

A PRE-HISPANIC CHIEFDOM IN BARINAS, VENEZUELA

EXCAVATIONS AT GAVÁN-COMPLEX SITES
VOLUME 1



CHARLES S. SPENCER
and ELSA M. REDMOND

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BARINAS, VENEZUELA:
EXCAVATIONS AT GAVÁN-COMPLEX SITES

VOLUME 1

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ABSTRACT

Between 1983 and 1992, the authors conducted an archaeological project that involved five years of survey and excavation in a 450 km² study region that included portions of the high llanos (savanna grasslands) and adjacent Andean piedmont in the state of Barinas, Venezuela. Fieldwork (in 1983–1988) was followed by four years of laboratory analysis in the Departamento de Antropología at the Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC) in Altos de Pipe, state of Miranda.

Our project was designed to investigate whether during pre-Hispanic times the study region had witnessed the development of a chiefdom, which we defined as a regional (multivillage) polity led by a paramount chief who ruled from a regional center and presided over a chiefly administration that was centralized but not internally specialized. Before beginning the fieldwork, we conducted a review of the historical literature concerning the indigenous societies encountered by the first Europeans to explore this part of Venezuela. These early accounts described various independent regional-scale societies comprising numerous villages, politically unified under the leadership of a paramount chief. This led us to wonder about the antiquity of chiefly societies and their territorial extent in our study region, so we developed a research design to explore whether chiefdoms had emerged there in pre-Hispanic times. Drawing upon the abundant theoretical and empirical literature on chiefdoms, we set forth a series of expected archaeological manifestations of chiefdom organization, grouped as follows: regional hierarchy and integration, size of the regional polity territory or territory administered, regional political center, social differentiation, political economy and village economy, ceremonialism, exchange, and warfare. We were also interested in evaluating explanatory models of chiefdom formation that emphasize a variety of causal factors, including local resource control, agricultural intensification, population growth, warfare, long-distance exchange, and ritual-ideological legitimization.

Our fieldwork comprised three seasons of regional survey, during the summer months of 1983–1985, followed by two dry seasons (January–May) of

excavation in 1986 and 1988. On survey we recorded a total of 103 archaeological sites in our study region that was centered on the Canaguá River valley, extending across the high llanos (savanna grasslands) and adjacent Andean piedmont. Site occupations pertained to two chronological periods: an early period dating to A.D. 300–1000 and a later period dating to A.D. 1000–1850, taking our coverage into the early historic period. We called the earlier of these occupations on the high llanos the Gaván complex, divided into the Early Gaván phase (A.D. 300–550) and the Late Gaván phase (A.D. 550–1000), the latter of which exhibited many of the characteristics consistent with the expected archaeological manifestations of a chiefly society. There was convincing evidence of a regional hierarchy. We recorded 34 habitation sites and two drained-field agricultural sites dating to the Late Gaván phase. Taking both site size and mounded architecture into account, we were able to define a three-tier settlement hierarchy in the region, with the 33 ha site of B12 as the sole first-tier center with the region's largest earthen mounds, five other sites (B17, B21, B25, B30, and B97) as second-tier centers with smaller earthen mounds and ranging in size from 4.6 to 9.4 ha, and the remaining 28 habitation sites as third-tier villages that lacked mounds and varied in size from 0.5 to 5 ha. Regional integration during the Late Gaván phase was evidenced by an elaborate network of *calzadas* (earthen causeways or raised roads) that linked the first-tier center of B12 to four (and possibly five) of the second-tier sites and many of the third-tier sites. Our excavation strategy was designed to recover samples from all three tiers of the settlement hierarchy. We carried out excavations at five Gaván-complex habitation sites (B12, B97, B17, B21, B26) as well as at the drained-field site of B27.

The size of the regional polity during Late Gaván times is consistent with the expected territorial extent of a chiefdom, which for theoretical reasons is not likely to exceed a radius of about one half-day of travel from the regional center; the reason is that such a territory could be managed by the regional leadership at the center without having to establish specialized subsidiary centers of regional administration. The distance between the first-tier center of B12 and the farthest village within its political region was about 17–18 km, and the total territory would have been roughly 290 km². No part of the regional polity's domain would have lain beyond a half-day of travel by foot from the first-tier center, as we would expect for a chiefdom.

The site of B12 is consistent with the expectations for a regional chiefly center: larger in size and with a more formalized and imposing community layout than the other sites in the polity. During the Late Gaván phase, B12 covered more than three times the area of the next-largest site. The most impressive earthen mounds in the region were found at B12, which featured a 500 m long avenue lined by house mounds, with the two largest mounds, probably

ceremonial in nature, facing each other from opposite ends of the avenue. B12 was also the only site circumscribed by an earthwork (as can be seen on the cover of this monograph) that probably had defensive functions. We judge the amount and diversity of public architecture at B12 to be consistent with the expected range for a chiefdom.

Our excavations at several Gaván-complex sites found evidence of pervasive social inequality or differentiation during the Late Gaván phase, manifested by the differences between individual burials, between households, and between residential sectors within sites. Such institutionalized social differences would have helped to legitimize and reinforce the centralized but not internally specialized administrative organization of the Late Gaván chiefdom.

Our Late Gaván phase data are also consistent with the expectations for the political economy and the village economy of a chiefdom. Evidence of agricultural intensification was found in the form of drained fields capable of doubling the crop yields of ordinary fields. Since there were no signs of local or regional population pressure, we conclude that the main purpose of these drained fields was to produce a surplus, which was sent to the regional leadership at B12 by way of the *calzada* system that linked the drained fields to the first-tier center. At the same time, local villages pursued a variety of productive activities consistent with basic economic self-sufficiency. The centralized political economy of the regional chiefdom was grafted onto a locally self-sufficient village economy that was capable of generating a surplus as part of its contribution to the regional polity.

The largest and most elaborate ceremonial facilities of the Late Gaván phase were found at the regional center of B12, a pattern consistent with the expected archaeological manifestations of a chiefdom, where ritual can play an important role in legitimizing regional authority. Also, the distribution of imported luxury goods at Late Gaván sites was consistent with the expectations of a model of chiefly prestige-good exchange; exotic items obtained by the regional elite through long-distance exchange may be sent to secondary elites within the region, as a form of payment for the latter's allegiance and assistance in mobilizing surplus on the local level. Probably as a consequence of such a two-way flow of surplus and prestige goods, certain exotic items (polished stone ornaments from the Venezuelan Andes and beyond) were found in relative abundance in our excavations at a second-tier center.

It was at the regional center of B12 where we recovered the most evidence of warfare, consistent with models that view elite-directed warfare as an effective strategy for fomenting political cohesion in a regional chiefdom. B12 was circumscribed by an impressive oval earthwork that our excavations showed was topped by a palisade, similar to the defensive constructions described for 16th-century Venezuelan chiefdoms. B12 apparently suffered repeated attacks

during the Late Gaván phase, as evidenced by the recurring layers of charcoal and burned earth in the profile of the site's largest mound. The widespread distribution of burned daub fragments in our test pits, especially in the uppermost levels, indicated that the regional center was completely abandoned after a final, catastrophic attack, which may have been launched against the Late Gaván chiefdom by a rival polity based in the Acequia–Anaro River drainage, the next major valley to the southwest.

Since our Late Gaván phase data are consistent with the proposed archaeological expectations of a chiefly society, we also assess a series of explanatory models of chiefdom formation that have been proposed in recent years by anthropologists and archaeologists. Our method for testing these models involves an analytical comparison between the Early Gaván phase, when our study region shows no evidence of chiefdom organization (but was occupied by three small villages, one of which, B12, was larger than the others), and the Late Gaván phase, when multiple lines of evidence indicate that our study region was occupied by a chiefdom. To test each model of chiefdom formation, we determine whether the proposed causal variable was differentially associated with the B12 site during both the Early Gaván and Late Gaván phases, that is, over the time frame in which B12 was transformed from the largest of three small villages into the first-tier center of a regional chiefdom. Using data on changes over time in occupation area, architecture, and artifact distributions, we assess models that place causal importance on local resource control, population growth, warfare, long-distance exchange, and ritual-ideological legitimization in the formation of chiefdoms.

Our analytical results are not consistent with models of chiefdom formation that attribute causal importance to ritual and long-distance exchange. Although these factors figured significantly in the dynamics of the developed Late Gaván chiefdom, they do not appear to have been instrumental in this chiefdom's emergence. By contrast, our results do provide support for models that highlight local resource control, population growth, and warfare in the formation of chiefdoms. Not only were these factors important in the operation of the Late Gaván chiefdom, but, according to our analyses, they also played key causal roles in the initial appearance of chiefdom organization around A.D. 550.

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During our regional survey (1983–1985), we were assisted by María Andueza, Francisco Fernández, Rafael Gassón, Miguel Angel Briceño, and Theodora Meijers. The project's participants during the 1986 and 1988 seasons of excavation included María Andueza, Rafael Gassón, and Inés Frías, all of whom directed teams of workmen who hailed from local ranches and the town of Curbatí. We were given permission to conduct survey and excavation at the major site of El Gaván (B12) by Lucio Laviano, owner of Fundo El Gabán, the ranch on which the site was located. Renato Gudiño, who owned the neighboring ranch of La Fijanaza, was a friendly presence and a constant source of information and good advice as we worked at B12 and other nearby sites.

After completing five seasons of fieldwork, we transported the recovered artifacts to

the Departamento de Antropología at IVIC. Jorge Redmond provided the truck for this purpose, and also lent us the vehicles that we used throughout our fieldwork; we are grateful to him for his generous assistance. We carried out the artifact analysis between 1988 and 1992 in Erika Wagner's Laboratorio de Arqueología at IVIC. We thank her and Lilliam Arvelo (now an IVIC Investigadora Asociada) for accommodating us and our materials. During our labwork, Rafael Gassón (now an IVIC Investigador Asociado) and Inés Frías helped us record artifact data and draw sherds. Arturo Jaimes contributed his artistic talents by illustrating many of the figurines and lithic artifacts. Carlos Schubert of IVIC and Ramón Sifontes of the Universidad Central de Venezuela identified the source material of several of our chert and polished stone artifacts. Thermoluminescence dating was carried out by Jesús Eduardo Vaz of IVIC and by Cynthia Peterson of the University of Connecticut. Emily Berrizbeitia, then of the Museo de Ciencias Naturales, and William Duncan of Eastern Tennessee State University studied the human skeletal remains. Milagro Rinaldi of the Laboratorio de Paleoecología at IVIC examined some of our pollen samples

from the drained fields and other sites. Renée Bonzani of the University of Kentucky analyzed macrobotanical samples from our excavations. Johan Rodríguez (IVIC) examined some poorly preserved samples of possible bone. Rafael Gassón was enormously helpful in overseeing the storage and curation of our material at IVIC.

The field- and laboratory work of this project occurred while we were professors in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Connecticut. The quantitative analyses and manuscript preparation have been conducted in the Division of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History. Along the way, we received expert help from many colleagues and coworkers, including Christina Elson, Bridget Thomas Macknight, Barry Landua, Kevin De Vorse, Elise Alexander, Amy Nyack, Shoshana Parks, Anita Caltabiano, Jackie Beckett, Craig Chesek, Denis Finnin, and Roderick Mickens. Eliot Spencer carried out the digitization of the project's black-and-white photographs and color slides. Jennifer Steffey prepared most of the final illustrations.

We dedicate this monograph to Robert L. Carneiro: theorist of cultural evolution, champion of the chiefdom, and esteemed colleague.

INTRODUCTION

This is the second monograph that presents results from the archaeological fieldwork conducted by the authors between 1983 and 1988 in the Distrito Pedraza of the Venezuelan state of Barinas. The fieldwork was followed by laboratory analysis from 1988 through 1992 in the Departamento de Antropología at the Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC) in Altos de Pipe, state of Miranda. In our first monograph (Redmond and Spencer, 2007), we discussed the findings of our settlement pattern survey in a study region that covered 450 km² of the Canaguá River valley, overlapping parts of the high llanos and adjacent Andean piedmont. We located a total of 103 archaeological sites with occupations that fell within two broad chronological periods. The earlier period dates to A.D. 300–1000 and is represented by sites with ceramics of the Curbatí complex (four sites) and the Gaván complex (36 sites). The later period dates to A.D. 1000–1850 and pertains to sites with ceramics of the Caño Seco complex (27 sites) and the Chuponal complex (11 sites). We carried out the survey during the summer months of 1983–1985, with brief seasons in January of 1981, 1984, and 1985. In the dry seasons (January–May) of 1986 and 1988, we conducted excavations at 10 sites,

seven situated in the high llanos and three in the Andean piedmont. Six of the excavated sites on the high llanos were associated with the Gaván ceramic complex (B12, B17, B21, B26, B27, and B97). Three of the excavated sites in the piedmont were associated with Curbatí-complex pottery (B8, B20, and B40). We excavated one site with Caño Seco-complex ceramics (B40) and one site with Chuponal-complex ceramics (B99). In this monograph we report the results of our excavations at the six Gaván-complex sites. A future monograph will present the results of our excavations at sites associated with the Curbatí, Caño Seco, and Chuponal ceramic complexes.

The Gaván-complex sites were of special interest to us because, based on the survey data alone, they seemed to represent the archaeological expression of a chiefdom, a form of political organization that has long intrigued anthropological archaeologists. To investigate this possibility we developed a research design involving both survey and excavation, which we discuss in chapter 1. We begin by offering a definition of the chiefdom. Following Wright (1977, 1984), we define the chiefdom as a regional polity that has centralized authority on two or three levels of decision making as well as institutionalized

social differentiation. The chiefdom does not have the internally specialized government of the state, which is typically associated with four or more levels of decision making. Many anthropologists, including the two of us, see chiefdoms as intermediate, or middle-range, societies, interposed between uncentralized tribal societies and states, both in terms of sociopolitical complexity and cultural-evolutionary sequencing. We note, however, that not all researchers have embraced the chiefdom concept. We review key aspects of the controversy in chapter 1 and propose that the most effective way to assess the validity of the concept is to apply it to the empirical record; this has been one of the goals of our Barinas research.

Another goal has been to evaluate a number of models of chiefdom formation that assign varying weights to different causal factors, such as local resource control and agricultural intensification (Earle, 1978; 1997: 67–104; Cooke, 1984; Cooke and Ragnere, 1992; Haller, 2008: 165–181), population growth and warfare (Carneiro, 1981, 1998; Earle, 1997: 105–142; Redmond, 1994, 1998a), long-distance exchange (Earle, 1997: 209–210; Helms, 1979; Spencer, 1982, 1994; Welch, 1991), and ritual-ideological legitimization (Earle, 1997: 205; Helms, 1979).

Chapter 1 continues with a description of the natural environment of our study region and a review of the early historic literature concerning the indigenous societies encountered by the first Europeans to penetrate this part of Venezuela. Several of these societies were said to have comprised numerous villages that were politically unified under the rule of chiefs, raising the question of the antiquity of chiefdom organization in our study region. We lay out a series of expected pat-

terns for our Gaván-complex sites, if indeed they represent the archaeological remains of an ancient chiefdom. These expectations are grouped into the following sets: regional hierarchy and integration, regional polity territory size, regional political center, social differentiation, political economy and village economy, ceremonialism, exchange, and warfare.

It was clear by 1985 that our Gaván-complex survey data were consistent with at least one of the expectations of a chiefdom society. Taking into account both site size and the amount of mounded architecture visible on the surface, we could detect a regional settlement hierarchy of three tiers (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: 323–328). Of course, we knew that the evaluation of all our expectations would require data not just from surface survey but also from excavation. So, during the dry seasons of 1986 and 1988, we recovered excavated samples of artifacts and features from all three tiers of the Gaván-complex settlement hierarchy. At the first-tier site of B12 (El Gaván), we began by making a detailed topographic map of the site with an alidade and plane table, mapping all the earthen mounds, causeways, and other features that were visible on the surface. Our excavation strategy included 54 test pits. Forty-three pits were located using a random sampling design with two levels of intensity, while 11 were located judgmentally. We then selected three areas for horizontal or block excavation. Two of these block excavations uncovered the remains of wattle-and-daub houses; the other block excavation found the remains of a palisade atop the oval earthwork. We chose three second-tier sites for a program of topographic mapping with an alidade and plane table, followed by test excavations,

most of which were located through random sampling: B17 (6 test pits), B21 (33 test pits), and B97 (28 test pits). We also selected one third-tier site for excavation; this was B26, which we mapped with an alidade and plane table and then excavated a total of 16 test pits following a random sampling design. Finally, we mapped one of the drained-field sites (B27) with an alidade and plane table, and excavated four test pits, located judgmentally. Our excavations at these six Gaván-complex sites recovered a large number of cultural features and artifacts, which are described in detail in this monograph.

To facilitate the artifact descriptions, we devised a coding scheme that we outline in chapter 2. The resulting data tables are provided in the chapters that describe the different excavation operations. Ceramic variables constitute a large part of our artifact-coding scheme and most of them are illustrated in the ceramic drawings that are cataloged in chapter 3 and presented in chapter 4. Each catalog entry in chapter 3 provides the specific figure in which the drawing appears, gives the provenience of the illustrated object, and presents a series of cross-references to the variables in the coding scheme that occur on the object; in the case of rim sherds, the estimated rim diameter of the complete vessel is usually provided. Chapter 4 presents a detailed analytical description of Gaván-complex ceramics, following the coding scheme provided in chapter 2. Chapter 4 also contains an analysis of diachronic ceramic variability, comparing the Early Gaván phase (A.D. 300–550) with the Late Gaván phase (A.D. 550–1000).

Our decisions about which sites to excavate were guided by our overall research design as well as the results from our sur-

face survey (Redmond and Spencer, 2007). We located each Gaván-complex site on a 1:25,000 aerial photograph and on a 1:100,000 topographic map, and we also recovered ceramics, and occasionally other artifacts, from the surface of each site. These surface collections were analyzed according to our coding scheme (chapter 2); the data are presented in chapter 5, complementing the information in Redmond and Spencer (2007). Chapters 6–10 address the excavations that we carried out at six Gaván-complex sites: B12 (chap. 6), B97 (chap. 7), B26 and B27 (chap. 8), B21 (chap. 9), and B17 (chap. 10). Our treatment of the excavations at each site follows a common format. We first describe the site's location with respect to key features in the natural environment and present a topographic map, on which we have located all the archaeological features visible on surface as well as all the excavations that we carried out at the site. Next we discuss the sampling strategy that we employed to distribute the excavation units across the site. In most cases, the individual excavation unit was a 1 m × 2 m test pit, which we excavated from the ground surface through the layers of cultural debris, halting the excavation when we reached the sterile substratum. For each excavation unit we describe the natural and cultural stratigraphy for the unit overall as well as for each excavated provenience within the unit. Key artifact variables are presented and notable examples of ceramic and nonceramic artifacts are illustrated. The exact provenience is provided for every illustrated artifact. Complete artifact tables for all the excavations at a given site appear at the end of the chapter.

After describing all the proveniences from all the excavations at each site, we analyze

the distributional patterns of certain key artifact categories. Discerning the occupational chronology of the site is one objective of these analyses. We are particularly interested in determining the extent of the Early Gaván phase occupation, which, at each site where it occurs, is much less extensive than the Late Gaván phase occupation. In accordance with our overall research design, we analyze the spatial organization of household activities, the distribution of residences within the site, patterns of social differentiation between households and within the community at large, and intracommunity variability in craft activities. We also pay close attention to the amount and distribution of burned daub, an important indicator of the degree to which conflagration figured in the occupational story of each site. In chapter 8, we discuss our excavations at B26, a small village site, and at B27, a nearby drained-field agricultural facility. In addition to our coverage of ceramic and lithic artifacts, we discuss a pollen analysis carried out on samples from both sites, the full results of which appear in appendix C. Other appendices cover human skeletal remains (appendix A), use-wear analyses of chipped stone tools (appendix B), source identifications of stone artifacts (appendix D), radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates (appendix E), misfired sherds and kiln wasters (appendix F), and macrobotanical remains (appendix G).

We summarize our findings about the Gaván-complex sites in chapter 11. We begin by addressing the proposition that our Late Gaván phase data can be understood as the archaeological manifestations of a chiefdom, and we organize our results according to six sets of expectations (which we call “expectation sets”) for chiefdom organization that

derived from our theoretical discussion of chiefdoms in chapter 1. Our first expectation set pertains to regional hierarchy and integration. Our regional survey documented 34 habitation sites and two drained-field sites that can be dated to the Late Gaván phase. The total occupation area of these 34 habitation sites was 126.7 ha, while the total number of households was estimated to lie between 512 and 764; the total population of the Late Gaván regional polity was estimated to be 2559–3818 (table 11.1). If we take site size and mounded architecture into account, we can define a three-tier regional settlement hierarchy, with the 33 ha site of B12 as the sole first-tier center, five other sites (B97, B21, B25, B17, and B30) as second-tier centers ranging in size from 4.6 to 9.4 ha, and the remaining 28 habitation sites as third-tier villages that varied in size from 0.5 to 5 ha (figs. 1.3, 11.2). Only three sites show evidence of occupation during the Early Gaván phase: B12, B97, and B21 (fig. 11.1). Evidence of regional integration during the Late Gaván phase was found in the form of the network of *calzadas* (earthen causeways) that linked the first-tier center of B12 to four of the second-tier sites and many of the third-tier sites (fig. 11.2).

Our second expectation set is regional polity territory size. We situate our Late Gaván polity in its interregional context by reviewing the existing data on contemporaneous polities that inhabited surrounding regions, most of them river drainages like that of the Canaguá River (fig. 1.1). We note that there is no evidence that a single polity ever united more than one river drainage into a large interregional polity. During the Late Gaván phase in our study region, the distance between the regional center of B12

and the farthest site on the llanos was about 17–18 km (figs. 1.3, 11.2). We estimate the total territorial extent of the Late Gaván polity to have been about 290 km². A domain of this size would mean that the edges of the political territory would not have lain beyond one-half day of pedestrian travel from the regional center of B12. Such a territory could be managed from a regional center without the necessity of establishing specialized secondary centers of administration and thus would be compatible with the centralized (but not internally specialized) nature of chiefly political organization.

Our third expectation set is the existence of a regional political center, larger in size and with a more formalized and imposing community plan than the other sites in the polity. During the Late Gaván phase, our first-tier center of B12 was in fact much larger in area than any other site in the region; it also had larger and more elaborate architecture, in the form of earthen mounds distributed along a broad central avenue that bisected the site, with the two largest mounds facing each other from either end of the 500 m long avenue (figs. 6.1, 6.2). B12 is the only Late Gaván site that is circumscribed by an earthwork that probably served as a fortification (figs. 6.2, 6.117). The second-tier sites have smaller earthen mounds and community layouts that mimic, at a scale of roughly 50%, the pattern seen most clearly at B12 (figs. 6.2, 7.1, 9.1, 10.1). The third-tier village sites had no evidence of mounded architecture or of a formalized community layout (fig. 8.1). At B12, only the two largest mounds showed signs of being nonresidential or ceremonial in function, and they were similar both in their morphology and in terms of associated artifacts, a pattern that

would be consistent with the archaeological expectations for a chiefdom.

Our fourth expectation set is pervasive social differentiation, which is crucial for the legitimization and reinforcement of a chiefdom's centralized but not internally specialized administration. In our Late Gaván phase deposits, we found evidence of social differences between individual burials, between households, and between different residential sectors within sites. Some burials were accompanied by ceramic offerings and others were not. A larger house on a 1 m high mound had higher relative frequencies of certain kinds of fancy serving ware and high-quality chert for toolmaking than did a smaller house on a lower mound. The test-pit program at four Gaván-complex sites recovered evidence of residential sectors of differing social status within each community, marked by statistically significant differences in the distributions of fancy serving ware and high-quality chert (chaps. 6–9). Overall, the excavated data reflect the operation of a pervasive principle of social inequality.

Our fifth expectation set relates to political economy and village economy. The regional leadership of a chiefdom can be expected to mobilize surplus production in order to generate resources that the leadership can put to such purposes as underwriting public works projects such as mound building or sustaining temporary aggregations of villagers at the regional center. At the same time, the lack of an internally specialized administration in a chiefdom precludes the effective delegation of partial authority, and thus prevents the regional leadership from intervening on a regular basis into the affairs of local villages. Local villages are expected to pursue economic strategies of self-sufficiency. Our Late Gaván

phase data are consistent with these expectations for the political economy and village economy of a chiefdom. We investigated a drained-field agricultural site (B27) and conclude that it was capable of generating a substantial surplus well beyond the needs of the farmers who cultivated it (chap. 8). Noting that the drained-field facility was connected by a *calzada* to the regional center of B12, we argue that much of this surplus was sent to the first-tier center, where it was placed at the disposal of the regional leadership. Yet, while we see centralized management of the regional political economy, we do not find evidence of centralized control in the economy of individual villages. We conclude that the Late Gaván regional population was not large enough to exert pressure on the carrying capacity of the subsistence regime (chap. 11). Even the locality with the greatest density of human occupation (the immediate environs of B12) did not have enough inhabitants to create a condition of localized population pressure. In addition, we found no evidence of community-level economic specialization. At all five of the habitation sites where we excavated, we recovered fragments of grinding stones, used to process the staple maize, as well as evidence of stone-tool production. At three sites (B12, B97, and B21), we found evidence of ceramic production in the form of kiln wasters. Overall, our data indicate that the regional political economy of the Late Gaván phase was subject to control by the regional leadership, and yet this centralized political economy was layered upon a village economy that was locally self-sufficient.

Our sixth expectation set involves ceremonialism, exchange, and warfare. In chapter 1 we discuss the strategies that the regional leadership of a chiefdom might employ to

meet the challenge of maintaining political cohesion in an administrative context that is centralized but not internally specialized. One such strategy is the sanctification of authority, expressed through a close association between the regional leadership and ceremonial facilities and artifacts. In our Late Gaván case, the first-tier center of B12 had the largest and most elaborate constructions that could have had ceremonial functions (fig. 6.2). Second-tier centers such as B97, B21, and B17 (figs. 7.2, 9.1, 10.1) had similar, though less-imposing layouts. Figurines are among the least-equivocal ritual artifacts and we found that the raw frequencies of excavated figurine heads and figurine body fragments were much higher at B12 than at the smaller Late Gaván sites. However, the relative frequency of figurines, computed by adjusting for the total number of diagnostic sherds, did not follow the same pattern; instead, higher relative frequencies of figurines were found at sites other than B12. We offer two alternative interpretations of the figurine data: a political interpretation that views the association between the high raw (or absolute) frequency of figurines and the first-tier center as reflecting the sanctification of regional authority; and a household-ritual interpretation that views figurines as primarily important in household rituals (chap. 11).

A prestige-good exchange system can help the regional leadership of a chiefdom manage its relationship with elites at secondary centers. Exotic objects are obtained by the regional elite through long-distance exchange and used as status symbols; the regional elite send these objects to secondary elite, as a form of compensation for the latter's loyalty and assistance in mobilizing surplus on the local level and making it available to the

regional leadership. This two-way flow of prestige goods and mobilized surplus is an important component of the regional political economy. Our excavations revealed that ornaments made of exotic polished stone, which originated in the distant Andes, were distributed through the Late Gaván settlement system in a manner consistent with the expectations of a prestige-good exchange system. For example, an especially large relative frequency of polished stone ornaments of Andean origin turned up in the deposits of the second-tier B21 site, which was located at some distance from the first-tier center and was well situated with respect to prime floodplain; we suggest this was because the B12 regional leadership decided that a relatively high level of prestige-good compensation was necessary to avert independent, disloyal actions by the local B21 elite (chap. 11).

Another strategy for resolving the tension between local self-sufficiency and regional cohesion in a chiefdom is interpolity warfare, the successful pursuit of which entails a military discipline that reinforces the authority of the regional leadership and fosters political cohesion. Although a full-time military is inconsistent with chiefly organization, the mobilization of a temporary fighting force for offensive or defensive purposes is expected to be within the capabilities of a chiefdom's regional leadership. We recovered substantial evidence of conflict in our investigations of Late Gaván sites. Our survey discovered that the first-tier site of B12 was circumscribed by an oval earthwork; excavations indicated that this earthwork was topped along its centerline by a palisade of wooden posts tightly spaced. We interpret the oval earthwork as a defensive construction not unlike the palisades that early historic sources reported for

the 16th-century chiefdoms in the Venezuelan llanos. In our B12 excavations, we recovered evidence of multiple attacks on the first-tier center throughout the Late Gaván phase (chap. 6). For example, in the profile of the site's largest mound (Mound A), we exposed layers of reddened earth and carbonized wood and thatch deposition alternating with layers that lacked evidence of burning. In the lowest construction layer of Mound A, we excavated a disarticulated human skeleton (Burial 8) that we interpreted as the remains of a sacrificed captive. A distributional analysis of occupational debris provided evidence of an uninhabited 9 ha zone inside the oval earthwork, which we propose was used as a place of temporary refuge for the inhabitants of the 33 villages that looked to B12 as their regional center. In spite of repeated attacks, the Late Gaván chiefdom persisted for more than four centuries. Eventually, however, it suffered an attack from which it never recovered. The latest occupation layers at B12 show evidence of widespread burning coincident with the site's abandonment. The other Late Gaván sites were also abandoned at this point, indicating a complete collapse of the regional polity by A.D. 1000, an end brought about, we suggest, by attackers from a separate chiefdom that was based in the Acequia-Anaro River valley, some 35 km to the southwest (chap. 11).

After establishing that the Late Gaván phase data are consistent with our six expectation sets for chiefdom organization, we turn our attention to an assessment of models of chiefdom formation, which in chapter 1 we organized into four thematic groups: local resource control, population growth and warfare, long-distance exchange, and ritual-ideological legitimization. We endeavor to

test these models in chapter 11, implementing a method that calls for comparisons between the Late Gaván phase (A.D. 550–1000) and the preceding Early Gaván phase (A.D. 300–550). We argue that the Early Gaván phase data are not consistent with our expectations for a developed chiefdom. Our fieldwork established the presence of just three small Early Gaván occupations. One of them, B12 (5 ha) was somewhat larger than B97 (3 ha) and B21 (2.25 ha). We suggest that this size difference might reflect the faction-building activities of aspiring leaders at B12, which could indicate that B12 was beginning its rise to regional center already in the Early Gaván phase, even though we did not find any evidence of mound or *calzada* construction in this earlier phase. By contrast, there is abundant evidence that B12 was the first-tier center of a well-developed regional chiefdom during the Late Gaván phase. To test each of the several models of chiefdom formation, we first determine whether the proposed causal variable is differentially associated with B12 during the Early Gaván phase, when B12 was the largest of the three small villages in the region. We then assess whether the same variable is differentially associated with the Late Gaván occupation at B12, when the site had become the first-tier center of a regional chiefdom.

A key assumption underlying this approach is that a pattern of differential association that persists over the two phases would support a model of chiefdom formation that assigns causal weight to the variable in question. The data we employ in these comparative assessments include not only the observed changes between the Early Gaván phase and Late Gaván phase in occupation area and mound construction, but also the

changes in the relative frequencies of the artifacts that we excavated in a series of test pits that had excavation levels dating to both the Early Gaván phase and the Late Gaván phase at each of the three sites that were occupied in both phases (B12, B21, and B97).

Local resource control is a causal factor invoked by several researchers, who argue that unequal access to basic resources leads to social inequality and the rise of chiefdom political organization. We examine the relationship between the rich floodplain (*vega*) soils and the distribution of human population, to determine whether B12 had greater access to basic resources than the other villages during both the Early Gaván and Late Gaván phases (figs. 11.1, 11.2). For the Early Gaván phase, we conclude that B12's larger population, along with its favorable location near prime floodplain soils, would have given the aspiring leadership access to relatively more labor and greater productive potential than was the case for the other two Early Gaván villages. During the Late Gaván phase, B12 sat at the nexus of a causeway network that linked the first-tier center to several second-tier and third-tier villages as well as to sectors of drained-field agriculture, a form of intensive cultivation that would have lengthened the growing season sufficiently to yield two crops per year. We conclude that the Late Gaván regional leadership was able to draw upon the productive potential of farmers not only at B12 itself but also at various other villages that were linked by *calzada* to the first-tier center, giving the B12 leadership access to far more potential surplus by Late Gaván times than was the case during the Early Gaván phase. Overall, our data are consistent with the proposition that differential access to local resources, in the form of labor and

agricultural production, was an important factor in the rise of the Gaván chiefdom.

Another model of chiefdom formation places an emphasis on warfare associated with population growth in an area with circumscribed resources. We note that our study region shows a clear pattern of population growth, from no human occupation before A.D. 300, to 10.25 ha of occupation in the Early Gaván phase, to 126.7 ha of occupation on 34 habitation sites during the Late Gaván phase. The total estimated population of our study region increased from 208–311 in the Early Gaván phase to 2558–3818 in the Late Gaván phase (table 11.1). This demographic growth took place in a region with circumscribed agricultural resources; the rich floodplain is flanked by savanna soils that are less fertile and much harder to till. We calculate that the observed population growth probably never pressed upon the carrying capacity of the floodplain by itself. Yet, we note that the three earliest villages were situated alongside the widest expanse of this prime floodplain; we suggest they had to defend themselves against attackers who coveted that precious resource. We examine the evidence of burning, in the form of excavated burned daub fragments, and conclude that B12 experienced relatively more burning than the other two excavated sites during the Early Gaván phase. If the larger size of B12 at this time reflects the faction-building activities of an aspiring leadership, a situation of frequent attacks would have allowed such aspirants to promote themselves as effective war leaders. With continuing warfare, we might expect the position of war leader to be regularized and transformed into the office of chief. During the Late Gaván phase, B12 was the

region's only fortified site, ringed by an oval earthwork that our excavations have shown was topped by a palisade. Higher relative frequencies of burned daub were found in our excavated deposits of the Late Gaván phase at B12 than at other sites. We conclude that B12 exhibits the most evidence of hostilities throughout the Early Gaván and Late Gaván phases. The aspiring leadership in the earlier phase and the regional chiefly leadership in the later phase were both involved in directing offensive and defensive warfare activities. By Late Gaván times, this leadership role appears to have included the hosting of temporary aggregations at the regional center. A spatial analysis indicates that there would have been sufficient unoccupied space inside the oval earthwork at B12 to allow all the inhabitants of the other 33 villages to take refuge there during times of war. We propose that the regional leadership would have encouraged overall population growth since it would have generated more potential warriors. Of course, continuing population growth in the region would likely have contributed to further competition over agricultural resources and still more warfare. We therefore propose that population growth and warfare had a positive-feedback relationship, with both factors increasing in scale over the course of the Early Gaván and Late Gaván phases. We conclude that our data provide substantial support for the warfare model of chiefdom formation.

Long-distance exchange, especially of prestige goods, is considered by numerous scholars to be an important causal factor in chiefdom formation. The model envisions an aspiring chief obtaining exotic goods from distant elites and then using the items

to signal his higher status. We examine our excavation data to see if there is evidence of greater participation in long-distance exchange at B12 during the Early Gaván phase, when B12 was the largest of three small villages, as well as in the Late Gaván phase, when B12 was the first-tier center of a regional chiefdom comprising 34 different habitation sites. We analyze the excavation data from the three sites that have levels dating to both the Early Gaván and the Late Gaván phases, paying particular attention to the distribution of several varieties of polished stone and high-quality chert, the raw materials of which came from the Venezuelan Andes or beyond. We find that B12 did not have preferential access to fine imported polished stone or chert during the Early Gaván phase or during the Late Gaván phase. Instead, it was B21, a site smaller than B12 during both the Early Gaván and Late Gaván phases, which yielded the highest relative frequencies of imported polished stone and chert. These results are not

consistent with the long-distance exchange model of chiefdom formation (chap. 11).

The ritual-ideological legitimization model argues that aspiring leaders can manipulate ideology in order to legitimize and institutionalize unequal access to resources and power, a process carried out through the staging of public rituals designed for that purpose. This model would be supported if relatively more ritual paraphernalia were associated with B12 during both the Early Gaván phase and the Late Gaván phase. But this is not what we find when we examine the distribution of figurines at the three sites that have occupations spanning both phases (chap. 11).

Our results are not consistent with models of chiefdom formation that emphasize ritual and long-distance exchange. By contrast, the data we recovered in Barinas provide substantial support for models that assign causal importance to local resource control, population growth, and warfare in the formation of chiefdoms.

CHAPTER 1

RESEARCH DESIGN

In this monograph we present the results of archaeological investigations that we carried out at sites of the Gaván complex, a pre-Hispanic culture that flourished between A.D. 300 and 1000 in the western Venezuelan state of Barinas. The Gaván complex can be temporally subdivided into the Early Gaván phase (A.D. 300–550) and the Late Gaván phase (A.D. 550–1000). We collected these data through archaeological survey and excavation between 1983 and 1988, as well as through laboratory analysis between 1988 and 1992. Various aspects of this research have appeared in a series of earlier papers (Redmond and Spencer, 1989, 1994, 1995; Redmond et al., 1999; Spencer, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1998a, 2000; Spencer and Redmond, 1985, 1991, 1992, 1998; Spencer et al., 1994). Not one of those previous publications was intended to be a comprehensive report of our excavations at six Gaván-complex sites, which is precisely the purpose of this monograph. An earlier companion monograph contains the full results of our regional survey in the high llanos and Andean piedmont of Barinas (Redmond and Spencer, 2007).

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The general research problem our fieldwork aimed to address was the organization

and development of pre-Hispanic chiefdoms in this part of Venezuela. As a starting point, we drew inspiration from the work of Henry Wright who, in an important paper (1977), defined the chiefdom as a society with a centralized but not internally specialized administration: “A chiefdom can be recognized as a cultural development whose central decision-making activity is differentiated from, though it ultimately regulates, decision-making regarding local production and local social processes; but it is not itself internally differentiated. It is thus externally but not internally specialized” (Wright, 1977: 381). A chiefdom is a multivillage polity that is centralized on the regional level, ruled by a paramount chief who is usually based at the region’s largest village.

Archaeologists often make a distinction between simple and complex chiefdoms. A simple chiefdom has two decision-making levels—typically, the village and the political region—but a complex chiefdom has the capacity to cycle between two and three levels of administrative control (e.g., village, district, and region), usually in a context of intense competition, all the while exhibiting minimal internal administrative specialization on each level (Anderson, 1994; Steponaitis, 1978; Wright, 1984).

Wright drew a sharp distinction between the chiefdom and the state, which he defined as a sociopolitical organization with a centralized and also internally specialized administration: "In contrast to a developed chiefdom, a state can be recognized as a cultural development with a centralized decision-making process which is both externally specialized with regard to the local processes which it regulates, and internally specialized in that the central process is divisible into separate activities which can be performed in different places at different times" (Wright, 1977: 383). He pointed out that the state is characterized by a great proliferation of administrative specialists, organized into minimally four levels of bureaucratic control, three of them above the level of the village (Wright, 1977, 1984).

We agree with scholars who regard chiefdoms as interposed between uncentralized tribal societies and states, in terms of both sociopolitical complexity and general cultural-evolutionary sequencing (Carneiro, 1981, 1998, 2003; Earle 1987; Flannery, 1972, 1995; Marcus, 2008; Service, 1962, 1975; Wright, 1977, 1984). Societies of lesser political complexity than chiefdoms are often referred to as "egalitarian"—not because everyone is equal, but because there is a lack of institutionalized inequality among basic social units, such as families, lineages, and villages. Leadership does occur in egalitarian societies, but when leaders emerge, they do so because they have unusual intelligence, charisma, ambition, strength, or good luck—not because they are born into a high-ranking family and, when deemed appropriate, move into an institutionalized leadership office (Sahlins, 1963; Fried, 1967). One result is what Johnson (1982)

called the "sequential hierarchy," whereby centralized leadership is not an ever-present condition but operates episodically, when circumstances are propitious and a talented individual presents himself as a candidate for leader. Additionally, it is a phenomenon in which different aspiring leaders may be prominent in different contexts, some excelling in warfare, others in diplomacy, exchange, religion, adjudication, and so forth. Johnson (1982: 396–406) characterized sequential hierarchy as the "egalitarian alternative," drawing a contrast with the decidedly nonegalitarian strategy that he labels the "simultaneous hierarchy" (1982: 407–409). In the simultaneous hierarchy, centralized leadership is permanently institutionalized and continuing control is exercised by an elite minority over the majority of a population. This is the design that predominates in chiefdoms, where the responsibilities, expressions, and prerogatives of leadership are centralized in the chiefly office, which exists apart from the person who occupies it and which must be filled if the society is to operate normally (Flannery, 1972: 403; Spencer, 1987, 1993; Steponaitis, 1978: 419). Johnson (1982) also emphasized that the reproduction of the simultaneous hierarchy is facilitated when institutionalized social differentiation is a central organizing principle of the system.

In line with these considerations, we define chiefdoms as regional (multivillage) polities that have centralized authority with two or three levels of decision-making as well as institutionalized social differentiation. We consider our viewpoint to be consistent with Robert Carneiro's (1981: 45) influential definition of the chiefdom as "an autonomous political unit comprising a number of vil-

lages under the permanent control of a paramount chief.”

In addition to the regional paramount, each village in a chiefdom often has its own community-level chief. In her study of the indigenous chiefdoms of central Panama, Helms (1979: 12–13) reported that the regional paramount of each such polity was called a *queví*, while the village chiefs were called *sacos*. The Panamanian chiefdoms evince only a few other elite titles, including the *cabra*, a man who attained elite status by distinguishing himself in war, as well as *tequinas* (seers) and shamans. Similarly, the Tahitian chiefdom had two kinds of chiefs: the *matahiapo*, the paramount chief, and the *raatiras*, the lower-ranking village chiefs (Goldman, 1970: 178, 183). This pattern stands in sharp contrast to the administrative organization of even relatively small states. For example, the West African state of Maradi had a regional administration with over 130 titled offices (Smith, 1967: 104). In the state of Dahomey, the central administration comprised the king, six ministers with different official functions and names, as well as another 290 titled officials (Lombard, 1967: 81).

We should emphasize that we view chiefdoms as highly dynamic forms. They are both capable of exhibiting considerable variation in population size and political centralization (i.e., the concentration of power and resources in elite hands), while nonetheless remaining within their characteristic administrative-regulatory organization. Yet such variation is not unconstrained, because the different administrative principles that define chiefdoms are consistent with different optimal regulatory strategies from those of states (Wright, 1977). Lacking an internally

differentiated administration, a chief cannot effectively delegate partial authority to an associate; any such delegation would amount to total delegation, leaving the chief vulnerable to insurrection or fissioning-off (Wright, 1977: 381). The optimal strategy for a chief is to avoid the delegation of partial authority, which means that he has to administer his domain from the first-tier center. Consequently, there is a spatial limit to the territory size that a chief can effectively rule. Spencer (1990: 7) has suggested that, in a preindustrial context with no animal transport, this maximal limit may lie in the vicinity of one-half day of pedestrian travel from the chiefly center, a radius of about 28 km assuming a walking speed of 5.6 km/hour for a 10-hour day of travel. For a territory of circular shape, this would be a domain of roughly 2463 km². A political territory of this size would allow the chief to get from his capital to the edge of his territory and back in one day. If it becomes necessary to send an associate out to some part of his realm (to collect mobilized surplus, for instance), the associate could make a round trip in one day. Such a strategy would be an effective way of temporarily delegating authority in a system that has minimal internal differentiation of central leadership roles.

This theoretical limit on the effectiveness of chiefly regulation can be supported empirically. For example, in a sample of 36 societies, Cohen and Schlegel (1968: 136) noted that the 10 indisputable chiefdoms in their sample had territory sizes of 128–1024 km². Helms (1979: 51–53) reported that the distance between regional paramount chiefdom centers in ancient Panama ranged from 26 to 35 km. Hally (1993) found that individual Mississippian chiefdoms had ter-

ritories whose diameters rarely exceeded 40 km; he argued that effective administration in these chiefly polities was limited to a maximum distance of one day's round-trip on foot from the political center, approximately 12.5–18 km (see also Blitz and Lorenz, 2006: 17). The territory of Luawa, the largest Mende chiefdom of Sierra Leone, was about 27 km in diameter (Little, 1967: 240). By contrast, the Maradi state covered a territory of some 213 by 40 km, or more than 8000 km² (Smith, 1967). The Dahomey state extended over an even larger area: 120 by 205 km, more than 24,000 km², which it policed and protected with a standing army of 12,000 soldiers (Lombard, 1967: 86). Cohen and Schlegel (1968) reported that the Bemba state of Zambia covered about 38,400 km², an area much larger than the territories of the chiefdoms in their sample. They concluded that “area size might not only distinguish non-chief from chief societies, but separate these two ‘types’ from state societies as well” (Cohen and Schlegel, 1968: 138).

A second major consequence of the centralized but not internally specialized nature of chiefly decision making is that the optimal regulatory strategy for a chief (whether the regional paramount or a village chief) is to encourage decision makers on the next lowest level to be as self-sufficient as possible with respect to regulatory issues on that level (Wright, 1977). For example, the optimal strategy for a regional paramount chief would be to encourage the subordinate villages in his domain to regulate their own local affairs with minimal interference from him. Ideally, he should strive to coordinate just those activities pertaining to the regional level, such as mobilizing workers for large-scale public works projects, directing cere-

monies at the regional center, and managing defensive and offensive warfare against other regional polities. Since local self-regulation would be hampered by local economic specialization, villages should be encouraged to pursue fairly generalized economic strategies capable of supplying their inhabitants with most of their basic necessities of life. Note that this last expectation differs from earlier models that regarded organic solidarity (i.e., economic specialization plus redistribution) as the key integrative mechanism in chiefdoms (e.g., Fried, 1967: 116–118; Service, 1962: 144–152, 1975: 75–79). Empirical support for the theoretically derived expectation of local self-sufficiency can be found in Taylor's study of 25 chiefdoms in central and eastern Africa, in which she concluded that “local groups tend to be very largely self-sufficient” and that the nature of chiefdom organization in her sample “is not typically characterized by the central coordination of the specialized activities of unlike parts of the whole” (Taylor, 1975: 35). Earle arrived at a similar conclusion in his study of chiefdom organization in the Halelea district of Kaua'i, Hawai'i, noting that the “social and economic organization of Halelea commoners was based on principles of self-sufficiency at both the household and community level” (Earle, 1978: 158).

By contrast, the optimal regulatory strategy of a state leader is nearly the opposite of a chief's (Wright, 1977). A clever state ruler will divide and segment central authority as much as possible, so that his administrative underlings possess only narrowly defined parcels of central authority, thus weakening their ability to foment insurrection. A state ruler can intervene directly into local affairs by dispatching specialized administrative un-

derlings throughout the domain. The state's ability to delegate partial authority is compatible with ambitious strategies of territorial expansion, including the conquest and long-term holding of distant territories, which may be evidenced by burned and abandoned villages, specialized forts and administrative outposts established by the conquering state, and enforced changes in the economic, social, and religious behaviors of subjugated peoples. Some researchers (e.g., Algaze, 1993; Carneiro, 1970; Marcus, 1992, 1998; Spencer, 2003, 2007, 2010; Webster, 1975) have argued that predatory expansion, especially on the interregional level, plays a central role in the rise of primary states. The state's ability to delegate partial authority means that a state can potentially handle local stresses and imbalances more effectively than a chiefdom can. At the same time, a state administration is more expensive to operate, and these extra costs (due to extra followers/personnel) are undoubtedly a major factor inhibiting the transformation of chiefdoms into states. A successful transition from chiefdom to state will likely require a substantial increase in the evolving system's capacity to mobilize resources. Previously uncontrolled or exogenous resources can be especially helpful in this regard and might be mobilized through aggressive appropriation (Spencer, 1998b; Webster, 1975; Wright, 1977).

In a chiefdom, the lack of internal administrative specialization is incompatible with the delegation of partial authority that is required for such interventionist strategies to succeed (Wright, 1977). Building on this point, Spencer (1987) proposed that a basic contradiction is harbored within the optimal regulatory strategy of a chief. Consider the situation of the regional paramount chief. On

the one hand, he ought to encourage local communities to be as self-sufficient as possible, to lessen the need for intervention by him or his associates into local affairs. On the other hand, to keep his power and promote the successful perpetuation of his centralized polity, he must maintain regional cohesion and the allegiance of local villagers, with the attendant access to surplus labor and goods. How can this contradiction be overcome? How can a chief foster local self-regulation and at the same time sustain political allegiance? This, Spencer (1987: 376) contended, is "the central regulatory dilemma facing all chiefs," and he went on to propose four mechanisms that can help to overcome the "chiefly contradiction":

1. Sanctification of authority. The chief identifies himself with important supernatural forces or beings; allegiance to the chief and fealty to the gods become virtually isomorphic. Chiefly authority becomes enveloped in religious ceremonialism.
2. Alliance formation between the paramount chief and community chiefs. The paramount establishes ties (such as marriage alliances and real or fictive kinship ties) with local chiefs and does all he can to convince them that they have much to gain by cooperating with him.
3. Prestige-good exchange. The paramount obtains scarce and hence valuable objects through exchange with other paramounts in distant regions and uses these items both as status symbols and as a form of reward or payment for the loyalty of community chiefs. Often, surplus is mobilized by community chiefs and sent to the regional paramount, while prestige goods come the other way. This reciprocal flow of goods reinforces the political

cohesion of the region and enhances the “fund of power” of the chiefly elite.

4. Interpolity warfare. While a full-time specialized military would be inconsistent with optimal regulatory strategies in a chiefdom, the paramount can periodically muster a fighting force from the villages of his realm to carry out raids on neighboring societies. The paramount’s political position benefits from both the temporary military discipline imposed on his followers and also the booty generated by such activities (Spencer, 1987: 376).

The last two of these are notable because they point to the importance of interpolity and interregional interactions in the sociopolitical dynamics of regional chiefdoms. Helms (1979: 32, 37) reported that, among the Panamanian chiefdoms, “personal chiefly ability could be evidenced and material goods and rewards for kin and nonkin supporters could be acquired by warfare and some mode of elite exchange...participation in such far-flung exchange activities is viewed not simply as an adjunct to chiefly activities, interests, and affairs in Panama but as vital to the sociopolitical dynamics of Panamanian chiefdoms.” As we shall discuss presently, the pre-Hispanic chiefdoms of the Venezuelan llanos interacted with one another through both exchange and warfare (Moorey, 1975: 275–276). Flannery (1968) argued that interregional exchange was important in the operation of chiefly systems during the Mesoamerican Formative period. In view of such considerations, we decided that both interpolity and intrapolity interactions should be included in our research design for the study of Barinas chiefdoms.

We have long been interested in the cultural evolution of complex societies and,

prior to our Venezuelan project, had carried out several years of research on the Monte Albán state in Oaxaca, Mexico, a major conclusion of which was that interregional conquest warfare played a key role in the rise of that early state from antecedent chiefdoms (Redmond, 1983; Redmond and Spencer, 2006; Spencer, 1982, 2003, 2007, 2010; Spencer and Redmond, 1997, 2004). We decided to work in Barinas largely because our reading of the available literature had convinced us that the process of cultural evolution in that part of northern South America had led to the emergence of chiefdoms—but not states—before the time of European contact in the 16th century. We believed then, and still do, that anthropologists and archaeologists should endeavor to understand why chiefdoms developed in some places and not in others, and why in a relatively few cases the process of cultural evolution resulted in the formation of states. The resolution of these issues lies in the future and will not be accomplished without a substantial comparative database, to which we hoped to make a modest but substantive contribution by carrying out fieldwork on the ancient chiefdoms of Barinas.

As we began to assemble our research design, we were mindful of the controversy surrounding the chiefdom. As an anthropological concept, the chiefdom was at that point still relatively young. Carneiro (1981) credited Oberg (1955) with its origination, though he acknowledged the broad impact of Service’s (1962: 144) definition of chiefdoms as “redistributional societies with a central agency of coordination” and his use of the concept to characterize a general evolutionary stage between egalitarian societies (bands and tribes) and states. At the 1985 Chief-

doms in the Americas conference in Bogotá, Spencer commented that the chiefdom had undergone its own conceptual evolution since Service's formulation; more recent definitions, including the one offered here, have emphasized political-administrative factors rather than economic criteria. He also noted, "Few concepts in anthropology have been as provocative as the chiefdom. Sometimes it seems that just mentioning the word can raise the average blood pressure (if not the hackles) of a roomful of anthropologists" (Spencer, 1987: 369).

A fundamental divide in the chiefdom debate has been between those who place importance on the similarities among distinct developmental trajectories and those who prefer to emphasize the differences. Adherents of the latter view include Blanton et al. (1996), Feinman and Neitzel (1984), McGuire (1983), Pauketat (2007, 2010), Upham (1987), and Yoffee (1993, 2005). Pauketat noted the variable features of societies that others classified as chiefdoms and went on to reject the validity and utility of the concept outright, calling it a "delusion" and arguing that we must "dispense with those naïve, delusional constructs derived from ethnographic readings of 'documentary history' that, by projecting a societal analogy derived from one time or place onto another in the distant past, block the way forward" (Pauketat, 2010: 168). In chapter 11, we will consider whether the chiefdom concept actually "blocked the way forward" when we used it in an effort to understand patterning in the archaeological record of Barinas.

Carneiro (2010a, 2010b) took Pauketat to task for, among other transgressions, failing to provide a clear definition of the chiefdom, misunderstanding the basics of evolutionary

theory, and misinterpreting the observable variety among cases as revealing an overall lack of regularity, thus undermining most efforts at generalization, especially those of the cultural-evolutionary variety. Carneiro (2010a) preferred to view differences among cases as patterned variation and hence amenable to scientific analysis, interpretation, and hypothesis testing—leading eventually to the construction of a general theory. A similar position was taken by Drennan and Peterson (2006: 3960), who saw value in the broad use of the chiefdom concept to characterize early "supralocal communities organized around institutionalized social inequalities"—linking the attributes of regional political centralization and institutionalized social differentiation as we have done in our own definition of the chiefdom. They noted considerable variation in political, social, economic, and ritual behavior among societies that they would classify as chiefdoms. Yet, unlike Pauketat, they did not regard this variation as sufficient reason to discard the concept entirely. Instead, they called for researchers to pursue the comparative study of variability within and among chiefdoms, arguing that these analyses "can provide insight into the developmental dynamics of institutionalized social hierarchy" (Drennan and Peterson, 2006: 3960). Providing the necessary data for such a comparative study will require more than simply documenting the mere existence of chiefdoms at particular places and times. As Spencer (1998a) has suggested, these cultural systems and their developmental trajectories will have to be described in considerable detail, including data on the environmental context and what can be gleaned from the relevant documentary record. Archaeologi-

cally, what will be required is the application of multilevel research designs that emphasize the collection of diachronic data on various levels of organization (household, community, regional, interregional). Key variables to be monitored should include the extent of the regional political territory, population size and distribution, the relationship between human settlements and important resources, the organization of primary production and craft activities, public and residential architecture, political centralization, social differentiation, ritual behavior, exchange relationships, and warfare. Such information can be compiled only if archaeologists commit themselves to sustained research projects in a variety of appropriate regions. The five seasons we spent carrying out fieldwork in Barinas represent our attempt to make some headway toward that goal.

MODELS OF CHIEFDOM FORMATION

Anthropologists and archaeologists have proposed a number of explanations to account for the evolution of chiefdoms from antecedent societies that lack centralized regional political organization and institutionalized social differentiation. One of the earliest was offered by Service, who proposed that chiefdoms evolved when population growth and village fission occurred in environmentally diverse settings, promoting a situation of economic specialization and consequent exchange among founder and daughter villages, an interdependence whose long-term success would require centralized regional (multivillage) leadership (Service, 1975: 74–79). Service's model was not supported by Earle's (1978) research on Kauai,

which found that the villages in a chiefly polity were located so that they could be self-sufficient in terms of basic subsistence. A chiefly political economy that required surplus production was then imposed upon the village economy. Surplus resources were mobilized not for future redistribution as Service envisioned, but more as a form of taxation to support the chiefly establishment (Earle, 1978, 1987, 1997). A similar view of the political economy of chiefdoms has been taken by Kirch (2006), Peebles and Kus (1977), Steponaitis (1978), Spencer (1987, 1993), and Wright (1984).

Carneiro's (1981) model of chiefdom evolution attributed causal importance to population growth, which he linked to increasing conflict over basic resources (such as prime agricultural lands) in contexts that were environmentally and/or socially circumscribed. By showing themselves to be effective war leaders, aspiring chiefs could enhance their power and authority to the point where a centralized chiefly office would become a permanent institution. Although Carneiro agreed with Fried (1967) that social ranking is a key characteristic of chiefdoms, he stressed that "chiefdoms are *political* entities, brought into being by the surmounting of village autonomy and held together as unified multivillage wholes by a powerful chief" (Carneiro, 1998: 20, emphasis in original). He proposed that the origins of such powerful chiefs lay in the temporary war leaders that occasionally emerge in autonomous village society, especially when such war leaders recruit warriors from multiple villages. To Carneiro, the short-term alliance that develops among these villages is the evolutionary precursor of the unified multivillage chiefdom, and the war leader who directs such an

alliance can be seen as the precursor of the paramount chief (Carneiro, 1998).

Redmond (1998a, 1998b) invoked both warfare and long-distance exchange as mechanisms by which a “chieftaincy” could evolve into a chiefdom. She defined the chieftaincy as “centralized political leadership that operates from time to time among autonomous village societies but that is generally short-lived” (Redmond, 1998a: 3). She regarded the chieftaincy as an example of Johnson’s (1982) “sequential hierarchy,” where centralized authority is not an ever-present condition but operates when conditions are propitious. Redmond argued that the sequential hierarchy of otherwise egalitarian societies could be transformed into the “simultaneous hierarchy” (Johnson, 1982) that characterizes chiefdoms under conditions that would favor the expansion of an aspiring leader’s influence beyond his home village. Also important would be conditions that favor the regularization of this expanded authority so that it becomes institutionalized, creating a permanent office of chief that must be filled from one generation to the next. Intensifying warfare and exchange are conditions that provide alternative paths to permanently centralized leadership (Redmond, 1998b). Of the two, warfare is of special evolutionary significance, because the consequences of failure in war are usually dire for aspiring leaders and for their followers as well. From this viewpoint, shifts in the frequency and scale of warfare—particularly an increase in warfare between groups of allied villages—provide a context that would favor the emergence of a centralized political region comprising a number of villages that recognize the authority of a paramount chief (Carneiro, 1998; Redmond, 1994).

Helms (1979) placed emphasis on the role of prestige goods and esoteric knowledge in the legitimization of chiefly authority in ancient Panama. Prestige goods were usually items not available locally that were obtained by aspiring leaders through relationships of long-distance exchange with other aspiring elites in distant places. Haller (2008: 5–7) pointed out that Helms’s major concern is with how would-be regional elites might gain power by manipulating the ideology of political alliance between themselves and village elites, rather than attempting to manage village-level affairs through direct intervention. Taking a similar tack, Welch (1991) and Spencer (1982, 1994) have argued that a paramount could indirectly regulate the regional political economy by modulating the flow of prestige goods to village chiefs, who would mobilize the production of surplus and send much of it to the regional center, receiving prestige goods in return as compensation for their fealty to the paramount chief. According to this prestige-good model, an aspiring paramount chief builds his leadership status by expanding his trading relationships to include other elites in distant regions. The exotic items obtained can be used to reinforce the alliances the budding paramount seeks to promote with village leaders in his own region.

In a book on the evolution of chiefdoms, Earle (1997) highlighted three fundamental sources of power with which aspiring leaders might transform themselves into permanent chiefs: control over economic resources, leadership in war, and manipulation of ideology. In the first of these, emergent leaders seek differential access to key resources, such as prime agricultural land, as a way of promoting themselves as economic manag-

ers, exerting control over the production and distribution of necessary goods. This new-found power can potentially be expanded beyond the strictly economic arena: “To the degree that specific resources, technologies, or objects are needed or desired for subsistence and social action, control over production and exchange yields social power” (Earle, 1997: 203). Since the chiefly political economy is based on the stimulation and mobilization of surplus, it often calls for the intensification and reorganization of production, such as the introduction of technological improvements like canal irrigation or drained-field agriculture. These technologies of intensification provide opportunities for centralized control as well as enhanced potential for surplus production, the very keystone of the chiefly political economy (Earle, 1997: 203–204). The second of Earle’s three basic sources of power is military leadership, which he argued “is potent and effective to fashion large-scale polities, but it is difficult to control...the warriors used by chiefs for political conquest and consolidation can easily turn treacherously on their lords to steal part of their domain or murder them” (1997: 204–205). Earle’s third source of power is an ideology that legitimizes unequal access to power and resources, “the essence of social law” (1997: 205). Such an ideology offers opportunities for control and manipulation by aspiring chiefs only “through the process of materialization—the performance and representation of ideology, and public participation by a social group” (1997: 205).

