

Sherds with exceptional paste - Piedras Negras, Acropolis

(Numbers are in fountain pen ink, in parenthesis)

The term "carbonate temper" is used to cover calcite, and dolomite, and mixtures

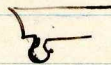
1. W-8-153 Fine clear calcite. This was set apart because the calcareous temper is characteristically opaque. In later lots examined the few examples of clear calcareous temper were not separated.
2. W-8-153 Very porous texture, fine pinkish inclusions.
3. W-8-153 Paste similar to #2
4. " " " " "
5. W-8-67 Mixture of opaque white grains of calcareous material and tuff
6. W-8-66 Opaque and translucent grains of carbonate mineral, rare fragments of tuff
7. W-8-33 Similar to #6
8. W-8-34 Sparse quartz sand.
9. W-8-105 Tuff and grains of calcareous material
10. W-8-132 Rare tuff in carbonate temper. Some grains of latter clear, others gray. The paste has the heterogeneous appearance typical of many pastes in which there is a small amount of tuff in a carbonate temper, and this characteristic is usually recognized before the tuff is detected.
11. W-8-132 Carbonate temper with rare tuff. Some biotite and muscovite present and a pyroxene or amphibole mineral.
12. W-8-110 Tuff and opaque carbonate mineral. Mica conspicuous on sherd surface, a characteristic of many of the pastes containing some tuff.
13. W-8-129 Similar to #12.
14. " " " " "
15. W-8-108 Quartz sand
16. W-8-105 " " Other Yaxiha bowl fragments were not separated
17. L-70-33 Opaque and translucent grains carbonate temper, 1 fragment of tuff found.
- 18 & 19 Numbers omitted by mistake
- 20 to 23 incl. W-12-43 Calcareous temper and rare tuff.
- 24 W-12-43 Untempered paste
- 25 W-12-21 Calcareous temper with mica and rare tuff
- 26 and 27 L-70-45 Similar to #25

Questions for Horton.

Fine gray = "fine orange" pots. (see the-fired sherds).

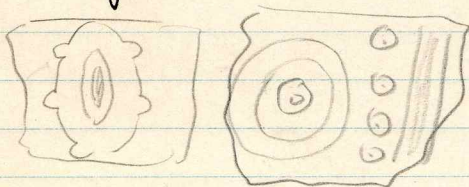
Is there mica in the maroon early sherds paint?

What is the yellow stuff on coho bowls?

Analogy to supposed Janata bowl 

" Early + late Figurines.

What is Polychrome A-1?

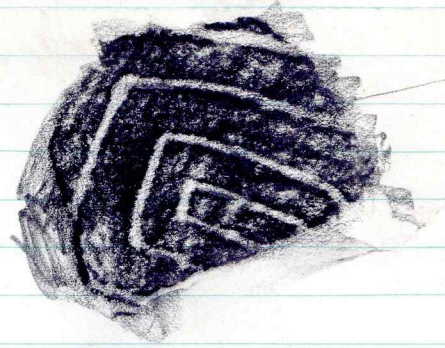


Morocco Red background.  
Yellow + white design.

Studs for Sectioning.

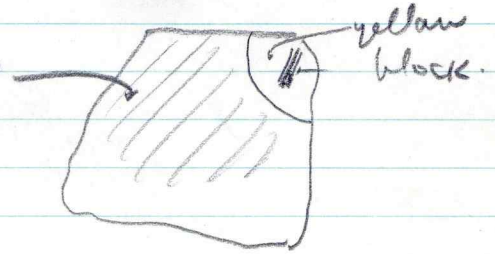
L-39-77(4).

To be sectioned.



reddish stamp

L-70-47



yellow block.

Pottery. Misc.  
Ideas.

P.N. Are skeletal pellets imbedded?

Person food holes - only in small skeletal food (= porchamber?)  
- also in no 9010 } - a unique form, +  
was seems different.

Shoppes

Memo. re flanged bowls in University Museum, from northern Guatemala (Burkitt)

Note: "Dark" orange here used might be called red and the "light orange" might be called yellow.

A. Marked basal flange, rounded bottom, ring base.

NA/11217 Chama; Polychrome exterior, black line, dark and light orange

NA/11219 " " " " " " " "

NA/11220 " ; " " " traces of black and light orange only.

NA/11555 Chipal, Mound IV; Polychrome exterior, colors as above (conventionalized/  
parrots)

B Less marked basal flange, but a definite small one, rounded bottom, slanting tripod supports, hollow, with slits.

NA/11043 Chama; Exterior now plain creamy white

NA/11084 " " " " " "

N.B. For both of these, catalogue says from "top digging", undoubtedly quoting Burkitt.

C. Slight or "vestigial" basal flange, rounded bottom, slanting hollow tripod supports

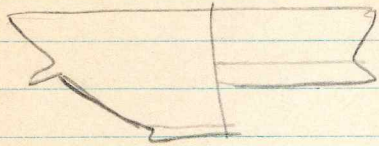
NA/11089 Chama, Mound A. Black and white "negative" design (geometrical). (faint)  
traces - decoration of "B" probably the same - somewhat of this looks like there.

Note: The four dishes under "A" are the only flanges which correspond closely with Maxactun 3 as illustrated in Smith's "Tazkol" drawings. We have the same thing at P.N. usually if not always tripod. Those under "B" belong, except for the feet. The flanges seem to me (hurried opinion) more like the P.N. ones; the feet are different. "C" shouldn't be equated with anything in Smith. We have three bowls which may be said to be flanged, but not in the Tazkol manner. One of these NA/11163, monochrome, has tetrapod animal head feet and a trick rim, from Chama; another from ~~Chama~~, NA/11554 has the ring base, from Chipal ~~monochrome~~; another, from Chama, NA/11179, hollow foot tripod, monochrome, has horizontal "grooving" in the Tepeu manner. We have a swell baby which would interest you, but provenience is unknown. The flange is like this:

The above eleven pots are all the whole or nearly whole flanged babies in the museum (P.N. excepted); there may be a few flanged units among Burkitt material but I doubt it. This is based on going through all the exhibited, and all the storage cases supposed to have Burkitt material, but without checking Burkitt's catalogues and all our cards, which I couldn't do in time for you. Miss Butler went through the Burkitt stuff some years ago, and she may give you more detailed dope; I think the three under "B" and "C" were not then available.

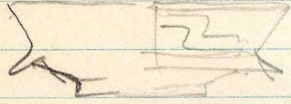
# Flanged Bowls Burrett

NA  
11555



ca Burrett 42  
Parrots, large  
Block Burrett, 2 tones orange.  
Chipol Mound IV Burrett 1924.

NA  
11217

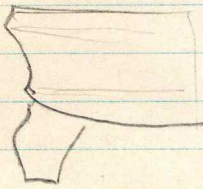


Block line, red on yellowish  
chama - 1 brown wash, red design in  
red + buff. etc.  
Burrett 1920

NA  
11220

chama (no trace of handle)  
Burrett Mound I 1920

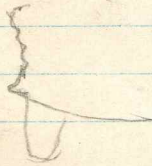
NA  
11219 - block  
2 tones  
orange  
chama, 1920 (Burrett)  
circumference



NA  
11163

Block  
Burrett, 1920, chama.  
Quadrated.

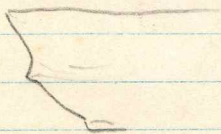
grooved



NA  
11179

chama  
Burrett 1920

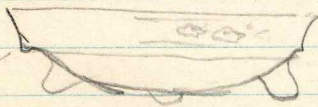
NA  
11554



Chipol, Burrett 1924.

NA  
11089

slight



Block + white

chama, Mound A Burrett 'Top digging'  
"Negative designs" 1920

chama, Mound A  
Top digging  
B. 1920

NA  
11084

plain orange

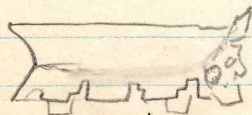


NA  
11043

(Same  
handle)

chama, Mound A  
Top digging  
Burrett 1920

12690  
(Mochia)



slight negative  
handle

Horizontally Grooved Cyl. Jars.

(cf. *Urocten* - *Tepenkhoja* (Lute))

Iz Pragn.

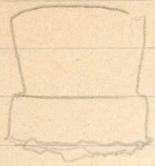
Cave Shards. (Lab?)

C-13 - 2-1-95

- Restored Pot in basement.

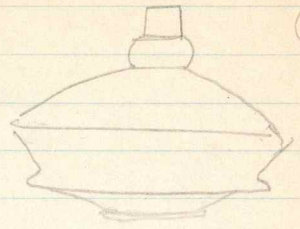
Pottery

Lids



L-39-65 (66)

Hahnul II



← hole in  
mud



← could say if  
had hole.

m+r photo 24.



← another piece

m+r L-39-65 (65)  
(w-2-56)

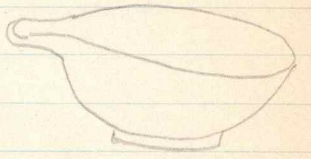
Pots

Lips



Freund has them in ~~1935~~ 1935 pottery.

Hahn III



m + v. Plot 27, i, d

" d:



# Slab Feet,

See S-2 Pit shreds. (1 found).

Plaza Trends (W-1-35). others? yes.

W-1-28 (6<sup>th</sup> level i.p. Holens)

(See sketch in notes, back of

sheet 62, 1931.

+ See Tripod Cylinder Jar.

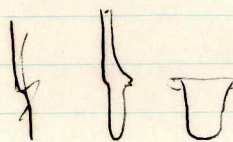
M-29-1 - Series of numerous years, Count I, NE side.

C.I.P. probably from S-7 or S-7 sub levels.

Has her fossils. - See Object Drawings.

W-11-5 (no number on no.)

- should be L-28-15.



unsipped?

Probably used

through fire.

6<sup>th</sup> of 7 levels of MB's Test Pit in W. Group Plaza. (i.p. next Plaza

in Test Pit # 7.

trends? - ~~not~~

yes

~~class~~ - See her map

Levels I+II are 50 each (my notes from MB's 7).

This pit was used in her stratigraphic conclusions.

Begin in "3<sup>d</sup> level" - MB to 22 (in cyl. jar at least).

Spheroidal Feet  
~~Spheroidal feet~~  
Ua - Topen

J-12 in flow.  
J-2 ~~Surface~~ } Small ones in bath.  
- small & larger.

Thumb-nail Punch on F. 11 et.

NE Cave dump? No.  
N-1 S herd in all.



- T. pen, U. a. c. t. u. m.

# Tripod Cylinder jars.

See J-2 Pit skeds.

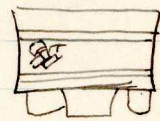
R-3 put.

L-16-745 - See Painting; moulded ware. Is this a charm?

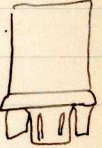
Tzakol, Clazoctun.

(Slow feet - see Smith).

Baking Pod - Rickalan lot 17  
(with slow feet).



- basic design, covered (?)

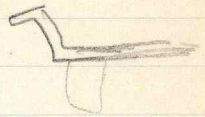
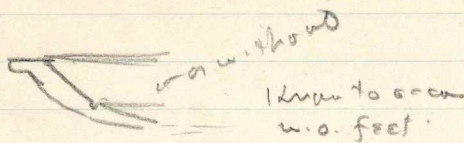
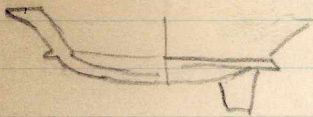


Early Fundulus

Neq. Pamba Technic  
Neq. p. equalis

fol

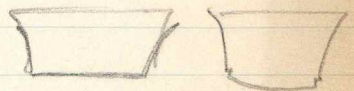
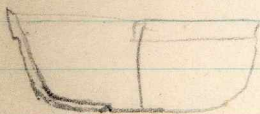
Dishes



Bowls



Bowls

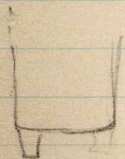
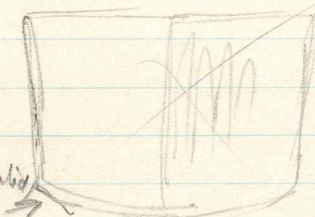


wide cylinders



2

2  
(no  
no handle)



Is this a double evolution?

dishes	Flare Tripods	to	Flad bott tripods
	Bowls	to	" " bowls
	"	to	rd bott (±) dishes? (e. p. 74)

Answer: No handle

when do hemispherical bowls come in? - draw some?

Intermediate dish form?

Lip (date feature) or lipoid

No flange

Bounded bottom

Stepped ridge at inside juncture } early feature.  
(sometimes).

Examples - P57 (S-20-14) - upper level of Pit.

W-17-10 (L-28-10) - bottom of B5 - might be washed in, but Poly B  
Prun. of 50, early from heating. (no ridge).

NE-4-114 (I-29 - found I-29 phase C), after D.

L-39-89 (no ridge) - hemmed lip (not undrawn)

Poly Am B

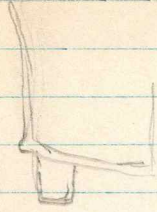
L-39-28

new style.

L-39-78 (I-7 - found 3 or 4 (too juncture only), not req. painted

Intermediate wide cylinder jar?

Old form. 58



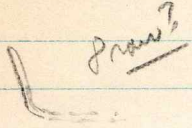
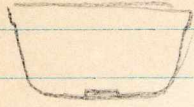
Int



N8-4-113.

