil’s early settlement, but then when the site was reoccupied in the Late to Terminal Classic, this platform was substantially renovated and reoccupied. Because of this reoccupation, it is fairly difficult to determine with certainty the nature of House Group 5 as it would have existed in the Late to Terminal Formative. However, thanks to the 2017 excavations the archaeologist was able to determine the general construction history of this group.

N20E28: This unit is located along the south side of House Group 5’s basal platform, approaching the boulder alignment running along its south side (Figures 117-118). A single lot was excavated to investigate the construction of this boulder alignment as it related to the underlying bedrock outcrop, which was visible south of this unit. Bedrock was uncovered at a depth of about 5-30 cm below the surface, and had been covered with a fill of dark brown soil, rough medium-sized fill stones, and smaller stones. Removing this fill exposed the base of the boulder alignment’s in-place wall stones, allowing the archaeologist to determine that it was constructed not directly on top of bedrock, but rather on a thin layer of soil. This thin layer of soil may have once contained construction material and was likely placed to help stabilize the boulder alignment.

N22E28: This unit is located just north of the boulder alignment defining the south side of House Group 5’s basal platform (Figure 119). A single lot was excavated to identify

possible wall alignments associated with structures built on top of the platform. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing leaf litter and loose stones, exposing a high-density of surface chich and a few rough medium-sized fill stones emerging from below. This level of fill was excavated to a depth of about 20-30 cm, revealing a change in fill to large, rough boulders and a substantial amount of dark brown soil packed around them. These boulders appeared to have been broken pieces of the bedrock outcrop underlying House Group 5's basal platform and were incorporated into the platform's fill. Having exposed this large stone fill, which was found elsewhere at a similar level around the platform, the unit was closed.

N26E18: This unit is located off the west side of House Group 5's basal platform and was excavated to provide an east-west corte drawing of the platform's construction. On the surface the unit was characterized by rough boulders and rubble on the surface, likely associated with platform remodeling and later collapse. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 simply removed the soil from around the boulders in the unit, to a depth of about 40 cm, in order to expose their positions more clearly. Doing so uncovered bedrock in the western half of the unit, in the area exterior to the boulders.

N26E20: This unit is located on the west side of House Group 5's basal platform. This side of the platform slopes down and, even without clearing, was recognized as an area that had undergone renovation. Excavation confirmed this. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed fill from around the large boulders in the unit. The matrix consisted of lots of soil, medium-sized fill stones, and chich all mixed up and deposited around the larger fill stones. Clearing this fill away uncovered the buried wall of the basal platform as it was originally constructed, still intact in multiple courses. It appears that after an initial construction date in the Formative period, later occupants (likely during the Late/Terminal Classic) expanded the basal platform to the west by covering its original edge with a great deal of fill. Consistent with this interpretation, this lot yielded exponentially more ceramics than most similar excavations at Tzacuil, which is diagnostic of post-Formative construction episodes. Additionally, bedrock was exposed on either side of this older boulder alignment, which allowed the archaeologist to note that the older boulder alignment had been constructed directly on top of bedrock, with only perhaps a thin layer of soil (potentially with construction material) helping to stabilize the bases of its stones.

N26E24: This unit is located on top of House Group 5's basal platform, just west of the principal structure occupying its southern side. A single lot was excavated here to determine if any walls associated with the principal structure could be identified here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed loose stones and leaf litter from the surface in order to define the larger stones in the unit. However, doing so yielded no clear alignments that would suggest a wall, though a single wall stone was found in the northwest part of the unit directly on top of bedrock. It appears, then, that whatever perishable superstructure was built here did not rely on stone foundation braces; or perhaps later stone robbing can account from the poorly defined alignments of the principal structure.

N26E28: This unit is located on top of House Group 5's basal platform, and includes part of the principal superstructure that was built on the platform's southern side (Figures 121 and 122). This principal structure was identified by a higher concentration of surface chich – indicating a floor – as well as a few stones that served as foundation braces for a perishable construction. The clearest indications of this foundation brace – two well-dressed rectangular blocks next to each other - are found in this unit, and so two lots were excavated to investigate these stones. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated in the eastern half of this unit, removing about 10 cm of surface chich and soil. Removing this top layer revealed a layer of more densely packed chich below; this was likely the floor for the interior of the structure and can be considered bahpek. In contrast, in units north of here, in the area outside of the structure but still on top of the platform, this bahpek was not found but rather just a thin layer of soil directly on top of bedrock. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations in the east half of the unit, removing the tightly packed chich and soil. In the north of the unit, bedrock was exposed beneath 8 cm of this bahpek layer (a total of 20 cm from the surface). South of here, it appeared the bedrock dropped lower, and as such in the central and southern parts of the excavation, larger stone fill was uncovered beneath about 20 cm of bahpek (30 cm below the surface); this fill had been placed to level the construction site up with the underlying bedrock. As for the two wall stones associated with the structure's foundation brace, these were found to be constructed directly on top of this larger-stone fill.

N26E32: This unit is located on the eastern side of House Group 5's principal structure, located on the south side of its basal platform. On the surface, a couple of stones were identified as possible foundation braces for the principal structure, but for the most part, this structure's perimeter was very poorly defined. Two lots were excavated to try and better define the structure's eastern wall. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated in the southeastern quadrant of the 2x2 m square, removing about 20-40 cm of chich and soil in the area abutting where the wall was expected to be. This exposed the underlying layer of larger stone fill. Level 2 Lot 1 continued to excavate the area outside the possible wall alignment, removing soil and small- and medium-sized stones from around the larger boulder fill. Though the eastern wall of the principal structure was not obvious, the archaeologist did conclude that a couple of the stones exposed here may have served as foundation braces. As with the structure's south foundation brace, here the wall alignment was constructed on top of larger stone fill.

N26E34: This unit is located on the eastern side of House Group 5's basal platform (Figure 123). A single lot was excavated in order to understand the platform's construction. Level 1 Lot 1 began by clearing loose medium-sized stones and chich from the surface of the unit; these stones had likely spilled out from higher up on the platform. The underlying fill – consisting of soil mixed with chich and a few smaller stones – was excavated, revealing the underlying bedrock at a depth of 20-40 cm below the surface. The surface of the bedrock was at a gentle inclination tilting up to the west.

N26E36: A single lot was excavated on the eastern side of the platform near where the construction slopes down to exposed bedrock. Ceramics were found in a mixture of soil and rubble.

N28E20: This unit is located on the west side of House Group 5's basal platform, adjacent to the excavation that uncovered the access (stairway, or possible ramp) that was added to this side of the platform during a renovation episode (Figures 124 and 125). As such a single lot was excavated in this unit to expand the excavations of the ramp. Level 1 Lot 1 removed the accumulated leaf litter and loose medium- and small-sized stones that had fallen from higher up on the side of the platform and then excavated approximately 30-40 cm into the platform fill adjacent to the ramp. Pieces of stucco and/or sascab were found in this heavily disturbed matrix, suggesting that the ramp had been covered with plaster when it was built. Based on this and nearby excavations, it seems that during the Late/Terminal Classic, people modified a pre-existing Formative platform by pushing out its boulder alignments in some places, and in others (like here) covering them with a large amount of fill, leaving the sides of the platform sloping. Here, they left an area unfilled and used it to construct a ramp. Furthermore, based on the excavations in this lot, at the base of the fill flanking the ramp on its south side and 20 cm below the surface, there may have been human remains interred before the fill was deposited. An alignment of possible capstones, consistent with Terminal Classic burials found at Yaxuná, were identified, but this was left unexcavated as it is outside the research objectives of the current project.

N28E28: This unit is located along the central north-south axis of the House Group 5 basal platform, just north of the principal structure that occupies the south side of the platform (Figure 126). Two lots were excavated here to investigate the platform's construction. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10-20 cm of soil and chich from the surface, revealing the underlying fill of rough, medium- and large- sized stones below. After clearing the surface layer of fill, the archaeologist was also able to tentatively identify a couple stones that may have formed the northern wall of the principal structure, but it was not clear. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations but only in the eastern half of the unit, leaving the other half for drawing purposes. The excavators removed about 20-30 cm of soil and smaller stones from around the larger stones in this lower fill, exposing bedrock throughout. The possible northern wall of the principal structure remained unclear: it is just as likely that these stones were part of the large stone fill deposited when the platform surface was constructed. Either way, these stones were found to be resting directly on top of bedrock.

N28E30: This unit is located on the east side of the House Group 5 basal platform, and includes part of the construction associated with the principal structure on the platform's south side (Figure 127). While the principal structure lacked clear foundation braces, the archaeologist could determine on this side that the foundation of the structure itself was built on top of a small rectangular platform, effectively elevating it a small amount above the rest of the basal platform. To investigate the construction of this small platform and

to find ceramics that could allow it to be dated, a small 1 m x 1 m excavation was dug between the wall of the platform and the wall of the principal structure. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 15-25 cm of chich and soil and then reached bedrock. From this, the archaeologist could determine that the eastern wall of the principal structure was built directly on top of bedrock.

N28E30: This unit is located on top of the basal platform of House Group 5. A single lot was excavated to investigate construction techniques and to find artifacts associated with activities that took place on top of the platform. Level 1 Lot 1 began by clearing the leaf litter and light scattering of chich on the surface of the unit, and then excavated about 10-20 cm of soil and chich fill. After removing this initial layer, bedrock was exposed in areas of the unit. In areas of the unit where bedrock appeared to be deeper, the builders of the platform had deposited medium-sized stone fill to even the surface before capping the construction with chich and soil.

N28E36: This unit is located on top of the basal platform of House Group 5. A few larger stones were observed sticking out from a lower fill level, and it was suspected that these might have been part of a buried wall alignment. A single lot was excavated to investigate this. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 5-10 cm of chich and soil, which exposed the flat, very shallow surface of the underlying bedrock outcrop across the southern part of the unit. In the northern half of the unit, bedrock dipped down, and so the builders of the platform filled the depression in with larger stones, rubble, and soil to even the surface. The larger stones sticking out on the surface were determined to not be wall alignments, but simply fill associated with this platform leveling.

N29E36: This unit is located on the east side of the House Group 5 basal platform, just west of the bedrock "finger" that defines its eastern side. A single lot was excavated to understand the construction of the platform and to provide a complete east-west corte view. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing leaf litter and chich from the surface – a high density of surface rubble can likely be attributed to collapse from higher up on the platform. The excavators then removed about 10-25 cm of fill, consisting of dark brown soil mixed with chich and smaller stones (chichitos). Whereas the bedrock was visible at the surface just to the east, it dipped down to a lower depth here, therefore necessitating the placement of this fill to level the surface.

N30E18: This unit is located off the west side of the House Group 5 basal platform and was excavated to identify possible refuse areas around the platform (Figure 128); ceramics had been seen on the surface here so this area was selected. Two lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated 10-20 cm of reddish-brown kancab soil with basically no stones. A relatively large amount of ceramics was found in this lot. Level 1 Lot 2 excavated an additional 10-20 cm in the unit and reached bedrock. A few rough medium-sized stones were found in the kancab at this lower depth. Interestingly, the excavators also recovered pieces of lime construction material, probably burned piedras sascabosas, in this lot. Furthermore the bedrock closest to the platform, on the east side

and about 25 cm below the surface, appeared to have been covered in this sascab material, leaving its surface very soft. Excavations in adjacent units showed that the lime material here was associated with a Late/Terminal Classic renovation episode, in which the platform was expanded to the west and a stucco-covered ramp or stairway was built into the west side.

N30E20: This unit is located on the sloping, west side of the House Group 5 basal platform. This side of the platform had areas where bedrock was exposed protruding through fill, and other areas where large boulders appeared to have fallen out of place. A single lot was excavated here to clear away rubble from around these larger stones in order to understand their articulation. About 20 cm of dark brown soil, chich and smaller stones was removed from around the larger stones. As bedrock was exposed, it could be seen that certain areas of bedrock were covered with sascab material that appeared to have been burned and then spread out to level the surface of the bedrock before fill was placed. This marks a fairly complex construction technique for Tzacuil and was associated with a Late/Terminal Classic reoccupation and renovation of the pre-existing Late Formative platform.

N30E22: This unit is located on the west side of the basal platform of House Group 5, moving up its sloping side towards its elevated surface (Figures 131-133). Excavations west of here in units N30E18 and N30E20 had shown that bedrock had been covered with a lime-based construction material during a Terminal Classic renovation, likely burned sascab, and so excavations continued here to determine to further investigate this renovation episode and its connection to earlier architecture. Two lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 began by clearing about 10-20 cm of loose stones and soil from the unit. Clearing this surface layer revealed larger rough stones below. A huge boulder in the middle of the unit was identified as having fallen from above, where it would have once followed the contour of the bedrock outcrop, essentially "filling in" a gap in the bedrock and providing an edge to the platform. However, as excavations took place, the archaeologist noted that there were much fewer ceramics here than were found elsewhere on the western side of the platform, particularly in units further south. This, combined with the jumbled and loose nature of the stones found in the excavation, as well as the dominating presence of the fallen boulder in the middle of the unit, all suggest that this matrix was not construction fill but rather collapse. At the end of this lot, the excavators began uncovering stones that appeared to have been intentionally placed and followed a gently incline along the side of the platform's slope. These stones were covered with a thick cap of the same construction material (burned sascab) identified in units west of here. A second lot, Level 1 Lot 2, continued excavations by removing the remainder of the collapse that had fallen on top of this constructed incline. Bedrock was found in the southeastern part of the unit, where it was fairly flat. Elsewhere in the unit, bedrock as fairly uneven, which helps explain why it was necessary to place construction material to help smooth its surface. From excavations in this lot, the archaeologist concluded that this constructed surface was a ramp that had been built into the westward platform expansion during a Terminal Classic renovation

episode. The builders during this renovation episode basically pushed out part of the pre-existing Late Formative boulder alignment that had previously defined this side of the platform, and then added a large amount of fill to create a slope along the western side. Into this expansion, they built a ramp by covering bedrock with stones and capping it with sascab construction material. It is worth noting that the ramp re-oriented the access of the platform: during its original construction, the formal access faced the Tzacauil Sacbe, but when the platform was later renovated, the decision to move the access to the west side put this platform in communication with House Group 2 and House Group 6 to the west – both of which appear to have been contemporary with the renovation.