Earle analyzed three cases of chiefdom formation and concluded that the mix of causal factors varied from case to case, leading him to present his three cases as exemplars of different types of chiefdoms that

have “distinct evolutionary dynamics and trajectories” (1997: 209). Among the Wanka of ancient Peru, “social power rested primarily on military might” (1997: 209). He characterized the Wanka as “hill-fort chiefdoms” and noted that their citizens “huddled inside the defensive walls that both defended them from attack and incarcerated them within their social group” (1997: 209). Defensive considerations probably led the Wanka to concentrate their populations in large settlements. Earle asserted that these militaristic chiefdoms “experienced long periods of political stasis” (1997: 209). At the same time, they evinced “little ideological elaboration, with little ceremonial architecture and few elaborate individual burials” (1997: 209).

In his second case, Earle referred to the Thy chiefdoms of Denmark as “prestige-goods chiefdoms,” in which chiefly power “depended on prestige-goods exchange, the wealth of which materialized a ruling ideology and acted as a political currency to finance the leadership” (1997: 209). Earle argued that these chiefdoms fit Renfrew’s (1974) model of “individualizing chiefdoms,” in which objects obtained through networks of prestige-goods exchange were used to signify the relative status of high-ranking individuals. Earle asserted that such prestige-goods chiefdoms were not characterized by long-term political stability; rather, they were “remarkably dynamic—social hierarchies were quickly built and quickly destroyed” (1997: 209).

Earle presented his third case, Hawai‘i, as an example of “staple-finance chiefdoms,” in which chiefs organized a complex system of agricultural production, involving irrigation, terracing, and the use of fishponds. “Owned by the chiefs, these facilities became the basis of a staple-finance economy in which surplus

was mobilized and invested strategically in sustained agricultural development and in alternative sources of power” (1997: 210). He suggested that staple-financed chiefdoms were characterized not only by political stability but also by a progressive strengthening of central institutional control that “took them to the very edge of state society” (1997: 210). To Earle, the impressive modifications of the landscape seen throughout Hawai‘i reflect the operation of what Renfrew (1974) would call a “group-oriented chiefdom.” He argued that monuments were a reflection of collective action directed by the chiefly elite, although “there was less emphasis on the individual than on the institutions of power that were stable and long-lasting” (Earle, 1997: 210).

In his monograph on the Parita River chiefdom in pre-Hispanic Panama, Haller (2008) offered a method for assessing the degree of fit between various models of chiefdom formation and archaeological data. His approach called for focusing on not only the temporal period for which chiefdom organization can be documented, but also on the phase just prior to chiefdom formation. For example, in his discussion of what he called “the Control of Local Resources Model” (Haller’s version of Earle’s economic model of chiefdom formation), he asserted that this model “would be supported by evidence for control of agricultural and estuarine lands, local exchange and craft production, and population nucleation in the alluvium before or at the same time as the emergence of chiefdoms and, afterward, by strong population growth with a continued reliance on intensified maize agriculture” (Haller, 2008: 15). As in our Barinas case, the alluvial floodplain is the outstanding agricultural resource

in the Parita River drainage. Thus, a test of this model requires that close attention be paid to the relationship between concentrations of population, on the one hand, and the distribution of prime floodplain soils, on the other, both for the phase just prior to chiefdom emergence and also for the phase of developed chiefdom organization. An underlying assumption is that larger demographic concentrations would potentially have greater political clout—and thus more likely serve as the seats of power of aspiring chiefs—than would smaller ones.

Haller (2008: 5–7) also discussed what he called “the Control of Esoteric Knowledge Model,” which is his version of Helms’s (1979) model of chiefly dynamics in Panama and also resembles Earle’s (1997: 158–169) prestige-goods model of the Thy chiefdoms. A positive test of this model, Haller argued, would result if material evidence of such esoteric knowledge, primarily in the form of exotic materials obtained through long-distance exchange, were associated with demographic and (likely) political centers “before or at the time of emergence of chiefly society” (Haller, 2008: 15). Haller argued that involvement by the chiefly elite in agricultural production would not support the Helms esoteric information model. But others have proposed models that show how interregional prestige-good exchange articulates with the intraregional flow of prestige goods from regional center to local villages, a mechanism that not only reinforces the alliances forged between the paramount and village chiefs but also permits the indirect management by the regional paramount chief of local agricultural production (Spencer, 1982; Welch, 1991). In the latter case, we might expect to find

that exotic prestige goods as well as access to basic resources (e.g., proximity to prime agricultural land) were both differentially associated with emerging centers of demography and power.

Haller's (2008) version of what he called the Warfare Model is similar to the arguments put forth by Carneiro (1981, 1998) and Redmond (1994). Evidence in support of this model would comprise "strong population growth and evidence of warfare before or contemporaneous with the emergence of chiefly society" (Haller, 2008: 15). Haller noted that his three models were simplified constructs and we might find that mechanisms from different models came together to play complementary roles in specific empirical contexts. Yet the essential message underlying his discussion is that a proper test of any of these models or their permutations requires an examination of the phase just prior to the emergence of chiefly society as well as the phase in which chiefdom organization is fully developed. In chapter 11, we use such a two-phase method to assess the applicability of several models of chiefdom formation to our Barinas case.

THE RESEARCH SETTING

Our study region covered 450 km² and overlapped portions of the high llanos and adjacent Andean piedmont along the Canaguá River, about 40 km southwest of the state capital of Barinas (fig. 1.1). In our companion survey monograph (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: 15–26), we presented detailed information on the natural environment as well as ethnohistoric data on the area's indigenous groups at the time of the European incursion in the 16th century. In this section, we offer a summary of that information for

those readers who do not have the survey monograph at hand.

The climate of this tropical region is characterized by a dry season from December through March, followed by an eight-month rainy season during which 90% of the yearly precipitation falls. The mean annual rainfall on the llanos is 1817 mm (Garson, 1980: 70). The mean annual temperature is 27° C, with a mean annual variation of 3° C (Garson, 1980: 71). The llanos can be subdivided into three zones according to altitude: the low llanos near the Apure River, with elevations below 80 m; the middle llanos, with elevations from 80 m to 180 m; and the high llanos, with elevations from 180 m to 240 m. While seasonal inundations occur throughout the llanos, they are more frequent in the lower elevations. The Andean piedmont, adjacent to the high llanos, rises from 240 m to approximately 600 m, and serves as a transitional zone between the llanos and the Andean Cordillera, whose highest peak surpasses 5000 m. Numerous rivers, the Canaguá River among them, originate in the high Andes and traverse the piedmont in narrow valleys before they spill onto the llanos, where they cross the savannas, fed by small tributary streams called *caños*, making their way eventually to the Apure River.

The llanos zone is vegetated by dry savanna grasses (largely *Trachypogon montufari* and *Paspalum carinatum*), although here and there one sees stands of *Mauritia* palms and small clumps of forest (known locally as *matas*). Most tree growth on the llanos consists of gallery forests that line the rivers and *caños*; the trees of the gallery forest include *Pithecollium saman*, *Ceiba pentandra*, and *Luehkea ferruginea* (Sarmiento and Monasterio, 1969: 580–581; Sarmiento et al., 1971:

table 1). The clayey savanna soils are relatively fertile, but they do not drain well, and are difficult to till with hand tools. While large-scale cattle ranching predominates on the savannas, there is some farming, mostly in *vega* (floodplain) zones of the rivers and

caños, where the alluvial deposits are not only fertile but also friable enough for hand tilling (Zucchi and Denevan, 1979: 20). Redmond and Spencer (2007: 18–21) discuss at great length the exceptional fertility of the floodplain soils in the western llanos.

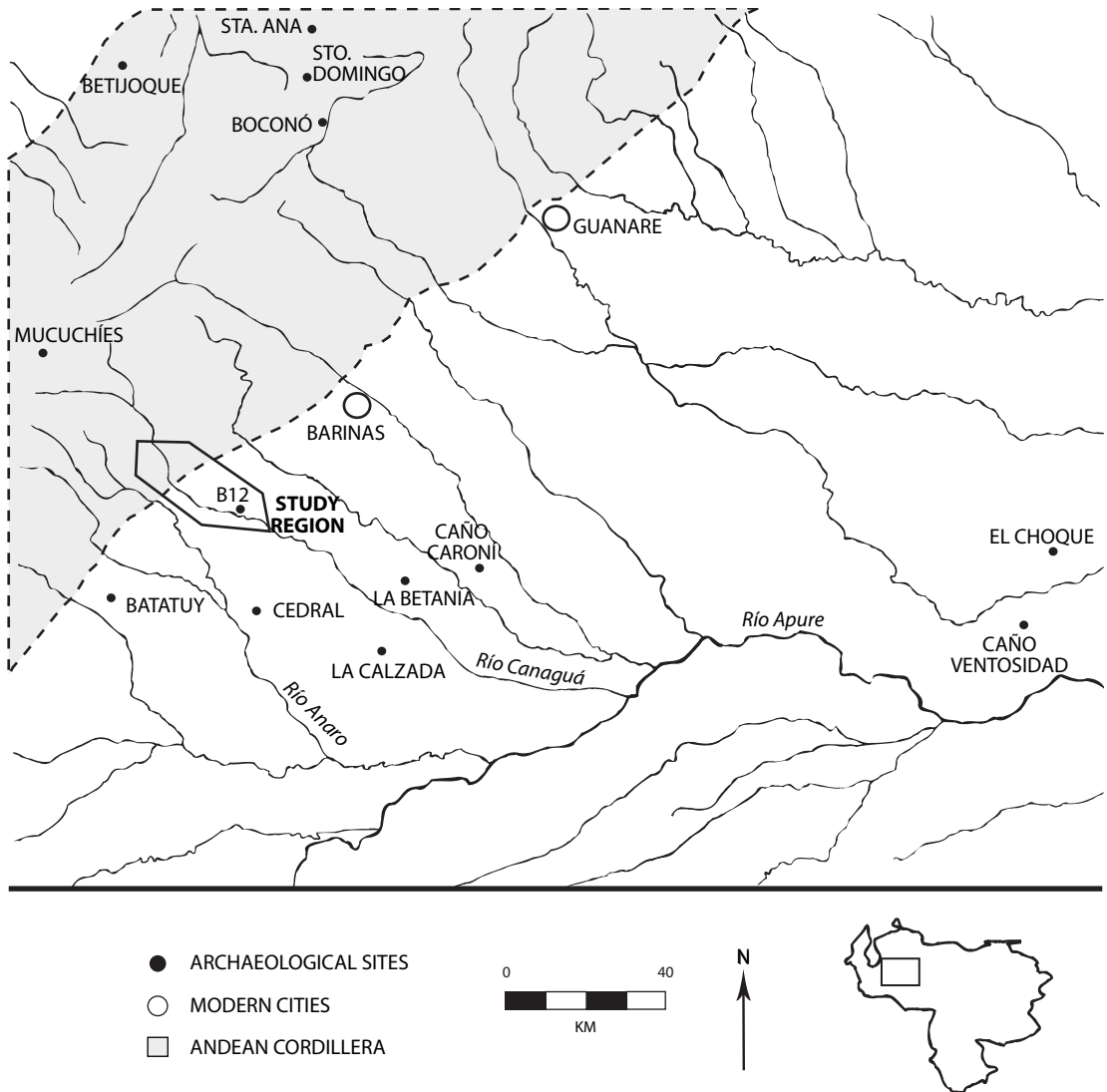


Figure 1.1. Western Venezuela, showing the location of the study area in the state of Barinas, along with other key archaeological sites and the contemporary cities of Barinas and Guanare.

However, the rainy season usually brings vast flooding to these alluvial zones, which generally limits farmers to a single harvest per year, unless effective water-management technologies are put into action. Contemporary farmers in the llanos plant maize, beans, sweet manioc, plantains, and bananas, among other crops (Zucchi and Denevan, 1979: 20; Tamayo, 1972: 80–94).

Prior to beginning fieldwork, we reviewed the ethnohistoric literature for the western llanos and found evidence that the indigenous societies encountered by 16th-century European explorers were organized as chiefdoms. *Caquetío* is a term that was apparently used to refer to a series of autonomous but ethnically related chiefly polities that were distributed through numerous river drainages over a large area extending from the sub-Andean valley of Barquisimeto well into the llanos of the Orinoco Basin (Morey, 1975; Oliver, 1988). The Caquetío were observed by Nicolaus Federmann, who traveled through the llanos in 1530–1531 (Federmann, 1962), and also by Georg Hohermuth von Speyer in 1535 (Jahn, 1927: 207). Although a 1538 expedition reportedly encountered some Caquetíos south of the Apure River along the Casanare River (Castellanos, 1962: 98–99), it has been argued that this was an aberration and that the Caquetío polities were generally distributed north of the Apure River (Morey, 1975: 33). Achagua and Otomaco were ethnic designations that referred to other llanos chiefdoms that inhabited areas along the Apure River, although some Achagua communities may have occupied parts of the southern Barinas state (Morey, 1975: 37–38).

The size and density of Caquetío populations greatly impressed Federmann. They built large, well-fortified villages on the sa-

vanna, often near a major tributary stream of a large river (Cey, 1995: 78; Federmann, 1958: 64, 67, 110; Morey, 1975: 96–97). Earthen causeways made travel possible between settlements during the rainy season (Cey, 1995: 78). Along one river valley, Federmann noted that 23 villages were politically united under the rule of one paramount chief. Federmann (1962: 191–192) estimated that this paramount chief could raise a fighting force of 30,000 men. Two other such chiefdoms, he claimed, could raise forces of 16,000 and 8500 men, respectively (Morey, 1975: 96, 108, 309).

Federmann (1958: 109) described Caquetío settlements 0.8 km long and one or two streets wide, from which 2000 warriors could be mustered. One Caquetío chief is described by Federmann (1962: 212) as sitting in a large structure, perhaps his residence or a public building where he carried out his chiefly duties. Social differentiation in Caquetío society was expressed by house size and also by shell-bead necklaces and the number of wives a man had (Morey, 1975: 100–101, 109, 259). Galeotto Cey and Fray Jacinto de Carvajal described impressive earthworks, including causeways and tall mounds, the construction of which would have required the support of a substantial population (Cey, 1995: 78; Carvajal, 1956: 117–118, 224).

The Caquetío practiced some hunting, fishing, and gathering, but they obtained their subsistence primarily through agriculture, cultivating two varieties of maize, squash, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and other crops (Morey, 1975: 51, 85). There is evidence that the Caquetío had developed forms of intensive agriculture. One river valley was said to have had some 12 miles of

irrigated fields on both banks (Morey, 1975: 51). Also, Padre José Gumilla described the use of artificially drained or raised fields by llanos groups generally, which presumably would also apply to the Caquetío (Cey, 1995: 22–23; Gumilla, 1963: 429–434; Morey, 1975: 147).

In the Andean piedmont zone, bordering the llanos to the north, lived the Jirajara (also known as the Jirara) (Jahn, 1927: foldout map), whose villages seem to have not reached the size of the largest Caquetío settlements (Rivero, 1956: 79; Morey, 1975, 192). In contrast to the Caquetío pattern of individual family dwellings, Jirajara villages were said to have had one or more large communal houses holding multiple families (Rivero, 1956: 117; Mercado, 1966: 28, 34).

Interpolity relations in the llanos and piedmont comprised both trading and raiding. Among the items produced and exchanged by llanos groups were strings of freshwater shell disks (*quiripa*), turtle eggs and oil, slaves, pottery, foodstuffs, the hallucinogen *yopo*, cotton, palm products, tree resins, and animal skins (Morey, 1975: 257–269). Imported from regions to the east and south of the llanos were the poison *curare*, vegetable dyes, and manioc graters. Trade goods from the Andes included salt, gold, woven cotton fabric, and probably workable stone for tools (Morey, 1975: 252–255). Stone tools suitable for clearing and gardening tasks would have been an important trade item for the Caquetío and other groups on the stone-poor llanos, and the Jirajara may well have served as middlemen in such exchanges. There was also trade in slaves, which became even more extensive after European contact (Cey, 1995: 77, 119; Morey, 1975: 260–264; Rivero, 1956:

28–30). In pre-Contact times, slaves were often war captives, and the Caquetío were especially notable for the taking, keeping, and trading of slaves (Cey, 1995: 119; Morey, 1975: 110, 282–283). In the list of indigenous terms provided by Oviedo y Valdés, the word for a Caquetío chief is given as *datihao*, defined as a “señor” (lord) and the owner of slaves (Oviedo y Valdés, 1855: 598; Jahn, 1927: 213).

Warfare was reported by Federmann (1962: 189–192, 215–219) to have been frequent and extensive. The Caquetío ringed their villages with fortifications and were able to raise a fighting force on short notice (Morey, 1975: 282–283). Padre Juan de Rivero described a 17th-century Achagua village that was fortified and kept battle-ready (Rivero, 1956: 46). Caquetío war tactics included setting houses on fire, looting, and taking captives (Cey, 1995: 102, 105; Federmann, 1958: 108; Morey, 1975: 277–278, 282–283). Federmann reported that chronic warfare led to the creation of buffer zones of uninhabited territory between adjacent polities (Federmann, 1958: 63–64, 107).

DEVELOPING A RESEARCH DESIGN

As we began to plan our fieldwork, we formulated a multistage or multiscale research design that would allow for the collection of data pertaining to various levels of cultural organization—what Crumley (1995) has called the “scalar hierarchy,” comprising the household, community, regional, and inter-regional levels (see Flannery, 1976; Spencer, 1997). Since we had learned from the ethnohistoric sources that chiefdom organization existed on the Venezuelan llanos in the 16th century, we were fairly confident that we would find the archaeological evidence

of chiefdoms in our study area, dating to that century and perhaps even earlier. So we knew we had to put together a plan for research that would enable us to document the development of chiefdom organization in the archaeological record.

A basic premise of our research design was that the key chiefly characteristics of institutionalized social differentiation and a centralized but nonbureaucratic political organization ought to be manifested in the structure of variability on multiple organizational levels of the Gavan-complex cultural system. The archaeological manifestations of these hypothetical features are presented here in the form of seven sets of expectations, derived from our earlier theoretical discussion of chiefdom organization.

REGIONAL HIERARCHY AND INTEGRATION

On the regional level, we would expect to find archaeological evidence of centralized political control exercised by a regional leadership over a group of subordinate communities—in accordance with Carneiro's (1981: 45) definition of the chiefdom as a centralized multivillage polity (see also Carneiro, 1998; Earle, 1987; Peebles and Kus, 1977; Redmond, 1998a; Spencer, 1987). We would expect this political structure to be expressed in a regional settlement hierarchy of two or three tiers based on settlement size. If we constructed a histogram or bar graph of occupation areas for sites in an archaeological chiefdom, we would expect to see a site-size distribution with two or three modes (Flannery, 1998; Spencer and Redmond, 2004; Wright and Johnson, 1975). The top tier of a chiefdom's two- or three-tier settlement hierarchy should be occupied by a

single site—the regional capital or first-tier center—which we would expect to be the largest site in terms of occupation area and with the most impressive public constructions in the region (Spencer, 1998a). Evidence of regional political integration might include a transportation network focused on the regional center (Denevan, 1991; Earle, 1991a). In the case of the llanos, archaeologists have long known that earthen causeways or *calzadas* were a prominent part of the archaeological record (Cruxent, 1966; Garson, 1980), although they were not sure how these causeways were related to centers of political power.

REGIONAL POLITY TERRITORY SIZE

The centralized but not internally specialized nature of chiefly administration precludes the effective delegation of partial authority by a regional paramount chief to associates (Wright, 1977). This means that the regional paramount has to rule from the center, which places limits on the territory size that the paramount can effectively integrate (Spencer, 1987, 1990). In a preindustrial context without the possibility of animal transport, such as the time of the Gaván complex, the optimal territory size for a regional paramount would likely have a radius of roughly one-half day of pedestrian travel from the regional center. In the llanos, subject to occasional inundations, this would probably amount to approximately 20 km.

REGIONAL POLITICAL CENTER

We would expect the community plan of the first-tier regional center to have a more imposing and formalized layout, perhaps focused on a central zone of public or cer-

emonial architecture, than smaller sites in the region (Castellanos, 1962: 99; Oyuela Caycedo, 1987; Peebles, 1987). At the same time, we would not expect to observe as much morphological or functional diversity among public buildings in a first-tier chiefly center as we would expect for a state capital, in keeping with the generalized (nonbureaucratic) internal structure of chiefly administration (Flannery and Marcus, 1976; Milner, 2003; Spencer, 1990).

SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION

We have noted that the persistence and reproduction of a chiefdom's centralized political order are greatly facilitated if institutionalized social differentiation is a fundamental organizing principle (Johnson, 1982; Spencer, 1987). Consequently, we would expect to find evidence throughout the Gaván-complex occupation of pervasive differentiation in social status. Within a given site, for example, social differences among families could be manifested through variability among a site's residential units in terms of size and elaborateness of household construction as well as the associated artifacts, such as fancy pottery and imported objects (Blick, 1998: 78–79; Boomert, 1987; Castaño Uribe, 1987; Gassón, 2000; Spencer, 1982: 131–136). Social-status differences among individuals might be expressed through patterns of differential burial treatment (Boada Rivas, 1998; Castaño Uribe, 1987; Creamer and Haas, 1985; Hatch, 1987; Peebles and Kus, 1977). In view of ethnohistoric documentation of subfloor burials among llanos groups, we would expect to find burials in residential contexts (Curet and Oliver, 1998: 231–234).

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND VILLAGE ECONOMY

We would expect to find archaeological evidence of a chiefly political economy, essential to the support of the chiefly leadership and the public works projects it directs (Earle, 1997: 12, 70–75; Peebles and Kus, 1977: 425–426). Archaeologically, we might expect to find evidence of intensified agricultural production capable of producing a surplus above what would be required for local subsistence needs, along with infrastructural improvements in transportation and communication facilities that enhance the leadership's control over such surplus (Denevan, 1991; Earle, 1978, 1991a; Kirch, 2006; McKey et al., 2010; Renard et al., 2012; Rostain, 2008; Spencer, 1993). Prior to our project, archaeologists had located pre-Hispanic drained-field agricultural facilities on the Venezuelan llanos, although little research had been done to situate these facilities within their regional political-economic context (Zucchi and Denevan, 1979).

Also consistent with the centralized but not internally specialized nature of chiefly administration is a strategy of encouraging self-sufficiency on the local village level. While the support of the regional administrative elite would probably require substantial surplus production, we would not expect that individual villages would engage in economic specialization to an extent that it impinged upon their day-to-day subsistence needs (Earle, 1978; Peebles and Kus, 1977; Wright, 1977). We would expect the chiefly political economy to represent a layer of surplus production built upon an underlying base of village self-sufficiency.

CEREMONIALISM, EXCHANGE,
AND WARFARE

Among the strategies that help a regional chief maintain political cohesion are the sanctification of authority, prestige-good exchange, and warfare, all of which should be manifested archaeologically. Archaeologically, we would expect to find evidence that the regional chiefly elite was differentially associated with ceremonial facilities and artifacts (Earle, 1997: 143–192; Lathrap, Marcus, and Zeidler, 1977). The long-distance exchange of prestige goods among ethnohistorically documented chiefdoms has been well documented (Boomert, 1987; Gassón, 2000; Helms, 1979; Wagner and Schubert, 1972). The evidence of prestige-good exchange would appear archaeologically in the form of exotic goods in high-status contexts. Since the prestige-good model sees prestige goods transferred from the regional elite to the secondary elites as a form of compensation by the former for the allegiance of the latter, we should not be surprised to find relatively high quantities of prestige goods associated with the secondary elite (Blick, 1998; Peebles, 1987; Welch, 1991). Warfare in chiefdoms usually consists of sporadic raids directed by the leadership of one chiefdom against another; it might be archaeologically manifested in artifacts, features, and facilities that reflect offensive and defensive warfare, including weapons, fortifications, and sacrificed captives. We would expect to find such evidence differentially associated with the regional leadership (Redmond, 1994). Also on the interpolity level, we might expect to find evidence of chiefly cycling, through which independent chiefdoms in a series of adjacent regions undergo sequential, or overlapping, episodes of political centralization and decline (Anderson, 1994, 1996).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH ON VENEZUELAN
CHIEFDOMS

Prior to our own fieldwork, archaeologists were beginning to recover data on the organization and development of pre-Hispanic chiefdoms in Venezuela. Here we present a summary of this work; a more detailed exposition can be found in Redmond and Spencer (2007: 28–30). During the 1960s and 1970s, Alberta Zucchi (1967, 1972a, 1972b, 1973) carried out excavations at the sites of La Betania and La Calzada in the middle llanos (fig. 1.1). She defined the Osoid series, which comprised two phases: the Caño del Oso phase (230 B.C.–A.D. 650) and the La Betania phase (A.D. 650–1000). Her work represented a refinement of the chronological scheme for the llanos that had been proposed earlier by Crucent and Rouse (1958: 183–187). Zucchi (1972a, 1972b, 1973) proposed that mounded earthworks were first constructed in the middle of the 6th century A.D., and continued in use through the end of the La Betania phase (ca. A.D. 1000).

Zucchi did not conduct a settlement pattern survey in the La Betania region, so we do not know whether the La Betania site can be considered a first-tier regional center that presided over a number of smaller village sites. Nevertheless, both the size of the site and the presence of mounded architecture would be consistent with an interpretation of the site as a regional center. The occupation covered an estimated 15–20 ha, and the site map showed five earthen mounds, the tallest reaching a height of 3.6 m (Zucchi, 1967: fig. 4). Zucchi excavated 15 test pits at La Betania. Among her discoveries were seven burials that yielded evidence of social differentiation at the site. Four of the burials lacked

offerings, but the other three had two items each; two of them had a pair of ceramic vessels, and one had a ceramic vessel and a stone axe (Zucchi, 1967: 117–120).

Zucchi and Denevan carried out a mapping and excavation project at a drained-field system along the Caño Ventosidad in southeastern Barinas (fig. 1.1). They recorded 250 pairs of parallel ridges running perpendicular to the natural levees of the *caño* (stream), which they interpreted as artificial extensions of the natural *caño* levees (Denevan and Zucchi, 1978: map 2). Such a facility, they suggested, could have extended the natural growing season in this area of seasonal inundations, and perhaps permitted the harvesting of two crops per year (Denevan and Zucchi, 1978: 242–243; Zucchi and Denevan, 1979: 36–37). Since only three nondiagnostic sherds were found in the Caño Ventosidad excavations, it was not possible to date the field system with any certainty. Nor did the investigators locate any nearby habitation sites that could have been used to date the field system through association (Denevan and Zucchi, 1978: 243). The nearest habitation sites they recorded were 15–20 km from the drained fields. One of these sites was El Choque (fig. 1.1), where four test pits yielded pottery similar to the sherds from Caño Ventosidad (Denevan and Zucchi, 1978: 243). They assigned the El Choque ceramics to the Arauquinoid series of the latter part of Period III (A.D. 300–1000) and Period IV (A.D. 1000–1500) in the chronological framework of Rouse and Cruxent (1963: 22, 90–95).

In the La Calzada area, Adam Garson (1980) conducted the first systematic regional settlement pattern survey in Barinas. In a study region of 120 km², he found 22 sites that he assigned to the Osoid series, dating

either to the Caño del Oso or the La Betania phases (Garson, 1980: 98). He located nine *calzadas* (earthen causeways) that he assigned to the Osoid series (Garson, 1980: 98), a discovery that was not unexpected in view of Cruxent's (1966) previous report on the impressive *calzadas* of Barinas. Garson also discovered a drained-field system just 1.3 km from an Osoid site, but he was hesitant to date the field system to the Osoid series because he located it through an examination of aerial photographs after the fieldwork period (Garson, 1980: 129–130).

Garson found evidence of a regional settlement hierarchy in his study region. For example, at 13 Osoid sites he recorded artificial earthen mounds, but at nine others he recorded no mounds; moreover, he noted considerable variation in site area (1980: 99–121, 291–302, 305–307). The largest site in his study region was the La Calzada site itself (fig. 1.1). Garson estimated that the site was “larger than 15 hectares” since he noted that ceramics were eroding for “several hundred meters” along the banks of the adjacent Caño del Oso (Garson, 1980: 105, 294). Only a portion of the La Calzada site has been mapped: a four-hectare part that contains the three largest mounds (Zucchi, 1972a: fig. 3; Garson, 1980: map 11). The single excavation at the site was carried out by Zucchi (1972a, 1972b), who placed a trench in the largest mound. This mound reaches 12.9 m in elevation and was the tallest mound observed by Garson in his study region (Garson, 1980: 105). Radiocarbon samples from Zucchi's excavation indicated that the mound was probably built in a single construction effort in the middle of the 6th century A.D. (Zucchi, 1973: 187).

Along the middle Orinoco River, Roosevelt carried out a project in the Parmana region that documented nine phases of occupation, beginning around 2100 B.C. and lasting until the contact period (Roosevelt, 1980: table 15; Spencer, 1998a: fig. 4.1). Roosevelt's three earliest phases make up the La Gruta tradition (2100–800 B.C.), during which people lived in sedentary villages and pursued a subsistence procurement strategy that combined hunting, collecting, and manioc agriculture; maize had not yet appeared (Roosevelt, 1980: table 20). Maize agriculture appeared during the fifth phase of occupation, the Corozal II phase (400 B.C.–A.D. 100), and was associated with a growing human population in the Parmana region (Roosevelt, 1980: 243). Clear signs of chiefdom organization in the Parmana region are not detectable until the Camoruco III phase (A.D. 1100–1500), when the first solid evidence of a regional settlement hierarchy appears, in the form of a bimodal distribution of site sizes (Spencer, 1998a: fig. 4.7). This is several hundred years after the appearance of chiefdom organization in the western llanos, as documented by the investigations of Zucchi, Garson, and the present authors. Based on the evidence in hand, we have to conclude that chiefdom organization developed earlier in the western llanos than along the middle Orinoco River, even though sedentary villages evidently appeared earlier in the latter region.

THE BARINAS PROJECT

To document the appearance of chiefdom organization in our Barinas study region, we sought to recover archaeological data on various analytical levels: the individual feature, the household, the site, the region and even

the interregional level. Consequently, we put together a fieldwork plan that consisted of three seasons of survey during the summers of 1983–1985, followed by two seasons of excavation during the dry seasons (January–May) of 1986 and 1988. Laboratory analysis was conducted after the fieldwork period between 1988 and 1992, in the laboratories of the Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC).

REGIONAL SURVEY

We defined our study region to overlap portions of the high llanos and Andean piedmont because, as noted earlier, these zones were occupied by ethnically distinct peoples at the time of European contact, and one of our research goals was to investigate whether intersocietal interaction played a role in chiefdom development here (Redmond and Spencer, 1989; Spencer, 1991; Spencer and Redmond, 1985). We also had some prior information about archaeological sites in the area, gleaned on a visit to Barinas in January of 1981. Alberta Zucchi at IVIC had suggested that we contact a local explorers club in Barinas. Accompanied by some members of the club, and aided by a handbook they had recently published (Centro Arqueológico “Kuayú,” 1981), we briefly surveyed what became our study region and discovered that both the high llanos and the adjacent piedmont had numerous archaeological sites.

We also observed that there were intriguing differences between the sites of the two environmental zones. On the llanos, we observed sites with earthen mounds, sometimes associated with earthen causeways (*calzadas*). In the piedmont, the sites we visited had no *calzadas* and no earthen mounds; however, some of the piedmont sites were

associated with large boulders covered with petroglyphs.

For three field seasons (1983–1985), we conducted regional survey, the results of which are presented in a previous monograph (Redmond and Spencer, 2007). During our survey we aimed for complete coverage of the 450 km² study region, locating sites on aerial photographs and topographic maps. We tried to determine the occupation area of each site. We also made a surface collection and recorded data on visible architectural features, local environment, and present-day land use. Barinas receives 1100–1800 mm of annual rainfall, sustaining a dense vegetation that is the bane of the survey archaeologist. Artifacts are typically scarce on the ground surface, and sites that lack earthworks or carved boulders can be virtually undetectable on survey. We therefore found it necessary to supplement the intensive “field by field” approach (e.g., Parsons, 1971) with informant survey, and the systematic examination of road cuts, river banks, drainage ditches, construction sites, and other places where sub-surface deposits were exposed.

Our survey located 103 archaeological sites, each of which is described in detail in Redmond and Spencer (2007). For the benefit of readers who do not have that report handy, we present here a brief summary of the survey data, accompanied by regional settlement pattern maps (figs. 1.2–1.6). Note that the five settlement pattern maps presented here (figs. 1.2–1.6) supersede those that previously appeared in Redmond and Spencer (2007: figs. 4.1–4.5), because the 2007 versions were printed with an incorrect orientation for magnetic north in the map legends. The present versions (figs. 1.2–1.6) provide a correct orientation for true north

in the map legends. We also made a minor addition to the path of a causeway (*calzada*) near site B52, and we changed the icon for four sites in the piedmont (B39, B47, B48, and B49) from that for “third-tier site” to “possible Gaván-complex site” (fig. 1.3). Otherwise, the information in the five regional settlement pattern maps in Redmond and Spencer (2007: figs. 4.1–4.5) is the same as in the present volume (figs. 1.2–1.6). Also, note that the table of Gaván-complex site sizes (table 1.1) in the present volume supersedes table 5.2 in Redmond and Spencer (2007). In table 1.1, the site size of B26 has been corrected to read 3.4 ha, instead of the 3.12 ha given in Redmond and Spencer (2007: table 5.2). Table 1.1 also lists the seven possible Gaván-complex sites in the piedmont, which were reported in Redmond and Spencer (2007: tables 4.1, 5.1, 5.3). We should also point out that the site sizes in table 1.1 pertain to the occupation areas by the Late Gaván phase (A.D. 550–1000). As we explain in several chapters and summarize in chapter 11, we were able to define an occupation at three of the Gaván-complex sites dating to the Early Gaván phase (A.D. 300–550). In each case, the Early Gaván occupation was smaller than the Late Gaván occupation. In chapter 11, we discuss the transition from the Early Gaván phase to the Late Gaván phase with respect to the causal factors that might have figured importantly in the process of chiefdom formation.

Sites of the Curbatí complex were found in the piedmont portion of our study region (fig. 1.2). Curbatí sites were usually located on natural terraces overlooking stretches of alluvium deposited by rivers that crossed the piedmont on their way to the llanos, such as the Curbatí River and the Canaguá River. At

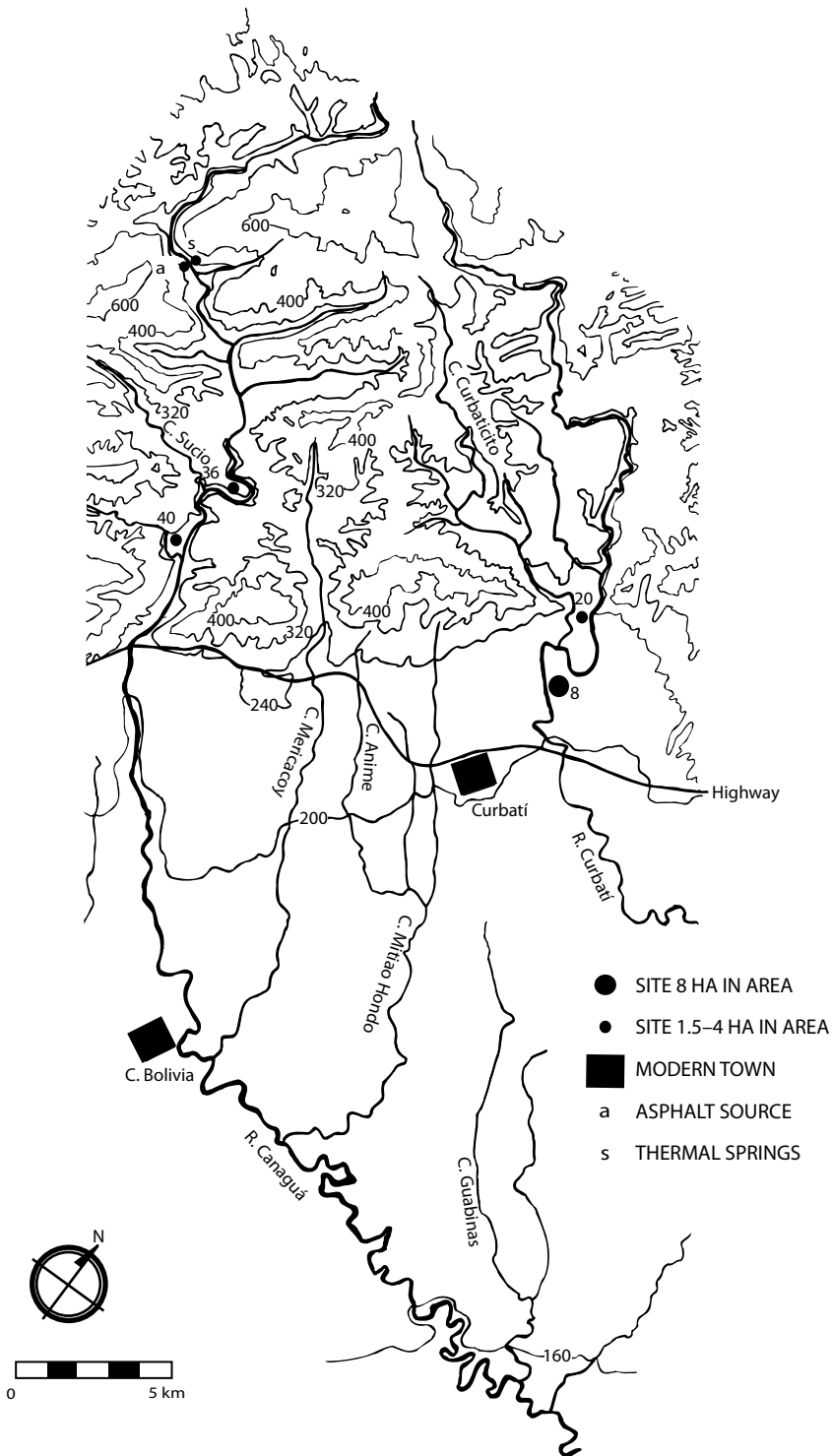


Figure 1.2. Settlements of the Curbatí complex (supersedes Redmond and Spencer, 2007: fig. 4.1).

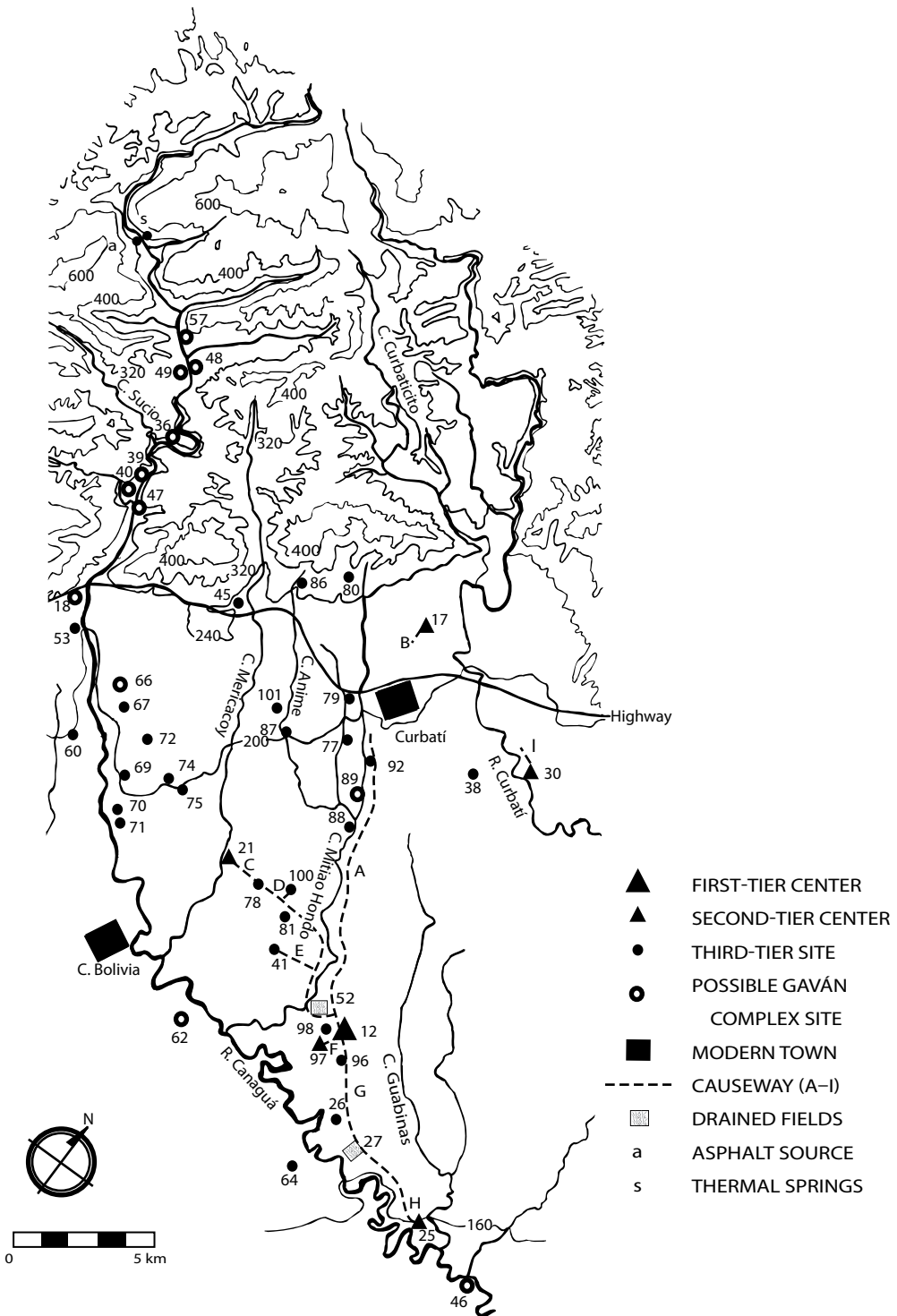


Figure 1.3. Settlements of the Gaván complex; these sites represent occupations during the Late Gaván phase, A.D. 550–1000 (supersedes Redmond and Spencer, 2007: fig. 4.2).

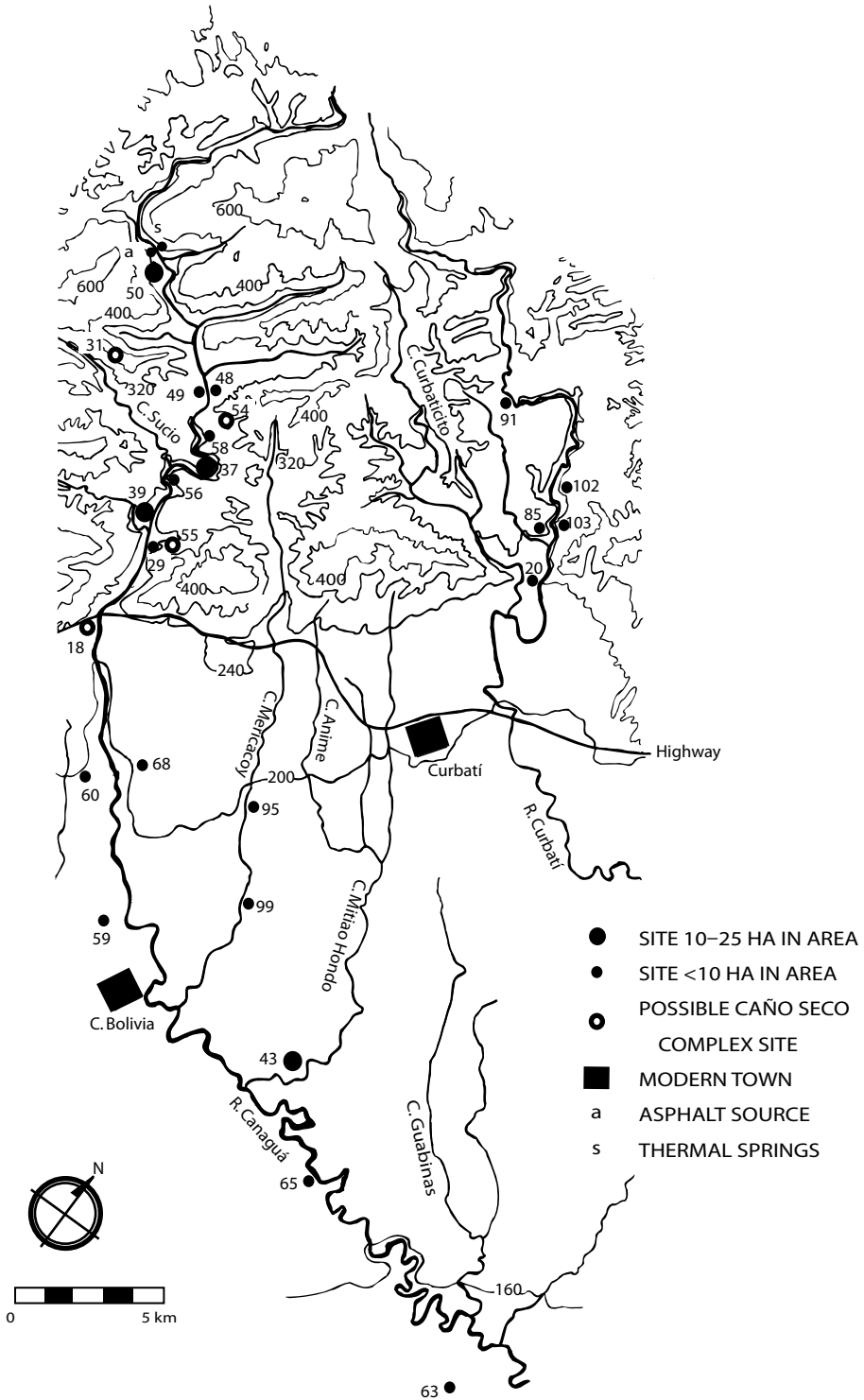


Figure 1.4. Settlements of the Caño Seco complex (supersedes Redmond and Spencer, 2007: fig. 4.3).

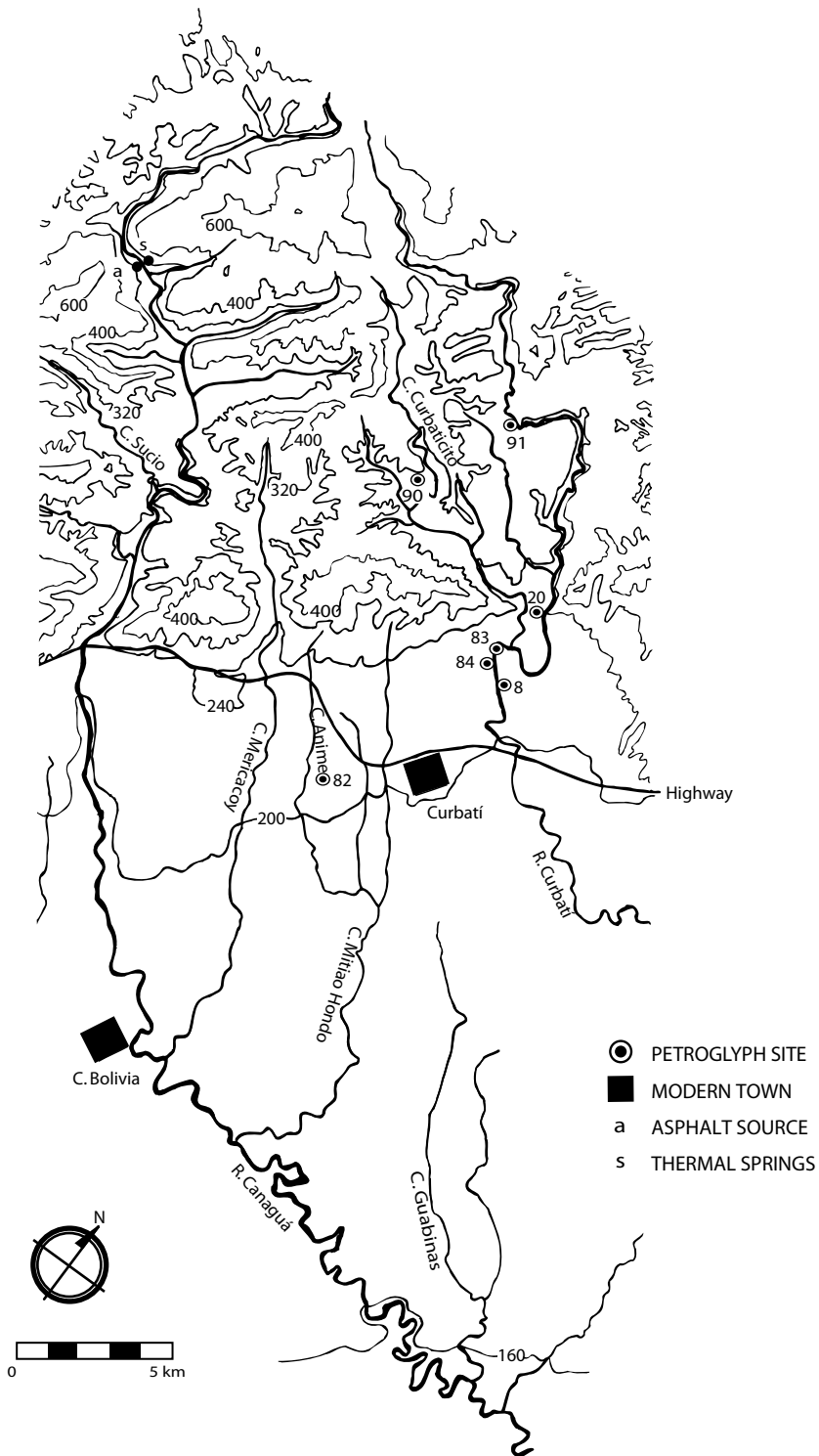


Figure 1.5. Locations of petroglyph sites (supersedes Redmond and Spencer, 2007: fig. 4.4).

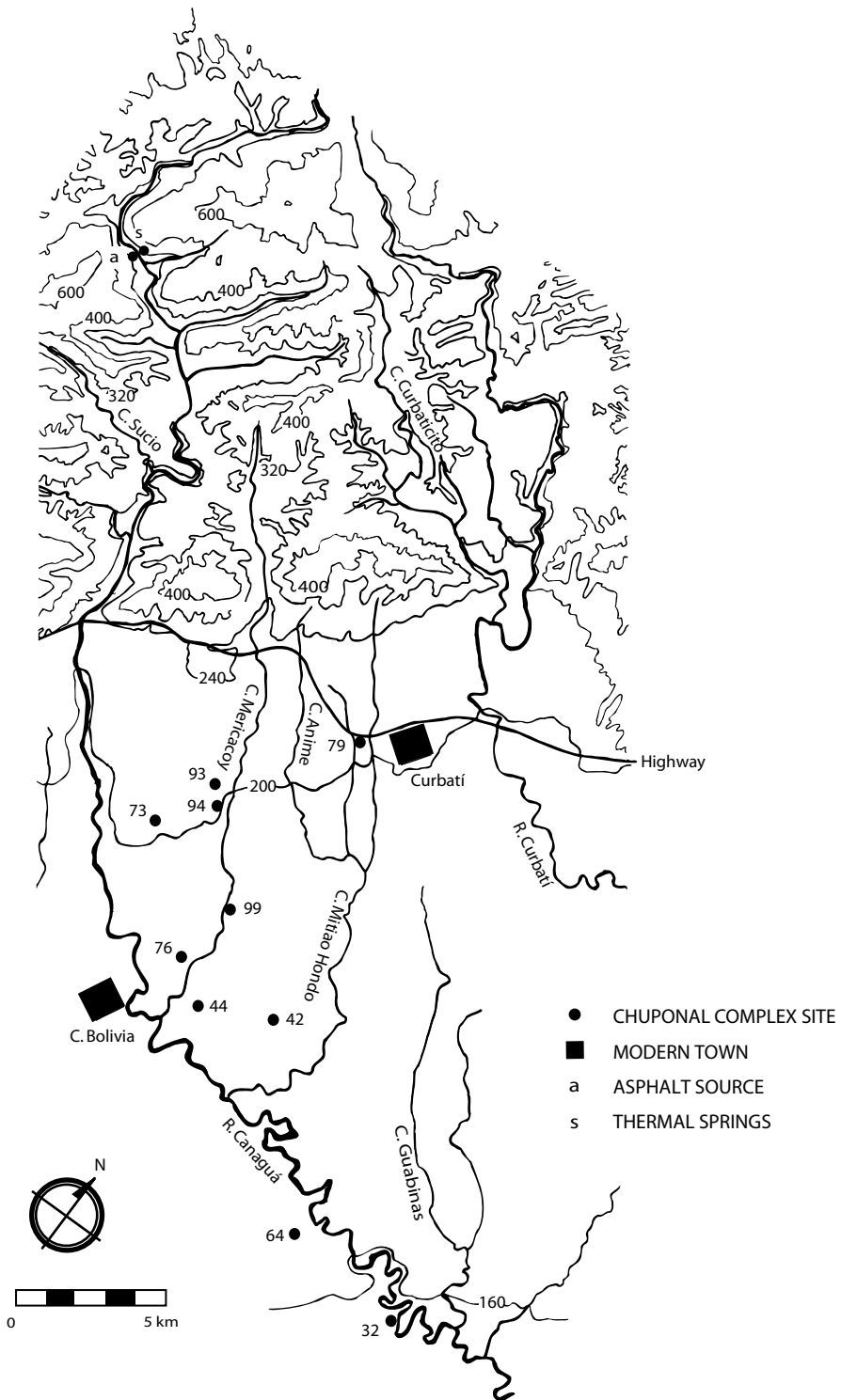


Figure 1.6. Settlements of the Chuponal complex (supersedes Redmond and Spencer, 2007: fig. 4.5).

these sites, we found ceramics of the Curbatí complex (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: 42–47). This pottery is relatively thin walled (usually less than 8 mm thick), coarse tempered, well burnished, and often decorated with deep grooves and incisions. Painting is infrequent and typically monochrome, usually red in color. Vessel shapes include hemispherical bowls, composite-silhouette bowls, and *ollas* (necked jars). In terms of stylistic affinities, Curbatí-complex pottery is similar in some respects to that of the Lagunillas complex of the Maracaibo basin, placed in the latter half of the first millennium B.C. by Wagner and Tarble de Ruíz (1975: 109–117) and it also resembles the possibly contemporaneous Santa Ana complex in the high Andes (Tarble, 1977), as well as the Agua Blanca complex in the Andean piedmont zone of the neighboring state of Portuguesa (Rouse and Cruxent, 1963: 68). Radiocarbon and thermoluminescence analyses date the Curbatí complex to A.D. 300–1000 (Spencer and Redmond, 1992: tables 2, 3). Our estimates of the occupation areas of the Curbatí sites (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: table 5.1) provide evidence of a two-tiered regional settlement hierarchy. The top tier was occupied by one site, B8, which covered 8 ha. The second tier contained three sites, 2–3 ha in size. None of the Curbatí-complex sites has earthen mounds, but B8 has a boulder with impressive petroglyphs (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: 112–116).

Gaván-complex sites were located almost entirely in the high llanos (fig. 1.3). These sites were associated with Gaván-complex pottery (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: 33–42), which is typically coarse tempered, with wall thicknesses from 6 to 10 mm. Incised decoration is present, but rare.

Painting and slipping are much more common than on Curbatí ceramics. Representative vessel shapes include convex-wall bowls and composite-silhouette bowls, some with solid or hollow feet, along with a variety of *ollas* and *tecomates* (neckless jars). We view the Gaván complex as stylistically similar to, and broadly contemporaneous with, the Osoid series defined for the middle and low llanos by Zucchi (1967, 1972b). We have dated the Gaván complex to A.D. 300–1000 by a series of radiocarbon and thermoluminescence analyses (appendix E; Spencer and Redmond, 1992: tables 2, 3). A more detailed description of Gaván-complex pottery is presented in chapter 4, where we also discuss our efforts to distinguish between material of the Early Gaván phase (A.D. 300–550) and the Late Gaván phase (A.D. 550–1000).

On the high llanos sector of our study region, we located 34 Gaván-complex habitation sites and two nonhabitation drained-fields sites. Four other possible Gaván-complex occupations on the high llanos await confirmation through future fieldwork (table 1.1). In addition, we located seven sites in the piedmont section of the Canaguá River that yielded some possible Gaván-complex materials, usually along with more material from other ceramic complexes (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: tables 4.1, 5.1, 5.3). We have suggested that the Gaván-complex ceramics at these piedmont sites may be evidence of a process of demographic expansion up the Canaguá River valley by the Late Gaván polity, perhaps just prior to its dissolution (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: 327). We consider this to be an untested hypothesis that should be evaluated through future fieldwork at those seven piedmont sites. In the meantime, we are not including them among the

34 habitation sites that we feel comfortable assigning to the Gaván complex.

The site sizes that appear in table 1.1 are for those sites that we can assign with confidence to the Late Gaván phase. Our excavations also recovered evidence at three sites of occupation during the Early Gaván phase: B12 (5 ha), B21 (2.25 ha), and B97 (3 ha). These three sites grew in size during the Late Gaván phase (table 1.1). A bar graph of site sizes—representing the occupation areas that would have been achieved by the Late Gaván phase—yielded a bimodal distribution (fig. 1.7), indicating at least a two-tiered regional settlement hierarchy. Yet, taking into account the presence of mounded architecture along with site size, we found it possible to infer three settlement tiers. The third, or lowest, tier consisted of 28 habitation sites, 1–5 ha in size, that lacked mounded architecture detectable on survey. The second tier comprised five sites (B17, B21, B25, B30, and B97) that covered 5–10 ha and had 2–4 earthen mounds reaching 2–6 m in height.

The top tier of the Late Gaván regional settlement hierarchy was occupied by the El Gaván site (B12) (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: 126–136). The two largest mounds at the B12 site (Mounds A and E) faced each other across a plaza 500 m long (fig. 1.8). Mound A, on the southeast side, reached a height of 12 m. It had a maximum basal diameter of 90 m and was ascended by a ramp that extended 80 m into the plaza. Mound E reached a height of 10 m and had a maximum basal diameter of 65 m. Four other mounds (B, C, D, and F) reached heights of 2–4 m, while the remaining 130 were 1 m or less in height. Circumscribing the B12 site was an earthwork in the form of an enormous oval, 970 × 470 m. This oval earthwork

was built in the manner of a causeway (*calzada*), which stood 1 m or more in height in many places and measured 6–8 m wide on top and some 20–25 m wide at the base.

We found a total of 27 sites in our study region that we assigned to the Caño Seco complex (fig. 1.4). Caño Seco pottery (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: 47–52) is relatively thick walled (usually more than 8 mm), fine tempered, usually smoothed and not burnished, and undecorated. The predominant vessel forms appear to be utilitarian *ollas* and bowls. We have proposed a date range of A.D. 1000–1550 for the Caño Seco complex, based upon radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates recovered in our test excavations at B20 (Spencer and Redmond, 1992: tables 1–3), as well as upon the cross-dating of certain Caño Seco attributes with the late prehistoric (A.D. 1200–1400) Caño Caroní ceramic complex found at sites in the lower llanos of Barinas (Garson, 1980; Zucchi, 1975). We also see stylistic similarities between the Caño Seco complex and the thick-walled undecorated pottery of the protohistoric San Nicolás phase, recovered by Wagner near Boconó in the Andes (Wagner, 1972: 44–46).

