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Barbara Magid
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J/77 Col  Map photod?

Nebaj (Harris/McGuire): Where is
excavation report?

yield
fotos.
of excav.
which to
use?

How textually to integrate
excavations and object description
Setting up figures + excavat.
+ objects. Inking of
plans + sections plus bulletins
sectional schematic?

Tambor-Kixpede (Bouyo). Pot inkings +
other finds. Figure making. Inking
excavation records + photo reduction.
Copying Burkitt files for use.
Why treat these sites together?

Pedro Corcha (Magid/Millar): How to
amalgamate the two reports?
5 sites (Torres, potrero, Morales, Kauhob;
San Pedro Chumax). location?
Plans/sections of S.P.C. + K? + artifacts
+ other from latter. Integrated
conclusions. A mess!

Chupal (Hell/Betz): progress apparently

Chama-Chichic (Schortman) Completion
scheduled fall of 1977?? all the pottery
& artifacts (Burkitt-bulletin) require measuring
plus field plans etc.

Preface/Introduction (Coe?): Scope, Personnel, "salvage" etc. Buller 1940 article. Conditions of Burkell + Buller excavations. Nature of records. Title? Conventions/Terminology/Standards. Chronology of

Common Bibliography

Order of site presentation?

"

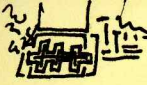
Northern Highland Maya Archaeology: The Investigations of Robert Burkell and Mary Butler."

Where can students be reached in future? Address list.

How to produce the report? Separate Chapal?

Overall conclusions??

CHIPAZ



The group, like ~~Group D~~, ^{Group D} ~~is~~ much of the rest of the site, was built of rough masonry with heavy plastering

↑ later? w. exc'ns?

Excavations at group D.

Group D at Chupal, as represented by Burkitt, consists of a building platform ^{Plat. D-1} 43 meters by 22 meters with the long axis oriented ^{Group} N 37° E and its associated features. As Burkitt describes them, the entire ^{LSJ} "... consist, in the main, of one big oblong platform: which is divided by low walls into three unequal yards. At the northeast end of the platform, but outside it, and at a lower level, is a small cartiagnous platform, also oblong, and about half the length of the side of the main platform above it..."

~~where this smaller, lower portion of the platform forms a corner with~~

The whole building platform rests on a slope with the northwest-facing side of the platform lying uphill and blending into the slope. The smaller, lower portion of the platform ^{at} the northeast end (see above) runs ~~down~~ ^{down} water from the northwest side of the platform to where it terminates halfway along the northwestern end. In the corner thus formed between the greater body of the platform and this smaller, ^{an outlet} end was found a corner stair of five steps.

^{Also in} this corner, at ground level, within the line of the short northeastern end of the platform and joined to the platform itself, only by a plaster floor were two ^{masonry block walls, Strs. D-3 and D-4} low parallel blocks of masonry 2.3 meters long by 1 meter wide and 1 meter high oriented ~~North~~ ^{North} east.

Proceeding to the larger, higher portion of the building, Burkitt describes what was to be found in the "three unequal yards" ^{On the building platform proper} justly mentioned;

"All three yards were cluttered with ruin: but the middle, and evidently chief yard, had at the hill end of it, a conspicuous building..."

This building ^{is a temple structure} stands some 2.5 meters high at the front, which is the side facing uphill. The front side has a broad stairway of eight steps up.

On the center line of the stairway, with its near edge 5 meters from the bottom of step was a 3 meter square altar platform of two steps.

Burkitt began the ^{excavating} ~~excavation~~ at group D by digging through the two blocks of masonry ^{Strs. D-3 and D-4} at the northeast end of the platform. In excavating these blocks, he entirely dismantled them. Having done this, he continued through the ^{preserved} ~~platform~~ underneath and noted his results,



"... whatever the blocks may have been, they had nothing of their in them or under them, but were stone or earth."

Photographs of these blocks seem to indicate that they were built of a solid packing of rough stones with a thick plaster skin to smooth them off. The wall of the short northern end of the building platform, which by .6 meters north-west of the closest masonry block retained the lower half of its plaster, while the corner stair and the northern wall of the main platform of the building platform retained nearly all their plaster surfacing. The north-east wall of the body of the building platform was not straight vertically straight, but stepped up in three rises about 1 meter high with two horizontal displacements of about .3 meters each.

The west of Berkeley's excavations in Group D, ^{Excavation 4, 5} were confined to the ^{platform} ~~area~~ in front of the ^{Str. D-} temple substructure. He began by clearing the area from the temple substructure to the far side of the altar platform of its accumulated dirt. What he exposed was a fairly continuous plaster floor, ^{that Feature Ex. 4, 11, 13} floor was level, but for a sunken area running 2 meters in a line north-west from the north-west edge of the altar platform, ^{Str. D- altar} the platform itself sagged similarly where this sunken area of the floor ran up to it.

Berkeitt then began to dig a north-east-oriented trench immediately along the north-west-facing side of the altar platform. ^{The plaster pavement about 1.5 meters down} "... was as much as six inches thick... heavily pure lime, without stone...". Beneath this lime paving was a two meter thick layer of clay. And under this was "... a loose black soil containing pottery rubbish, and remains of fires." Berkeitt thus concluded that the black soil represented the original hill-side while the clay above it was all fill.

^{After} ~~digging~~ ^{digging} his first trench, Berkeitt then ^{expanded it} ~~trenched~~ ^{trenched} perpendicularly from it from the altar platform to the bottom ^{step} of the temple substructure on the center line of the stairway and altar-platform. The trenching up to this point resembled a "T." ^{within the trenches,} "The clay filling from top to bottom, contained occasional bones, and remains of ^{one burial} ~~artificially~~ distributed burials." Berkeitt, in his writings, only makes ~~specific~~ reference to ^{one burial} in the distributed clay fill (burial 7). This burial was about .5 meters from the surface ^{and} was represented by a pottery vessel, "some skeletal remains,"

and on one side "a few stones." Some 2.3 meters from the surface, Burkitt encountered the top of a disturbed ^{slab-lined} single-burial tomb. ^(burial 8) The tomb itself was almost 2 meters in length, ^{basically} oriented on the north-west center line of the stairs of the temple substructure, with one end placed .6 meters under the altar platform. The other end was not in place when excavated, ~~but before~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~missing~~ ~~and~~ ~~was~~ ~~placed~~ ~~to~~ ~~pieces~~ ~~of~~ ~~a~~ ~~metable~~ ~~one~~ ~~half~~ ~~on~~ ~~either~~ ~~side~~ of \rightarrow Burkitt says the tomb contained "hygiene down burial", but does not make it clear whether it is grave or shrine. The tomb itself was built of flat stones on ~~set~~ ^{set} vertically around the perimeter of several similar stones laid flat on the bottom. On either side towards the disturbed north-west end of the tomb, standing vertically, were two halves of a single ^{tripod} ~~metable~~ ^{metable}, with two halves of a single ~~metable~~ ^{metable} set upright to the side of one of the metable fragments. Burkitt describes the burial as disturbed. The tomb itself had no cover when he explored it, and was filled with dirt. In this dirt was found a large stone randomly placed, and projecting up out of the tomb. In company with the crack in the plaster floor above it and the sagging of the ~~was~~ altar platform and plaster floor, this stone would seem to indicate that the tomb had indeed been penetrated and only partially refilled. With time, the stone probably fell in from the altar platform along with a good deal of earth. At the same time the area around the open pit would be slumping into it. ~~Burkitt does not describe the large fragment in the tomb being sitting there as stone.~~

Having exposed and dug away the tomb of burial 8, Burkitt extended his trench further south-east under the altar platform. Under the open ~~at~~ ^{at} center of the altar platform, perhaps one-half meter below the floor, was a small ^{slab-lined} ^{chamber} tomb, ^{80cm} in height and about ^{40cm} in diameter. ~~about one-half meter in all directions.~~ The tomb ~~was~~ ^{had} flat stones for sides and top, and was roughly cylindrical in shape. Inside were some bones, including a skull with a bead in its mouth. ^(burial 9) Except for these bones, the tomb was empty of everything, including dirt. Before concluding his digging, Burkitt dug another meter and a-half down under the position of burial 8, but without finding anything.

Chipal

I Intro to site

- A. location - Dept. of El Quiché, 18 kms. NE of Cunen on Chipal River
1. geology (Dic. Geog. de Guatemala)
 2. property owners - Sr. Plácido García (from 1913-1924 at least)
 3. prior excav. - Gr. B. str. I (trenched), pillars in plaza of B (smashed)
Gr. C. dismantled to build owner's dwelling (str. XIV ^{stairs} removed)
 4. previous pubz. - Bunkitt 1930, Butler 1940, Smith 1955, Dann 1939 (133)
 - 5.

B. Investigations

A. R. Bunkitt

B. 1913-24

C. looking for tombs, other goodies

D. part of general "collecting" activities for U. Museum under Gordon

5 groups

priority time \vee digging

NEDAJ

TAMBAR - KINREK

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF
TAMBOR AND KIXPEK

Julie C. Benyo
Anthro. 577
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THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF
TAMBOR AND KIXPEK

(based on the excavations of Robert Burkitt, 1922-23)

Environment:

The sites of Tambor and Kixpek are not more than 10 miles apart. Both lie in a valley in the Department of El Quiché, Guatemala (fig. 1). The "Tambor/Kixpek valley" is one of a series of small valleys drained by intermittent streams emptying into the Rio Salinas o Chixoy. This area of the Southern Guatemalan Highlands is characterized by ranges of low mountains broken by small stream-cut valleys trending in an east-west direction. In some of the valleys, the mountains come right down to the banks of the streams, whereas in others, the valley expands into a rolling plain one-half to one mile or more wide. Tambor and Kixpek are two of these expansions.