N30E28: This unit is located on top of House Group 5's basal platform, just north of the center of the platform (Figure 134). A few larger stones could be seen jutting out onto the surface of the unit, and it needed to be determined if these were part of a wall. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 5-20 cm of dark brown soil with a small amount of chichitos (like gravel) and a few chich cobbles. In the southern part of the unit, bedrock was exposed and found to be fairly flat. On the northern side, the bedrock was lower and so the builders deposited larger stones to raise and level the platform surface, before capping it with the surface layer of soil and small stones. This large stone fill was found to be characteristic of the northern side of the basal platform – and here, at the interface of the (a) large stone fill used to level the north side where bedrock was lower and the (b) soil and small stone fill used to cover the relatively flat, shallow surface of bedrock on the south side, the protrusion of larger stone fill out onto the surface was often mistaken for wall alignments.

N32E28: This unit is located along the central north-south axis of House Group 5's basal platform, on top of the platform but approaching its northern side (Figure 135). Before excavation, it could already be seen that bedrock was visible throughout much of the unit. A single lot was excavated to see how the summit of the platform articulated with the large stone fill observed on its northern side. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 30 cm of soil from the unit, exposing the underlying large stone fill characteristic of the north side of the platform. This soil matrix contained very few small stones. As clearing continued, it could be seen that there was a deep cavity between two shallow areas of bedrock; this cavity had been filled in with rough medium sized fill stones to level it before being capped with a thin layer of soil.

N32E34: This unit is located on top of House Group 5's basal platform in its northeast corner, where the archaeologist observed possible foundation braces for a circular or apsidal superstructure (Figure 136). Because this structure had been built at the edge of the platform, many of its stones appear to have fallen out of place, making it difficult to determine its original dimensions or even to know for certain if it was a superstructure. Three lots were excavated in this unit, a 2 x 2 m square completely enclosed by the rounded wall alignments associated with the structure. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing small loose stones from the surface and dark brown topsoil to a depth of about 5-10 cm

below the surface. Doing so exposed a layer of denser chich packed in with dark brown soil – this is a prepared surface or bahpek that would have functioned as a floor for the structure, and probably had once been covered with a packed earth floor. In some areas of the unit, the excavators found a few larger stones had been placed with their flattest faces, facing up, instead of chich. These stones would have also supported and stabilized a floor. Since such a bahpek was not found in the open areas on top of the platform, but only here and in the area associated with the southern superstructure, the presence of this surface supports the idea that a structure had been built here. Level 2 Lot 1 continued by excavating into the layer of bahpek, removing chich and the few larger, flat stones to expose the fill layer below. The excavators found, as predicted, a layer of larger fill stones at this lower depth, and removed a substantial amount of soil and small stones from around these larger stones. This soil and small stone matrix may have been part of the floor, and filtered through to this lower fill layer over time. After having exposed the larger stone fill, excavations continued as Level 3 Lot 1 in the southern half of the unit, leaving the northern half for drawing purposes. The layer of larger fill stones measured about 30 cm thick, exposing bedrock in the southwestern part of the unit at a depth of about 50-60 cm below the original surface. Bedrock was fairly uneven here, and thus it had been necessary to level it out with the large stone fill before a structure could be constructed here. Essentially the fill of this initial deposit over bedrock was similar to what was found elsewhere on the basal platform: rough, medium and large sized stone directly on top of bedrock, covered with soil mixed with smaller stones. This fill had been reinforced with the rounded foundation brace on the east side, and another rounded wall further down on the side of the platform (to be discussed in unit description for N32E36). Such reinforcements – and even perhaps any foundation braces at all – were unnecessary on the western side of the structure because the bedrock rises to a naturally flat surface at the summit of the platform.

N32E36: This unit is located on the northeast side of the basal platform of House Group 5, in the area associated with the construction of a rounded superstructure (Figure 137). Because this structure had been built right at the edge of the platform, it was necessary to support it on its eastern side (where the platform drops off) with a foundation brace as well as with a lower, also rounded retention wall. Another way to think about this construction is that the east side of the platform was “terraced” here to support the circular structure. To investigate the construction of this lower circular base, two lots were excavated in this unit, in a small area bounded between (a) the higher circular foundation brace of the superstructure and (b) the lower wall of the circular base, thus giving a view of the fill of the circular base. Yet it should be noted that because these constructions were located into the steep drop-off of the platform’s east side, the walls were poorly preserved here. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated 10-40 cm of soil mixed with chich and slightly larger medium sized fill stones. Doing so revealed the larger stone fill characteristic of the rest of the basal platform. At this depth, the underlying bedrock outcrop was exposed in some areas of the unit; where bedrock was deeper, the large- and medium-sized stone fill had been deposited to level it out. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations outside the higher circular foundation brace of the superstructure, trying to

determine its relationship to the fill and bedrock. This was done in a narrow strip running along the foundation brace (higher) wall, so as to not disturb the lower wall of the circular base. The medium-sized fill stones exposed in Level 1 Lot 1 were removed, and then the soil that had been around these stones was excavated; this soil had a high concentration of gravel like stones (tierra con chichitos). Exposing the circular foundation brace, the archaeologist could determine that it had been built directly on top of this fill of soil with gravel, in a layer measuring at least 25 cm thick beneath the base of the wall. From this, it appears that the builders of this part of the platform first placed medium and large sized stones and soil directly over bedrock, retained on the eastern side with a circular wall. Then this circular base was capped with soil mixed with gravel, before the eastern foundation brace of the circular structure was constructed. The interior of the structure was then filled in with a tightly-packed bahpek and capped with an earthen floor.

N34E28: This unit is located on the northern side of the House Group 5 basal platform. From the surface, the tops of some large stones could be seen emerging from below (Figure 138). It was thought that these might be part of a wall alignment or formal access constructed on the north side of the platform. A single lot was excavated to confirm whether these stones were part of a wall. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 30-40 cm loose medium-sized stones and chich mixed with dark brown soil. As the larger stones were gradually exposed, it could be seen that they were not part of a wall alignment but rather part of the large stone fill that had been placed directly over the underlying bedrock outcrop throughout most of the basal platform's construction. Bedrock was found in a few places at the end of this lot, at depths ranging from 30-60 cm below the surface, but elsewhere, the large stone fill was left undisturbed.

N36E26: This unit is located on the northwest side of the House Group 5 basal platform, in an area that was heavily disturbed by later reoccupation and remodeling of the platform (Figures 139-140). Basically, what appeared to have been a formal access spanning the northern side of the platform constructed in the Late or Terminal Formative, was later pushed out on the northwestern side perhaps in an attempt to expand the available living space on top of the platform. This later remodeling, however, used very crude if any walls at all, making it quite difficult to determine the dimensions and construction of the renovations. This unit was located in front (north) of the original Formative period boulder-lined wall of the north side of the platform, in a constructed area that had been annexed on to this side during the later renovation. The combination of the crude construction of this addition along with subsequent collapse made it difficult to interpret. Three lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed approximately 15-25 cm of rubble that had accumulated as collapse from higher up on the platform, exposing the fill of the platform expansion. This fill was excavated as a separate lot, Level 2 Lot 1. It was found to consist of soil mixed with a great deal of chich and rough, medium-sized stones. Removing about 15 cm of this fill exposed a possible alignment of larger stones running from east-to west along the north side of the unit; this was thought to maybe be the northern wall of the platform expansion. As such, Level 3 Lot 1

continued excavations in front (north) of this possible alignment, exposing bedrock throughout the unit at a depth of about 45 cm below the original ground surface. What had been suspected to be the northern wall of this expansion was inconclusive and found to be resting on top of rubble, as opposed to on bedrock. It appears that the later remodelers of this platform basically shoved out the Formative boulder alignment on the northwest side of the original platform and then piled more fill on top of this collapse, eventually leveling up to create more platform space. However, as described earlier, this area was extremely disturbed by formation processes and so it could not be satisfactorily determined how this renovation was built.

N36E28: This unit is located on the northern side of the House Group 5 basal platform and includes the east-west running boulder wall that delimited the north side of the platform (Figures 141-142). This wall was built in the Late/Terminal Formative, but later expansion of the platform in the Late/Terminal Classic, combined with subsequent formation processes, meant that many of the stones of this boulder-lined wall had fallen out of place. Because of this, combined with the fact that the boulder fill used to level the north side of the platform was often mistaken for possible wall alignments during the excavations, the archaeologist had initially thought that a series of east-west running boulder walls had been constructed on this side of the platform. Two lots were excavated here, in a small space between the boulder lined wall and what was suspected to be another parallel wall further north; excavation revealed that only the alignment in the south of the unit was in fact part of a formal wall, and the stones observed in front (north) of this were actually just out of place stones and collapse. Level 1 Lot 1 removed dark brown soil mixed with a few chich and a substantial amount of smaller chichitos. At a depth of about 10-20 cm, the underlying fill level of medium-stone fill was exposed. This fill of medium-sized stones and dark brown soil was then excavated as Level 2 Lot 1 and found to be a layer about 15 cm thick placed over bedrock. From this the archaeologist could determine that the northern boulder alignment of the basal platform had been placed directly on top of bedrock.

N36E42: This unit is located off the east side of the House Group 5 basal platform, in an area of flat reddish-brown soil (kancabal) (Figure 143). A unit measuring 1 meter east-west by 2 meters north-south was excavated here to identify possible refuse areas. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated 30 cm of kancab, containing very few stones and very few ceramics. The unit was closed after this single lot.

N38E22: This unit is located at the northwest corner of the House Group 5 basal platform, in an area that was heavily modified during a Late/Terminal Classic reoccupation of the platform. A single lot was excavated here around a possible wall alignment. Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 20-35 cm below the surface beneath reddish brown soil (kancab) mixed with a lot of medium and small stones. The possible wall alignment appeared to have been pieces of broken bedrock, and so it could not be determined if they were naturally here as part of the underlying bedrock outcrop, or if in

fact they had been deposited when the platform was constructed. Nevertheless they were resting directly on top of bedrock.

N38E26: This unit is located on the northwest side of the House Group 5 basal platform, and includes an area that was heavily modified during later reoccupation of the platform in the Late/Terminal Classic period (Figure 144). Here, the archaeologist identified a possible wall alignment associated with this later expansion. Two lots were excavated to explore the construction of the expansion. Level 1 Lot 1 began in the northern part of the unit and removed collapsed wall stones, rubble, and accumulated soil to expose the possible northern wall of the expansion. Bedrock was exposed throughout this northern part of the unit at the end of this first lot, at a depth of about 8 cm below the surface. Having better defined the constructed area of the expansion, Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations by moving from north to south looking for in-place wall stones. Doing so revealed a constructed surface or bahpek consisting of chich and chichitos tightly packed in dark brown soil spanning across the top of the platform expansion. Based on where the archaeologist could observe bedrock, it would appear that this bahpek surface was about 30 cm thick. However, the retention wall for this construction was extremely crude and could only be identified as an alignment of rough medium-sized stones with a lot of gaps; in the areas where this wall could be identified with the most certainty, the stones were observed to be directly on top of bedrock.

N38E28: This unit is located adjacent to the boulder alignment defining the northern side of the House Group 5 basal platform and on the platform's central north-south axis. A single lot was excavated in front (north) of the boulder alignment to determine how it was constructed. At the northern limit of this unit was a deposit of gravel that had been placed to level bedrock and perhaps to facilitate access (see description for N40E28). Level 1 Lot 1 moved from this "gravel ramp" towards the boulder alignment, removing 10-40 cm of collapse and rubble to expose the boulders. From this it could be seen that the wall had been constructed directly on top of bedrock. A few cuñas were found in fill; these small wedge-shaped stones would have been used to stabilize the wall when it was originally built.

N38E32: This unit is located on the north side of the House Group 5 basal platform, alongside the boulder-lined wall that defined its northern limit and just east of the platform's central north-south axis. A single lot was excavated to investigate the wall's construction. After removing collapsed stones and leaf litter from the surface, it could be seen that in front (north) of the boulder alignment, the builders had deposited a layer of chich to support the wall. This chich was tightly packed in dark brown soil, which also contained gravel and a few chunks of sascab, suggesting that lime material was prepared to stabilize the construction of the wall. This prepared area was found about 15 cm below the initial surface level and reached out to about 70 cm in front of the in situ wall stones of the boulder alignment. As excavations got closer to the in situ wall stones, the fill was essentially just chich with a little bit of soil, placed directly on

bedrock. As bedrock was exposed, it could be seen that it had residues of construction material (i.e. burned lime) in places closest to the boulder wall.

N38E38: This unit is located off the northeast side of House Group 5's basal platform, where the large bedrock "finger" that defines its east side converges with the boulder alignment forming the north wall of the platform. It was excavated to identify possible refuse areas associated with the platform. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 5-20 cm of reddish brown soil (kancab) before reaching bedrock throughout the unit. Very few artifacts were found in this unit.

N40E26: This unit is located outside to the north of the platform expansion on the northwest side of the House Group 5 basal platform and was excavated to identify possible wall alignments. After removing about 10-20 cm of accumulated collapse and leaf litter, no wall alignments could be identified and the unit was left.