We found 19 Caño Seco-complex sites in the piedmont portion of our study region and eight Caño Seco-complex sites in the high llanos zone. The sites ranged in size from 0.1 ha to 25 ha (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: table 5.4). Most of the sites were smaller than 4 ha, but four of them were 10 ha or larger. Three of these large settlements (B37, B39, B50) were located on prime floodplain (or *vega*) lands, where tributary streams or *caños* join the upper Canaguá River. The fourth of these largest sites, B43, was located in a sector of prime alluvium between the Caño Mitiao Hondo and the Caño Mericacoy. In fact,

most Caño Seco sites were situated near good *vega* land, and one of them, site B50, was also situated near a natural source of asphalt (fig. 1.4). On our regional survey, we found a total of seven locations with boulders bearing carved petroglyphs; four were not directly associated with a habitation site, but two were at the Caño Seco-complex sites of B20 and B91, and one was at the aforementioned Curbatí-complex site of B8 (fig. 1.5). We have suggested that these petroglyph locations marked a natural route that led from the llanos through the piedmont zone and ultimately to the high Venezuelan Andes (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: 330; Spencer, 1991: 159–160). We learned from local informants that the best route for horseback or pedestrian travel from the llanos of our study region to the high Andes was to proceed up the Curbatí River to where it passes only 1 km from the upper Canaguá River; from there,

you can cross over from the Curbatí to the Canaguá drainage and ascend to Mucuchíes in the high Andes at 3000 m (fig. 1.1).

Our regional survey also recovered evidence of a very late prehistoric occupation on the llanos that we called the Chuponal complex (fig. 1.6). The Chuponal complex lasted until the contact period, and surely extended into the postcontact period as well, because we found fired bricks, glazed pottery, porcelain, glass, and metal artifacts at these sites along with Chuponal-complex ceramics (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: 52–53). Chuponal-complex sites ranged in size from 1 to 80 ha (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: table 5.5), and most of them were located within a radius of 5–8 km from the modern city of Ciudad Bolivia, which is very near the site of the Colonial-era town of Pedraza. We were not able to survey within the city limits of Ciudad Bolivia, but we suspect

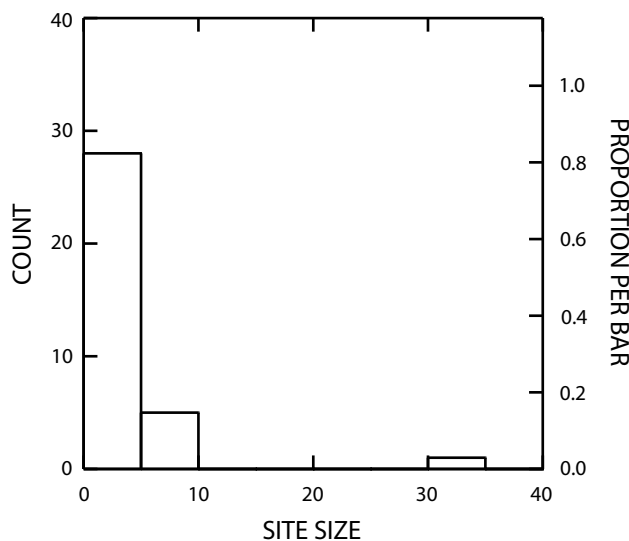


Figure 1.7. Bar graph of Gaván-complex site sizes.

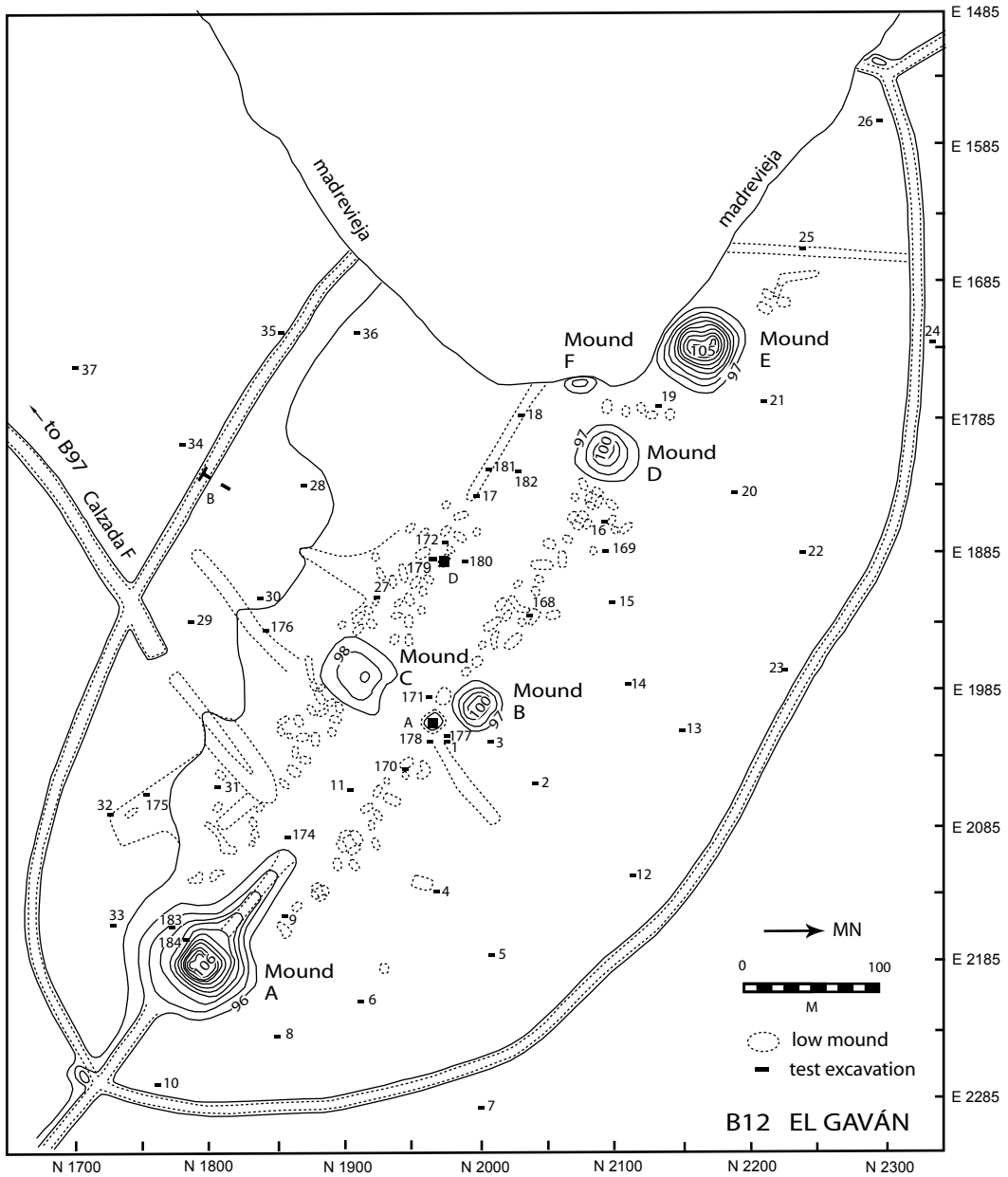


Figure 1.8. Map of the Gaván site (B12), showing the major mounds, calzadas, the encircling earthwork, smaller house mounds, the areas of block excavation (marked with capital letters), and the numbered test pits.

that excavations there would likely find the remains of Pedraza. Early historical accounts note that Pedraza was a Spanish town that was attacked by indigenous peoples in 1614 and rebuilt the following year by Diego de Luna (Alcedo, 1967: III: 153; Zamora, 1962: 379–380). The concentration of Chuponal-complex sites to the northeast, north, and northwest of Ciudad Bolivia (fig. 1.6) may represent a cluster of indigenous settlements produced by the Spanish policy of forced settlement consolidation and religious conversion that was carried out in the llanos by 1629 (Morey, 1975: 320–321; Rivero, 1956: 60–61, 79). This process of settlement concentration was not beneficial to the indigenous population, which suffered greatly from excessive labor demands, rampant disease, unrest, and mortality. By the end of the 18th century, the native population of the region had declined nearly to the point of extinction (Morey, 1975: 317–318, 322–323; Oviedo, 1962: 419; *Relación geográfica de la ciudad del Espíritu Santo de Guanaguare*, 1964: 318).

EXCAVATIONS

After completing the regional survey in 1985, we began to plan our excavation strategy. For our coverage of Gaván-complex sites, we decided to obtain excavated samples from sites on all three tiers of the regional settlement hierarchy (fig. 1.3). We could then use such samples to assess the variability in artifacts and features among first-tier, second-tier, and third-tier sites. At each site, we chose excavation locations using both probability-based and purposive sampling criteria, the goal being to obtain a representative sample of intrasite variability in artifacts and features.

For example, at the first-tier El Gaván site (B12), we made a detailed topographic map of the site with an alidade and plane table (figs. 1.8, 1.9). During the 1986 season, we mapped in all the earthen mounds, causeways, and other features that were visible on the surface. We used this map to design a program of excavation, which involved 54 test pits (1 × 2 m) and three areas of large-scale block excavation, carried out during the 1986 and 1988 seasons. Three second-tier sites were selected for a program of mapping with alidade and plane table followed by test excavations during the 1986 and 1988 seasons: B21 (33 pits), B97 (28 pits), and B17 (6 pits). A single third-tier village site, B26, was chosen for mapping with alidade and plane table and then test excavations (16 pits) during the 1986 season. In addition, during the 1988 season we made an alidade and plane table map of the B27 drained-field site and excavated 4 test pits. The specific sampling strategies used, along with descriptions of the stratigraphy, features, and artifacts deriving from the excavations at all the Gaván-complex sites, will be presented in later chapters. Note that all our individual site maps were oriented to magnetic north (MN), which in 1988 was 6°6′ east of true north in our study region.

The excavations at all the Gaván complex sites followed the same general procedure. Each site was mapped onto a single horizontal coordinate system, as well as a single system of vertical control. Every 1 m grid square was given a coordinate designation denoting the number of meters north and east of an arbitrary origin off the site to the southwest, but keyed to an arbitrary datum that lay within the site's boundaries, such as N2000/E2000, which was a datum point atop

Mound B at B12. A specific example would be square N1968/E2012 in Excavation Area A (fig. 1.8). The coordinate system also permitted finer-scale recording of horizontal lo-

cation, by simply adding a decimal point and the number of centimeters north and east of the southwest corner of the square. For example, N1968.35/E2012.68 would be 35 cm



Figure 1.9. Mapping B12 with an alidade and a plane table. At the plane table atop Mound B, Spencer communicates with an assistant holding a stadia rod in the distant center-right (facing southwest).

north and 68 cm east of the southwest corner of square N1968/E2012. Note that when no decimal figures are given, it is understood that the entire 1 m grid square is being referenced. The precise spot marking the southwest corner of this grid square would be referred to as N1968.00/E2012.00. Vertical control was established relative to a fixed datum of 100 m, established atop Mound B (fig. 1.9). Each test pit or excavation area began with the establishment of a separate datum point, which was keyed into the overall site system; all depths were measured with reference to that datum (fig. 1.10).

In every excavation operation, the grid was marked with nails and string. Datum points were established for vertical control and elevations were taken with string, line level, and tape. Excavation proceeded with shovel, *barretón* (a spadelike digging implement), trowel, screwdriver, ice pick, dental pick, whisk broom, paintbrush, and sugar scoop; the particular tool chosen depended on the deposit at hand (fig. 1.11). In most cases, the dirt was passed through a 6 mm screen to aid the recovery of small objects (fig. 1.12). All recovered pottery, chipped stone, ground stone, burned daub, charcoal, bone, shell, and other artifacts were saved. Flotation, pollen, and radiocarbon samples were taken from appropriate deposits.

The most specific excavation unit for data recording was the *provenience*, which by design was allowed to be somewhat flexible in its definition and application. A *provenience* could be a 5 cm level (or a 10 cm level) from a 1 m grid square, or it could be a 20 cm level from a 1 m × 2 m test pit. A *provenience* could even be a single artifact, if it was plotted and bagged separately. Each *provenience* received a unique catalog number usually

preceded by the site designation. To take a specific example, a *provenience* pertaining to square N1968/E2012 is B12-628, which could also be referred to as B12-0628, or simply as *provenience* 628 (or 0628). *Provenience* B12-628 was a relatively thin excavation level removed in the process of exposing the somewhat sloping surface of a domestic residence, as part of the block (or horizontal) excavation that we called Area A. The top elevation of this *provenience* had a maximum elevation of 97.47 m and a minimum elevation of 97.45 m, while the bottom elevation



Figure 1.10. Measuring the depth of an excavation level with respect to the datum established at the southwest corner of T.17 at B12.



Figure 1.11. Using a *barretón* (spadelike digging tool) in the excavation of T.32 at B12.

had a maximum elevation of 97.46 m and a minimum elevation of 97.40 m, all relative to the arbitrary datum of 100 m. In the case of test-pit proveniences, elevations were usually taken relative to the ground surface at the top southwest corner, and were recorded in terms of depth below the surface (DBS). We used the alidade to register the elevation of the top southwest corner of each test pit so

that any test-pit elevation could be expressed in the site's elevation system (i.e., relative to the 100 m datum). The horizontal grid-system designation and the elevations for each provenience were entered onto a provenience card along with other information, such as: date excavated; excavation supervisor; excavation operation number or letter; whether the provenience was part of a feature, such as

a house, burial, or midden; stratigraphic level of the provenience; depositional characteristics; area and volume of the excavated provenience; relationship to other proveniences or features; recovery techniques used; number of bags of various kinds of artifactual materials recovered (sherds, chipped stone, ground stone, polished stone, daub or adobe, shell, bone, carbon, figurines, other material; samples associated with the provenience, if any; and general comments. In addition to entering this information onto the provenience cards, excavation supervisors kept a daily log, in which they recorded any additional observations or interpretations that they felt were noteworthy. Supervisors also drew plan views of any features exposed through excavation, such as postmold patterns and hearths, and

they made drawings of the stratigraphic profiles of all test pits (fig. 1.13). In our field notes and in this monograph we have made a distinction between an excavation *level* and a stratigraphic *layer*; the latter is a depositional feature revealed through excavation while the former is the basic unit of collection and recording for the excavation itself.

In some cases, a provenience could be considered part of a culturally meaningful unit such as a house, burial, or feature. In such cases, this was noted on the provenience card. The provenience number was then added to an additional house, burial, or feature form. These forms called for additional information about the unit in question. For example, the feature form asked for the site, the excavation operation, the coordinates, a



Figure 1.12. Screening excavated deposits through a 6 mm mesh to recover small artifacts during the excavation of T.51 at B97.

general characterization of the feature, the top and bottom depths, the relation to other features or proveniences, the recovery technique used, the numbers of all the proveniences pertaining to the feature, the samples taken, the number and kind of drawings, the designations of the photographs taken, the date begun and date finished, and the excavation supervisor. In the case of burials, a burial form was filled out as completely as was feasible in the field, including such information as the grid coordinates of the burial, the burial's dimensions, orientation, skeletal position, preservation, sex, age, long bone measurements before removal, funerary accompaniments, proveniences associated with the burial, and a list of samples, photographs, and drawings of the burial.

In the chapters that follow, we describe the coding system that we used for recording data on the proveniences (chap. 2), present a detailed list of ceramic drawings (chap. 3), discuss the variability in Gaván-complex ceramics (chap. 4), present the surface collection data from Gaván-complex sites (chap. 5), and discuss the excavations conducted at the following sites: B12 (chap. 6), B97 (chap. 7), B26 and B27 (chap. 8), B21 (chap. 9), and B17 (chap. 10). The descriptions include plans, profile drawings, and photographs of the excavations themselves, along with illustrations of the more notable artifacts, as well as tables containing the artifact frequencies that we recorded using the detailed coding scheme presented in chapter 2. We should note that, to save space, we have eliminated



Figure 1.13. Drawing a stratigraphic profile of T.17 at B12.

the columns in these artifact tables that had zero frequencies for all cases. We should also point out that we have used the label “El Gaván” only to refer to the first-tier B12 site, which has that local name. We do not use the “El” in references to larger temporal-spatial-political units such as the “Gaván complex,” the “Gaván region,” the “Gaván polity,” or the “Gaván chiefdom.” In the final chapter (chap. 11), we summarize the results of our investigations, paying particular attention to how our data relate to the research questions raised in the present chapter. The main body of the text is followed by appendices with the results of a number of specialized analyses. At the time of our laboratory analysis, we were unable to locate an archaeozoologist in Venezuela who could carry out a complete analysis of the few faunal remains we recovered, although Johan Rodríguez was able to examine a few samples in 2012. In this report, we note which proveniences con-

tained animal bone in our descriptions of the excavations at the various sites. Even though very little animal bone was found overall, it is our hope that this material (stored at IVIC) can someday be fully analyzed. The appendices of the present volume include a study of the human burials (appendix A, by William N. Duncan and Emily L. de Berrizbeitia), use-wear analysis of chipped stone tools (appendix B), pollen analysis (appendix C, by Milagro Rinaldi and Elsa M. Redmond), source identifications of selected stone artifacts (appendix D, by Ramón Sifontes G. and Carlos Schubert), thermoluminescence dates and radiocarbon dates from our Gaván-complex sites as well as from contemporaneous sites in the Acequia–Anaro River drainage (appendix E, by Charles S. Spencer, Elsa M. Redmond, and Rafael A. Gassón), an analysis of misfired sherds and kiln wasters (appendix F), and an analysis of macrobotanical remains (appendix G, by Renée M. Bonzani).

TABLE 1.1
Gaván-Complex Site Sizes, Representing Site Size Attained by the Late Gaván Phase, A.D. 550–1000.
 Supersedes Redmond and Spencer, 2007: table 5.2.

Site	Site Size (ha)	Classification	Site	Site Size (ha)	Classification
B12	33.0	first tier	B86	0.5	third tier
B17	7.5	second tier	B87	0.5	third tier
B21	4.56	second tier	B88	2.75	third tier
B25	8.28	second tier	B92	3.12	third tier
B26	3.4	third tier	B96	1.25	third tier
B30	9.4	second tier	B97	5.0	third tier
B38	3.75	third tier	B98	1.25	third tier
B41	4.37	third tier	B99	0.75	third tier
B45	2.5	third tier	B100	1.25	third tier
B53	2.5	third tier	B101	1.25	third tier
B60	3.75	third tier	B18	n/a ^a	third tier?
B64	5.0	third tier	B39	n/a ^a	third tier?
B67	1.0	third tier	B40	n/a ^a	third tier?
B69	4.4	third tier	B46	n/a ^a	third tier?
B70	0.5	third tier	B47	n/a ^a	third tier?
B71	0.5	third tier	B48	n/a ^a	third tier?
B72	3.12	third tier	B49	n/a ^a	third tier?
B74	2.18	third tier	B57	n/a ^a	third tier?
B75	1.87	third tier	B62	n/a ^a	third tier?
B77	1.25	third tier	B66	n/a ^a	third tier?
B78	0.5	third tier	B89	n/a ^a	third tier?
B79	1.25	third tier	B27	35.0	drained fields
B80	2.0	third tier	B52	>1.25	drained fields
B81	2.5	third tier			

^a Not available.

CHAPTER 2

DATA STRUCTURE

INTRODUCTION

The analysis of the excavated Gaván-complex materials was carried out at the Departamento de Antropología, IVIC. Erika Wagner graciously allowed us to occupy what must have often seemed like a disproportionate chunk of her archaeological laboratory between 1988 and 1992. Serving as research assistants to the authors were Rafael Gassón and Inés Frías, each of whom made heroic contributions during the laboratory phase of the project, before beginning their graduate studies at the University of Pittsburgh. Tasks included the drawing and photographing of artifacts as well as the recording of quantitative data that would be suitable for statistical analysis of the collections. The “cases” in the database were the excavated proveniences, and the Gaván-complex surface collections. Most of the “variables” were ratio-scale counts or weights of various artifact categories; some variables also contained contextual information about the sample unit, often expressed as nominal or ordinal data (Thomas, 1986: 18–28). Aside from some specialized analyses, we generally did not record information by the individual artifact, that is, with each artifact as a case. Instead, the artifacts of each provenience were coded as a group according to a relatively large set of variables.

Defining the variables was not an easy task. While the contextual variables could be taken directly from the excavation and surface collection forms, the artifactual variables usually had to be defined on the basis of some familiarity with the material, a rather daunting prospect since relatively little prior work had been done on the archaeology of that part of Barinas where we had conducted our fieldwork. Fortunately, we could draw upon the results of Alberta Zucchi’s and Adam Garson’s investigations at the llanos sites of La Calzada and La Betania (Garson, 1980; Zucchi, 1967, 1972a, 1972b). We also devoted considerable time to devising, testing, and altering trial coding schemes, until we felt confident that we had one that captured much of the salient variability in the ceramics and other artifacts.

We recorded information about the Barinas collections using a methodology that we have elsewhere called a *nondeterminative, polythetic attribute analysis*, or NPA analysis (Spencer and Redmond, 1997: chap. 2), the inspiration for which came from the approach to recording ceramic variability pioneered by Drennan (1976). In this kind of analysis, variables consist of clusters of attributes that occur together. Some variables may be defined in terms of only a few attributes while others may be defined more specifically.

When coding ceramics, a single sherd can be counted more than once, depending on the nature of the variable. Considerable flexibility in the specification of variables is granted by this coding system, which we call non-determinative and polythetic because the definition of any variable does not necessarily depend on previously defined variables and because multiple, crosscutting criteria can be used to define variables. Although the coding scheme employs hierarchical classification, the criteria are not required to be cumulative in a general-to-specific manner during the process of coding artifacts from a given provenience. Thus, individual artifacts do not become “locked in” to a particular taxonomic branch by decisions made early in the coding scheme.

In applying this method, one sorts and re-sorts the artifacts according to the defining criteria of successive groupings of variables, called variable sets. We should note that our variable sets are equivalent to Drennan’s “attributes,” while our variables are equivalent to his “attribute states” (Drennan, 1976: 21). An example of a ceramic variable set is “II. Paste Color,” which contains a number of variables such as: V107 (Paste Color 1: pale yellowish brown, or light brown [Munsell 7.5 YR 6/4; 10 YR 6/3-6/4]); V108 (Paste Color 2: reddish yellow [Munsell 5 YR 6/6]); V111 (Paste Color 5: dark gray [Munsell 5 YR 4/1]); and others. After the ceramics (usually sherds) from a provenience have been sorted according to a given variable set, the frequencies of occurrence of each variable in the set are recorded. At this point, the sherds can be completely resorted according to a new variable set, e.g., “VIII. Vessel Form,” which contains such variables as: V130 (Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl [CWB] rims); V131 (Vessel

Form 2: outleaned-wall bowl [OWB] rims); V141 (Vessel Form 12: bottle [BOT] rims); and others, for a total of 30 variables comprising the Vessel Form variable set. We should note that NPA analysis is meant to take maximal advantage of the variability inherent in a collection of artifacts and, as a consequence, it tends to produce a relatively large number of variables.

In addition to pottery, chipped stone, grinding stone, polished stone, burned daub, and figurines were coded, following the methodology of NPA analysis. The source-material identifications for the stone artifacts were provided by Ramón Sifontes and Carlos Schubert, who helped establish a reference collection that guided the coding procedure.

GAVÁN-COMPLEX VARIABLE DIRECTORY

In this section we present the master variable directory for the Gaván-complex surface collection and excavation database. The label of each variable will be given (a number preceded by a “V”), along with a brief definition that may include references to illustrations or other supporting materials.

CONTEXTUAL VARIABLES

- V1: Provenience number
- V2: Site number
- V3: Excavation operation designation
- V4: Feature designation, when provenience is part of a feature
- V5: Excavation level for this location
- V8: Area of excavated provenience (m²)
- V9: Average thickness of excavated provenience (m)
- V10: Volume of excavated provenience (m³)
- V13: Recovery technique: (1) Screened, all sherds saved; (2) Screened, diagnostic sherds saved; (3) Not screened, trowel-searched, all sherds

saved; (4) Not screened, trowel-searched, diagnostic sherds saved

I. GAVÁN CERAMICS: BASIC WEIGHTS AND COUNTS

- V101: Total weight of sherds (g)
 V102: Total number of sherds
 V103: Total weight of diagnostic sherds (rims, base angles, decorated body sherds, special form features) (g)
 V104: Total number of diagnostic sherds (rims, base angles, decorated body sherds, special form features)
 V105: Total weight of nondiagnostic sherds (g)
 V106: Total number of nondiagnostic sherds

II. PASTE COLOR (all diagnostics)

- V107: Paste Color 1: pale yellowish brown, or light brown (Munsell 7.5 YR 6/4; 10 YR 6/3–6/4)
 V108: Paste Color 2: reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR 6/6)
 V109: Paste Color 3: reddish brown, or brick (Munsell 5 YR 5/4–5/8, 4/4)
 V110: Paste Color 4: brown (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/2)
 V111: Paste Paste Color 5: dark gray (Munsell 5 YR 4/1)
 V112: Paste Color 6: gray (Munsell 2.5 YR 6/; 7.5 YR 7/, 6/; 2.5 Y 7/, 6/)

III. PASTE OXIDATION (all diagnostics)

- V113: Evenly oxidized; no dark core or sections
 V114: Partly reduced; dark core or sections evident

IV. PASTE TEXTURE (all diagnostics)

- V115: Fine
 V116: Medium
 V117: Coarse

V. SURFACE FINISH (all diagnostics; finest surface on each sherd)

- V118: Unburnished, unslipped
 V119: Burnished, unslipped
 V120: Slipped

VI. SURFACE COLOR (unslipped, burnished sherds)

- V121: Pale yellow-orange (Munsell 7.5 YR 8/4, 7/4; 10 YR 8/4, 7/4)
 V122: Orange (Munsell 7.5 YR 6/4; 5 YR 6/6, 7/6)
 V123: Brown-gray (Munsell 5 YR 4/1, 4/2, 6/1–6/3)
 V124: Other color

VII. SURFACE COLOR (all slipped sherds)

- V126: Cream (Munsell 10 YR 8/2; 2.5 Y 8/2)
 V127: Orange (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/8)
 V128: Red
 V129: Brown (Munsell 5 YR 5/4–5/6; 10 YR 5/4; 2.5 YR 4/4)

VIII. VESSEL FORM (all diagnostics)

- V130: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl (CWB) rims
Illustration. G-1, G-3, G-4, G-5, G-6, G-7, G-8, G-9, G-10, G-11, G-12, G-13, G-14, G-15, G-16, G-17, G-18, G-19, G-20, G-21, G-22, G-23, G-24, G-25, G-26, G-27, G-28, G-29, G-30, G-31, G-32, G-33, G-34, G-35, G-36, G-37, G-38, G-39, G-40, G-41, G-42, G-43, G-44.
 V131: Vessel Form 2: outleaned-wall bowl (OWB) rims
Illustration. G-46, G-47, G-49, G-50, G-51, G-52, G-53, G-54, G-55, G-56, G-57, G-58, G-59, G-60, G-61, G-62, G-63, G-64, G-65, G-66.
 V132: Vessel Form 3: vertical-wall bowl (VWB) rims
Illustration. G-45, G-48.
 V133: Vessel Form 4: bowl rims with annular bases (ANN)
 V134: Vessel Form 5: plate (PLT) rims
Illustration. G-67, G-68, G-69, G-70.
 V135: Vessel Form 6: composite-silhouette bowl (CSB) rims
Illustration. G-71, G-72, G-73, G-74, G-75, G-76.

V136: Vessel Form 7: *budare* (griddle) rims

Illustration. G-77.

V137: Vessel Form 8: *budare* body sherds and inflections

V138: Vessel Form 9: *tecomate* (neckless jar) (TEC) rims

Illustration. G-78, G-79, G-80, G-81, G-82, G-83, G-84.

V139: Vessel Form 10: *olla* (necked jar) (OLL) rims

Illustration. G-85, G-86, G-87, G-88, G-89, G-90, G-91, G-92, G-93, G-94, G-95, G-96, G-158.

V140: Vessel Form 11: cylindrical (CYL) tub rims

Illustration. G-97, G-98, G-99.

V141: Vessel Form 12: bottle (BOT) rims

Illustration. G-100, G-101, G-102, G-103, G-104, G-105, G-106, G-107, G-108, G-109.

V142: Vessel Form 13: lid rims and handles

Illustration. G-110.

V143: Vessel Form 14: bowl rims with mammi-form feet

Illustration. G-111.

V144: Vessel Form 15: base angles from convex-wall, outleaned-wall, and vertical-wall bowls

Illustration. G-112, G-113.

V145: Vessel Form 16: composite-silhouette bowl base angles

V146: Vessel Form 17: indeterminate bases

V147: Vessel Form 18: bottle inflections and bases

Illustration. G-114, G-115, G-116, G-117, G-118.

V148: Vessel Form 19: annular bases

Illustration. G-16, G-119, G-120, G-121, G-122, G-123, G-124.

V149: Vessel Form 20: bowls with pedestal bases

Illustration. G-2, G-125, G-126.

V150: Vessel Form 21: feet from footed vessels

Illustration. G-138, G-139, G-140, G-141, G-142, G-143.

V151: Vessel Form 22: footed annular bases (annular bases with feet)

Illustration. G-127, G-128, G-129.

V152: Vessel Form 23: *colador* (strainer) rims and body sherds

Illustration. G-130.

V153: Vessel Form 24: body sherds with flanges

Illustration. G-131.

V154: Vessel Form 25: special form features

V155: Vessel Form 26: decorated or slipped body sherds

Illustration. G-132.

V156: Vessel Form 27: reworked sherds, kiln wasters (body sherds only)

V157: Vessel Form 28: indeterminate

V158: Vessel Form 29: indeterminate rims

V159: Vessel Form 30: others

IX. CONVEX-WALL BOWL (CWB) VESSEL SIZE (CWB rims)

V160: Small; CWB rims with diameters ≤ 20 cm

V161: Medium; CWB rims with diameters > 20 cm and < 40 cm

V162: Large; CWB rims with diameters ≥ 40 cm

V163: Unknown; CWB rims with indeterminate diameters

X. OUTLEANED-WALL BOWL AND VERTICAL-WALL BOWL (OWB-VWB) VESSEL SIZE (OWB-VWB rims)

V164: Small; OWB-VWB rims with diameters ≤ 20 cm

V165: Medium; OWB-VWB rims with diameters > 20 cm and < 40 cm

V166: Large; OWB-VWB rims with diameters ≥ 40 cm

V167: Unknown; OWB-VWB rims with indeterminate diameters

XI. PLATE VESSEL SIZE (plate rims)

V168: Small; plate rims with diameters ≤ 26 cm

V169: Large; plate rims with diameters > 26 cm

V170: Unknown; plate rims with indeterminate diameters

XII. CYLINDRICAL TUB (CYL) VESSEL SIZE
(CYL rims)

V171: Small; CYL rims with diameters ≤ 50 cm
 V172: Large; CYL rims with diameters > 50 cm
 V173: Unknown; CYL rims with indeterminate diameters

XIII. COMPOSITE-SILHOUETTE BOWL (CSB)
VESSEL SIZE (CSB rims)

A. CSB Wall Thickness

V174: Thin CSB rims (< 1 cm at inflection)
 V175: Thick CSB rims (≥ 1 cm at inflection)
 V176: Indeterminate thickness

B. CSB Vessel Height

V177: Short (≤ 2 cm, vertical distance from inflection to lip)
 V178: Medium (> 2 cm and < 4 cm, vertical distance from inflection to lip)
 V179: Tall (≥ 4 cm, vertical distance from inflection to lip)
 V180: Indeterminate height

C. CSB Rim Diameter

V181: Small; CSB rims with diameters ≤ 20 cm
 V182: Medium; CSB rims with diameters > 20 cm and < 40 cm
 V183: Large; CSB rims with diameters ≥ 40 cm
 V184: Unknown; CSB rims with indeterminate diameters

XIV. CONVEX-WALL BOWL (CWB) RIM FORM
(CWB rims)

V185: CWB Rim Form 1: direct rim, round lip
Illustration. G-1, G-3, G-4, G-16.
 V186: CWB Rim Form 2: direct rim, flat lip
Illustration. G-5.
 V187: CWB Rim Form 3: incurved rim
Illustration. G-6.
 V188: CWB Rim Form 4: thickened rim, both sides, no breaks
Illustration. G-7, G-8, G-10, G-11, G-12.
 V189: CWB Rim Form 5: thickened rim, both sides, interior break
Illustration. G-13.

V190: CWB Rim Form 6: thickened rim, both sides, exterior break

Illustration. G-14.

V191: CWB Rim Form 7: thickened rim, both sides, interior and exterior breaks

Illustration. G-15.

V192: CWB Rim Form 8: interior thickened rim, no breaks

Illustration. G-9, G-17.

V193: CWB Rim Form 9: interior thickened rim, interior break

Illustration. G-18.

V194: CWB Rim Form 10: interior thickened rim, exterior break

Illustration. G-19, G-20.

V195: CWB Rim Form 11: interior thickened rim, interior and exterior breaks

Illustration. G-21, G-22, G-23, G-24.

V196: CWB Rim Form 12: exterior thickened rim, no breaks

V197: CWB Rim Form 13: exterior thickened rim, interior break

Illustration. G-25, G-26.

V198: CWB Rim Form 14: exterior thickened rim, exterior break

Illustration. G-27, G-28.

V199: CWB Rim Form 15: exterior thickened rim, interior and exterior breaks

Illustration. G-29.

V200: CWB Rim Form 16: exterior groove

Illustration. G-30.

V201: CWB Rim Form 17: S-shaped, outflared (not to horizontal), no thickening, no break

Illustration. G-31.

V202: CWB Rim Form 18: S-shaped, outcurved (to horizontal), no thickening, no break

Illustration. G-32.

V203: CWB Rim Form 19: S-shaped, outflared (not to horizontal), interior thickening, no break

Illustration. G-33, G-34, G-35.

V204: CWB Rim Form 20: S-shaped, outcurved (to horizontal), interior thickening, no break

Illustration. G-36.

V205: CWB Rim Form 21: S-shaped, outflared (not to horizontal), interior thickening, interior break

Illustration. G-37.

V206: CWB Rim Form 22: S-shaped, outcurved (to horizontal), interior thickening, interior break

Illustration. G-38.

V207: CWB Rim Form 23: short (< 1 cm) everted rim, exterior break only

V208: CWB Rim Form 24: short (< 1 cm) everted rim, interior and exterior breaks

Illustration. G-39.

V209: CWB Rim Form 25: long (\geq 1 cm) everted rim, exterior break only

V210: CWB Rim Form 26: long (\geq 1 cm) everted rim, interior and exterior breaks

Illustration. G-40.

V211: CWB Rim Form 27: interior-rolled rim

Illustration. G-41.

V212: CWB Rim Form 28: exterior-rolled rim

V213: CWB Rim Form 29: carinated rim

Illustration. G-42, G-43.

V214: CWB Rim Form 30: everted, upturned rim

Illustration. G-44.

V215: CWB Rim Form 31: others

V216: CWB Rim Form 32: indeterminate

XV. OUTLEANED-WALL BOWL AND
VERTICAL-WALL BOWL (OWB-VWB)
RIM FORM (OWB-VWB rims)

V217: OWB-VWB Rim Form 1: direct rim, not thickened

Illustration. G-46, G-48, G-51, G-52, G-54, G-56.

V218: OWB-VWB Rim Form 2: direct rim, thickened

Illustration. G-45, G-49, G-55.

V219: OWB-VWB Rim Form 3: outflared, not to horizontal, not thickened

Illustration. G-57, G-58, G-59, G-60.

V220: OWB-VWB Rim Form 4: outcurved, to horizontal, not thickened

Illustration. G-61.

V221: OWB-VWB Rim Form 5: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened

Illustration. G-47, G-50, G-53, G-62.

V222: OWB-VWB Rim Form 6: outcurved, to horizontal, thickened

Illustration. G-63.

V223: OWB-VWB Rim Form 7: short (< 1 cm) everted rim, not necessarily to horizontal, not necessarily with exterior break

Illustration. G-64.

V224: OWB-VWB Rim Form 8: long (\geq 1 cm) everted rim, not necessarily to horizontal, not necessarily with exterior break

Illustration. G-65.

V225: OWB-VWB Rim Form 9: rolled on interior

V226: OWB-VWB Rim Form 10: other

Illustration. G-66.

V227: OWB-VWB Rim Form 11: indeterminate

XVI. OUTLEANED-WALL BOWL AND
VERTICAL-WALL BOWL (OWB-VWB)
LIP FORM (OWB-VWB rims)

V228: Rounded lip

Illustration. G-49.

V229: Flat lip

Illustration. G-48, G-54.

V230: Interior tapered lip

Illustration. G-50.

V231: Exterior tapered lip

Illustration. G-55, G-63.

V232: Center grooved lip

V233: Exterior grooved lip

V234: Interior grooved lip

V235: Interior beaded lip

V236: Exterior beaded lip

Illustration. G-58.

V237: Interior thickened lip

V238: Exterior thickened lip

Illustration. G-51.

V239: Others

 XVII. COMPOSITE-SILHOUETTE BOWL (CSB)
 RIM FORM (CSB rims)

- V240: CSB Rim Form 1: direct, not thickened
Illustration. G-72.
- V241: CSB Rim Form 2: direct, thickened
- V242: CSB Rim Form 3: outflared, not to horizontal, not thickened
- V243: CSB Rim Form 4: outcurved, to horizontal, not thickened
Illustration. G-74.
- V244: CSB Rim Form 5: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened
Illustration. G-71, G-75, G-76.
- V245: CSB Rim Form 6: outcurved, to horizontal, thickened
Illustration. G-73.
- V246: CSB Rim Form 7: others

 XVIII. CYLINDRICAL TUB (CYL) RIM FORM
 (CYL rims)

- V247: Direct or outflared, not thickened, simple
Illustration. G-97.
- V248: Direct or outflared, notably thickened
Illustration. G-98, G-99.
- V249: Outcurved, thickened

 XIX. BUDARE RIM FORM (*budare* rims)

- V250: Straight
- V251: Upturned
- V252: Other/indeterminate

 XX. TECOMATE (TEC) RIM FORM (TEC rims)

- V253: TEC Rim Form 1: direct, not thickened
Illustration. G-78.
- V254: TEC Rim Form 2: direct, thickened on both sides
Illustration. G-79.
- V255: TEC Rim Form 3: direct, exterior thickened
Illustration. G-80.
- V256: TEC Rim Form 4: direct, interior thickened
Illustration. G-81.

V257: TEC Rim Form 5: outflared, not thickened
Illustration. G-82.

V258: TEC Rim Form 6: outflared, thickened
Illustration. G-83, G-84.

V259: TEC Rim Form 7: others

 XXI. OLLA (OLL) RIM FORM (OLL rims)

- V260: OLL Rim Form 1: outflared, not to horizontal, not thickened, no breaks
Illustration. G-85.
- V261: OLL Rim Form 2: outcurved, to horizontal, not thickened, no breaks
- V262: OLL Rim Form 3: outflared, not to horizontal, not thickened, interior break
Illustration. G-87.
- V263: OLL Rim Form 4: outcurved, to horizontal, not thickened, interior break
Illustration. G-88.
- V264: OLL Rim Form 5: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened, no breaks
Illustration. G-86, G-89, G-90.
- V265: OLL Rim Form 6: outcurved, to horizontal, thickened, no breaks
Illustration. G-91, G-92.
- V266: OLL Rim Form 7: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened, interior break
Illustration. G-93, G-94, G-95.
- V267: OLL Rim Form 8: outcurved, to horizontal, thickened, interior break
Illustration. G-96, G-158.
- V268: OLL Rim Form 9: others
- V269: OLL Rim Form 10: indeterminate

 XXII. BOTTLE (BOT) RIM FORM (BOT rims)

- V270: BOT Rim Form 1: direct
Illustration. G-100.
- V271: BOT Rim Form 2: flared up
Illustration. G-101, G-102.
- V272: BOT Rim Form 3: everted
Illustration. G-103.
- V273: BOT Rim Form 4: rim flange
Illustration. G-104, G-105.
- V274: BOT Rim Form 5: outflared
Illustration. G-106, G-107.

V275: BOT Rim Form 6: others

Illustration. G-108, G-109.

V276: BOT Rim Form 7: indeterminate

XXIII. SPECIAL FORM FEATURES (SFF)

V277: SFF 1: Lugs, no holes

Illustration. G-133, G-135.

V278: SFF 2: Lugs, with holes

Illustration. G-25, G-134.

V279: SFF 3: Handles

Illustration. G-8, G-77, G-136, G-137.

V280: SFF 4: Indeterminate or others

V281: SFF 5: CWB (convex-wall bowl) rims with SFF

V282: SFF 6: OWB (outleaned-wall bowl) rims with SFF

Illustration. G-136.

V283: SFF 7: CSB (composite-silhouette bowl) rims with SFF

V284: SFF 8: TEC (*tecomate*) rims with SFF

V285: SFF 9: OLL (*olla*) rims with SFF

V286: SFF 10: Other rims with SFF

V287: SFF 11: Body sherds with SFF

XXIV. FEET

V288: Feet 1: hollow feet

V289: Feet 2: solid feet

Illustration. G-138.

V290: Feet 3: indeterminate or others

V291: Feet 4: conical feet

Illustration. G-139, G-140, G-141.

V292: Feet 5: cylindrical feet

Illustration. G-1, G-10, G-142.

V293: Feet 6: spherical feet

Illustration. G-143.

V294: Feet 7: *piriforme* (pear-shaped) feet

Illustration. G-3, G-128, G-144, G-145, G-146, G-147, G-148.

V295: Feet 8: nubbin feet

Illustration. G-149, G-150.

V296: Feet 9: *corniforme* (horn-shaped) feet

Illustration. G-151, G-152, G-153, G-154.

V297: Feet 10: indeterminate

V298: Feet 11: others

Illustration. G-155.

XXV. DECORATION AND VESSEL FORM

V300: CWB (convex-wall bowl) rims with decoration

V301: OWB (outleaned-wall bowl) rims with decoration

V302: VWB (vertical-wall bowl) rims with decoration

V303: CSB (composite-silhouette bowl) rims with decoration

V304: PLT (plate) rims with decoration

V305: TEC (*tecomate*) rims with decoration

V306: OLL (*olla*) rims with decoration

V307: BOT (bottle) rims with decoration

V308: Other rims with decoration

V309: CSB (composite-silhouette bowl) bodies with decoration

V310: BOT (bottle) bodies with decoration

V311: Other bodies with decoration

V312: Feet with decoration

V313: Pedestal bases with decoration

V314: Indeterminate rims with decoration

V315: Annular bases with decoration

XXVI. DECORATION (all decorated sherds; individual sherds may be counted more than once)

V316: Total number of decorated sherds (rims and bodies)

V317: Sherds with incising

Illustration. G-49, G-107, G-118.

V318: Sherds with engraving

Illustration. G-156.

V319: Sherds with punctations

Illustration. G-23.

V320: Sherds with modeling

Illustration. G-10, G-153, G-154.

V321: Sherds with appliqué

Illustration. G-9, G-11, G-12, G-13, G-20, G-24, G-49, G-52, G-56, G-59, G-74, G-107, G-129, G-132, G-156, G-157.

V322: Sherds with slipping

Illustration. G-4, G-9, G-13, G-14, G-16, G-17, G-26, G-28, G-30, G-33, G-35, G-55, G-58, G-63, G-69, G-70, G-72, G-118, G-123,

G-129, G-147, G-148, G-156.

V323: Sherds with painting; monochrome,
no slip

V324: Sherds with painting; monochrome on
slipped background

Illustration. G-105, G-131, G-158.

V325: Sherds with painting; bichrome on slipped
background

V326: Sherds with grooves

V327: Sherds with other forms of decoration

XXVII. REWORKED SHERDS, KILN WASTERS

V328: Total number of reworked sherds (rims
and bodies)

V329: Sherds with grooves (postproduction, not
decoration)

Illustration. G-159.

V330: Sherds with postproduction drilling (not
completely through)

V331: Sherds with postproduction drilling (com-
pletely through)

V332: Sherd disks

V333: Sherds with postproduction notching

Illustration. G-160.

V334: Sherds classified as misfired sherds or kiln
wasters

V335: Others

XXVIII—I. GAVÁN CHIPPED STONE:

BASIC COUNTS AND WEIGHTS

V1001: Total number of chipped stone fragments

V1002: Total weight of chipped stone (g)

XXVIII—II. RAW MATERIALS: COUNTS AND

WEIGHTS (source materials of
stone artifacts identified by Ramón
Sifontes and Carlos Schubert)

V1003: Chert fragments (La Quinta Formation,
Venezuelan Andes)

V1004: Weight of chert (g)

V1005: Quartz fragments

V1006: Weight of quartz (g)

V1007: Sandstone fragments

V1008: Weight of sandstone (g)

V1009: Amphibolite fragments (Sierra Nevada
Formation, Venezuelan Andes)

V1010: Weight of amphibolite (g)

V1011: Other fragments

V1012: Weight of other fragments (g)

XXVIII—III. RAW MATERIAL AND UTILIZATION: COUNTS AND WEIGHTS

V1013: Utilized chert fragments

V1014: Weight of utilized chert (g)

V1015: Nonutilized chert fragments

V1016: Weight of nonutilized chert (g)

V1017: Utilized quartz fragments

V1018: Weight of utilized quartz (g)

V1019: Nonutilized quartz fragments

V1020: Weight of nonutilized quartz (g)

V1021: Utilized sandstone fragments

V1022: Weight of utilized sandstone (g)

V1023: Nonutilized sandstone fragments

V1024: Weight of nonutilized sandstone (g)

V1025: Utilized amphibolite fragments

V1026: Weight of utilized amphibolite (g)

V1027: Nonutilized amphibolite fragments

V1028: Weight of nonutilized amphibolite (g)

V1029: Utilized other fragments

V1030: Weight of utilized other fragments (g)

V1031: Nonutilized other fragments

V1032: Weight of nonutilized other fragments (g)

XXVIII—IV. UTILIZED CHERT

V1033: Cores

V1034: Reused cores

V1035: Core tools (choppers, hammerstones,
etc.)

V1036: Flakes (*lascas*)

V1037: Blades (*láminas*)

V1038: Reused angular waste (angular fragments
with minimal retouch, as opposed to utilized
flakes)

V1039: Utilized primary flakes (similar to uti-
lized flakes, but preponderantly cortex, and
cannot really be called a tool; known as a
“*lasca primaria*,” one of the first byproducts
of core reduction)

 XXIX. GRINDING STONES

- V2001: Total number of grinding stone fragments
 V2002: Total weight of grinding stone fragments (g)
 V2003: *Mano* fragments
 V2004: Weight of *mano* fragments (g)
 V2005: *Metate* (grinding slab) fragments
 V2006: Weight of *metate* fragments (g)
 V2007: Pestle (*machacador* or *martillo*) fragments
 V2008: Weight of pestle fragments (g)
 V2009: Mortar or anvil fragments
 V2010: Weight of mortar or anvil fragments (g)
 V2011: Indeterminate fragments
 V2012: Weight of indeterminate fragments (g)
 V2013: Other fragments
 V2014: Weight of other fragments (g)
 V2015: Sandstone fragments
 V2016: Weight of sandstone fragments (g)
 V2017: Quartzite fragments
 V2018: Weight of quartzite fragments (g)
 V2019: Amphibolite fragments
 V2020: Weight of amphibolite fragments (g)
 V2021: Metamorphic conglomerate fragments
 V2022: Weight of metamorphic conglomerate fragments (g)
 V2023: Fragments of other materials
 V2024: Weight of fragments of other materials (g)
 V2025: Fragments of unknown materials
 V2026: Weight of fragments of unknown materials (g)
 V2027: Fragments with burning evidence (reddening)
 V2028: Fragments with smoking evidence (blackened, soot)
 V2029: Fragments with groove(s) for arrow-shaft smoothing

 XXX. POLISHED STONE (source materials of stone artifacts identified by Ramón Sifontes and Carlos Schubert)

- V2031: Total number of polished stone fragments
 V2032: Total weight of polished stone fragments (g)

- V2033: Axes
 V2034: Weight of axes (g)
 V2035: Celts
 V2036: Weight of celts (g)
 V2037: Possible axes or celts
 V2038: Weight of possible axes or celts (g)
 V2039: Pendants
 V2040: Weight of pendants (g)
 V2041: Beads
 V2042: Weight of beads (g)
 V2043: Indeterminate ornaments
 V2044: Weight of indeterminate ornaments (g)
 V2045: Other fragments
 V2046: Weight of other fragments (g)
 V2047: Fragments of material not modified, but used in the manufacture of slate ornaments, or else debitage therefrom (these also counted as other fragments under V2045-2046)
 V2048: Polishing pebbles, quartzite schist (these also counted as other fragments under V2045-2046)
 V2049: Fragments of amphibolite (Sierra Nevada Formation, Venezuelan Andes)
 V2050: Weight of amphibolite fragments (g)
 V2051: Phyllite (slate, *pizarra*) fragments (Paleozoic, Mucuchachí Formation, Venezuelan Andes; graphitic sericitic slate)
 V2052: Weight of phyllite fragments (g)
 V2053: Schist-quartzite fragments (Mucuchachí Formation, Sierra Nevada Formation, Venezuelan Andes)
 V2054: Weight of schist-quartzite fragments (g)
 V2055: Serpentinite fragments
 V2056: Weight of serpentinite fragments (g)
 V2057: Sandstone fragments
 V2058: Weight of sandstone fragments (g)
 V2059: Metamorphic fragments
 V2060: Weight of metamorphic fragments (g)
 V2061: Igneous gabbro fragments (dark-colored, plutonic igneous rock, rich in iron)
 V2062: Weight of igneous gabbro fragments (g)
 V2063: Other fragments
 V2064: Weight of other fragments (g)

 XXXI. BURNED DAUB (fire-hardened earth/clay used in construction)

- V2071: Total weight of burned daub (g)
 V2072: Total number of burned daub fragments
 V2073: Total weight of burned daub fragments with stick impressions (g)
 V2074: Total number of burned daub fragments with stick impressions
 V2075: Total weight of burned daub fragments with slipping/painting (g)
 V2076: Total number of burned daub fragments with slipping/painting

 XXXII. FIGURINES (all ceramic)

- V2081: Total number of figurine fragments
 V2082: Total weight of figurine fragments (g)
 V2083: Figurine heads
 V2084: Weight of figurine heads (g)
 V2085: Figurine torsos (bodies)
 V2086: Weight of figurine torsos (bodies) (g)
 V2087: Figurine limbs (arms, legs, hands, feet)
 V2088: Weight of figurine limbs (arms, legs, hands, feet) (g)
 V2089: Indeterminate figurine fragments
 V2090: Weight of indeterminate figurine fragments (g)
 V2091: Other figurine fragments
 V2092: Weight of other figurine fragments (g)

CHAPTER 3

CATALOG OF CERAMIC ILLUSTRATIONS

In this chapter, we provide a descriptive listing of all the Gaván-complex ceramic illustrations in this report. Each ceramic illustration is assigned a number (e.g., G-1). A figure number is also provided to indicate the illustration's location in the monograph. A provenience designation is given (e.g., B12-0114). The first component of the provenience designation is the site number (B12), while the second component is a unique number for the provenience itself (0114). We indicate the operation (excavation unit) where the illustrated artifact was recovered (e.g., T.9). We indicate if the provenience is part of a feature and we provide specific contextual information such as the coordinates and the depth of the provenience. We then list variables from the coding scheme that pertain to each illustration.