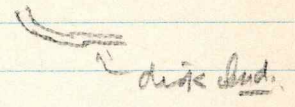
Interim to "Cup" form?

Earls

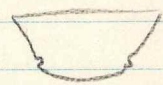
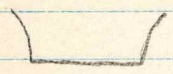


L-39-88(4) - Poly A or B.  
L-28-85

See L-39-88 (12)



Lots



I think Poly A or B, on dishes - occurs only with lip.  
- never with Krum flange.



= P8.5?



L-28-10 (W-17.20)

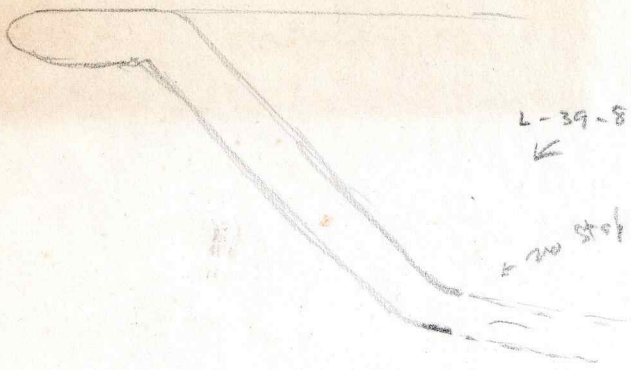
Poly A n B.

LS

P 57.1?

no lip than 57 or 57.5

MS 39



L-39-84(S)  
↓

no stop ridge

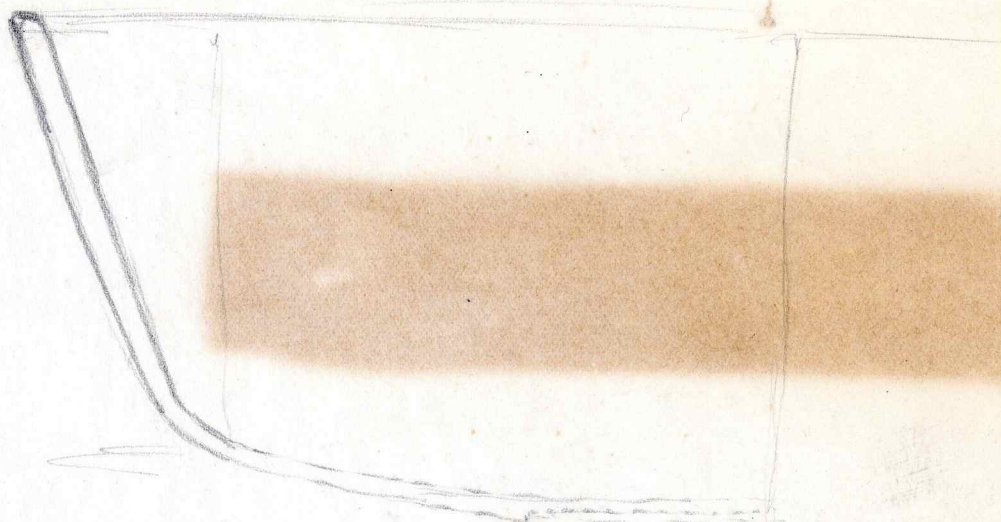
Poly A or B

Chassis P-79  
(no lip) plate  
decoupled

LS

P. 44-5? in P. 41.5?

not in MB



Cp. Maroon Poly  
on shell. with bands  
void like dist.

↳ 1500 of 2-39-88 (11) found with  
Poly A or B dist. of, r  
(1) very thin thin.

remains n.o. any amino (neg.)

Poly A or B.

L-28-35

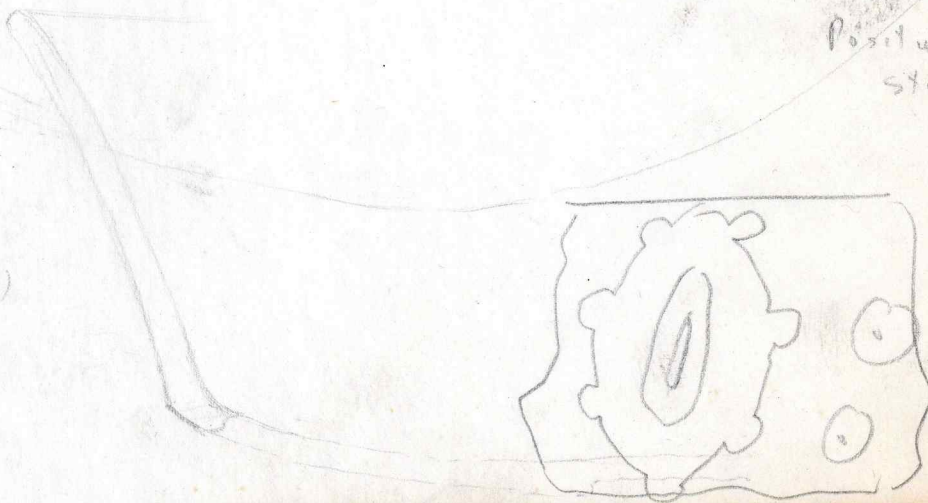
(6-1-153)

Posit in 200

59054

P-6 2.5

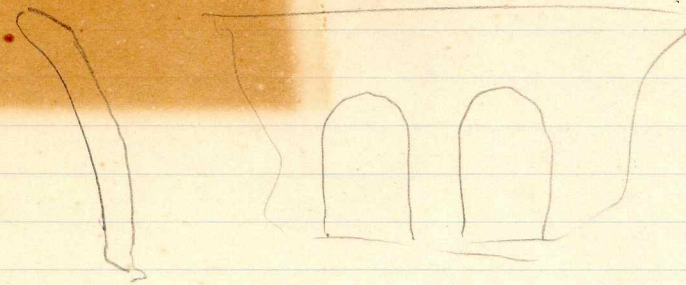
L-39-86  
(W-17-92)



neg. photo.

DECO [RATION]

PolyC - Bars



L-28-6  
L-39-72

orange on orange.

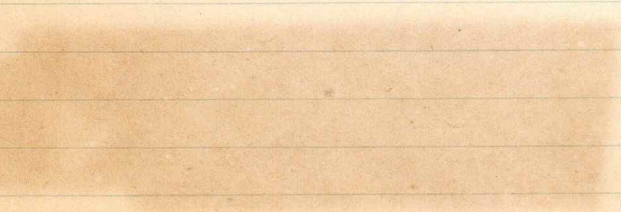
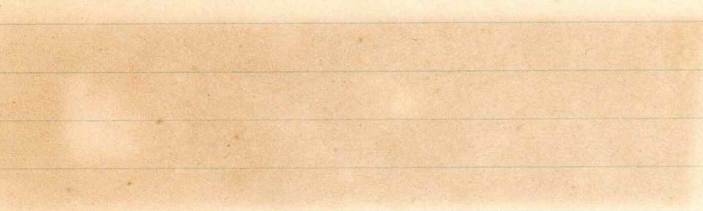
Under S-6-Rim floor (in As-fill).  
Behind wall of S-10-2<sup>nd</sup>  
On floor, S-12

Handwritten notes at the bottom left, mostly illegible.

Handwritten notes at the bottom right, mostly illegible.

Cave Pump

Tepee shapes in dump



Design Types  
+ Wares.

Poly. E - "yellow" Type,  
large cursive glyph forms

R-9 Bag U (?) - S-21-41 (after 9.8.15.?)

J-7-Sub-2 "House A" - (1937) earliest Acrop. R/dg Period; after bedrock.

J-6-192 - fill for (mixtu from inside floor of J-6-34? ~ P. (4) or (5). (cp with R-9)

Poly E - Mason Type..

R-11 - Cashed in early hard of field. (mod design).

J-2- Bed rock. - mod design.

J-6 Bed rock - " " (? - ck up).

PERIODS

Catalogue numbers of sherds used in Cresson's  
Acropolis Section study.

Period II

Stratum 1. (latest - sherds only from within Structure J-12, and  
on or above its floor - see Cresson M<sub>s</sub>. pp 9 & 12)  
NB. Cresson in his notes says "All deposits in  
J-12, does not include sherds on steps outside Bld."  
These numbers picked by LSJr from the catalogue on  
basis of above.

1935 sherds: L-70-30  
                  -32 to 43 incl.

1936            L-79-56

1937            L-88-132 to 136 inc.  
                  -138 to 141 inc.  
                  -142 (part of bowl)  
                  -143 to 143 inc. (143-144)  
                  -147 to 190 inc.  
                  -195  
                  -197 to 209 inc.  
                  -208 to 216 inc.  
                  -219  
                  -221  
                  -227  
                  -229

Stratum 2. (Below latest floor of Structure J-12)

1937 sherds  
only:           L-88-185  
                  -189 to-191 inc.  
                  -193 to 194 inc.  
                  -196  
                  -217 to 218 inc.  
                  -220  
                  -222  
                  -224 to 225 inc.  
                  -230

Stratum 3. (none)

Period I

Stratum 4. (Bldg. "Period 3")

1933 sherds: L-39-77  
1935       "    L-70-47

Period I continued.Stratum 5 (Bldg. "Period 4")

1933 sherds: L-39-73  
-78 to 82

1935 " L-70-51  
-53

1937 " L-88-233  
-234  
-235  
-236  
-237

Stratum 6 (Bldg. "Period 5")

1936 sherds L-79-66

1937 " L-88-242 to 243 inc.  
-248 to 249 inc.

Stratum 7 (Bldg. "Period 6")

1933 sherds: L-39-57  
-65  
-66  
-74  
-83

1935 sherds: L-70-52

1937 " L-88-238 to 241 inc.  
-251

Str. J-2

Cat. No. F'd.No. Periods at Center ( but including sherds of Period 1 from all parts of Rooms 1 to 4, this period being common to all four rooms - i.e. the old original palace).

	<del>W-2-1</del>	1	2-a	2-b	2-c
1931 { L-16-774-83	W-2-1	X			
	W-2-2	X			
	784-91 W-2-3	X			
	792-800 - W-2-4	X*			
	801 W-2-5	X			
	802 W-2-6	X			
	803 W-2-7	X			
	804-814 W-2-8	X			
	815 W-2-8	X			
	820 W-2- <del>15</del> (-15)	X			
	827-833 W-2-16	X*			
	834-837 W-2-17	X			
1633 { L-39-49	W-2-23	X			
	L-39-230 W-2-25 (Stucco).	X			
& L-39-231		X			
<del>L-39-232</del> <del>W-2-23</del>		<del>X</del>			
L-39-145	W-2-27	X			
L-39-204	W-2-28	X			
L-39-57	W-2-46			X	
L-39-65	W-2-58			X and	X**
L-39-66	W-2-59			X and	X**
L-39-252	W-2-61			X and	X**
33-26-3	W-2-62 (Fig 12nd)			X or	X

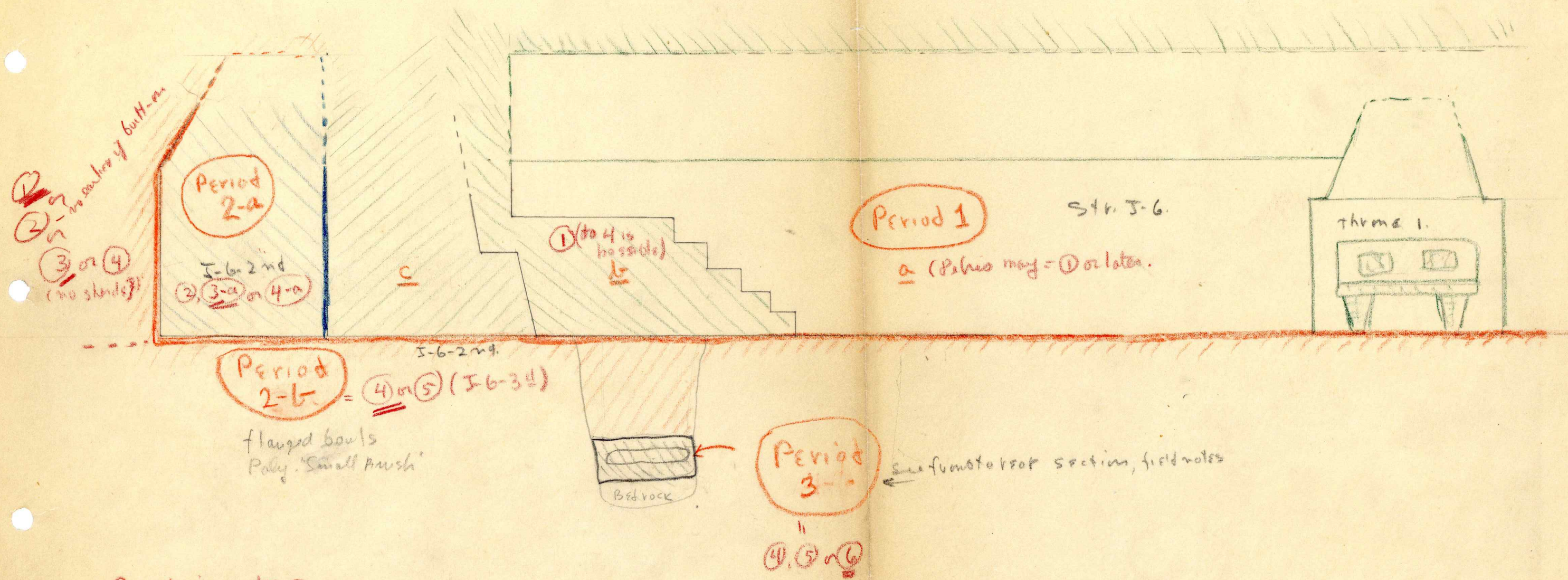
Notes: \*Probably  
 \*\*Only a few of these are from Period 2-b - practically all were imbedded in the black clay of 2-c, along with plentiful animal bones.  
 Based on the character of the deposits, and especially the sherds, Period 2-b & c here appears identical with Period 3 at the SW of Str. J-6, and with Levels 4,5 & 6 (really part of a Period 2 there) of the West Group Plaza trench (Operation W-1 - sherds W-1-4, W-1-5 & W-1-6).