Background:

Robert Burkitt, while working for the University Museum, came to excavate at these two sites sometime during the years 1922 and 1923.

In Mr. Burkitt's January 1, 1922 letter to the University Museum, he had not yet visited either site. His May 14, 1922 correspondence does mention that he had visited Kixpek and done some digging there, but also that he hoped to return there soon.

to continue his work. By December 29, 1923 Burkitt was leaving the area of San Cristobal, just west of Kixpek, for the Senahú District. No mention was made in any of his letters concerning his excavations at Tambor, but from his field notes, we know that Burkitt dug there just before he went to Kixpek. Apparently then, Robert Burkitt excavated at both Tambor and Kixpek sometime between January 1922 and December 1923. What led him there or even how he knew of these sites is unknown.

When Burkitt came here no known previous systematic excavations had been made at either of the sites and, as to our knowledge, none have been made since. He found Kixpek totally undisturbed by human actions since the original occupants of the site left. Tambor, on the other hand, was, in Burkitt's words, "in a state of total confusion" probably resulting from a combination of human and natural agents.

The tract of land which contained the site of Tambor was owned by a Mr. Bernesconi of Quetzaltenango. No owner was given for the land on which Kixpek rests.

Nothing at all has been published describing the sites of Tambor and Kixpek. The only references made to either of the sites were those by Mary Butler (1940:250-267) in her discussion of pottery types and a brief mention of Kixpek's Group A burials by Dieseldorf (1926:25).

The field notes, photographs and drawings done by Burkitt together with a working of this material by Butler sometime in the late 1930's, yield the only information we have to date

Butler, Mary,
1940 The Maya and their Neighbors. p. 250-267.
Dieseldorf, E.
1926 Mayavölker. Vol. 1. p. 25.

concerning the sites of Tambor and Kixpek. This will all be drawn together to give the most comprehensive study of these sites possible.

TAMBOR

Description:

The site itself consisted of only one conspicuous ruin--an earthen pyramidal structure (Str. 1) between 4 and 5 meters high and some what rectangular (fig. 2). No exact dimensions for this structure are given by Burkitt, so no detailed plan of it can be made.

Structure 1 was approximately cardinally oriented. These bearings were by no means in perfect accord. At the base and elsewhere in Str. 1, there were various lines of stone from which Burkitt took precise bearings. It was found that a line on the west side, for example, diverged in direction from one on the east side by 3° . We do not know, however, if these measurements were taken from true or magnetic north. What they do show us is that apparently this structure was not laid out as if it held any great importance.

Throughout the interior of Str. 1 the contents consisted of scattered bones, stones and broken pottery, all in a state of "undecipherable confusion". This was most likely the debris of construction fill.

Excavations:

There is no description as to how Burkitt directed his excavations at Tambor. If we may draw an analogy from Kixpek, as well as various other sites he dug, we may believe that he plotted some sort of a line which more or less ran axially through the center of the structure and, once plotted, dug a trench into the structure along this line. We have no information as to how far into the structure he went or how large this trench was at Tambor, but it does seem as though he somehow dug a trench into Str. 1 at Tambor along some kind of central axis. Whether this axis ran east-west, north-south or somewhere in between is important but impossible to say. Unfortunately no photographs were taken at Tambor to aid us in our deciphering of Burkitt's notes for this site. Any attempt to really explain the form or direction of Burkitt's excavations at Tambor ends in total confusion and frustration.

Features:

Through Burkitt's very limited excavations at Tambor, no features of Structure 1 were uncovered. Although he does mention there were "various lines of stone" in the structure, nothing more is known about its shape than the low, oval mound we see in the very rough sketch he gives us which is reproduced in fig.2.

Burials:

Burial 1-- Perhaps the most important discovery in Str. 1 at Tambor was that of Burial 1. This was found to be within Burkitt's central axial trench (fig. 2). Burial 1 was not centered within the structure, but was very much closer to one side than the other. It is important to be able to exactly place this burial, but in his notes, Burkitt makes no mention as from exactly which direction he takes his measurements.

Since the entirety of Str. 1 was so badly "disturbed", all that remained of Bu. 1 was the stone-lining wall for 1 side of the chamber, a few bones (although these were apparently not kept, for none are listed in the catalogue of Burkitt's collection), and very few other objects. These "goods" include a figurine, 2 pottery bowls, a lid, bark beaters, some jade beads and flakes of mica. These objects will all be discussed below. No other dimensions or descriptions of Bu. 1 were given by Burkitt.

Some of the most barren digging Burkitt had done was that at Tambor. He stayed there only until he could arrange for labor at Kixpek--the exact length of his stay is unknown and if any further trenching was done, it remained unrecorded.

Evaluation:

For Burial 1 at Tambor we are given no clue as to where the entrance to the burial might have been, but I suggest that it was from on top--that the chamber was dug into the structure from above.

This burial includes a very odd assortment of artifacts including bark beaters, a figurine and flakes of mica. In her working-up of the pottery sequences, Mary Butler (1940:256-258) lists the attributes for each of her different phases. According to this, Burial 1 at Tambor would fall somewhere in Period II or in the sup-period Chamá 4-Chipal 1.

This period is roughly equivalent to the time from the Late Classic to A.D. 1000, and among its characteristics are spiked fillets (NA11573) and effigy lids (NA11574).

So, for perhaps both the structure itself and Bu. 1 at Tambor we can assign a Late Classic/Early Postclassic date.


Artifact List:

All of the objects taken from Tambor came from Bu. 1. We can give no more exact provenience for them than this.

Pottery--NA11572 (922)¹ A small, coarse figurine of a woman, cut-off at the thighs. A hole through the neck, and grooves on the arms--as if the image was worn as a pendant. Height 8cm.

NA11573 (923) A coarse flat-bottomed bowl. Decorated with low spikes around the top, middle and bottom. Height 7cm., diameter across the top 13.5cm.

NA11574 (924) Lid for a round vessel. Black in color. Turtle effigy. Height 3.5cm., diameter 11cm.

NA11575 (925) A flat-bottomed bowl, with no feet, and outwardly spreading sides. Sides painted red with a pattern in black (). Height 8.5cm.

Stone-- NA11576 (926) Round stone. Diameter 8.25cm., thickness 5.5cm.

NA11577 (927) Somewhat oblong. Length 10cm., width 8cm., thickness 5cm.

} Bark
Beaters 6-A1-2

NA11578 (928) Two small round jade beads.

Mica-- NA11579 (929) Some flakes of mica. Found along with 1stst:3-B-2 pottery. This is the first mica found in Burkitt's excavations.

¹Throughout this report the convention for numbering artifacts will be to list the University Museum's number first and then to give Burkitt's original field number in parentheses.

-3-

KIXPEK

At Kixpek, Robert Burkitt noted that there were as many as half a dozen visible ruins, or groups of ruins. Of these, he dug at two places which he calls Group A and Group B, and I shall continue to do so. Group A (fig. 3) was a more westerly or upstream area and Group B (fig. 4) was an easterly or downstream area. Group B was approximately one-half to one mile downstream from A. These two groups will be dealt with separately below. Unfortunately, no "site" plan can be made for Kixpek for we have no idea as to what lay in the area between Group A and Group B.

GROUP A-- Description:

Group A consists of a solitary low, flat-top structure (Str. A1) with an oblong shape. The length from north to south was approximately 16 meters, the east to west width was 12 meters, and the height of the structure itself was 2 meters. The directional placement of Str. A1 is approximate owing to the fact that no compass key was included in Burkitt's drawing of it. Only the east and west directions were marked, but we cannot be sure of their complete accuracy without a key.

Photograph #158 of Burkitt's prints (for which no corresponding Museum negatives can be found) is a view of Str. A1 taken from the southeast. The rubble in the photo which nearly hides the eastern view of the structure is rubble from Burkitt's excavations.

Wherever Burkitt excavated here, he found Str. A1 and its mortuary features to be undisturbed by anything other than natural ruin.

Excavations:

Burkitt somehow plotted an approximate east-west line running roughly through the center of Str. A1. Once this was done, he proceeded to dig a trench beginning on the east side. We have no knowledge as to how far this trench extended in length, width or depth. Photograph #158 shows just the top of this trench below the man in the photo.

It also seems that he dug at least one other trench from this central one down below the level of the plain. Photo #159 is looking down into this trench after it was cleaned out, and Burial 2 was revealed in it (see below). No dimensions were given for this vertical trench, but from the photograph we can see that it was not much larger in diameter than the dimensions of Bu. 2--that is approximately 90cm.

It is important to speculate whether Burkitt made any other excavations here, but all of the material listed from Str. A1 comes from these two burials--one in the horizontal and one in the vertical trench.