CERAMIC ILLUSTRATIONS

G-1

Figure: 4.12

Provenience: B12-0114. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V185 (XIV-1: CWB Rim Form 1: direct rim, round lip)

Feet: V292 (XXIV-5: Foot 5: cylindrical)

Rim Diameter: 10 cm

G-2

Figure: 4.12

Provenience: B12-0472. Operation: T.171

Coordinates: N1963.50/E1991.45. Depth: 0.59 m DBS

Vessel Form: V149 (VIII-20: Vessel Form 20: bowl with pedestal base)

Rim Diameter: 10 cm

G-3

Figure: 4.12

Provenience: B12-0112. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V185 (XIV-1: CWB Rim Form 1: direct rim, round lip)

Feet: V294 (XXIV-7: Foot 7: *piriforme* [pear-shaped] feet)

Rim Diameter: 16 cm

G-4

Figure: 4.12

Provenience: B74-0076 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V185 (XIV-1: CWB Rim Form 1: direct rim, round lip)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping; cream slip on interior and exterior)

Rim Diameter: 28 cm

G-5

Figure: 4.12

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V186 (XIV-2: CWB Rim Form 2: direct rim, flat lip)

Rim Diameter: 14 cm

G-6

Figure: 4.12

Provenience: B12-0476. Operation: T.170

Coordinates: N1946–1947/E2044. Depth: 0.40–0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V187 (XIV-3: CWB Rim Form 3: incurved rim)

Rim Diameter: 20 cm

G-7

Figure: 4.12

Provenience: B2-0067 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V188 (XIV-4: CWB Rim Form 4: thickened rim, both sides, no breaks)

Rim Diameter: 22 cm

G-8

Figure: 4.12

Provenience: B12-0114. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V188 (XIV-4: CWB Rim Form 4: thickened rim, both sides, no breaks)

Special Form Feature: V279 (XXIII-3: handle)

Rim Diameter: 26 cm

G-9

Figure: 4.13

Provenience: B64-0100 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V192 (XIV-8: CWB Rim Form 8: interior thickened rim, no breaks)

Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line on exterior); V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 14 cm

G-10

Figure: 4.13

Provenience: B97-0194. Operation: T.51

Coordinates: N1006–1007/E972. Depth: 0.40–0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V188 (XIV-4: CWB Rim Form 4: thickened rim, both sides, no breaks)

Feet: V292 (XXIV-5: Foot 5: cylindrical feet)

Decoration: V320 (XXVI-5: modeling)

Rim Diameter: 10 cm

G-11

Figure: 4.13

Provenience: B12-0020: Operation T.1

Coordinates: N1975–1976/E2024. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V188 (XIV-4: CWB Rim Form 4: thickened rim, both sides, no breaks)

Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué)

Rim Diameter: 8 cm

G-12

Figure: 4.13

Provenience: B97-0240. Operation: T.65

Coordinates: N1138–1139/E839. Depth: 0.40–0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V188 (XIV-4: CWB Rim Form 4: thickened rim, both sides, no breaks)
 Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line on exterior)
 Rim Diameter: 14 cm

G-13

Figure: 4.13

Provenience: B97-0194. Operation: T.51

Coordinates: N1006–1007/E972. Depth: 0.40–0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V189 (XIV-5: CWB Rim Form 5: thickened rim, both sides, interior break)

Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line on exterior); V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 14 cm

G-14

Figure: 4.13

Provenience: B64-0100 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V190 (XIV-6: CWB Rim Form 6: thickened rim, both sides, exterior break)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 16 cm

G-15

Figure: 4.13

Provenience: B64-0100 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V191 (XIV-7: CWB Rim Form 7: thickened rim, both sides, interior and exterior breaks)

Rim Diameter: 20 cm

G-16

Figure: 4.13

Provenience: B12-0742. Operation: Area A

Coordinates: N1966–1967.5/E2010. Depth: 96.46–96.17 m

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim); V148 (VIII-19: Vessel Form 19: annular bases); whole vessel shows both form features

CWB Rim Form: V185 (XIV-1: CWB Rim Form 1: direct rim, round lip)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 12 cm

G-17

Figure: 4.14

Provenience: B2-0067 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V192 (XIV-8: CWB Rim Form 8: interior thickened rim, no breaks)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 22 cm

G-18

Figure: 4.14

Provenience: B12-0486. Operation: T.176

Coordinates: N1844–1845/E1944. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V193 (XIV-9: CWB Rim Form 9: interior thickened rim, interior break)

Rim Diameter: 30 cm

G-19

Figure: 4.14

Provenience: B64-0100 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V194 (XIV-10: CWB Rim Form 10: interior thickened rim, exterior break)

Rim Diameter: 22 cm

G-20

Figure: 4.14

Provenience: B97-0240. Operation: T.65

Coordinates: N1138–1139/E839. Depth: 0.40–0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)
 CWB Rim Form: V194 (XIV-10: CWB Rim Form 10: interior thickened rim, exterior break)
 Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line on exterior)
 Rim Diameter: 18 cm

G-21

Figure: 4.14

Provenience: B64-0100 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V195 (XIV-11: CWB Rim Form 11: interior thickened rim, interior and exterior breaks)

Rim Diameter: 18 cm

G-22

Figure: 4.14

Provenience: B12-0114. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856-1857/E2153. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V195 (XIV-11: CWB Rim Form 11: interior thickened rim, interior and exterior breaks)

Rim Diameter: 52-54 cm

G-23

Figure: 4.14

Provenience: B97-0189. Operation: T.46

Coordinates: N978-979/E954. Depth: 0.40-0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V195 (XIV-11: CWB Rim Form 11: interior thickened rim, interior and exterior breaks)

Decoration: V319 (XXVI-4: punctations); V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line above rim profile)

Rim Diameter: 12 cm

G-24

Figure: 4.14

Provenience: B97-0189. Operation: T.46

Coordinates: N978-979/E954. Depth: 0.40-0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V195 (XIV-11: CWB Rim Form 11: interior thickened rim, interior and exterior breaks)

Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line on exterior)

Rim Diameter: 16 cm

G-25

Figure: 4.14

Provenience: B97-0189. Operation: T.46

Coordinates: N978-979/E954. Depth: 0.40-0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V197 (XIV-13: CWB Rim Form 13: exterior thickened rim, interior break)

Special Form Feature: V278 (XXIII-2: lugs, with holes)

Rim Diameter: 8 cm

G-26

Figure: 4.14

Provenience: B2-0067 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V197 (XIV-13: CWB Rim Form 13: exterior thickened rim, interior break)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 24 cm

G-27

Figure: 4.14

Provenience: B2-0067 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V198 (XIV-14: CWB Rim Form 14: exterior thickened rim, exterior break)
Rim Diameter: 20 cm

G-28

Figure: 4.14

Provenience: B64-0100 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V198 (XIV-14: CWB Rim Form 14: exterior thickened rim, exterior break)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 20 cm

G-29

Figure: 4.15

Provenience: B12-0178. Operation: T.46

Coordinates: N1978–1979/E954. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V199 (XIV-15: CWB Rim Form 15: exterior thickened rim, interior and exterior breaks)

Rim Diameter: 18 cm

G-30

Figure: 4.15

Provenience: B2-0067 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V200 (XIV-16: CWB Rim Form 16: exterior groove)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 28 cm

G-31

Figure: 4.15

Provenience: B12-0485. Operation: T.174

Coordinates: N1858–1859/E2011. Depth: 0.40–0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V201 (XIV-17: CWB Rim Form 17: S-shaped, outflared [not to horizontal], no thickening, no break)

Rim Diameter: 10 cm

G-32

Figure: 4.15

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158–1159/E947. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V202 (XIV-18: CWB Rim Form 18: S-shaped, outcurved [to horizontal], no thickening, no break)

Rim Diameter: 18 cm

G-33

Figure: 4.15

Provenience: B12-0019. Operation: T.1

Coordinates: N1975–1976/E2024. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V203 (XIV-19: CWB Rim Form 19: S-shaped, outflared [not to horizontal], interior thickening, no break)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping; cream slip on interior)

Rim Diameter: 16 cm

G-34

Figure: 4.15

Provenience: B12-0019. Operation: T.1

Coordinates: N1975–1976/E2024. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V203 (XIV-19: CWB Rim Form 19: S-shaped, outflared [not to horizontal], interior thickening, no break)

Rim Diameter: 19 cm

G-35

Figure: 4.15

Provenience: B64-0100 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V203 (XIV-19: CWB Rim Form 19: S-shaped, outflared [not to horizontal], interior thickening, no break)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 20 cm

G-36

Figure: 4.15

Provenience: B72-0075 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V204 (XIV-20: CWB Rim Form 20: S-shaped, outcurved [to horizontal], interior thickening, no break)

Rim Diameter: 36 cm

G-37

Figure: 4.16

Provenience: B12-0178. Operation: T.46

Coordinates: N978-979/E954. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V205 (XIV-21: CWB Rim Form 21: S-shaped, outflared [not to horizontal], interior thickening, interior break)

Rim Diameter: 10 cm

G-38

Figure: 4.16

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090-2091/E1861. Depth: 0-0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V206 (XIV-22: CWB Rim Form 22: S-shaped, outcurved [to horizontal], interior thickening, interior break)

Rim Diameter: 12 cm

G-39

Figure: 4.16

Provenience: B12-0486. Operation: T.176

Coordinates: N1844-1845/E1944. Depth: 0-0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V208 (XIV-24: CWB Rim Form 24: short [< 1 cm] everted rim, interior and exterior breaks)

Rim Diameter: 16 cm

G-40

Figure: 4.16

Provenience: B12-0690. Operation: Area D

Coordinates: N1892/N1975. Depth: 97.22-97.12 m

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V210 (XIV-26: CWB Rim Form 26: long [≥ 1 cm] everted rim, interior and exterior breaks)

Rim Diameter: 12 cm

G-41

Figure: 4.16

Provenience: B12-0467. Operation: T.169

Coordinates: N2082-2083/E1883. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V211 (XIV-27: CWB Rim Form 27: interior-rolled rim)

Rim Diameter: 48 cm

G-42

Figure: 4.16

Provenience: B12-0019. Operation: T.1

Coordinates: N1975-1976/E2024. Depth: 0-0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V213 (XIV-29: CWB Rim Form 29: carinated rim)

Rim Diameter: 20 cm

G-43

Figure: 4.16

Provenience: B12-0130. Operation: T.19

Coordinates: N2130–2131/E1776. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V213 (XIV-29: CWB Rim Form 29: carinated rim)

Rim Diameter: 32 cm

G-44

Figure: 4.16

Provenience: B12-0106. Operation: T.6

Coordinates: N1912–1913/E2216. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V130 (VIII-1: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rim)

CWB Rim Form: V214 (XIV-30: CWB Rim Form 30: everted, upturned rim)

Rim Diameter: 30 cm

G-45

Figure: 4.17

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158–1159/E947. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V132 (VIII-3: Vessel Form 3: vertical-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V218 (XV-2: OWB-VWB Rim Form 2: direct rim, thickened)

Rim Diameter: 26 cm

G-46

Figure: 4.17

Provenience: B12-0019. Operation: T.1

Coordinates: N1975–1976/E2024. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V217 (XV-1: OWB-VWB Rim Form 1: direct rim, not thickened)

Special Form: V279 (XXIII-3: handle)

Rim Diameter: 38 cm

G-47

Figure: 4.17

Provenience: B2-0067 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V221 (XV-5: OWB-VWB Rim Form 5: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened)

OWB-VWB Lip Form: V228 (XVI-1: rounded lip)

Rim Diameter: 28 cm

G-48

Figure: 4.17

Provenience: B69-0071 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V132 (VIII-3: Vessel Form 3: vertical-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V217 (XV-1: OWB-VWB Rim Form 1: direct rim, not thickened)

OWB-VWB Lip Form: V229 (XVI-2: flat lip)

Rim Diameter: 30 cm

G-49

Figure: 4.17

Provenience: B12-0114. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V218 (XV-2: OWB-VWB Rim Form 2: direct rim, thickened)

OWB-VWB Lip Form: V228 (XVI-1: rounded lip)

Decoration: V317 (XXVI-2: incising); V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line on interior rim)

Rim Diameter: 22 cm

G-50

Figure: 4.17

Provenience: B2-0067 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V221 (XV-5: OWB-VWB Rim Form 5: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened)

OWB-VWB Lip Form: V230 (XVI-3: interior tapered lip)

Rim Diameter: 14 cm

G-51

Figure: 4.17

Provenience: B97-0189. Operation: T.46

Coordinates: N978-979/E954. Depth: 0.40-0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V217 (XV-1: OWB-VWB Rim Form 1: direct rim, not thickened)

OWB-VWB Lip Form: V238 (XVI-11: exterior thickened lip)

Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué)

Rim Diameter: 28 cm

G-52

Figure: 4.18

Provenience: B97-0240. Operation: T.65

Coordinates: N1138-1139/E839. Depth: 0.40-0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V217 (XV-1: OWB-VWB Rim Form 1: direct rim, not thickened)

Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line on exterior)

Rim Diameter: 18 cm

G-53

Figure: 4.18

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158-1159/E947. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V221 (XV-5: OWB-VWB Rim Form 5: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened)

Rim Diameter: 26 cm

G-54

Figure: 4.18

Provenience: B64-0100 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V217 (XV-1: OWB-VWB Rim Form 1: direct rim, not thickened)

OWB-VWB Lip Form: V229 (XVI-2: flat lip)

Rim Diameter: 28 cm

G-55

Figure: 4.18

Provenience: B72-0074 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V218 (XV-2: OWB-VWB Rim Form 2: direct rim, thickened)

OWB-VWB Lip Form: V231 (XVI-4: exterior tapered lip)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 20 cm

G-56

Figure: 4.18

Provenience: B97-0189. Operation: T.46

Coordinates: N978-979/E954. Depth: 0.40-0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V217 (XV-1: OWB-VWB Rim Form 1: direct rim, not thickened)

Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line on exterior)

Rim Diameter: 20 cm

G-57

Figure: 4.18

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158-1159/E947. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V219 (XV-3: OWB-VWB

Rim Form 3: outflared, not to horizontal, not thickened)

Rim Diameter: 12 cm

G-58

Figure: 4.18

Provenience: B2-0067 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V219 (XV-3: OWB-VWB Rim Form 3: outflared, not to horizontal, not thickened)

OWB-VWB Lip Form: V236 (XVI-9: exterior beaded lip)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 20 cm

G-59

Figure: 4.18

Provenience: B97-0240. Operation: T.65

Coordinates: N1138-1139/E839. Depth: 0.40-0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V219 (XV-3: OWB-VWB Rim Form 3: outflared, not to horizontal, not thickened)

Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line on exterior)

Rim Diameter: 34 cm

G-60

Figure: 4.19

Provenience: B97-0208. Operation: T.57

Coordinates: N1056-1057/E997. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V219 (XV-3: OWB-VWB Rim Form 3: outflared, not to horizontal, not thickened)

Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué)

Rim Diameter: 22 cm

G-61

Figure: 4.19

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158-1159/E947. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB/CWB Rim Form: V220 (XV-4: OWB/CWB Rim Form 4: outcurved, to horizontal, not thickened)

Rim Diameter: 32 cm

G-62

Figure: 4.19

Provenience: B12-0149. Operation: T.27

Coordinates: N1926-1927/E1918. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V221 (XV-5: OWB-VWB Rim Form 5: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened)

Rim Diameter: > 50 cm

G-63

Figure: 4.19

Provenience: B2-0067 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V222 (XV-6: OWB-VWB Rim Form 6: outcurved, to horizontal, thickened)

OWB-VWB Lip Form: V231 (OWB-VWB Lip Form 4: exterior tapered lip)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 26 cm

G-64

Figure: 4.19

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158-1159/E947. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V223 (XV-7: OWB-VWB Rim Form 7: short [< 1 cm] everted rim, not necessarily to horizontal, not necessarily with exterior break)

Rim Diameter: 40 cm

G-65

Figure: 4.19

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158–1159/E947. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OW/VWB Rim Form: V224 (XV-8: OWB-VWB Rim Form 8: long [≥ 1 cm] everted rim, not necessarily to horizontal, not necessarily with exterior break)

Rim Diameter: 50 cm

G-66

Figure: 4.19

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V131 (VIII-2: Vessel Form 2: out-leaned-wall bowl rim)

OWB-VWB Rim Form: V226 (XV-9: OWB-VWB Rim Form 9: other)

Rim Diameter: 24 cm

G-67

Figure: 4.20

Provenience: B64-0100 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V134 (VIII-5: Vessel Form 5: plate rim)

Rim Diameter: 32 cm

G-68

Figure: 4.20

Provenience: B79-0083 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V134 (VIII-5: Vessel Form 5: plate rim)

Rim Diameter: 26 cm

G-69

Figure: 4.20

Provenience: B64-0100 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V134 (VIII-5: Vessel Form 5: plate rim)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 24 cm

G-70

Figure: 4.20

Provenience: B64-0100 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V134 (VIII-5: Vessel Form 5: plate rim)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 34 cm

G-71

Figure: 4.21

Provenience: B12-0119. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V135 (VIII-6: Vessel Form 6: composite-silhouette bowl rim)

CSB Rim Form: V244 (XVII-5: CSB Rim Form 5: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened)

Rim Diameter: 16 cm

G-72

Figure: 4.21

Provenience: B74-0076 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V135 (VIII-6: Vessel Form 6: composite-silhouette bowl rim)

CSB Rim Form: V240 (XVII-1: CSB Rim Form 1: direct, not thickened)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter: 44 cm

G-73

Figure: 4.21

Provenience: B12-0114. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V135 (VIII-6: Vessel Form 6: composite-silhouette bowl rim)

CSB Rim Form: V245 (XVII-6: CSB Rim Form 6: outcurved, to horizontal, thickened)

Rim Diameter: 34 cm

G-74

Figure: 4.21

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V135 (VIII-6: Vessel Form 6: composite-silhouette bowl rim)

CSB Rim Form: V243 (XVII-4: CSB Rim Form 4: outcurved, to horizontal, not thickened)

Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line on exterior)

Rim Diameter: 16 cm

G-75

Figure: 4.21

Provenience: B12-0112. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V135 (VIII-6: Vessel Form 6: composite-silhouette bowl rim)

CSB Rim Form: V244 (XVII-5: CSB Rim Form 5: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened)

Rim Diameter: 46 cm

G-76

Figure: 4.21

Provenience: B12-0112. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V135 (VIII-6: Vessel Form 6: composite-silhouette bowl rim)

CSB Rim Form: V244 (XVII-5: CSB Rim Form 5: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened)

Decoration V322 (XXVI-7: slipping; white slip on interior)

Rim Diameter: 36 cm

G-77

Figure: 4.22

Provenience: B12-0694. Operation: T.179

Coordinates: N1970–1971/E1887. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V136 (VIII-7: Vessel Form 7: *budare* rim)

Special Form Feature: V279 (XXIII-3: handle)

Rim Diameter: 38 cm

G-78

Figure: 4.23

Provenience: B12-0148. Operation: T.27

Coordinates: N1926–1927/E1918. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V138 (VIII-9: Vessel Form 9: *tecomate* rim)

TEC Rim Form: V253 (XX-1: TEC Rim Form 1: direct, not thickened)

Rim Diameter: 26 cm

G-79

Figure: 4.23

Provenience: B12-0112. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V138 (VIII-9: Vessel Form 9: *tecomate* rim)

TEC Rim Form: V254 (XX-2: TEC Rim Form 2: direct, thickened on both sides)

Rim Diameter: 44 cm

G-80

Figure: 4.23

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V138 (VIII-9: Vessel Form 9: *tecomate* rim)

TEC Rim Form: V255 (XX-3: TEC Rim Form 3: direct, exterior thickened)

Rim Diameter: 38 cm

G-81

Figure: 4.23

Provenience: B12-0148. Operation: T.27

Coordinates: N1926–1927/E1918. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V138 (VIII-9: Vessel Form 9: *tecomate* rim)

TEC Rim Form: V256 (XX-4: TEC Rim Form 4: direct, interior thickened)

Rim Diameter: 34 cm

G-82

Figure: 4.23

Provenience: B12-0148. Operation: T.27

Coordinates: N1926–1927/E1918. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V138 (VIII-9: Vessel Form 9: *tecomate* rim)

TEC Rim Form: V257 (XX-5: TEC Rim Form 5: outflared, not thickened)

Rim Diameter: 34 cm

G-83

Figure: 4.23

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158–1159/E947. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V138 (VIII-9: Vessel Form 9: *tecomate* rim)

TEC Rim Form: V258 (XX-6: TEC Rim Form 6: outflared, thickened)

Rim Diameter: 14 cm

G-84

Figure: 4.23

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158–1159/E947. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V138 (VIII-9: Vessel Form 9: *tecomate* rim)

TEC Rim Form: V258 (XX-6: TEC Rim Form 6: outflared, thickened)

Rim Diameter: 22 cm

G-85

Figure: 4.24

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158–1159/E947. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V139 (VIII-10: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rim)

Olla Rim Form: V260 (XXI-1: *Olla* Rim Form 1: outflared, not to horizontal, not thickened, no breaks)

Rim Diameter: 16 cm

G-86

Figure: 4.24

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158–1159/E947. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V139 (VIII-10: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rim)

Olla Rim Form: V264 (XXI-5: *Olla* Rim Form 5: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened, no breaks)

Rim Diameter: 48 cm

G-87

Figure: 4.24

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158–1159/E947. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V139 (VIII-10: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rim)

Olla Rim Form: V262 (XXI-3: *Olla* Rim Form 3: outflared, not to horizontal, not thickened, interior break)

Rim Diameter: 34 cm

G-88

Figure: 4.24

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158–1159/E947. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V139 (VIII-10: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rim)

Olla Rim Form: V263 (XXI-4: *Olla* Rim Form 4: outcurved, to horizontal, not thickened, interior break)

Rim Diameter: 50 cm

G-89

Figure: 4.24

Provenience: B72-0074 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V139 (VIII-10: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rim)*Olla* Rim Form: V264 (XXI-5: *Olla* Rim Form 5: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened, no breaks)

Rim Diameter: 26 cm

G-90

Figure: 4.24

Provenience: B2-0067 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V139 (VIII-10: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rim)*Olla* Rim Form: V264 (XXI-5: *Olla* Rim Form 5: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened, no breaks)

Rim Diameter: 30 cm

G-91

Figure: 4.25

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158-1159/E947. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V139 (VIII-10: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rim)*Olla* Rim Form: V265 (XXI-6: *Olla* Rim Form 6: outcurved, to horizontal, thickened, no breaks)

Rim Diameter: 16 cm

G-92

Figure: 4.25

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158-1159/E947. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V139 (VIII-10: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rim)*Olla* Rim Form: V265 (XXI-6: *Olla* Rim Form 6: outcurved, to horizontal, thickened, no breaks)

Rim Diameter: 42 cm

G-93

Figure: 4.25

Provenience: B2-0067 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V139 (VIII-10: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rim)*Olla* Rim Form: V266 (XXI-7: *Olla* Rim Form 7: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened, interior break)

Rim Diameter: 34 cm

G-94

Figure: 4.25

Provenience: B64-0100 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V139 (VIII-10: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rim)*Olla* Rim Form: V266 (XXI-7: *Olla* Rim Form 7: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened, interior break)

Rim Diameter: 38 cm

G-95

Figure: 4.25

Provenience: B97-0189. Operation: T.46

Coordinates: N978-979/E954. Depth: 0.40-0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V139 (VIII-10: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rim)*Olla* Rim Form: V266 (XXI-7: *Olla* Rim Form 7: outflared, not to horizontal, thickened, interior break)

Rim Diameter: 46 cm

G-96

Figure: 4.25

Provenience: B2-0067 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V139 (VIII-10: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rim)*Olla* Rim Form: V267 (XXI-8: *Olla* Rim Form 8: outcurved, to horizontal, thickened, interior break)

Rim Diameter: 28 cm

G-97

Figure: 4.26

Provenience: B12-0132. Operation: T.19

Coordinates: N2130–2131/E1776. Depth: 0.40–0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V140 (VIII-11: Vessel Form 11: cylindrical tub rim)

CYL Rim Form: V247 (XVIII-1: direct or out-flared, not thickened, simple)

Rim Diameter: 42 cm

G-98

Figure: 4.26

Provenience: B64-0100 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V140 (VIII-11: Vessel Form 11: cylindrical tub rim)

CYL Rim Form: V248 (XVIII-2: direct or out-flared, notably thickened)

Rim Diameter: 40 cm

G-99

Figure: 4.26

Provenience: B12-0495. Operation: T.175

Coordinates: N1756–1757/E2064. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V140 (VIII-11: Vessel Form 11: cylindrical tub rim)

CYL Rim Form: V248 (XVIII-2: direct or out-flared, notably thickened)

Rim Diameter: 26 cm

G-100

Figure: 4.27

Provenience: B12-0145. Operation: T.26

Coordinates: N2296–2297/E1563. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V141 (VIII-12: Vessel Form 12: bottle rim)

Bottle Rim Form: V270 (XXII-1: BOT Rim Form 1: direct)

Rim Diameter: 6 cm

G-101

Figure: 4.27

Provenience: B12-0114. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V141 (VIII-12: Vessel Form 12: bottle rim)

Bottle Rim Form: V271 (XXII-2: BOT Rim Form 2: flared up)

Rim Diameter: 4 cm

G-102

Figure: 4.27

Provenience: B12-0114. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V141 (VIII-12: Vessel Form 12: bottle rim)

Bottle Rim Form: V271 (XXII-2: BOT Rim Form 2: flared up)

Rim Diameter: 4 cm

G-103

Figure: 4.27

Provenience: B12-0112. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V141 (VIII-12: Vessel Form 12: bottle rim)

Bottle Rim Form: V272 (XXII-3: BOT Rim Form 3: everted)

Rim Diameter: 8 cm

G-104

Figure: 4.27

Provenience: B21-0322. Operation: T.122: Feature: Feature 8

Coordinates: N1142–1143/E953-54. Depth: 0.46–0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V141 (VIII-12: Vessel Form 12: bottle rim)

Bottle Rim Form: V273 (XXII-4: BOT Rim Form 4: rim flange)

Rim Diameter: 4 cm

G-105

Figure: 4.28

Provenience: B12-0493. Operation: T.173: Feature: Burial 6

Coordinates: N1966–1967/E2011. Depth: 1.20–1.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V141 (VIII-12: Vessel Form 12: bottle rim)

Bottle Rim Form: V273 (XXII-4: BOT Rim Form 4: rim flange)

Decoration: V324 (XXVI-9: monochrome painting on slipped background)

Rim Diameter: 4 cm

G-106

Figure: 4.28

Provenience: B12-0670. Operation: Area A: Feature: Feature 11 (A)

Coordinates: N1966.00–1967.50/E2010. Depth: 96.79–96.50 m

Vessel Form: V141 (VIII-12: Vessel Form 12: bottle rim)

Bottle Rim Form: V274 (XXII-5: BOT Rim Form 5: outflared)

Rim Diameter: 16 cm

G-107

Figure: 4.28

Provenience: B12-0495. Operation: T.175

Coordinates: N1756–1757/E1064. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V141 (VIII-12: Vessel Form 12: bottle rim)

Bottle Rim Form: V274 (XXII-5: BOT Rim Form 5: outflared)

Decoration: V317 (XXVI-2: incising); V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line on exterior)

Rim Diameter: 8 cm

G-108

Figure: 4.28

Provenience: B97-0194. Operation: T.51

Coordinates: N1006–1007/E972. Depth: 0.40–0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V141 (VIII-12: Vessel Form 12: bottle rim)

Bottle Rim Form V275 (XXII-6: other rim form)
Rim Diameter: 8 cm

G-109

Figure: 4.28

Provenience: B12-0728. Operation: Area D

Coordinates: N1978/E1890. Depth: (97.07–97.01)–(97.03–96.98)

Vessel Form: V141 (VIII-12: Vessel Form 12: bottle rim)

Bottle Rim Form V275 (XXII-6: other rim form)
Rim Diameter: 8 cm

G-110

Figure: 4.29

Provenience: B97-0247. Operation: T.68

Coordinates: N1212–1213/E893. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V142 (VIII-13: Vessel Form 13: lid rim)

Rim Diameter (at top): 6 cm

G-111

Figure: 4.29

Provenience: B97-0189. Operation: T.46

Coordinates: N978–979/E954. Depth: 0.40–0.60 m DBS

Vessel Form: V143 (VIII-14: Vessel Form 14: bowl rims with mammiform feet)

Rim Diameter: 18 cm

G-112

Figure: 4.29

Provenience: B92-0091 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V144 (VIII-15: Vessel Form 15: base angle from outleaned-wall bowl)

G-113

Figure: 4.29

Provenience: B12-0019. Operation: T.1

Coordinates: N1975–1976/E2024. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V144 (VIII-15: Vessel Form 15: base angle from outleaned-wall bowl)

G-114

Figure: 4.29

Provenience: B12-0019. Operation: T.1

Coordinates: N1975-1976/E2024. Depth: 0-0.20
m DBSVessel Form: V147 (VIII-18: Vessel Form 18:
bottle inflection)

G-115

Figure: 4.29

Provenience: B12-0019. Operation: T.1

Coordinates: N1975-1976/E2024. Depth: 0-0.20
m DBSVessel Form: V147 (VIII-18: Vessel Form 18:
bottle base)

G-116

Figure: 4.29

Provenience: B97-230 -Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158-1159/E947. Depth: 0.20-
0.40 m DBSVessel Form: V147 (VIII-18: Vessel Form 18:
bottle inflection)

G-117

Figure: 4.29

Provenience: B21-0322. Operation: T.122: Fea-
ture: Feature 8Coordinates: N1142-1143/E953-54. Depth:
0.46-0.60 m DBSVessel Form: V147 (VIII-18: Vessel Form 18:
bottle base)

Base diameter: 8 cm

G-118

Figure: 4.30

Provenience: B12-0736. Operation: Area A: Fea-
ture: burials 6 and 7Coordinates: N1966.00-1967.50/E2010. Depth:
(96.5-96.49)-(96.16-96.14)Vessel Form: V147 (VIII-18: Vessel Form 18:
bottle inflection)Decoration: V317 (XXVI-2: incising); V322
(XXVI-7: slipping)

G-119

Figure: 4.30

Provenience: B12-0019. Operation: T.1

Coordinates: N1975-1976/E2024. Depth: 0-0.20
m DBSVessel Form: V148 (VIII-19: Vessel Form 19:
annular base)

G-120

Figure: 4.30

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090-2091/E1861. Depth: 0-0.20
m DBSVessel Form: V148 (VIII-19: Vessel Form 19:
annular base)

Rim Diameter (of base): 6 cm

G-121

Figure: 4.30

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090-2091/E1861. Depth: 0-0.20
m DBSVessel Form: V148 (VIII-19: Vessel Form 19:
annular base)

Rim Diameter (of base): 8 cm

G-122

Figure: 4.30

Provenience: B97-0240. Operation: T.65

Coordinates: N1138-1139/E839. Depth: 0.40-
0.60 m DBSVessel Form: V148 (VIII-19: Vessel Form 19:
annular base)

Rim Diameter (of base): 8 cm

G-123

Figure: 4.30

Provenience: B12-0741. Operation: Area A: Fea-
ture: Burial 7Coordinates: N1966-1967/E2011. Depth:
96.15-(96.10-96.09)Vessel Form: V148 (VIII-19: Vessel Form 19:
annular base)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

Rim Diameter (of base): 16 cm

G-124

Figure: 4.30

Provenience: B72-0075 (surface collection)

Vessel Form: V148 (VIII-19: Vessel Form 19:
annular base)

Rim Diameter (of base): 18 cm

Coordinates: N1962–1963/E1991. Depth: 0.80–
1.00 m DBSVessel Form: V151 (VIII-22: Vessel Form 22:
footed annular base)Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location
shown by line on exterior); V322 (XXVI-7:
slipping)

G-125

Figure: 4.30

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158–1159/E947. Depth: 0.20–
0.40 m DBSVessel Form: V149 (VIII-20: Vessel Form 20:
pedestal base)

G-130

Figure: 4.32

Provenience: B12-0495. Operation: T.175

Coordinates: N1756–1757/E2064. Depth: 0.20–
0.40 m DBSVessel Form: V152 (VIII-23: Vessel Form 23:
colador)

Rim Diameter: 18 cm

G-126

Figure: 4.30

Provenience: B97-0230. Operation: T.63

Coordinates: N1158–1159/E947. Depth: 0.20–
0.40 m DBSVessel Form: V149 (VIII-20: Vessel Form 20:
pedestal base)

Rim Diameter (of base): 8 cm

G-131

Figure: 4.32

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0–0.20
m DBSVessel Form: V153 (VIII-24: Vessel Form 24:
body sherd with flange)Decoration: V324 (XXVI-9: monochrome paint-
ing on a slipped background)

G-127

Figure: 4.31

Provenience: B12-0114. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0.20–
0.40 m DBSVessel Form: V151 (VIII-22: Vessel Form 22:
footed annular base)

G-132

Figure: 4.32

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0–0.20
m DBSVessel Form: V155 (VIII-26: Vessel Form 26:
decorated body sherd)

Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué)

G-128

Figure: 4.31

Provenience: B97-0247. Operation: T.68

Coordinates: N1212–1213/E893. Depth: 0–0.20
m DBSVessel Form: V151 (VIII-22: Vessel Form 22:
footed annular base)Foot Form: V294 (XXIV-7: *piriforme* foot)

G-133

Figure: 4.33

Provenience: B29-0033 (surface collection)

Special Form Feature: V277 (XXIII-1: lug, no holes)

G-129

Figure: 4.31

Provenience: B12-0474. Operation: T.171

G-134

Figure: 4.33

Provenience: B12-0119. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Special Form Feature: V278 (XXIII-2: lug, with hole)

G-135

Figure: 4.33

Provenience: B12-0119. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Special Form Feature: V277 (XXIII-1: lug, no holes)

G-136

Figure: 4.33

Provenience: B12-0019. Operation: T.1

Coordinates: N1975–1976/E2024. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Special Form Feature: V279 (XXIII-3: handle); V282 (XXIII-6: OWB rim with handle)

G-137

Figure: 4.33

Provenience: B12-0114. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Special Form Feature: V279 (XXIII-3: handle)

G-138

Figure: 4.34

Provenience: B97-0208. Operation: T.57

Coordinates: N1056–1057/E997. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V150 (VIII-21: Vessel Form 21: feet from footed vessels)

Foot Form: V289 (XXIV-2: solid foot)

G-139

Figure: 4.34

Provenience: B12-0114. Operation: T.9

Coordinates: N1856–1857/E2153. Depth: 0.20–0.40 m DBS

Vessel Form: V150 (VIII-21: Vessel Form 21: feet from footed vessels)

Foot Form: V291 (XXIV-4: conical foot)

G-140

Figure: 4.34

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V150 (VIII-21: Vessel Form 21: feet from footed vessels)

Foot Form: V291 (XXIV-4: conical foot)

G-141

Figure: 4.34

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V150 (VIII-21: Vessel Form 21: feet from footed vessels)

Foot Form: V291 (XXIV-4: conical foot)

G-142

Figure: 4.34

Provenience: B12-0150. Operation: T.30

Coordinates: N1840–1841/E1921. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V150 (VIII-21: Vessel Form 21: feet from footed vessels)

Foot Form: V292 (XXIV-5: cylindrical foot)

G-143

Figure: 4.34

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Vessel Form: V150 (VIII-21: Vessel Form 21: feet from footed vessels)

Foot Form: V293 (XXIV-6: spherical foot)

G-144

Figure: 4.62

Provenience: B12-0019. Operation: T.1

Coordinates: N1975–1976/E2024. Depth: 0–0.20 m DBS

Foot Form: V294 (XXIV-7: *piriforme* foot)

G-145

Figure: 4.62

Provenience: B12-0128. Operation: T.19

Coordinates: N2130–2131/E1776. Depth: 0–0.20
m DBSFoot Form: V294 (XXIV-7: *piriforme* foot)

G-146

Figure: 4.62

Provenience: B97-0189. Operation: T.46

Coordinates: N978–979/E954. Depth: 0.40–0.60
m DBSFoot Form: V294 (XXIV-7: *piriforme* foot)

G-147

Figure: 4.62

Provenience: B12-0475. Operation: T.171

Coordinates: N1962–1963/E1991. Depth: 1.00–
1.20 m DBSFoot Form: V294 (XXIV-7: *piriforme* foot)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

G-148

Figure: 4.62

Provenience: B12-0495. Operation: T.175

Coordinates: N1756–1757/E2064. Depth: 0.20–
0.40 m DBSFoot Form: V294 (XXIV-7: *piriforme* foot)

Decoration: V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)

G-149

Figure: 4.63

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0–0.20
m DBS

Foot Form: V295 (XXIV-8: nubbin foot)

G-150

Figure: 4.63

Provenience: B12-0160. Operation: T.32

Coordinates: N1728–1729/E2080. Depth: 0.20–
0.40 m DBS

Foot Form: V295 (XXIV-8: nubbin foot)

G-151

Figure: 4.63

Provenience: B12-0130. Operation: T.19

Coordinates: N2130–2131/E1776. Depth: 0.20–
0.40 m DBSFoot Form: V296 (XXIV-9: *corniforme* foot)

G-152

Figure: 4.63

Provenience: B12-0190. Operation: T.49

Coordinates: N1044–1045/E1030. Depth: 0–0.20
m DBSFoot Form: V296 (XXIV-9: *corniforme* foot)

G-153

Figure: 4.63

Provenience: B12-0117. Operation: T.16

Coordinates: N2090–2091/E1861. Depth: 0–0.20
m DBSFoot Form: V296 (XXIV-9: *corniforme* foot)

Decoration: V320 (XXVI-5: modeling)

G-154

Figure: 4.63

Provenience: B12-0493. Operation: T.173

Coordinates: N1966–1967/E2011. Depth: 1.20–
1.40 m DBSFoot Form: V296 (XXIV-9: *corniforme* foot)Decoration: V320 (XXVI-5: modeling, location
shown by line on exterior)

G-155

Figure: 4.63

Provenience: B12-0497. Operation: T.177

Coordinates: N1974–1975/E2020. Depth: 0–0.20
m DBS

Foot Form: V298 (XXIV-11: other foot)

G-156

Figure: 4.69

Provenience: B12-0020. Operation: T.1

Coordinates: N1975–1976/E2024. Depth: 0.20–
0.40 m DBS

Decoration and Vessel Form: V301 (XXV-2: outleaned-wall bowl with decoration)
 Decoration: V318 (XXVI-3: engraving); V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line on rim interior); V322 (XXVI-7: slipping)
 Rim Diameter: 34 cm

G-157
 Figure: 4.69
 Provenience: B12-0149. Operation: T.27
 Coordinates: N1926-1927/E1918. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS
 Decoration: V321 (XXVI-6: appliqué, location shown by line on exterior)

G-158
 Figure: 4.69
 Provenience: B12-0119. Operation: T.16
 Coordinates: N2090-2091/E1861. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS
 Vessel Form: V139 (VIII-10: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rim)

Olla Rim Form: V267 (XXI-8: *Olla* Rim Form 8: outcurved, to horizontal, thickened, interior break)
 Decoration: V324 (XXVI-9: monochrome painting on a slipped background)
 Rim Diameter: 16 cm

G-159
 Figure: 4.72
 Provenience: B12-0114. Operation: T.9
 Coordinates: N1856-1857/E2153. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS
 Reworked Sherds: V329 (XXVII-2: postproduction grooves, not decoration)

G-160
 Figure: 4.72
 Provenience: B12-0495. Operation: T.175
 Coordinates: N1756-1757/E2064. Depth: 0.20-0.40 m DBS
 Reworked Sherds: V333 (XXVII-6: postproduction notching)

CHAPTER 4

CERAMICS

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter we present an analytical description of Gaván-complex ceramics. Pottery of the Gaván complex is stylistically related to the Osoid series defined by Zucchi based on her excavations at the sites of La Betania and La Calzada (Zucchi, 1967, 1972a, 1972b, 1973). Zucchi dated the Osoid series to 230 B.C.–A.D. 1000, and divided it into two phases: the Caño del Oso phase (230 B.C.–A.D. 650), and the La Betania phase (A.D. 650–1000). Based on a series of radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates (Spencer and Redmond, 1992: tables 2, 3), we have proposed that the Gaván complex dates to A.D. 300–1000. We have also tentatively subdivided the Gaván complex into an Early Gaván phase (A.D. 300–550) and a Late Gaván phase (A.D. 550–1000), which would be roughly contemporaneous with Zucchi's Caño del Oso phase and La Betania phase, respectively.

Following the ceramic coding scheme provided in chapter 2, we conducted an analysis of the distribution of Gaván ceramics among the variables that comprise each of the various variable sets. This analysis had two goals: (1) a general characterization of variability in Gaván ceramics as a whole, encompassing the entire chronological and spatial range

of the complex; and (2) a more specific consideration of ceramic variability between the Early Gaván phase (A.D. 300–550) and the Late Gaván phase (A.D. 550–1000).

To achieve our first analytical goal, we drew upon a comprehensive data set that includes ceramics from all excavated proveniences at the five Gaván-complex habitation sites where we conducted excavations, and the ceramics from the surface collections taken at Gaván-complex sites. We refer to this large data set as the Total Gaván Sample (TGS). The procedure we used to create the TGS was straightforward. We drew upon all our Gaván-complex proveniences (described in chaps. 6–10) and then computed total quantities for each ceramic variable to get absolute frequencies. We then created relative frequencies (i.e., percentages) by dividing the variables in each variable set by a suitable divisor and multiplying by 100 (table 4.1). The divisors used to create relative frequencies for the variable sets were as follows:

- II. Paste Color (V107–V112): each variable divided by V104 (total diagnostic sherds)
- III. Paste Oxidation (V113–V114): each variable divided by V104 (total diagnostics)

- IV. Paste Texture (V115–V117): each variable divided by V104 (total diagnostics)
- V. Surface Finish (V180–V120): each variable divided by V104 (total diagnostics)
- VI. Surface Color (unslipped, burnished sherds only) (V121–V124): each variable divided by V119 (total unslipped, burnished sherds)
- VII. Surface Color (slipped sherds only) (V126–V129): each variable divided by V120 (total slipped sherds)
- VIII. Vessel Forms (V130–V159): each variable divided by V104 (total diagnostics)
- IX. Convex-wall Bowl (CWB) Vessel Size (V160–V163): each variable divided by V130 (CWB rims)
- X. Outleaned-wall Bowl (OWB) and Vertical-wall Bowl (VWB) Vessel Size (V164–V167): each variable divided by V131+V132 (OWB+VWB rims)
- XI. Plate Vessel Size (V168–V170): each variable divided by V134 (plate rims)
- XII. Cylindrical Tub (CYL) Vessel Size (V171–V173): each variable divided by V140 (CYL rims)
- XIII. Composite-silhouette Bowl (CSB) Vessel Size (V174–V184): each variable divided by V135 (CSB rims)
- XIV. Convex-wall Bowl (CWB) Rim Form (V185–V216): each variable divided by V130 (CWB rims)
- XV. Outleaned-wall Bowl (OWB) and Vertical-wall Bowl (VWB) Rim Forms (V217–V227): each variable divided by V131+V132 (OWB+VWB rims)
- XVI. Outleaned-wall Bowl (OWB) and Vertical-wall Bowl (VWB) Lip Forms (V228–V239): each variable divided by V131+V132 (OWB+VWB rims)
- XVII. Composite-silhouette Bowl (CSB) Rim Form (V240–V246): each variable divided by V135 (CSB rims)
- XVIII. Cylindrical Tub (CYL) Rim Form (V247–V249): each variable divided by V140 (CYL rims)
- XIX. *Budare* (BUD) Rim Form (V250–V252): each variable divided by V136 (BUD rims)
- XX. *Tecomate* (TEC) Rim Form (V253–V259): each variable divided by V138 (TEC rims)
- XXI. *Olla* (OLL) Rim Form (V260–V269): each variable divided by V139 (OLL rims)
- XXII. Bottle (BOT) Rim Form (V270–V276): each variable divided by V141 (BOT rims)
- XXIII. Special Form Features (V277–V287): each variable divided by a total formed by summing the values of all the Special Form Feature variables (V277–V287)
- XXIV. Feet (V288–V298): each variable divided by a total formed by summing the values of all the feet variables (V288–V298)
- XXV. Decoration and Vessel Form (V300–V315): each variable divided by V316 (total decorated sherds)
- XXVI. Decoration (V316: total decorated sherds): divided by V104 (total diagnostics)
- XXVI. Decoration (V317–V327): each variable divided by V316 (total decorated sherds)

XXVII. Reworked Sherds, Kiln Wasters (V328–V335): each variable divided by V104 (total diagnostics).

To achieve our second analytical goal (chronological variation between the Early and Late Gaván phases), we utilized ceramic data from a single test excavation: Test 171 (T.171) from the B12 site (El Gaván). T.171 was located in the middle of the B12 occupation (fig. 1.8). The pit was excavated in 20 cm levels; it reached a depth below the ground surface (DBS) of 1.20 m and exposed a well-stratified deposit (fig. 4.1). Near the interface between Level 4 and Level 5 (ca. 70 cm DBS), we observed a distinctive change in the stratigraphy. Above that transition (in levels 1–4), the soil was grayish brown in color, with a texture we characterized as silty/clayey. Below 80 cm DBS (in levels 5–6), the deposit became a medium-brown, midden-like deposit with very large sherds and bits of charcoal. We combined the ceramic data from levels 1–4 to obtain a sample of Late Gaván phase material. The data from levels 5–6 were combined to form a sample of Early Gaván phase ceramics. We then computed relative frequencies (percentages) using the same methodology that we applied to the TGS. We refer to the resulting data set (table 4.2) as the “T.171 sample” in our analysis of ceramic variability between the Early and Late Gaván phases. A full description of T.171 appears in chapter 6.

We should briefly explain why we chose the T.171 sample for our analysis of Early and Late Gaván ceramics. First of all, it is notable that, out of the 54 test pits and three excavation areas that we excavated at B12, only nine of them found cultural deposits at 80 cm or below: T.17, T.18, T.19, T.27, T.170,

T.171, T.172, T.181, and T.173 (which, after expansion, became part of Area A). Most of the test pits at B12 found cultural material only in the top two or three excavation levels. We propose that these nine deeper excavations at B12 indicate an Early Gaván occupation no larger than about 5 ha, substantially smaller than the 33 ha Late Gaván settlement. Among these deeper pits, T.171 is especially notable for having an unambiguous stratigraphic break between Level 4 and Level 5 that we could plausibly associate with the interface between the Early and Late Gaván phases. Moreover, radiocarbon and thermoluminescence determinations supported our assignment of levels 5–6 with the Early Gaván phase (A.D. 300–600). A radiocarbon sample (Beta-177550) from Level 5 (80–100 cm DBS) of T.171 (B12-474) yielded a conventional radiocarbon age of 1420 ± 50 (midpoint of

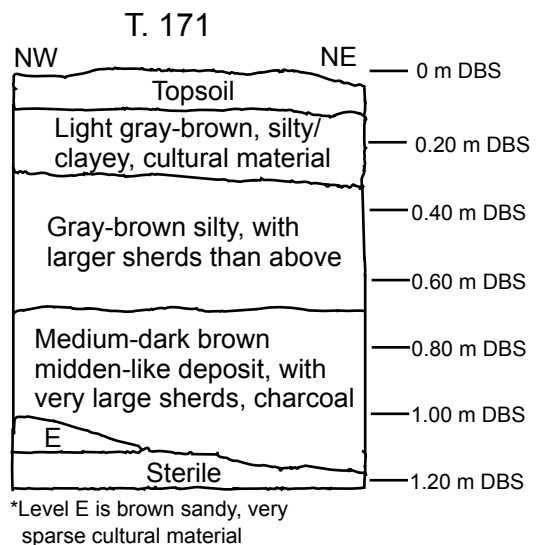


Figure 4.1. Profile drawing of the north face of T.171 at B12 (El Gaván).

A.D. 530), placing it in the latter half of the Early Gaván phase. This radiocarbon date, published here for the first time, appears in appendix E (table E.1), along with the results of other radiocarbon samples that we recovered in our excavations. It is also important to note that a consistent result was obtained through thermoluminescence dating of a sample sherd (IVIC-1088a) excavated in the same Level 5 of T.171: it yielded an age of 1460 ± 90 (midpoint of A.D. 490), also in the latter half of the Early Gaván phase (table E.2).

PASTE COLOR (V107–V112)

TOTAL GAVÁN SAMPLE: The most common paste color was reddish yellow. Fully 52.13% of the diagnostic sherds in the TGS (Total Gaván Sample) were recorded as having a reddish-yellow paste (V108: Paste Color 2; Munsell 5 YR 6/6) (fig. 4.2; table

4.1). The second most common paste color was reddish brown (V109: Paste Color 3), which occurred on 32.84% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.2; table 4.1); in the Munsell system, this paste color includes 5 YR 4/4 as well as the range from 5 YR 5/4 to 5 YR 5/8. The third most common paste color, amounting to 7.26% of the Gaván complex diagnostics in the TGS, was V107 (Paste Color 1: pale yellowish brown or light brown), which corresponds to Munsell 7.5 YR 6/4 and the range from 10 YR 6/3 to 10 YR 6/4 (fig. 4.2; table 4.1). In the TGS, 6.18% of the diagnostic sherds had Paste Color 4: brown (V110), corresponding to Munsell 7.5 YR 5/2 (fig. 4.2; table 4.1). Paste Color 6: gray (V112) was recorded for 1.13% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.2; table 4.1); this paste color can be associated with the following Munsell designations: 2.5 YR 6/; 7.5 YR 7/, 6/; 2.5 Y 7/, 6/. The least

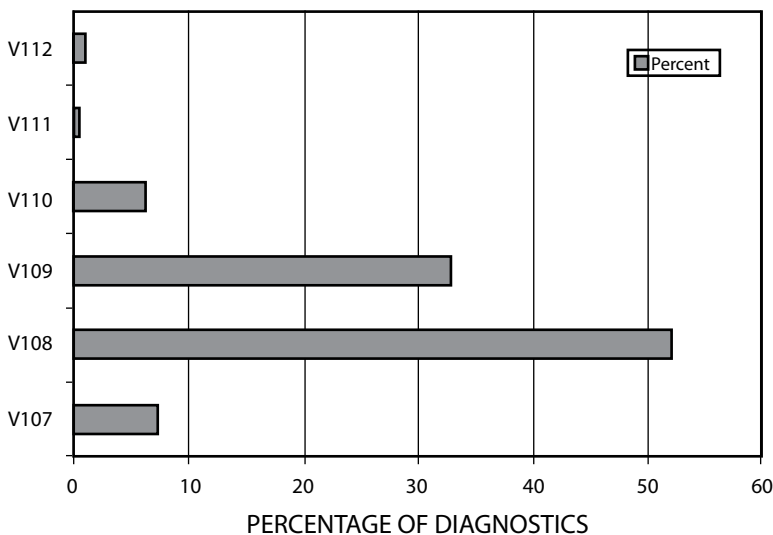


Figure 4.2. Distribution of Gaván complex paste color (V107–V112) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V104 (total diagnostic sherds) and multiplying by 100.

common paste color was dark gray (V111: Paste Color 5), which corresponds to Munsell 5 YR 4/1 and was recorded for just 0.5% of the diagnostic sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.2; table 4.1).

T.171 SAMPLE: There was a slight decline over time in the relative frequency of reddish-yellow paste (V108: Paste Color 2; Munsell 5 YR 6/6), from 75.2% of the diagnostics in the Early Gaván levels (levels 5–6) to 67.57% of the Gaván diagnostic sherds in the Late Gaván levels (levels 1–4) (fig. 4.3; table 4.2). The T.171 sample also evinced a slight decline between the Early and Late Gaván levels in V109 (Paste Color 3: reddish brown; Munsell 5 YR 5/4–5/8, 4/4), from 20.8% of the Gaván diagnostics in the levels 5–6 to 17.12% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.3; table 4.2). By contrast, V107 (Paste Color 1: pale yellowish brown, or light brown; Munsell 7.5 YR 6/4; 10 YR 6/3–6/4) was com-

pletely absent in levels 5–6, but comprised 8.11% of the Gaván diagnostics in the Late Gaván levels (levels 1–4) of the T.171 sample (fig. 4.3; table 4.2). An increase in relative frequency was also shown by V110 (Paste Color 4: brown; Munsell 7.5 YR 5/2), which made up 0.8% of the Gaván diagnostics in the Early Gaván levels (levels 5–6) of the T.171 sample, growing to 5.41% of the diagnostics in the Late Gaván levels (levels 1–4) (fig. 4.3; table 4.2). The T.171 sample showed a slight decline in the relative frequency of V112 (Paste Color 6: gray; Munsell 2.5 YR 6/; 7.5 YR 7/; 6/; 2.5 Y 7/; 6/), from 2.4% of the Gaván diagnostics in levels 5–6 to 1.8% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.3; table 4.2). V111 (Paste Color 5: dark gray; Munsell 5 YR 4/1) comprised only 0.8% of the Early Gaván levels (levels 5–6) in the T.171 sample, and was not found at all in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.3; table 4.2).

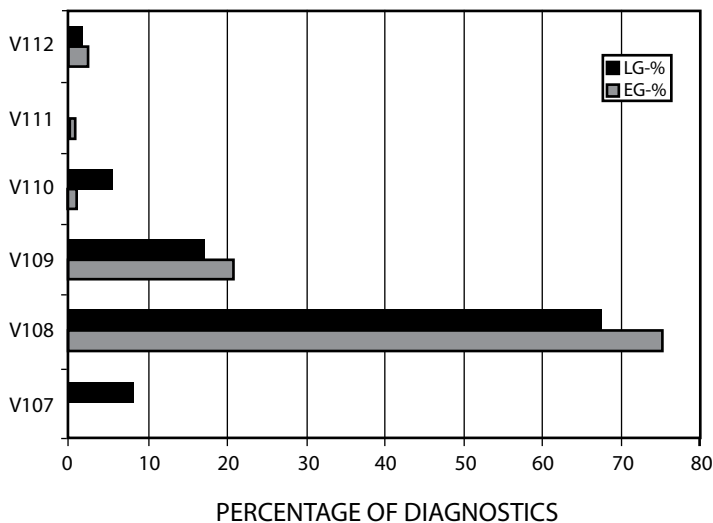


Figure 4.3. Distribution of Gaván complex paste color (V107–V112) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V104 (total diagnostic sherds) and multiplying by 100.

PASTE OXIDATION (V113–V114)

TOTAL GAVÁN SAMPLE: The edges of all diagnostic sherds were examined closely (frequently after producing a small fresh break with pliers) to determine whether the vessel from which the sherd originated had been fired in a well-oxidized environment for sufficient time to result in complete oxidation of the paste, or, alternatively, whether some reduction occurred, perhaps due to a restricted firing environment or a firing period that was insufficiently long to ensure complete oxidation. We noted that the vast majority of Gaván complex sherds showed evidence of complete oxidation. In the TGS, 87.06% of the Gaván complex diagnostics were recorded as V113 (evenly oxidized, showing no dark core or sections along the edge), while just 12.01% of the diagnostics made up V114 (partly reduced, with a dark core or sections evident) (table

4.1). Note that the two percentages do not total 100% because the degree of paste oxidation could not be determined on a few of the diagnostics.

T.171 SAMPLE: We observed slight increase in the relative frequency of evenly oxidized sherds (V113), from 92% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6 (Early Gaván phase) to 93.69% in levels 1–4 (Late Gaván phase) (table 4.2). A corresponding decline was noted in the percentage of diagnostics recorded as V114 (partly reduced; dark core or sections evident), from 8% in levels 5–6 to 6.31% in levels 1–4 (table 4.2).

PASTE TEXTURE (V115–V117)

TOTAL GAVÁN SAMPLE: To analyze the variability in paste texture, we examined clean or freshly broken edges of sherds with a hand lens. We found that the texture of Gaván-complex pottery was quite homoge-

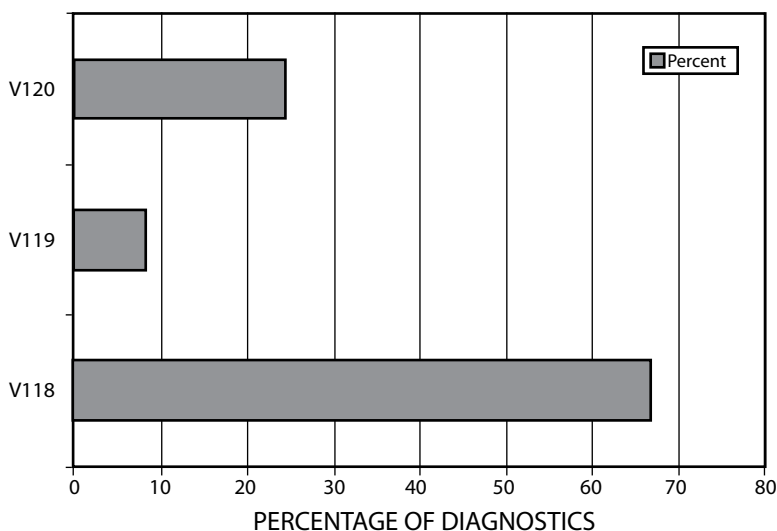


Figure 4.4. Distribution of Gaván complex surface finish (V118–V120) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V104 (total diagnostic sherds) and multiplying by 100.

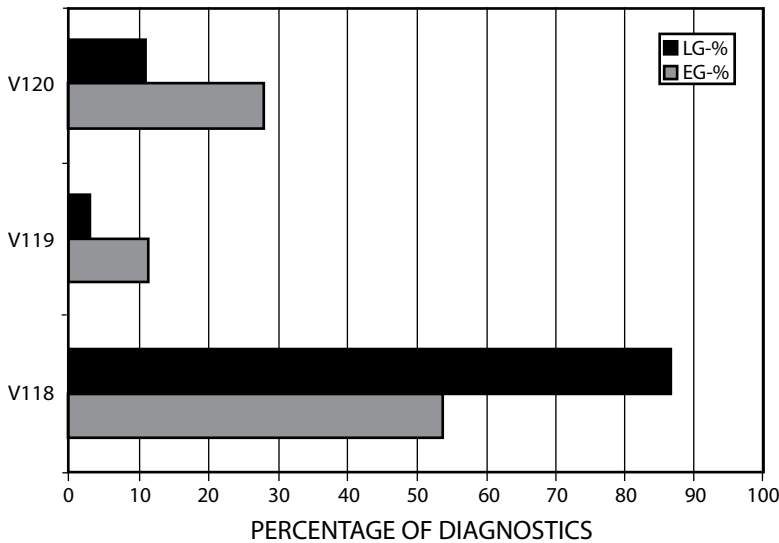


Figure 4.5. Distribution of Gaván complex surface finish (V118–V120) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V104 (total diagnostic sherds) and multiplying by 100.

neous: indeed, 99.01% of the diagnostics in the TGS were recorded as having a medium texture (V116), while just 0.45% had a fine texture (V115) and 0.01% had a coarse texture (V117) (table 4.1).

T.171 SAMPLE: We observed showed no change over time in paste texture. For both the Early Gaván phase (levels 5–6) and the Late Gaván phase (levels 1–4), 100% of the diagnostics were recorded as having a medium texture (V116) (table 4.2).

SURFACE FINISH (V118–V120)

TOTAL GAVÁN SAMPLE: The surface finish of the Gaván complex diagnostics was determined by examining the “finest” or most highly treated surface in each case. The most common surface finish in the TGS was unburnished and unslipped (V118), which was noted on 66.77% of the diagnostics (fig.

4.4; table 4.1). Next came slipped surfaces (V120), recorded for 24.43% of the diagnostics, followed by burnished surfaces (V119), which we noted for 8.15% of the diagnostics (fig. 4.4; table 4.1).

T.171 SAMPLE: We recorded some notable changes in surface finish between the Early and Late Gaván levels of the T.171 sample. Slipped surfaces (V120) underwent a sharp decline between Early and late Gaván phase levels, from 28% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6 to just 10.81% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.5; table 4.2). Burnished surfaces (V119) also declined dramatically, from 11.2% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6 to 2.7% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.5; table 4.2). On the other hand, unburnished and unslipped surfaces (V118) increased from 53.6% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6 to 86.49% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.5; table 4.2).

SURFACE COLOR OF BURNISHED,
UNSLIPPED SHERDS (V121–V124)

TOTAL GAVÁN SAMPLE: We examined the surface color of sherds that were burnished, but unslipped, and found that the most common color was orange (V122: Munsell 7.5 YR 6/4 5 YR 6/6, 7/6), which characterized 54.07% of the burnished, unslipped sherds (V119) in the TGS (fig. 4.6; table 4.1). The second most common surface color in the TGS was brown-gray (V123: Munsell 5 YR 4/1, 4/2/ 6/1–6/3), amounting to 32.78% of the burnished, unslipped sherds (V119) in the TGS (fig. 4.6; table 4.1). The third most frequent surface color was pale yellow-orange (V121: Munsell 7.5 YR 8/4, 7/4; 10 YR 8/4, 7/4), occurring on 13.26% of the burnished, unslipped sherds (V119) in the TGS (fig. 4.6; table 4.1). Sherds with some other color (V124) only amounted to 0.28% of the burnished, unslipped sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.6; table 4.1).

T.171 SAMPLE: We recorded just 17 sherds that were burnished and unslipped, 14 in levels 5–6 (Early Gaván) and 3 in levels 1–4 (Late Gaván) (table 4.2); the small size of this sample may account for the observable difference in most common surface color between the T.171 sample and the TGS. In the T.171 sample, the most frequent surface color was brown-gray (V123: Munsell 5 YR 4/1, 4/2/ 6/1–6/3), which increased from 57.14% to 66.67% of the burnished, unslipped sherds between levels 5–6 and levels 1–4 (fig. 4.7; table 4.2). A slight decline occurred in the relative frequency of orange (V122: Munsell 7.5 YR 6/4; 5 YR 6/6, 7/6), which was observed on 35.71% of the burnished, unslipped sherds in levels 5–6, and on 33.33% of the burnished, unslipped sherds in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.7; table 4.2). Pale yellow-orange (V121:

Munsell 7.5 YR 8/4, 7/4; 10 YR 8/4, 7/4) was noted on just 7.14% of the burnished, unslipped sherds in levels 5–6; this color was not observed in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.7; table 4.2).

SURFACE COLOR OF SLIPPED SHERDS
(V126–V129)

TOTAL GAVÁN SAMPLE: The most common surface color on slipped sherds in the TGS was cream (V126: Munsell 10 YR 8/2; 2.5 Y 8/2), which occurred on 53.05% of the slipped sherds (fig. 4.8; table 4.1). A fairly close second was orange (V127: Munsell 2.5 YR 5/8), which we observed on 42.96% of the slipped sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.8; table 4.1). A much less common surface color was brown (V129: Munsell 5 YR 5/4–5/6; 10 YR 5/4; 2.5 YR 4/4), noted on 2.89% of the slipped sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.8; table 4.1). The least frequent surface color was red (V128), occurring on only 1.5% of the slipped sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.8; table 4.1).

T.171 SAMPLE: We observed a shift over time in the relative frequencies of cream (V126) and orange (V127) surface color. In the Early Gaván levels (levels 5–6), 68.57% of the slipped sherds had a cream surface color (V126: Munsell 10 YR 8/2; 2.5 Y 8/2), while an orange surface color (V127: Munsell 2.5 YR 5/8) was found on 31.43% of the slipped sherds (fig. 4.9; table 4.2). In the Late Gaván levels (levels 1–4), the relative frequency of cream surface color (V126) declined to 33.33% of the slipped sherds, while orange (V127) increased in relative popularity to 66.67% of the slipped sherds (fig. 4.9; table 4.2).

VESSEL FORMS (V130–V159)

In this section, the order in which the vessel forms are discussed will, with few exceptions, follow the variable number. In

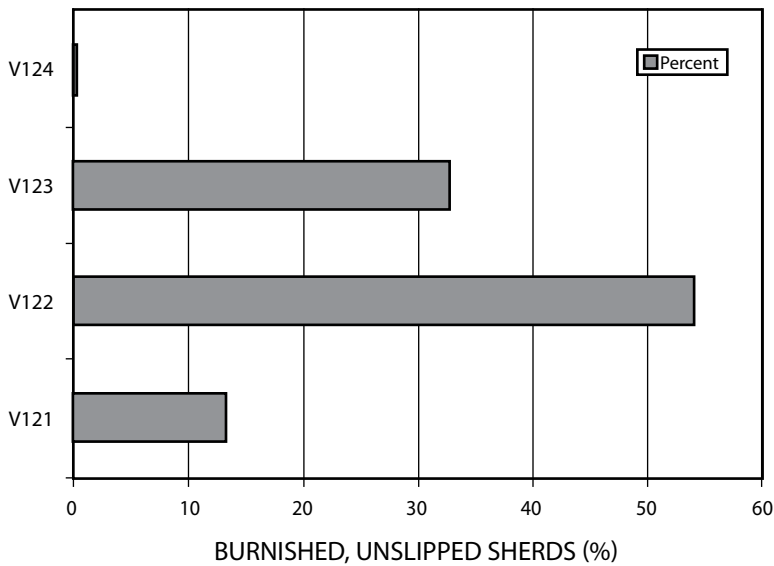


Figure 4.6. Distribution of surface color of burnished, unslipped sherds (V121–V124) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V119 (burnished, unslipped sherds) and multiplying by 100.

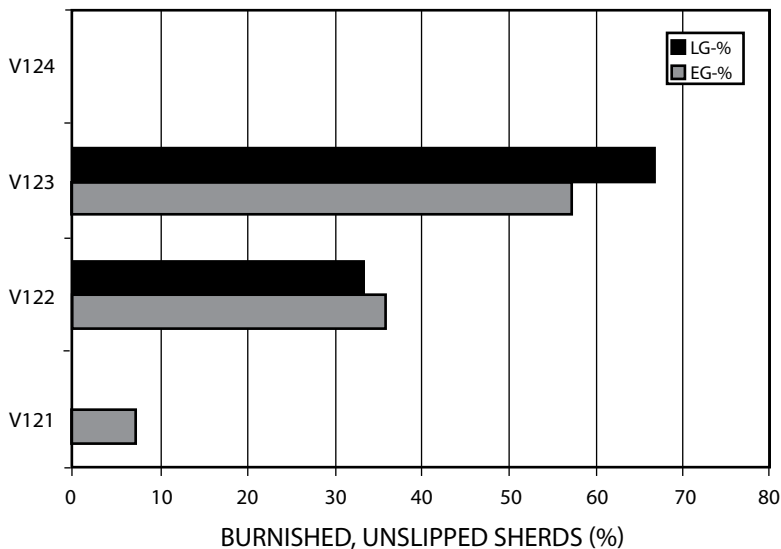


Figure 4.7. Distribution of surface color of burnished, unslipped sherds (V121–V124) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V119 (burnished, unslipped sherds) and multiplying by 100.

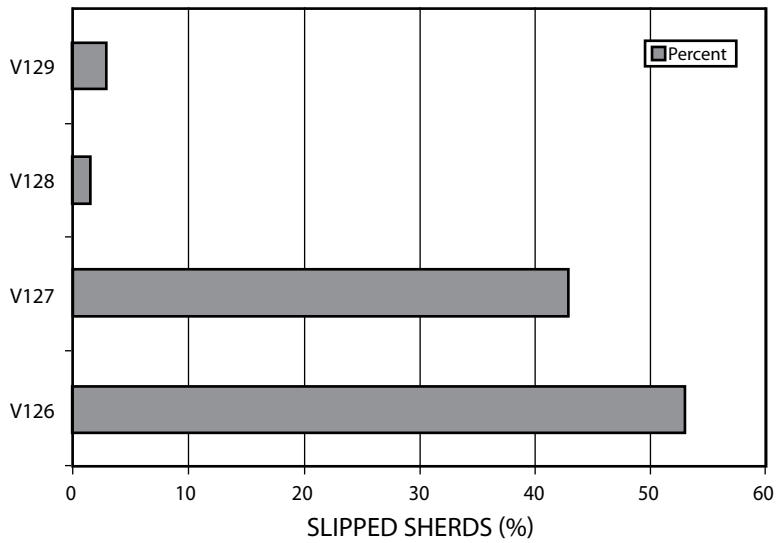


Figure 4.8. Distribution of surface color of slipped sherds (V126–V129) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V120 (slipped sherds) and multiplying by 100.