Burial Shards

W-17 - L-28-9 } vault  
L-27-

L-39-86 } behind the vault.  
87 } ← the only ones  
88 } where sugar  
89 } mixture was  
impossible. -  
lead into some  
early steps.

Str J-6, J-6-2nd.  
 Periods of Building at SW  
 Scale 2 cm = 1 Meter.  
 Sheds from Periods 1, 2 & 3.



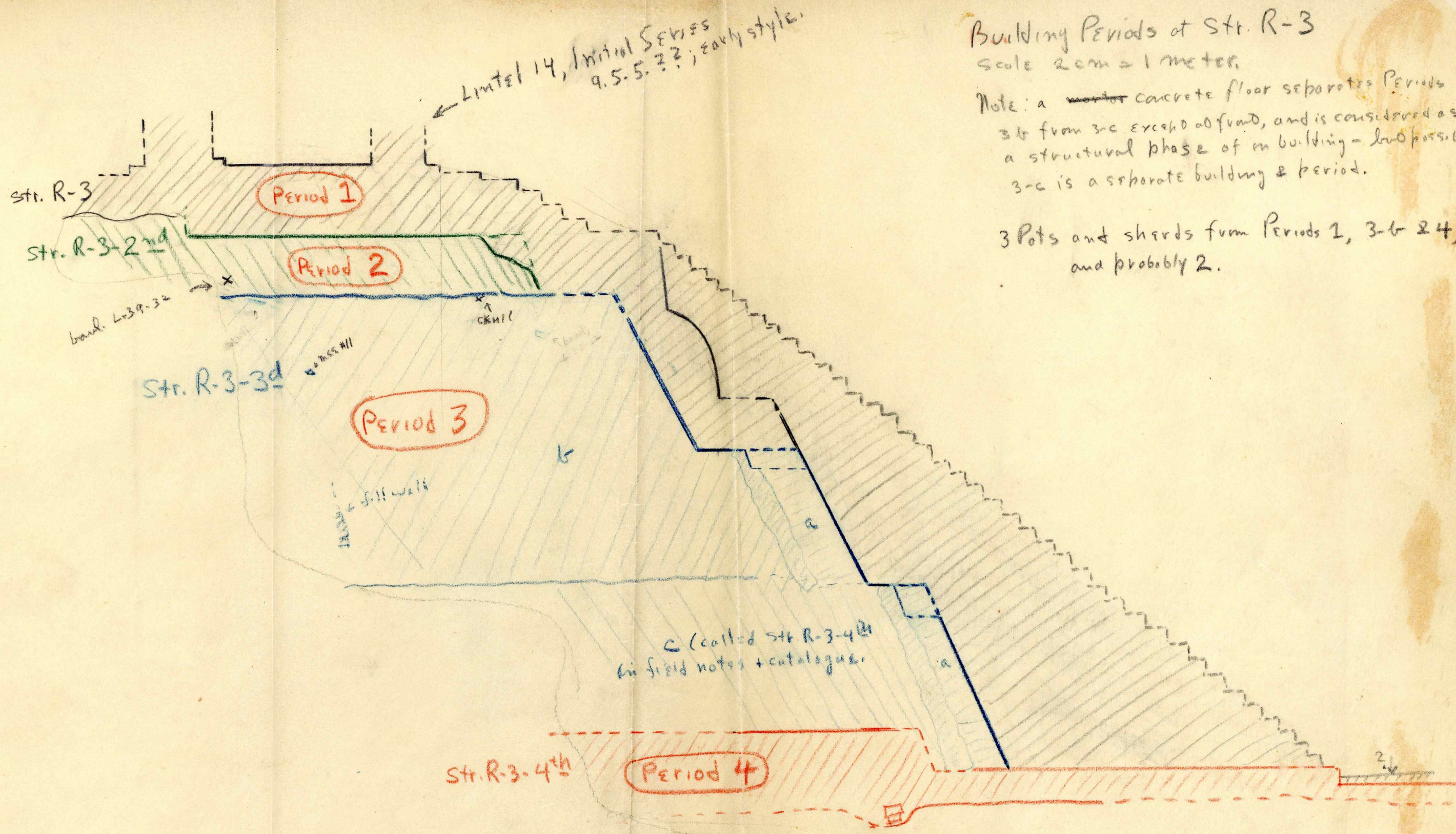
Periods in circles =  
 Probable correspondences  
 with central periods of  
 main (NE) section

Structure R-3

Note: Periods 3-b and 3-c are considered as mere phases in construction. It is possible, but improbable that 3-c is a separate early building and time-period.

Cat.No.	F'd. No.	Periods					
		1	2	3-a	3-b	3-c	4
	S-2-7	x					
	S-2-8	x*					
	S-2-9	x*					
	S-2-10	x*					
	S-2-11	x*					
	S-2-14	x*					
	S-2-15	x*					
	S-2-16	x*					
	S-2-17	x*					
	S-2-18	x*					
	S-2-19	x*					
	S-2-20	x*					
	S-2-22	x*					
	S-2-23	x*					
	S-2-24	x*					
	S-2-28	x*					
L-39-27	S-2-32	x*					
	S-2-33	x*					
L-39-131	S-2-34	x*					
	S-2-35	x*					
L-39-209	S-2-36	x*					
L-39-287	S-2-38	x or possibly			- - -	- - -	x
L-39-29	S-2-43	x "		"			x
L-39-30	S-2-44	x "		"			x
L-39-31	S-2-47	x "		"			x
	S-2-52	x or possibly			- - -	- - -	x
L-39-132	S-2-53	x "		"			x
L-39-133	S-2-54	x "		"			x
L-39-32	S-2-55		x	or possibly	x		
L-39-33	S-2-58				x		
L-39-34	S-2-59		x*				
L-39-35	S-2-60				x		
L-39-36	S-2-62					or x	x
<del>L-39-37</del>	S-2-63					or x	x

- \* Probably.



Building Periods at Str. R-3  
 Scale 2cm = 1 meter.

Note: a ~~concrete~~ concrete floor separates Periods 3 & 4 from 3c except at front, and is considered as a structural phase of a building - but possibly 3-c is a separate building & period.

3 Pots and sherds from Periods 1, 3-b & 4, and probably 2.



Period analysis

Str. R-10 (S-22-)

R-10-A Secondary step terrace; B-1 "White" layer and wall at right; B-2 Secondary Plaza floor; B-3 Original Pyramid; C, original plaza floor.

Pottery		Sur.	A.	B-1	B-2	B-3	C	Uncertain
L-88-375	S-22-16	x	m?	or x	or x			
-76	-18	x	m?	or x	or x			
-69	<del>4</del> <del>289</del>	x				m?		
-70	-5	x				"		
disc'd -70	-6							
-71	-7		x*					
<del>372</del>	<del>89</del>		x*					
73	10		m?	x*	or x*			
74	11	x	or x			m?		
77	21		x	or x	orx			
78	23		x	orx	orx			
79	24	x*	m?	M?	m?	m?	m?	
80	"	x*	x?	x?	x?	x?	x?	
81	36		x	x?				
82	38				x			
83	39		x					
84	40	x	or x		orx		m?	
85	41	x	or x			m?		
86	42	x	or x			m?		

Period analysis

R-10-A Secondary step terrace; B-1 "White" layer and wall at right; B-2 Secondary Plaza floor; B-3 Original Pyramid; C, original plaza floor.

Pottery

		Sur.	A.	B-1	B-2	B-3	C	Uncertain
L-88-338	S-22-16	x	m?	or x	or x			
-76	-18	x	m?	or x	or x			
-69	→ 20	x				m?		
-70	-5	x				"		
disc'd	-6							
-71	-7		M*					
→ 72	-9		M*					
73	10		m?	x*	or x*			
74	11	x	or x			m?		
77	21		x	or x	or x			
78	23		x	or x	or x			
79	24	x*	m?	m?	m?	m?	m?	
80	"	x*	x?	x?	x?	x?	x?	
81	36		x	x?				
82	38				x			
83	39		M					
84	40	x	or x		or x		m?	
85	41	x	or x			m?		
86	42	x	or x			m?		

Str V-1 Skerde

Grave 1

SE-1.2 L-17-2 to 16  
5 33 to 51

W of Grave I.

Best man latest  
+ V-1-2nd

L-17-116 (incubated)

Test Pit

SE-1-g - L-17-99 to 115

Test Section, near Grave 1.

1st L-17-133-39

2nd 140-144

3rd 145-148

4th 149

From 1431 notes.

Level 6. w-1-22 with bones, charcoal, abundant sheds.

Bones under & over sheds. (412, n.)

Painted block in orange. Sheds show charcoal on inner side, & in div. No ash  
no fire here.

Area x down to "floor 2" - all heavy, coarse sheds, app. undecorated. (30)


Level 4 is sand. (12 & 13 squares) (on "lay rocks") - closely packed as if for pavement

- knee red clay, no found.

Level 6 group is under this sq 4 nos.

& over level 7 (5-8) down 6 or down  
on 7.

L 3 interrupted in sqs 11, 12 &c by red stuff [probably with clay]

Level 6.  Food & flange sketched. (Food "directly on" L 7)

= Presence of an mass of sheds, 102 down between them.

- 6 is pretty fine brown clay to yellowish "mud"

- dep. of sheds continuous, mostly at bottom.

- mediumish large sheds - 5 - 10 cm.

often one above another.

Charcoal - soft & fuzzy stuff - often in ass. with

sheds or bones, never isolated; often right on  
a shed.

w-1-27 at line 11 (between 10 & 11).

sheds all about it.

w-1-28 (slab food) - see sketch of slab (clay ans. with bones)

Level 10 - a great many sheds in Sq. 12; none in 13.



Stands, Plaza Trench

Levels 1-3 - mixtures with latest possible.

- L-1 L-16-493 to 500 (W-1-1)
- L-2 L-16-759 (W-1-400) (callant cocho ped. - no JOM notes)
- L-2 501 to 512 (W-1-2)
- L-16-694 (W-1-26)
- 758 (W-1-39)
- L-3 513 - 526 (W-1-3)
- 665 - 670 (W-1-21)

Levels 4 to 6 - (lenses in or at top of spread over m+) 7.

- L-4 L-16-527-8 (W-1-4)
- L-16-606-615 (W-1-28)
- L-16-701-705 (W-1-32)
- (W-1-36) (red" hard)

- L-5 L-16-529-38 (W-1-5)
- L-16-722-83 (W-1-35) (red" h)

- L-6 L-16-539-590 (W-1-6) W-16-605 (W-1-27)
- L-16-591-599 (W-1-22) (h.s. also) L-16-606-615 (W-1-28) (slow ft)
- 600-604 (W-1-23)

Level 7

- L-7 (??) L-16-616-26 (W-1-7) - level not stated in list. ("comparatively steady level")

- L-7 L-16-709 (W-1-34) - directly on L-8.

L-16-710-21 (W-1-35) (p. 8) - at least under "red" floor = L-4, and about 1.00 below surface. See 8 st.

L-16-734-42 (W-1-37) - just below "red" layer (#4)

L-16-743-757 (W-1-38) - 58. 20 - under "red" - dense clay, red rock, large stones. See COB. 706.

- L-7 Levels 8-10 (unit).

- L-8 L-16-627-54 (W-1-8)
- 695 (W-1-29)
- L-16-697-700 (W-1-31)
- L-16-706-8 (W-1-33)

~~L-16-701-705 (W-1-32)~~

Various

- L-16-463-492 (W-1-0)

655-664

672-693 (W-1-25) on stones -

... on bed rock ... large stones. The layer is under "red" = 4

PN Codes

Excavated by L.S. or FC Sr.

L-88-450-53

R-9 -  
 1937 Plaza Cal altar. S-21-17 (Boulders); Contents S-21-20 (480).  
 " Beyond this one. " -25+27. + Guatemala.  
 1939 Remains(?) before B/g. Plot. "

R-11 - in end field.

S-1-16-1-2  
S-1-19 (L-27-85-88) (Obs, no flint).

1935

R-16 - Cobobrand - S-1-16 (L-27-82-4)  
S-18 (Guatemala).

J-6 - under bench wall.

W-12-6+7. (contents dest. by fire)

Coind # - in Coind floor.

W-12-15 + 16 40 Guat.  
W-12-17 - L-39-112 (Pods); 113 (contents)  
W-12-18 - L-30-114, 15+19, Pods; 116-18, contents - 2 flints).

J-29 - below Cal altar.

NE-4-18 (Pod) 19 Contents; L-77-13 (Pod?) - contents + possibly most of bowl to Guatemala.