N40E28: This unit is located off the House Group 5 basal platform, along its north-south central axis and in an area noted for a high density of surface gravel. This gravel may have formed a sort of "ramp" facilitating access up to the north wall of the platform, but did not appear to be a formalized construction. A single lot was excavated to investigate this construction. The gravel was found to be restricted to the surface; below it was a layer of soil with very few or no stones in it. As bedrock was exposed in different parts of the unit, it could be seen that stones had been deposited in areas where the bedrock was deeper to even out the surface here on this side of the platform. In some areas, these stones were tightly packed in with soil, which if this was an access to the platform, would have helped stabilize it. Some of these larger stones appeared as possible wall alignments, but the positions of the stones were too irregular to confirm this.

N42E28: This unit is located along the central north-south axis of the House Group 5 basal platform, in an area a few meters away from the limit of collapse on its northern side. Bedrock was already visible on the surface in some places, but this unit was excavated to get a comprehensive north-south corte view of the platform as well as to identify possible refuse discard areas. Bedrock was exposed at a depth of about 5-30 cm below the surface, and in areas where it was deeper, it appeared that the builders had deposited medium-sized stone fill to level the surface and to facilitate access on the north side.

House Group 2 (Mukul Group)

House Group 2 does not appear on the previously published maps of Tzacauil. It is located between House Group 6, excavated in 2016, and House Group 5, excavated in 2017. House Group 2 consists of at least three superstructures occupying a natural outcrop of bedrock that was, in places, amplified with the addition of fill and retention walls (Figures 145-149). After identifying the house group, the archaeologist predicted that the house group dated to the Terminal Classic and therefore did not fit the research goals of understanding Late Formative settlement. This hypothesis was based on a few factors: (1) Both House Group 6 and House Group 5 had substantial evidence for

Terminal Classic occupation, namely a high-density of sherds relative to other groups at Tzacauil and, among the analyzed materials for House Group 6, several Terminal Classic wares had been identified. House Group 2's close proximity to these two groups suggested that it also dated to that time. (2) The construction style of House Group 2's groups more closely resembled Terminal Classic domestic structures than the large, boulder-lined constructions known for the Late Formative. (3) House Group 2 itself had a high-density of surface ceramics, which is inconsistent with Late Formative residences at Tzacauil. For these reasons, it was concluded that the group was most likely Late/Terminal Classic. Additionally, resources had been budgeted in a way that did not account for this structure, since it did not appear on the maps. For all these reasons, it was decided that only a small exploratory excavation would be conducted here, in an area away from any structures, simply to get a ceramic sample that would confirm or deny the proposed date of the group. The group was gridded, a croquis was drawn, and then a test pit was excavated in N30E22.

N30E22: This unit is located between the largest structure of House Group 2 and another smaller, rounded structure (Figures 150 and 151). House Group 6 is only a short walk up a steep incline of bedrock to the northwest. A single lot was excavated here to find ceramics associated with the house group's construction and occupation. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 20-30 cm of soil and small stones (chichitos). Bedrock was exposed at this depth, sloping up towards the largest structure; in areas where bedrock was deeper, the builders had deposited some larger fill stones to help level the surface. Having obtained a ceramic sample that contained obvious examples of Late/Terminal Classic slatewares, excavations were closed at House Group 2 at this point to focus on Late Formative contexts.

House Group 1 (Jach Group)

House Group 1 is the largest, most elaborate, and most complicated of the domestic architecture investigated at Tzacauil (Figures 152-176). Ceramic data suggest it was also likely one of the first, if not the very first, permanent house groups built at the site. These complexities made it difficult to document the group's construction history, especially because the project wanted to minimize disturbance of later architecture as much as possible. With that in mind, the project was unable to definitively deduce the group's precise history, but some conclusions and suggestions can be offered based on the two seasons of excavation that were conducted.

N00W12: This unit is located off the south side of the basal platform of House Group 1, just to the west of the ramp construction that dominates the platform's southeast corner. A single lot was excavated here to determine if this area had been modified with a built surface and to define the boulder alignments of the platform. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 10-20 cm in dark brown soil mixed with a substantial amount of gravel-like chichitos. Removing this superficial layer revealed a lower, larger stone fill below. From this excavation, along with other off-mound excavations, the archaeologist could determine that this southern side of the platform had been artificially leveled.

N00W18: This unit is excavated off the south side of the basal platform of House Group 1 and was excavated to understand the platform's construction history. Notably, on this side of the platform (west side) there was a lower-density of chich and rubble visible on the surface; over the course of the excavations, this difference was taken as evidence for a ramp-like construction that had once dominated the southeastern side of the platform, whereas the southwest side does not appear to have been used as a formal access. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing loose stones from the surface of the unit and then excavated about 5-10 cm of dark brown soil mixed with gravel-like chichitos. Removing this surface layer revealed the underlying platform fill of larger stones in dark brown soil.

N02W10: This unit is located on the southeast side of House Group 1's basal platform, in an area dominated by heavily disturbed stone architecture associated with a ramp access. Excavations west of this unit, in Unit N02W12, had revealed the remains of a stairway – which served as the platform's formal access during an earlier construction phase – and so this unit was excavated to further expose this stairway, if possible. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 20-30 cm of loose collapse and ramp fill of chich and dark brown soil. Larger stones likely associated with the earlier staircase were exposed at this depth, but they had been moved out of place (probably by tree roots). Here and in the adjacent unit, it could be seen that an earlier construction phase of House Group 1's basal platform had made use of a stairway for access, but later this was covered during an expansion of the platform and apparently replaced with a ramp.

N02W12: This unit is located on the southeast side of the basal platform of House Group 1 (Figures 177-179). On the surface, this area of the platform is dominated by a high-density of stones on the surface. Based on excavations on top of the platform, as well as here, it appears that these stones were associated with a ramp that was built as a formal access during the house group's final major construction episode. Two lots were excavated here to investigate this construction. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 10 cm of loose chich, collapsed medium-sized stones, and dark brown soil from the surface of the unit. Removing this superficial layer exposed alignments of larger stones below. These were further investigated in Level 1 Lot 2, which continued to remove fill consisting of a substantial amount of chich, small stones (chichitos), and dark brown soil. As the alignments were exposed, it became apparent that they were part of a partially collapsed staircase that had been covered by the fill associated with the ramp construction; this was the access for an earlier platform construction. The excavators also noted a difference in fill, horizontally speaking. It appears the first (lowest) step of the stairway was simply the base wall of the basal platform during this earlier construction phase; it continued in either direction and appears to line up with other segments of the wall where it was exposed elsewhere on the platform. There are two additional steps after this. West of the steps, the excavators revealed fill that was predominantly chich and dark brown soil, without larger stones. This fill was placed

during the construction that flanked the stairway during the platform's earlier construction phase. Meanwhile, the fill found on top of the buried stairway consisted of larger stones and dark brown soil, with chich restricted to the surface level. This fill, on top of the staircase, is fill associated with the ramp construction during the platform's later renovation. During consolidation, the masons were able to reconstruct these three stairs despite the fact that they had been heavily disturbed. This disturbance likely happened as a result of post-abandonment formation processes rather than as a result of intentional destruction during the platform's renovation.

N02W18: This unit is located on the south side of the basal platform of House Group 1, on its central north-south axis (Figures 180-185). Large stones were visible on the surface, and it seemed that excavations here could clarify the construction of the basal platform and identify possible earlier construction phases. Four lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing leaf litter and accumulated soil from around the visible larger stones. Some chich were found on the surface, but not enough to suggest a fill deposit. After removing this initial surface level to a depth of 10-30 cm, it could be seen that there was a wall alignment of large stones, and that the fill on either side of this alignment was different. South of the wall – that is, external to the wall – only soil was found. North of the alignment – behind it – the excavators found a greater density of stones mixed in with soil. After this, excavations continued as Level 1 Lot 2 in the area south of (external to) the wall. This lot excavated about 10 cm of rubble that had collapsed in front of the wall, to expose the bases of the wall stones and investigate the alignment's construction. After removing soil and small stones, the excavation reached a change to larger stone fill in lighter colored soil. Excavations continued as Level 2 Lot 1, still in the area in front of the stone alignment, and removing about 10 – 20 cm of dark brown soil mixed with a substantial amount of chichitos from around the larger fill stones. All of this fill appeared to have been disturbed post-abandonment of the platform. This layer of dark brown soil and chichitos was likely associated with the cap of fill excavated in Level 1. After removing this fill, the underlying larger-stone fill was exposed and seen to be mixed with reddish kancab soil. Level 3 Lot 1 continued excavations in this layer of larger-stone fill in kancab. This layer of fill measured between 10-40 cm in thickness and had been deposited directly on top of bedrock, which was found at a depth measuring 60-100 cm below the initial ground surface level. This deepest layer of fill consisted of large, rough stones packed in with reddish kancab soil; no smaller stones were found in the fill. So, from this unit, it could be seen that extensive preparations had taken place prior to platform construction to level the surrounding area. Boulders and kancab had been placed over the bedrock to level its surface. This was then capped with a layer of medium stones and chich mixed with dark brown soil, and probably capped with a final layer of chichitos and dark brown soil (these top levels had been heavily disturbed by formation processes). The southern wall alignment identified in this unit was built directly on top of this fill.

N04W08: This unit is located near the southeast corner of House Group 1's basal platform. Based on excavations elsewhere on the platform that had revealed the

presence of an earlier platform beneath later construction, excavations were undertaken here to try to identify the southeastern corner of the earlier platform. This was a challenging task because this whole area of the platform had been modified with the addition of a ramp, and the archaeologist wanted to minimize disturbance to the later construction phase. A single lot was excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 20 cm of small- and medium-sized stones and soil from the unit – this was fill associated with the construction of the ramp – and in so doing exposed the underlying layer of larger fill stones. None of these lower, larger stones appeared to be part of the earlier platform wall, rather, they were simply part of the fill associated with the platform expansion and construction of the ramp.

N04W10: This unit is located on House Group 1's basal platform on its southeast side. Having established the presence of the wall of an earlier platform in this unit, based on the fact that the tops of some of the stones of the wall's highest course were visible on the surface, a single lot was excavated here to try to identify the southeast corner of this earlier platform. About 20 cm of loose medium sized stones, chich, soil and leaf litter were removed from the surface; this material represents collapse and fill associated with the ramp constructed on this side of the platform during a later renovation. No corner could be identified.

N04W18: This unit is located along the southern side of House Group 1's basal platform, on its central north-south axis (Figures 186-193). Excavations were undertaken here to understand the platform's construction and ended up identifying the presence of an earlier construction phase, as evidenced by a mamposteria style wall that had been buried during a later expansion of the platform, which runs along the north limit of this unit. This unit was located about 1-3 meters north of the large stone alignment identified in N02W18. From the surface, there was a great deal of chich with the tops of some lower, larger stones visible; also visible were the tops of larger stones suggesting an alignment running along the northern part of the unit (this would turn out to be the mamposteria style wall of the earlier construction). Level 1 Lot 1 removed 20-30 cm of superficial chich, rubble, leaf litter, and dark brown soil, revealing a lower fill layer of tightly packed chich and dark brown soil. After removing this top level, it could be seen that the wall alignment running along the north of the unit had more than one course of stones. Essentially, the layer of tightly packed chich and soil represents the "nivel original" – the surface that people would have walked on when the platform was occupied. The nivel original intercepts the mamposteria-style basal platform wall at its third course of stones (counting from the top) and is flush with the top of the wall alignment visible in Unit N02W18 – this means that the older basal platform was accessed by a wide step that seems to have run along its entire southern side. Having identified the nivel original at a depth of about 20 cm below the surface, Level 1 Lot 2 more fully exposed the level of the nivel original by cleaning out an area where some fill (associated with the later expansion of the platform) had been left unexcavated. At this point, the packed surface of the nivel original was exposed along the length of the mamposteria style wall in this unit. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations by digging into

the nivel original in the eastern half of the unit, leaving the western half intact for drawing purposes. The level of packed chich and soil measured about 10 cm thick, and removing it revealed an underlying fill level of larger stone fill with a substantial amount of soil around the stones; some of this soil likely was once a packed earth floor for the step up to the older platform that filtered down over time. Removing this layer showed that the mamposteria style wall continued down with more courses. Level 3 Lot 1 continued excavations in the eastern half of the unit by digging into the larger stone fill. This fill layer consisted of medium- to large-sized rough stones and a great deal of soil around the stones; barely any chich or chichitos had been mixed in with the soil. After about 50 cm of this fill was removed, the soil began to change to a reddish color. It was as the excavators were reaching this depth that more ceramics started to come up, and it was soon realized that a vessel had been placed below the large stone fill, right at this transition to red soil (302 cm below Datum 0, or approximately 90 cm below the ground surface). As such, Level 3 Lot 1 only continued excavations in the area where this vessel was found, to keep its ceramics in the same provenience. Then excavations continued in Level 3 Lot 2, which was dedicated to removing the remainder of the large stone fill in front of the mamposteria style wall to clear the area down to the red soil transition. Again at the transition to red soil, another broken vessel was found placed in front of the mamposteria style wall. These vessels seem to have been placed as offerings as the earlier basal platform was undergoing construction, and then covered with large stone fill and soil. Already towards the end of Level 3 Lot 2, which was clearing down to the transition to red soil, bedrock began to be exposed in some areas of the unit. As such, Level 4 Lot 1 finished excavations in this unit by removing the layer of reddish soil – measuring between 10-15 cm in thickness – that was directly on top of bedrock. The reddish soil contained a few small stones. Excavating in this final lot also indicated that the mamposteria style wall of the earlier platform had been built not on bedrock, but on a thin layer of soil. Furthermore, the stones of its lowest courses were smaller and had been placed in soil – this suggests that before construction of the wall began in earnest, much care was taken to first level and stabilize the area where it would be built. Once the area had been prepared in this way, the builders of the wall constructed it in much the same way that mamposteria and albarrada style walls were built in Yaxunah today: well-placed stones that have been fitted together and stabilized with cuñas, that tend to be nearly the size of boulders at the base of the wall and decrease in size as higher courses are added. The wall, as exposed here in this unit, was in exceptionally good shape and is a testament to the skill of the masons who built it.