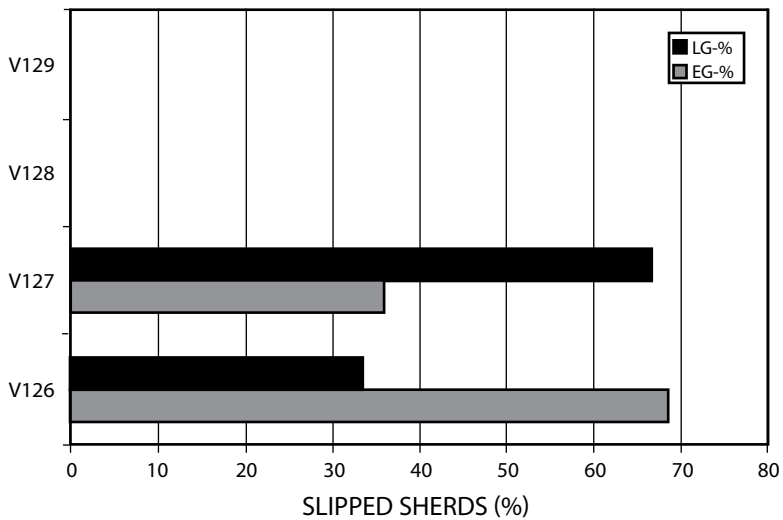


Figure 4.9. Distribution of surface color of slipped sherds (V126–V129) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V120 (slipped sherds) and multiplying by 100.

contrast to the previous sections, we present the data from both the TGS and the T.171 sample for each variable before moving on to the next variable.

In the TGS, convex-wall bowls (V130: Vessel Form 1: convex-wall bowl rims) were the third most frequent vessel form. Convex-wall bowls (CWB) constituted 8.14% of the diagnostics (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Convex-wall bowls are depicted in G-1, G-3, G-4, G-5, G-6, G-7, G-8, G-9, G-10, G-11, G-12, G-13, G-14, G-15, G-16, G-17, G-18, G-19, G-20, G-21, G-22, G-23, G-24, G-25, G-26, G-27, G-28, G-29, G-30, G-31, G-32, G-33, G-34, G-35, G-36, G-37, G-38, G-39, G-40, G-41, G-42, G-43, and G-44 (figs. 4.12–4.16). Our CWB rims are similar to Zucchi's (1967) A.1 forms. For the T.171 sample, we noted an increase in the relative frequency of convex-wall bowls: in the Early Gaván levels (levels 5–6), convex-walled bowls made up 10.4% of the diagnostics, while by Late Gaván times (levels 1–4), this percentage had grown to 15.32% (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

The outleaned-wall bowl (V131: Vessel Form 2: outleaned-wall bowl rims) was the most frequent vessel form that we observed in the TGS, comprising 24.81% of the diagnostics (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Outleaned-wall bowl (OWB) rims are illustrated in G-46, G-47, G-49, G-50, G-51, G-52, G-53, G-54, G-55, G-56, G-57, G-58, G-59, G-60, G-61, G-62, G-63, G-64, G-65, and G-66 (figs. 4.17–4.19). Our OWB rims would also fall within the range of variation of the forms classified as A.1 by Zucchi (1967). For the T.171 sample, we noted a dramatic increase in the relative frequency of outleaned-wall bowls between the Early and Late Gaván levels: in levels 5–6, outleaned-wall bowl rims constituted 13.6% of the diagnostics, but

grew to comprise 22.52% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Vertical-wall bowls (V132: Vessel Form 3: vertical-wall bowl rims) were not common in the TGS, amounting to only 2.51% of the diagnostics (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Illustrations of vertical-wall bowl (VWB) rims are presented as G-45 and G-48 (fig. 4.17). Zucchi's (1967) A.2 forms are similar to our VWB rims. We observed no VWB rims at all in levels 5–6 of the T.171 sample, yet in levels 1–4 we noted that VWB rims comprised 4.5% of the diagnostics (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Plates (V134: Vessel Form 5: plate rims) constituted only 1.43% of the TGS (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). They are depicted in G-67, G-68, G-69, and G-70 (fig. 4.20). The forms labeled B.3 by Zucchi (1967) are quite similar to our plate rims. In the T.171 sample, plate (PLT) rims were absent in levels 5–6, but accounted for 2.7% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Composite-silhouette bowls (V135: Vessel Form 6: composite-silhouette bowl rims) made up 2.84% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Drawing of composite-silhouette bowl (CSB) rims can be found in G-71, G-72, G-73, G-74, G-75, and G-76 (fig. 4.21). Our CSB form is similar to Zucchi's (1967) C.1 form. In the T.171 sample, there was a notable decline in the relative frequency of CSB rims between the Early and Late Gaván levels: in levels 5–6, CSB rims constituted 14.4% of the diagnostics, while in levels 1–4, only 3.6% of the diagnostics were recorded as CSB rims (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Budares or griddles (V137: Vessel Form 7: *budare* rims) were extremely rare and thus were not used in this analysis. A *budare* rim is illustrated in G-77 (fig. 4.22).

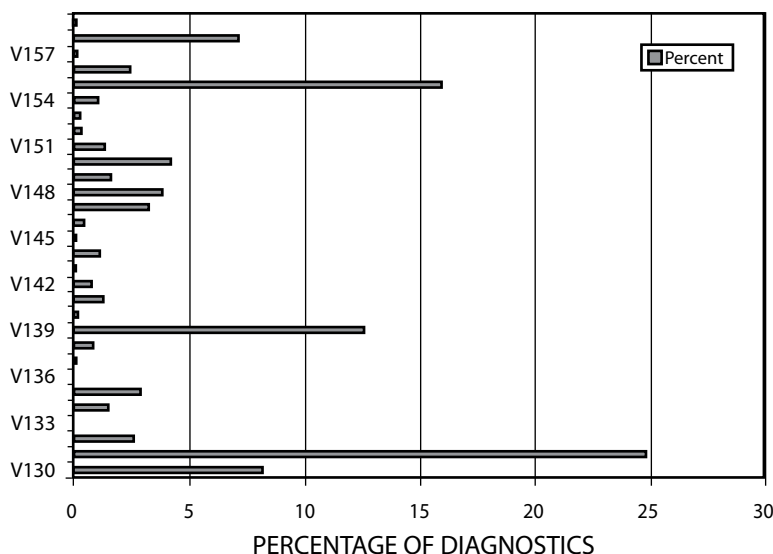


Figure 4.10. Distribution of vessel forms (V130–V159) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V104 (total diagnostic sherds) and multiplying by 100.

Tecomates (V138: Vessel Form 9: *tecomate* rims) were also not a common form in the Gaván complex. Only 0.81% of the diagnostics in the TGS were recorded as *tecomate* rims (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Illustrations of *tecomate* (TEC) rims are presented as G-78, G-79, G-80, G-81, G-82, G-83, and G-84 (fig. 4.23). Zucchi's (1967) vessel form D is very much like our *tecomate*. In the T.171 sample, *tecomate* rims comprised 2.4% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6, declining to 1.8% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Ollas (V139: Vessel Form 10: *olla* rims) were the second most common vessel form in the TGS, making up 12.53% of the diagnostics (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Illustrations of *olla* rims include G-85, G-86, G-87, G-88, G-89, G-90, G-91, G-92, G-93, G-94, G-95, G-96, and G-158 (figs. 4.24–4.25, 4.69). Our

olla rims are similar to Zucchi's (1967) E form. We noted a slight decline in the relative frequency of *olla* rims between the Early and Late Gaván levels in our T.171 sample: in levels 5–6, *olla* rims comprised 10.4% of the diagnostics, while in levels 1–4, *olla* rims amounted to 8.11% of the diagnostics (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Cylindrical tubs (V140: Vessel Form 11: cylindrical tub rims) were quite rare in the TGS, amounting to just 0.12% of the diagnostics (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Cylindrical tub (CYL) rims are illustrated in G-97, G-98, and G-99 (fig. 4.26). Zucchi's (1967) form F is similar to our cylindrical tubs. They did not occur at all in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Bottles (V141: Vessel Form 12: bottle rims) made up 1.21% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). We present drawings of

bottle (BOT) rims as G-100, G-101, G-102, G-103, G-104, G-105, G-106, G-107, G-108, and G-109 (figs. 4.27–4.28). Zucchi's (1967) form G is very similar to our bottle rims. In the T.171 sample, bottle rims were not found in the Late Gaván levels; in the Early Gaván levels (levels 5–6) they comprised 1.6% of the diagnostics (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Bottle inflections and bases (V147: Vessel Form 18) were more frequently observed than bottle rims. In the TGS, bottle inflections and bases constituted 3.19% of the diagnostics (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Illustrations of bottle inflections and bases are provided as G-114, G-115, G-116, G-117, and G-118 (figs. 4.29–4.30). Like the bottle rims, our bottle inflections and bases are similar to Zucchi's (1967) form G. In the T.171 sample, bottle inflections and bases made up 4% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6, declining to

just 0.9% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Lid rims and handles (V142: Vessel Form 13) were relatively scarce in the TGS, comprising just 0.74% of the diagnostics (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). An illustration of a lid with a handle is presented as G-110 (fig. 4.29). This form is similar to Zucchi's (1967) form H. In the T.171 sample, lid rims and handles showed an increase over time, from 0.8% in levels 5–6 to 3.6% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Bowl rims with mammiform feet (V143: Vessel Form 14) were quite rare; only 0.03% of the diagnostics in the TGS were of this form (fig. 4.10; table 4.1), which is illustrated in G-111 (fig. 4.29). This vessel form is similar to Zucchi's (1967) form I. In the T.171 sample, bowl rims with mammiform feet did not occur (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

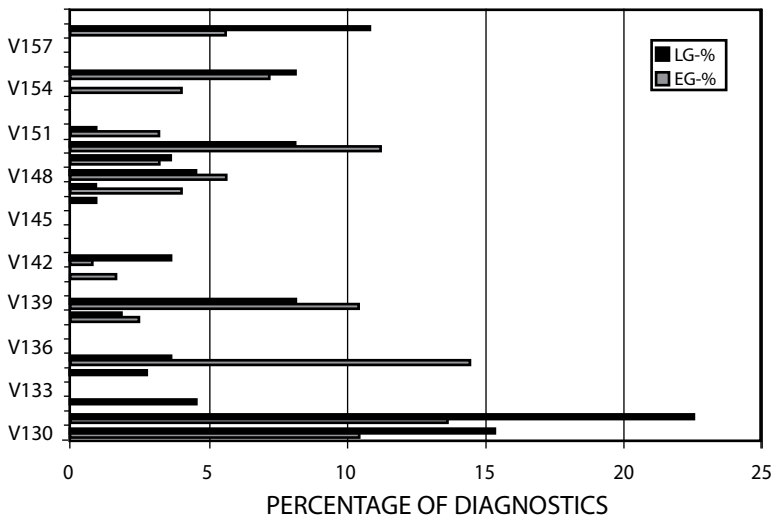


Figure 4.11. Distribution of vessel forms (V130–V159) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V104 (total diagnostic sherds) and multiplying by 100.

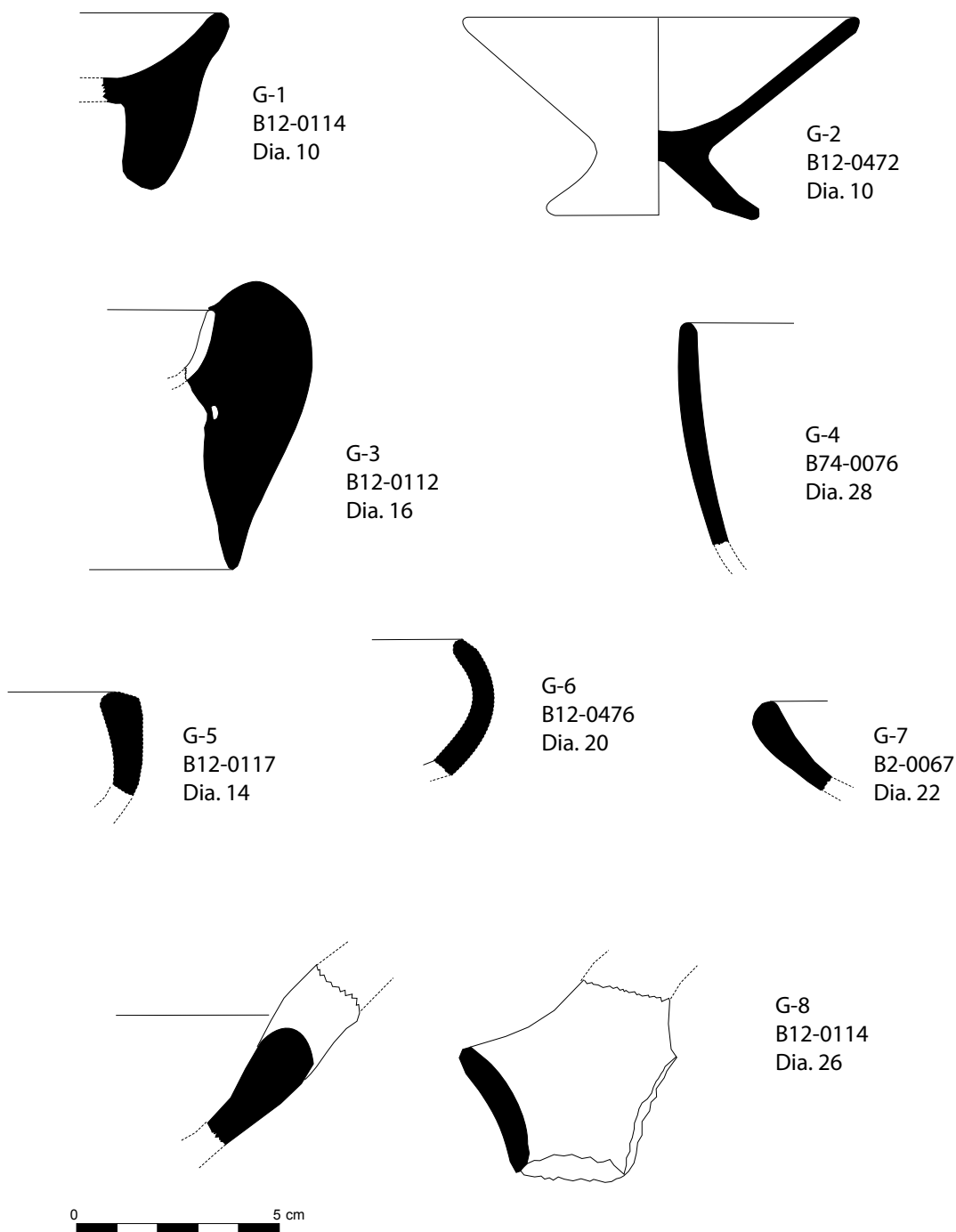


Figure 4.12. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-1 through G-8 (rim diameter in cm). All are convex-wall bowl rims, except G-2, which is a complete outleaned-wall bowl with a pedestal base. G-1 has a cylindrical foot. G-3 has a *piriforme* (pear-shaped) foot. G-8 has a handle attached to the rim. Cream slip was noted on the interior and exterior of G-4.

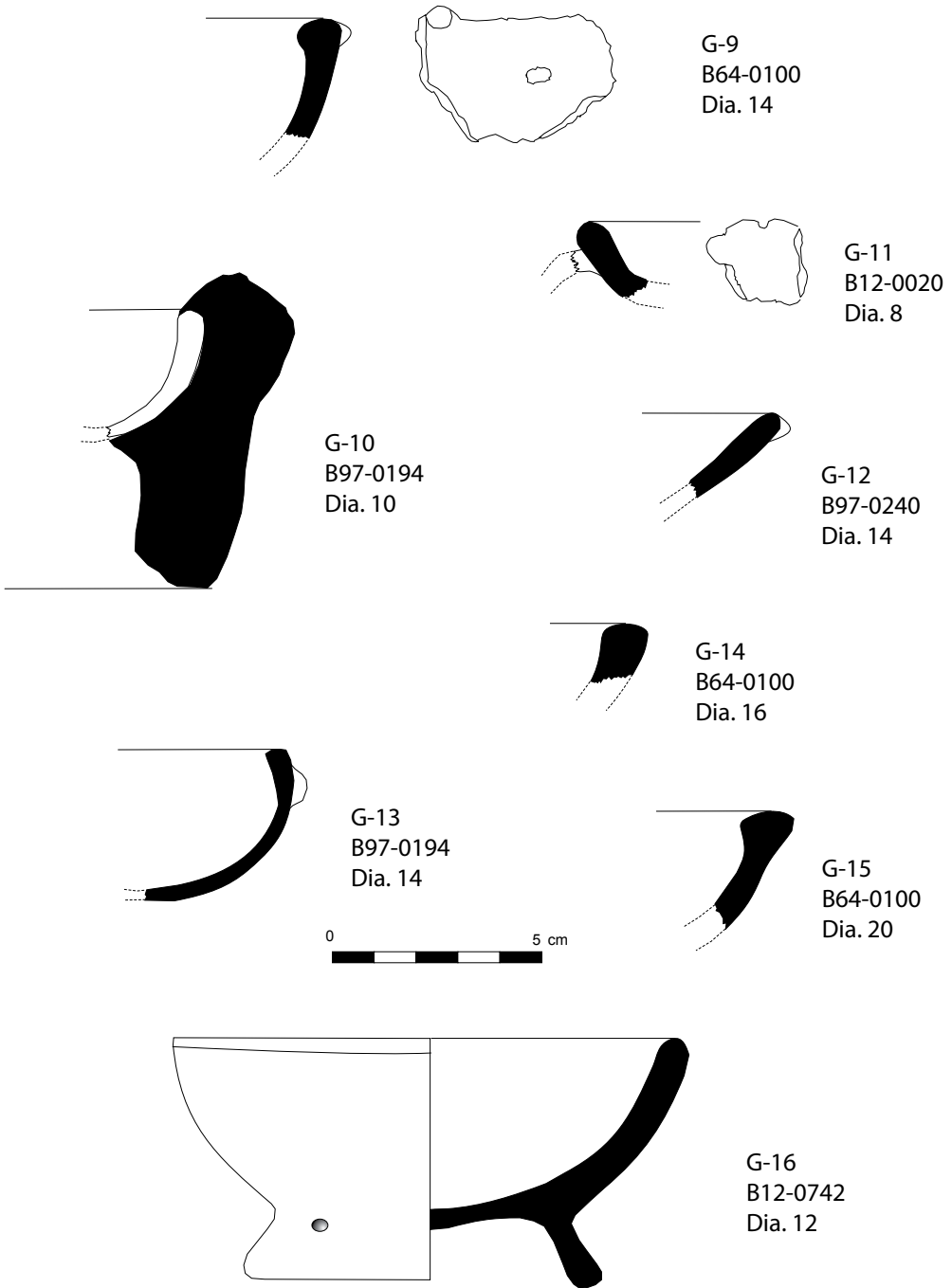


Figure 4.13. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-9 through G-16 (rim diameter in cm). All are convex-wall bowl rims. G-16 is a complete convex-wall bowl with an annular base, a cream slip, and a drilled hole in the base. G-10 has a cylindrical foot. G-9, G-12, and G-13 have appliqué on the exterior. Cream slip was noted on the exterior of G-9 and G.13, and on the interior and top of the rim of G-14.

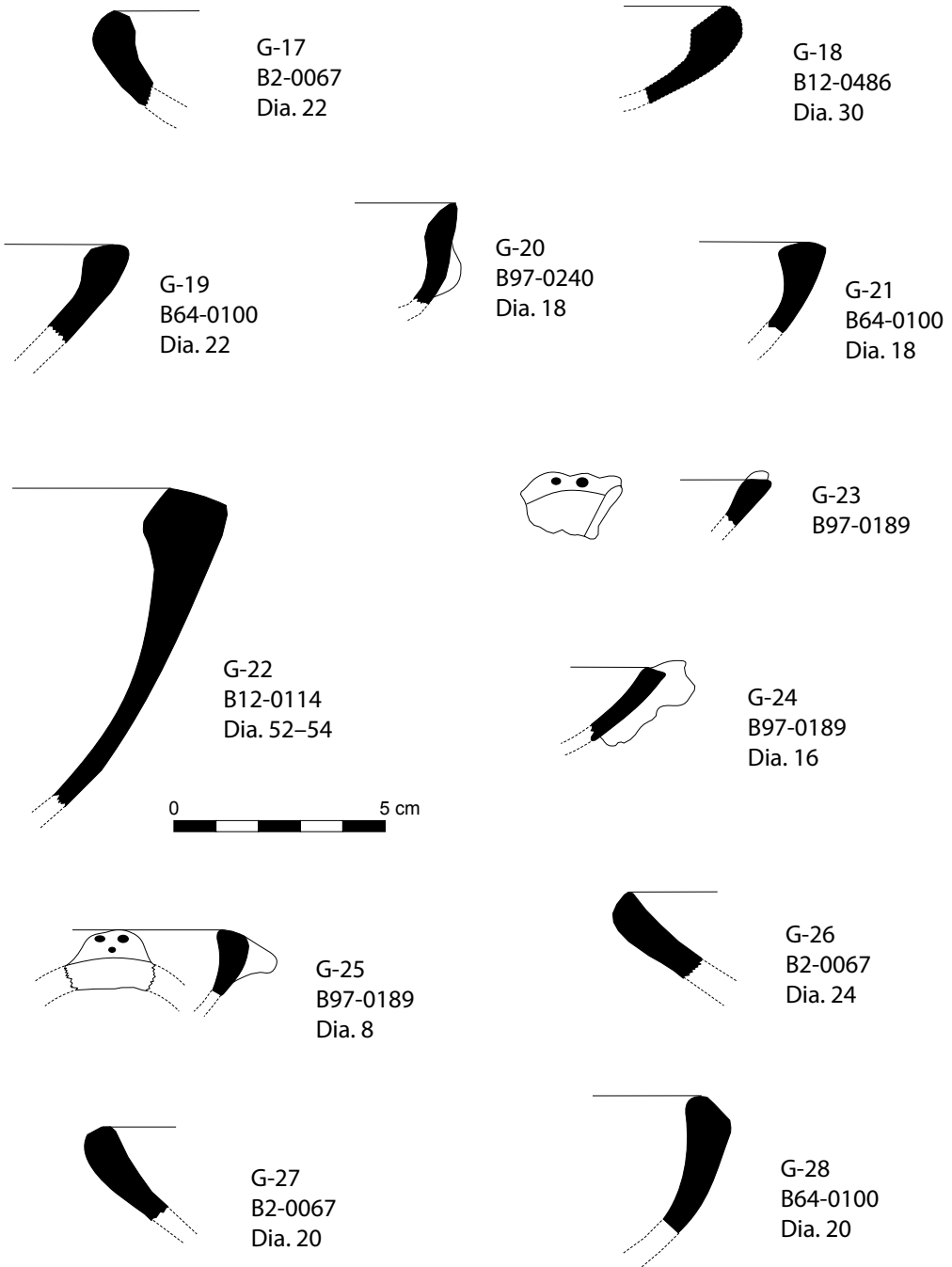


Figure 4.14. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-17 through G-28 (rim diameter in cm). All are convex-wall bowl rims. G-20 has appliqué on the exterior. Cream slip was noted on the interior and exterior of G-17 and on the exterior of G-28.

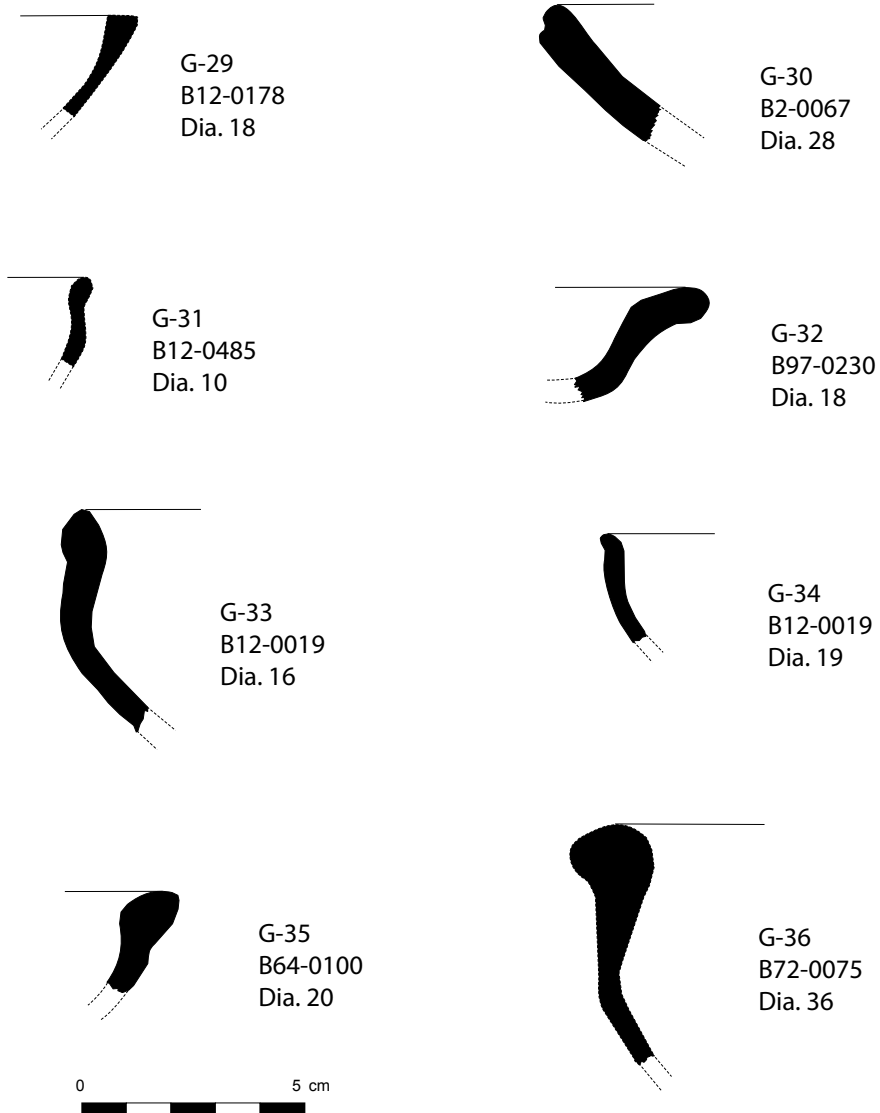


Figure 4.15. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-29 through G-36 (rim diameter in cm). All are convex-wall bowl rims. Cream slip was noted on the interior of G-30 and G-33, and on the interior and exterior of G-35.

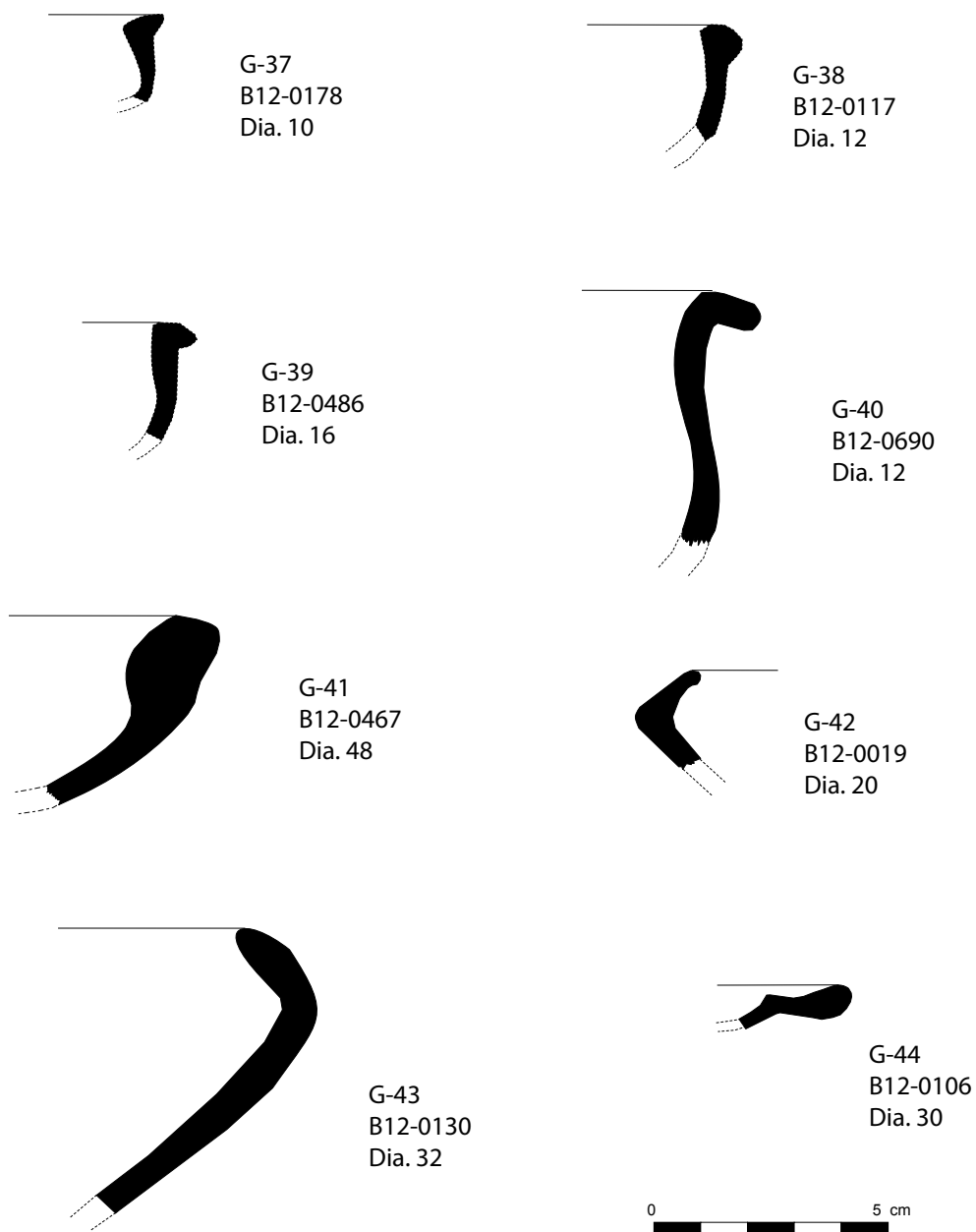


Figure 4.16. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-37 through G-44 (rim diameter in cm). All are convex-wall bowl rims.

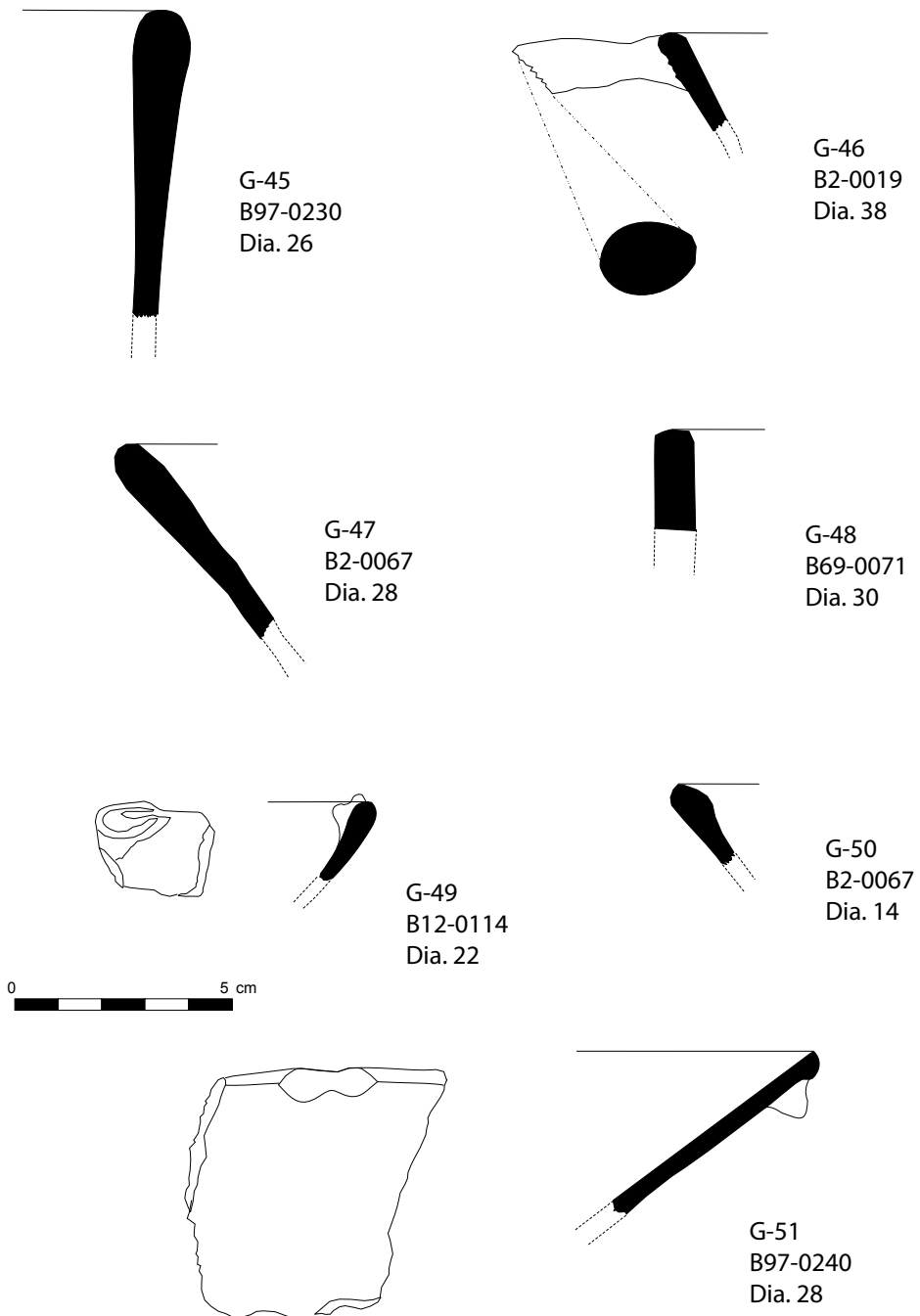


Figure 4.17. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-45 through G-51 (rim diameter in cm). All are outleaned-wall bowl rims, except G-45 and G-48, which are vertical-wall bowl rims. G-46 has a handle. Appliqué was noted on the interior of G-49 and the exterior of G-51.

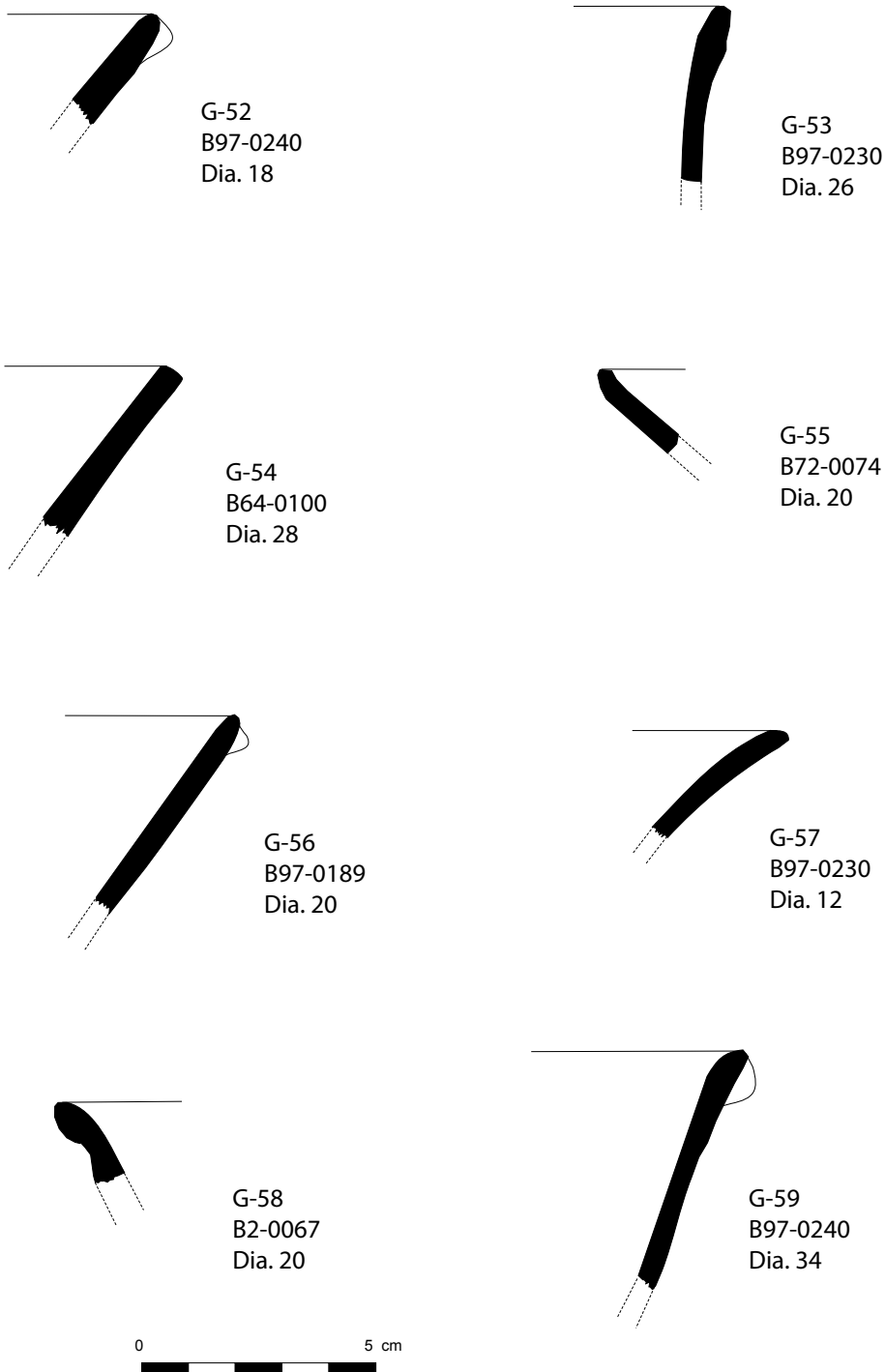


Figure 4.18. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-52 through G-59 (rim diameter in cm). All are outleaned-wall bowl rims. Appliqué was noted on the exterior of G-52, G-56, and G-59.

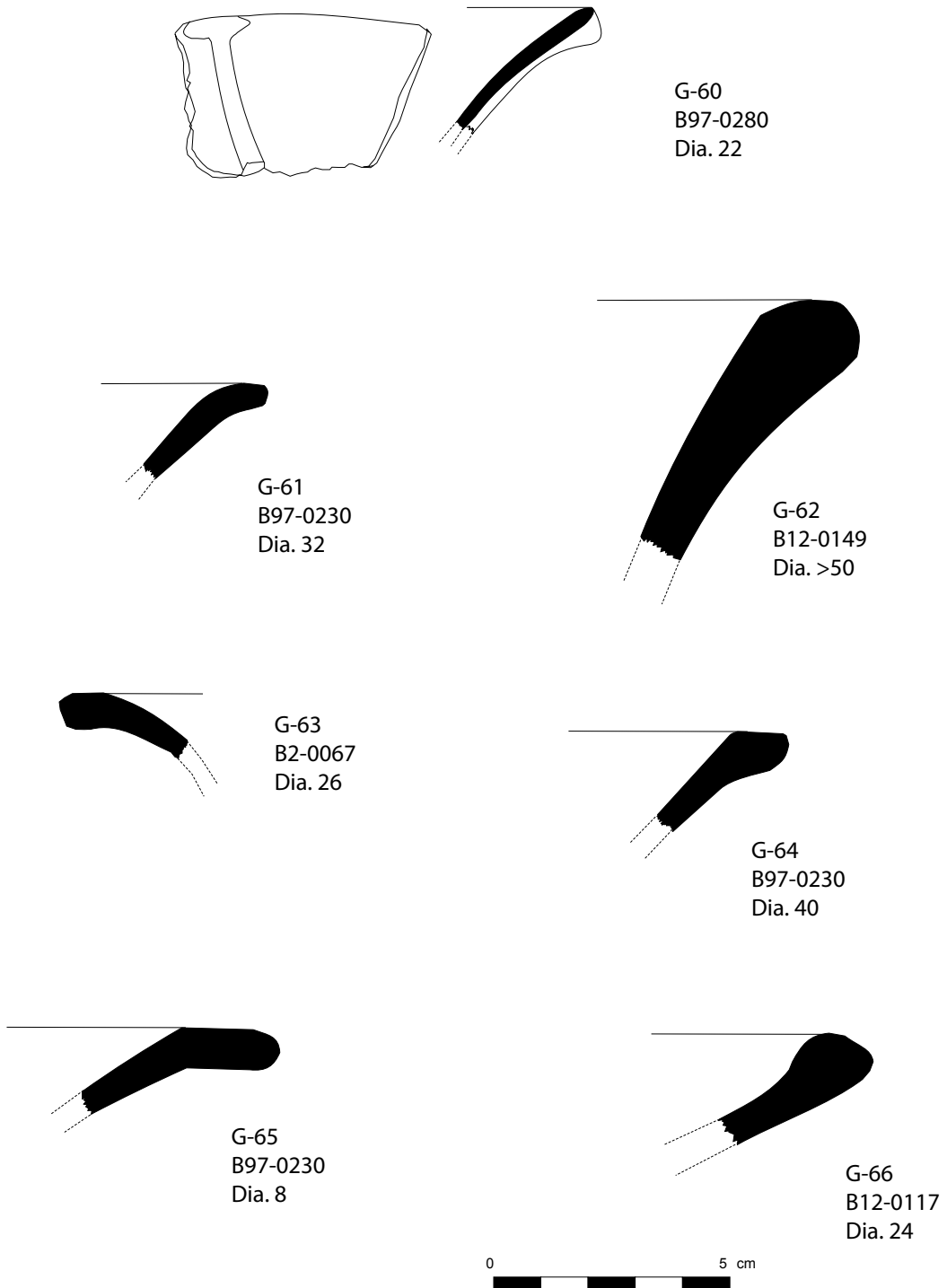


Figure 4.19. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-60 through G-66 (rim diameter in cm). All are outleaned-wall bowl rims. Appliqué noted on exterior of G-60. Cream slipping noted on G-63.

Base angles from convex-wall, outleaned-wall, and vertical-wall bowls (V144: Vessel Form 15) made up 1.1% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Representative illustrations are presented as G-112 and G-113 (fig. 4.29). These forms are similar to Zucchi's (1967) basal form 1b. We recorded no examples of these base angles in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Base angles from composite-silhouette bowls (V145: Vessel Form 16) were rarely recorded; they comprised only 0.04% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). We suspect that their scarcity comes about

because composite-silhouette bowls tended to break up into sherds along the basal join, leaving very few identifiable base angles. Zucchi's (1967) basal form 1a seems similar to our V145. No examples of this vessel form occurred in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Annular bases (V148: Vessel Form 19) comprised 3.79% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Illustrations of annular bases are presented in G-16, G-119, G-120, G-121, G-122, G-123, and G-124 (fig. 4.30). Our annular bases resemble the basal form that Zucchi (1967) calls form 2. In the

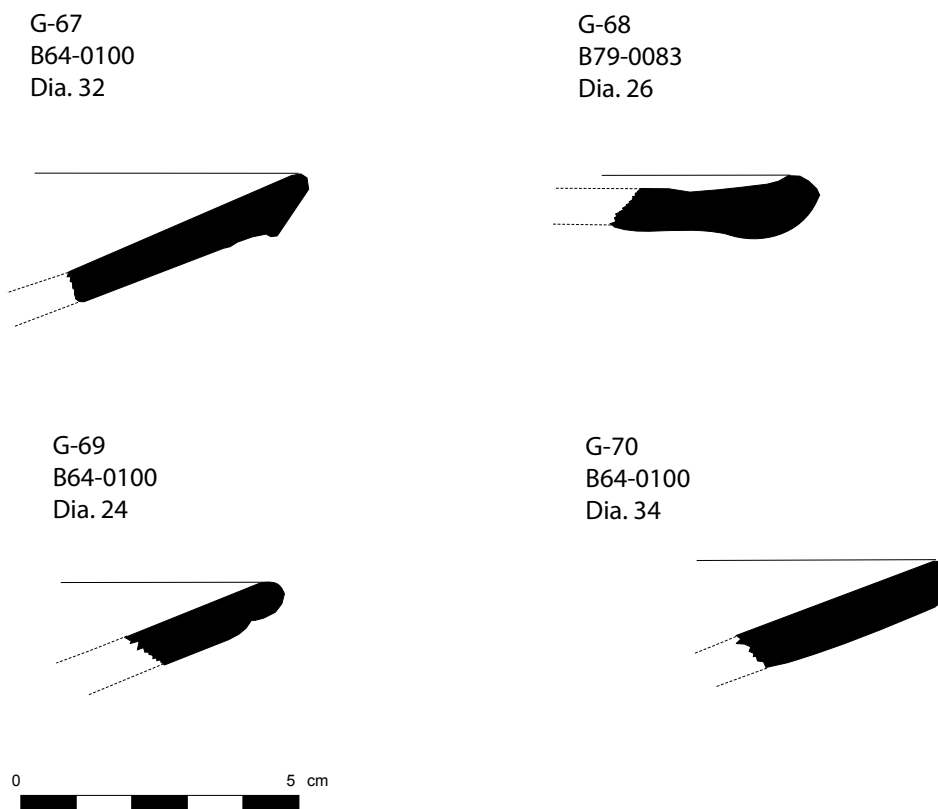


Figure 4.20. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-67 through G-70 (rim diameter in cm). All are plate rims. Slipping noted on G-69 and G-70.

T.171 sample (fig. 4.11; table 4.2), annular bases showed a slight decline over time, from 5.6% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6 to 4.5% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4.

Bowls with pedestal bases (V149: Vessel Form 20) constituted 1.57% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Examples of these bases are depicted in G-2, G-125,

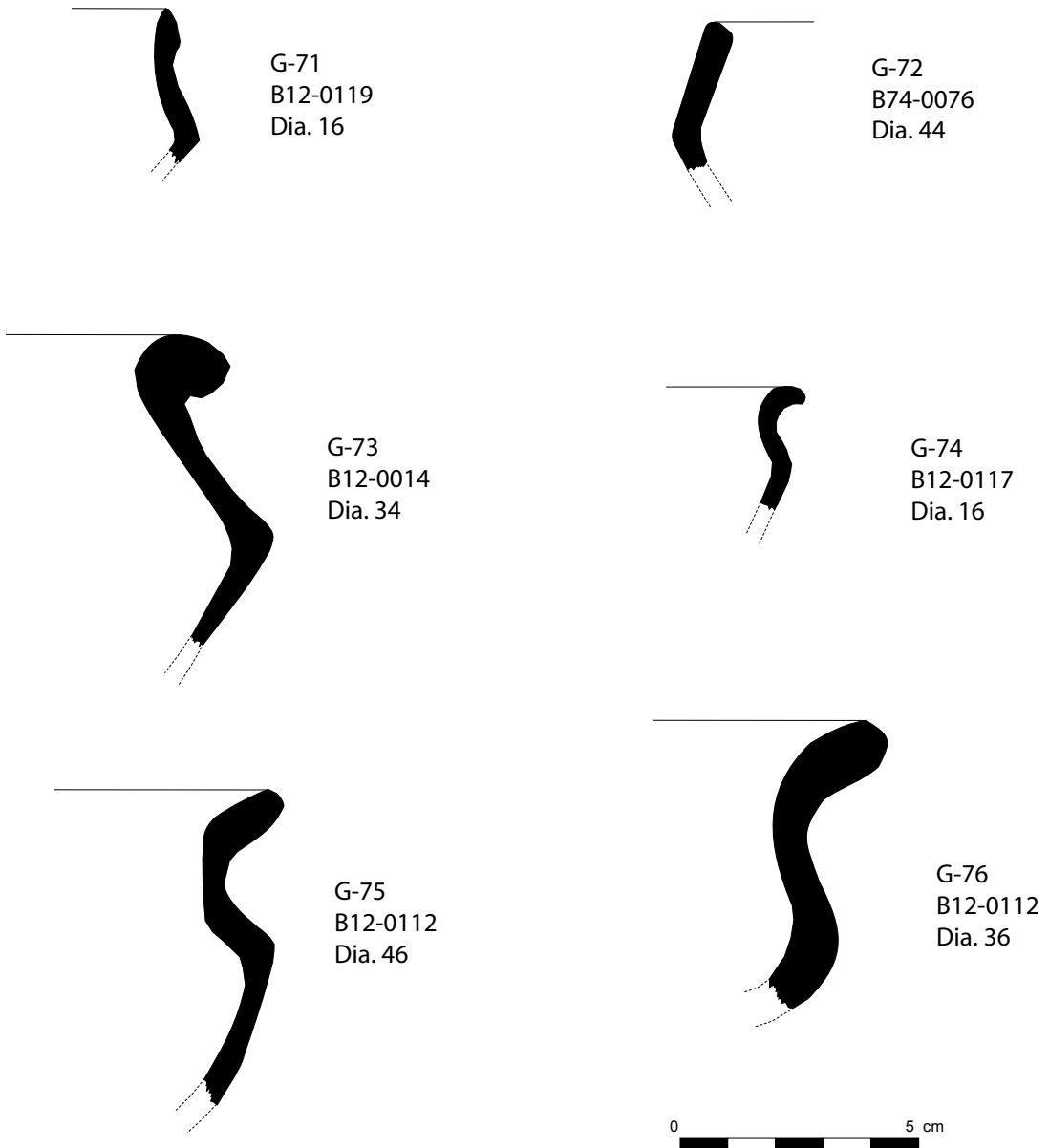


Figure 4.21. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-71 through G-76 (rim diameter in cm). All are composite-silhouette bowl rims. Cream slip noted on the interior and exterior of G-72 and on the interior of G-76. Appliqué noted on the exterior of G-74.

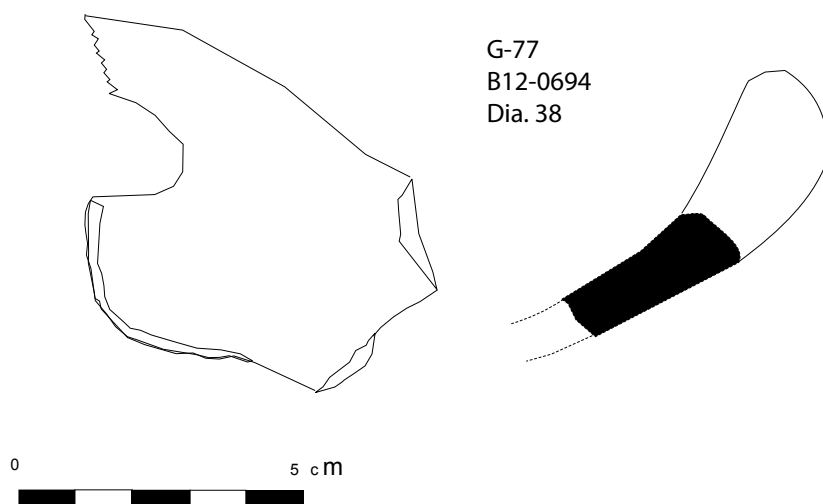


Figure 4.22. Gaván complex ceramic illustration G-77 (rim diameter in cm). *Budare* (griddle) rim, with handle.

and G-126 (figs. 4.12, 4.30). In the T.171 sample, bowls with pedestal bases evinced little change over time; they comprised 3.2% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6 and 3.6% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Feet from footed vessels (V150: Vessel Form 21) made up 4.17% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Examples of ceramic feet are depicted in G-138, G-139, G-140, G-141, G-142, and G-143 (fig. 4.34). Many of our ceramic feet are similar to Zucchi's (1967) form 5. In the T.171 sample, we noted a decline in the relative frequency of feet between the Early and Late Gaván levels. While feet comprised 11.2% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6, they made up 8.11% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Annular bases with feet (V151: Vessel Form 22) were a distinctive, though not common, form that constituted 1.31% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Depictions of footed annular bases are

presented as G-127, G-128, and G-129 (fig. 4.31). The T.171 sample suggests that this form was less common in the Late Gaván phase than in Early Gaván times; it comprised 3.2% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6 of Test 171, but only 0.9% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Coladores or strainers (V152: Vessel Form 23) were relatively rare, making up just 0.29% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). An example of a *colador* is presented as G-130 (fig. 4.32). This form was not recorded in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Body sherds with flanges (V153: Vessel Form 24) were also quite rare; they comprised only 0.24% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). This form is illustrated in G-131 (fig. 4.32). It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

V155 (Decorated or slipped body sherds: Vessel Form 26) is a miscellaneous category that was noted with relatively

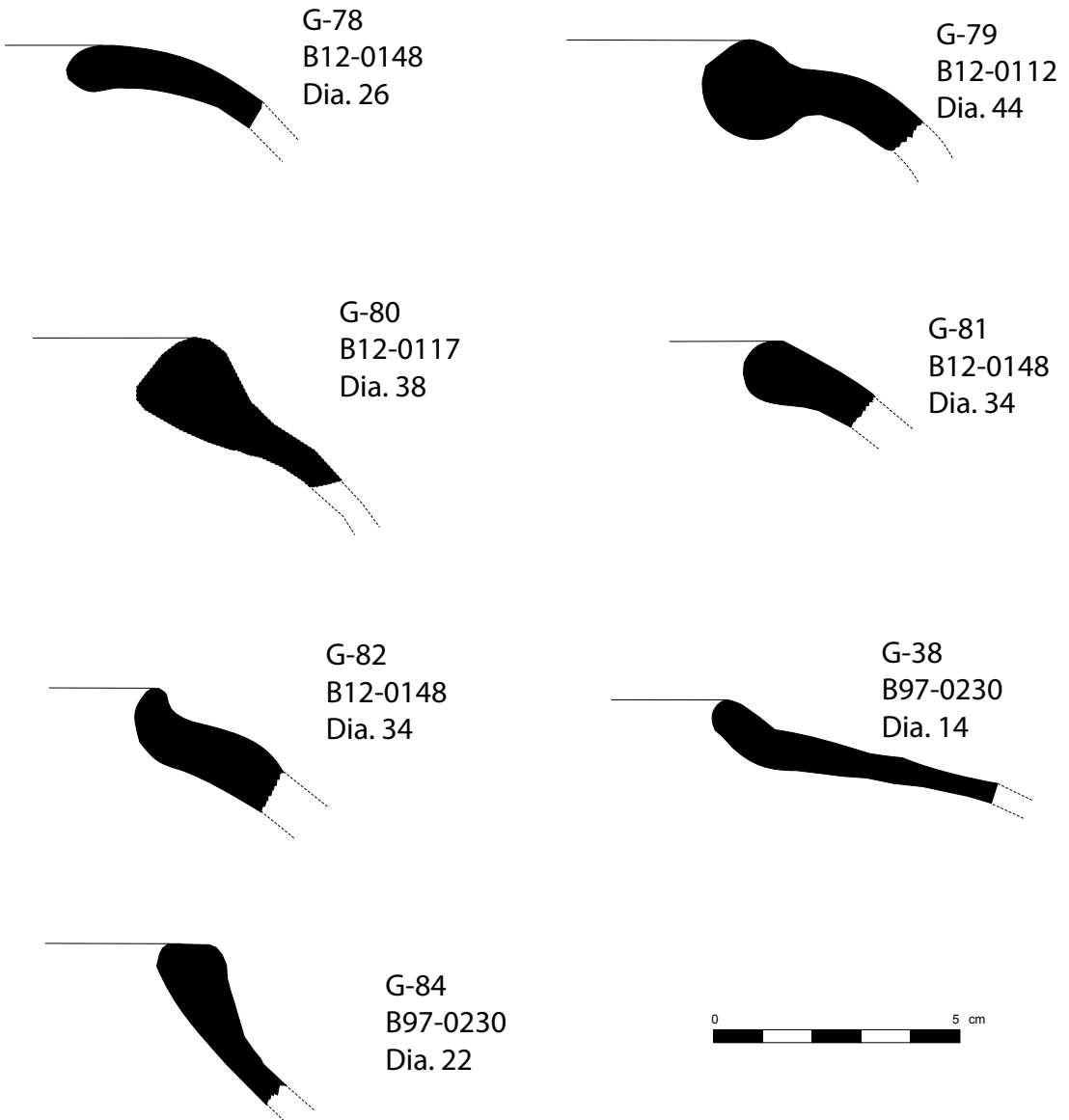


Figure 4.23. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-78 through G-84 (rim diameter in cm). All are *tecomate* (neckless jar) rims.

high frequency; 15.93% of the diagnostics in the TGS were coded as examples of V155 (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). Many of these sherds were slipped. In G-132, we present an illustrated example of a body sherd

with plastic decoration (fig. 4.32). More detailed coding of these decorated sherds is presented below in Decoration. In the T.171 sample, sherds coded as V155 made up 7.2% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6,

and 8.11% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.11; table 4.2).

Reworked sherds and kiln wasters (V156: Vessel Form 26) represented another miscellaneous category, coded in more detail below in Reworked Sherds, Kiln Wasters. In the TGS, 2.43% of the diagnostics were coded as V156 (fig. 4.10; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, no examples of V156 were recorded.

CONVEX-WALL BOWL (CWB)

VESSEL SIZE (V160–V163)

TOTAL GAVÁN SAMPLE: By far the most common vessel size for convex-wall bowls (CWB) was V160 (Small; CWB rims with diameters ≤ 20 cm), which was recorded for 75.95% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.35; table 4.1). The second most frequent vessel size was V161 (Medium; CWB

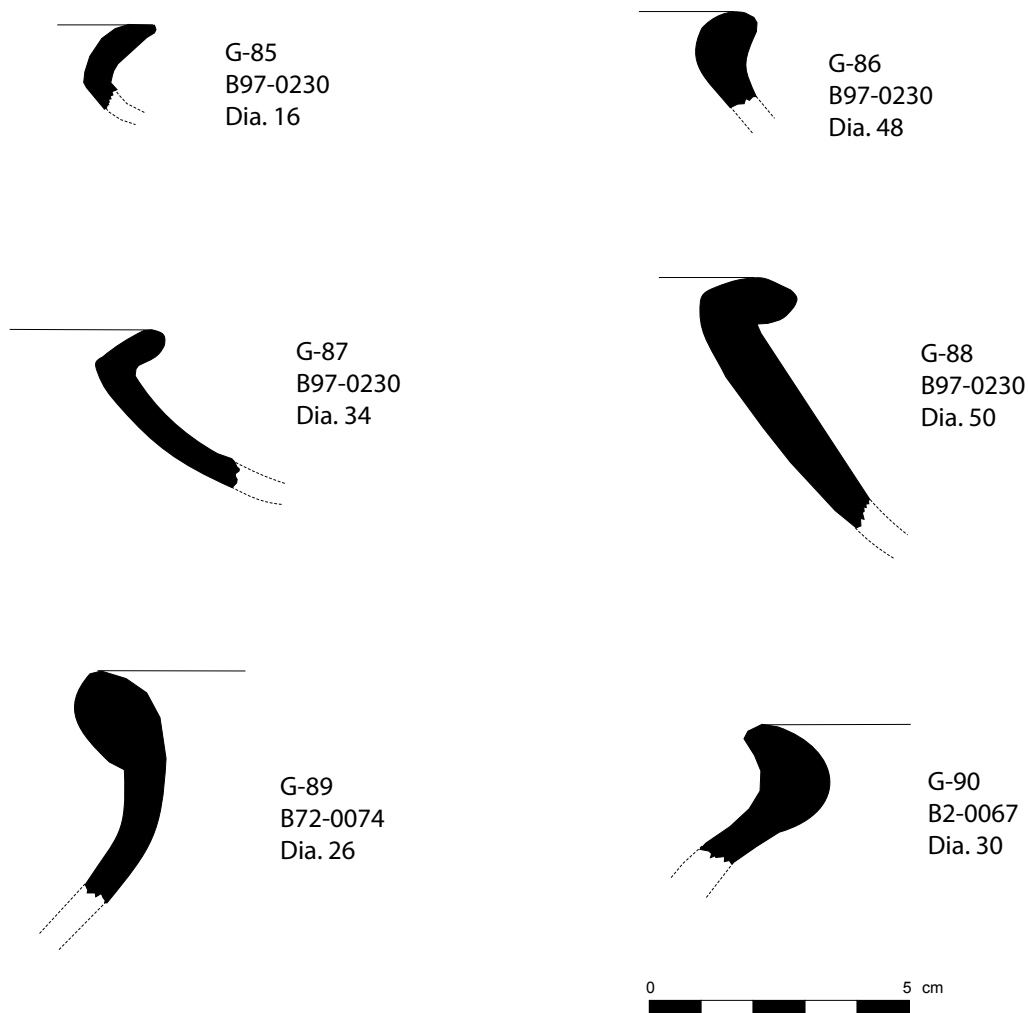


Figure 4.24. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-85 through G-90 (rim diameter in cm). All are *olla* (necked jar) rims.

rims with diameters > 20 cm and < 40 cm, noted for 17.44% of the CWB rims (fig. 4.35; table 4.1). The least common vessel size was V162 (Large; CWB rims with diameters ≥ 40 cm), which was measured for just 1.94% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.35; table 4.1). Indeterminate diam-

eters (V163) comprised 5.3% of the CWB rims.