1939

K-5-1 - sub stela (w-6-7 to 21) W-5

" K-5-2nd - front Cal altar

" K-5-3rd " " "

O-16 ?

W-40 - 12 (Pod); 13 (6-9) contents. (only 2 flints)  
~~W-38~~  
L-70-345 + 0358.  
L-70-347 + 0

By 30m

O-13 remains

L-1

Sub altar 1

W-1(?)  
-18?

Shapes per M. Butler Pits. p 22-23.

1 No outstanding characteristics.  
most common.

R-shaped on storage vessels

2 Cylinder jars  
Flanges with flattened edge like a ring base.  
Sharp angle jar shoulders. } begin.

Slanting edge (thin) /  
~~Flange~~



Lids  
Flaring concave side bowl most frequent.  
Straight side plate with slanting edge

3 Tripod. bowls & dishes (mod before - p 22).  
Tripod Cyl. jar belongs. - 22

Slightly incurved bowl rim.  
(most frequent)

Flanges begin. (all top in SE group).  
Pisk indentations on bowl bases prevalent.  
Fluted side bowls most prevalent.  
Indented fillets begin.

" " in place of basal flange here only.  
Lids  
Mod. Form of flaring sided bowl most frequent.

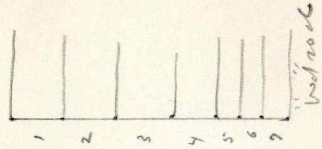
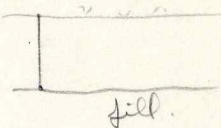
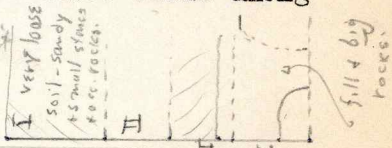
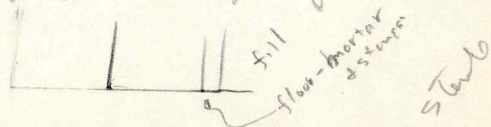
~~Ring base p 22~~

Everted rim, sharp angle with side, bowl. most common

V-shaped rims on storage vessels -  
Slanting edge -

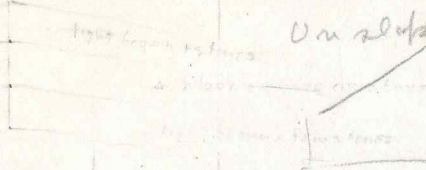
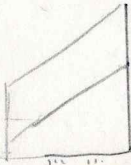
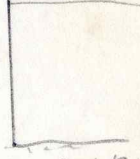
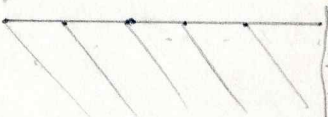

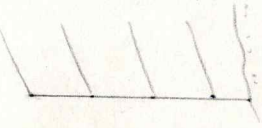
4. Ring base

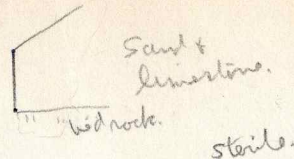
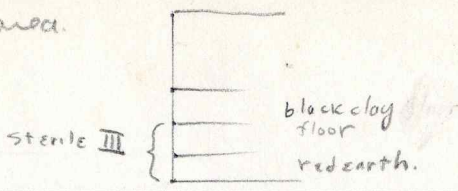
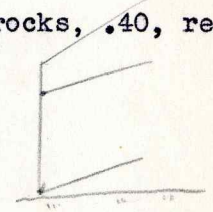
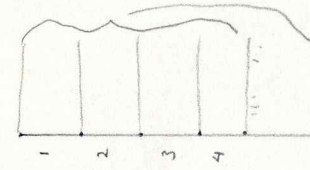
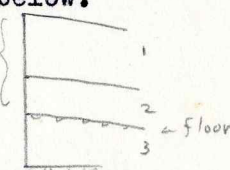


Plate rim - rim curves slightly out below a slanting edge (top in SE group)  
(disappears by second period)

		Depth	Rock	Sherds	Remarks
7	W-11	2.10- 2.45	yes	M	Bed rock slopes down .35* to north, pit being in north wall of trench. Sterile white layer disappears in this meter of slope. <i>Ceremonial area. Must sherd's well buried - pre date floor. 7 levels distinguished &amp; numbered I to VIII; I+II also each (in trench)</i>
8	W-22	1.75	yes	F	Surface of humus slopes up .20 to the south. <i>Same locat.</i>  <i>Total 214. (172 in 1st 2 levels)</i>
9	W-(4)	1.00*	yes	No	<i>Same gen'l locat. Cross section missing?</i>
10	W-(3)	1.00*	yes	No	<i>Same gen'l locat. Cross section missing?</i>
11	W-26	.45	no	M	Dug to embotido <i>Ceremonial area -</i>  <i>Total 118.</i>
12	W-20	2.00	no	A	First .65, very loose soil--sandy, and small stones and occasional rocks. Last .50, embotido and big rocks, growing there. Unslipped ollas, apparently whole, found under overhang of these rocks among the embotido. <i>Ceremonial area - sherd's below it Sherds burnt.</i> 
13	W-(2)	.75*	no	No	Floor--mezcla and stones--at .75, over embotido. <i>Ceremonial area - through plot form.</i> 
14	W-(1)	.35*	no	No	<i>Ceremonial area - adjacent plot form.</i>

Final checkups

- R-5 - Plinth at rear? - May need man 10 mins.  
Are photos good this time?  
Draw Section through other doorway.
- R-4 - Photo o.k.? otherwise same.

15	W-10	Depth .80	Rock yes	Sherds A	Remarks Slope of .20 in bed rock, matching slope of surface. Trench dug through the meter separating pit from base of terrace of N-1 shows bed rock rising to within .40 of the surface at the terrace foot. <i>On slope from ceremonial area, sherds burnt</i>
16	E-(2)	.75- .25	yes	No	Humus and stone. Possible remains of terrace wall and floor? <i>On slope from ceremonial area</i> 
17	E-(1)	.85- .55	yes	No	Light brown soil and rocks. Possible floor at .35*? <i>Same slope.</i> <i>light brown rock = floor?</i> 
18	E-3-b	.90	yes	F	Plaza floor and embotido <i>Ceremonial area.</i> <i>Fill.</i> 
19	E-3-c	2.10- 1.60	yes	F	Light brown soil, and inconsistent streaks of pebbles. <i>slope from ceremonial area.</i> 
20	E-3-a	2.50	yes	M	First 1.00, light brown loose soil, and small rocks; next .60, band of pebbles and small rocks; last .90, big rocks, darker soil. <i>slope from ceremonial area.</i> 
21	E-3-d	1.55- 1.45	yes	A	<i>slope from ceremonial area.</i> 
22	E-(9)	.50	yes	No	Decayed limestone under a thin layer of humus <i>slope from ceremonial area.</i>

		Depth	Rock	Sherds	Remarks
23	<del>S-4</del> E-(4)	.80-.40	yes	No	Sand and limestone Slope from ceremonial area.  Sterile.
24	E-5	1.10	yes	F	Black clay at .50, floor at .70, red, clayey earth at .90. Ceremonial area.  Total 65 (sherds?)
25	E-6	1.20-.90	yes	F	Humus, <del>at .20</del> ; yellow sand with rocks, .40, redder sand with rocks, .90. Slope from ceremonial area. 
26	E-(7)	1.00*	yes?	No	Ceremonial area (found)
27	S-8	1.50	yes	F	Brown soil with large and small rocks Slope from ceremonial (?) area.  brown soil with small + large rocks. Total 114.
28	S-10	.95	yes	M	Apparent floor at <del>x</del> .65, brown, sandy soil above, gray, more clayey floor below. Same  brown, sandy gray, more clayey Total 304. (all but 56 above floor.)
29	S-7-a	2.00-1.85	yes	M	Apparent floor at 1.25, light brown wash above. Trough limestone metate found at 1.00, pieces of skull at 1.20, NW corner, pit sloping west to east. Same  I, II, III light brown wash Total, sherds, 1223 all but 158 in I, II, III
30	S-7-b	1.60-1.40	yes	F	Another piece of bone found between S-7-a and S-7-b, at 1.10. A fine metate at 1.00, a rib at 1.28, under app. floor, which occurs 1.20 Same  Total? 247. all but 19 of bone 4 in level.

Equipment

Project

Tables

Small picks

Mu 24 - 5 picks

5 shovels (2 long handles)

100 - 100 - 1

100 - 100 - 1

100 - 100 - 1

100 - 100 - 1

100 - 100 - 1

100 - 100 - 1

100 - 100 - 1

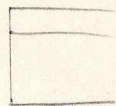
100 - 100 - 1

		Depth	Rock	Sherds	Remarks
31	S-(2)	1.00*	yes?	No	Cer. area - Court

32	S-(1)	1.00*	yes?	No	Same
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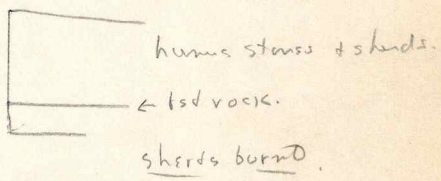
33	S-(9)	.75*	yes?	No	Cer. area - Platform
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34	S-6	.60	yes	F	Cer. area court.
----	-----	-----	-----	---	------------------



total 15 (sherds?)

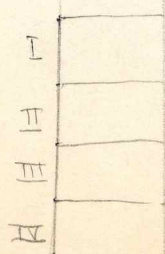
35	S-3	.65	yes	A	Cer. area - Court.
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humus stones + sherds.  
← bed rock.  
sherds buried.

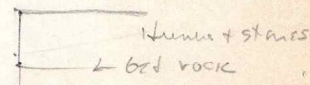
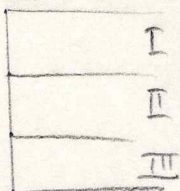
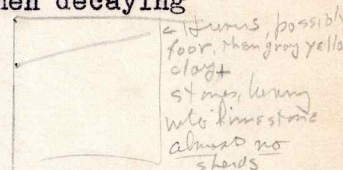
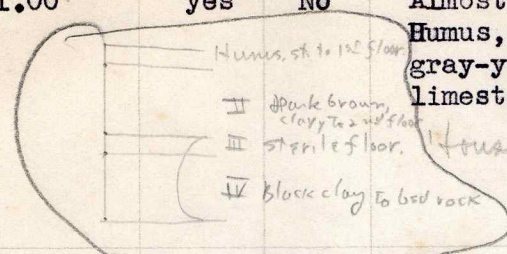
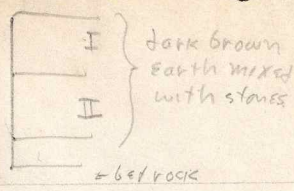
36	S-(8)	1.50*	yes	A	<del>data destroyed in office</del> Would say that bed rock sloped up toward the surface in approaching base of terrace. S. like from Cer. area. - might be house mounds near.
----	-------	-------	-----	---	---

37	S-(4)	1.56	yes	No	3 sherds only, in third level. First 1.20, humus and stones, last .35, red clayey earth.
----	-------	------	-----	----	--



I }  
II } Humus + stones  
III } 3 sherds  
IV } sterile - red earth.

	Depth	Rock	Sherds	Remarks
38	SE-6 1.00	yes	M	Dark brown earth mixed with stones. Trough metate upside down at .80 House mound area. Metate, trough type, upside down at .30 Total (sherds?) 360
39	SE-5 1.00	yes	No	Almost no sherds, and those indecipherable. Humus, possible floor, sloping up .30-.10, gray-yellow clay and stones, then decaying limestone above bed rock. House mound area - near 38
40	SE-7 1.15	yes	F	Humus sterile to first floor at .15. .15-.45 dark brown, clayey; .45-.60, second floor, sterile; last .40, black clay. Wall, slanting across pit dug with two sides approx-parallel to terrace wall of V-1, begins at .25. Two flat stones at .65; a flat, roughly oblong stone lying on these forms apparently part of the second floor. House Area - cont.
41	SE-8 1.20	yes	F	Loose, light brown wash. House area -
42	SE-4 .35	yes	F	Humus and stones. Cement or House Group - cont(?)



Total depths (using maximums) 41 | 47.35 | 1.154  
(excluding no. 6)

Total using #6 (maximums) 47.35  
2.10  
42 | 49.45 | 1.17  
Maximum possible average depths.