Features:

No features were revealed by Burkitt's excavations in Str. A1 at Kixpek. He does mention that the bottom of the structure is lined with stones. This may represent the remains of the masonry retaining wall. He also mentions that the bottom half of Str. A1 was all earthen fill and the top half consisted of small pebbles. Burkitt conjectures that these stones were from

the bed of the neighboring stream. The boundary between these features is no more definite than that and cannot be mapped in any way. The limited photographs he supplies us with are of no help in this matter. What these two types of fill do indicate though are two separate construction stages; the first being the earth and the second, or later stage, represented by the stone cobble. We may be dealing here then with two superimposed structures.

This lack of more definite features may be due to poor or incomplete excavations, extensive natural erosion or some other cause. These questions need to be resolved through future excavations at the site.

Burials:

Two burials were found by Burkitt's excavations in Str. A1 (fig. 3). Burial 1 was 2 meters directly above Bu. 2, and both were on the central axis of the structure. Bu1 was found while excavating the horizontal trench, and Bu.2 was found while digging the vertical trench down from the horizontal. Neither burial was centered within the structure, but both were very much nearer to one side (see Tambor for similar occurrence).¹ In Str. A1 at

¹The discovery of all three burials (one at Tambor and two at Group A in Kixpek) over to one side of the structures seems too coincidental. It seems a likely possibility that Burkitt's excavations only took him into these structures half-way at the most. We shall see again in Group B at Kixpek this same occurrence.

Kixpek these burials were closer to the eastern side. Both were disturbed only through natural ruin.

Burial 1-- Bu.1 consisted of a round stone-lined chamber which was, according to Burkitt, made for a seated corpse. The roof of the chamber had fallen in, and the floor had sunken due to the collapse of the roof of the chamber of Bu. 2 directly below it. This burial then was double displaced, and its original shape and position were only possible to obtain by the tracing of the side walls.

That this truly was a "burial" may be in question as the only skeletal remains found were some teeth and two pieces of jaw bone (which have since been discarded by the University Museum). This paucity of skeletal remains may be due to decay, the extensive ruin of the chamber, poor excavation techniques or various other reasons, but the problem of placing true "burial" status on Bu.1 is disturbing.

No exact dimensions were possible due to the state of ruin of burial 1, but Burkitt assumes that they were not much different from those of Bu.2. Perhaps Bu.1 then was approximately 80cm. in diameter and 80cm. in height. He also infers a "pot"-like shape for Bu.1 similar to that of Burial 2 (see below).

The other remains in Bu.1, besides the skeletal fragments already listed, include 2 stone beads, an obsidian knife, red paint (cinnabar), 3 bowls and 2 cylinders.

Burial 2-- Bu.2 was situated directly beneath Bu.1 and was approximately 2 meters below the surface of the construction

plaza. It was a round, stone-lined chamber also "made for a seated corpse". The roof of Bu.2 had fallen in.

Photograph #159 is looking down into the vertical trench cleaned out by Burkitt. At the bottom of this is Burial 2 after it had been excavated. The top of the photo is west. The oblong stone to the east of the trowel is the center of the floor of Bu.2. The floor was paved with this central stone and a surrounding ring of seven other stones. Outside of this was a ring of eight stones standing on edge and sloping outwards. These were the bottom tier of the stones which made-up the sides of Bu.2. The roofing of Bu.2 was most likely also made up of a layer of overlapping stones. It was collapsed when Burkitt came upon the burial, however, and he quickly cleared its debris away and spent no time describing it. In photo #159 you may notice the gap in the east side of the walling. This is where the doorway was.

The entrance to this chamber, in spite of its depth, was not from on top, but was through a doorway on the east side. Burkitt states that there must have been a shaft leading down to the door, although he did not excavate it. A single flat stone was used as a cover for the doorway. Since Burkitt did not excavate the entrance shaft, we do not know if the point of entry was from the area that was later covered with Str. A1, or if the entrance was outside the area of Str. A1. This would be an important clue in developing the temporal relationship between Burials 1 and 2.

The dimensions for the chamber of Bu.2 are as follows; diameter at top approximately 90cm., at floor 70cm., and the height of Bu.2 was not quite 80cm.. This lends a "barrel-shape" to the chamber. Burkitt believes that Bu.1 also originally was of this barrel-shape.

The barrel-shape, or as Burkitt calls it, more properly "pot-shaped" is caused by the contraction of the chambers at the top. This top contraction is more slight than that at the bottom and this lends the pot shape. Burkitt offers the hypothesis that perhaps these stone-lined chambers were originally made as an enlargement of and in imitation of burial urns (see Nebaj). Rectangular chambers then, if one might follow this suggestion, came later as an improvement on the barrel shape.

The contents of Bu.2 include various skeletal remains, among which are three skulls. One skull was at the back of the chamber, or near the west wall opposite the doorway. This skull had the other body bones in front of it. The other two skulls were placed one on each side of the door. Perhaps the one in the middle was the most recent occupant and the others were the only remains left of the earlier burials, moved off to the sides to make room, or perhaps all three were buried at once. In this case, the two lone skulls may not have been full corpse burials, but only trophies or some other form of dedicatory remains. It would be odd to have a series of three sequential burials in Bu.2. The labor involved in clearing out the shaft leading down to the chamber for each burial might argue in favor of these three skulls having been deposited all at once. This burial, or sequence of burials in Bu.2 must be kept in mind when making a temporal assessment of the chamber.

assessment of the chamber.

Besides the skeletal remains, various other objects were also excavated from Burial 2, however, their exact provenience is not known. These include 2 stone beads, pieces of worked bone and scrapers, 2 tripods and 2 cylinders (one a very ornamental polychrome). Burial 2 was undisturbed by anything other than natural ruin.

Evaluation:

For Burial 1 in Str. A1 at Kixpek we have no idea as to where the entrance was. This burial was in such an extensive state of ruin that this information was impossible to obtain. The entrance may have been from above (the burial chamber having been dug-out from above), or it may have been, like Bu.2, directly beneath it, from the east with a slanting entrance shaft reaching to the surface.

As with Tambor, we again turn to Butler's notes to make a temporal assessment of this burial. She assigns it to the second half of Period II--Chamá 4-Chipal I sub-period. Characteristic of this period are geometrical designs incised on white slip (NA11583), incised bands of hieroglyphs (NA11587, 11588) and associations of negative painting with deeply carved and incised ware.

As was said in the Tambor evaluation, Period II corresponds to Late Classic up until A.D.1000. So, Str. A1 is, at the latest, somewhere in this time period (assuming the structure was first built and then Burial 1 was intruded into it).

We know that Burial 2 was entered through a slanting shaft to its east, but we do not know if this shaft came to the surface beneath what is now Structure A1 or if it came out to the east of Str. A1.

In spite of this, it is still possible to judge its relationship with Bu. 1. Butler states that Bu. 2 corresponds to the first half of Period II--Chamá 3. Geometric negative painting is common for this phase (NA11596, 11597, 11598). Along with this, a decoration of three broad vertical orange stripes over the design is also characteristic of Chamá 3 wares (NA11598), as are concave-sided bowls with indented disks on the exterior bases (NA11598).

This lower burial at Kixpek may be placed in the Middle to Late Classic Period then. Therefore, if the entry shaft for Bu. 2 did come to the surface beneath Str. A1 we may assume that the structure was built sometime in the Middle to Late Classic times. Whereas if the entrance was beyond the eastern edge of Str. A1, this may show that this structure was built even before the placement of Bu. 2 beneath it. Only further excavation at this site could clear-up this question.

Artifact List:

All material from Kixpek came from the burials excavated by Burkitt. None of these burials had been disturbed by anything other than natural ruin(if that).

11577 Bark beater

Group A, Str. 1, Bu. 1; 11578 2 beads

Skeletal--discarded (930) Part of a lower jaw bone, including the chin. This has apparently been discarded by the Museum.

29-148-35 (931) 12 teeth, very worn--perhaps of an elderly person.

Stone-- 11580 (932) Large shapeless jade bead. Hole is not bored through. Length 4cm. 1st Cat: 3-B-2
6-A1-2d

11582 (934) Piece of an obsidian knife.. Burkitt states that the placement of this object in the burial was "probably accidental" as no other was found in Str. A1. 6-A1-2d

Paint-- 11581 (933) Lump of red earth. Length 3cm. 1st Cat: 3-B-2
6-A1-2d

Pottery-- 11583 (936) Small flat-bottomed dish. White slip, blackened interior. Incised geometric design which was black filled. Height 4cm, diameter 11cm. 1-A-4

11584 (937) Tripod with three rattling feet. Flange around the lower edge of the side. Negative painting--black on white. Brown bottom, interior blackened. Height 8.5cm., diameter 27cm. 1-E-1

11585 (938) Flanged tripod with rattling feet. Base and feet red. Conventionalized parrot(?) design. A little deeper and wider than 11584. The two were found smashed together. Per- 1-E-1

11586 Bone frag 1-D-6

and wider than 11584. The two were found smashed together. Perhaps they were originally placed one on top of the other.

11587 (939) Cylinder jar. White slip with geometric negative painting in black. Large white fields touched up with black out line. Incised glyphic band below rim. Below this, there was a pattern in black and in another color--originally yellow perhaps, but now a dirty white. This design is a geometric framework enclosing a single large hieroglyph. Height 15.5cm., diameter 14cm. at bottom.

1-C-6

11588 (940) Cylinder jar. Glyphic border top and bottom an slightly out-set rims. Each ring being a repetition, six times over, or a pair of hieroglyphs. The barrel of the vessel has two opposite panels of kneeling figures carved with white paint over the carving. Height 15cm., diameter 12cm.