N04W28: This unit is located at the southwest corner of House Group 1's basal platform (Figure 194). A single lot was excavated in an attempt to find the corner of the wall of the basal platform, which was concealed by the collapsed sides of the platform. The wall could be identified in the eastern part of the unit after removing the initial 5-20 cm of rubble, leaf litter, and dark brown soil as Level 1 Lot 1. Throughout the unit, there was a high density of chich and collapsed stones. A 50 cm strip outside of the unit – to the west – was also excavated. Here, the excavators found medium- and large- stones in

kancab. These were determined to not be collapse, but rather evidence of ground surface modification in the area surrounding the platform. Because kancab can be difficult to walk on in the rainy season, it appears that the builders of the platform reinforced the ground surface around the platform by adding stones. Workmen excavating here described memories of their grandfathers doing this – placing stones in areas of kancab in the living area and leaving them exposed to facilitate walking – but that now people just use cement to accomplish the same purpose.

N06W02: This unit is located off the east side of House Group 1's basal platform and about 6-8 meters west of the edge of collapse associated with the Tzacuil Acropolis (Figure 195). A single lot was excavated here to see if material had been discarded on this side of the platform and/or if the surface had been reinforced with stones as on the west side of the platform. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 20-30 cm of dark brown soil and a few loose stones associated with platform collapse before reaching bedrock. This side lacked the stone reinforcement found on the west side of the platform.

N08W18: This unit is located on top of the House Group 1 basal platform and was selected as the only viable place to investigate the construction of House Group 1's earlier, buried basal platform (Figures 196-201). The archaeologist wanted to avoid (1) the need to disturb and then consolidate the ramp, which covers most of the southeast side of the platform, and (2) the risk of hitting the wall of the earlier basal platform, leaving this 2 x 2 meter unit as the only possible place to investigate the construction of the earlier platform. Four lots were excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing the superficial layer, consisting of about 10-20 cm of dark brown soil with a small amount of chich and chichitos; this would have been the platform surface during its final stage of construction. Level 1 Lot 2 continued excavations to an additional 20 cm in this layer of soil, chich, and chichitos to expose the underlying layer of larger stone fill. Because there is not much of a height difference between the older and newer stages of the basal platform, the thickness of this top layer of soil and small stones suggests that it was likely the platform surface for both stages of construction. As larger stones began to emerge in the northern part of the unit, the excavators uncovered an alignment of fairly well-made stones running east-west across part of the unit. South of this alignment, excavation revealed a poorly preserved floor, basically a compact surface of soil with sascab. The floor met the wall stones with a small "talud" – curving up along the base of the wall stones – suggesting that it was built at the same time this wall was built. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations in the northern half of the unit, leaving the wall alignment undisturbed and focusing on the fill of the earlier platform. This lot removed a substantial amount of soil and small stones from around and between the larger stone fill that had filtered down from the surface. By doing this it could be determined that the underlying large stone fill was dry-core fill, with empty spaces between the rough, medium- and large-sized stones. The lot was ended when the layer of dry-core fill was fully exposed at a depth of about 200 cm below the datum, or 70 cm below the starting ground surface level of the unit. Level 3 Lot 1 continued excavations in the dry-core fill, removing the rough stones and clearing out the loose soil that had filtered down from above. Bedrock

was exposed beneath 30 cm of dry-core fill in the eastern part of the excavation, whereas in the western part of the excavation, 50 cm of dry-core fill was removed to expose an area of tierra sascabosa. Because of the reduced size of the excavation, it was impossible to reach bedrock throughout. However, from this excavation, the archaeologist could see that the initial building of the early stage of the basal platform involved depositing large stones directly on bedrock, or, in areas where bedrock was deeper, on a prepared surface of tierra sascabosa. The dry-core fill was capped with soil and small stones, and this top layer appeared to have required frequent addition of more soil during occupation, since it filtered down to the lower fill layer.

N08W22: This unit is located along the exterior side of the eastern wall of Structure 1B, the rectangular superstructure on the southwest side of House Group 1's basal platform (Figures 202-203). This unit was excavated to investigate the structure's wall stones, to determine if they had multiple courses and what they were placed on. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 20 cm of soil and chichitos from the unit; this superficial layer was the platform surface of the final major construction phase. Removing this layer revealed underlying larger stones, including an alignment which was later determined to be part of a buried, earlier construction phase of the basal platform. This was investigated more in the unit to the north (N10W22).

N08W28: This unit is located along the west side of the House Group 1 basal platform (Figure 204). On the surface there was a great deal of chich and larger stones, likely a combination of collapse from above and disturbed nucleo associated with the platform construction. Three lots were excavated to see if there was a formal basal platform wall here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 10-20 cm of loose rubble and soil. Soil was darker in the top few centimeters because of the quantity of leaf litter, but below that it turned redder; in fact most of the soil on this side of the platform was reddish orange kancab. Removing this superficial material revealed an underlying alignment of large, rough stones – the western wall of the basal platform. Level 1 Lot 2 continued excavations exterior to (east of) the wall alignment to see what it was constructed on. About 20-30 cm of large, medium, and small sized stones and soil were excavated. There was such a high density of stones that the archaeologist believed it was a specially constructed surface of bahpek, so the level was changed. Later it was realized that this was not a bahpek surface (it was not uniformly packed and found to be uneven), but in any case Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations in this very stony layer, in an area restricted to the southern half of the unit. Along the base of the stones of the basal platform wall, the excavators found smaller stones that had been placed like a small step or “talud” running the length of the wall. From this excavation, it could be determined that most of what had been dug was associated with the platform's final major construction stage, when it was renovated and expanded.

N10W08: This unit is located on top of House Group 1's basal platform, west of the front (west) wall of the rectangular superstructure that occupies the platform's northeastern side. A single lot was occupied to expose the wall stones of the superstructure's

foundation braces, particularly to see its corner more clearly. The surface was characterized by a scattering of chich. Level 1 Lot 1 removed loose stones and leaf litter, and then excavated about 15 cm of soil mixed with a substantial amount of chich from the area outside the foundation brace. Having exposed the foundation braces more clearly, the unit was closed at this depth.

N10W20: This unit is located on top of House Group 1's basal platform, approaching the eastern wall of Structure 1B, the superstructure on the southwestern side of the platform (Figure 205). A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated the superficial layer, consisting of 10-20 cm of soil mixed with small stones (chichitos). This layer would have served as the platform surface during the time of its occupation. Beneath this superficial layer, a layer of larger stone fill was exposed. Though excavations did not continue here, it could be seen that the larger stone fill had gaps between the stones, indicating that it was dry-core fill or *junta seca*. In some areas, it appeared that the builders had attempted to seal these gaps between the stones with flat slabs of broken bedrock (*enlajadas*) before capping the construction with the floor of soil and chichitos.

N10W22: This unit is located along the outside (east side) of the eastern wall of Structure 1B, the superstructure that occupies the southwest side of House Group 1's basal platform (Figures 206-216). At first, an area within the unit was left unexcavated because it was thought to be a possible "porch" associated with the structure's entrance, but later this idea was rejected and the area was fully excavated. Four lots were excavated here to understand the superstructure's construction and, more generally, the overall construction history of the basal platform. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing the superficial layer, about 20 cm of soil mixed with small chichitos to expose the underlying layer of larger stone fill. The visible gaps between these lower, larger stones indicated that this was dry-core fill or *junta seca*. As elsewhere on the platform, the builders had attempted to seal some of these gaps by placing flat pieces of *laja* over the stones. Level 1 Lot 2 investigated the aforementioned possible "porch", by excavating the fill between the medium sized stones that had been thought to be an alignment and the eastern wall of Structure 1B. This fill was found to be no different from the fill excavated in Level 1 Lot 1 – soil mixed with chichitos resting on top of larger stone dry core fill, partially sealed with slabs or *enlajadas* – and it was ultimately decided that this was not a formal construction. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations in the layer of dry core fill by first removing the flat slabs that had been placed to seal gaps between the stones. Excavations were restricted to the reduced space between the buried wall of the older platform and the higher, later alignment of the Structure 1B foundation brace. Interestingly, the excavators also found a chunk of material made of sascab and burned limestone cal, wedged in a crack between stones in the dry core fill. This indicates that in addition to sealing gaps with slabs, the builders of the basal platform also used a kind of crude mortar to seal gaps and prevent soil from filtering through. This was further confirmed as the excavators removed the soil that had filtered down among the stones of the dry core fill, as this soil had visible traces of sascab in it. After the slabs had been removed, bringing the excavation down another 10 cm, it could

be seen that a rather sophisticated technique had been used to lay the dry core fill. Essentially, slabs were placed vertically up alongside the exterior of the older platform wall at regular intervals. Slabs were then laid horizontally across the tops of the vertical slabs, creating empty “cells” separated by slabs running alongside the older platform wall. This allowed the builders to quickly raise and expand the platform’s surface with the minimum amount of stones and soil. As this construction was initially being exposed, the archaeologist believed it could possibly be a burial (based on the horizontal slab covering a void area below) and so the removal of this horizontal slab and the excavation of the space below was done as a separate lot, Level 3 Lot 1. It could be seen that at the same level as the horizontal slab of the construction cell, there was also a small amount of chich and soil which likely filtered down through the gaps of the dry-core fill. The horizontal slab was removed and then about 20-40 cm of reddish soil with a high quantity of sascab was excavated from the bottom of the space between the two vertical slabs. This tierra sascabosa was extremely fine and smooth and directly on top of bedrock. There were almost no stones in this deepest layer, except for one larger rough stone. Bedrock was exposed beneath this layer of fine, reddish tierra sascabosa.

N12W08: This unit is located on top of the basal platform of House Group 1, on its eastern side. This side of the basal platform had foundation braces for at least one, but possibly up to three superstructures. Based on this excavation it seems most likely that there were two superstructures here, or possibly one superstructure with two rooms. A single lot was excavated to see these wall alignments more clearly. A scattering of chich was noted across the surface of the unit before excavation. Level 1 Lot 1 removed this surface chich, leaf litter, and dark brown soil and then excavated the top fill layer of soil with a high content of chichitos to a depth of about 10-15 cm across the unit. Removing this layer revealed the underlying fill layer of larger stones.

N12W20: This unit is located southwest of the small “porch” to the south of House Group 1’s principle structure, Structure 1A. It is east of the eastern wall of the rectangular superstructure in the southwest corner of the basal platform, Structure 1B. A single lot was excavated here to better understand how these constructions articulate with each other and with the basal platform itself. About 10-15 cm of superficial fill, consisting of soil and chichitos, was removed from across the unit, revealing the underlying layer of large stone fill. Doing so revealed that the wall of the Structure 1A porch had been built directly on top of the layer of large stone fill, and then the layer of soil and chichitos was placed to level the platform surface around the wall.

N12W22: This unit is located on top of House Group 1’s basal platform, adjacent and exterior to the eastern wall of Structure 1B (Figures 217-218). A single lot was excavated to see the positions of the structure’s wall stones. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated 10-20 cm of chich and soil from the surface of the unit. Removing this revealed the underlying larger stone fill. Thus the sequence of construction could be determined. The builders first placed first dry core fill with slabs sealing gaps between stones (see

description for Unit N10W22 for more information on this fill), then added a layer of chich and soil, then placed the stones of the structure's foundation braces on this layer. A little more soil and chich was added to cover the bases of the wall stones and packed down to create a floor.

N12W23: This unit is located inside Structure 1B, the rectangular superstructure occupying the southwest side of House Group 1's basal platform (Figure 219). The unit measured 1 meter east-west by 2 meters north-south and was positioned so as to not disturb the structure's foundation braces. Two lots were excavated to investigate the structure's construction and its association with the basal platform. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing the top layer of dense surface chich and some medium sized stones mixed with dark brown soil to a depth of about 10-20 cm. Level 1 Lot 2 continued excavations through this layer of chich and soil an additional 20-30 cm, at which point the underlying layer of dry core fill or junta seca was exposed. Interestingly, the stones of the dry core fill here were somewhat smaller than the stones of the dry core fill exposed in units east of here. As the dry core fill was removed, the excavators noted that much of the soil was very light in color and contained sascab. This material filtered down from above, and suggests that the interior space of Structure 1B had a floor made of packed soil mixed with sascab on chich. Having exposed the underlying dry core fill, this unit was closed.

N14W08: This unit is located on top of House Group 1's basal platform, along the western wall of the superstructure that occupies its western side, Str. 1B (Figure 220). Two lots were excavated to investigate the wall's construction and articulation with the basal platform. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 15-20 cm of dark brown soil and chich; this layer would have been the living surface of the platform after its final major construction phase. Removing this top layer revealed a layer of tightly packed chich and soil. This is a prepared surface or bahpek that was carefully laid during platform construction, and it could be seen that the wall stones were placed directly on top of this prepared bahpek surface. Excavations continued as Level 2 Lot 1 by digging into the bahpek to investigate the fill beneath. The layer of bahpek was predominantly packed soil with some chiches and chichitos and measured about 10 cm in thickness. Beneath the bahpek was the large stone fill observed elsewhere at this depth in platform excavations, and as elsewhere, flat pieces of stone or enlajadas had been strategically placed to seal gaps between the large stones of the dry core fill.