Total using min. depths:  
less  
42 | 45.63 | 1.09  
108 = 1.09

- 1.80
- 1.35
- 1.55
- 2.50
- 1.55
- 1.50
- 2.00
- 1.60
- 1.50
- 1.00
- 1.20

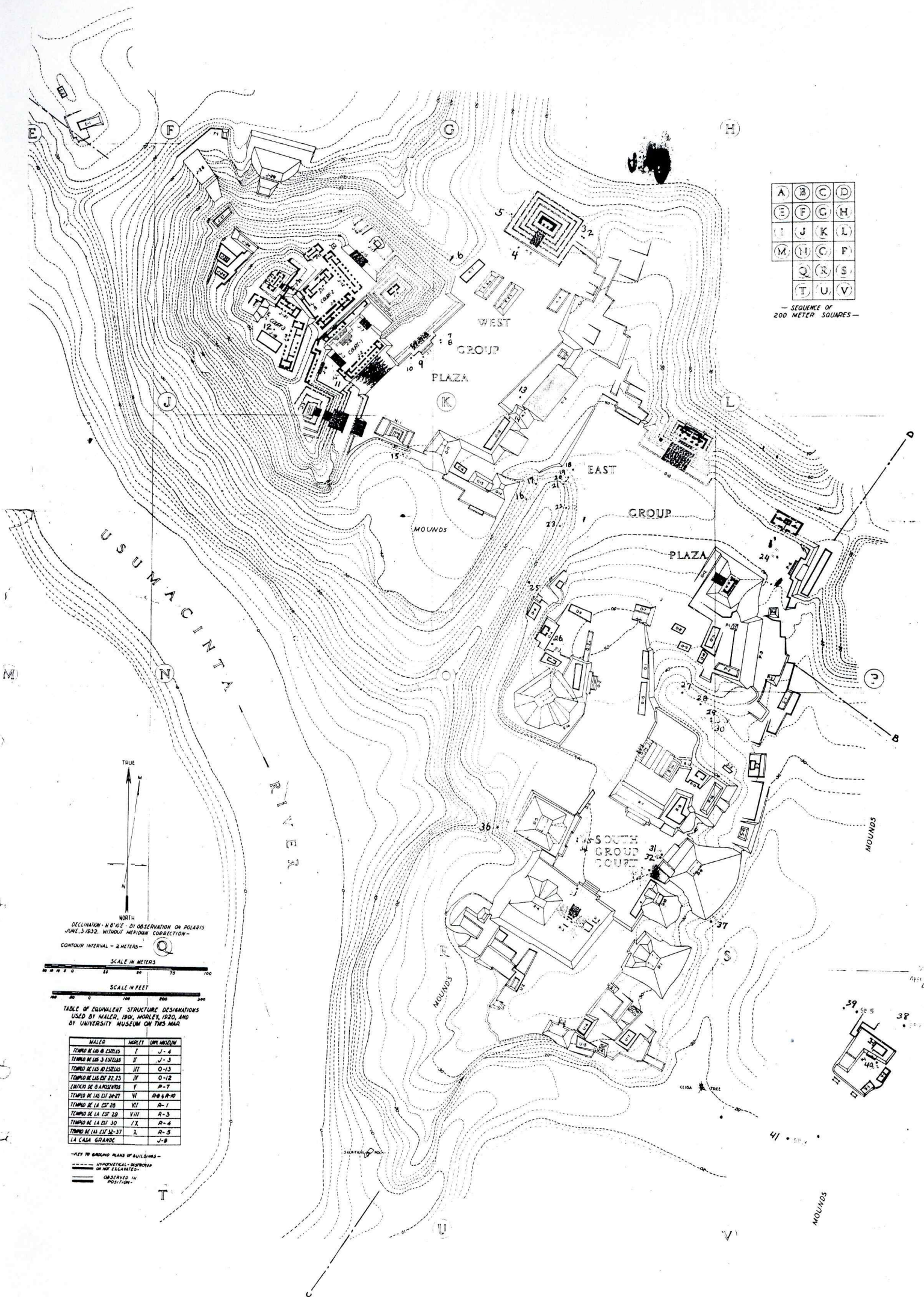
11 | 17.55 | 1.59  
11  
65  
55  
105

few sherds - lost by border.

List of Pits

WEST GROUP	EAST GROUP	SOUTH GROUP	SOUTH EAST GROUP
1 W-27 ✓	26 E, 3-a ✓	36 S-5? ✓	39 SE-5 ✓
6 W-9 ✓	18 E, 3b ✓	34 S-6 ✓	38 SE-6 ✓
15 W-10 ✓	19 E, 3c ✓	35 S-3 ✓	40 SE-7 ✓
7 W-11 ✓	21 E, 3d ✓	29 S-7a ✓	41 SE-8 ✓
8 W-22 ✓		30 S-7b ✓	42 SE-4 ✓
3 W-19 ✓	17 E, ①	27 S-8 ✓	
12 W-20 ✓	16 E-②	28 S-10 ✓	
4 W-23 ✓	23 E-④	37 S-④	
5 W-24 ✓	24 E-5 ✓	32 S-①	
5 W-24 ✓	25 E-6 ✓	31 S-②	
2 W-25 ✓	26 E-⑦	33 S-⑨	
11 W-26 ✓	22 E ⑨		
1 W-27 ✓			
14 W-① (wrong)?			
13 W-② (wrong)?			
10 W-③ (wrong)?			
9 W-④ (wrong)?			
16	11	11	5
			total 43

Oversized item not scanned



A	B	C	D
E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	
T	U	V	

— SEQUENCE OF 200 METER SQUARES —



NORTH  
DECLINATION - 10° 01' - D1 OBSERVATION ON POLARIS  
JUNE 3 1932. WITHOUT MERIDIAN CORRECTION -

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 2 METERS -  
SCALE IN METERS  
0 50 100 150 200

SCALE IN FEET  
0 50 100 200 300

TABLE OF EQUIVALENT STRUCTURE DESIGNATIONS  
USED BY MAJER, 1904; HOULET, 1920, AND  
BY UNIVERSITY MUSEUM ON THIS MAP

MAJER	HOULET	UNIV. MUSEUM
TEMPLO DE LAS 3 ESTRELLAS I	J-4	
TEMPLO DE LAS 3 ESTRELLAS II	J-3	
TEMPLO DE LAS 30 ESTRELLAS III	O-13	
TEMPLO DE LAS 25 ESTRELLAS IV	O-12	
TEMPLO DE 3 ARBORESCENTES V	P-7	
TEMPLO DE LAS 27 36-27 VI	P-6 & P-10	
TEMPLO DE LAS 27 28 VII	P-1	
TEMPLO DE LAS 27 29 VIII	P-3	
TEMPLO DE LAS 27 30 IX	P-4	
TEMPLO DE LAS 27 31 X	P-5	
LA CASA GRANDE	J-9	

— KEY TO BUILDING PLANS OF BUILDINGS —  
 - - - - - SUPPLEMENTAL - DISCOVERED  
 - - - - - OR NOT DISCOVERED  
 ——— OBSERVED IN POSITION

Fewkes Schems  
- Harvard Seminary

POTTERY TREATMENT

I Meaning of pottery

- A) in general
- B) in archaeology
- C) in ethnology
- D) in modern life
- E) use
  - 1) domestic
  - 2) funerary
  - 3) all other

II Origin

- A) historically and temporally (questions of singular versus multiple development; diffusion; convergence; divergence; etc.)
- B) mythological aspects
- C) linguistic aspects

III Raw Material

- A) natural limitations
- B) clay supplies
- C) clay pits - methods of
  - 1) location
  - 2) guidance, etc.
  - 3) exploitation
  - 4) treatment of raw clays in pits
- D) preparation of paste
  - 1) place, etc.
  - 2) selection of clay
    - a) straight

III (Continued)

- b) mixed
- c) washed
- 3) temper
  - a) organic
  - b) inorganic
- 4) mixing and kneeding
- 5) shaping into lumps
- 6) chemical and physical factors as related to subheadings under Raw Material only.

IV Process of Manufacture

A) general preparations

- 1) place
- 2) equipment
- 3) season
- 4) weather, etc.

B) technique

- 1) modelling (direct shaping)
  - a) purely in hands
  - b) with the aid of a supporting base, such as a board, part of a vessel, shell, etc.
  - c) tournette or an oversized wheel, operated by one hand (later by feet). This is somewhat of a forerunner of the true wheel.
  - d) potter's wheel proper
  - e) modern industrial means
- 2) coiling
  - a) continuous
  - b) broken chain
  - c) rings

IV (Continued)

- 3) moulding
  - a) single, in or out
  - b) double
- 4) other possibilities (paddle and anvil)
- 5) chemical and physical factors in relation to the process of manufacture

V Form

- A) factors influencing or governing forms
  - 1) function
  - 2) limitations and inherited suggestions
  - 3) mechanical agencies
  - 4) ideographic and imitative tendencies
  - 5) aesthetic aspects
- B) steps in building
  - 1) continuous shaping
    - a) shaped immediately into final form
    - b) final form secondarily shaped
  - 2) sectional shaping and subsequent joining
    - a) base
    - b) body
    - c) additions to body ( i.e. lugs, handles)
    - d) mouth
      - i) neck
      - ii) lip
      - iii) neck
      - iv) collar

(TECHNIQUE WITH EACH STEP)

V (Continued)

- 3) physics - as related to form
- 4) the forms produced

VI Finish - preliminary to decorating and/or drying

- A) outer wall )
  - ) 1) plain hand smoothing
- B) inner wall )
  - 2) tool smoothing
  - 3) burnish
  - 4) polish
  - 5) float
  - 6) slip
  - 7) wash
  - 8) rub
    - a) plain hand, rag, etc.
    - b) with clay
- C) chemistry and physics as related to finish

VII Embellishment before Firing

- A) design
  - 1) naturalistic
  - 2) geometric
    - a) rectilinal
    - b) curvilinal
  - 3) skeumorphic
  - 4) theriomorphic (zoomorphic)
- B) execution
  - 1) hand
  - 2) tools other than paint brush

VII (Continued)

- 3) painting
- 4) relief
  - a) positive )
  - ) i) free hand
  - b) negative ) ii) in mould
- 5) all other
- 6) chemistry and physics as they affect decorative execution

VIII Drying Process

(some possibly affected during previous steps)

- A) preliminaries
  - (final touches while vessel is still in plastic stage)
- B) shade drying
- C) sun drying
- D) chemistry and physics in relation to drying process

IX Baking

- A) preliminaries
  - 1) hearth or kiln
  - 2) preparation of fire
  - 3) fuel
  - 4) control of fire
  - 5) mechanics
- B) arrangement of vessels
  - 1) open fires
  - 2) kilns (controlled and uncontrolled heat)
- C) time of baking and degree of heat
- D) smoke

IX (Continued)

- 1) during baking
  - 2) post baking
  - 3) control of smoke
- E) glazing (during baking)
- F) removal of vessels
- 1) while hot
  - 2) after cooling
- G) further treatment
- 1) polish
  - 2) varnish
  - 3) glaze ?
  - 4) burnish ?
  - 5) no further treatment
- H) chemical and physical aspects

X Post-baking Embellishment

- A) hand
  - B) tool
  - C) painting
  - D) polishing and smearing
- (Chemical and physical aspects)

XI Chemistry and Physics in General

XII Miscellaneous Aspects

- A) killing of pots
- B) any points not covered under I-XII

XIII Other Ceramic Objects outside of vessels

XIII (Continued)

A) figurines

B) whorls

C) weights

D) tablets and plaques

E) seals

F) anvils

G) moulds

H) stamps, etc.

Difference in  
technique  
as compared to  
pottery

XIV Mending Processes

A) archaeological examples

1) boring and stringing

2) resin and pitch, etc.

B) modern examples

1) gluing

2) wiring, etc.

XV Criteria for the detection of manipulation and technique

XVI Method of Inquiry

A) archaeology

B) ethnology

XVII Methods of Conservation, Preservation, and Reconstruction

XVIII Terminology

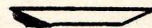
XIX Systems of Analyses

XX Literature

Pottery - Scheme for description of forms, from "The Chronological Significance of Maya Ceramics" by Geo. C. Vaillant (Harvard thesis, copies at Carnegie Inst. in Washington, Amer. Museum, Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Widener Library, Harvard, 1927. - based on scheme of Kidder & Samuel K. Lothrop (Pottery of Costa Rica & Nicaragua, 2 Vols., Heye Contributions, VIII, 1926)

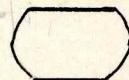
Vessel: An object for holding liquids.

Plate: Broad open vessel, height less than one quarter diameter & cord across the wall more than 60 degrees off vertical.



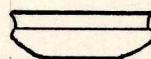
Bowl: Vessel, unrestricted or little restricted orifice, slipped on interior, diameter greater than height.

a. Simple silhouette - continuous outline.

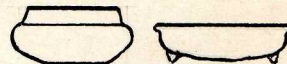


b. Composite silhouette - sides & bottoms form units distinguishable by sharp changes in the contour of the outline.

1. Rim bowls - rim the most important factor



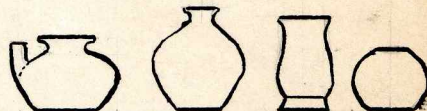
2. Body bowls - body receives the maximum development



c. Beaker bowls; slipped on interior, unrestricted orifice, diameter equal to or less than height.

Cajeta: Large vessel with ~~restricted orifice, unslipped~~ ~~interior~~ unrestricted orifice, primarily for storage.

Jar (Olla): Restricted orifice, unslipped interior, diameter and height approximately equal.



Dish : Height less than one-third diameter chord across walls less than 60 degrees off vertical.



Pot: More deep than broad, primarily for cooking.

Vase: Diameter much less than height, utilitarian considerations probably subsidiary to artistic.



Effigy

Vessel: Modified by addition of elements, by decoration, or by transformation of the fundamental structure, to represent animal and vegetable forms.

Annular

bases: Circular supports of an obvious depth, flaring at the base like a bell, or straight.



Ring bases: Circular supports obviously shallow and without basal flare.

Slab: A unit of support of which the length is greater than width or depth.



Teat: A small conical unit of vessel support.

Cascabel: Unit of support, hollow, with pellet to give effect of rattle.

Cusped Cascabel: A cascabel support with distal portion pushed out into a boss or cusp.



Legs: Supports of which the depth is greatest dimension.

Feet: Supports of which the basal diameter is greatest dimension.