T.171 SAMPLE: We observed a shift in the distribution of CWB vessel sizes over time. In the Early Gaván levels (levels 5–6), there were no examples of CWB rims in the medium size category (V161: rim diameters $>$

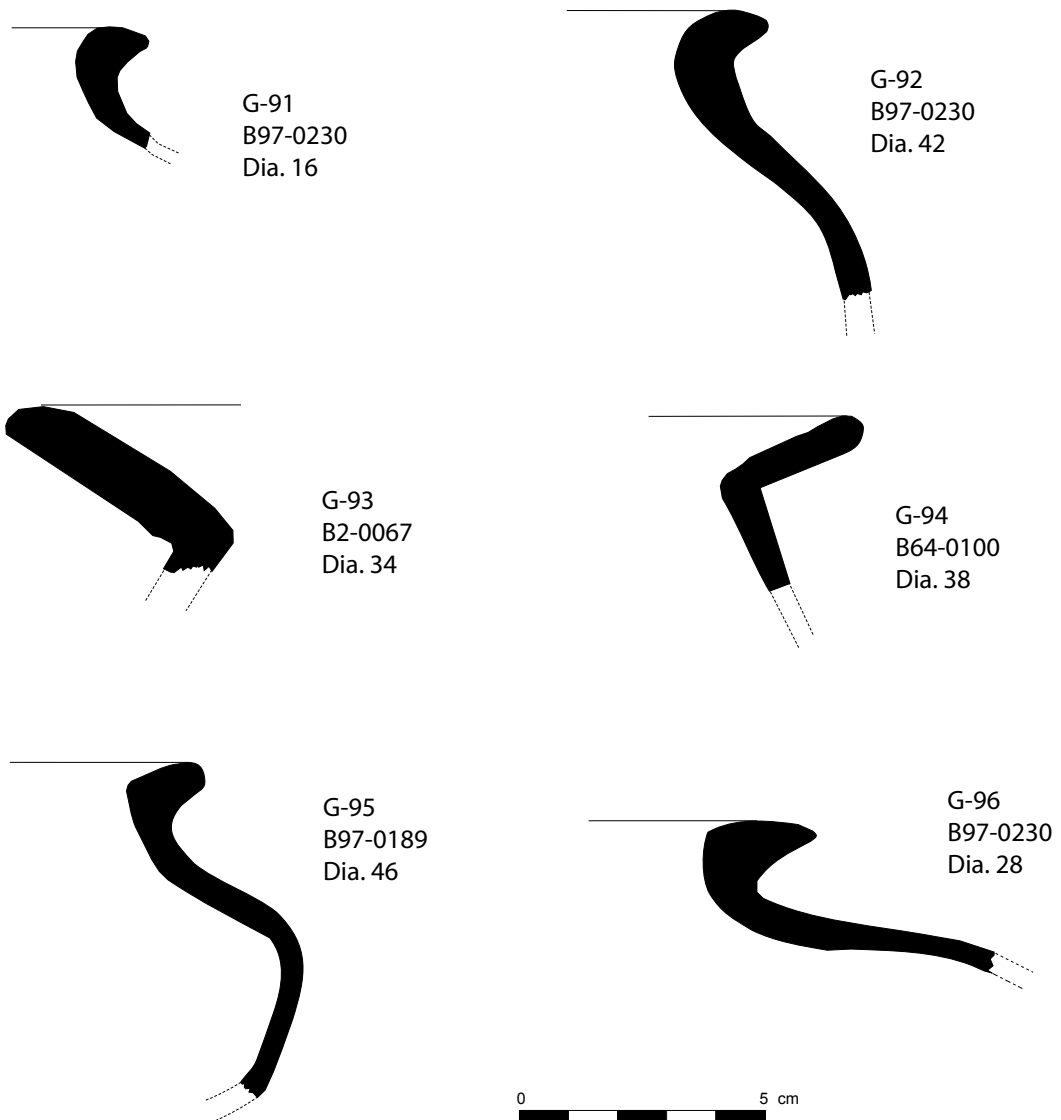


Figure 4.25. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-91 through G-96 (rim diameter in cm). All are *olla* rims.

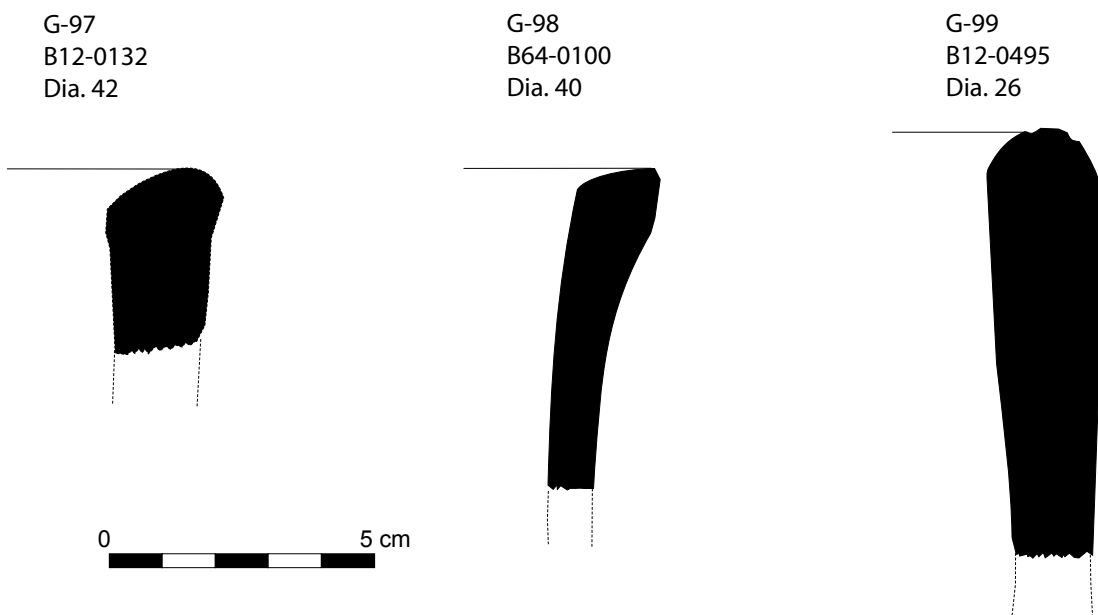


Figure 4.26. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-97 through G-99 (rim diameter in cm). All are cylindrical tub rims.

20 cm and < 40 cm), while 84.62% of the CWB rims had diameters \leq 20 cm (V160: small) and 23.08% of the CWB rims had diameters in the size category of large (V162: rim diameters \geq 40 cm) (fig. 4.36; table 4.2). By contrast, in the Late Gaván levels (levels 1–4), there were no CWB rims in the large category (V162), while 23.53% of the CWB rims fell in the medium category (V161: rim diameters > 20 cm and < 40 cm), and 70.59% of the CWB rims were recorded as V160 (Small; rim diameters \leq 20 cm) (fig. 4.36; table 4.2).

OUTLEANED-WALL BOWL AND
VERTICAL-WALL BOWL (OWB-VWB)
VESSEL SIZE (V164–V167)

TOTAL GAVÁN SAMPLE: The most frequent vessel size for outleaned-wall bowls (OWB) and vertical-wall bowls (VWB) was small

(V164: rim diameters \leq 20 cm), which comprised 55.01% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.37; table 4.1). The second most common vessel size was V165 (medium; rim diameters > 20 cm and < 40 cm), which was recorded for 34.41% of the OWB-VWB rims (fig. 4.37; table 4.1). Only 2.79% of the OWB-VWB rims fell into the large vessel size category (V166: rim diameters \geq 40 cm), while 6.33% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS were indeterminate as to size (fig. 4.37; table 4.1).

T.171 SAMPLE: There was a notable decline between the Early and Late Gaván phase levels in the relative frequency of the smallest OWB-VWB vessel size (V164: small; rim diameters \leq 20 cm); 64.71% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS were of this smallest size in levels 5–6, decreasing to 43.33% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.38; table 4.2). A less dramatic decline was recorded for the medium size class

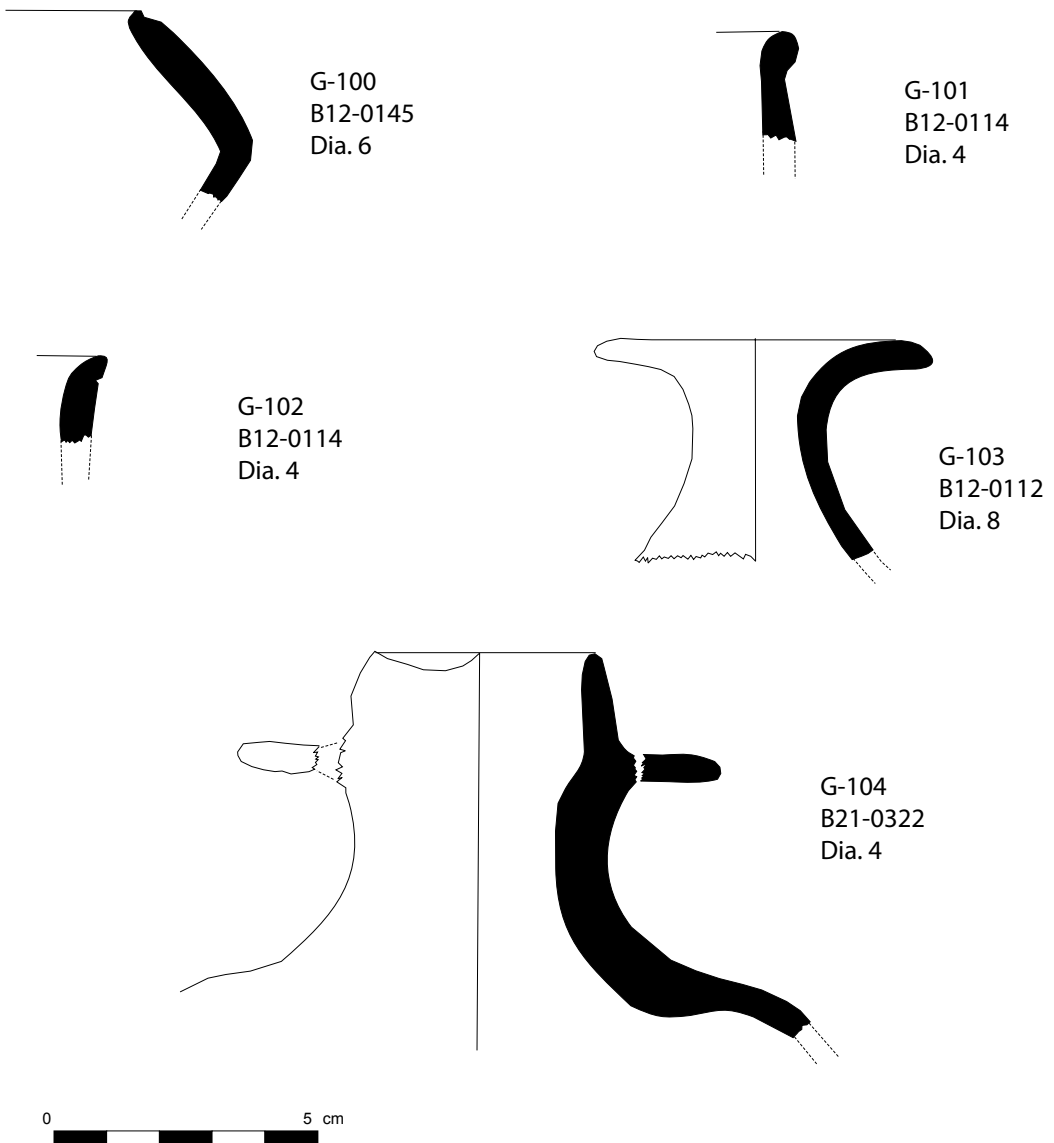


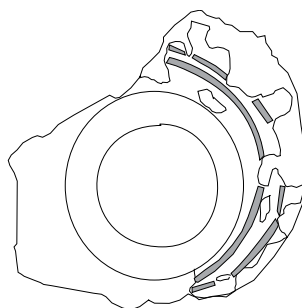
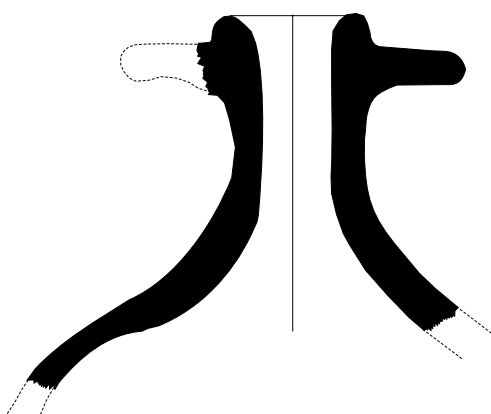
Figure 4.27. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-100 through G-104 (rim diameter in cm). All are bottle rims.

(V165: rim diameters > 20 cm and < 40 cm), from 35.29% of the OWB-VWB rims in levels 5–6 to 30% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.38; table 4.2). By contrast, the size category of large (V166: rim diameters \geq 40 cm) was not present in levels 5–6, but represented 3.33% of

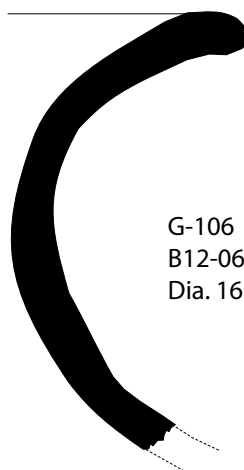
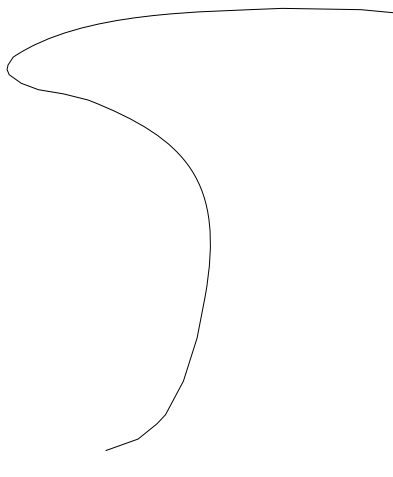
the OWB-VWB rims in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.38; table 4.2).

PLATE VESSEL SIZE (V168–V170)

Small plate rims (V168: rim diameters \leq 26 cm) were the most frequent size category



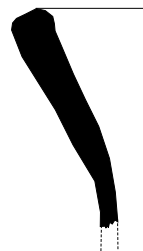
G-105
B12-0493
Dia. 4



G-106
B12-0670
Dia. 16



G-107
B12-0495
Dia. 8



G-108
B97-0194
Dia. 8



G-109
B12-0728
Dia. 8

Figure 4.28. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-105 through G-109 (rim diameter in cm). All are bottle rims. G-105 has brown painted lines on a cream-slipped background on the top surface of the rim flange. G-107 has appliqué on the exterior.

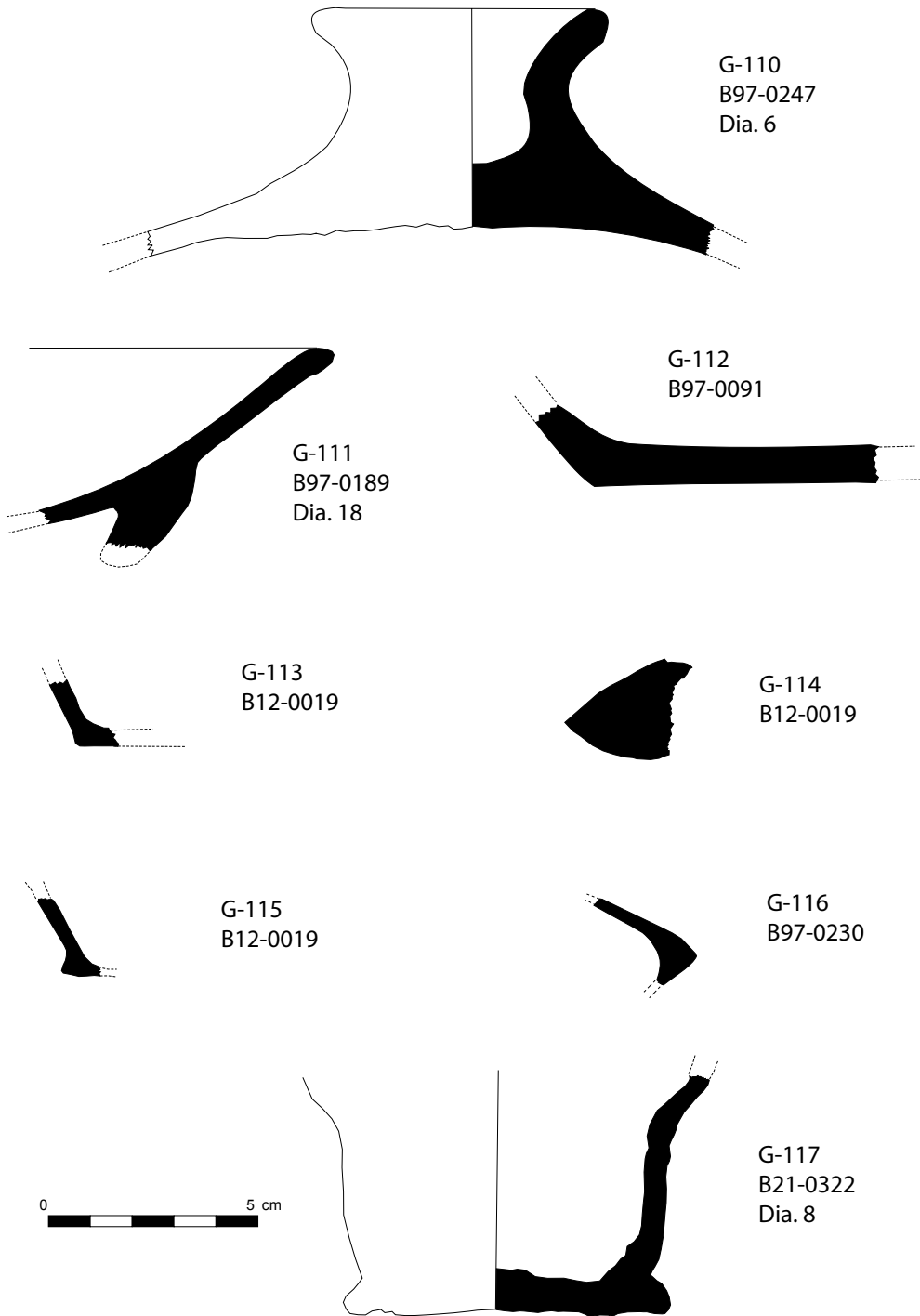


Figure 4.29. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-110 through G-117 (rim diameter in cm). G-110 is a lid rim. G-111 is a bowl rim with a mammiform foot. G-112 and G-113 are base angles from outleaned-wall bowls. G-114 and G-116 are bottle inflections. G-115 and G-117 are bottle bases.

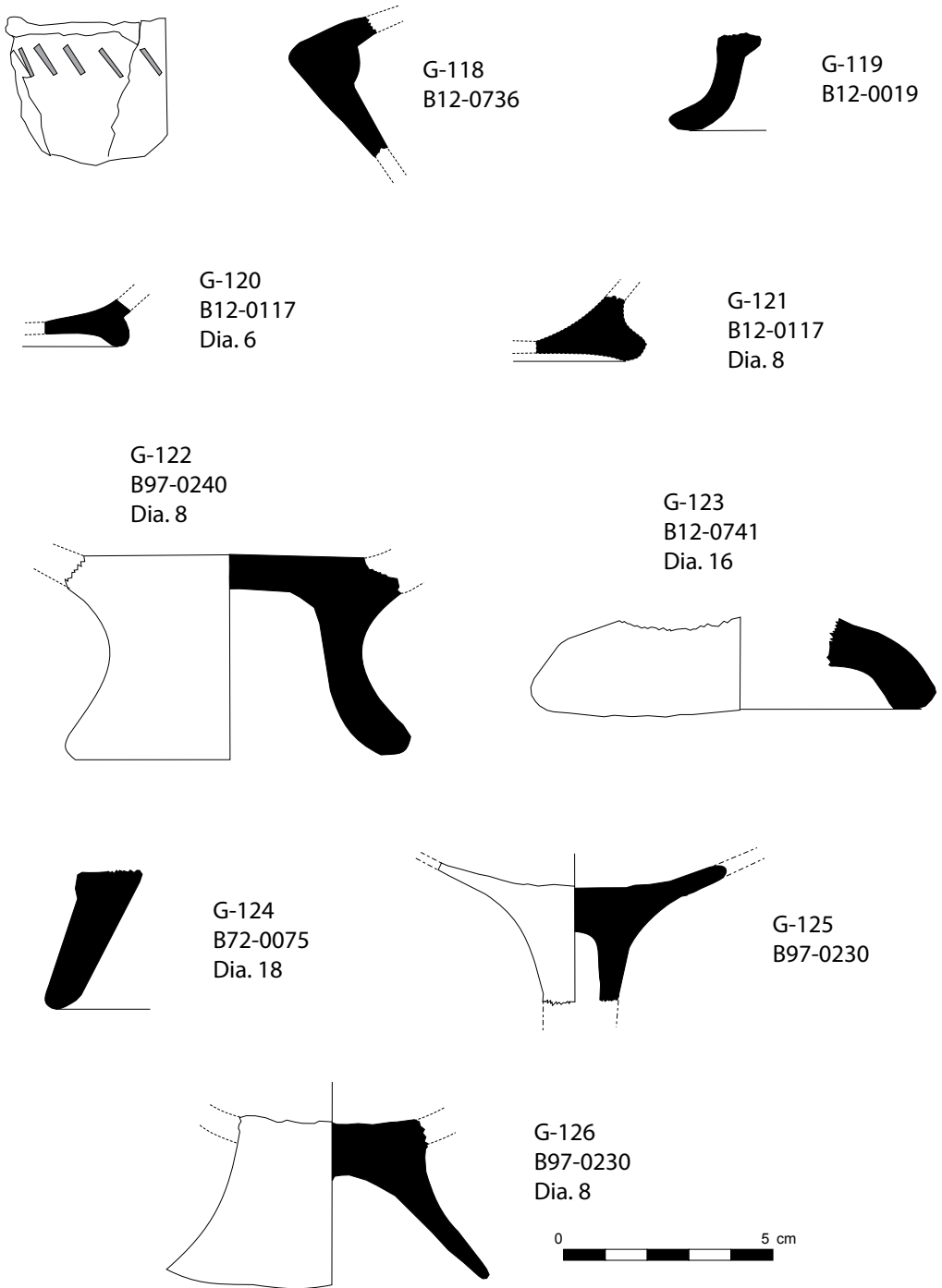
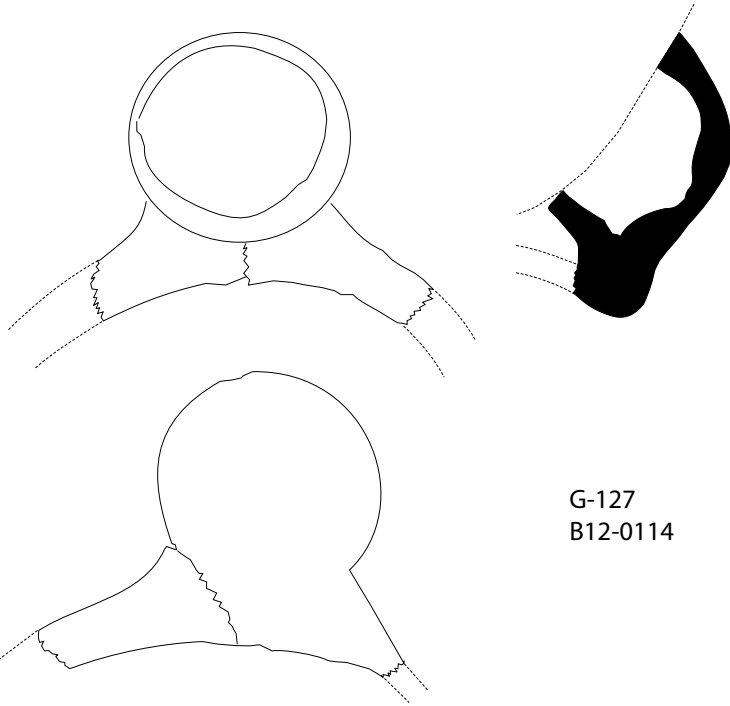


Figure 4.30. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-118 through G-126 (diameter in cm). G-118 is a bottle inflection with slipping. G-119 through G-124 are annular bases. Slipping noted on G-123. G-125 and G-126 are pedestal bases.



G-127
B12-0114

G-128
B97-0247

G-129
B12-0474

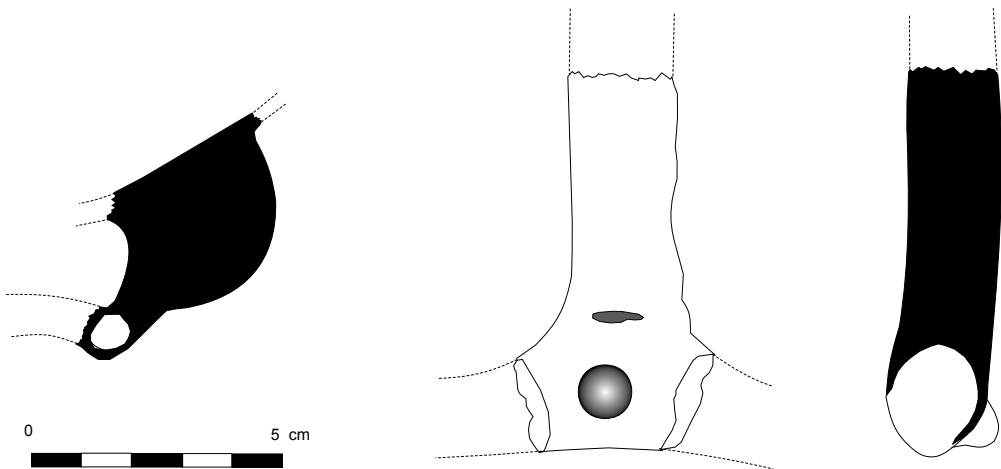


Figure 4.31. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-127 through G-129. All are footed annular bases. Appliqué and slipping noted on G-129.

of plate rims observed in the TGS, comprising 80.58% of the plate (PLT) rims, while plate rims with diameters > 26 cm (V169: large) made up 18.12% of the plate rims; there were no plate rims in the TGS recorded as V170 (indeterminate rim diameters) (table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, all the plate rims in levels 1–4 were determined to be small (V168: rim diameters \leq 26 cm); no plate rims were recorded for levels 5–6 (table 4.2).

CYLINDRICAL TUB (CYL)
VESSEL SIZE (V171–V173)

In the TGS, all the cylindrical tub rims were found to have rim diameters \leq 50 cm (V171: large) (table 4.1). We recorded no cylindrical tub rims in the T.171 sample (table 4.2).

COMPOSITE-SILHOUETTE BOWL (CSB)
WALL THICKNESS (V174–V176)

TOTAL GAVÁN SAMPLE: The most common wall thickness for composite-silhouette bowls (CSB) was V174 (thin: < 1 cm at inflection), comprising 56.77% of the CSB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.39; table 4.1). Thick rims (V175: \geq 1 cm at inflection) made up 32.95% of the CSB rims, while 10.6% of the CSB rims had an indeterminate thickness (fig. 4.39; table 4.1).

T.171 SAMPLE: There was a shift in the distribution of wall thickness of CSB rims between the Early and Late Gaván phases. In levels 5–6 of T.171, 83.33% of the CSB rims had wall thicknesses recorded as thin (V174: < 1 cm at inflection), while 16.67% were re-

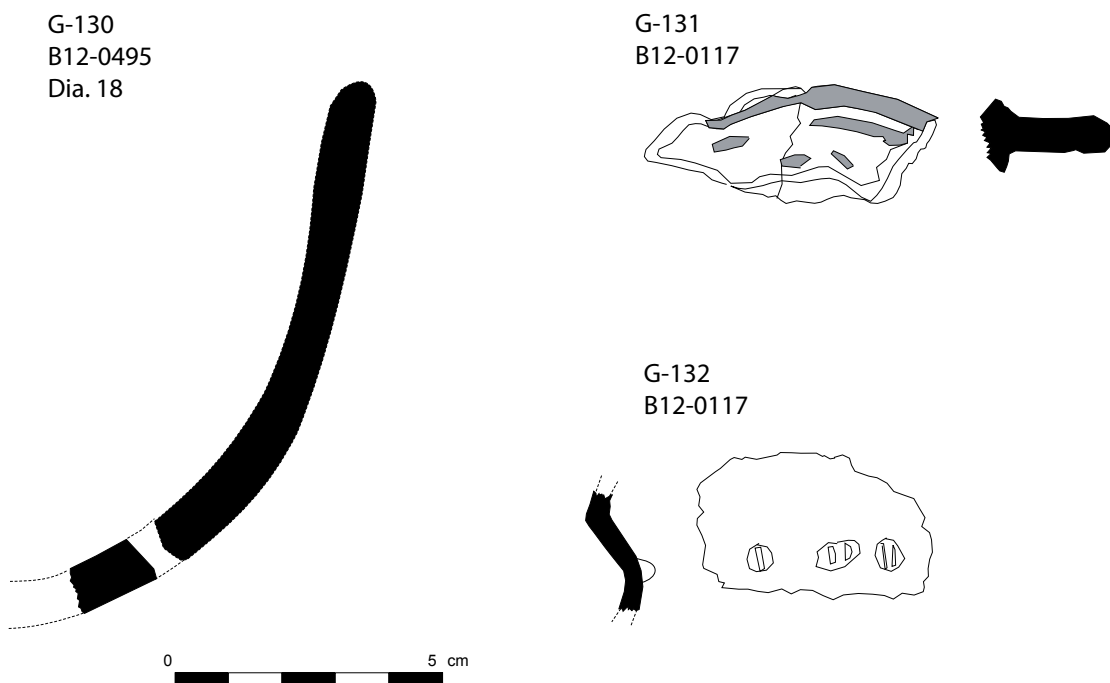


Figure 4.32. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-130 through G-132 (rim diameter in cm). G-130 is a *colador* (strainer). G-131 is a body sherd with a flange, with monochrome painting on a cream slip background. G-132 is a body sherd with appliqué.

corded as thick (V175: ≥ 1 cm at inflection) (fig. 4.40; table 4.2). In levels 1–4, by contrast, all of the CSB sherds fell in the thin category (V174: < 1 cm at inflection) (fig. 4.40; table 4.2).

COMPOSITE-SILHOUETTE BOWL (CSB)
VESSEL HEIGHT (V177–V180)

TOTAL GAVÁN SAMPLE: In the TGS, the most common vessel height recorded for composite-silhouette bowl (CSB) rims was V177 (short; ≤ 2 cm, vertical distance from inflection to lip); short CSB rims comprised 46.33% of the CSB rims (fig. 4.41; table 4.1).

The second most frequent CSB vessel height was V178 (medium; > 2 cm and < 4 cm, vertical distance from inflection to lip), which made up 36.54% of the CSB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.41; table 4.1). CSB rims classified as tall (V179: ≥ 4 cm, vertical distance from inflection to lip) constituted just 7.5% of the CSB rims, while the vessel height of 8.97% of the CSB rims was indeterminate (fig. 4.41; table 4.1).

T.171 SAMPLE: We observed a change in the relative frequencies of short and medium CSB rims between the Early and Late Gaván levels (fig. 4.42; table 4.42). In levels 5–6,

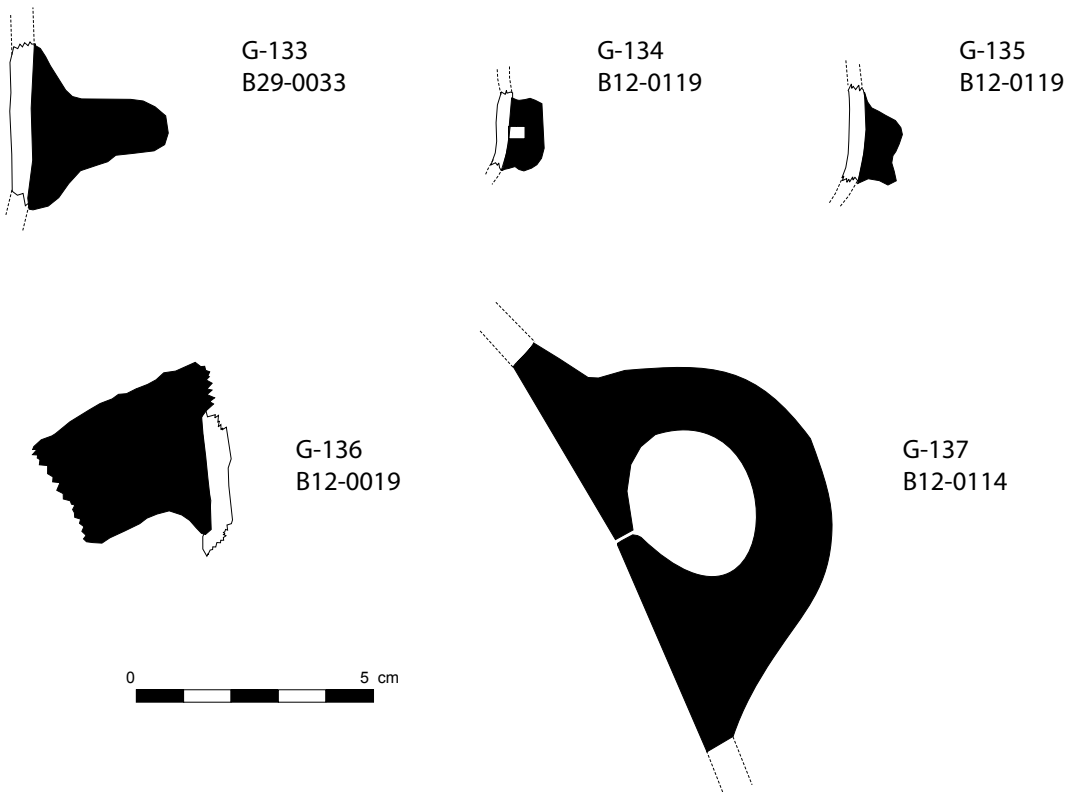


Figure 4.33. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-133 through G-137. All are handles. G-133 and G-135 are lug handles without holes. G-134 is a lug handle with a hole. G-136 is an outleaned-wall bowl rim with a handle. G-137 is a strap handle.



Figure 4.34. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-138 through G-143, showing various ceramic feet. G-138 is a solid foot. G-139 through G-141 are conical feet. G-142 is a cylindrical foot. G-143 is a spherical foot.

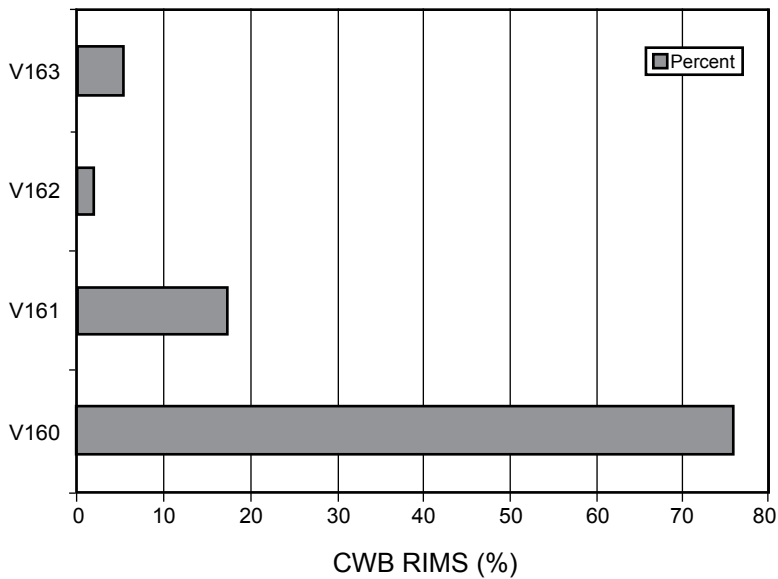


Figure 4.35. Distribution of convex-wall bowl (CWB) vessel sizes (V160–V163) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V130 (CWB rims) and multiplying by 100.

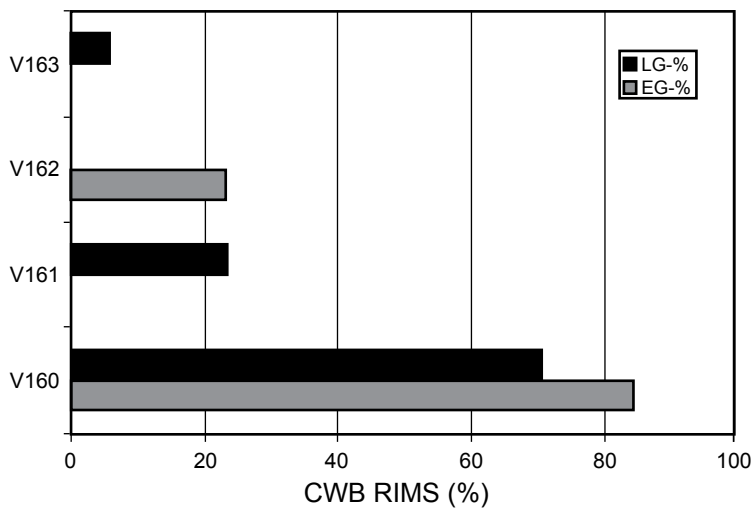


Figure 4.36. Distribution of convex-wall bowl (CWB) vessel sizes (V160–V163) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V130 (CWB rims) and multiplying by 100.

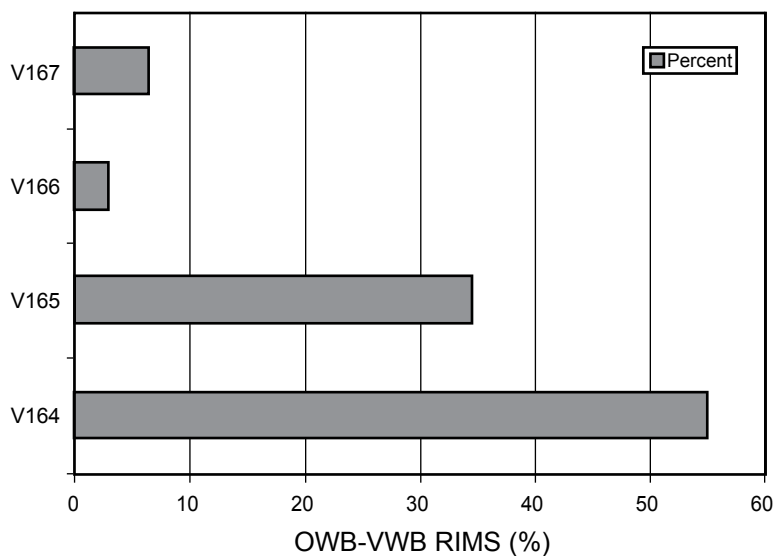


Figure 4.37. Distribution of outleaded-wall bowl (OWB) and vertical-wall bowl (VWB) vessel sizes (V164–V167) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V131+V132 (OWB+VWB rims) and multiplying by 100.

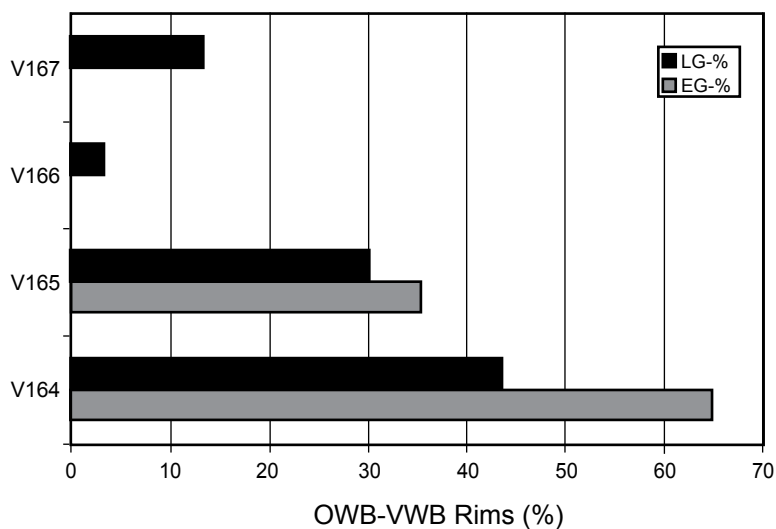


Figure 4.38. Distribution of outleaded-wall bowl (OWB) and vertical-wall bowl (VWB) vessel sizes (V164–V167) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V131+V132 (OWB+VWB rims) and multiplying by 100.

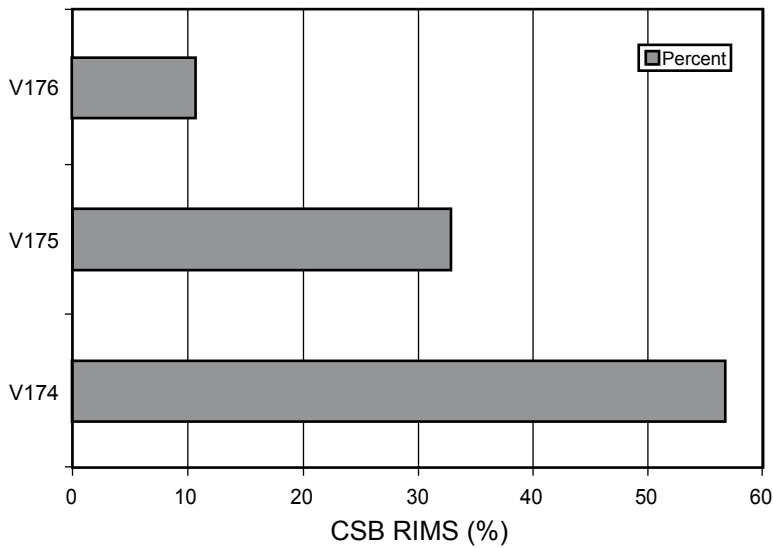


Figure 4.39. Distribution of composite-silhouette bowl (CSB) wall thickness (V174–V176) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V135 (composite-silhouette bowl rims) and multiplying by 100.

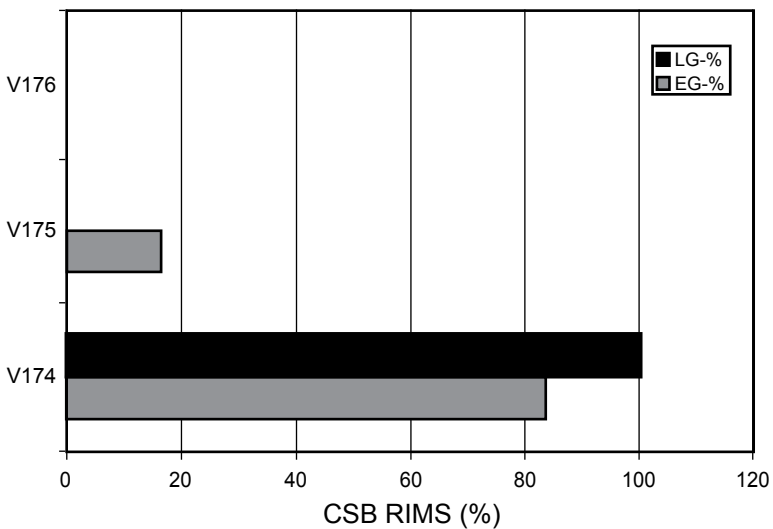


Figure 4.40. Distribution of composite-silhouette bowl (CSB) wall thickness (V174–V176) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V135 (composite-silhouette bowl rims) and multiplying by 100.

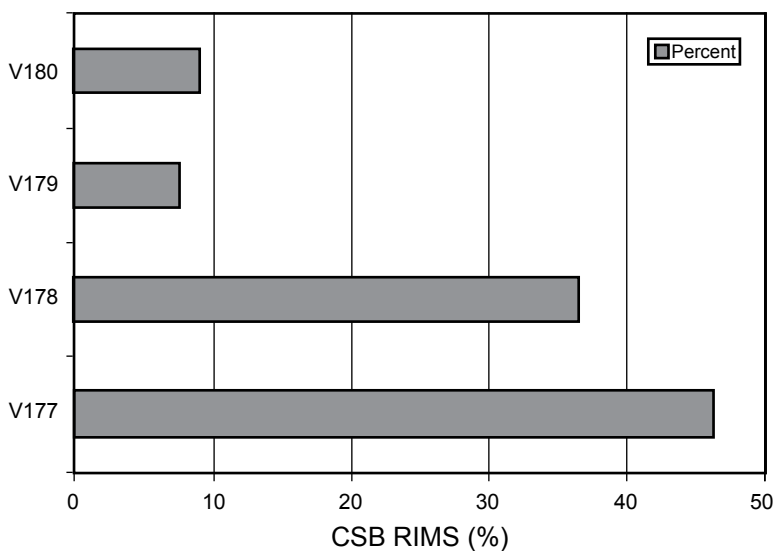


Figure 4.41. Distribution of composite-silhouette bowl (CSB) vessel height (V177-V180) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V135 (composite-silhouette bowl rims) and multiplying by 100.

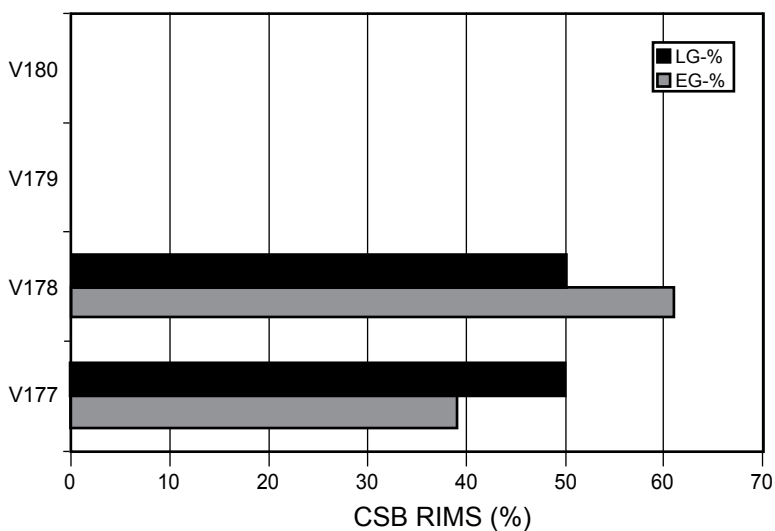


Figure 4.42. Distribution of composite-silhouette bowl (CSB) vessel height (V177-V180) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5-6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1-4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V135 (composite-silhouette bowl rims) and multiplying by 100.

38.89% of the CSB rims were classified as short (V177: ≤ 2 cm, vertical distance from inflection to lip), while 61.11% were determined to be medium (V178: > 2 cm and < 4 cm, vertical distance from inflection to lip). By contrast, in levels 1–4, 50% of the CSB were classified as short (V177) and 50% were medium (V178). No CSB rims in the T.171 sample were judged to be tall (V179) or indeterminate (V180).

COMPOSITE-SILHOUETTE BOWL (CSB) RIM DIAMETER (V181–V184)

TOTAL GAVÁN SAMPLE: The most frequent rim-diameter size category for CSB rims in the TGS was medium (V182: rim diameters > 20 cm and < 40 cm), amounting to 47.96% of all the CSB rims (fig. 4.43; table 4.1). The second most common category was small (V181: rim diameters ≤ 20 cm), which comprised 31.65% of the CSB rims, while the least frequent was large (V183: rim diameters ≥ 40 cm), which was measured for 16.97% of the CSB rims (fig. 4.43; table 4.1).

T.171 SAMPLE: Between the Early and Late Gaván levels, we observed a dramatic decline in the relative frequency of large CSB rims, from 11.11% in levels 5–6 to 0% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.44; table 4.2); this parallels the complete disappearance of large convex-wall bowl (CWB) rims between the Early and Late Gaván levels, as we noted earlier in our discussion of CSB vessel size (V160–V163). The most frequent CSB rim diameter in both the Early and Late Gaván levels was medium (V182: rim diameters > 20 cm and < 40 cm), which increased in relative frequency over time, from 55.56% of the CSB rims in levels 5–6 to 75% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.44; table 4.2). On the other hand, the second most common rim diameter, V181 (small; ≤ 20

cm), declined from 33.33% of the CSB rims in levels 5–6 to 25% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.44; table 4.2). Thus medium-sized composite-silhouette bowls increased in relative frequency between Early and Late Gaván phase, at the expense of small and, especially, large bowls.

CONVEX-WALL BOWL (CWB) RIM FORM (V185–V216)

In this section, the order in which CWB rim forms are discussed generally follows the variable number. Also, we present the data from both the TGS and the T.171 sample for each variable before moving on to the next.

By far the most common CWB rim form was V185 (CWB Rim Form 1: direct rim, round lip), which comprised 42.17% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). Depictions of this rim form are presented as G-1, G-3, G-4, and G-16. We observed a striking increase in the relative frequency of this rim form between the Early and Late Gaván levels of the T.171 sample, from 7.69% of the CWB rims in levels 5–6 to 52.94% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

CWB rims that are direct with a flat lip (V186: CWB Rim Form 2) comprised 3.3% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). An illustration of this rim form is provided as G-5. No examples of V186 were observed in the T.171 sample.

V187 (CWB Rim Form 3: incurved rim) made up 5.41% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). This rim form is depicted in G-6. The T.171 sample provides evidence of a sharp decline in the relative popularity of Rim Form 3 between the Early and Late Gaván phases: in levels 5–6, V187 comprised 46.15% of the CWB rims, while in levels 1–4 the relative frequency of V187 dropped to 11.76% (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

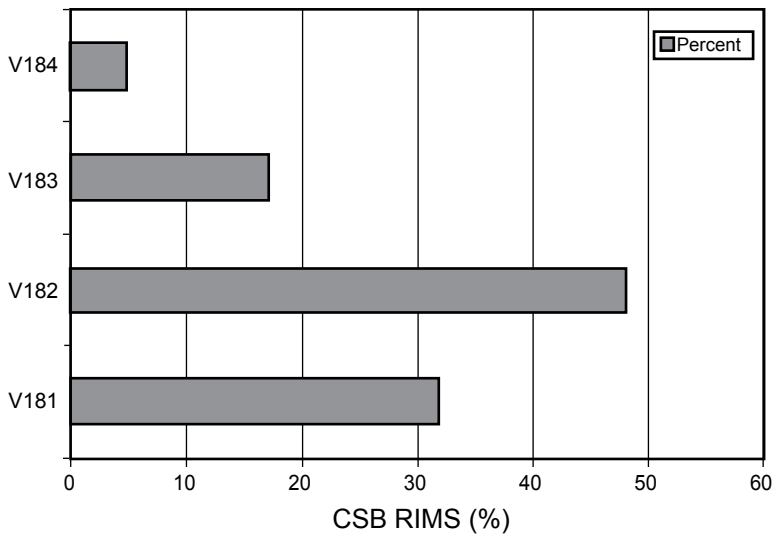


Figure 4.43. Distribution of composite-silhouette bowl (CSB) rim diameter (V181-V184) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V135 (composite-silhouette bowl rims) and multiplying by 100.

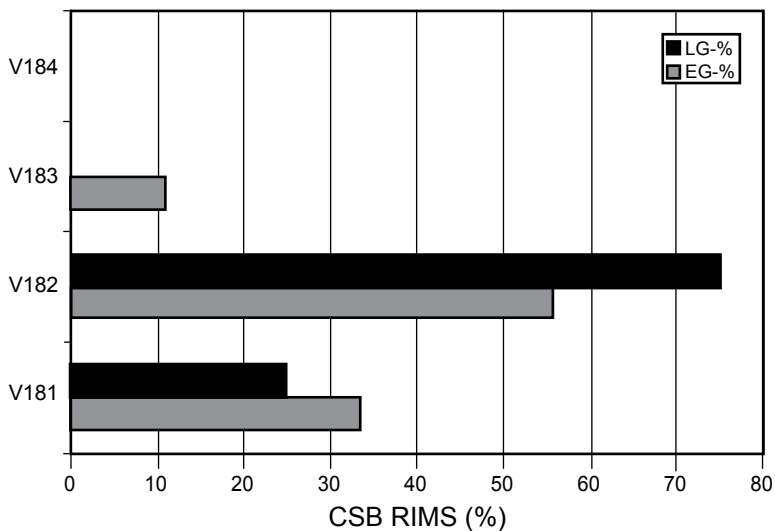


Figure 4.44. Distribution of composite-silhouette bowl (CSB) rim diameter (V181-V184) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5-6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1-4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V135 (composite-silhouette bowl rims) and multiplying by 100.

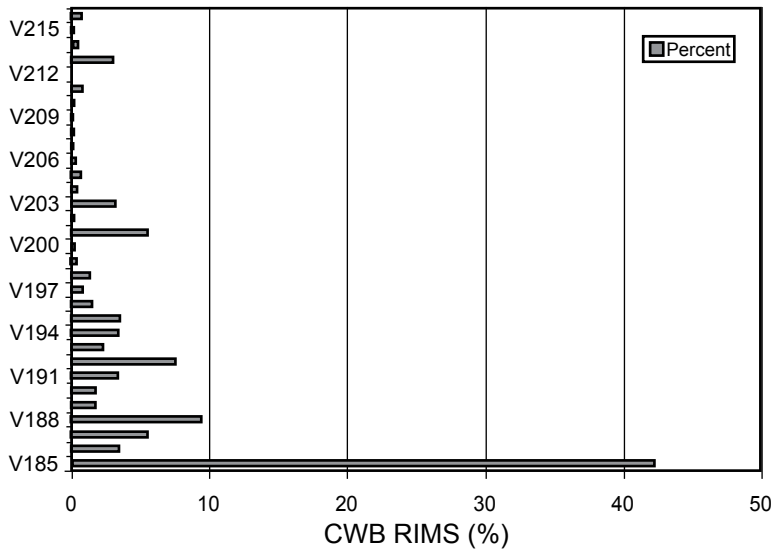


Figure 4.45. Distribution of convex-wall bowl (CWB) rim form (V185–V216) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V130 (convex-wall bowl rims) and multiplying by 100.

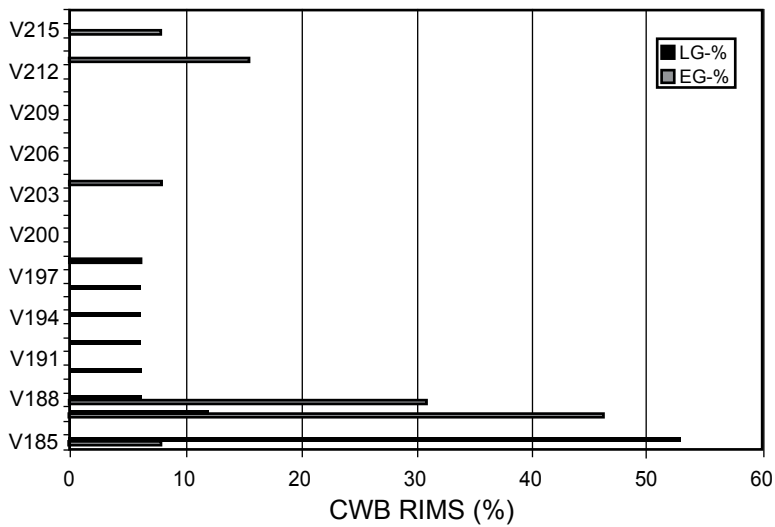


Figure 4.46. Distribution of convex-wall bowl (CWB) rim form (V185–V216) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V130 (convex-wall bowl rims) and multiplying by 100.

CWB rims that are thickened on both sides, with no breaks (V188: CWB Rim Form 4) accounted for 9.29% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). Illustrations of this rim form are presented as G-7, G-8, G-10, G-11, and G-12. A decrease in the relative frequency of V188 was observed in the T.171 sample, from 30.77% of the CWB rims in levels 5–6 to 5.88% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V189 (CWB Rim Form 5: thickened on both sides, interior break) comprised just 1.6% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). An example of V189 is illustrated as G-13. This rim form was not observed in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

CWB rims that are thickened on both sides, with an exterior break (V190: CWB Rim Form 6) amounted to 1.65% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). This rim form is depicted in G-14. In the T.171 sample, V190 was not present in levels 5–6 (Early Gaván phase), though it did appear in levels 1–4 (Late Gaván phase), where it constituted 5.88% of the CWB rims (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V191 (CWB Rim Form 7: thickened on both sides, interior and exterior breaks) made up 3.25% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). G-15 is an illustration of V191. In the T.171 sample, this rim form was not recorded (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

CWB rims that are thickened on the interior, with no breaks (V192: CWB Rim Form 8) comprised 7.41% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). Illustrations of V192 are presented as G-9 and G-17. This rim form was absent in levels 5–6 of the T.171 sample, but it made up 5.88% of the CWB rims in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V193 (CWB Rim Form 9: interior thickened rim, interior break) accounted for

2.22% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). This form is depicted in G-18. We did not observe any examples of V193 in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

CWB rims that are thickened on the interior, with an exterior break (V194: CWB Rim Form 10), made up 3.3% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). Illustrations of this rim form are presented as G-19 and G-20. In the T.171 sample, V194 was not observed in levels 5–6, but it comprised 5.88% of the CWB rims in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

CWB rims that are thickened on the interior, with both interior and exterior breaks, were recorded as V195 (CWB Rim Form 11). This rim form amounted to 3.42% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). Examples of V195 are illustrated in G-21, G-22, G-23, and G-24. No examples of V195 were present in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V196 (CWB Rim Form 12: exterior thickened rim, no breaks) constituted 1.37% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, V196 did not occur in levels 5–6, though it comprised 5.88% of the CWB rims in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V197 (CWB Rim Form 13: exterior thickened rim, interior break) was quite rare, making up just 0.74% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). Illustrations of V197 are presented as G-25 and G-26. V197 was not observed in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

CWB rims that are thickened on the exterior, with an exterior break, were classified as V198 (CWB Rim Form 14). They accounted for 1.25% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). This rim form is illustrated in G-27 and G-28. In the T.171 sample,

V198 was absent in levels 5–6, but it made up 5.88% of the CWB rims in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V199 (CWB Rim Form 15: exterior thickened rim, interior and exterior breaks) was not a common rim form, amounting to only 0.28% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). It is depicted in G-29. V199 did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

Even more rare was V200 (CWB Rim Form 16: exterior groove), which comprised only 0.17% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). An illustration of V200 is presented as G-30. This rim form was not observed in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V201 (CWB Rim Form 17: S-shaped, outflared [not to horizontal], no thickening, no break) made up 5.41% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). V201 is illustrated in G-31. In the T.171 sample, we did not record any examples of V201 (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V202 (CWB Rim Form 18: S-shaped, outcurved to horizontal, no thickening, no break) accounted for just 0.17% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). This rim form is depicted in G-32. It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V203 (CWB Rim Form 19: S-shaped, outflared [not to horizontal], interior thickening, no break) comprised 3.13% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). Illustrations of V203 are presented as G-33, G-34, and G-35. We noted no examples of V203 in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V204 (CWB Rim Form 20: S-shaped, outcurved to horizontal, interior thickening, no break) was not frequent, amounting to only 0.34% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig.