N14W22: This unit is located alongside the eastern wall of Structure 1B, the superstructure occupying the southwest side of House Group 1's basal platform (Figure 221). A single lot was excavated to expose the wall of the structure and understand its construction. Level 1 Lot 1 removed the superficial layer of soil mixed with chich. At a depth of 10-15 cm below the surface, the fill changed to a layer of larger stones. As elsewhere on the platform, it could be seen that flat pieces of broken bedrock (enlajadas) had been placed to seal the gaps between the stones in the larger stone fill. After exposing this lower fill layer the unit was closed.

N16W06: This unit is located north of the northern wall of the superstructure occupying the eastern side of House Group 1's basal platform (Structure 1D). A single lot was excavated to investigate the structure's construction and its relationship with the basal platform. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated the superficial layer of dark brown soil and chich to a depth of about 10 cm below the surface. Removing this top layer exposed the underlying large stone fill of the basal platform. Additionally, it could be seen that the northern wall of the structure had been built slightly differently depending on its proximity to the edge of the basal platform: wall stones to the east (closer to the edge) had been placed on the larger stone fill and stabilized with cuñas, whereas wall stones to the west (farther from the edge) had been placed on the fill of soil and chich and stabilized with cuñas. This is a result of how the platform was expanded during the renovation episode: large stone fill was needed to quickly expand and elevate the sides of the platform. This was not necessary in the area to the west, which, thanks to the earlier basal platform, was already elevated.

N16W08: This unit is located north of the northern wall of the superstructure occupying the eastern side of House Group 1's basal platform (Structure 1D). A single lot was excavated to expose the wall and its articulation with the basal platform. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated the surface layer of soil mixed with fist-sized chich and smaller chichitos. At a depth of about 10-20 cm below the surface, the underlying layer of larger stone fill was exposed. From this excavation it could be seen that the structure's wall had been built on top of about 10 cm of this fill.

N16W22: This unit is located on top of House Group 1's basal platform, in an area framed by three superstructures: it is off the northeast corner of Structure 1B, off the southeast side of Structure 1C, and just west of the principal structure, Structure 1A. A single lot was excavated here to tie together horizontal excavations of the superstructures to the rest of the excavation on the basal platform. The surface layer of 10-20 cm of soil mixed with chich was excavated as Level 1 Lot 1, at which point the underlying fill layer of medium-sized stones was exposed.

N16W24: This unit is located on the north side of Structure 1B, the rectangular superstructure occupying the southwest side of House Group 1's basal platform. A single lot was excavated to expose the structure's northern wall and determine its relationship with the basal platform. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 30 cm of loose, medium-sized stones and soil from the area outside the wall. No prepared floor surface or bahpek was identified here, just rough medium-sized stones mixed with soil.

N18W02: This unit is located off the east side of the basal platform of House Group 1, near the northeastern corner of the limits of the platform's collapse (Figures 222 and 223). This unit was selected for excavation because a section of the basal platform's perimeter wall was visible here. A single lot was excavated outside of this section of wall to determine how it was constructed. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 5-20 cm of loose chich and medium-sized stones and then cleared out the soil that had accumulated around these

stones; this material appeared to be predominantly collapse. Bedrock was exposed in part of the unit at this point, and it could be seen how the builders integrated the natural contours of the underlying bedrock outcrop into the platform construction. In areas where the bedrock was higher, the stones of the platform wall were placed directly on bedrock and stabilized with cuñas. Where bedrock was lower, the area was first prepared by adding fill of soil and chich to level the surface, and then placing the wall stones.

N18W22: This unit is located off the southeast side of Structure 1C, the superstructure that occupies the northwest side of House Group 1's basal platform. This superstructure's form was difficult to determine, so a single lot was excavated here to try and determine if it had formal walls on this side. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 10 cm of dark brown soil mixed with medium-sized stones, chich, and chichitos. A crude alignment of stones was identified after removing this material, as well as a possible corner. From this and other excavations nearby the dimensions of the structure could be more or less approximated.

N18W28: This unit is located west of Structure 1C, the superstructure on the northwest side of House Group 1's basal platform (Figure 224). This area is characterized by a large, flat, raised expanse of bedrock forming kind of a shelf off the northwest side of the basal platform; likely this area would have been treated as part of the platform itself. It could be seen that part of this bedrock "shelf" had been covered with fill, and so a single lot was excavated to understand this construction. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 10 cm of soil mixed with chich that had been placed over bedrock to level its surface. A few medium sized stones were identified running across the length of the unit; these were determined to be a crude wall that served to retain an area of fill that had been placed to "tie together" two areas of bedrock. Again this is evidence for the builders of the platform adapting to and taking advantage of the pre-existing bedrock outcrop for their purposes.

N20W20: This unit is located between Structure 1C, the superstructure on the northwest side of House Group 1's basal platform, and Structure 1A, the principal structure of the house group. Part of this unit had been excavated in 2016, a 1x1 m square in its southeast quadrant, but in 2017 it was decided that it would be necessary to excavate the rest of the unit. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 20 cm of rough, medium sized stones and accumulated soil from the unit. This provided a more complete view for horizontal excavations on the west side of the basal platform.

N22W20: This unit is located on the east side of Structure 1C, the superstructure that occupies the northwest section of House Group 1's basal platform (Figure 225). A single lot was excavated to define the wall alignments of the structure. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 20 cm of soil mixed with chich from the area outside the structure. Doing so exposed the wall alignment running north-south across the unit.

N24W14: This unit is located off the north side of Structure 1A, the principal structure on House Group 1's basal platform (Figure 226). Further north of here, the bedrock outcrop underlying the basal platform is exposed and transitions from a large, flat expanse into broken chunks of bedrock boulders. A single lot was excavated here to get a sample of the fill in this part of the platform. On the surface, bedrock was visible already in some areas, where others were characterized by the presence of rough, medium sized stones. The surface of bedrock was found to be irregular and sloping sharply down to the north; bedrock was exposed at a depth ranging from 5-70 cm throughout the unit. The fill covering bedrock consisted of rough, medium-sized stones, chich, and chichitos mixed with soil. This fill was placed to level the surface of the bedrock and create a flat living surface for the platform. A broken metate was found mixed in with the fill of this lot.

N24W20: This unit is located off the northeast corner of Structure 1C, the superstructure occupying the northwest side of House Group 1's basal platform. A single lot was excavated to define the structure's walls. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 5-20 cm of chich and soil, at which point bedrock was exposed entirely in the area outside the wall. The natural flat surface of the bedrock here provided a ready building surface for Structure 1C.

N24W22: This unit is located along the north side of Structure 1C, the superstructure occupying the northwest side of House Group 1's basal platform (Figure 227). Bedrock was visible in the north of the unit and so a single lot was excavated to clarify the relationship between the structure's northern limit (and to identify a northern wall, if present), fill, and bedrock. After the initial clearing of leaf litter, the tops of a wall alignment could be identified. Excavations proceeded outside of the wall, clearing away about 5-25 cm of chich mixed with a substantial amount of soil, at which point bedrock was fully exposed. A possible metate foot was found mixed in with this fill. From this, it could be seen that the north wall of Structure 1C is quite rough, and is not nearly as formal as the walls of Structure 1B or 1D. This is similar to other "chich-mound" style structures seen at Tzacauil, which appear to not have required substantial retention walls for their construction.

N24W24: This unit is located along the northern wall of Structure 1C, the superstructure that occupies the northwest side of House Group 1's basal platform. A single lot was excavated in attempt to define the structure's walls. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 2-15 cm of chich and soil running along the line where the wall was expected, based on other excavations. However, no clear alignments could be identified here. It seems that the construction of Structure 1C was less formal than the other superstructures of House Group 1, perhaps because the existence of the flat bedrock "shelf" here made formal retention walls unnecessary.

Structure 8A of House Group 8 (later designated Structure 8C of the Chamal Group)

House Group 8 was originally excavated in the 2015 season at Tzacuil. That season, the project investigated the group's large basal platform and associated superstructures. During backfilling, the project identified an unmapped structure off the western side of the House Group 8 basal platform. This structure, Structure 8A, was excavated in the 2017 season (see Figures 228-233). These excavations were supervised by Arqlga Harper Dine.

N12E12: This unit is located south of Structure 8A and is characterized by exposed bedrock and is adjacent to the large bedrock cavity – sarteneja – south of the structure. The limits of the structure's southern wall are found at the extreme north of this unit, but are poorly defined. About 10 cm of soil with a few loose chich were removed to expose bedrock fully throughout the excavated area; a few small cavities in the bedrock were found, including one larger cavity in the center of the unit that was excavated to a depth of about 25 cm below the surface. These cavities all appeared natural.

N12E14: This unit is located along the southern side of Structure 8A. Immediately south of here, bedrock was exposed at the surface; this unit includes the northern edge of the large sarteneja on Structure 8A's south side. Because of this and patches of exposed bedrock here in this unit, it was predicted that bedrock was fairly shallow here. Additionally, the southern wall of Structure 8A is poorly defined here. There are gaps where wall stones appear to be missing, and in these gaps, there is a high-density of chich. A single lot was excavated to define the southern side of the structure and understand how these gaps articulate with the underlying bedrock. Level 1 Lot 1 cleared about 5-10 cm of leaf litter, soil, and loose stones from the unit, exposing the contours of the underlying bedrock. From this, it could be seen that the dense areas of chich where there are gaps in Structure 8A's southern wall correspond with dips in the underlying bedrock. In other words, the chich does not appear to be spillage from inside the structure, but rather to be fill that was deposited to level the surface of the bedrock in order to prepare it for construction. It is unclear whether there originally were wall stones here in these gaps, or if retention walls were simply not necessary given the fairly level surface of bedrock here.

N12E16: This unit is located on the southeast side of Structure 8A. The structure's wall arcs across the unit, dividing it more or less in half between interior and exterior space. Five lots were excavated in this unit. Level 1 Lot 1 defined the level of bedrock in the space outside the structure. About 10-15 cm of leaf litter and O-horizon soil was removed, revealing a dense concentration of chich; this chich appeared to have been placed as fill to level out irregularities in the surface of the bedrock before the wall was constructed. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations in the interior space in the northern part of the structure, which from the surface was characterized by a high concentration of chich in dark brown soil. It was thought that perhaps the structure's wall could be defined better by clearing away some of this chich. The top layer of chich was removed (measuring 10-15 cm thick) and it was noted that below there was a significant amount of soil, rather than the immediate appearance of larger stone fill as was noted elsewhere

in the structure. The lot was changed at this point to reflect the change in fill. It was also noted at this point that the entrance to the structure was potentially in this unit, and so subsequent excavations were also directed towards clarifying this possibility. Level 3 Lot 1 brought the excavation in the interior space of the structure down an additional 10-30 cm. Fill continued as chich and soil, and the archaeologist noted that this layer of chich was level with the chich outside the structure, suggesting that the entire area was smoothed with chich and soil before the wall was constructed, and then the interior space of the structure was further raised with the addition of more chich and soil. Removing this layer of chich and soil revealed the underlying fill of larger stones and soil. It was also noted that there were a few larger stones in the eastern part of the unit. These may have been placed to level out a lower area in the bedrock, or they might have been wall stones that shifted out of place. Level 4 Lot 1 continued excavations in the northwest corner of the unit, inside Structure 8A. This lot removed the larger stones that were in the fill of this part of the structure, which was noted for consisting of large rocks and a significant amount of soil – this was not dry-core fill. As this lot took the excavation in the northwest down about 20 cm, it could be seen that bedrock dropped dramatically toward the center of the structure here. The large rocks appear to have been necessary to fill the large hole in the bedrock, and some of these rocks themselves appeared to be broken pieces of bedrock. There was a high-density of ceramic material in this fill. At the end of the lot the excavators reached a layer of soil and small stones. Level 5 Lot 1 continued excavations through this matrix of soil and small stones inside the deep bedrock cavity near the center of Structure 8A. In most areas of the northwest corner of the unit, where this lot focused excavations, this layer of soil and stones measured about 20 cm deep. Bedrock dipped down into a deep hole about 60 cm below the start of the layer of soil and stones, or about 110 cm below the original ground surface. Again, a lot of ceramics were found in this matrix.

N14E10: This unit is located to the west of Structure 8A and contains a large bedrock cavity – sarteneja – that was visible at the surface, along with associated areas of exposed bedrock. As the leaf litter was cleared away from the unit it became clear that there were in fact three sartenejas here. A single lot was excavated to determine if these sartenejas were filled in with refuse or other cultural material. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 10 cm from the surface of the bedrock, and then excavated the northwest sarteneja to a depth of about 30 cm below the surface, the northeast sarteneja to a depth of about 70 cm below the surface, and the southwest sarteneja to a depth of about 40 cm below the surface. The sartenejas did appear to have been filled in intentionally with rubble and soil; the northeast sarteneja, which was the deepest, had been filled in with large rocks. This was likely done to smooth out the bedrock surface in the area around Structure 8A to facilitate access and outdoor activities associated with the structure.

N14E12: This unit is located to the west of Structure 8A and contains the eastern edge of the large bedrock cavity – sarteneja – on the west side of the structure. A single lot was excavated to define the western wall of Structure 8A. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about

5-10 cm of soil and stones, exposing fairly shallow bedrock throughout the unit. A small cavity in the bedrock was excavated to a depth of about 30 cm below the surface, but did not contain anything of note.