Pottery Classification  
Vaillant - 3.

Misc. forms not included in the  
classification, drawn from the text.

"Pot stand with everted rest & foot &  
slim hollow shank: (#212)



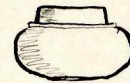
"Olla, with spout, deeply gadrooned" (#106)



Vertically ovoid vessel with unrestricted mouths  
& plain lips, on bell-shaped bases" (#54)



Horizontally ovoid body, rim inset (Body bowl)  
#304



Bottle neck #370



Flat restricted bottoms (bowls) (#366?)

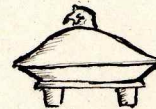


Pear shaped (#142) (jar)



Broad shoulders, bottle necks (ollas)  
sides

Straight out-sloping legs (bowl) #229  
with basal bevel



Globular with restricted mouth #274 (olla, -jar)



Globular with bottle neck #279 (ollas - jars)



Pear-shaped with recurved rim (jar - #275)

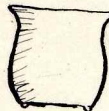


Form of two cones joined at their bases (jar, #273)



Finger marked fillet just below lip

Recurved flaring sides #282



Bowl #229

Composite Silhouette rim bowls with basal bevel;  
cover scutiform with knobs modled as deer #224



Glyph panels

"Scent~~b~~ bottles" - disc-shaped vessels with flat sides and narrow small neck, much like a canteen in shape.




Cylinder vase #202

Cylinder vase with ~~xxxxxxx~~ compressed sides #288

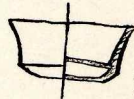


Vase, with rounded base recurve starting low on the body and extending faintly outward to the lip. N.B. he uses "lip" rather than rim". #305

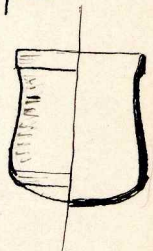


Vestigial glyph band #318 

Rattle bowl with convex bottom and convex floor #287



Vase- bottom convex, walls with faint entasis (ormswell) taper to the mouth, which is reinforced by a re-inforced rim. #393



Button feet

Rattle feet (cascabel?)

Constricted ring base

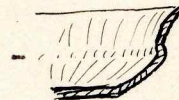
Conical bosses

Globular olla with constricted neck



Reduced basal bevel

Apparent vestigial basal bevel represented by a hump just below the rim - - -



Flange



Terminology of shapes - S.K.Lothrop,  
"Pottery of Costa Rica & Nicaragua" p. 109

The following terms have been worked out by Dr. A. V. Kidder and the writer in an attempt to crystalize the general words in common use. While the value of such definitions depends on the extent of their acceptance, they at least form a standard which has been adhered to in this work."

Vessel: An object for holding liquids.

Plate: A broad open vessel, height less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  its diameter.

Bowl: A vessel with unrestricted orifice, diameter greater than height.

Jar: Vessel with restricted orifice, height and width approximately equal, & greatest diameter at about half the height.

Vase: Vessel whose height is obviously greater than width.

Dish: Large open vessel, used primarily for eating.

Pot: A vessel more deep than broad, used primarily for cooking.

Cup: A small hemispherical vessel, used primarily for drinking.

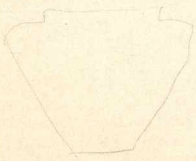
Bottle: A vessel with a narrow cylindrical neck.

Pitcher: A vase with a single handle.

Ladle: A plate or bowl with a single elongated handle.

The above apply to bodies; may be modified by addition of rims and bases - e.g. flaring rims, annular bases. Dish & pot of no great use unless function as well as shape is taken into account. Plate, bowl, jar and vase are the terms in most general use which can be defined with some accuracy. Beaker & olla are specific in certain areas but have not been generally adopted.

Effigy vessel: All vessels in which the entire surface is conceived of as an animal or vegetable form, without regard to the extent of the modification of shape.



For Nicoya Ware: (Elwthrop, based on the foregoing).

Vessel

Jars		Globular	} Tripod Legs Ring base Modified stands
		Egg-shape	
		Re-curved (pear-shape)	
		Cylindrical	
Bowls		Straight-sided	} Tripod legs Ring base
		Incurved rim	
		Re-curved rim	
		Flaring rim	
Plates		Flat base	} Tripod Ring base
		Round base	
Cups.		Globular	} Tripod legs Ring base.
		Flaring	

N.B. Note that cylindrical jar violates the definition of jar twice - no restricted orifice, greatest diameter not at about half the height.

pottery - Decoration  
(Vaillant)

Filleting

Champ-elevé

Flange

gesso (painting in gesso in various colors, after firing -  
very impermanent if exposed)

---

champ-leve

Terminology - Pottery  
(Vaillant)

Paste

Coarse-grained

Heavily tempered

Slip of same material, diluted

Finely textured slip

Varnishing (gum lustre) - not apt to last in the ground.

Filleting

Gen'l notes on pottery - Piedras Negras  
Report, 1931.

"Bosses ~~found~~ vessels are found in Oaxaca and in  
Vera Cruz" - Vaillant, 1927, p.28  
\*b ssed vessels from caves of Quen Santo, Do.

INCENSARIOS

Vessels for burning or storage of incense - various local styles.

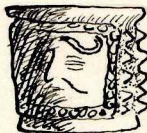
a. Based on storage jars found at Copan, perhpas:

- large cylindrical jar, slightly constricted below the lip, with four pear-shaped fillets at the neck - with cover, flat topped, sides flaring downward ("regulation type)
- jar with lid, embellishment of vertical row of fillets not unlike dorsal vertebrae, on each side of this a narrow flange makes a frame (Copan) #22



- cylindrical jar adorned with many rib-like fillets; also with flanges, which may however be elements of faces. (Quen Santo).

b Whole side of cylindrical jar transformed by application of fillets, into a much conventionalized face, probably of a divinity.  
#151.



#151 Pueblo Viejo, Quen Santo #141- Sta. Cruz (S.K.L.)

Also a complete body filleted instead of half the jar being covered with filleted face; elements of body usually made separately and then welded to each other abd the jar; Retaining the flanges, but they seem to be set diagonally.  
(Zacapa, Quen Santo



- c. Hour-glass shape - two elements, jar and base, filleted together, moulded face or mask filleted at constricted portion. Often complicated masks, with feather headdresses. -reported from Coban, Whama, Pueblo Viejo, Quen Santo, & Quen Santo caves.



#167-8 - Near Coban

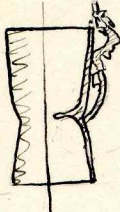
- sometimes without the face - plain or covered with small conical bosses (Quen Santo & Salvador) Many sherds of this bossed ware at Chichen, contemporary with the buildings: the only two reconstructable, however, were flat bottomed dish with out-sloping sides and a similar one with convex bottom and a handle attached to it ( lid? or incensario to be held when hot?)



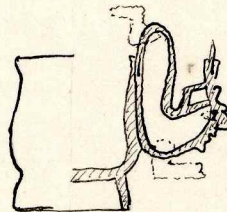
#161- Pueblo Viejo Py. 37

- d. Modification of the above? - Bell shaped, rather than conical, (base and vase proper, each) with attached divine figures, each element made separately, generally hollow.

-two forms, 1. standing, holding offering or what-not in his hand



2. "Diving God.



-with diagonal flanges framing figures; details filleted painted in gesso in such colors as white, red, yellow, blue, black, green.- after firing, not very permanent.

- found principally in Yucatan: at Chichen in the high debris. also Campeche (Chenes); Tuloom, ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~; standing figures from Chetamal Bay region, Hondo, Cintla Tab., southern & central Vera Cruz.

\*

\* arms & legs in same technic at Pueblo Viejo, in Quen Santo, but may come from cylindrical vessels.

- e. Lecondone incensarios - in Peten; near the mouth of the Hondo, and near lkaes of Coba.

- more or less like an hourglass, with figure reduced to face. N.B. Type d. above, sometimes the lip is extended (raised to make background for god's headdress.)

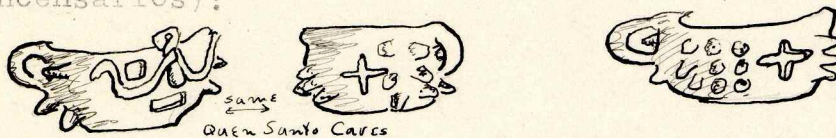
- f. Oaxacan (Zapotecan "funerary urns") analagoud is method of constructing figure, but vessel shrinks to insignificance while those of Groups d. show an equal concentration on the figure, but as a unit separate from the vessel.

Remarks: Apparently to be classed as an incensario, a vessel must carry some form of relief decoration applied to vessel, with perhaps plain exceptions; it is likely to be cylindrical, hour-glass, bell shaped; and the decoration is likely to involve conical knobs or human or divine faces or complete figures; sometimes both the bosses and figure or face.

Vaillant says nothing about holes (other than perforated eyes and/or mouth openings; nor holes in lids.

Bosses, however, are not confined to incensarios (p.70) e.g.)

What about these (#s. 147 -150) not referred to under incensarios):



Note th bosses and the cruciform perforation (compare of with lid of Stela 9 vessel.

Vaillant discusses incensarios under the heading "Rorous Red-Brown Wares" : paste composed of "clay with with coarse ~~Impurities~~ particles and heavy tempering elements. The paste seems to have received comparatively little kneading before use. Often on vessels of this ware there is no slip, but the exterior surface is smoothed off. A thin very much diluted wash or paint is occasionally applied to the surface of vessels. Color variation is considerable, not only because of tones caused by an unsystemitized ~~firing~~ primary firing of pots, but also because of change of shade brought about by the burning of substances contained inside the incensarios. Local clays also increase the color range, which extends from grey to brown-red."

Forms of this waer: Storage jars; incense ladles, incensarios, figurines.

#### Incense LADLES.

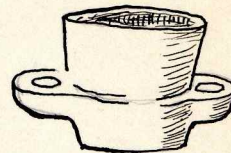
Long hollow shank, flattened perforated ~~lids~~ bowl; deep perforated bowl on long shank terminating in serpents head (Copan, Salvador); animal and serpent heads on similar handles, Coban; open-work bowls with supporting legs, long shank, from Cenote at Chichen.

Incensarios con'd.

Joyce, Mexican Archeology, 1920.

p.186: Aztec incense spoons.

" 2-handled censers, heavy & solid, of gray clay with black burnished surface; or reddish clay with burnished red slip.



p.188 Teotihuacan censers = " circular pattern of censer," with similar head dress (turban-like) usually forming the support.

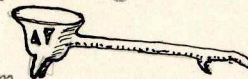
p.273 Lacandone censers; each reserved for a particular god whose image is kept within it".



p.315 Vaillant's second type (b) - cylindrical with boldly modded face, mostly applied - "from Chacula district to that of Coban

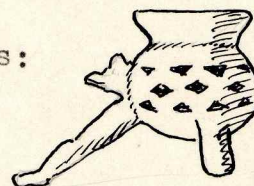
Others, more closely corresponding to handled type discovered,

perhaps more frequently from Vera Paz. The numerous fragments of figurines of rather coarse unburnished clay found through British Honduras seem in most cases to have formed part of large vessels which probably served as censers.

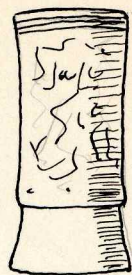


In Pokoman District, peculiar circular dished, with broad flat rims, the vertical walls studded with conical projections. Possible that these, apparently characteristic of the district, were censers.

P.194 From Island of Sacrificios:



Joyce. p.309: Beaker form with expanding foot, so common at Isla de Sacrificios, appears extends from Vera Paz to Chacula ( S. of P.N. & W. of Usumacinta, )



← Isla de Sac.

p.316: Large solid hand-modelled heads have been found in Vera Paz and were probably the heads of idols, since Landa states that the latter were frequently made of clay among the Maya.

Smaller solid figurines, mould-made, at Copan, Tikal and other ruined cities. Many of these show traces of paint, including a turquoise blue, and the details, though less bold, belong to a higher type of art and correspond very closely with those of the stelae.

Vera Paz peculiarity in pottery representations of human face - beards and even mustaches. (Beards on stone carvings (elsewhere) but mustaches are problematical, at least not so well developed as here.

p.317: Close connection between Vera Paz and Isla de Sacrificios, extending through to Chacula region, appears obvious; but many details of ornament connect Vera Paz with Copan district, notably engraved, mould-made and painted pots which bear glyphs.

Cutting away background extends from Totonac (Vera Cruz) region, through Vera Paz and the Chacula district up into Oaxaca ( but no trace of champ-leve work discovered at Sacrificios, Teotihuacan and in the Tarascan country (Michoacan & Jalisco, west, a little north of Mexico).

Turquoise blue color (of the champ-leve ware) rare in Maya area, limited to British Honduras and figurines which seem to bear close relation to the early culture to which the ruins belong.

Uloa Valley: technically identical with Copan, but with number of features, principally relating to ornament, giving it a character of its own.

British Honduras: Many features suggest Totonac influence; ware technically inferior; but considerable skill in modeling human face.

All the above tentative.