1-C-4

Group A, Str. 1, Bu. 2:

Skeletal--29-148-3 (941) A chin piece.

29-148-4 (942) Piece of a jaw bone with teeth showing an elderly person.

29-148-5 (943) Piece of a jaw bone which fits together with 29-148-4.

Stone-- 11589 (944) Small stone bead. 6-A1-2d

11590 (945) Blueish stone bead streaked with green.

Flat and oblong. One side smooth and the other polished and covered with a Oaxacan-like carving. Height 4cm., width 7cm. Found beside skull(29-148-3 through 29-148-5).

Bone-- 11591 (946) Fragment of worked bone--scraper? Length 6-A1-2d
11cm.

11592 (947) Fragment of worked bone--scraper? Length 6-A1-2d
18.5 cm.

11593 (948) Worked bone with the remains of a carved 1-C-6
face and the remains of varnish. Length 6cm. 6-A1-2d

11594 (949) Six pieces forming a tube. Length 11cm. 6-A1-2d

11595 (950) Wide end of a tube. Very end has a little 6-A1-2d
carving. Length (with 11594 added to it) 17cm.

Pottery-- 11596 (951) Flat-bottomed bowl with flaring sides.
Fine red paste, white slip, geometric negative painting all over
in black. Height 11cm.

11597 (952) Beveled tripod. Fine red paste with white 1119-C-2
slip. Geometric negative painting only on bottom. Blackened in-
terior. Height 4cm.

11598 (953) Beveled tripod. Cascabel feet. White 1118-C-2
slip over fine red paste. Blackened interior. Geometric neg-
ative painting in black covering exterior. Three orange stripes
on the bottom between the feet over the negative design--ceremon-
ial significance(?). Height 8cm.

11599 (954) Cylinder jar. Low polished black inside
and out. Raised band at top and bottom. Incomplete--diameter
10-12cm.

11600 (955) Polychrome cylinder jar. Body has two
opposite paintings with writing in between. These two scenes
are quite extraordinary paintings of squatting persons with
elaborate costuming. Height 15.5cm., diameter 15.5cm. As it
was found it was judged to be to the left of the dead man.

GROUP B

Description:

Group B, about one-half to one-quarter of a mile downstream from Group A, consists of six structures (fig. 4). These rest on a slight raise in the plain although we have no idea as to how high this raised area was, or exactly what extent it covered. Neither do we know if this was a natural or a man-made feature in the topography. The slope down to the surface of the surrounding plain, we are told, was steepest on the north, south and east sides. Group B was not exactly cardinally oriented but was off by 7° E of north and so on.

Structure B1 was the highest of the structures in this group, being not quite 5 meters above the level of the constructional plaza. Str. B3 was approximately 4 meters in height and the others were somewhat lower. The limits of Structure B5 and B6 were quite indistinct and difficult for Burkitt to measure.

Str. B2 and B1² may be seen in Photograph #160. Photo #160 was taken from the top of Structure B3 facing west. In the foreground is Str. B2 after Burkitt excavated in it. Structure B1 is just beyond this. More about the excavations into both Str. B1 and B2 will be said later.

Excavations:

In Burkitt's notes, no mention was made of his excavations into Structure B2 at Kixpek, however, looking at Photograph

#160, it is possible to see that he did make two trenches into this structure. One trench ran through its center east to west, and another ran north to south beginning at the central axis (A-A₁) and going south. Apparently nothing of importance was found in Structure B2, as he lists no objects taken from it in his catalogue.

It seems as though the structure that drew Burkitt's attention was Str. B1. It is from here that all of the information we have about Group B comes.

Burkitt plotted a line A-A₁ which ran east to west centrally through the entire group. This line also bisected Str. B1, and it was along this that he dug his trench into the structure. Photographs #163 and 164 give us the best clues as to the dimensions of this trench. It appears that the trench was approximately 2.5 meters wide as Burkitt was digging into Structure B1, but it seems to narrow somewhat as he extended it beyond the eastern limits of the structure and below the level of the plaza. So here the trench was only about one and three-quarter meters wide. Lengthwise (east to west) this trench most likely extended from the east wall of Burial 1 out past Burial 4-- in all about 13 meters.

Burkitt also cut a north to south running trench along the east edge of Structure B1. Photograph #166 was taken after

Burkitt was done cleaning-out this trench. From this photo, it seems as though this was a rather narrow trench, probably measuring no more than 1.5 meters wide, 1.5 meters deep and 7 meters long (north to south).

From a study of the photographs the sequence of Burkitt's excavations at Group B can be tentatively worked out. In Photograph #161 Burkitt is just beginning his excavations. Here we can see that he began just outside the eastern edge of Str. B1 and dug down to the level of Bu. 3. From the level of the top of Burial 3, he then proceeded to dig the trench into the structure to uncover Burials 2 and 1. After this, he returned to excavate Bu. 3, and in so doing, enlarged the trench surrounding it and thereby uncovered Burial 4. Finally he opened up his north-south trench to find Burials 5, 6 and 7.

Features:

As seen in Structure A1 at Kixpek, the upper half of Str. B1 was also mainly stone, although here they were not as small as those in Str. A1. Below this level the structure was earthen fill as seen in Photo #161. In between these two levels is a strange layer of compact red earth. Upon excavation, Str. B1 took on a step formation with the rise of each step being faced by stone. Above the height of the third step (F.3b), the original surface of the structure could not be found by Burkitt (fig.5).

Feature 1--This is the layer of sandy earthen fill. Whether this fill was of the same sort as that of the surrounding plaza is unknown, but this seems the likely case. Fla is the first step in Str. B1 that Burkitt found. It was faced with stone. Burkitt believes that perhaps this step may have originally been two steps (Fla and Flb). The uncertainty involved here comes from the state of extensive ruin he found Str. B1 to be in. The reconstruction of Fla, or Fla and lb was only possible from what could be found on either side of his trench. As he did not excavate very far either way, we cannot be sure of the exact nature of Fl. Photograph #161 shows part of Fla--up half way or until where it might have split into Fla and lb. The whole height of this main step is marked by the top of the hoe. Burial 2 was found in Fl.

Feature 2--This feature consisted of a surface of compact red earth quite distinct from the earth below and the fill above. This appeared as a level red streak about two inches thick. In Photo # 161, the handle of the hoe was purposefully placed against this feature. The streak does not show up in the photo, but it does give some idea as to where the feature was situated. Some of the stone fill above this F2 was cleaned away and on the top surface of F2, traces of charcoal and remains of fires were found. It became evident that this was a floor. Whether the ancient Indians lived here, or whether they simply feasted and danced on this surface, it was certain to Burkitt that this red layer was

a floor. Str. B1 then had existed as an earthen platform, of the height of the bottom step (or F1) at least long enough for a floor to accumulate.

Feature 3--This upper part of Str. B1 seems to have been the superstructure built upon F1 and F2. Feature 3 was made-up of small stone fill, and Burkitt found two steps rising up on the line A-A₁ on the east side. The top of F3a, a step-like feature, is marked in Photo #161 by a man sitting on it on the right and, on the left, a hoe lying down. F3b may be made-out as the step rising beyond this hoe. Above F3b no more of the original structure could be found by Burkitt. This was most probably due to heavy erosion of the structure. This feature contained Burial 1.

Burials:

Four burials were found by Burkitt's excavations along A-A₁ (fig. 5). The top and bottom burials were in stone chambers while the intermediate two were not.

Burial 1--This burial was a very interesting one for Burkitt as it was neither artificially disturbed nor naturally ruined. It consisted of a rectangular stone-lined chamber. Burkitt states that the doorway made-up the entire east side of the chamber and was closed by a walling-up of stones. Burkitt makes no mention of the surface entry point, but it is most likely that it was in from the east or through the step which now makes up F3a (fig. 5). Photograph #162 was taken of Bu.1 after the entrance stones were

removed. The floor of Bu.1 was at the level of F2, the red floor, and was paved with stone. The floor was covered with a fine grey mud, deepest at the west end. We don't, however, know just how deep this layer of mud was. This debris layer was probably due to seepage of earth into the burial after its construction. The roof was held by one long stone laid centrally across the chamber from the north to south sides like a beam. The gaps east to west were then crossed by smaller stones. In Photo #160 the stone you see looking like a lintel is the east side of this cross-beam after the smaller stones reaching from the east to the center were removed. Photo #163 gives a clearer view of this cross-beam. The height of the chamber was approximately 80cm, the length (from east to west) was 130cm. and the width about 120cm.

Burkitt thinks that the burial he found here had been put in later, after the original burial had been made. He bases this claim on two facts: a broken bowl hidden under some rubble in the front (east) side of the burial; and some fragments of a mirror in the back (west) of the chamber. Both of these objects, Burkitt states, were "plainly foreign to the actual burial". In his collections, however, Burkitt did not keep either of these "foreign objects".

The actual 'burial' was almost lacking as three teeth were the only remnants of the corpse, but its position could be noted by the empty space on the floor (fig. 6). It seems the body was seated against the west wall and the mortuary 'offerings' were laid out in a very orderly way which may be seen in fig. 6 and will be discussed below.