N14E14: This unit is located inside Structure 8A. Two lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed the dense covering of surface chich and associated soil to a depth of about 20 cm, at which point the fill changed to larger rocks. Level 2 Lot 1 continued excavations into the large stone fill, removing the rocks and clearing out the soil around them. Bedrock began showing up almost immediately in the western side of the unit, so excavations continued from this point, gradually exposing bedrock in the rest of the unit. Mixed in with this fill layer, the archaeologist identified a broken metate foot, a stone with cal material stuck to it, chunks of burned rock, and a semi-worked stone block. As excavations approached deeper sections of bedrock, the excavators revealed a thin layer of red soil that was covering bedrock. A few pieces of carbon were found in this red soil, and three samples were taken (the first at 334 cm below Datum 0 or about 84 cm below the surface, the second at -350 cm below Datum 0 or about 100 cm below the surface, and the third at -363 cm below Datum 0 or about 113 cm below the surface; all in the northwest corner of the unit). There were much fewer artifacts in this red soil than in the fill above it, though a piece of chert (tok) was found. The deepest part of this excavation, in the northeast corner, revealed bedrock at depth of about -110 cm below the surface.

N14E16: This unit is located inside Structure 8A. Seven lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 began by clearing away leaf litter from across the unit, revealing a dense concentration of surface chich and medium-sized stones; these stones likely served as the subfloor ballast for a packed earth floor when the structure was in use. The chich and associated soil was excavated and found to be about 10-20 cm thick, beneath which was revealed the top of a layer of larger-stone fill concentrated in the northern part of the unit. The southern part of the unit also had some larger stones, but had much more soil than the northern fill. Level 2 Lot 1 focused excavations on the southern part of the unit, clearing away 10-20 cm of soil and larger rocks. Bedrock was much more shallow on the east side of the unit (similar to what was found in the unit to the north, N16E16), and, related to this, fill on the southeastern side contained more soil and fewer rocks than the fill on the southwestern side. This is consistent with the pattern where deeper areas of bedrock required more stones in fill than areas of shallow bedrock. Removing this layer of rocks and associated soil revealed a deeper layer of just soil running across the southern part of the unit; when this was exposed the lot was closed. Excavations then shifted to Level 2 Lot 2, which resumed excavations in the northern part of the unit. About 20-40 of fill, consisting of large stones mixed with a substantial amount of soil, was excavated. At this point, the layer of soil with very few visible stones, the same as had been exposed in the southern part of the unit in Level 2 Lot 1, was exposed. Level 3 Lot 1 excavated into this soil layer but only on the eastern half of the unit, where it could be seen that bedrock was very shallow. As expected, the soil layer only measured about 5-25 cm thick, at which point bedrock was exposed

throughout the eastern half of the unit. Bedrock here was relatively flat, but had a few deeper cavities in it that appeared natural. Then Level 3 Lot 2 excavated the remaining portion of the layer of soil in the western half of the unit. This side contained more large rocks than the eastern side. After clearing away about 5-10 cm of soil, the excavators revealed a deeper fill layer of large and medium stones. Level 4 Lot 1 excavated into this deeper fill layer in the western part of the unit, removing large and medium stones and excavating out the soil around these stones. This fill continued for about 40-60 cm, and bedrock was gradually exposed through much of the excavation as it was removed. After having exposed bedrock everywhere except the northwestern corner of the unit, the excavators noted a soil color change in that area from brown to reddish-brown kancab. Level 5 Lot 1 excavated this final bit of kancab over bedrock in the northwestern corner. Though the archaeologist was expecting this soil to be sterile, two broken metate feet were found mixed in this deepest pocket of soil, suggesting that it was not a naturally occurring pocket of sterile soil but rather an area that had been intentionally filled in. Burned rocks were also found in this deepest lot. Bedrock was exposed in the northwest corner beneath about 30 cm of kancab, or about -110 cm below the starting ground surface.

N16E12: This unit is located along the northern portion of Structure 8A's west side. Though the western wall is not well-defined in this area, there was still a clear distinction between architectural and non-architectural space because of the high-density of rubble. A single lot was excavated in order to try to define the wall, if possible. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10-15 cm of dark brown soil over bedrock. Bedrock was relatively flat but had a few natural cavities.

N16E14: This unit is located inside Structure 8A and contains part of the structure's northern wall. Five lots were excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 removed the superficial layer of chich and a substantial amount of soil that had filtered down to the base of the chich layer; this soil was likely once part of a packed earth floor that over time filtered down between the stones of the subfloor ballast. At a depth of about 10-20 cm below the surface, the lower fill layer of larger stones was exposed on the east side of the unit. This concentration of large stone fill was consistent with what was seen elsewhere in the structure, where a large pit in bedrock required a substantial volume of fill to level out the surface in preparation for building. Level 2 Lot 1 excavated into the large stone fill in the southeastern half of the unit. This was done because there was a visible difference in the fills at this depth: the northwestern half was mostly soil, whereas the southeastern half was dominated by large stones. As these large stones were excavated, the archaeologist noted that the soil around and between the stones began to have a higher density of chich; the excavation was revealing a layer of chich and soil beneath the large stone fill. Also, at this depth, the edge of bedrock became visible at the divide between the northwest and southeast sides of the unit. This suggests that the chich and soil exposed at the end of this lot originally sought out the level of the pit in the bedrock. There was also a high quantity of silex in this lot, as well as percutores. Level 2 Lot 2 focused excavations on the western side of the unit, where it could be

seen that bedrock was shallower than in the east. Large rocks and soil were removed to a depth of about 20 cm throughout most of the unit, but a sharp dip in the surface of bedrock was revealed in the southwest corner. Reddish soil was found in this dip, which reached a depth of about 90 cm below the surface. Level 3 Lot 1 started excavating the layer of reddish soil that typically overlays bedrock. As soil was removed, the excavators were able to define the northern and western sides of the large pit in bedrock that is underneath a substantial part of Structure 8A. After about 15 cm of red soil had been removed, it could be seen that another fill layer of stones was coming out of the bedrock pit. Level 4 Lot 1 continued excavations in the east side of the unit by removing this rocky fill from inside the bedrock pit. Very few artifacts were found in this lot except for some burned rocks.

N16E16: This unit is located inside Structure 8A and revealed the surprisingly complex nature of its construction history. Though bedrock is exposed and/or quite superficial around the structure, excavations here in its interior space showed that the structure is actually built over a large depression in bedrock. This has potential implications for not just Structure 8A, but for the nearby basal platform and associated superstructures of House Group 8. Eight lots were excavated here in this unit. Level 1 Lot 1 cleared away leaf litter from across the unit, revealing a dense concentration of surface chich; this would probably have been the subfloor ballast for a packed earth floor. This chich was excavated to a depth of about 5-15 cm below the surface, revealing two different kinds of fill on opposite sides of the unit. To the east, there was more soil, whereas to the west, the tops of larger stones became visible once chich was removed. Based on where bedrock was visible already elsewhere in the excavation, this was recognized as a response to shallow, flat bedrock in the east – thus requiring less fill – versus deeper bedrock in the west – thus requiring more fill. Level 2 Lot 1 addressed this difference in fill by excavating a strip along the southern portion of the unit, removing about 20-40 cm of medium- to large-sized stone fill in the southeast and clearing away about 10-15 cm of soil over relatively flat bedrock in the southwest. The deeper fill in the southwest contained very little soil and can be considered dry core fill or *junta seca*. The archaeologists also noted that this dry core fill showed signs of careful, intentional, strategic placement: there were several carefully placed *cuñas* supporting the superficial layer of chich visible in the profile. Additional, flat pieces of broken bedrock had been carefully laid across stones at the top of the dry core fill, a strategy seen elsewhere at Tzacauil that appears to have attempted to “seal” the gaps in the dry core fill and prevent soil and chich from filtering down. Excavations in Level 2 Lot 2 focused on only the southwest corner of the unit, removing stones of the dry core fill and continuing down to a depth of about 30 more cm. It could be seen at this point that the surface of bedrock dropped sharply to the west, approaching the center of the structure. As the medium and large-sized stones were removed, the excavators reached a layer of soil and chichitos at the bottom of the fill layer; this material almost certainly filtered through from the higher floor level over time. Level 2 Lot 3 excavated in the northeast corner of the unit, where fill also contained larger rocks, but additionally included a substantial amount of soil and therefore was different from the dry core fill. Removing about 10-20

cm of this fill revealed a thin layer of soil in this section of the unit. Because bedrock was visible immediately south of here, in the southeast section of the unit, it was predicted that this thin layer of soil was directly on top of bedrock. Level 2 Lot 4 redirected excavations to the northwest corner of the unit, which was characterized by large stones with very little soil between them; this dry-core fill or *junta seca* was notably different from the fill in the eastern part of the unit, where bedrock was shallow and fill contained substantially more soil. As this layer was excavated, it could be seen that it measured about 40 cm thick. Beneath it, a dense layer of chich was exposed. Level 3 Lot 1 continued excavations in the northwest corner of the unit by excavating into this layer of chich mixed with a substantial amount of soil. This chich layer, which measured about 25 cm in thickness, also included a few rough, larger stones. Bedrock was visible at this point in the north and east of this excavated area, and clearly sloped down sharply towards the northwest corner of the unit. Removing the chich revealed a layer of soil that appeared to be covering bedrock. Level 4 Lot 1 excavated this soil, which was brown, contained a significant amount of small chichitos, and formed a layer measuring about 20 cm thick. After clearing away this layer, the soil changed to reddish-brown *kancab*. Level 5 Lot 1 excavated this *kancab*, which also included a few larger rocks that may have been chunks of broken bedrock. As bedrock was finally exposed throughout the western side, the archaeologist noted that it dropped so sharply that it appeared possibly to have been cut. Ceramics were found in the beginning of this *kancab* layer, but as excavations continued down, there was no more material, more broken chunks of bedrock emerged, and it became impossible to continue excavating down safely. The *kancab* in the western part of the unit as excavated here measures at least 25 cm, reaching an overall depth of about -100 cm below the starting surface.

N16E18: This unit is located on the northeast side of Structure 8A. This unit includes the limit of the structure's architecture and an area of exposed bedrock outside of the structure. A single lot was excavated outside of the structure to better define its wall. Level 1 Lot 1 cleared about 5-20 cm of soil mixed with a few small stones from outside the structure, exposing shallow bedrock through much of the unit. The bedrock dipped down to the east, away from the structure.

N18E12: This unit is located off the northwest limit of Structure 8A, in a flat area characterized by patches of exposed bedrock and a light scatter of chich associated with the structure's architecture. A single lot was excavated here simply to define the bedrock surface upon which Structure 8A was constructed. Level 1 Lot 1 cleared away 5-15 cm of O-horizon soil and leaf litter from the unit, along with a small amount of chich, at which depth the flat surface of bedrock was exposed throughout the unit. There were a few cavities in the bedrock but these appear to be natural and unmodified.

N18E14: This unit is located on the north side of Structure 8A and includes a section of the northern limit of the structure as well as areas of exposed bedrock and pockets of reddish-brown *kancab*. A single lot was excavated to define the structure's northern side. Level 1 Lot 1 removed approximately 10 cm of loose chich, collapsed stones, and

leaf litter from outside the structure, exposing bedrock through much of the unit. As elsewhere, the bedrock appears to be flatter close to the structure, and slopes gently down moving away from the structure. The archaeologist noted a visible color difference between the soil associated with the structure's architecture – which was dark brown – and the soil associated with the areas off-architecture – which was reddish-brown *kancab*.

N18E16: This unit is located on the north side of Structure 8A and includes an exposed portion of the bedrock outcrop underlying the structure. A single lot was excavated here to define the exterior of the structure. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 10 cm of soil and chich from the areas where bedrock was not already visible on the surface; the archaeologist noted that this mix of chich and soil concentrated in the southwest part of the unit and appears to have been placed to level out the surface of the bedrock as part of the structure's construction. The unit was closed after this as the space was reduced and little material was coming out of the excavation.

N18E18: This unit is located at the northeastern limit of Structure 8A and includes a few large stones associated with the structure's construction in its southwest side; the remainder of the unit is characterized by exposed bedrock immediately outside the structure and reddish-brown *kancab* to the northeast. A single lot was excavated to explore this area outside the structure's walls. Level 1 Lot 1 cleared away about 20-30 cm of reddish brown soil with a small amount of small stones, exposing bedrock and deeper pockets of *kancab*. Ceramics were only found in the top 20 cm and so the unit was closed at the level of sterile soil.

House Group 9 (T'uup Group)

House Group 9 is a single apsidal structure located several meters off the northwest side of House Group 1 and the northeast side of House Group 8 (Figures 247-252). It occupies a fairly flat area of superficial bedrock. During excavations of this group, only about ten ceramic sherds were found. The sherds date the construction of the structure to the Late to Terminal Classic period. It is apt of the later reoccupation of Tzacuil, The low density of ceramics here suggests that this structure may have served an ancillary function, rather than a regular domestic function, but this cannot be known for certain.

N20E20: This unit is located at the southwest side of House Group 9. A single lot was excavated to define the architecture on this side of the structure. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10-15 cm of leaf litter, topsoil, and loose stones associated with wall collapse. Bedrock was exposed at this depth.

N20E22: This unit is located on the southwest side of House Group 9. A single lot was excavated here in the interior part of the structure. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 10 cm or less of collapsed wall stones, leaf litter, and top soil to expose the interior fill surface of soil

and a few small stones. No artifacts were found in this lot and no further excavations took place here.