LS

Piedras Negras

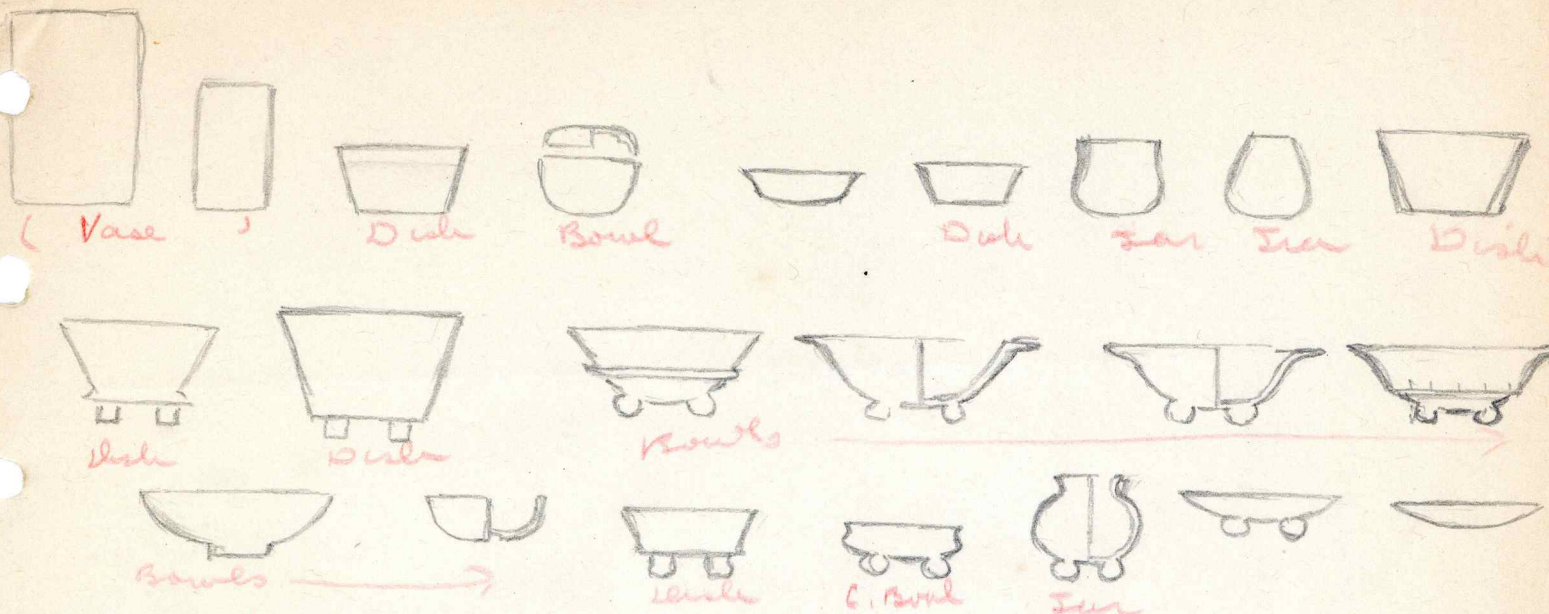
Pottery Shapes

↓

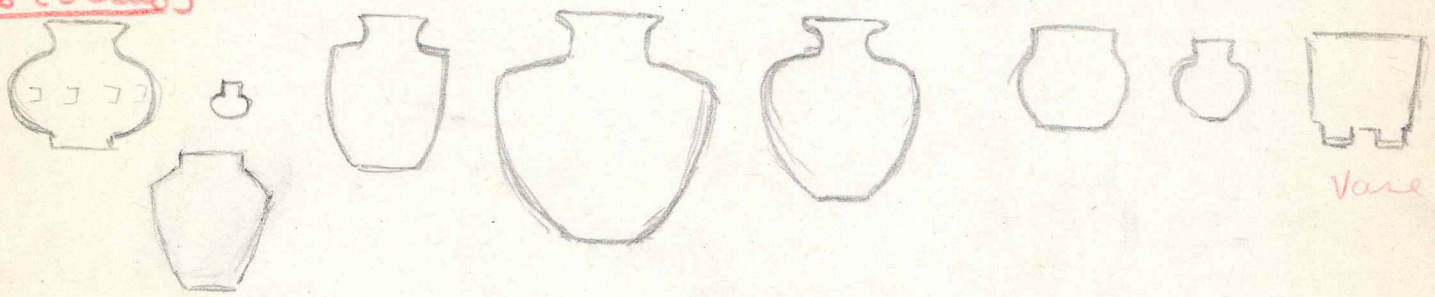
Types of Decoration

113

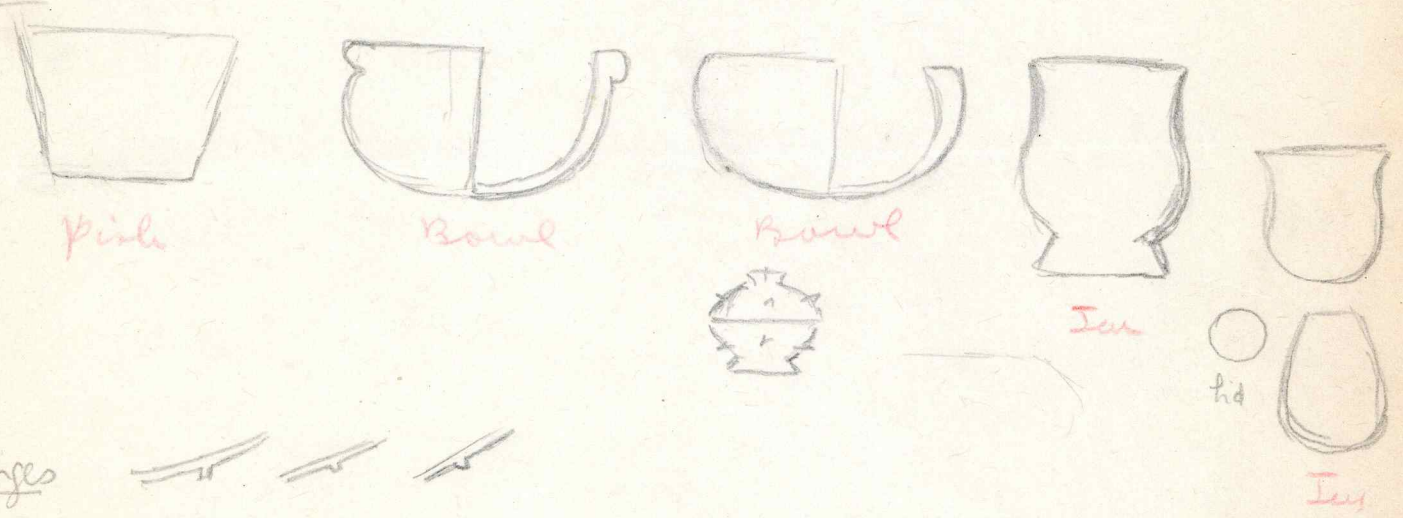
Slipped



Jars (ollao)



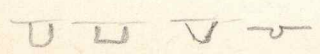
Unslipped



Feet Rattle



Solid



no effigy feet

Incised decoration rare

Occurs in

Interiors tripod bowls - small.

A type of fine orange ware where incised portion is unslipped.

Carved Decoration rare occurs in


Fine Orange ware - look for this at Yay Chilan  
Yax. Specimens in Peabody, one from PN & Chama  
The only ones combining same paste & technique  
Paste averages light orange - fine, overfired.

Modelled Decoration rare occurs in

Polychrome - owl effigy lid

Mottled Slate - owl head on vessel side.

Unslipped - spikes on censers (may have himo wash)

all over thumb nail design on  
censers 



thumb marked fillet below outer  
rim of large bowls - (found at  
Coba)

# Polychrome Treijus


Human figure rare

2 fragmentary examples. Important-

Textile, animal-derived designs occur.

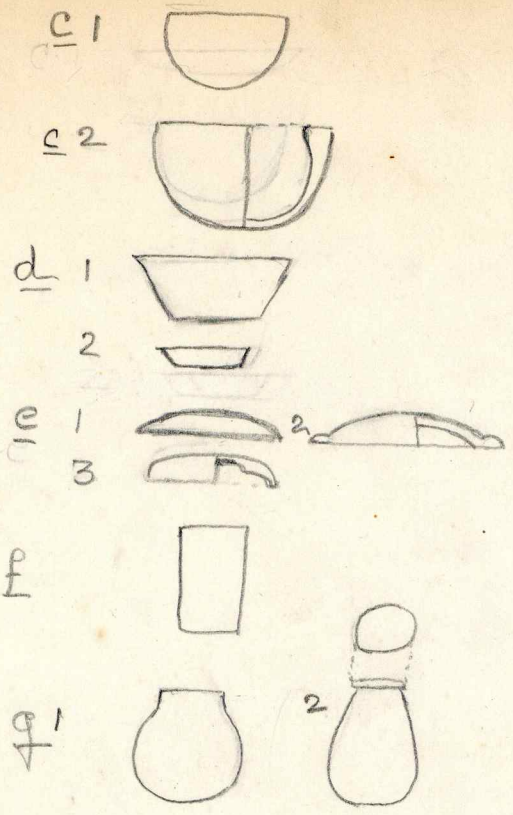
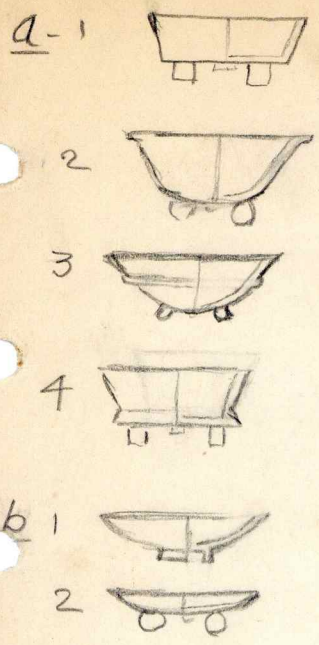
Glyphs - realistic; + all the way down to mere  
blobs - Glyph + glyph-derived second  
most frequent class; most frequent is

Circles - usually in negative painting tech-  
nique, with dot in center.

Also stripes + a sort of broken-  
down butterfly. 

I

II



Shape

I Decorates Inside

- a-1-4 tripod bowl
- b-1 ring base dish
- 2 tripod "

II Decorates Outside

- c-1,2 bowl
- d-1,2 straight-sided bowl
- e-1,2 lid
- 3 cover
- f cylinder jar
- g olla
- h-1 scent bottle
- 2 bottle - ring base
- 3 storage-jar

Ware

Surface)	Unpainted	c 2, g 2 h 3, e 2, d 2
	Black	a 1, 3, 4, d 1, e 1, 2, h 2
	Brown	a 1, 3, 4, b 2, c 1, 2, d 1, f, A 2, 3
	Red-Orange	c 1, 2, d 1, e 1, h 3
	Orange (poly)	a 1-4, b 1, f
	Polychrome <u>I</u>	red + black on orange a 2, 3, b 1, g

White lime wash - i  
(subdivision of unpainted)

II " + " + orange on cadmium over white a 1-4, b 1, e 1, d, e 3, f

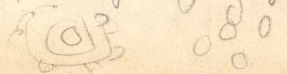
Design

Polychrome I

- (1) - glyptic on necks of g
- (2) - b-1 in 2 zones

Polychrome II

Circle, using negative painting - d

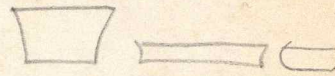


Cajeto :



Big thick rim & rim shard. + shards  
from same hole - shape unknown.

Dish = Flat bottom - height less than width  
- tripod



Bowl = Convex bottom, wide orifice.

Olla = Bottle neck, constricted neck.

Lid =

Cylinder jar

bowl



dish



"war" = relation of hand to slip. Can't explain it to-day.  
Means that hand is on a certain kind of paste (soft, crumbly).  
- Orange  
- Red

P:N.Pottery - Butler Classification ,1933.

A Alteration of surface

- 1. Modeling
- 2. Carving
- 3. Incising.

B- (Additions to surface)

1. Applique

2.- Paint

a- Polychrome

*Taste varies in quality. Usually not too well mixed, but fairly well-fired. Usually white basal slip, though some orange polychrome has design directly on basal orange clay.*

- 1. Red Polychrome (i.e. background or dominant color is red). *Bot. jars; fls bot. bowls & dishes; lids.*

- A Three color, always negative painted only. colors are yellow & white on red background. Designs simple, prob'y purely geometrical. Circles (disks?)

*5-29 →  
15 types  
"head"*



Shapes:

*white is the slip*

*Note - another 3-color design - brown (or black) orange + white.*

- B Four color, always negative painting, with with positive painted black outline design added.

Colors - Red, white, orange-yellow and black.

Designs: include *geometric* glyph forms (prob'y late?) *human heads*

Shapes:

- C Black-outlined mass painting with occasional use of neg. painting

Colors are Red, black, orange-yellow + white

Designs - naturalistic and geometric.

Shapes:

B-2-a- 1.Red Polychrome - con'd.

-C (contd.)

*(a special group of the general group "Red-C")*

- 1. Yellow or white band on exterior rim which carries debased glyphs, "each block subsequently painted red.

Colors, Red ~~m~~ black, yellow, sometimes add white.

Designs: see above; inside, "indecipherable" design, black on yellow, with red overpainting.

Shapes: *bowl*

~~XXXX~~  
~~Orange~~  
~~2xxRedxPolychrome~~

- 2. Orange Polychrome <sup>D</sup> - background or dominant color is Orange. Positive Outline painting, few instances of negative.

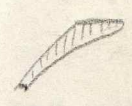
*Slightly constructed dots; shallow 760-607 tripods with flaring sides, some decoration.*

Three color. Colors: Orange, black ~~x~~ and red ~~xxx~~ outline.