4.45; table 4.1). G-36 is a depiction of this rim form. In the T.171 sample, V204 comprised 7.69% of the CWB rims in levels 5–6; it was completely absent in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V205 (CWB Rim Form 21: S-shaped, outflared [not to horizontal], interior thickening, interior break) comprised 0.63% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). It is illustrated in G-37. V205 did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V206 (CWB Rim Form 22: S-shaped, outcurved to horizontal, interior thickening, interior break) accounted for 0.23% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). G-38 is an illustration of V206. This rim form was not observed in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V207 (CWB Rim Form 23: short [< 1 cm] everted rim, exterior break only) was very rare, accounting for only 0.06% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). It was absent in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V208 (CWB Rim Form 24: short [< 1 cm] everted rim, interior and interior breaks) made up 0.11% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). An illustration of V208 is presented as G-39. This rim form was not observed in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V209 (CWB Rim Form 25: long [≥ 1 cm] everted rim, exterior break only) was scarce, making up just 0.06% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V210 (CWB Rim Form 26: long [≥ 1 cm] everted rim, interior and exterior breaks) comprised 0.17% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). G-40 is an illustration of this rim form. It was not

observed in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V211 (CWB Rim Form 27: interior-rolled rim) made up 0.8% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). It is illustrated in G-41. We recorded no examples of V211 in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V212 (CWB Rim Form 28: exterior-rolled rim) was not observed in the TGS or the T.171 sample (figs. 4.45–4.46; tables 4.1–4.2).

V213 (CWB Rim Form 29: carinated rim) comprised 3.02% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). Illustrations of V213 are presented as G-42 and G-43. In the T.171 sample, V213 accounted for 15.38% of the CWB rims in levels 5–6, while it was absent in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

V214 (CWB Rim Form 30: everted, up-turned rim) amounted to 0.46% of the CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.45; table 4.1). V214 is illustrated in G-44. It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.46; table 4.2).

OUTLEANED-WALL BOWL (OWB) AND VERTICAL-WALL BOWL (VWB) RIM FORM (V217–V227)

The most common OWB-VWB rim form was V217 (OWB-VWB Rim Form 1: direct, not thickened), which comprised 28.21% of the OWB-CWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.47; table 4.1). This rim form is illustrated in G-46, G-48, G-51, G-52, G-54, and G-56. In the T.171 sample, we noted an increase in the relative frequency of V217 between the Early and Late Gaván phases, from 29.41% of the OWB-VWB rims in levels 5–6 to 43.33% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.48; table 4.2).

V218 (OWB-VWB Rim Form 2: direct, thickened) made up 12.01% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.47; table 4.1). Depictions of this rim form are presented as

G-45, G-49, and G-55. In the T.171 sample, V218 constituted 11.76% of the OWB-VWB rims in levels 5–6, rising slightly to 13.33% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.48; table 4.2).

V219 (OWB-VWB Rim Form 3: outflared [not to horizontal], not thickened) was the second most frequent OWB-VWB rim form, comprising 24.49% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.47; table 4.1). It is illustrated in G-57, G-58, G-59, and G-60. The T.171 sample showed a sharp increase in the relative frequency of this rim form between the Early Gaván and Late Gaván levels: from 5.88% in levels 5–6 to 20% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.48; table 4.2).

V220 (OWB-VWB Rim Form 4: out-curved [to horizontal], not thickened) was a relatively rare rim form, making up just 1.97% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.47; table 4.1). This rim form is depicted in G-61. In the T.171 sample, it was not observed in levels 5–6, but it comprised 3.33% of the OWB-VWB rims in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.48; table 4.2).

The third most common OWB-VWB rim form was V221 (OWB-VWB Rim Form 5: outflared [not to horizontal], thickened), which constituted 21.96% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.47; table 4.1). Illustrations of this rim form are presented as G-47, G-50, G-53, and G-62. We observed a dramatic decline in the relative popularity of this rim form between the Early and Late Gaván levels of the T.171 sample, from 41.18% of the OWB-VWB rims in levels 5–6, to 13.33% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.48; table 4.2).

V222 (OWB-VWB Rim Form 6: out-curved [to horizontal], thickened) comprised 3.84% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.47; table 4.1). This form is illustrated in G-63. A modest decline in relative

frequency was observed in the T.171 sample, from 11.76% of the OWB-VWB rims in levels 5–6 to 6.67% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.48; table 4.2).

V223 (OWB/VWB Rim Form 7: short [< 1 cm] everted rim, not necessarily to horizontal, not necessarily with exterior break) was rare, making up just 0.44% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (table 4.47; table 4.1). This rim form is depicted in G-64. It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.48; table 4.2).

V224 (OWB-VWB Rim Form 8: long [≥ 1 cm] everted rim, not necessarily to horizontal, not necessarily with exterior break) comprised 3.04% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.47; table 4.1). An illustration of V224 is presented as G-65. We observed no examples of this rim form in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.48; table 4.2).

V225 (OWB-VWB Rim Form 9: rolled on interior) was not a common rim form, making up just 0.78% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.47; table 4.1). It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.48; table 4.2).

OUTLEANED-WALL BOWL (OWB) AND VERTICAL-WALL BOWL (VWB) LIP FORM (V228–V238)

V228 (rounded lip) was far and away the most common lip form on outleaned-wall and vertical-wall bowls, comprising 83.07% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.49; table 4.1). This lip form is illustrated in G-49. In the T.171 sample, we observed an increase in the relative frequency of this lip form between the Early and Late Gaván levels, from 88.24% of the OWB-VWB rims in levels 5–6 to 93.33% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.50; table 4.2).

Much less frequent was V229 (flat lip), which was observed on just 4.64% of the

OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.49; table 4.1). Illustrations of V229 are presented as G-48 and G-54. This lip form was not observed in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.50; table 4.2).

V230 (interior tapered lip) occurred on 6.9% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.49; table 4.1). It is illustrated in G-50. In the T.171 sample, we observed a slight increase in the relative popularity of V230 between the Early and Late Gaván levels, from 5.88% of the OWB-VWB rims in levels 5–6 to 6.67% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.50; table 4.2).

V231 (exterior tapered lip) was noted on 2.26% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.49; table 4.1). Illustrations of V231 are presented as G-55 and G-63. In the T.171 sample, V231 occurred on 5.88% of the OWB-VWB rims in levels 5–6, but was absent in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.50; table 4.2).

V232 (center grooved lip) was quite rare, occurring on only 0.03% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.49; table 4.1). It was not observed in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.50; table 4.2).

V233 (exterior grooved lip) was almost as uncommon, noted on just 0.05% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.49; table 4.1). It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.50; table 4.2).

V234 (interior grooved lip) was similarly scarce, recorded on just 0.07% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.49; table 4.1). It was not observed in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.50; table 4.2).

V235 (interior beaded lip) was a bit more common, but still quite rare; it was observed on 0.12% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.49; table 4.1). It was absent in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.50; table 4.2).

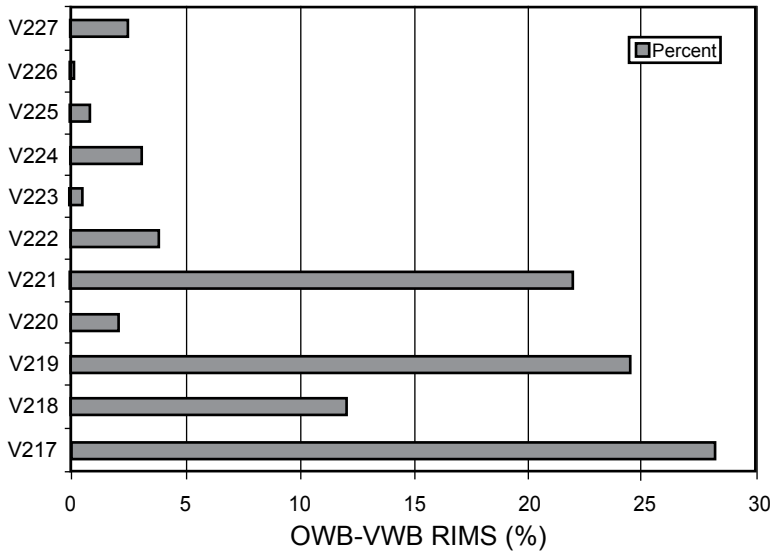


Figure 4.47. Distribution of outleaned-wall bowl (OWB) and vertical-wall bowl (VWB) rim form (V217–V227) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V131+V132 (OWB+VWB rims) and multiplying by 100.

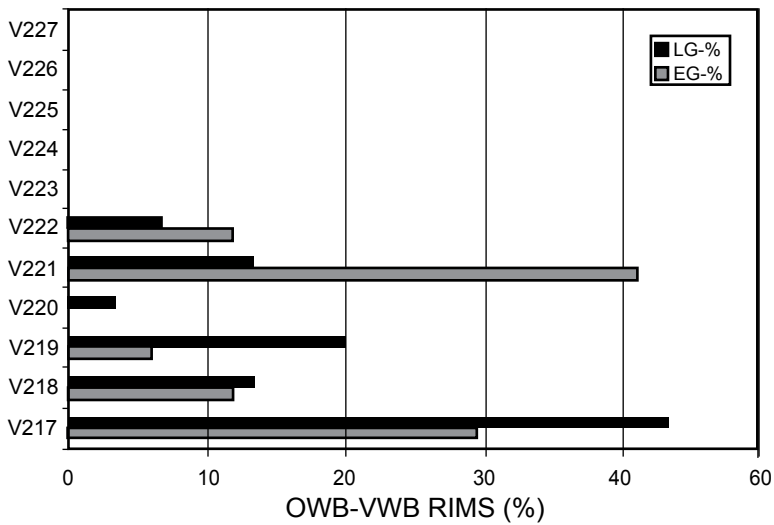


Figure 4.48. Distribution of outleaned-wall bowl (OWB) and vertical-wall bowl (VWB) rim form (V217–V227) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V131+V132 (OWB+VWB rims) and multiplying by 100.

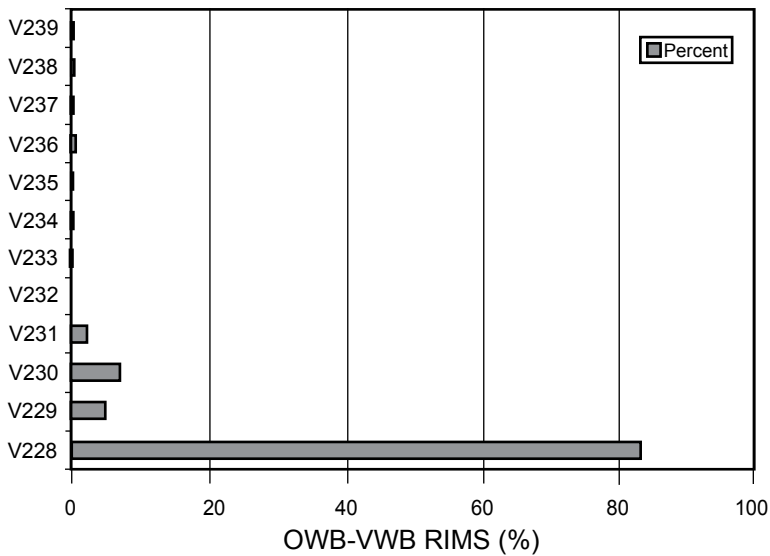


Figure 4.49. Distribution of outleaned-wall bowl (OWB) and vertical-wall bowl (VWB) lip form (V228–V239) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V131+V132 (OWB+VWB rims) and multiplying by 100.

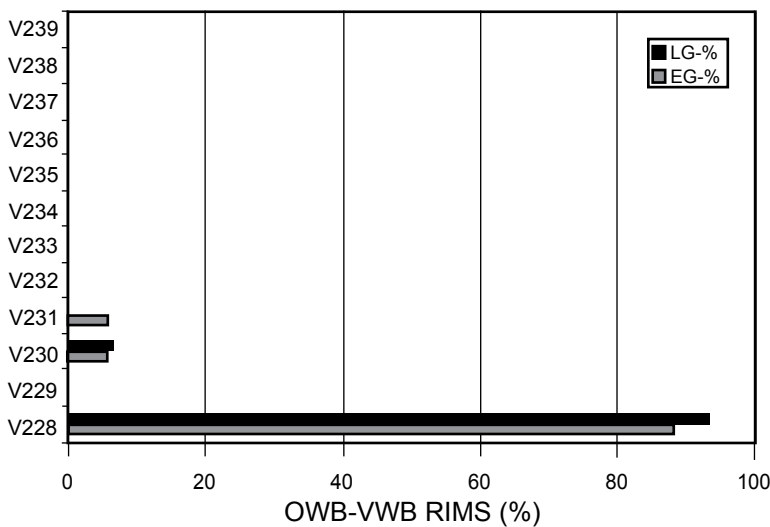


Figure 4.50. Distribution of outleaned-wall bowl (OWB) and vertical-wall bowl (VWB) lip form (V228–V239) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V131+V132 (OWB+VWB rims) and multiplying by 100.

V236 (exterior beaded lip) occurred on 0.58% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.49; table 4.1). This lip form is illustrated in G-58. It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.50; table 4.2).

V237 (interior thickened lip) was noted on 0.54% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.49; table 4.1). This lip form was absent in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.50; table 4.2).

V238 (exterior thickened lip) was observed on 0.49% of the OWB-VWB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.49; table 4.1). A depiction of this lip form is presented as G-51. It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.50; table 4.2).

COMPOSITE-SILHOUETTE BOWL (CSB) RIM FORM (V240–V246)

V240 (CSB Rim Form 1: direct, not thickened) was the sixth most common rim form for composite-silhouette bowls (CSB), amounting to just 4.89% of the CSB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.51; table 4.1). It is illustrated in G-72. In the T.171 sample, this rim form did not occur.

V241 (CSB Rim Form 2: direct, thickened) was the fourth most common CSB rim form, comprising 7.18% of the CSB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.51; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, this rim form accounted for 5.56% of the CSB rims in levels 5–6; it did not occur in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.52; table 4.2).

V242 (CSB Rim Form 3: outflared [not to horizontal], not thickened) was the second most common CSB rim form, making up 21.37% of the CSB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.51; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, we observed a substantial increase in the relative frequency of V242 between the Early and Late Gaván phases, from 5.56% of the CSB rims in levels 5–6 to 25% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.52; table 4.2).

V243 (CSB Rim Form 4: outcurved [to horizontal], not thickened) was the fifth most common CSB rim form; it was observed on 6.2% of the CSB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.51; table 4.1). A depiction of this rim form is presented as G-74. In the T.171 sample, this rim form was absent in levels 5–6, but made up 25% of the CSB rims in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.52; table 4.2).

V244 (CSB Rim Form 5: outflared [not to horizontal], thickened) was the most frequently observed CSB rim form, comprising 40.46% of the CSB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.51; table 4.1). This rim form is illustrated in G-71, G-75, and G-76. This rim was the most popular in both the Early and Late Gaván levels of the T.171 sample; it constituted 55.56% of the CSB rims in levels 5–6 and declined only slightly in relative frequency to 50% of the CSB rims in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.52; table 4.2).

V245 (CSB Rim Form 6: outcurved [to horizontal], thickened) was the third most common CSB rim form; it made up 19.58% of the CSB rims in the TGS (fig. 4.51; table 4.1). It is depicted in G-73. In the T.171 sample, V245 comprised 27.78% of the CSB rims in levels 5–6, but was absent in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.52; table 4.2).

CYLINDRICAL TUB (CYL) RIM FORM (V247–V249)

V249 (outcurved, thickened) was the most common cylindrical tub (CYL) rim form, comprising 73.08% of the CYL rims in the TGS (fig. 4.53; table 4.1). It did not occur in the T.171 sample (table 4.2).

V248 (direct or outflared, notably thickened) was the second most common CYL rim; it comprised 15.38% of the CYL rims in the TGS (fig. 4.53; table 4.1). Illustrations

of this rim form are presented as G-98 and G-99. It was not observed in the T.171 sample (table 4.2).

V247 (direct or outflared, not thickened, simple) was the third most common CYL rim, making up 11.54% of the CYL rims in the TGS (fig. 4.53; table 4.1). It is illustrated in G-97. It was absent in the T.171 sample (table 4.2).

TECOMATE (TEC) RIM FORM (V253–V259)

V253 (TEC Rim Form 1: direct, not thickened) made up 20.57% of the TEC rims in the TGS (fig. 4.54; table 4.1). It is depicted in G-78. This rim form did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.55; table 4.2).

The most common TEC Rim form was V254 (TEC Rim Form 2: direct, thickened on both sides), which comprised 32.43% of the TEC rims in the TGS (fig. 4.54; table 4.1). This rim form is illustrated in G-79. In the T.171 sample, we observed a decline in the relative frequency of V254 between the Early and Late Gaván phases, from 66.67% of the TEC rims in levels 5–6 to 50% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.55; table 4.2).

V255 (TEC Rim Form 3: direct, exterior thickened) was the second most common *tecomate* rim form, accounting for 20.57% of the TEC rims in the TGS (fig. 4.54; table 4.1). An illustration of this rim form is presented as G-80. V255 was absent in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.55; table 4.2).

V256 (TEC Rim Form 4: direct, interior thickened) was the fourth most common *tecomate* rim form; it comprised 11.43% of the TEC rims in the TGS (fig. 4.54; table 4.1). G-81 is a depiction of this rim form. It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.55; table 4.2).

V257 (TEC Rim Form 5: outflared, not thickened) was the least common *tecomate* rim form; it made up 8.57% of the TEC rims in the TGS (fig. 4.54; table 4.1). An illustration of this rim form is presented as G-82. In the T.171 sample, V257 did not occur in levels 5–6, but it made up 50% of the TEC rims in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.55; table 4.2).

V258 (TEC Rim Form 6: outflared, thickened) was the fifth most common *tecomate* rim form, comprising 9.14% of the TEC rims in the TGS (fig. 4.54; table 4.1). This rim form is illustrated in G-83 and G-84. In the T.171 sample, V258 made up 33.33% of the TEC rims in levels 5–6, but was absent in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.55; table 4.2).

OLLA (OLL) RIM FORM (V260–V269)

The most common *olla* rim form was V264 (OLL Rim Form 5: outflared [not to horizontal], thickened, no breaks), which made up 33.59% of the OLL rims in the TGS (fig. 4.56; table 4.1). V264 is illustrated in G-86, G-89, and G-90. In the T.171 sample, we observed a slight decline in relative frequency between the Early and Late Gaván levels, from 61.54% of the OLL rims in levels 5–6 to 55.56% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.57; table 4.2).

V260 (OLL Rim Form 1: outflared [not to horizontal], not thickened, no breaks) comprised 15.85% of the OLL rims in the TGS (fig. 4.56; table 4.1). This rim form is depicted in G-85. It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.57; table 4.2).

V261 (OLL Rim Form 2: outcurved [to horizontal], not thickened, no breaks) accounted for 5.52% of the OLL rims in the TGS (fig. 4.56; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, V261 comprised 7.69% of the OLL rims in levels 5–6, but was not observed in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.57; table 4.2).

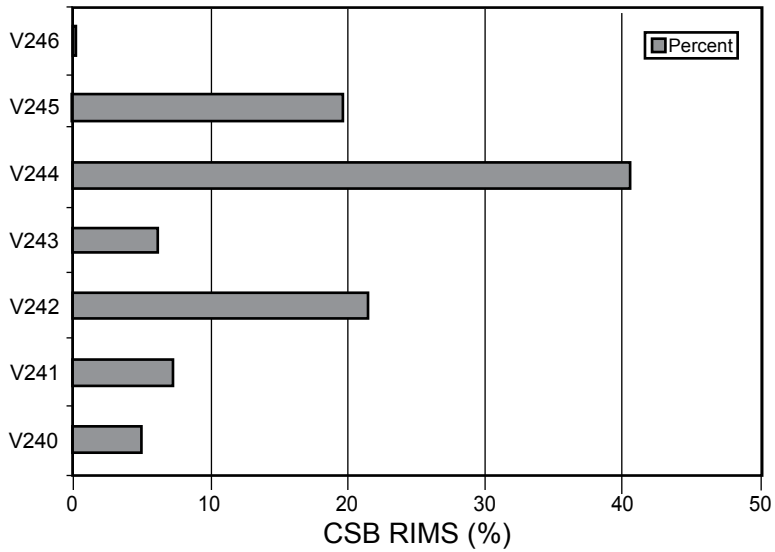


Figure 4.51. Distribution of composite-silhouette bowl (CSB) rim form (V240–V246) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V135 (composite-silhouette bowl rims) and multiplying by 100.

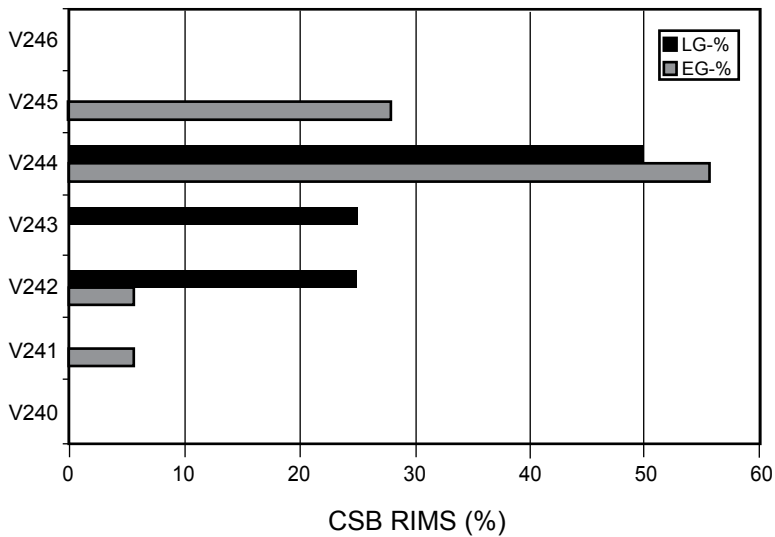


Figure 4.52. Distribution of composite-silhouette bowl (CSB) rim form (V240–V246) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V135 (composite-silhouette bowl rims) and multiplying by 100.

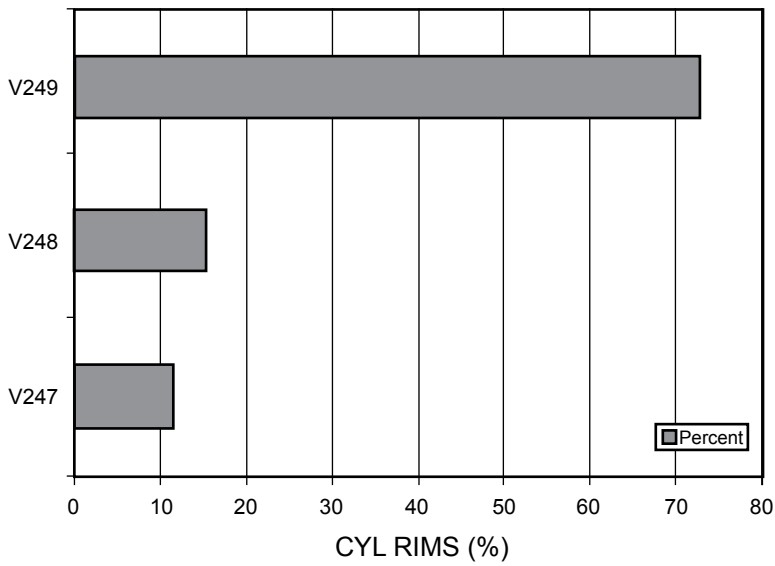


Figure 4.53. Distribution of cylindrical tub (CYL) rim form (V247–V249) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V140 (cylindrical tub rims) and multiplying by 100.

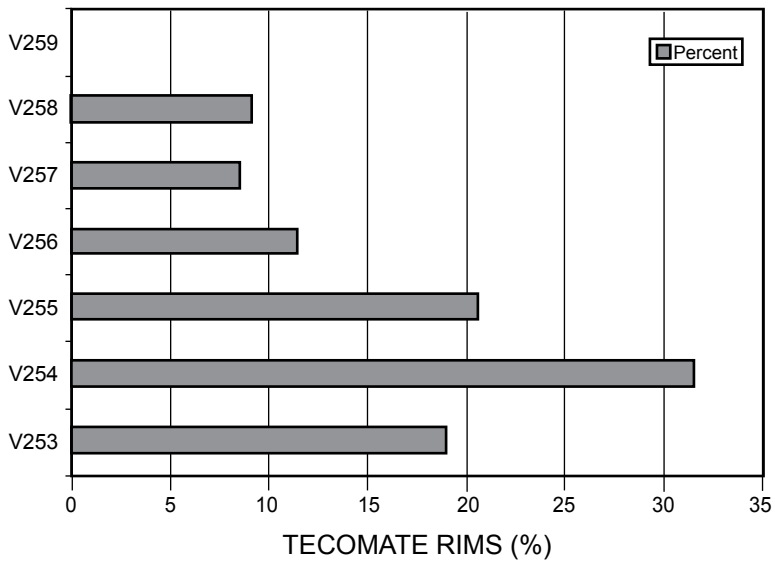


Figure 4.54. Distribution of *tecomate* (TEC) rim form (V253–V259) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V138 (*tecomate* rims) and multiplying by 100.

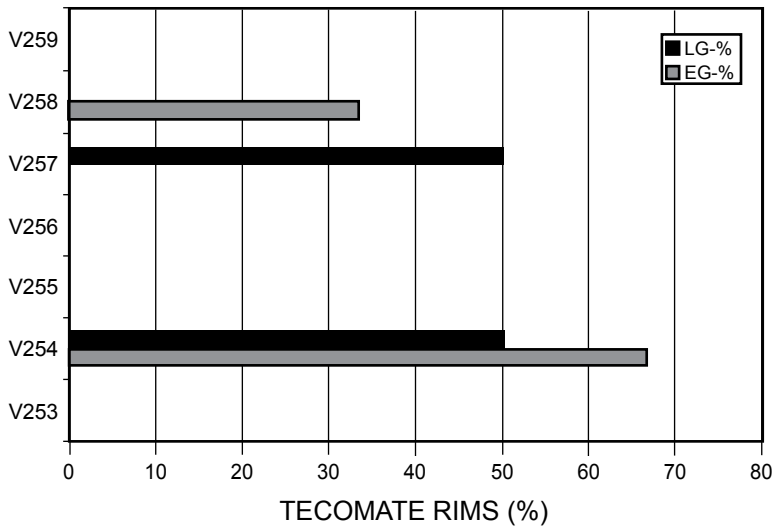


Figure 4.55. Distribution of *tecomate* (TEC) rim form (V253–V259) the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V138 (*tecomate* rims) and multiplying by 100.

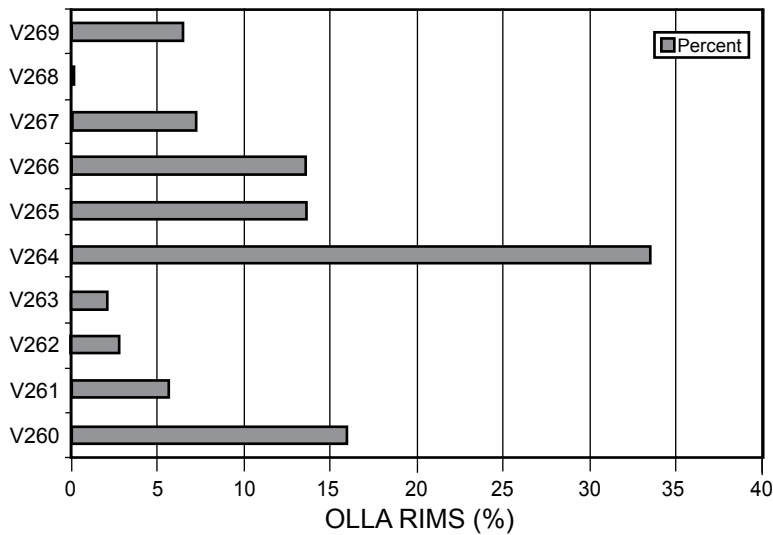


Figure 4.56. Distribution of *olla* (OLL) rim form (V260–V269) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V139 (*olla* rims) and multiplying by 100.

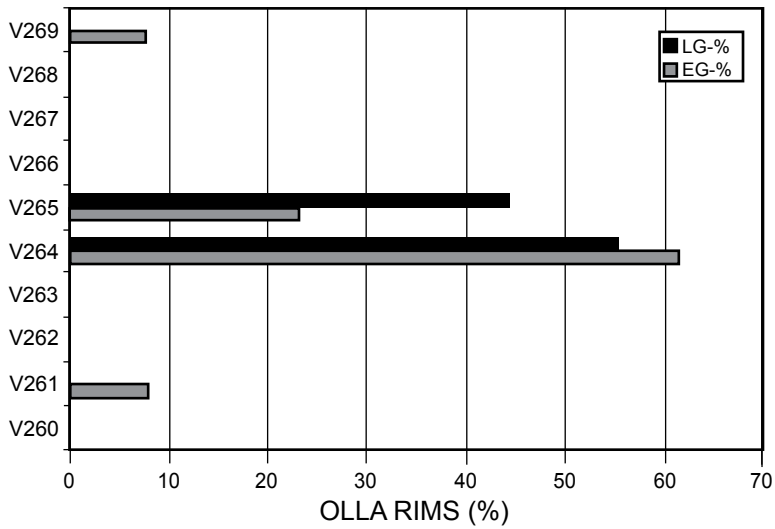


Figure 4.57. Distribution of olla (OLL) rim form (V260–V269) the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V139 (olla rims) and multiplying by 100.

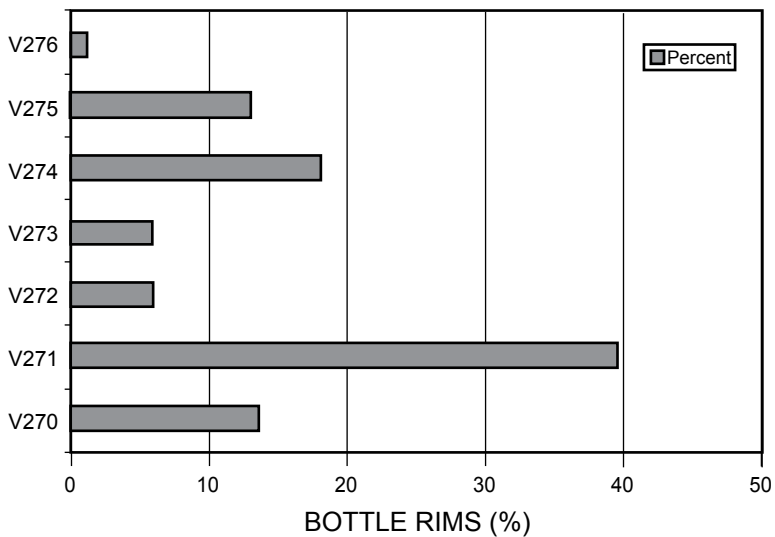


Figure 4.58. Distribution of bottle (BOT) rim form (V270–V276) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V141 (BOT rims) and multiplying by 100.

V262 (OLL Rim Form 3: outflared [not to horizontal], not thickened, interior break) was a relatively rare form, making up just 2.7% of the OLL rims in the TGS (fig. 4.56; table 4.1). V262 is illustrated in G-87. It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.57; table 4.2).

V263 (OLL Rim Form 4: outcurved [to horizontal], not thickened, interior break) was even more rare; it comprised only 2.07% of the OLL rims in the TGS (fig. 4.56; table 4.1). An illustration of V263 is presented as G-88. We did not observe V263 in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.57; table 4.2).

V265 (OLL Rim Form 6: outcurved [to horizontal], thickened, no breaks) made up 13.56% of the OLL rims in the TGS (fig. 4.56; table 4.1). This rim form is illustrated in G-91 and G-92. In the T.171 sample, we observed a substantial increase in the relative frequency of V265 between the Early and Late Gaván levels, from 23.08% of the OLL rims in levels 5–6 to 44.44% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.57; table 4.2).

V266 (OLL Rim Form 7: outflared [not to horizontal], thickened, interior break) comprised 13.52% of the OLL rims in the TGS (fig. 4.56; table 4.1). Illustrations of V266 are presented as G-93, G-94, and G-95. This rim form was not observed in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.57; table 4.2).

V267 (OLL Rim Form 8: outcurved [to horizontal], thickened, interior break) made up 7.22% of the OLL rims in the TGS (fig. 4.56; table 4.1). V267 is illustrated in G-96 and G-158. It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.57; table 4.2).

BOTTLE (BOT) RIM FORM (V270–V276)

The most frequent bottle (BOT) rim form was V271 (BOT Rim Form 2: flared up), which comprised 39.62% of the BOT rims

in the TGS (fig. 4.58; table 4.1). V270 is illustrated in G-101 and G-102. It was not observed in the T.171 sample (table 4.2).

V270 (BOT Rim Form 1: direct) was the third most common bottle rim form, making up 13.46% of the BOT rims in the TGS (fig. 4.58; table 4.1). It is depicted in G-100. This rim form was absent in the T.171 sample (table 4.2).

V272 (BOT Rim Form 3: everted) was tied (with V273) for the fifth most common bottle rim form; V272 comprised 5.77% of the BOT rims in the TGS (fig. 4.58; table 4.1). An illustration of V272 is presented as G-103. It did not occur in the T.171 sample (table 4.2).

V273 (BOT Rim Form 4: rim flange) was tied (with V272) for the fifth most frequent bottle rim form, also making up 5.77% of the BOT rims in the TGS (fig. 4.58; table 4.1). It is illustrated in G-104 and G-105. There were no examples of this bottle rim form in the T.171 sample (table 4.2).

V274 (BOT Rim Form 5: outflared) was the second most common bottle rim; it comprised 18.08% of the BOT rims in the TGS (fig. 4.58; table 4.1). Illustrations of V274 are presented as G-106 and G-107. In the T.171 sample, V274 constituted 50% of the BOT rims in levels 5–6, but it was absent in levels 1–4 (table 4.2).

V275 (BOT Rim Form 6: others) was the fourth most common bottle rim form. This was a miscellaneous category, comprising 13.08% of the BOT rims in the TGS (fig. 4.58; table 4.1). Depictions of V275 rims are presented as G-108 and G-109. In the T.171 sample, this miscellaneous rim form category constituted 50% of the BOT rims in levels 5–6, though it was not present in levels 1–4 (table 4.2).

SPECIAL FORM FEATURES (SFF) (V277–V287)

V277 (SFF 1: lugs, no holes) comprised 7.09% of the total SFF sample in the TGS (fig. 4.59; table 4.1). Examples of V277 are illustrated in G-133 and G-135. This SFF was not observed in the T.171 sample (table 4.2).

V278 (SFF 2: lugs, with holes) made up 3.36% of the total SFF sample in the TGS (fig. 4.59; table 4.1). This special form is depicted in G-25 and G-134 (figs. 4.14, 4.33). It did not occur in the T.171 sample (table 4.2).

V279 (SFF 3: handles) was by far the most commonly observed special form feature, accounting for 57.46% of the total SFF sample in the TGS (fig. 4.59; table 4.1). Handles (V279) are illustrated in G-8, G-77, G-136, and G-137 (figs. 4.12, 4.22, 4.33). In the T.171 sample, handles (V279) made up 60% of the entire SFF sample in levels 5–6; however, V279 was not observed in levels 1–4 (table 4.2).

V281 (SFF 5: CWB rims with SFF) comprised only 1.87% of the total SFF sample in the TGS (fig. 4.59; table 4.1). It was absent in the T.171 sample (table 4.2).

V282 (SFF 6: OWB rims with SFF) was a bit more frequent, though still rare, making up 2.99% of the total SFF sample in the TGS (fig. 4.59; table 4.1). V282 is illustrated in G-136 (fig. 4.33). It was absent in the T.171 sample (table 4.2).

FEET (V288–V298)

Feet occurred on 8.4% of all the diagnostic sherds in the Gaván complex. The most common form of feet was V288 (Feet 1: hollow feet), comprising 28.99% of the total sample of feet in the TGS (fig. 4.60; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, we observed a small decrease in the relative frequency of hollow feet be-

tween the Early and Late Gaván levels, from 43.33% of all the feet in levels 5–6 to 38.89% in levels 5–6 (fig. 4.61; table 4.2).

V289 (Feet 2: solid feet) was the third most common form of feet; it made up 18.55% of all the feet in the TGS (fig. 4.60; table 4.1). V289 is illustrated in G-138 (fig. 4.34). In the T.171 sample, V289 showed a small increase in relative frequency between the Early and Late Gaván levels, from 6.67% of all the feet in levels 5–6 to 11.11% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.61; table 4.2).

V291 (Feet 4: conical feet) comprised 5.52% of all the feet in the TGS (fig. 4.60; table 4.1). Illustrations of V291 are presented as G-139, G-140, and G-141 (fig. 4.34). This form did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.61; table 4.2).

V292 (Feet 5: cylindrical feet) made up 4.8% of all the feet in the TGS (fig. 4.60; table 4.1). Examples of V292 are illustrated in G-1, G-10, and G-142 (figs. 4.12, 4.13, 4.34). In the T.171 sample, we observed a small increase in the relative frequency of V292 between the Early and Late Gaván levels, from 3.33% of all the feet in levels 5–6 to 5.56% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.61; table 4.2).

V293 (Feet 6: spherical feet) was a relatively rare form, comprising just 0.55% of all the feet in the TGS (fig. 4.60; table 4.1). V293 is depicted in G-143 (fig. 4.34). This form was not present in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.61; table 4.2).

V294 (Feet 7: *piriforme* feet) was a distinctive form that comprised 8.67% of all the feet in the TGS (fig. 4.60; table 4.1). V294 is illustrated in G-3, G-128, G-144, G-145, G-146, G-147, and G-148 (figs. 4.12, 4.31, 4.62). In the T.171 sample, there was a small decline in relative frequency of V294 between the Early and Late Gaván levels, from

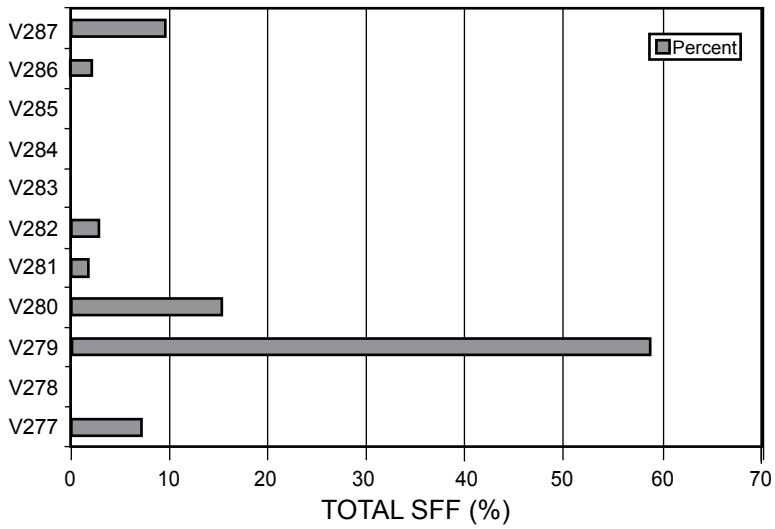


Figure 4.59. Distribution of special form features (SFF) (V277-V287) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by the sum of the values of all the SFF variables and multiplying by 100.

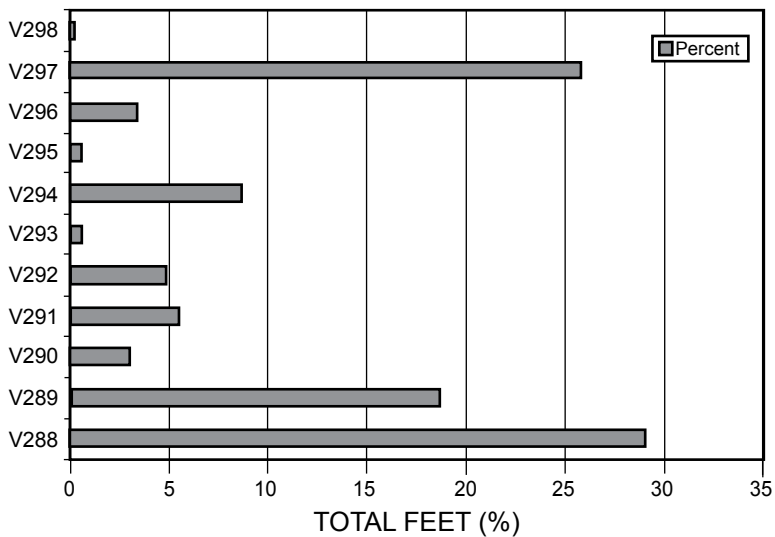


Figure 4.60. Distribution of feet (V288-V298) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by the sum of the values of all the feet variables and multiplying by 100.

43.33% in levels 5–6 to 38.89% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.61; table 4.2).

V295 (Feet 8: nubbin feet) was another rare form, making up 0.61% of all the feet in the TGS (fig. 4.60; table 4.1). Illustrations of V295 are presented as G-149 and G-150 (fig. 4.63). This form did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.61; table 4.2).

V296 (Feet 9: *corniforme* feet) was also a distinctive form; it constituted 3.37% of all the feet in the TGS (fig. 4.60; table 4.1). Examples of V296 are illustrated in G-151, G-152, G-153, and G-154 (fig. 4.63). In the T.171 sample, V296 made up 3.33% of all the feet in levels 5–6; it was not observed in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.61; table 4.2).

Many of the feet fragments were so small that we were unable to determine their precise form; this is why V297 (Feet 10: indeterminate) comprised a relatively large percent-

age, 25.79%, of all the feet in the TGS (fig. 4.60; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, V297 was not observed in levels 5–6, but it did make up 5.56% of all the feet in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.61; table 4.2).

DECORATION AND VESSEL FORM (V300–V315)

Because this section is designed to focus on the relative distribution of decorated vessel types, the word “decoration” may refer to any sort of decoration (slipping, painting, or plastic decoration). However, the reader can safely assume that slipping comprises most of the decoration on these forms, bearing in mind that slipping (V322) is found on 92.06% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (table 4.1). The distribution of all varieties of decoration will be discussed in the following section.

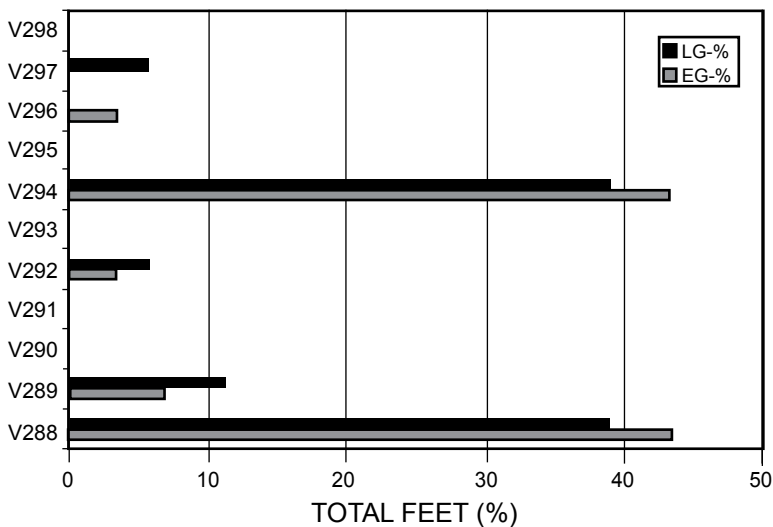


Figure 4.61. Distribution of feet (V288–V298) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by the sum of the values of all the feet variables and multiplying by 100.

V300 (CWB rims with decoration) comprised 7.45% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, we observed an increase in the relative frequency of decorated CWB rims between the Early and Late Gaván levels, from 8.57% of the decorated sherds in levels 5–6 to 21.43% in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.65; table 4.2).

V301 (OWB rims with decoration) made up 6.78% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, decorated OWB rims comprised 2.86% of the decorated sherds in levels 5–6; we observed no examples of V301 in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.65; table 4.2).

V302 (VWB rims with decoration) was scarce; only 0.94% of the decorated sherds in the TGS were VWB rims (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). V302 was not observed in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.65; table 4.2).

V303 (CSB rims with decoration) comprised 2.64% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, V303 made up 31.43% of the decorated sherds in levels 5–6; however, there were no examples of V303 in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.65; fig. 4.2).

V304 (PLT rims with decoration) was not common; only 0.98% of the decorated sherds in the TGS were plate rims (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). This decorated form was absent in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.65; table 4.2).

V305 (TEC rims with decoration) comprised just 0.33% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). We did not observe V305 in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.65; table 4.2).

V306 (OLL rims with decoration) made up 5.12% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, V306 comprised 8.57% of the decorated

sherds in levels 5–6, and 7.14% of the decorated sherds in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.65; table 4.2).

V307 (BOT rims with decoration) constituted 1.37% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, V307 made up 2.86% of the decorated sherds in Level 5–6, but did not occur in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.65; table 4.2).

V309 (CSB bodies with decoration) was quite rare, comprising only 0.05% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). It was absent in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.65; table 4.2).

V310 (BOT bodies with decoration) comprised 1.59% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.65; table 4.2).

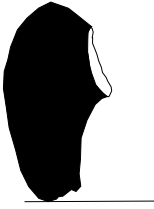
The most frequently observed variable in this section was V311 (other bodies with decoration), a miscellaneous category that made up 32.5% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, V311 made up 25.71% of the decorated sherds in levels 5–6, increasing to 57.14% of the decorated sherds in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.65; table 4.2).

V312 (feet with decoration) comprised 2.06% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, we observed a decline in the relative frequency of decorated feet, from 11.43% of the decorated sherds in levels 5–6 to 7.14% of the decorated sherds in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.65; table 4.2).

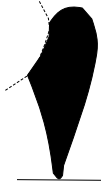
V313 (pedestal bases with decoration) was not common; it made up just 0.85% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). V313 was not observed in the T.171 sample.

V315 (annular bases with decoration) comprised 0.99% of the decorated sherds in

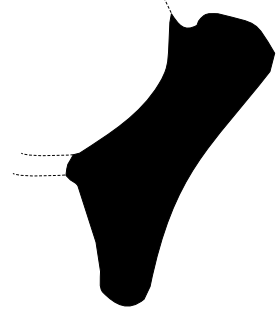
G-144
B12-0019



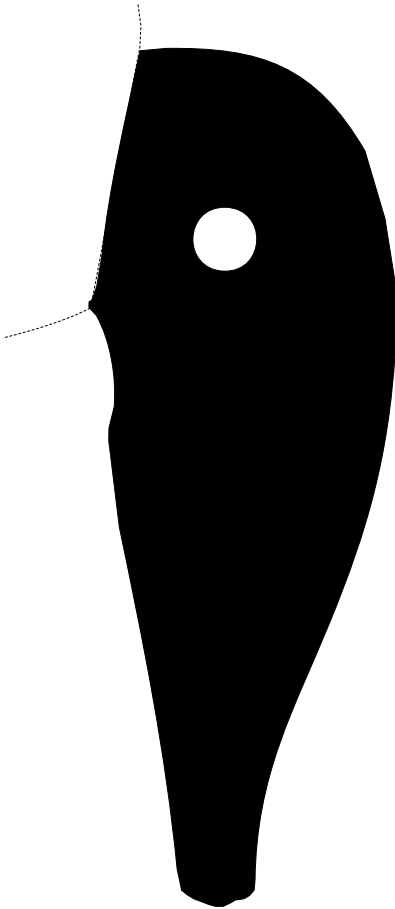
G-145
B12-0128



G-146
B97-0189



G-147
B12-0475



G-148
B12-0495

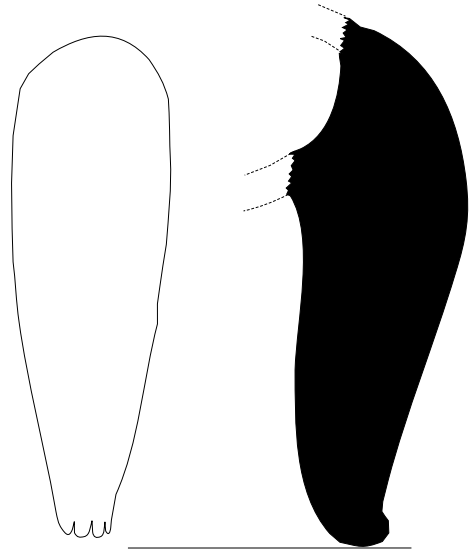


Figure 4.62. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-144 through G-148. All are *piriforme* (pear-shaped) feet. G-147 and G-148 have slipping.

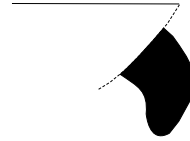
G-149
B12-0117



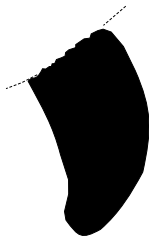
G-150
B12-0160



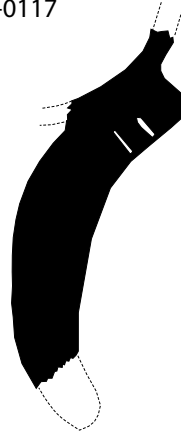
G-151
B12-0130



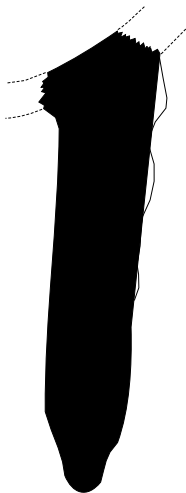
G-152
B12-0190



G-153
B12-0117



G-154
B12-0493



G-155
B12-0497

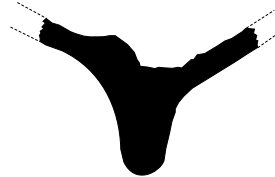


Figure 4.63. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-149 through G-155. All are feet. G-149 and G-150 are nubbin feet. G-151 through G-154 are *corniforme* (horn-shaped) feet.

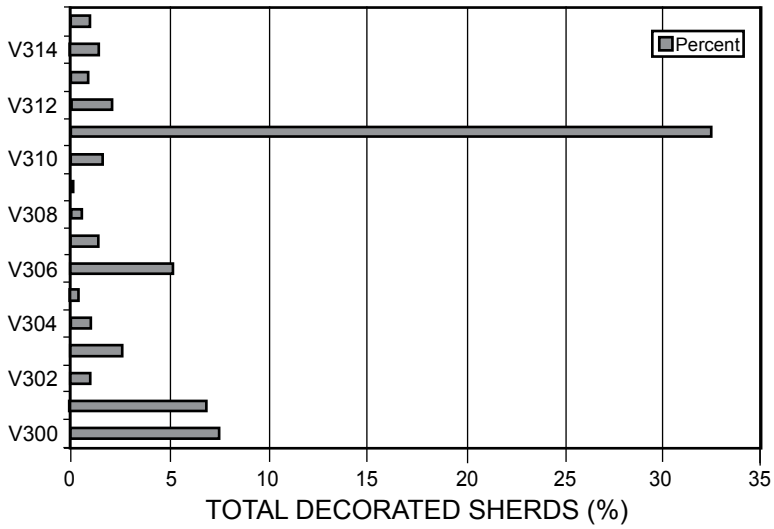


Figure 4.64. Distribution of decoration and vessel form variables (V300–V315) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V316 (total decorated sherds) and multiplying by 100.



Figure 4.65. Distribution of decoration and vessel form variables (V300–V315) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V316 (total decorated sherds) and multiplying by 100.

the TGS (fig. 4.64; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, V315 made up 5.71% of the decorated sherds in levels 5–6, but did not occur in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.65; table 4.2).

DECORATION (V316–V327)

Decorated sherds (V316) comprised 25.65% of the diagnostic sherds (V104) in the TGS (table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, we noted a substantial decline in the relative frequency of decorated sherds (V316) between the Early and Late Gaván levels, from 28% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6, decreasing to 12.61% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.66; table 4.2). Since slipping makes up such a large percentage of the decorated sherds—as shown in table 4.1, 92.06% of all the decorated sherds in the TGS are slipped (V322)—the overall decline in decoration between the Early and Late Gaván phases reflects, to a large extent,

the decrease in the relative frequency of slipping.

Incising was another form of decoration that declined in relative frequency between the Early and Late Gaván phases. V317 (sherds with incising) accounted for 2.26% of the decorated sherds (V316) in the TGS (fig. 4.67; table 4.1). Sherds with incising (V317) are illustrated in G-49, G-107, and G-118 (figs. 4.17, 4.28, 4.30). In the T.171 sample, incised sherds made up 2.86% of the decorated sherds (V316) in levels 5–6; no incised sherds were observed in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.68; table 4.2).

V318 (sherds with engraving) comprised 0.11% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.67; table 4.1). A sherd with engraving is depicted in G-156 (fig. 4.69). V318 was not observed in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.68; table 4.2).

V319 (sherds with punctations) made up 0.2% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig.

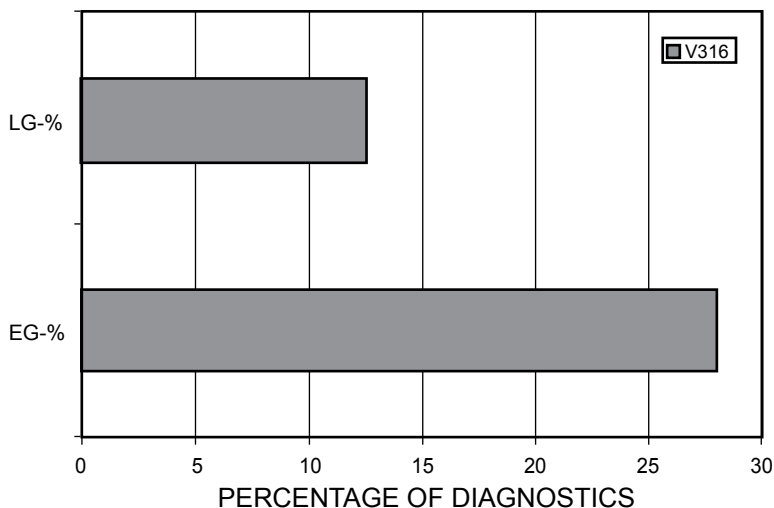


Figure 4.66. Distribution of V316 (total decorated sherds) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V104 (total diagnostic sherds) and multiplying by 100.

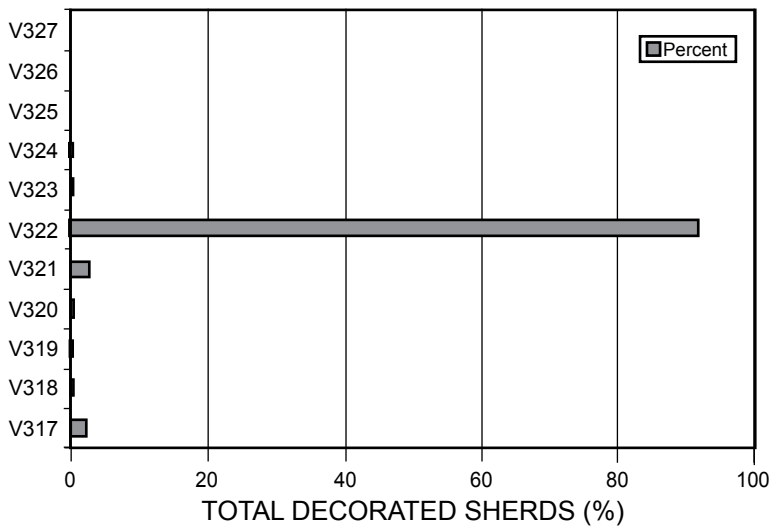


Figure 4.67. Distribution of decoration variables (V317–V327) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V316 (total decorated sherds) and multiplying by 100.

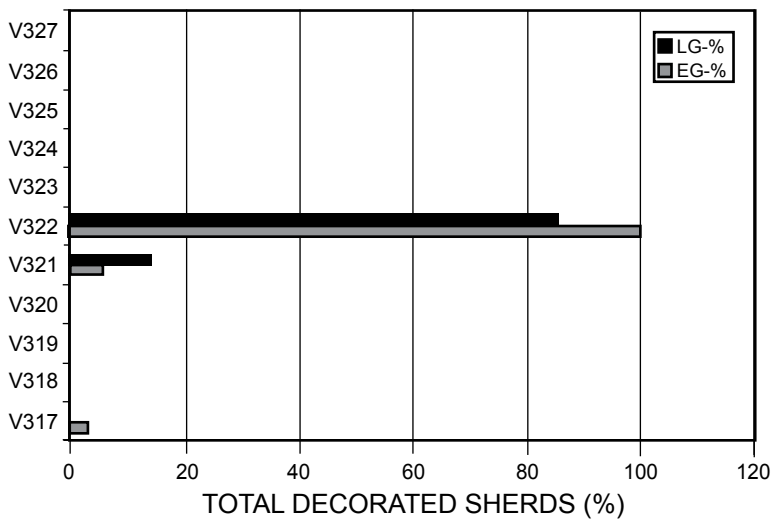
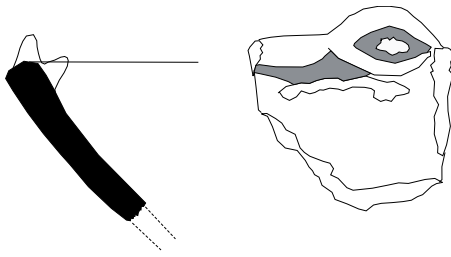
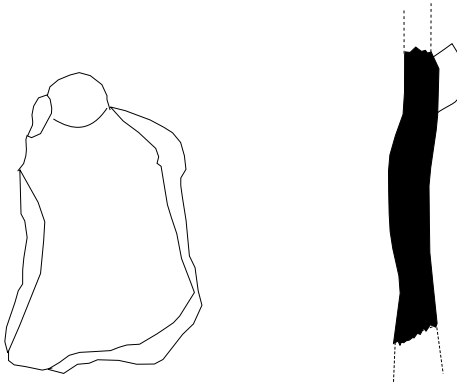


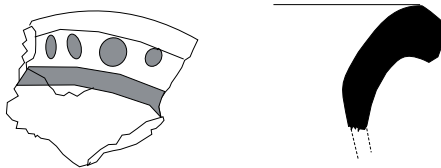
Figure 4.68. Distribution of decoration variables (V317–V327) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V316 (total decorated sherds) and multiplying by 100.



G-156
B12-0020
Dia. 34



G-157
B12-0149



G-158
B12-0119
Dia. 16



Figure 4.69. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-156 through G-158 (diameter in cm). G-156 is an outleaned-wall bowl rim with appliqué and slipping. G-157 is a body sherd with appliqué. G-158 is an olla rim with monochrome painting on a slipped background.

4.67; table 4.1). V319 is illustrated in G-23 (fig. 4.14). It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.68; table 4.2).

V320 (sherds with modeling) comprised 0.34% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.67; table 4.1). Illustrations of sherds with modeling are presented as G-10, G-153, and G-154 (figs. 4.13, 4.63). V320 was absent in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.68; table 4.2).

V321 (sherds with appliqué) made up 2.95% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.67; table 4.1). Sherds with appliqué are illustrated in G-9, G-11, G-12, G-13, G-20, G-24, G-49, G-51, G-52, G-56, G-59, G-74, G-107, G-129, G-132, G-156, and G-157 (figs. 4.13, 4.14, 4.17, 4.18, 4.21, 4.28, 4.31, 4.32, 4.69). In the T.171 sample, we noted an increase in the relative frequency of sherds with appliqué between the Early and Late Gaván levels, from 5.71% of the decorated sherds in levels 5–6, to 14.29% of the decorated sherds in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.68; table 4.2).

V322 (sherds with slipping) was by far the most common decoration variable; it comprised 92.06% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.67; table 4.1). Sherds that have slipping are illustrated in G-4, G-9, G-13, G-14, G-16, G-17, G-26, G-28, G-30, G-35, G-55, G-58, G-63, G-69, G-70, G-72, G-118, G-123, G-129, G-147, G-148, and G-156 (figs. 4.12–4.15, 4.18–4.20, 4.30, 4.31, 4.62, 4.64). In the T.171 sample, there was a decline in the relative frequency of sherds with slipping between the Early and Late Gaván levels, from 100% of the decorated sherds in levels 5–6, to 85.71% of the decorated sherds in Level 1–4 (fig. 4.68; table 4.2).

V323 (sherds with painting, monochrome, no slip) made up only 0.14% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.67; table 4.1). V323

did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.68; table 4.2).