N20E24: This unit is located on the southeast side of House Group 9. A single lot was excavated here to expose the larger stones associated with the structure's walls. About 5-10 cm of leaf litter, loose stones, and topsoil was removed, exposing the wall stones for drawing. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N22E20: This unit is located at the northwest side of House Group 9. A single lot was excavated to expose the bases of the wall stones along the exterior of the structure. Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 5 cm below the surface. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N22E20: This unit is located along the northwest side of House Group 9. From the surface, the positions of some of the larger stones in this unit suggested a porch-like construction on the west side of the structure. A single lot was excavated to expose these larger stones and determine if it was simply wall collapse or was part of the structure's architecture. Level 1 Lot 1 excavated about 5-15 cm of topsoil, leaf litter, and loose stones from the surface, at which point bedrock was exposed along the outside of the structure. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N22E22: This unit is located near the northwest side of House Group 9 (Figures 253-255). Three lots were excavated in this unit. Level 1 Lot 1 began by removing loose surface stones that had fallen from higher courses of the albarrada-style walls of the structure. Leaf litter and top humic soil were also removed to a depth of 5-20 cm below the surface. No artifacts were found in this lot. Level 2 Lot 1 shifted investigations to the interior part of the structure; this unit comprised the entire western half of the structure interior. Approximately 10 cm more of collapsed wall stones were removed, finally revealing the structure's interior floor surface, which consisted of dark brown soil and some smaller stones. It could be seen at this point that the bases of the albarrada-style wall stones rested directly on top of bedrock. No artifacts were found in this lot. Level 3 Lot 1 excavated this interior fill of soil and a few small stones. This layer was very thin, measuring only 5-8 cm over bedrock. After excavating this, it could be seen even more clearly that the bases of the wall stones were directly on top of bedrock, and did not use cuñas to stabilize them. This suggests the wall was first placed, and then the interior of the structure was smoothed with a thin cap of soil placed over bedrock. Again, no artifacts were found in this lot.

N22E24: This unit includes the large stones associated with the northeast side of House Group 9. A single lot was excavated here to define the wall. Level 1 Lot 1 removed about 5-10 cm of leaf litter and loose stones from around the large wall stones. No artifacts were found in this lot.

N22E26: This unit is located along the eastern side of House Group 9. A single lot was excavated here. Level 1 Lot 1 consisted of a strip running along the eastern side of the structure, removing a thin (5 cm) layer of soil with a few stones from over bedrock.

N24E22: This unit is located outside House Group 9, just off the north side of the structure. A single lot was excavated. Level 1 Lot 1 removed 5-25 cm of dark brown soil and chich from the area of the unit outside the structure, fully exposing bedrock throughout the unit.

N24E24: This unit is located off the northeast corner of House Group 9. A single lot was excavated here to expose bedrock, which was already visible at the surface in some parts of the unit. Level 1 Lot 1 cleared the unit of leaf litter, topsoil, and a few chich stones to a depth of 2-8 cm, at which point bedrock was fully exposed throughout the unit. No artifacts were found in this lot.

III. Off-mound excavations at Tzacuil

In the 2017 season, Mtra. Chelsea Fisher supervised excavation of seven off-mound trenches that collected data on land-use in the non-architectural areas surrounding house groups at Tzacuil. These excavations are categorized under the Operation Tz-4 and are each assigned a separate sub-operation based on the sequence that they were excavated (e.g., T1, T2, T3, etc.). Strategies for excavating these trenches followed the protocol established by a pilot trench, Trench 1 (Op. Tz-4-T1), excavated in the 2016 season. Trenches were excavated in 2 m x 1.5 m units, leaving 50 cm unexcavated between each unit. When possible, units were excavated to bedrock – and because of bioturbation and the general lack of artifacts in non-architectural spaces at Tzacuil, units were often excavated in single lots to bedrock. In the instances where excavators reached sterile soil before bedrock, excavations were typically stopped at about 40 cm below the surface. Two soil samples were collected from each unit for soil chemistry analysis; these samples were taken at 1-meter intervals and always came from within the top 20 cm of soil (after removing leaf litter and humus from the surface). These excavations will inform Fisher's reconstruction of land-use practices at the site.

Trench 2

Trench 2 (Tz-4-T2) is located in a low-lying expanse of reddish-brown soil (kancabal) immediately to the north of House Group 1 (Figures 257-261). It extends to a distance of 26 meters, moving north away from the house group and into land with no visible signs of architecture.

N10E10: This unit is located just a few meters north of the bedrock outcrop on the north side of House Group 1. Soil contained very few stones (chich and smaller) and bedrock was found at a depth of 28-43 cm below the surface. Where bedrock was lower, on the east side of the unit, excavators found some burned material over bedrock. However, this material was only found in a small area and does not appear to have been intentionally deposited. A fragment of obsidian, one of only a few found at Tzacuil, was found here along with some ceramics.

N12E10: Soil contained some stones and bedrock was found at a depth of 23-36 cm below the surface. Where bedrock was lower on the east side of the unit, a greater concentration of rocks were noted; some of these appeared to be burned.

N14E10: Chunks of stone were visible on the surface of this unit, because bedrock was extremely shallow here. Bedrock was fully exposed at a depth of 9-20 cm below the surface.

N16E10: Bedrock was found at a depth of 14-24 cm below the surface under a thin layer of reddish brown soil.

N18E10: Bedrock was found at a depth of 4-25 cm below the surface under a thin layer of reddish brown soil with very few stones.

N20E10: Bedrock was found at a depth of 7-21 cm below the surface under a thin layer of reddish-brown soil with very few stones.

N22E10: Bedrock was exposed through most of the unit at a depth of 6-19 cm below the surface, beneath a thin layer of fine reddish-brown soil with few stones.

N24E10: On the surface parts of this unit were characterized by large chunks of exposed bedrock. Bedrock was fully exposed throughout beneath 10-45 cm of fine, reddish-brown soil with very few stones.

N26E10: Bedrock was found to be fairly flat here and covered by 13-30 cm of fine, reddish-brown soil with a few stones.

N28E10: Bedrock was found at a depth of 9-27 cm below the surface. Bedrock was fairly shallow in the south of the unit, and dipped down on the northern side. Soil was fine, reddish-brown, and contained very few stones.

N30E10: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 6-31 cm below the surface; bedrock was fairly flat but dipped down on the eastern side of the unit. Soil was fine, reddish-brown, and contained very few stones.

N32E10: Soil was slightly deeper here; bedrock was exposed at a depth of 18-30 cm below the surface beneath reddish-brown soil with few stones. The deepest areas of soil were slightly redder in color.

N34E10: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 10-35 cm in most of the unit beneath a layer of reddish-brown soil with few stones. Bedrock was much deeper in the northwest corner of the unit, and excavators reached a depth of about 60 cm below the surface in this area. This pocket in bedrock contained compact red soil and fragments of

disintegrating bedrock, consistent with C-horizon sterile soils found over deeper bedrock.

Trench 3

Trench 3 (Tz-4-T3) is located in a low-lying expanse of reddish-brown soil (kancabal) between House Group 1 and House Group 8 to the west (Figures 262-270). It extends to a distance of 34 meters, crossing an area of land between the two house groups with no visible signs of architecture.

N10E10: This unit is located 4-6 meters off the east side of House Group 8. Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 3-22 cm beneath a layer of reddish-brown soil with few stones.

N10E12: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 3-12 cm beneath a thin layer of reddish-brown soil with few stones.

N10E14: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 10-18 cm beneath a layer of reddish-brown soil with few stones.

N10E16: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 2-34 cm beneath a layer of reddish brown soil. The excavators noted that soil here was very fine and smooth.

N10E18: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 5-15 cm. Soil here was dark brown because of the quantity of leaf litter in the thin soil.

N10E20: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 1-8 cm beneath a thin layer of reddish brown soil.

N10E22: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 3-11 cm beneath a thin layer of dark brown soil, with a high quantity of leaf litter. The excavators noted that bedrock was flat and smooth here.

N10E24: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 13-29 cm beneath a layer of reddish brown soil.

N10E26: After excavating 6-31 cm of soil, the excavators uncovered the uneven surface of bedrock in this unit. The bedrock surface had deep cavities, some of which were only partially excavated.

N10E28: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 2-17 cm beneath a layer of reddish-brown soil.

N10E30: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 5-16 cm beneath a layer of reddish-brown soil.

N10E32: Soil was slightly deeper in this unit, transitioning into C-Horizon soil (which was more compact and completely sterile). The unit was excavated to a depth of 30-60 cm, at which point the excavators began to come down on the weathered surface of bedrock in parts of the unit.

N10E34: Soil was slightly deeper in this unit, transitioning into compact, sterile C-Horizon soil. The unit was excavated to a depth of 38-50 cm, at which point bedrock was reached in some parts of the unit.

N10E36: Soil was deeper in this unit. Bedrock was found at 5-90 cm beneath the surface, but all of the deeper excavation took place in sterile, compact C-Horizon soil.

N10E38: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 17-46 cm beneath a layer of reddish brown soil.

N10E40: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 2-40 cm below the surface beneath a layer of reddish brown soil. Deeper parts of the unit were characterized by sterile, compact, C-Horizon soil.

N10E42: Bedrock was found sloping down to the west, at a depth ranging between 1-74 cm. Much of this soil was sterile, compact, C-Horizon soil.

Trench 4

Trench 4 (Tz-4-T4) is located in a low-lying expanse of reddish-brown soil (kancabal) just north of House Group 8 (Figures 271-279). It extends north from the northern side of House Group 8 to a distance of 22 meters, crossing an area of land with no visible signs of architecture. It terminates in an area of exposed surface bedrock. The excavation team that worked on this trench identified possible tools used for cutting bedrock into stone blocks; the team included a master mason from Yaxunah who demonstrated how these stones would have been used to cut the bedrock. If true, these stone tools may help explain the presence of semi-worked limestone blocks that were found discarded in the platform fill of House Group 8, excavated in PIPCY's 2015 season. Quarrying and stone working may have taken place in this part of Tzacauil.

N10E10: This unit was immediately off the north side of House Group 8. After excavating 25-45 cm of reddish brown soil, bedrock was exposed in most of the unit. The excavators noted that all artifacts were found in the initial 20 cm of soil, after which the soil became redder and culturally sterile. While bedrock was exposed through most of the unit, a few deeper pockets of bright red, culturally sterile soil remained unexcavated.

N12E10: Bedrock was exposed in most of the unit beneath 12-37 cm of reddish brown soil. The excavators noted that the soil was very fine kancab with no stones. When bedrock was exposed, the excavators noted that it was very smooth and extremely soft;

one Yaxunah gentleman said that this kind of bedrock is a specific kind his grandmother would look for to make metates. Pockets of deeper, bright red and culturally sterile soil were left unexcavated.

N14E10: Bedrock was exposed in most of the unit beneath 20-40 cm of reddish brown soil. The excavators noted that the soil was very fine kancab with no stones. Again, the only artifacts were found in the initial 20-30 cm of soil. Bedrock was extremely smooth on the east side of the unit, and deeper pockets of soil in the bedrock were determined to be culturally sterile and left unexcavated.

N16E10: Bedrock was exposed partially in this unit after removing about 20-50 cm of reddish brown soil. All artifacts found came from the initial 20-30 cm of soil. Excavations stopped when the archaeologist determined that the deep soil in the unit was culturally sterile C-Horizon soil.

N18E10: Bedrock was exposed in most of the unit beneath 25-60 cm of reddish brown soil. The surface of bedrock exposed here, as for much of the bedrock exposed north of here in this trench, was remarkably smooth on the surface but ended abruptly in points and edges that had been worn down into smooth curves. This kind of bedrock form was not identified elsewhere at Tzacauil.

N20E10: Bedrock was exposed in most of the unit beneath 40-60 cm of reddish brown soil. Bedrock was very flat here. In the first 20 cm of the excavation, the excavators identified the first of several large stones that showed signs of having been worked, and that were suggested to have been used to cut chunks of stone from the bedrock.

N22E10: Bedrock was exposed beneath 16-27 cm of reddish brown soil. Soil was noted to be very fine and smooth with no stones. The surface of bedrock was flat and smooth.

N24E10: Bedrock was exposed beneath 20-32 cm of reddish brown soil. Artifacts were found in the first 20 cm. Among the artifacts found were a few more of the large, apparently worked stones that a Yaxunero mason identified as tools for breaking off chunks of limestone from the bedrock. There were large tools for breaking the chunks off the bedrock, and smaller tools for working the chunks into shapes, according to this mason.

N26E10: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 22-35 cm beneath reddish brown soil. Bedrock was quite flat and smooth here.

N28E10: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 24-42 cm beneath reddish brown soil. The surface of bedrock was flat, smooth, and noted to be quite soft.

N30E10: This was the northernmost unit in Trench 4, because just north of here, bedrock was visible on the surface. Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 17-28 cm

beneath reddish brown soil. The archaeologist and excavators, who again included a mason from Yaxunah, identified more broken stone cutting tools as well as what appeared to be discard from stone cutting. The bedrock that had been covered by soil was smooth and soft, but as it met the exposed surface bedrock of the outcrop to the north, it transitioned to the weathered, rough forms typical of surface bedrock.

Trench 5

Trench 5 (Tz-4-T5) is located in a low-lying expanse of reddish-brown soil (kancabal) between the south side of House Group 1 and the north side of the Tzacuil Sacbe (Figures 280-284). It extends north from the side of the sacbe up until the area immediately south of House Group 1, crossing a distance of 26 meters. This area of land had no visible signs of architecture, except for some scatterings of stones on the surface of the northernmost two units.

N10E10: This unit is adjacent to the Tzacuil Sacbe on its north side. Bedrock was exposed throughout the unit after excavating 13-20 cm of soil.

N12E10: Bedrock was exposed in this unit after excavating 7-26 cm of reddish brown soil.

N14E10: Bedrock was exposed in this unit after excavating 10-30 cm of reddish brown soil.

N16E10: Bedrock was exposed in this unit after excavating 15-49 cm of reddish brown soil.

N18E10: Bedrock was exposed in most of this unit after excavating 20-43 cm of reddish brown soil. On the west side, bedrock was flat, but on the eastern side, excavators were only able to reach a broken boulder of bedrock that had broken off. Around this boulder, the unit's excavations were ended at sterile soil.