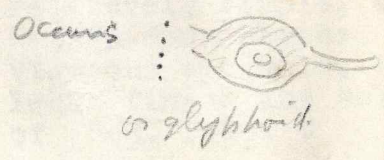
Designs: relatively simple, usually broken-down glyphs. Vigorous and bold, but lacks finish ~~of~~ and delicacy ~~of~~ of Poly. C

- Three Color*  
D 1. Distinctive type of dish (SE grp Only)  
Colors: Orange and red-brown.

Designs: Indeterminate



*→ black*



-E Copan (& copies thereof)

Colors: Maroon red, outlining deeper orange

Designs: *Scroll, indeterminate*

Shapes:

B-2-a- 3. White Polychrome (White background.)

Colors: S.Gr'p bowl, White with red scroll design, "~~xxxxxxxx~~" glyph derived suggesting derivation from Copan 1."

Another bowl; red line design, edge and pannels in black.

A cylinder jar: design in red, black & blue.

Shapes: c.j. bowl

4. Miscellaneous

-A Postfired painting. One example,

Colors: Black red and orange on unslipped bottle-neck jar. *Coarse, unslipped rare*

-B Stucco: Pink and Green stucco on two Polychrome sherds.

Class of Polychrome: ?

Shapes:

*Two Color*

B-2- b DICHROME

1. Maroon on Buff

Designs: rim bands; linea and cross-hatches. first resembles Copan. *Nicely done, + low-fired.*

Shapes:

2. Orange; *on - light.* Darker orange on orange. *Clay tends to be coarse, low-fired.*

Designs: "Indecipherable" (The big jar) pairs of bars. *General crudity of workmanship. Important; found also, finely done.*

Shapes: Broad-shouldered bottle neck jar & ~~xxxxx~~ Holmul V shaped tripod.

*on outside of polychrome dish, & of bowl with molded interior.*

*1 sherd PN.  
2-3 dishes British Honduras (Hge)*

B-2-b

3. Red (~~Dichrome~~) Dark red (crude) ~~decoration over red slip.~~

Colors: Red on red. ± low-fired. *on-light* 1 example.

Designs: crude.

Shapes



c MONOCHROME

1 Orange

1. Shapes

Thick wall, coarse tempered, fine polished slip ("lacquer").  
Likely to be scalped off. *Low fired*

2. "Votive Orange" usually from caches.

Firm well fired clay

More or less carefully applied slip, often stick polished.

Shapes:

2-a Duller than (2) and in color, low polish, clay as (2)

Usually from caches.

*under Altar I  
under foundation stone? K-5*

Shapes:

3. "Fine Orange".

*High firing with this fine clay makes it, contrary to usual result, soft + apt to come off on hands, with occasional blue spots.*

Paste varying from very fine clay, apricot-buff, to much paler paste with dilution of sand. *Firm varies from high, in fine clay to lower in sandier clay.*

Slip is dull orange (two show black paint inside).

Shapes:



Designs: *Padroned* Carved human figures below debased glyph band.

Disk indentation.

Grater bowl.

*not design nor dec. a  
not characteristic this alone*

"Orange Ware" - Orange painted ("slipped") - found in high, med. + low polish. *Unpolished not identified as yet.*

B-2-c Monochrome con'd.

2. Red

- 1. Thick, <sup>walls</sup> coarsely tempered clay; fine polished slip. ("lacquer").  
Paint likely to scale off. Low-fired

Shapes:

BROWN.

3. Brown

Occasional use ofm hard-fired, clayey pastes, gray or gray brown. {Thick walls, coarsely tempered clay; fine polished ("lacquer").  
Paint likely to scale off. Low-fired.

- 1. Shapes:

- 2. Benzo Brown wash finish over light brown clay. <sup>Red, gray color. (not polished).</sup> ± low-fired

Shape:



4. Yellow (Caputine (?)-Micado Orange)

Shapes

5 Black

- 1. as Orange 1, Red 1, Brown 1. Vegetal paint.

- 2. Paste clayey, gray to gray-brown. <sup>ix</sup> well-fired. Vegetal paint.

Shapes:

- 3. Thick and heavy. "Smudged" technique. Low-fired.

Shapes:

## B-2-c- Monochrome

6. Mottled ("~~Usumacinta~~ slate)

Paste - red sandy clay tempered with powdered lime.  $\pm$  *low-fired*

Color: usually mottled, ranging from orange through chestnut to black.

Possibly results from special firing of orange.

Shapes:

d Unslipped2. Cache vessels (jats). *Clay finer > ①, harder firing.*

Some with lids (an instance of blue paint).

Shapes:

2.

1 Household vessels: Coarse gravel tempered clay, *low-fired.*

Decoration:<sup>s</sup> sides usually striated  
diamond pattern (toothed instrument?)  
nail markings  
slashed applied knobs at base of jar neck  
indented fillet below rim of bowl

Often painted black, brown, red or orange on the inside.

3. Censers. *Clay as ①*

## A. Ladle

One shows crude man or monkey at end of handle, painted blue.

## B. Effigy - probable

## C. Spiked (bowl (dish here) and lid type).

Knob handle on cover, with vent and cruciform grooves.  
"Whitewashed".

B-2-d Censers cont'd.

3-C ~~ø~~/Spiked, continued.

Another shape:



D. Lacandone: Bowl or dish, head at rim, human <sup>or</sup> ~~&~~ bird.

4. Miniature Vessels.

Mottled scent bottle.

Unslipped jars with perforated lugs.

L-28-35

A-2 Looking here, since we have only one half of one shard -  
Miss Shepard has the other - ∴ safer to leave it in storage.  
The number, if wanted, is L-17-67 - SE group

B - L-28-10 B, C

C - L-28-10 D

C-1 - L-17-52, L-17-129

D - L-17-126

D-1 - L-17-297

E - L-16-456

Orange Misc L-16-963, L-28-10 A 5

1 - L-28-81

2 - L-16-395 A, B

2a - W-1-40 a

3 - L-28-72A

Yellow - L-39-65 (45) ✓

Mottled - L-16-580

Red Misc - L-28-3 (L-17-167?) ✓

" 1 - L-28-78 ✓

Brown Misc - ~~L-16-322~~ L-28-52 B

X " 1 - L-28-76

" 2 - L-28-56 = bowl

X Black Misc - L-16-322 ✓

X " 1 - L-39-16

X " 2 - L-28-72 B

X unslipped - L-28-82

Poly A-1 L-17-64  
L-17-60  
L-17-63

Tan-on light orange S-2-23

" " Red L-28-72(1) ✓

Extras:

L-28-58

L-17-117

L-28-52-1

Copied by  
LS from  
Tobbe,  
Jan 1935 MB

Str. J-2

J-6 at NE

J-6 at SW

layer over clay  
clay on rock

fill in and  
fill above  
bottom layer  
containing lens  
lens on rock

2 pm yellow  
sheets

Red = L.S. additional notes

	1.	1?.	2b	2c	Unc'n	1	2	3	4	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3	W-1- 1-3	W-1- 4+6	W-1- 8-10
Pol-A							x					x	?			x		
-B					x			x										
-C		x		x	x	x		x				x	?				x	
-D				x					x			x	?		x		x	
-E																		
DonL. Or									x			(x)		(x)				
O		x	x	x		x	x	x				x	?		x	x	x	
O3		x							(x)									
Y				x				x	?	?					x		x	
R					?							?	?					
B			?	x	x			x	x			x		x				
Bok2				x	x			x	x <sup>(3)</sup>									
M				(mache) x				x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x
White					?			x										
Op		x																
<b>SHAPES</b>																		
Incising				x				x	x	?			?		?	x		
Carving		x							x									
Slab feet				x				x										
Ring base								x								x		
Disk Inden												x	?			x		
bb lid*	x			x				x	x								x	
R'g base- flange				x				x	x						x	x		
Relief- censer									x									
Obtus- flange				x				x	x							x	x	x
Banded bowl				x				x										x
Fluted bowl				x				x										
Tripod cyl.jar, round foot				x														
Acute flange				x				x				x		x				
Basal flange								x										
Dark on light barred Orange, bars outside												x						

x (See LS 1936 notes)

with  
or used  
same

\*rough shaping of broken concave base to use as lid.

Data on correspondence of Sub Count 1 floor (near I-2) and  
Sub I-6-2<sup>nd</sup> deposits.

The floor of I-6-2<sup>nd</sup> (white f.p.) rest on a clay stratum. Junction with  
I-6-2<sup>nd</sup> rear wall had seen at SW end. (See plan section, 1933).

But the f.p. runs under I-6-2<sup>nd</sup> rear wall back of niche of I-6  
(1936 notes) as well as under I-6 pier, as it does under  
front I-6 wall at S.W.

∴ The floor at S.W. probably pre-dates I-6-2<sup>nd</sup> as well as I-6;  
it may easily belong with the early crude wall behind the first  
retaining wall.

The whole deposit can therefore date with Sub-Count 1 floor, subject  
to possibility that the fill is later than the lens.

The Sub Count floor also is white f.p. on a clay stratum (see 1933 section).

Note also the clay base for I-2 floor at end of rear gallery (1931 section).

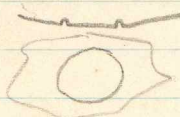
- Must check all floors.

L-39-73

L-39-83

L-39-74

0



x



J-2

L-39-73

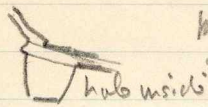
J-6 <sup>2nd</sup> fill + clay top  
of fill.

L-39-83

J-6 <sup>2nd</sup> lens  
touching bedrock.

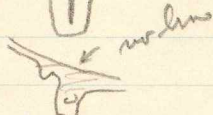
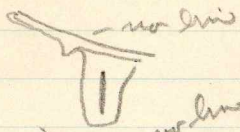
J-2 + J-6 <sup>2nd</sup> early deposits.

L-39-74



X (2) (2)

X (2) (1 side hole)



X (2)

X

X

X

X



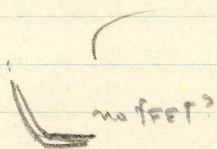
- thinner.

- thicker.



X none

X



X

Doc. - "Block +  
2 shades orange,  
like S-2  
Maroon on many inside,  
on orange or cream outside.  
(basic design).



O

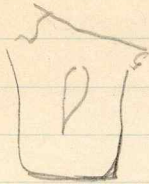
← very much  
unlike that.



1 hi.

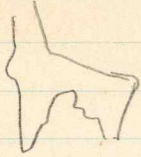
Plaza Trench

6<sup>m</sup> level.



L-16-575

(W-1-6 - the lens)



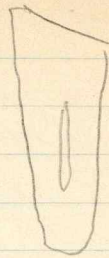
ASam-Plus

L-16-600

(W-1-23 - (6<sup>m</sup> level).

L-39-22 (NE-1-38) - lower levels  
of Cave (MCS)

2 Paris survey points.



Inside - 1 unit (Outside another. Another - then to later floor.)

- a - few numbers was above floor - always near a bench.
- b - all others directly on floor or very close to it.

How you authorize for this year 1932 + other year numbers?

How many under a?

Did you analyse them separately as a check?

"Wares" - Follow M<sub>2</sub> +.

- Unslipped - *only when certainly never slipped?*

- Brown shades into red, (though considered separately) - esp N-1 bowl - called "Reds"  
↳ as to their + in last waste as a unit for heavy, slipped on one side. - bowls only?

Took each room *separ*

- " and for "

- " were "

- shapes - Run.

- V. Jumps

- Jumps

ferD

rocks (2 types - for junction only)

Make sure which the 2 rock junction types are

Wares - outside 41% unslipped

inside 10% " "

} *esp absolute numbers.*

absolute to 223 and

inside 431

*handed dug outside.*

Outside sheds - any possibility of getting from early sheds.

Analysis of out + inside groups of unslipped?

"Green slip" - not identified under colors when they have.

- " " is always on both.

- generally (believed to be) under light + dark brown.

Light brown (on green slip) = ground cyl. jar's

↳ by an drier's seen to have.

212  
16  
228

Russ: has used judgments in combining with particular pit teams  
- if can't match in drawing, goes to a group.

Inside Sub Grouping.

- SE End Room
- all others. (these could be worked out for each room.)

Must re-name "Eyo-ko" (Yoriku shoko hote).

18 "Yoriku" sheds outside Bldg. - where?  
" " 50% in SE end room; 3/2% in other rooms

SE End - Yoriku bats  
Flod dishes, tripod  
"Fay" Bawls.  
1/2 of 1% of sheds in this room.

37 Yox. Pats in End Room.

Must estimate number of bawls.

84	}	212 .84
97		178 .85
91		396
1272		37   396
37   1544 42%		32
148		27
64		1544

212 | 178.0 28  
1696

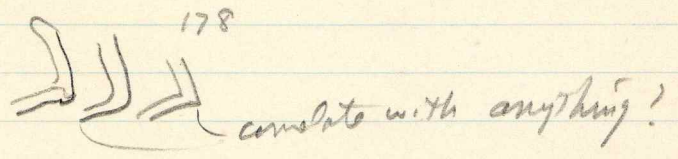
288  
16

394

212 20

178 16  
168

Grouping - Water Jars



- Phase 33 // sep groups
- Re groups "Copies" after investigation character.
- Manting vessel series (separate)
- Jin Series (separate)