Burial 2--However the walls of Bu.2 were held in place before, whatever supports, if any, they may have had, there was no trace of it left when Burkitt excavated here. This burial began one-half meter below F2 and continued down less than another one-half meter. It had all collapsed in though and so gave the impression of a "confused pile embedded in the earth". In Photograph #163-166, Bu. 2 appears as the small 'pockmark' just above the large opening of Bu.3. It was not possible to take any dimensions of this burial.

The disturbance of the earth above Bu.2 indicated to Burkitt that the entrance to it was probably from above, and the place of Bu. 2 was marked at the surface by a stone sunk in the red floor of F2. This marker is visible in Photo #161 in the middle, next to the basket and on top of a column of earth. No skeletal remains were found here, so perhaps Bu.2 was no burial at all but served some other purpose, such as a cache or refuse deposit of some kind.

Burial 3--This burial was placed just under the edge of Str. B1 (fig. 5), and was below the construction plaza, down into the natural earth. The chamber was not stone-lined, but was merely a hollow area dug out of the hard, firm sand. All around the sides and top of this chamber, Burkitt states "you saw the strokes of the antique pick; long gouging strokes".

The entrance to Bu.3 was from a slanting shaft which came out to the surface in front of Str. B1. The doorway to the chamber was on the east side and closed by a walling-up of stones. The shaft was then filled with earth(fig. 5). Photo #163 shows

this stone "walling-up" of Bu.3. This is the group of stones in the lower half of the photo in the center of the trench. Burkitt states that the walling stones of the entrance were not fitted exactly. When he opened this burial chamber then, he found it to be full of loose earth.

Photo #164 is this chamber after cleaning out. There were very few skeletal remains in Bu.3. Burkitt also thinks that this burial, like Bu.1 may have had an earlier occupant. Again he sites the presence of odd fragments of scattered vessels and mirror fragments to prove his point. These fragments, again parallel to Bu.1, were not collected.

The dimensions of Bu.3 were approximately 1.5 square meters. Burial 4--This burial consisted of a small rectangular stone-lined chamber about three-quarters of a meter east from the edge of Str. B1. It had an earthen floor which was at the depth of 2.2 meters below the level of the plaza. The roof had mostly fallen in and the sides had spread somewhat. In Photo #164, Bu.4 has its top cleared. This is just visible in front of the man in the photo. From this photograph, it appears as though the interior of Bu.4 is filled with earth. Whether this occurred before the final closing of the chamber or afterwards as the result of the semi-falling in of the roof we are not sure. In Photograph #165 the roof and the east side were removed and the remains of the burial cleaned out.

This burial measured about 1 square meter and was very poor in remains.

Burials 5,6,7--Three other burials were found, along the base of the east side of Str. B1 (fig. 7). All four (Bu.3,5,6 and 7) were nearly at the same level and all were hollowed out of the earth with a stone walled doorway. In spite of this, Bu.5,6 and 7 do not appear to be one group with Bu.3. Instead of being just inside the line of Str. B1, these latter three burials are just outside of it. Also, the placement of Bu.5 and Bu.6 was more carefully set than that of Bu.3 with respect to the central line A-A₁. Bu.3 seems to be off-center, slightly to the south. This can be seen both in Photo #165 and again in Photo #163 by comparing its placement with that of the stakes and the top chamber (see also fig. 7). In contrast, Bu.5 and Bu.6 are placed precisely equidistant from the central axis.

Photo #166 was taken from the northeast when Burkitt was done excavating all four burials. In the right hand top corner you see Bu.1. A man is sitting in each of the four graves below (right to left- Bu. 5,3,6,7). The man in Bu.3 is behind the row of the other three men and nearer to Bu.6 than to Bu.5. Above both Bu.5 and 6 the remains of the stone retaining edge of Str. B1 are visible. On top of Bu.7 the plain of the plaza can be seen coming out from the base of this stonework.

In Burial 7, which is the least dug away of these four burials, the north wall has been removed. In front of the man sitting in the grave you see the stones of the doorway walling.

Bu.7 differed from Burials 5 and 6 in that it was more

square and nearly empty. It contained no skeletal remains and only one pottery vessel. Bu.5 and Bu.6 were rounded and contained skeletal material as well as other objects. Each of these three burials covered an area of approximately one cubic meter.

Evaluation:

For Group B at Kixpek we can hope to give no other description/evaluation than that for Str. B1. Burkitt's limited excavations at this group give us no information concerning any other of the six visible structures here.

Butler assigns to Bu. 1 the category of Period III or even perhaps Period IV, (Chipal 2; or 3 respectively). That it should be placed in the Chipal 2 sub-period is supported by the presence of a vessel that may be a mixture of plumbate and Fine Orange Ware (11603). Plumbate is diagnostic of Chipal 2 and absent in Chipal 3. Other characteristics of Chipal 2 possessed by Burial 1 are the use of bosses and indents as decoration (11602), dog-foot tripods (11605) and Fine Orange Ware (11606).

There are other factors which may place Bu.1 in the sub-period of Chipal 3. Pyrite mirrors are common during this period, and four of these are found in this burial (11610, 11611, 11612, and 11613).

I believe that when all the evidence is considered, Burial 1 in Str. B1 at Kixpek belongs to Butler's Period III/Chipal 2. This is an Early Postclassic phase.

According to Butler, Burial 2 belongs to Period II, the Chamá 4-Chipal 1 sub-phase. This is evidenced, she claims by

the presence of the decorated cylinder (11627) in the chamber.

Burial 2 was rather poor in grave goods so perhaps the placement of this burial into a temporal period should not be relied upon too heavily on this evidence alone. However, I do agree with her that Bu. 2 is earlier than Burial 1.

Burials 3, 5, 6, and 7, while they may not have all been dug at once, do all seem to fall within the same general period--Period III--Chipal 2. In this, they are approximately contemporary with Burial 1 of this same Group B.

Fine Orange Ware, a diagnostic ware of this period, is found in Bu.3 (11622), Bu.5 (11631) and Bu.6 (11638). Animal-foot tripods are also common to Chipal 2 and found in Bu.3 (11623), Bu.5 (11634) and Bu.6 (11637).

Burial 7 was very poor in artifacts, however, judging from the level at which it was found and its likeness to Bu.3,5 and 6 in all other respects, it may be a safe assumption to state that it was contemporary with them.

Burial 4 seems to be the earliest of all the burials excavated by Burkitt at Group B. This burial, if one will follow Butler's lead, falls into Period II--Chama 3. This assumption is also a shakey one though, as it is based on only one vessel with geometric negative painting on a bevelled tripod (11627) as its diagnostic trait.

From the above discussion, it is now possible to offer a tentative hypothesis as to the development of Str. B1 and its

burials at Kixpek.

I believe that Burial 4 was the first dug down beneath the constructional plaza sometime in the Middle Classic. Next the platform level (F1) of Str. B1 was built and Bu. 2 was intruded into it sometime in the Late Classic or early Postclassic. Then Burial 3 was dug down under the eastern edge of the platform and soon afterwards, the series of burials--Bu. 5, 6, and 7--were added in a line along this platform's eastern edge. This all occurred during the Postclassic times.

Somewhere along the way, the superstructure (F3) was built upon the platform (F1) and finally Bu. 1 was dug into this superstructure from the east side, roughly contemporary with the burials on the edge, but perhaps a little later into the Postclassic.

Group B, Str. 1, Bu. 1
(fig. 6)

Skeletal--not recorded (956) Enamelled remnants of three teeth. There were the only remnants of the corpse.

Stone-- 11601 (957) Stone bead. Greenish-grey. Carved on one side to present a human figure. Found with the skeleton. Two holes; one from side to side, and one from top to bottom. Height, 6.5cm., width 2.5cm.

P Pottery-- 11602 (958) Fine buff paste jug. Self slip, partially reddened in firing. Wide, cylindrical neck, with a row of round bossed below the rim. five round indents on the body. Height 23cm., mouth diameter 17cm. In Photo #162 you can see the bottom of this object. 1-B-1 or 1-17-82

11603 (959) Small, barrel-shaped vessel. Gray-orange glaze with glaze worn off (Butler--plumbate and fine Orange mixed --?). Edged rim, body qadrooned, raised bands above qadrooning parallel to rim. In Photo #162 this vessel is visible. Height 14.5cm., diameter of mouth 8cm. 1-D-8 1-D-2a

11604 (960) Fine buff ware jug. Self slip. Handle broken off, cylindrical neck, and a spout. Same texture, thickness and finish as 11602. Height 26cm., diameter at mouth 14cm. Visible in Photo #162. 1-B-1

11605 (961) Three-footed tripod with rattling dog head feet. Interior blackened, exterior white slip and geometric negative black painting. Two spaces orange painted on opposite portions of the rim. Not visible in photograph as it was completely buried in the mud of the corner. 1-7-3

11606 (962) Bowl. Fine Orange Ware. Carved exterior 1-D-5
with a reclining man on opposite sides, glyphs in between, row
of glyphic symbols above. Height 8cm., diameter 21cm.

11607 (963) Large jug found inside 11606. Red slipped. 1-C-5
interior with polychrome exterior. A single ring of black and
white herring-bone pattern encircled the body while a wide band
of six hieroglyphs circled the neck. Height 21cm. diameter at
mouth 11cm. Height of the band of hieroglyphs 4.5cm.

11608 (964) Fine red paste jug. Very similar to 11607
in size and shape except 11608 is very plain. Height 19.5cm.,
diameter at mouth 11cm. Seen in Photo #162 lying on its side.