N20E10: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 0-48 cm in this unit, moving from where it was already visible on the surface in the southeast part of the unit, down to broken chunks of bedrock in the deeper parts of the excavation.

N22E10: Bedrock was exposed beneath 22-35 cm of reddish brown soil. Bedrock was shallow on the south side of the unit, and flatter and deeper throughout the rest of the unit, with some broken chunks of bedrock found as well. Deeper pockets of sterile soil were left unexcavated.

N24E10: Bedrock was exposed beneath 12-47 cm of reddish brown soil. Bedrock was fairly flat and shallow in the western side of the unit, but in the eastern side was deeper, crumbly, and broken into rough boulders and chunks. There was a high quantity of stones found in these deeper areas, after the initial 10-20 cm had been quite fine and

smooth with few stones. These deeper stones are likely fragments of weathered bedrock.

N26E10: Bedrock was exposed beneath 19-22 cm in this unit, though in some areas the excavation continued to a depth of about 42 cm without reaching bedrock. The bedrock here was weathered and broken into large boulders and chunks, interspersed with deeper pockets of sterile kancab.

N28E10: Bedrock was exposed in most of the unit beneath 10-13 cm of reddish brown soil, though in some areas the excavation continued to a depth of about 39 cm without reaching bedrock. Bedrock here was weathered and broken into large boulders and chunks, interspersed with deeper pockets of sterile kancab.

N30E10: Bedrock was already protruding to the surface in some areas of this unit. Excavations uncovered shallow bedrock in parts of the unit beneath 6-10 cm of soil, but had to dig deeper elsewhere to a depth of about 40 cm to reveal bedrock. In other parts of the unit, excavations continued in kancab to a depth of about 58-68 cm without reaching bedrock. Excavators also noted a high quantity of stones in the soil here, consistent with what was found in the units north of here.

N32E10: There was a higher density of stones on the surface here than in the units to the south in this trench, and this, combined with the fact that the unit is only a few meters south of House Group 1, suggests that this area may have been modified to facilitate frequent walking. The excavators removed about 10-16 cm of soil mixed with medium sized stones and chich, at which point bedrock was revealed in the northern part of the unit, where it was broken into large chunks of bedrock. Excavations elsewhere in the unit continued to a depth of up to 58 cm without reaching bedrock.

N34E10: There was a higher density of stones on the surface of this unit than was typical of most of the rest of the trench. This, along with the proximity to House Group 1, suggests that this area may have been built up with fill to facilitate frequent walking in the area. Bedrock was found at a depth of 10-43 cm beneath a mixture of brown soil, medium stones, chich, and smaller stones. This mixture appears to have been deposited intentionally over bedrock to level the surface of this area as part of constructions associated with House Group 1.

Trench 6

Trench 6 (Tz-4-T6) is located in a low-lying expanse of reddish-brown soil (kancabal) between the south side of the Tzacuil Sacbe and the north side of House Group 4 (Figures 285-291). The trench spans 28 meters and crosses an area with no visible signs of architecture.

N12E10: This unit is located north of House Group 4. Bedrock was exposed in most of the unit at a depth of 32-40 cm beneath reddish brown soil. In other parts of the unit,

excavations continued in pockets of sterile kancab up to a depth of about 50 cm without reaching bedrock.

N14E10: Bedrock was reached at a depth of 17-47 cm in some parts of the unit, but in other areas excavations continued to a depth of 30-50 cm without finding bedrock. In those areas, as with the deepest layers of soil in the unit, soil was compact, bright red, and sterile kancab.

N16E10: Bedrock was exposed in the southwest part of the unit at a depth of 15 cm beneath reddish brown soil. Elsewhere in the unit, excavations reached a depth of about 30 cm without uncovering bedrock. Soil was compact, bright red, sterile and seems to continue deeper before reaching bedrock.

N18E10: Excavations reached a depth of about 25-30 cm without finding bedrock, though the tops of some large chunks of broken bedrock were visible at the bottom of this unit at this depth. Probing with trowels suggests that soil continues down for several more cm, but this soil is compact, bright red, and sterile and so was not excavated.

N20E10: Excavations reached a depth of about 35 cm without finding bedrock in this unit. The deeper soils excavated were compact, red, and sterile and so excavations were closed here.

N22E10: A small segment of bedrock was exposed in the southwest corner of this unit at a depth of 50 cm, but elsewhere excavations continued in soil to a depth of 50-60 cm without finding bedrock. This deeper soil was compact, bright red, and sterile and so excavations were closed here.

N24E10: A large broken boulder of bedrock was exposed here at a depth of 22 cm, but elsewhere in the unit excavations continued in soil to a depth of about 57 cm without reaching bedrock. Deeper soils were compact, bright red, and sterile and so excavations were closed here.

N26E10: Bedrock was found at a depth of 20-40 cm in this unit, beneath reddish brown soil. The bedrock was fairly flat throughout the unit, but did include some deeper pockets of kancab.

N28E10: Bedrock was exposed in this unit at a depth of 7-36 cm, where it was fairly flat except for a cavity in the middle that dipped down approximately to 50 cm below the surface. Soil was reddish-brown kancab.

N30E10: Bedrock was exposed throughout the unit after excavating 5-44 cm of reddish brown soil.

N32E10: Chunks of broken bedrock were exposed by removing 9-11 cm of reddish brown soil in this unit. Elsewhere, excavations continued in reddish brown soil to a depth of 40 cm without reaching bedrock.

N34E10: Bedrock was exposed throughout the unit at a depth of 6-27 cm beneath a matrix of loose brown soil with a few small stones mixed in. There were some deeper pockets of soil in the bedrock, reaching depths of about 40 cm.

N36E10: Bedrock was exposed throughout the unit at a depth of 7-25 cm. Soil here was brown, loose, and contained a relatively high quantity of small stones. These stones may be associated with collapse or construction related to the Tzacauil Sacbe, which is just a few meters north of this unit.

N38E10: Bedrock was exposed throughout the unit at a depth of 6-30 cm beneath loose brown soil mixed with chich and smaller stones, with a few larger stones at the lowest levels. The higher quantity of stones in the soil matrix here may be related to the Tzacauil Sacbe, which is immediately north of this unit.

Trench 7

Trench 7 (Tz-4-T7) is located in a low-lying expanse of reddish-brown soil (kancabal) between the south side of House Group 4 and the north side of House Group 3 (Figures 292-296). The trench spans 30 meters and crosses an area with no architecture.

N10E10: Bedrock was exposed beneath 19-38 cm of reddish brown soil with a few stones.

N12E10: Bedrock was exposed beneath 32-45 cm of reddish brown soil.

N14E10: Bedrock was exposed beneath 22-45 cm of reddish brown soil. In most of the unit bedrock was flat, but in some places it was breaking off into large chunks.

N16E10: Bedrock was exposed beneath 9-43 cm of reddish brown soil.

N18E10: After removing about 26 cm of reddish brown soil, bedrock was exposed in the northwest part of this unit. Excavations elsewhere in the unit continued to a depth of approximately 48 cm, digging into the bright red, compact, and sterile kancab at these lower depths. The unit was closed at this sterile soil.

N20E10: Bedrock was exposed in the northern part of the unit at a depth of 25 cm and in the southern part of the unit at a depth of 40 cm. Soil was reddish brown. Excavations in the central part of the unit continued into sterile soil to a depth of 42 cm before the unit was closed.

N22E10: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 30-45 cm below reddish brown soil. Bedrock here was crumbly, broken into large chunks, and including deeper pockets of sterile soil. Soil immediately above bedrock was compact, red, and sterile.

N24E10: This unit was excavated to a depth of 33-60 cm below the surface, exposing bedrock in only a few areas under reddish brown soil. Elsewhere, excavations continued into red, compact, sterile soil without reaching bedrock.

N26E10: Bedrock was exposed only in part of this unit, under about 50 cm of reddish brown soil. Where it was exposed in the center, it was crumbly and disintegrating. Elsewhere excavations continued to a depth of 39-44 cm into red, compact, sterile soil without reaching bedrock. Probing suggests that the soil continues for several more centimeters without reaching bedrock.

N28E10: This unit was excavated to a depth of about 30-40 cm without exposing bedrock anywhere in the unit. Soil was extremely compact, red, and sterile of cultural material so excavations were terminated. Probing suggests that the soil continues for several more centimeters without reaching bedrock.

N30E10: Bedrock was exposed in the southern part of this unit at a depth of 34 cm below reddish brown soil. Elsewhere in the unit excavations continued in red, compact, sterile soil to a depth of 31-36 cm without reaching bedrock. Probing suggests it continues for several more centimeters without reaching bedrock.

N32E10: Bedrock was exposed in most of the northern part of the unit at a depth of 27 cm below reddish brown soil. Excavations in the southern part of the unit continued to a depth of about 44-49 cm without reaching bedrock, and soil here was compact, red, and sterile.

N34E10: Bedrock was reached in the eastern and central parts of the unit below approximately 20 cm of reddish brown soil. Elsewhere in the unit excavations continued to a depth of about 26-35 cm into red, sterile, compact soil. Probing suggests the soil continues down several more centimeters without reaching bedrock. The unit was closed at this point.

N36E10: Bedrock was exposed in most of this unit at a depth of 7-20 cm below the surface. Elsewhere, compact, red sterile soil continued down and was excavated to a depth of about 47 cm without reaching bedrock.

N38E10: Bedrock was exposed at a depth of 9-14 cm beneath reddish brown soil. Bedrock here was crumbly and breaking into chunks, with some deep pockets of sterile red soil that were excavated to a depth of about 50 cm without reaching bedrock.

Trench 8

Trench 8 (Tz-4-T8) is located in a low-lying expanse of reddish-brown soil (kancabal) between the east side of House Group 7 and the west side of House Group 8, near Structure 8A (Figures 297-301). The trench spans 28 meters and spans east-west across an area with no visible signs of architecture.

N20E22: This unit is closest to House Group 7. Bedrock was exposed throughout this unit beneath 8-17 cm of reddish brown soil.

N20E24: Bedrock was exposed throughout the unit beneath 11-23 cm of reddish brown soil.

N20E26: Bedrock was exposed throughout the unit beneath 24-39 cm of reddish brown soil.

N20E28: Bedrock was exposed through most of the unit at a depth of 10-23 cm beneath reddish brown soil. In part of the unit, reddish brown soil was excavated to a depth of 44 cm without reaching bedrock.

N20E30: Bedrock was exposed throughout the unit beneath 16-25 cm of reddish brown soil.

N20E32: Bedrock was exposed throughout the unit beneath 16-19 cm of reddish brown soil.

N20E34: Bedrock was exposed throughout the unit beneath 23-36 cm of reddish brown soil.

N20E36: Bedrock was exposed in the unit beneath 18-38 cm of reddish brown soil.

N20E38: Bedrock was exposed in the unit beneath 8-18 cm of reddish brown soil.

N20E40: Bedrock was exposed in the unit beneath 5-38 cm of reddish brown soil.

N20E42: Bedrock was visible at the surface in some parts of the unit. Excavations removed 2-25 cm of reddish brown soil to uncover bedrock completely in the unit.

N20E44: Bedrock was exposed beneath 6-43 cm of reddish brown soil. In the northern part of the unit bedrock dropped down. Soil here was excavated to a depth of about 48 cm without finding bedrock.

N20E46: Bedrock was not reached in this unit. Excavations continued in reddish brown soil down into the more compact levels, to a depth of 48 cm. Excavations ended because the unit was sterile.

N20E48: This unit is located closest to House Group 8. After removing 33-41 cm of reddish brown soil the excavators reached the tops of broken chunks and boulders of bedrock in most of the unit. To the northwest, bedrock was quite flat.

Trench 9

Trench 9 (Tz-4-T9) is located in a low-lying expanse of reddish-brown soil (kancabal) north of House Group 7 (Figures 302-305). The trench starts just off the boulder outcrop underlying House Group 7 and extends north 26 meters. It crosses an area with no visible signs of architecture.

N20E20: This unit is the closest to House Group 7 in Trench 9. Bedrock was exposed beneath 0-7 cm of reddish brown soil.

N22E20: Bedrock was exposed beneath 9-20 cm of reddish brown soil.

N24E20: Bedrock was exposed beneath 3-19 cm of reddish brown soil.

N26E20: Bedrock was exposed beneath 18-29 cm of reddish brown soil.

N28E20: Bedrock was exposed beneath 24-56 cm of reddish brown soil.

N30E20: Bedrock was exposed in the northern part of the unit at a depth of 17-22 cm. In the southern part of the unit excavations continued in reddish brown soil to a depth of about 47 cm without reaching bedrock.

N32E20: Bedrock was exposed beneath 3-35 cm of reddish brown soil.

N34E20: Excavations in this unit removed 35-41 cm of reddish brown soil without reaching bedrock. Because the soil was compact and sterile, excavations were closed here.

N36E20: Excavations in this unit removed 35-39 cm of reddish brown soil without reaching bedrock. Because the soil was compact and sterile, excavations were closed here.

N38E20: Excavations in this unit removed 38-44 cm of reddish brown soil without reaching bedrock. Because the soil was compact and sterile, excavations were closed here.

N40E20: Excavations in this unit removed 39-40 cm of reddish brown soil without reaching bedrock. Because the soil was compact and sterile, excavations were closed here.

N42E20: Bedrock was reached beneath 6-20 cm of reddish brown soil in most of the unit. A deeper cavity in the central part of the unit was excavated to a depth of 55 cm before reaching bedrock at the bottom.

N44E20: This is the northernmost unit in Trench 9. Bedrock was exposed in most of the unit beneath 0-10 cm of reddish brown soil. Bedrock dipped down in the middle of the unit to a depth of about 52 cm.

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