11609 (965) Alabaster jar. Height 16cm., diameter
across the top 16.5cm., thickness about one-half a cm. Seen in
the photograph. 118-G1

Mirrors-- These mirrors consisted of pyrite pieces highly pol-
ished on one side and put together in a mosaic on a flat plate.
However the pyrite was stuck to these plates originally, when
Burkitt found them, it was scattered about in the general vicin-
ity of these plates. The plates had a narrow border with holes
bored through it so the mirror may have been hung.

11610 (966) Square mirror plate about 12cm. in dia-
meter and 1cm. thick. Beveled on both sides. Seen in Photo
#162 to the left of the trowel.

11611 (967) Round mirror plate with diameter 10.5cm.
1cm. thick. Plate was not beveled. Not visible in the photo-
graph, but is immediately to the right of the trowel.

11612 (968) Round mirror plate with bevelled bottom. Diameter of the plate, 10.5 cm., 7cm. thick. Faintly visible in the mud in Photo #162.

11613 (969) Round, bevelled mirror plate. Diameter 16cm., 1cm., thick. Plainly visible in the photograph. No pyrite was found in connection with this mirror plate, so Burkitt thinks that this mirror might have been buried already damaged.

Group B. Str. Bl, Bu. 2

Pottery--^{numbered}with 11615 (972) Flat, rectangular lid for jar 11615. Coarse white wash. Height 5cm., diameter 15cm.

11615 (973) Cylinder jar. Coarse white wash, design over one-half the surface, marked off by vertical red stripes. Design painted or drawn in red. Height 12.5cm., Diameter 13.5cm. 118-C1

11617 (975) Jug with a high, wide, cylindrical neck. Polished red, covered with white plaster, painted pink. Raised band around the rim. Blackened interior. Indented base. Height 21cm., diameter at mouth 14cm. 118-C-2

Stone--- 11616 (974) 14 obsidian knives found in 11615. Average length 8cm. 6-A1-2C

11618 (976) 5 obsidian knives found in 11617. Average length 8cm. 6-A1-2C

Group B., Str. Bl, Bu. 3

Skeletal--discarded (977) Almost one-half a lower jaw with some teeth intact.

discarded (978) six loose teeth.

- Paint-- 11619 (979) Small lump of red earth. 6-A1-2C
- Mirror-- 11620 (980) Most of a small round sandstone mirror 6-A1-2C
plate. Diameter 8cm.
- 11621 (981) Some rim pieces of pyrite for 11620. 6-A1-2C
- Pottery-- 11622 (982) Fine Orange grater bowl. Two feet of the 118-C-1
three were missing. Height 9cm., diameter 19cm. On corpse's right.
- 11623 (983) Single foot of a bowl--dog-faced, rattle. 6-A2-3
- Stone-- 11624 (984) Obsidian knives. 6-A1-2C

Group B., Str. B1, Bu. 4

Skeletal--discarded (985) Fragments of an upper jaw, with some
intact back teeth.

29-148-36 (986) Three fragments of a lower jaw. Here
all 6 front teeth have a notch filed in the middle of the top
edge.

Stone-- 11625 (987) Two resin beads, somewhat tooth shaped. 6-A1-2C

11626 (988) Three beads of jade. 6-A1-2C

Pottery-- 11627 (989) Bevelled tripod with three rattling feet. 1-E-2

White slip with negative painting in black outside and in.

Red feet. Geometric designs. Height 9cm., diameter 21cm.

Seen in Photograph #165 with a trowel in it. Found on the dead
man's right.

Group B., Str. B1, Bu.5

Skeletal--29-148-40 (990) Half a lower jaw.

29-148-39 (991) 22 teeth, quite worn--perhaps of an
elderly person.

Stone-- 11628 (992) Fragment of a jade stone bead. 6-A1-2C

Pottery-- 11629--(993) From the dead man's right. Small, squat 1:18-C1
pot. Buff paste, painted red three-quarters of the way down the
body and brown slip beyond that to the base. Applied filets--
2 above waist and an applied frog head. Height 15.5cm., dia-
meter at mouth 8.5cm.

11630 (994) From the dead man's right. Heavy, cylinder 1-G-7
jar. Buff ware, self slip. Bevelled rim, applied face on one
side in low relief. Height 19cm., diameter at mouth 14cm.

11631 (995) From the dead man's left. Polished, orange 1-A-2
buff jug. Beaded rim. Rim below neck with wide ribs on the body
of the vessel. Height, 18cm., diameter across top 8.5cm.

11632 (996) In front of the corpse on the left. Rat- 1:18-C1
tling foot tripod. Gray inside and out. Wide rim. Three per-
forations on outside of each cylindrical rattling leg.

11633 (997) In front of the body in the middle. 1:19-B-4
Rattling-foot tripod. Buff paste, polished self slip. Parallel
line incised around rim. Two perforations on inside of each
foot. Height 9cm., diameter 15cm.

11634 (998) At the right in front of the corpse.
Dog-faced, rattling-foot tripod. Deep buff slip. Geometric
negative painting almost gone now. Overfired.

Group B., Str. B1, Bu. 6

Skeletal--29-148-45 (999& 1000) Half a lower jaw, and about 12 teeth.

Ed -

to xerox:

cards: index cds (~~in~~ ⁱⁿ clip)
cat cards (see note)

papers (in box)

1 copy of each

~~2 copies of site print maps~~

books:

~~1 copy of each~~

Table of Contents

(H. Par.)

Thanks -

Happy New Year

W.

Stone-- 11635 (1001) Jade bead. Carved into a grotesque 6-A1-2C
human face with a huge nose. Length 2cm.

11636 (1002) Obsidian knife. 6-A1-2C

11640 (1006) Two small stone beads found in vessel 6-A1-2C

#11639.

Pottery-- 11637 (1003) Dog-faced, rattling-foot tripod. Deep
buff slip. Geometric negative painting. Identical to 11634 in
Bu.5.

11638 (1004) Jar with a tall, straight neck, a short 1-G-5
body and a high round spreading foot. Crudely made orange-gray
glaze. Decorated with incised lines, one below the rim, three
in middle of neck and two at the base of neck. Height 13cm.,
diameter at mouth 5cm.

11639 (1005) Jar with a cylindrical neck. Orange 1-G-6
glaze mostly worn off. Model of a bearded human face on one
side. Height 14cm., diameter across mouth 7.5cm.

11640 2 beads 6-A1-2C
Group B., Str. B1, Bu. 7

Pottery-- 11641 (1007) Small jug. Very porous buff paste, 1:18-C-2
pink buff slip, traces of paint(?). Bevelled rim, two incised
lines at end of neck, three vertical lines incised on one side,
indented base. Height 14cm., diameter at mouth 8cm.

Miscellany--Kixpek

These objects were not from Burkitt's excavations, but were
brought to him by one of his workmen and said to be from Kixpek.

Pottery-- 11642 (1008) Pottery mould to make a human face.

The head looks out from between the jaws of an animal. Length 9cm.

Stone-- 11643 (1009) Carved jade bead with a crudely carved face. Length 5cm. 6-A1-2C

11644 (1010) Flint spear head with a long tang. 6-A1-2C
The point and edges of the blade are damaged. Length 25cm. (perhaps originally 28cm.).

11659 mirror 6-A1-2C

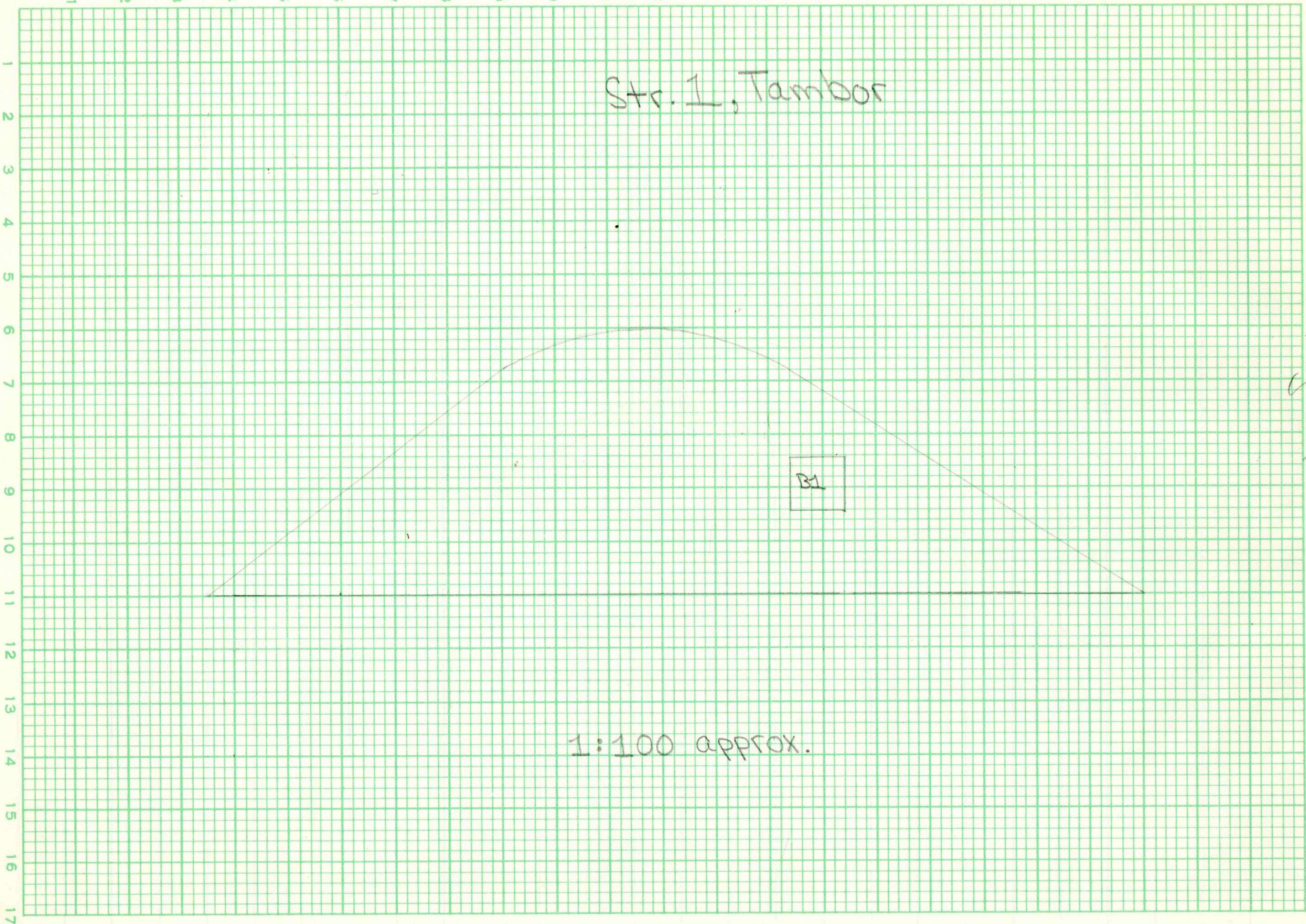
Work to be done:

- 1). Final write-up of the collections with drawings and/or photographs.
- 2). Reproduction of Burkitt's photographs for both groups at Kixpek.
- 3). Temporal/functional assessment of the artifacts.
- 4). Overall temporal/functional assessment of the sites is impossible based on the limited information we have, but a closer attempt can be made than I have done here.

Fig. 1

Group area map

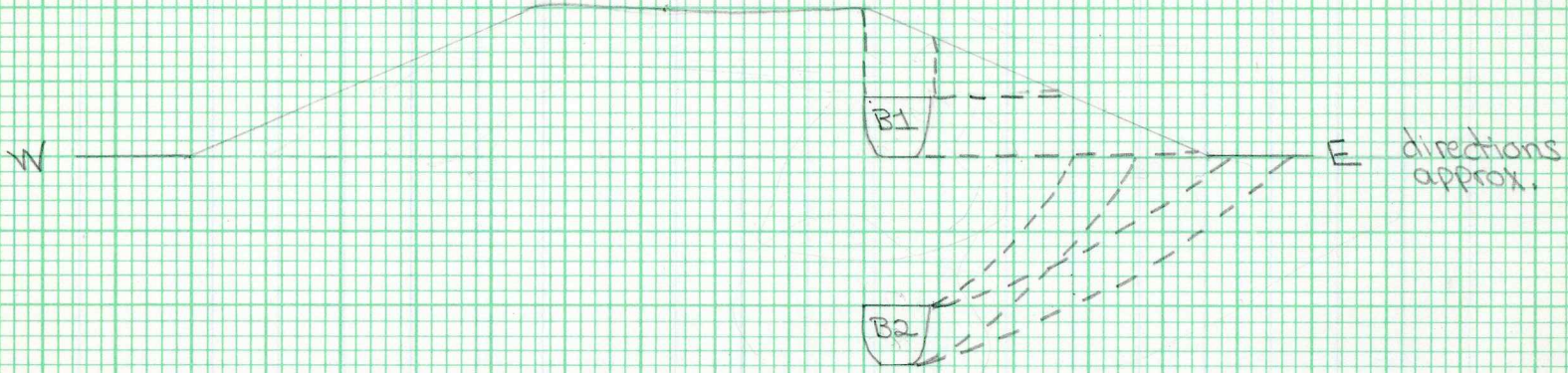
Str. I, Tambor



1:100 approx.

Fig. 2

Стр. А1
КИХРЕК



1:100

----- suggested reconstructions

Fig 3

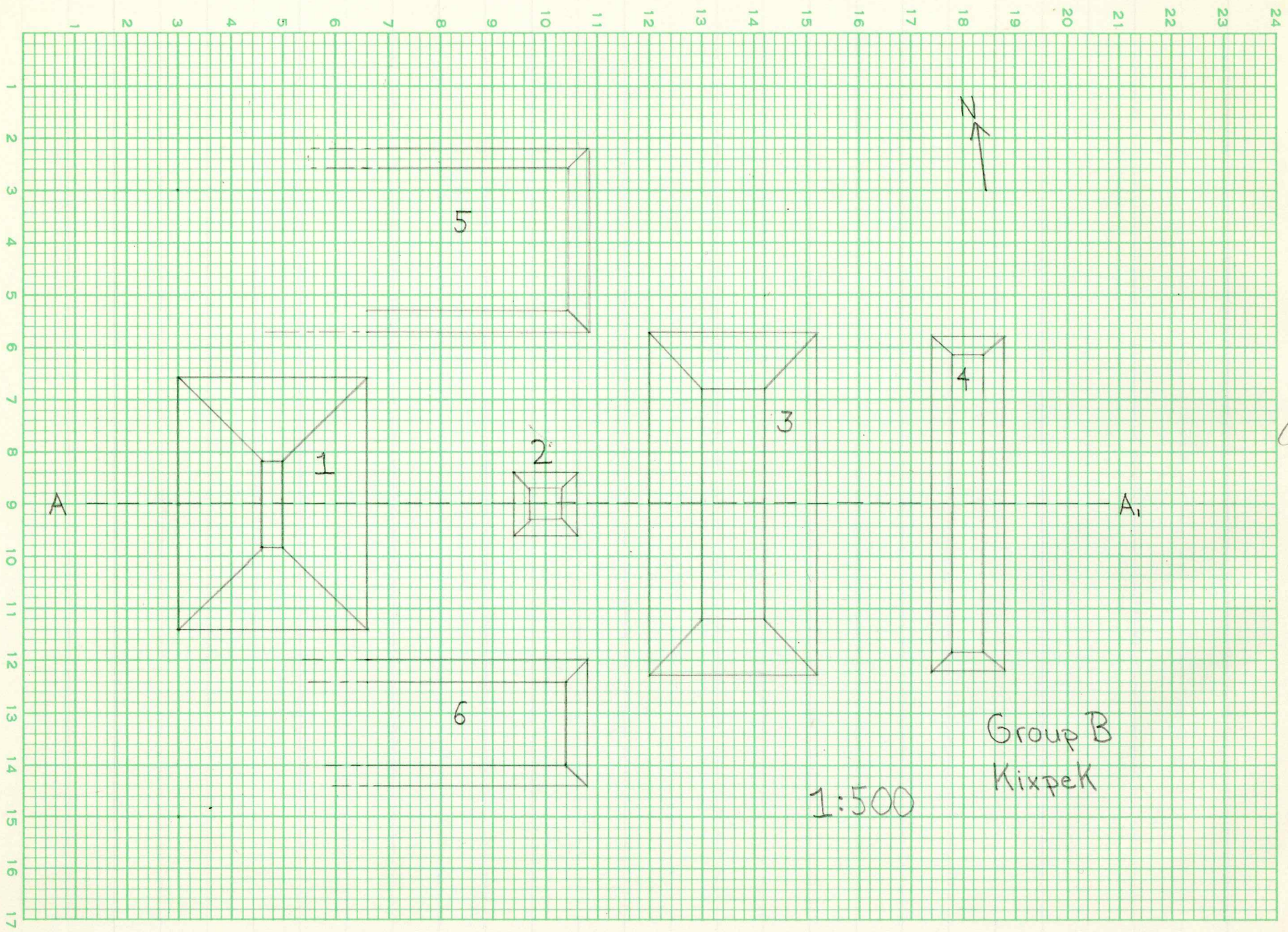


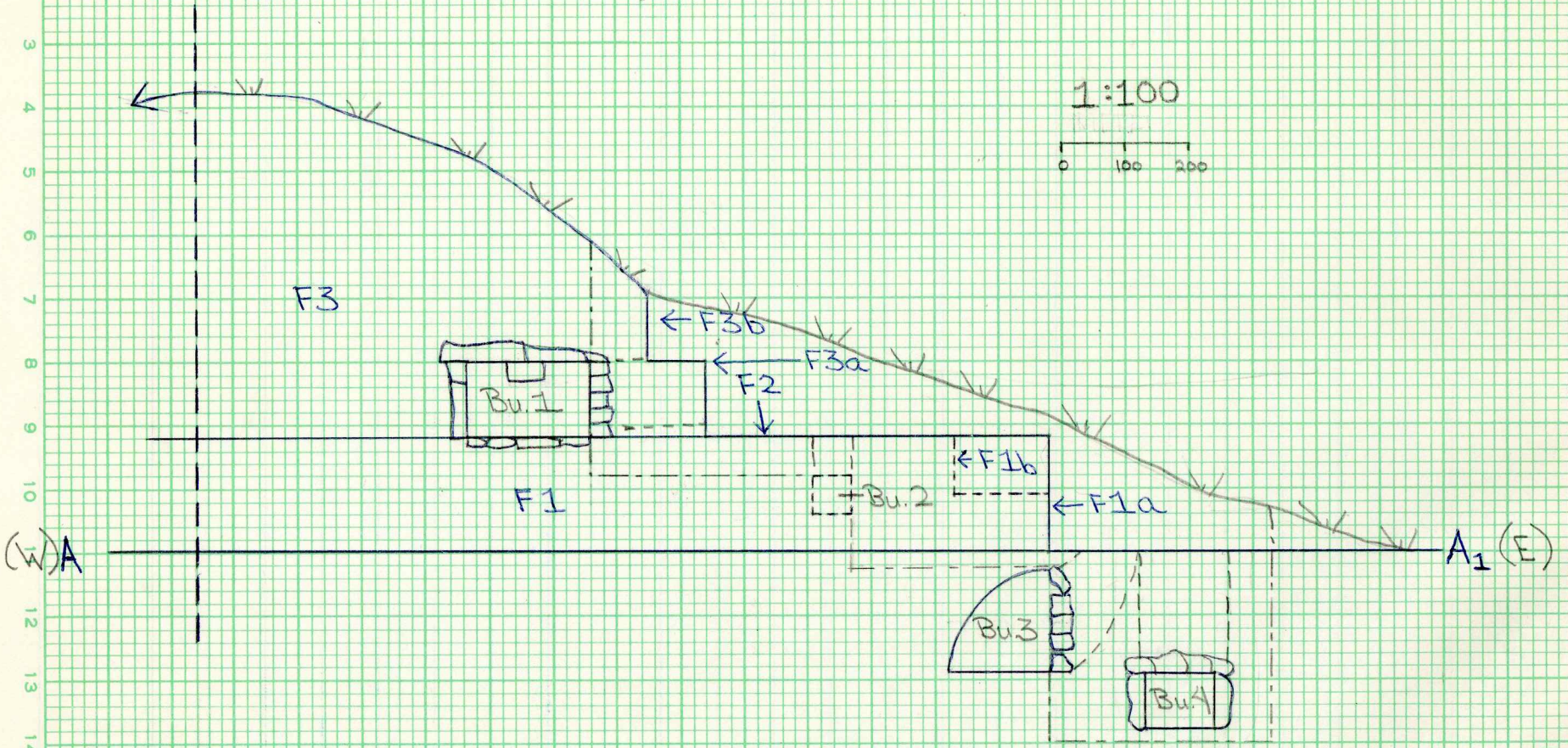
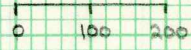
Fig. 1

1:500

Group B
Kixpek

KIXPEK
Str. B1

1:100

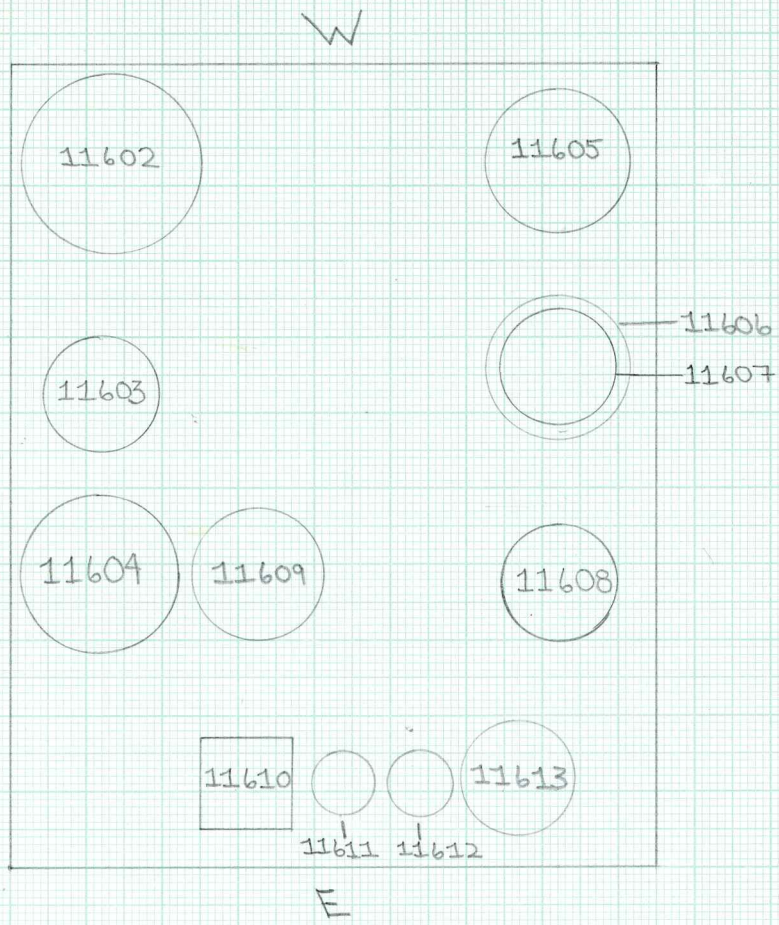


KEY: - - - - - excavation limits
- - - - - suggested reconstructions

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

KIXPEK
Group B, Str. B1, Bu. 1



1:20

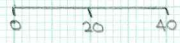
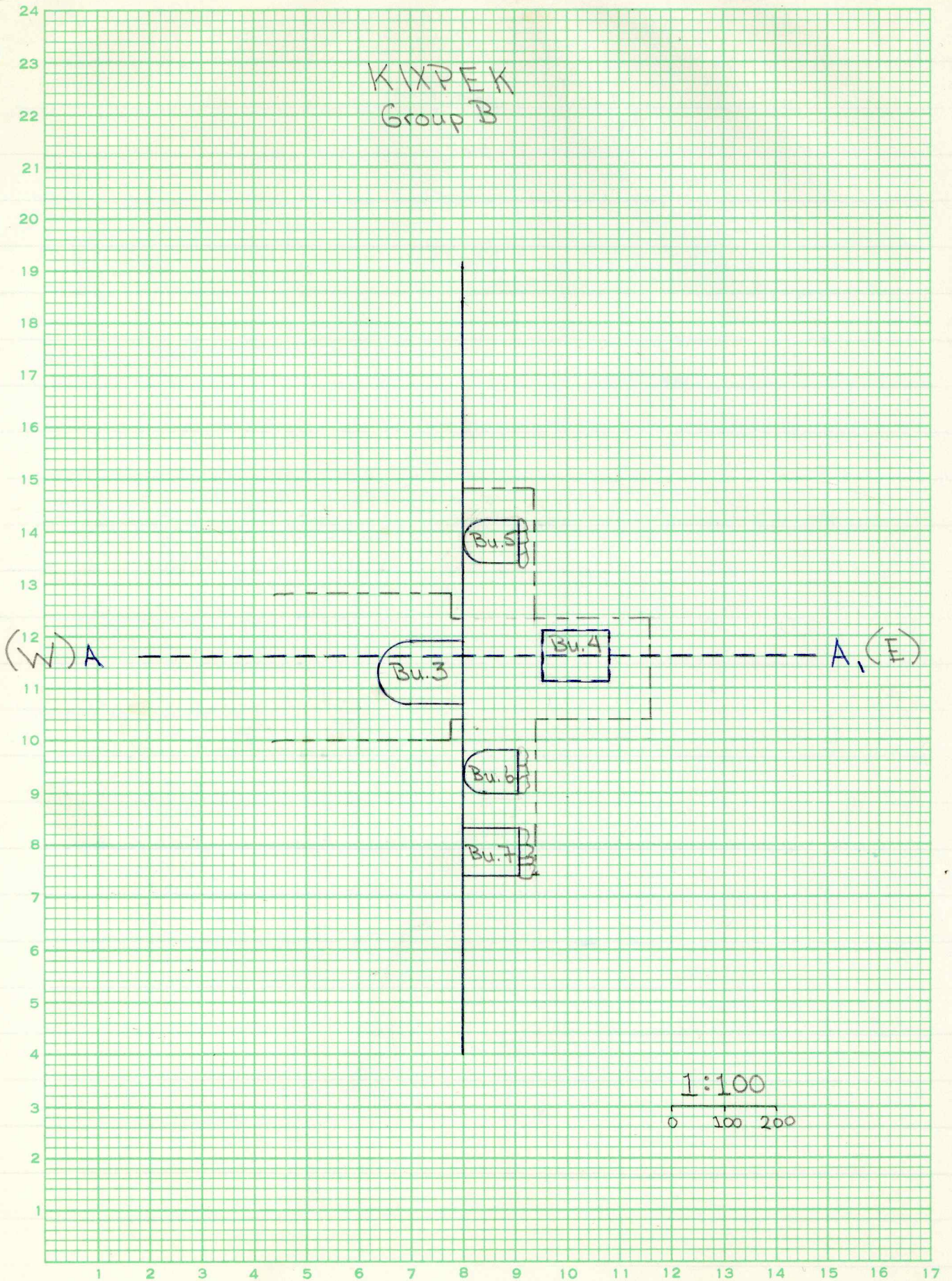


Fig. 7

graph sheet scale
peer. Coe 5/77



KIXPEK
Group B

(W)A

Bu.3

Bu.4

A,(E)

Bu.5

Bu.6

Bu.7

1:100
0 100 200

----- excavation limits