V324 (sherds with painting, monochrome on slipped background) comprised 0.36% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.67; table 4.1). Sherds with monochrome painting on a slipped background are illustrated in G-105, G-131, and G-158 (figs. 4.28, 4.32, 4.69). V324 was absent in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.68; table 4.2).

V325 (sherds with painting, bichrome on slipped background) was extremely rare, making up only 0.02% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.67; table 4.1). It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.68; table 4.2).

V326 (sherds with grooves) comprised 0.13% of the decorated sherds in the TGS (fig. 4.67; table 4.1). It was absent in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.68; table 4.2).

REWORKED SHERDS, KILN WASTERS (V328–V334)

V328 (reworked sherds) comprised 2.97% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.70; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, we noted a decline in the relative frequency of reworked sherds between the Early and Late Gaván levels, from 2.4% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6, to 0.9% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.71; table 4.2).

V329 (sherds with postproduction grooves) made up 0.96% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.70; table 4.1). V329 is illustrated in G-159 (fig. 4.72). In the T.171 sample, V329 constituted 2.4% of the diagnostics in levels 5–6, but did not occur in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.71; table 4.2).

V330 (sherds with postproduction drilling, not completely through) comprised 0.41% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig.

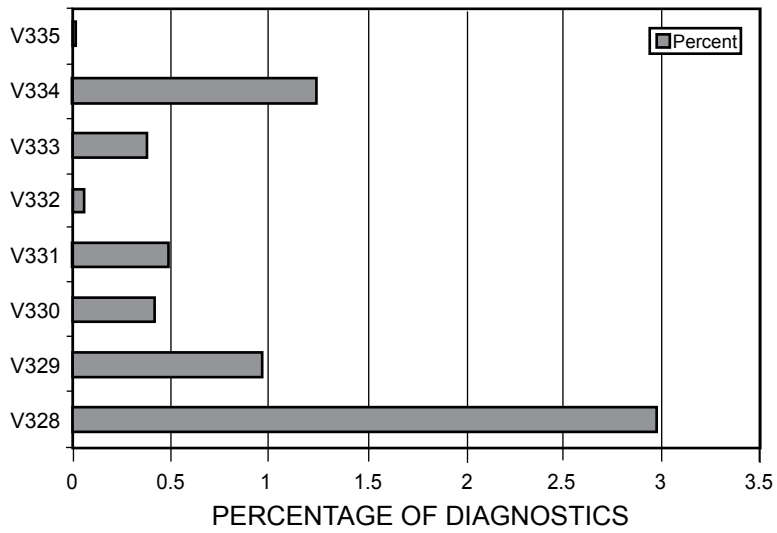


Figure 4.70. Distribution of reworked sherds, kiln wasters (V328–V335) in the total Gaván sample (TGS). Percentages were computed by dividing by V104 (total diagnostic sherds) and multiplying by 100.

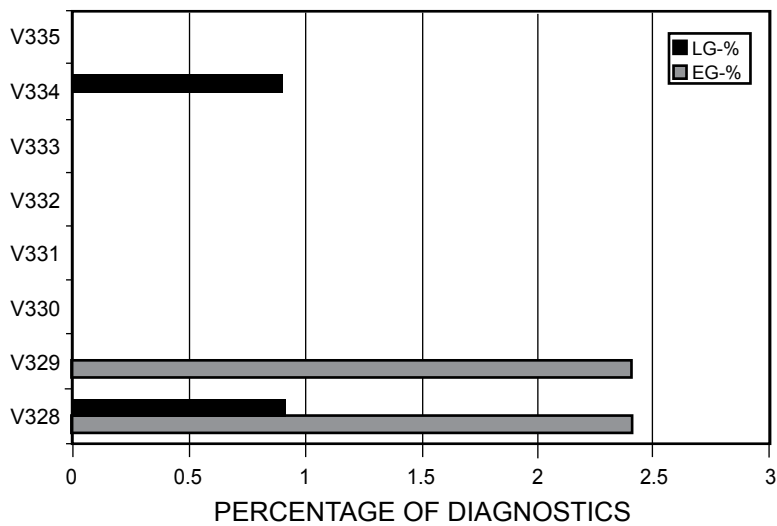


Figure 4.71. Distribution of reworked sherds, kiln wasters (V328–V335) in the Test 171 sample; Early Gaván (EG) levels are levels 5–6; Late Gaván (LG) levels are levels 1–4. Percentages were computed by dividing by V104 (total diagnostic sherds) and multiplying by 100.

4.70; table 4.1). It was not observed in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.71; table 4.2).

V331 (sherds with postproduction drilling, completely through) made up 0.49% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.70; table 4.1). It was absent in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.71; table 4.2).

V332 (sherd disks) was quite rare, comprising just 0.06% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.70; table 4.1). It did not occur in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.71; table 4.2).

V333 (sherds with postproduction notching) made up 0.38% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.70; table 4.1). An example of V333 is illustrated in G-160 (fig. 4.72). It was not present in the T.171 sample (fig. 4.71; table 4.2).

V334 (kiln wasters) comprised 1.24% of the diagnostics in the TGS (fig. 4.70; table 4.1). In the T.171 sample, V334 was absent in levels 5–6, but made up 0.9% of the diagnostics in levels 1–4 (fig. 4.71; table 4.2).

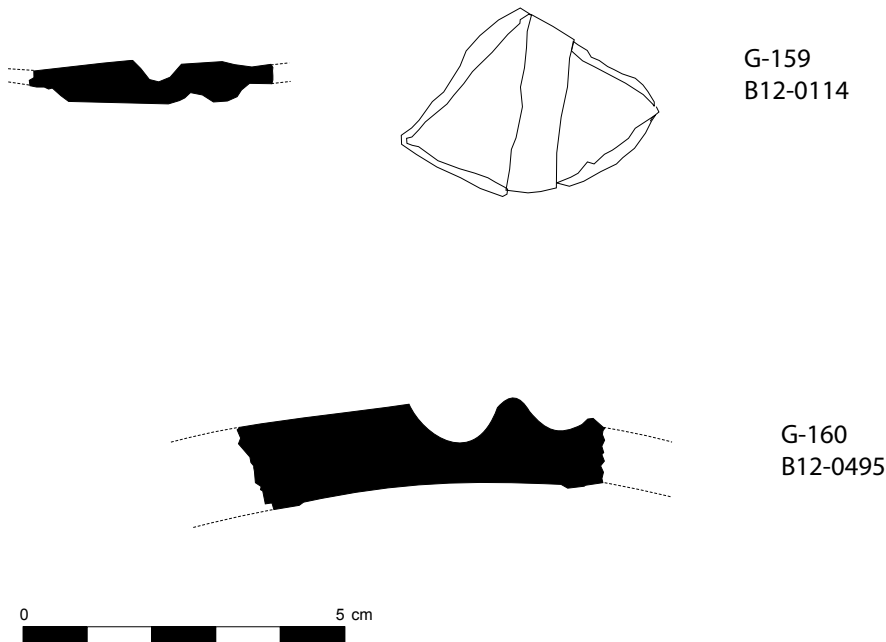


Figure 4.72. Gaván complex ceramic illustrations G-159 through G-160. G-159 shows postproduction grooving. G-160 shows postproduction notching.

TABLE 4.1
Counts and Relative Frequencies (Percentages) of Ceramic Variables in the Total Gaván Sample (TGS).
 See "Gaván-Complex Variable Directory" in chapter 2 for the complete list of variables.

	V107	V108	V109	V110	V111	V112	V113	V114	V115	V116	V117	V118
Count	1564	11,236	7078	1333	108	243	18,765	2589	98	21,340	3	14,391
%	7.26	52.13	32.84	6.18	0.5	1.13	87.06	12.01	0.45	99.01	0.01	66.77
	V119	V120	V121	V122	V123	V124	V126	V127	V128	V129	V130	V131
Count	1757	5265	233	950	576	5	2793	2262	79	152	1755	5347
%	8.15	24.43	13.26	54.07	32.78	0.28	53.05	42.96	1.5	2.89	8.14	24.81
	V132	V133	V134	V135	V136	V137	V138	V139	V140	V141	V142	V143
Count	541	1	309	613	1	15	175	2700	26	260	159	6
%	2.51	0	1.43	2.84	0	0.07	0.81	12.53	0.12	1.21	0.74	0.03
	V144	V145	V146	V147	V148	V149	V150	V151	V152	V153	V154	V155
Count	238	8	87	688	817	339	898	283	63	52	223	3433
%	1.1	0.04	0.4	3.19	3.79	1.57	4.17	1.31	0.29	0.24	1.03	15.93
	V156	V157	V158	V159	V160	V161	V162	V163	V164	V165	V166	V167
Count	524	28	1535	18	1333	306	34	93	3239	2026	164	373
%	2.43	0.13	7.12	0.08	75.95	17.44	1.94	5.3	55.01	34.41	2.79	6.33
	V168	V169	V170	V171	V172	V173	V174	V175	V176	V177	V178	V179
Count	249	56	0	26	0	0	348	202	65	284	224	46
%	80.58	18.12	0	100	0	0	56.77	32.95	10.6	46.33	36.54	7.5
	V180	V181	V182	V183	V184	V185	V186	V187	V188	V189	V190	V191
Count	55	194	294	104	29	740	58	95	163	28	29	57
%	8.97	31.65	47.96	16.97	4.73	42.17	3.3	5.41	9.29	1.6	1.65	3.25
	V192	V193	V194	V195	V196	V197	V198	V199	V200	V201	V202	V203
Count	130	39	58	60	24	13	22	5	3	95	3	55
%	7.41	2.22	3.3	3.42	1.37	0.74	1.25	0.28	0.17	5.41	0.17	3.13
	V204	V205	V206	V207	V208	V209	V210	V211	V212	V213	V214	V215
Count	6	11	4	1	2	1	3	14	0	53	8	1
%	0.34	0.63	0.23	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.17	0.8	0	3.02	0.46	0.06
	V216	V217	V218	V219	V220	V221	V222	V223	V224	V225	V226	V227
Count	13	1661	707	1442	116	1293	226	26	179	46	6	143
%	0.74	28.21	12.01	24.49	1.97	21.96	3.84	0.44	3.04	0.78	0.1	2.43
	V228	V229	V230	V231	V232	V233	V234	V235	V236	V237	V238	V239
Count	4891	273	406	133	2	3	4	7	34	32	29	11
%	83.07	4.64	6.9	2.26	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.58	0.54	0.49	0.19
	V240	V241	V242	V243	V244	V245	V246	V247	V248	V249	V250	V251
Count	30	44	131	38	248	120	1	3	4	19	0	0
%	4.89	7.18	21.37	6.2	40.46	19.58	0.16	11.54	15.38	73.08	0	0
	V252	V253	V254	V255	V256	V257	V258	V259	V260	V261	V262	V263
Count	1	33	55	36	20	15	16	0	428	149	73	56
%	100	18.86	31.43	20.57	11.43	8.57	9.14	0	15.85	5.52	2.7	2.07

TABLE 4.1
Counts and Relative Frequencies (Percentages) of Ceramic Variables in the Total Gaván Sample (TGS).
(Continued)

	V264	V265	V266	V267	V268	V269	V270	V271	V272	V273	V274	V275
Count	907	366	365	195	1	174	35	103	15	15	47	34
%	33.59	13.56	13.52	7.22	0.04	6.44	13.46	39.62	5.77	5.77	18.08	13.08
	V276	V277	V278	V279	V280	V281	V282	V283	V284	V285	V286	V287
Count	3	19	9	154	41	5	8	0	0	0	6	26
%	1.15	7.09	3.36	57.46	15.3	1.87	2.99	0	0	0	2.24	9.7
	V288	V289	V290	V291	V292	V293	V294	V295	V296	V297	V298	V300
Count	525	336	54	100	87	10	157	11	61	467	3	412
%	28.99	18.55	2.98	5.52	4.8	0.55	8.67	0.61	3.37	25.79	0.17	7.45
	V301	V302	V303	V304	V305	V306	V307	V308	V309	V310	V311	V312
Count	375	52	146	54	18	283	76	29	3	88	1797	114
%	6.78	0.94	2.64	0.98	0.33	5.12	1.37	0.52	0.05	1.59	32.5	2.06
	V313	V314	V315	V316	V317	V318	V319	V320	V321	V322	V323	V324
Count	47	78	55	5529	125	6	11	19	163	5090	8	20
%	0.85	1.41	0.99	25.65	2.26	0.11	0.2	0.34	2.95	92.06	0.14	0.36
	V325	V326	V327	V328	V329	V330	V331	V332	V333	V334	V335	
Count	1	7	2	640	206	88	106	12	82	267	3	
%	0.02	0.13	0.04	2.97	0.96	0.41	0.49	0.06	0.38	1.24	0.01	

TABLE 4.2
Counts and Percentages of Ceramic Variables in the T.171 Sample:
Early Gaván (EG) Levels 5-6; Late Gaván (LG) Levels 1-4.

	V107	V108	V109	V110	V111	V112	V113	V114	V115	V116	V117	V118
LG Count	9	75	19	6	0	2	104	7	0	111	0	96
LG %	8.11	67.57	17.12	5.41	0	1.8	93.69	6.31	0	100	0	86.49
EG Count	0	94	26	1	1	3	115	10	0	125	0	67
EG %	0	75.2	20.8	0.8	0.8	2.4	92	8	0	100	0	53.6
	V119	V120	V121	V122	V123	V124	V126	V127	V128	V129	V130	V131
LG Count	3	12	0	1	2	0	4	8	0	0	17	25
LG %	2.7	10.81	0	33.33	66.67	0	33.33	66.67	0	0	15.32	22.52
EG Count	14	35	1	5	8	0	24	11	0	0	13	17
EG %	11.2	28	7.14	35.71	57.14	0	68.57	31.43	0	0	10.4	13.6
	V132	V133	V134	V135	V136	V137	V138	V139	V140	V141	V142	V143
LG Count	5	0	3	4	0	0	2	9	0	0	4	0
LG %	4.5	0	2.7	3.6	0	0	1.8	8.11	0	0	3.6	0
EG Count	0	0	0	18	0	0	3	13	0	2	1	0
EG %	0	0	0	14.4	0	0	2.4	10.4	0	1.6	0.8	0

TABLE 4.2
Counts and Percentages of Ceramic Variables in the T.171 Sample.
(Continued)

	V144	V145	V146	V147	V148	V149	V150	V151	V152	V153	V154	V155
LG Count	0	0	1	1	5	4	9	1	0	0	0	9
LG %	0	0	0.9	0.9	4.5	3.6	8.11	0.9	0	0	0	8.11
EG Count	0	0	0	5	7	4	14	4	0	0	5	9
EG %	0	0	0	4	5.6	3.2	11.2	3.2	0	0	4	7.2
	V156	V157	V158	V159	V160	V161	V162	V163	V164	V165	V166	V167
LG Count	0	0	12	0	12	4	0	1	13	9	1	4
LG %	0	0	10.81	0	70.59	23.53	0	5.88	43.33	30	3.33	13.33
EG Count	0	0	7	0	11	0	3	0	11	6	0	0
EG %	0	0	5.6	0	84.62	0	23.08	0	64.71	35.29	0	0
	V168	V169	V170	V171	V172	V173	V174	V175	V176	V177	V178	V179
LG Count	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	0
LG %	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	50	50	0
EG Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	0	7	11	0
EG %	0	0	0	0	0	0	83.33	16.67	0	38.89	61.11	0
	V180	V181	V182	V183	V184	V185	V186	V187	V188	V189	V190	V191
LG Count	0	1	3	0	0	9	0	2	1	0	1	0
LG %	0	25	75	0	0	52.94	0	11.76	5.88	0	5.88	0
EG Count	0	6	10	2	0	1	0	6	4	0	0	0
EG %	0	33.33	55.56	11.11	0	7.69	0	46.15	30.77	0	0	0
	V192	V193	V194	V195	V196	V197	V198	V199	V200	V201	V202	V203
LG Count	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
LG %	5.88	0	5.88	0	5.88	0	5.88	0	0	0	0	0
EG Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EG %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	V204	V205	V206	V207	V208	V209	V210	V211	V212	V213	V214	V215
LG Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LG %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EG Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
EG %	7.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.38	0	7.69
	V216	V217	V218	V219	V220	V221	V222	V223	V224	V225	V226	V227
LG Count	0	13	4	6	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
LG %	0	43.33	13.33	20	3.33	13.33	6.67	0	0	0	0	0
EG Count	0	5	2	1	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0
EG %	0	29.41	11.76	5.88	0	41.18	11.76	0	0	0	0	0
	V228	V229	V230	V231	V232	V233	V234	V235	V236	V237	V238	V239
LG Count	28	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LG %	93.33	0	6.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EG Count	15	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EG %	88.24	0	5.88	5.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	V240	V241	V242	V243	V244	V245	V246	V247	V248	V249	V250	V251
LG Count	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LG %	0	0	25	25	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EG Count	0	1	1	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
EG %	0	5.56	5.56	0	55.56	27.78	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4.2
Counts and Percentages of Ceramic Variables in the T.171 Sample.
(Continued)

	V252	V253	V254	V255	V256	V257	V258	V259	V260	V261	V262	V263
LG Count	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
LG %	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
EG Count	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
EG %	0	0	66.67	0	0	0	33.33	0	0	7.69	0	0
	V264	V265	V266	V267	V268	V269	V270	V271	V272	V273	V274	V275
LG Count	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LG %	55.56	44.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EG Count	8	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
EG %	61.54	23.08	0	0	0	7.69	0	0	0	0	50	50
	V276	V277	V278	V279	V280	V281	V282	V283	V284	V285	V286	V287
LG Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LG %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EG Count	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EG %	0	0	0	60	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	V288	V289	V290	V291	V292	V293	V294	V295	V296	V297	V298	V300
LG Count	7	2	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	1	0	3
LG %	38.89	11.11	0	0	5.56	0	38.89	0	0	5.56	0	21.43
EG Count	13	2	0	0	1	0	13	0	1	0	0	3
EG %	43.33	6.67	0	0	3.33	0	43.33	0	3.33	0	0	8.57
	V301	V302	V303	V304	V305	V306	V307	V308	V309	V310	V311	V312
LG Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	1
LG %	0	0	0	0	0	7.14	0	0	0	0	57.14	7.14
EG Count	1	0	11	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	9	4
EG %	2.86	0	31.43	0	0	8.57	2.86	0	0	0	25.71	11.43
	V313	V314	V315	V316	V317	V318	V319	V320	V321	V322	V323	V324
LG Count	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0
LG %	0	0	0	12.61	0	0	0	0	14.29	85.71	0	0
EG Count	0	1	2	35	1	0	0	0	2	35	0	0
EG %	0	2.86	5.71	28	2.86	0	0	0	5.71	100	0	0
	V325	V326	V327	V328	V329	V330	V331	V332	V333	V334	V335	
LG Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
LG %	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	
EG Count	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EG %	0	0	0	2.4	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	

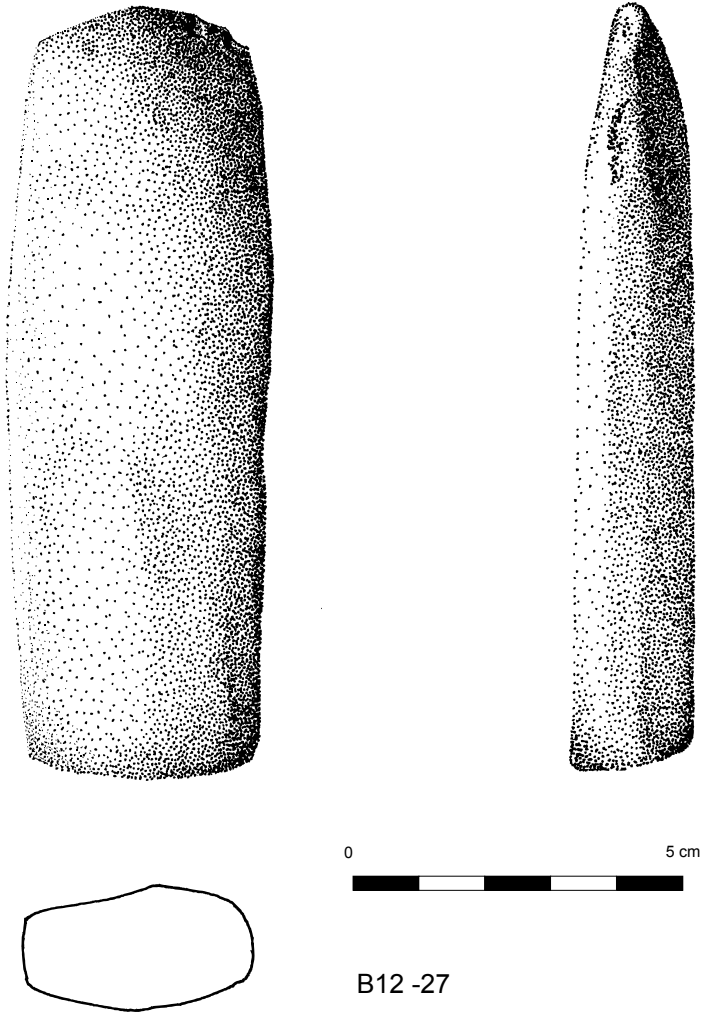
CHAPTER 5

SURFACE COLLECTIONS AT GAVÁN-COMPLEX SITES

In this chapter, we present the surface collection data for the Gaván-complex sites (fig. 1.3). A separate monograph (Redmond and Spencer, 2007) contains detailed descriptions of all the archaeological sites discovered on survey, as well as summary information on the ceramics recovered on the surface of sites, including a few that lay outside our study region proper (2007: tables 4.1, 5.1, 5.3).. Not long after we started our survey, we realized that we could not apply the controlled, intensive surface-collecting methodology that we had used in our earlier work in highland Mesoamerica (Redmond, 1983; Spencer, 1979). The Gaván-complex sites in our study region usually had thick vegetation, and some occupations had been covered with many layers of flood-borne silt since they were abandoned a millennium ago. Consequently, ceramics and other artifacts tended to be scarce on the surface. We usually made just one collection per site and, although we systematically scrutinized the entire surface area of every site, we soon

learned that road cuts, paths, stream banks, fence lines, and other disturbed areas were especially good places to search.

In table 5.1, we present ceramic data (coded according to the scheme described in chapter 2) for the surface collections where the collection areas corresponded to the limits of the sites themselves; we call each of these a general site collection. The collections in this table are ordered by site (V2), not provenience number (V1). In certain cases, including B2, B12, B15, B17, B25, B30, B48, B64, B72, we made more than one general site collection per site, usually during repeated visits to the site. In addition, at B12 we made collections that were associated with specific mounds: three different collections at Mound A and one at Mound F (fig. 1.8); the ceramic data for these collections are presented in table 5.2. On a separate visit to Mound F, we recovered a polished stone axe (fig. 5.1). Also, a *mano* (fig. 5.2) was found on the surface of B12, upon a low rise near the location of T.17 (fig. 1.8).



B12 -27

Figure 5.1. Illustration of polished stone axe, found on the surface at Mound F of the B12 site (see fig. 6.2); identified by R. Sifontes (personal commun., 1989) as amphibolite from the Sierra Nevada Formation.

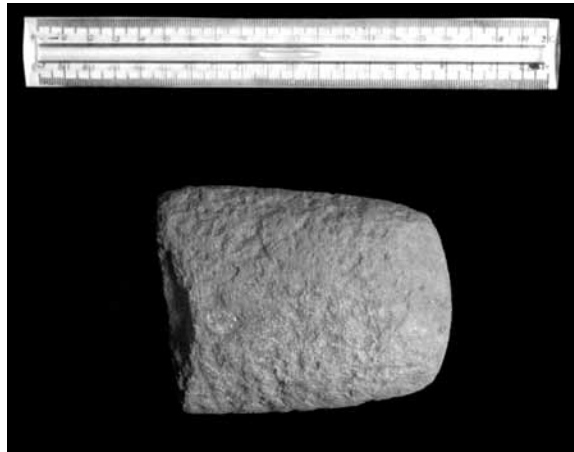


Figure 5.2. Photograph of a *mano* found at B12, on the surface of a low rise on which T.17 is located (see fig. 6.2).

TABLE 5.1
Surface Collection Data for Gaván-Complex Sites.
 See “Gaván-Complex Variable Directory” in chapter 2 for the complete list of variables.

V1	V2	V101	V102	V103	V104	V105	V106	V107	V108	V109	V110	V111	V112	V113	V114	V115
67	B2	1885	212	840	73	1045	139	10	46	2	4	7	4	37	35	0
68	B2	412	54	230	16	182	38	0	9	7	0	0	0	3	13	0
5	B12	404	20	380	16	24	4	1	11	4	0	0	0	14	2	0
12	B12	2128	783	301	54	1827	729	1	36	4	6	0	7	34	20	6
23	B12	90	10	83	7	7	3	0	2	4	1	0	0	4	3	0
29	B12	236	11	163	5	73	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
3	B13	720	27	705	25	15	2	0	12	9	4	0	0	16	9	0
4	B15	232	8	112	3	120	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
31	B15	776	39	263	8	513	31	1	5	2	0	0	0	1	7	0
30	B16	5050	269	1350	45	3700	224	8	19	2	16	0	0	26	19	0
21	B17	350	41	227	17	123	24	0	8	9	0	0	0	6	11	0
90	B17	353	18	213	9	140	9	0	4	3	2	0	0	3	6	0
25	B19	419	16	141	6	278	10	2	2	2	0	0	0	4	2	0
18	B20	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
79	B21	100	15	0	0	100	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	B22	2760	86	2323	65	440	21	13	37	10	5	0	0	30	35	0
26	B25	37	2	5	1	32	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
931	B25	960	105	168	31	800	74	1	22	8	0	0	0	21	10	1
28	B26	203	24	148	7	55	17	0	5	2	0	0	0	3	4	0
34	B30	1228	132	615	42	613	90	0	22	16	4	0	0	14	28	0
35	B30	208	42	75	5	133	37	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	2	0
48	B30	14	1	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	B33	1302	59	1110	39	192	20	1	36	2	0	0	0	19	20	0
38	B36	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
47	B39	232	9	112	3	120	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0

TABLE 5.1
Surface Collection Data for Gaván-Complex Sites.
(Continued)

V1	V2	V101	V102	V103	V104	V105	V106	V107	V108	V109	V110	V111	V112	V113	V114	V115
81	B40	27	2	27	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
43	B41	1063	89	103	5	960	84	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
49	B45	236	13	207	5	29	8	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	0
51	B47	8	4	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	B48	150	25	48	7	102	18	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
53	B48	533	67	151	20	382	47	0	17	1	1	1	0	16	4	0
54	B49	22	3	5	1	17	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
56	B51	157	20	82	8	75	12	0	6	2	0	0	0	5	3	0
57	B53	321	78	23	4	298	74	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
59	B57	15	1	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	B60	76	10	8	2	68	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
65	B64	293	35	96	9	147	26	0	7	2	0	0	0	6	3	0
100	B64	1045	99	758	54	287	45	0	43	2	6	0	3	38	16	0
71	B69	213	17	13	2	200	15	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
72	B70	23	0	0	0	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	B71	8	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	B72	305	26	92	5	213	21	0	4	1	0	0	0	2	3	2
75	B72	820	50	370	12	450	38	2	10	0	0	0	0	4	8	0
76	B74	892	34	92	3	800	31	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	2
77	B75	17	3	15	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
80	B77	127	12	0	0	127	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	B78	10	4	0	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	B79	340	30	25	1	315	29	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
84	B81	769	72	627	34	142	38	0	27	2	5	0	0	22	12	0
85	B85	18	1	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	B86	865	136	351	10	514	126	0	8	2	0	0	0	2	8	0
87	B87	8	8	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	B88	165	17	165	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
91	B92	179	25	60	6	119	19	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
95	B96	12	3	0	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	B97	545	43	532	40	13	3	3	13	19	5	0	0	25	15	0
96	B98	1242	71	910	33	332	38	0	20	3	10	0	0	28	5	0
97	B100	1232	46	1090	27	142	19	0	23	4	0	0	0	19	8	0
99	B101	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V1	V2	V116	V118	V119	V120	V121	V122	V123	V124	V126	V127	V128	V129	V130	V131	V132
67	B2	73	29	2	42	2	0	0	0	3	31	5	3	8	25	2
68	B2	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
5	B12	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	B12	48	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	11
23	B12	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
29	B12	4	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	B13	25	14	3	8	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	0	3	2	0
4	B15	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
31	B15	8	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
30	B16	45	40	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	10	0

TABLE 5.1
Surface Collection Data for Gaván-Complex Sites.
(Continued)

V1	V2	V116	V118	V119	V120	V121	V122	V123	V124	V126	V127	V128	V129	V130	V131	V132
21	B17	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
90	B17	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
25	B19	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	B20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
79	B21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	B22	65	46	2	17	0	0	2	0	3	9	0	6	7	17	1
26	B25	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
931	B25	30	10	3	18	0	3	0	0	13	7	2	0	1	6	0
28	B26	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
34	B30	42	39	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	10	0
35	B30	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
48	B30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	B33	39	32	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0
38	B36	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	B39	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
81	B40	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
43	B41	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
49	B45	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
51	B47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	B48	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	B48	20	7	0	13	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	2	0
54	B49	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
56	B51	8	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0
57	B53	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
59	B57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	B60	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
65	B64	9	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	0
100	B64	54	24	1	29	0	0	0	1	5	15	8	1	8	15	0
71	B69	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
72	B70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	B71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	B72	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
75	B72	12	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
76	B74	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
77	B75	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	B77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	B78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	B79	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	B81	34	28	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	6	0
85	B85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	B86	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
87	B87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	B88	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	B92	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
95	B96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	B97	40	30	5	5	0	3	2	0	4	0	0	1	3	18	5
96	B98	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3

TABLE 5.1
Surface Collection Data for Gaván-Complex Sites.
(Continued)

V1	V2	V134	V135	V138	V139	V140	V141	V142	V144	V146	V147	V148	V149	V150	V151	V152
75	B72	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
76	B74	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	B75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
80	B77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	B78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	B79	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	B81	0	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0
85	B85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	B86	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	B87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	B88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
91	B92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	B96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	B97	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
96	B98	0	5	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
97	B100	0	2	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
99	B101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	B2	0	0	30	0	0	0	3	5	0	6	19	1	1	1	1
68	B2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	B12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	B12	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	0	20	12	0	0	0	0
23	B12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
29	B12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	B13	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
4	B15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
31	B15	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
30	B16	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	3	0	1	0	0
21	B17	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0
90	B17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
25	B19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	B20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
79	B21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	B22	0	0	6	1	0	0	5	2	0	4	12	2	0	1	0
26	B25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
931	B25	0	0	9	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	1	0	2	1
28	B26	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
34	B30	0	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	5	4	0	0	0
35	B30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
48	B30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	B33	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	4	1	0	0	0
38	B36	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	B39	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	B40	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
43	B41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5.1
Surface Collection Data for Gaván-Complex Sites.
(Continued)

V1	V2	V153	V154	V155	V156	V157	V158	V160	V161	V162	V164	V165	V166	V167	V168	V169
49	B45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
51	B47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	B48	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	B48	2	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
54	B49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	B51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
57	B53	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
59	B57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	B60	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	B64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
100	B64	0	0	12	0	0	4	5	3	0	6	9	0	0	0	3
71	B69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
72	B70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	B71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	B72	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
75	B72	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	B74	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	B75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	B77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	B78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	B79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
84	B81	0	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
85	B85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	B86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
87	B87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	B88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	B92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
95	B96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	B97	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	12	10	0	1	0	1
96	B98	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
97	B100	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
99	B101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	B2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
68	B2	0	2	0	4	0	2	4	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	B12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	B12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	B12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	B12	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	B13	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	B15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	B15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	B16	0	6	7	0	12	1	0	2	7	3	1	1	0	0	0
21	B17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	B17	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5.2
Surface Collection Data for Collections Associated with Mound A and Mound F at B12.

V1	V4	V101	V102	V103	V104	V105	V106	V107	V108	V109	V110	V113	V114	V116	V118
170	Md. A	583	45	428	21	155	24	0	21	0	0	20	1	21	18
751	Md. A	1960	383	800	67	1160	316	0	67	0	0	58	9	67	59
754	Md. A	390	34	317	20	73	14	0	14	6	0	12	8	20	15
565	Md. F	223	25	48	4	175	21	0	1	1	2	4	0	4	4

V1	V4	V119	V120	V121	V122	V126	V127	V129	V130	V131	V132	V135	V138	V139	V147
170	Md. A	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	13	0
751	Md. A	4	4	1	3	2	2	0	1	8	0	3	0	22	3
754	Md. A	0	5	0	0	2	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	6	1
565	Md. F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

V1	V4	V148	V150	V151	V154	V155	V156	V157	V158	V162	V164	V165	V167	V174	V175
170	Md. A	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
751	Md. A	1	1	4	0	3	1	5	15	1	5	3	0	1	1
754	Md. A	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0
565	Md. F	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

V1	V4	V176	V177	V178	V180	V181	V184	V193	V194	V217	V219	V221	V222	V228	V230
170	Md. A	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0
751	Md. A	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	4	7	1
754	Md. A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	1
565	Md. F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

V1	V4	V240	V242	V244	V254	V260	V261	V262	V263	V264	V265	V266	V267	V269	V279
170	Md. A	1	0	0	1	5	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0
751	Md. A	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	8	4	5	2	0	0
754	Md. A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1
565	Md. F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

V1	V4	V289	V291	V292	V297	V306	V311	V316	V322	V328	V330
170	Md. A	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
751	Md. A	1	0	1	0	1	3	4	4	1	1
754	Md. A	1	1	0	0	1	4	5	5	0	0
565	Md. F	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

EXCAVATIONS AT B12 (EL GAVÁN)

The El Gaván site (B12; fig. 6.1) was the largest Gaván-complex site that we found during our regional survey (Redmond and Spencer, 2007). At the beginning of our 1986 excavation season, we used an alidade and a plane table (along with a Brunton compass and tape) to make a topographic map of the mounds and other earthen features at the site (fig. 6.2). We recorded six large earthen mounds 2 m or more in height, plus another 130 low earthen mounds 1 m or less in height. The occupation area was circumscribed by an oval-shaped earthen causeway (*calzada*) that measured 950 m in length (northwest-southeast) and 470 m in width (northeast-southwest). At the time of our fieldwork, this oval *calzada* still reached a height in most places of about 1 m above the present ground surface; in width, it measured some 6–8 m across on top and about 20–25 m across at the base. A portion of the oval earthwork was destroyed by the Caño Mitiao Hondo, a stream that cut into the site on its northwest side. Within the oval causeway we recorded a half-dozen elongated earthworks (fig. 6.2). We also noted three intersite causeways that departed from the site toward the southeast, the southwest, and the northwest. As part of our regional survey, we traced these causeways and dis-

covered that they linked the regional center (B12) to subsidiary sites in the region (Redmond and Spencer, 2007; Spencer and Redmond, 1998). The regional settlement pattern map of the Gaván complex is presented as figure 1.3.

The area of the site within the oval earthwork was approximately 28.3 ha, but we are fairly certain that the original site was somewhat larger than this. We could not measure the portion that has been lost over the years to an oxbow meander (*madrevieja*) of the Caño Mitiao Hondo, but we suspect that the oval shape of this earthwork was complete during the Late Gaván phase (A.D. 550–1000), the heyday of the site's occupation. A close inspection of the northwestern end of the oval shows it to be a virtual mirror image of the southeastern end. It is reasonable to assume that the earthwork originally continued from the northwestern end around to the south, completing the oval. Based on that assumption, we computed the total area within the completed oval. The total area that resulted was 33 ha, the estimate we favor for the size of the B12 site at its time of peak occupation, the Late Gaván phase. As we discuss below, we estimate that the Early Gaván phase (A.D. 300–550) occupation at B12 covered about 5 ha.

B12 had what appeared to be a central avenue that extended for about 500 m along its major axis (53° west of magnetic north). The avenue measured 40–45 m in width and was flanked by earthen mounds (fig. 6.2). At either end of this avenue lay a tall conical mound. Mound A, at the southeastern end of the avenue, was the largest mound at the site. It reached a height of 12 m and had a maximum basal diameter of 90 m. A ramp, some 80 m in length, extended from Mound A into the avenue; it was surely used to ascend to the mound's summit. Considerable erosion made it difficult to measure the sur-

face area of the mound's summit, but we estimated it to be roughly 14 × 11 m (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: 130), which did not seem notably spacious in view of the mound's immense overall size. For reference purposes, the latitude and longitude of Mound A at B12 was calculated (from Google Maps) to be 8.369212, -70.508752.

At the opposite end of the central avenue lay Mound E, the second-largest mound at B12. Mound E reached a height of 10 m and had a maximum basal diameter of 65 m. The top of Mound E had also suffered much erosion, but we estimated that its top surface



Figure 6.1. Aerial view of El Gaván (B12), looking northwest. The occupation is circumscribed by an earthen causeway (*calzada*) that measures 950 m by 470 m, the northern half of which is especially visible because it is worn from travel by contemporary *llaneros*. Also visible is the largest mound (Mound A) at the site's southeastern end, and the intersite *calzada* that approaches the site from the southeast.

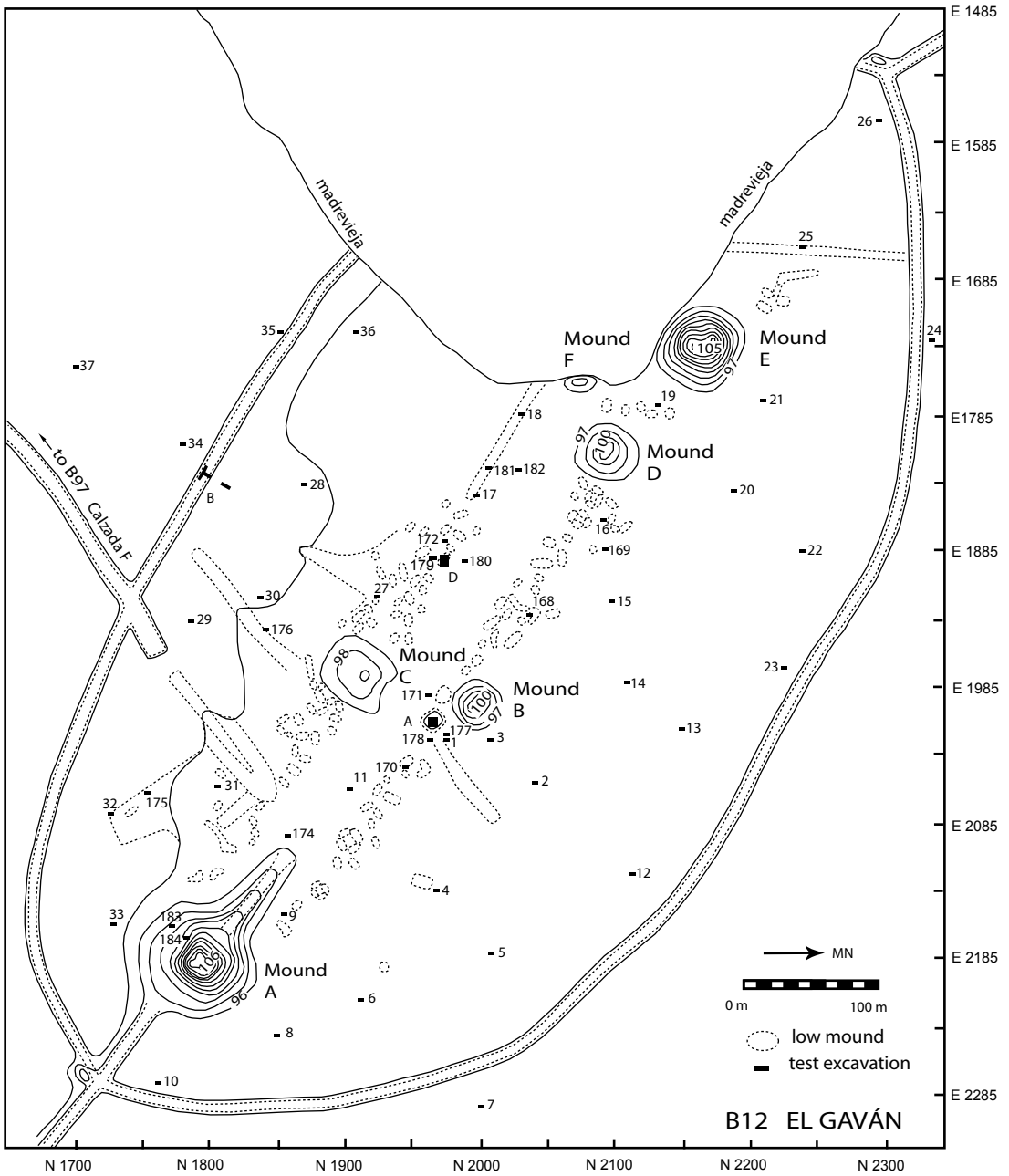


Figure 6.2. Topographic map of B12 (El Gaván), showing the locations of mounds, causeways, test pits, and block excavations; north and east grid coordinates are also shown.

might have originally measured some 15×11 m (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: 130), about the same as Mound A. Some 55 m southeast of Mound E lay Mound D, 4 m high and with a maximum basal diameter of 45 m. Some 30 m west of Mound D was Mound F, which was almost destroyed by the stream that has penetrated this part of the site. The still-surviving remnant of Mound F reached 2 m in height and measured 25 m from north to south across its base. Near the center of the site, Mound B and Mound C faced each other across the avenue.

Mound B was 2 m in height and had a maximum basal diameter of 37.5 m. The mound's top surface measured 13.5×7.5 m and was quite flat, so it was here that we established our first alidade station and the central datum point for the site, as discussed in the next paragraph. A nearby house mound of 1 m in height became the location of our block excavation Area A. On the other side of the avenue lay Mound C, 3 m in height with a maximum basal diameter of 48–50 m.

We designed a two-stage excavation strategy for B12. The first stage was a program of topographic mapping followed by test pits, each of which measured 1×2 m. The second stage consisted of three areas of block excavation, the locations of which were chosen, in part, on the basis of the test pit results. Aside from a single test pit excavated in 1983, all the excavations at B12 occurred during the dry season (January–May) of 1986 and 1988. The entire 1986 season was devoted to a test-pit program, while the 1988 season comprised both test pits and block excavations.

Our grid system for B12 was designed so that every excavation would have a unique

grid designation and be incorporated into the overall system. The central datum point established atop Mound B had a coordinate of N2000/E2000 and an elevation of 100.00 m. The grid system was constructed so that the origin of the grid lay to the southwest of the site, causing the entire site to fall in the northeastern quadrant of a Cartesian coordinate system. In this way, all of our grid designations could be expressed in terms of the distance (in m) north and east of the arbitrary origin, while all elevations were taken relative to the datum point atop Mound B.

TEST-PIT PROGRAM

One of the goals of the test-pit program at B12 was to shed light on the layout of the ancient community. It was clear from our map that the large mounds and house mounds were not distributed throughout the area delimited by the oval causeway. Instead, they were arranged in a linear fashion at the axis of the oval; most of them were arrayed in two parallel lines, on opposite sides of the avenue. We wondered if the house mounds that we had mapped represented all the domestic structures at the site, or if there were any residences in addition to those built on the visible house mounds. We also wondered if there had been occupation outside the oval causeway. Because the dense savanna grasses made the surface collection of artifacts nearly impossible, we knew these issues would have to be addressed through test excavations. So, in addition to excavating 11 test pits that we located judgmentally, we also excavated 43 test pits that were distributed according to a randomized sampling design. Most of these pits were distributed within the oval causeway, although three of them fell outside (fig. 6.2). Within the oval cause-

way, the pits were distributed within the area where mounds were concentrated, as well as in the intervening zone between the mounds and the oval causeway.

In the end, we utilized two probabilistic sampling programs, called Probability-1 and Probability-2, both of which followed the principles of a systematically stratified, randomized design. The Probability-1 design yielded a sampling fraction of 0.02% and was implemented as follows. We stratified the entire site into squares measuring 100 m on a side, a task made easier by the fact that we had mapped the site (at a scale of 1:1000) onto metric graph paper. Within each 100 × 100 m block, we selected a test pit location by drawing grid coordinates from a table of random numbers (Arkin and Colton, 1963: table 25). Each test pit was oriented north-south, and was referenced by the grid designation of its southwest corner. Only the last two digits for each coordinate needed to be chosen, because only these would vary within each 100 × 100 m block. Also, we decided that the north coordinate for all the test pits would be an even number. We selected the north and east coordinates of each test pit together. Arkin and Colton's (1963) table of random numbers contains random numbers arranged in groups of two pairs, making it ideal for selecting two pairs of final digits for the north and east coordinates. We began with the "Eighth Thousand" portion of the table (Arkin and Colton, 1963: 161), moving from left to right, then top to bottom, one row at a time. We put marks through the numbers used, and eventually reached the "Seventh Thousand" portion of the table. For each 100 × 100 m block, we moved along the table until we came to a pair of digits, the first of which ended in an even number. We

then used that entire double pair as the final two digits of the north and the final two digits of the east coordinates of the test pit for that stratum. We repeated this procedure until we had chosen one test pit for each of the 100 × 100 m block, 35 in all. For the Probability-2 design, we repeated the procedure for the central part of the site in which the mounds were concentrated; there were a total of eight 100 × 100 m blocks in this design. As a result, the central 8 ha zone had two test pits per ha. The combined sampling fraction of the Probability-1 and Probability-2 design in this central 8 ha zone was 0.04%.

After selecting the coordinate designations for the test pits, we then had to locate them in the field. We did this by plotting the point on our plane table map, aligning the alidade to that point from the plane table position, and then sending an assistant with the stadia rod out along the bearing until the appropriate distance was reached. Fine-tuning of the rod position was accomplished with the aid of walkie-talkies. When the position was established, a stake was driven in the ground to mark the southwestern corner of the test pit. A surface elevation was taken at this point. Although the excavation levels in test pits were generally recorded as depth below the surface (DBS), these figures could easily be converted into elevations relative to the overall site datum. The judgmental test pits were usually located first on the ground and then entered onto the site map. In the end, the 54 test pits at B12 were as follows: 35 Probability-1 Test Pits (T.2, T.4–T.37); eight Probability-2 Test Pits (T.168–T.172, T.174–T.176); and 11 Judgmental Test Pits (T.1, T.3, T.173, T.177–T.184). All the Probability-1 pits were excavated during the 1986 field season, and all the Probability-2 pits were excavated dur-

ing the 1988 field season. The judgmental pits were excavated during the 1983 (T.1), 1986 (T.3), and 1988 (T.173, T.177–T.184) field seasons. Because T.173 was eventually expanded into Area A, it is described along with that area of horizontal excavation. Test pit profile drawings, excavation plans, and artifact drawings accompany the descriptions of the various operations. Tables of ceramic and nonceramic artifact data are presented for test pits T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, and T.174–T.184 (in that order), followed by tables of ceramic and nonceramic artifact data for Area A (including T.173), Area B, and Area D. In the descriptions of the test pits and excavation areas, we mention some of the artifacts and artifact categories that were found. We do not generally make note of the artifacts or artifact categories that were absent. Note that when we provide the frequencies of “diagnostics” or “diagnostic sherds,” we are referring to all sherds except undecorated body sherds with no special features, as defined in chapter 2. We provide a more detailed breakdown of ceramic vessel forms in our discussion of the Area A and Area D block excavations (because those focused on the exposure of actual living surfaces and features) than in our description of the test pits (which usually proceeded according to arbitrary levels). We should stress, however, that complete artifact data for all the excavated proveniences are presented in the accompanying tables. The directors of the excavations at B12 were María Andueza, Inés Frías, Rafael Gassón, Elsa Redmond, and Charles Spencer.

PROBABILITY-1 TEST PITS (T.2, T.4–T.37)

T.2 was located at N2040–2041/E2065, about 50 m northeast of Mound B (fig. 6.2).

The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.19 m. We excavated two levels: Level 1 (B12-103; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (B12-104; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the pit's west profile (fig. 6.3) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was gray-brown, lacked cultural material, and extended from ground level to about 0.18–0.20 m DBS. Layer B was a gray-brown clayey layer that did contain cultural materials; it extended down to 0.30–0.35 m DBS. Presumably Level 1 intruded slightly into Layer B in places, accounting for the small amount of cultural material recovered. Layer C was a sterile, yellow-brown clay layer that extended from the bottom of Layer B to 0.40 m DBS. Most of Layer B was contained within Level 2.

Level 1 (B12-103) yielded little cultural material. We recovered only 18 sherds, two of which were diagnostics, along with one fragment of chipped stone (nonutilized chert).

Level 2 (B12-104) was much richer than Level 1 in cultural materials; it contained 210 sherds, of which 40 were diagnostic sherds. A total of eight pieces of chipped stone were excavated: four of these were utilized chert and four were nonutilized chert. In Level 2, we also found a figurine fragment (fig. 6.4) that probably represents the head of an animal. We excavated two small pieces of burned daub weighing 2 g, and we also recovered one coin envelope of charcoal.

T.4 was at N1968–1969/E2137, adjacent to a small house mound that lies about 120 m east-southeast of Mound B (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner was 95.88 m. We excavated two levels: Level 1 (B12-105; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (0.20–0.40 m DBS). Cultural materials were found only in Level 1 (tables 6.1, 6.2).

The Level 1 soil matrix was hard gray and clayey, with clay clods, small cobbles, and nodules of dirt. As shown in the drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.5), Layer A extended from ground surface to about 0.10–0.15 m DBS; a gray-brown, hard clayey soil matrix comprised this layer, which lacked cultural materials. Layer B did have cultural materials and extended from the bottom of Layer A to about 0.20 m DBS; the soil matrix of Layer B was gray-brown, cloddy, and clayey. Level 1 therefore included Layer A and Layer B. Layer C was a tan clayey layer that lacked cultural materials, and extended from the bottom of Layer B to the top of the un-

derlying Layer D, which ranged from 0.35–0.40 m DBS.

Level 1 (B12-105) yielded 249 sherds, of which 30 were diagnostic sherds, along with 21 pieces of chipped stone (of which 18 were chert, two were sandstone, and one was amphibolite) (table 6.1). Eleven of the chert fragments were classified as utilized fragments, while seven were nonutilized. Also recovered in Level 1 were three grinding stone fragments (one *mano*, one pestle, and one mortar), as well as three fragments of burned daub. In addition, one fragment (probably the upper torso) of an anthropomorphic figurine (fig. 6.6) was found.

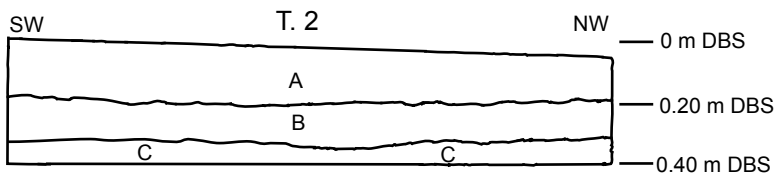


Figure 6.3. Profile drawing of the west face of T.2.

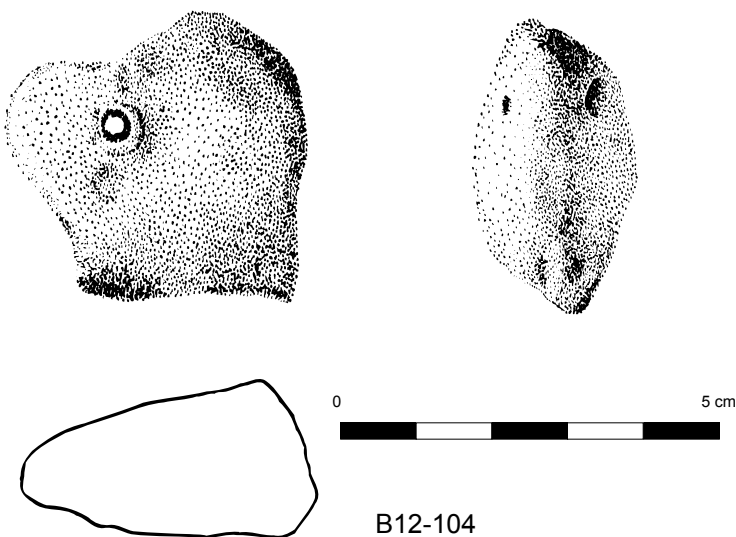


Figure 6.4. Illustration of figurine fragment, zoomorphic head (B12-104).

T.5 was at N2008–2009/E2183, about 175 m east of Mound B (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 95.84 m. We excavated two levels here: Level 1 (B12-107; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (0.20–0.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The only cultural material we recovered was one fragment of nonutilized chert in the top excavation level (B12-107). The west profile of the pit (fig. 6.7) shows two stratigraphic layers: Layer A, 0–0.18 m DBS, was described as gray-brown, hard-clayey, and cloddy; Layer B, 0.18–0.36 m, was characterized as yellow-brown, cloddy, and hard-clayey.

T.6 was at N1912–1913/E2216, about 80 m north of Mound A (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 95.68 m. We excavated two levels: Level 1 (B12-106; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (B12-109; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). Both excavation levels yielded cultural materials. The drawing of the west profile of the pit (fig. 6.8) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A, which started at the ground surface, had a basal edge that ran from about 0.05 m DBS to 0.10 m DBS. Layer A lacked cultural material and was described as a dark brown-gray, hard clayey deposit. The next layer, Layer B, extended from the bottom of Layer A to a bottom edge that varied between 0.20 m DBS and 0.24 m DBS, with the lower edge on the southern side. Layer B contained cultural material and was characterized as dark brown-gray and looser (compared to Layer A). Layer C extended from the bottom of Layer B to about 0.30 m DBS. Layer C was sterile and was described as tan clay, cloddy, and moist.

Level 1 (B12-106; 0–0.20 m DBS) included not only Layer A, but most of Layer B as well; it had a soil matrix described as hard gray,

clayey, and cloddy. We excavated 573 sherds, of which 67 were diagnostics. Chipped stone fragments numbered 101, of which 97 were chert and four were sandstone. Fifty-five of the chert fragments showed evidence of utilization, while 42 were nonutilized. One figurine fragment was also recovered; it represents the stylized head and upper torso of an anthropomorphic figure (fig. 6.9). We also excavated 13 pieces of burned daub weighing 35 g in Level 1.

Level 2 (B12-109; 0.20–0.30 m DBS) included a portion of the bottom of Layer B (on the southern side) and extended as far as 0.30 m DBS, into the sterile Layer C; it had a soil matrix described as tan, hard, and cloddy. Cultural materials were not abundant, and were found only in the southern half of the provenience. We recovered 40 sherds, 14 of which were diagnostics, along with 8 fragments of chert, of which three were utilized and five were nonutilized. One indeterminate grinding stone fragment was also recovered in Level 2.

T.7 was at N2000–2001/E2296, outside the oval causeway and about 190 m northeast of Mound A. The surface elevation at the top southwest corner was 95.37 m. Although we excavated a single level to a depth of 0.20 m DBS, we found no cultural material, implying that there was no occupation outside the oval causeway here. The soil matrix of this sterile level was described as yellow-brown and clayey.

T.8 was at N1850–1851/E2243, about 40 m northeast of Mound A (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner was 95.12 m. We excavated two levels: Level 1 (B12-110; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (0.20–0.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). In the west face profile (fig. 6.10), Layer A was a

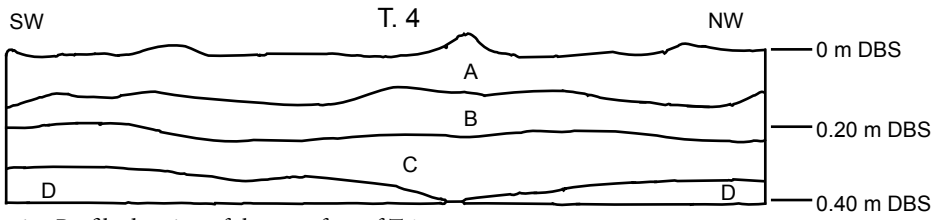


Figure 6.5. Profile drawing of the west face of T.4.

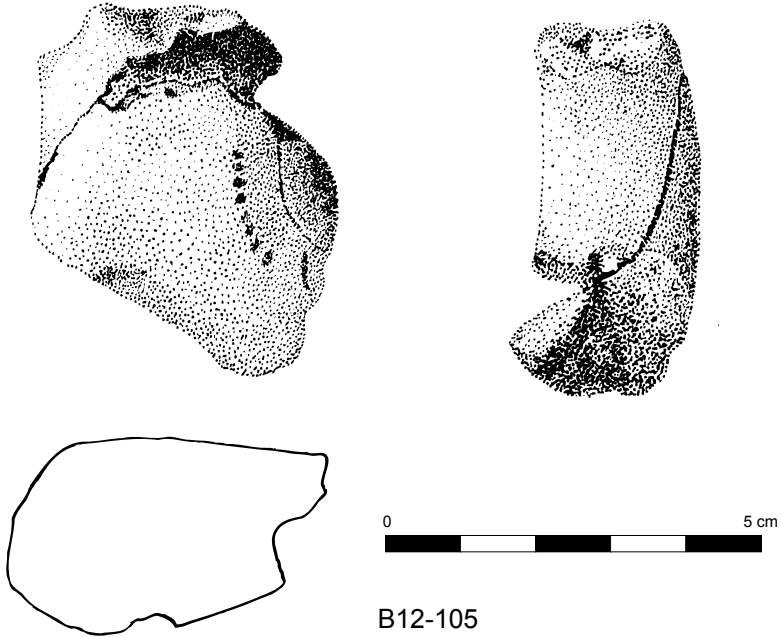


Figure 6.6. Illustration of figurine fragment, probably the upper torso of an anthropomorphic figure (B12-105).

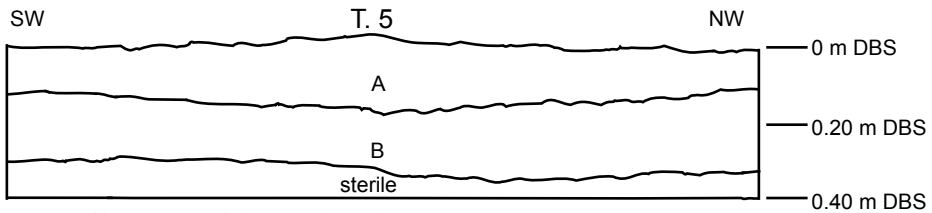


Figure 6.7. Profile drawing of the west face of T.5.

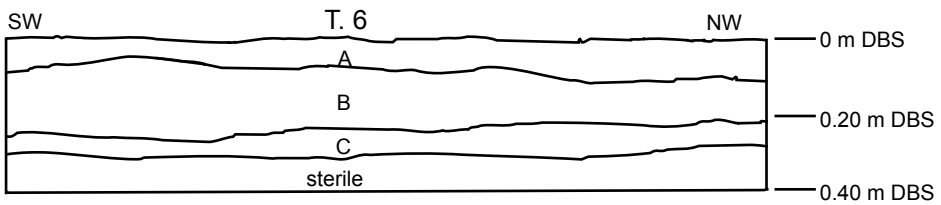


Figure 6.8. Profile drawing of the west face of T.6.

hard, gray sterile zone that extended from the ground surface to about 0.10–0.12 m DBS. Layer B, which contained cultural material, appeared only in the southern 0.60 m of the pit, and extended vertically from about 0.10 m DBS to 0.20 m DBS. Layer C began at 0.20 m DBS, beneath Layer B, and around 0.12 m DBS, beneath Layer A. Layer C was characterized as sterile, yellow-brown clay. We ceased our excavation of Layer C at about 0.35 m DBS. Level 1 clearly included all of Layer A, all of Layer B, and that portion of Layer C lying to the north of Layer B but above 0.20 m DBS.

Cultural materials were found only in Level 1 (B12-110), the matrix of which was gray-brown, hard, and cloddy. Artifacts were not abundant, and appeared only in the southern half of the pit. We recovered just 12 sherds, none of which was a diagnostic, as well as two fragments of utilized chert and four pieces of burned daub. Two coin envelopes of charcoal were also recovered.

T.9 was at N1856–1857/E2153, about 12 m north of Mound A. The pit lay between two low mounds that might have been house mounds (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner was 96.20 m. We

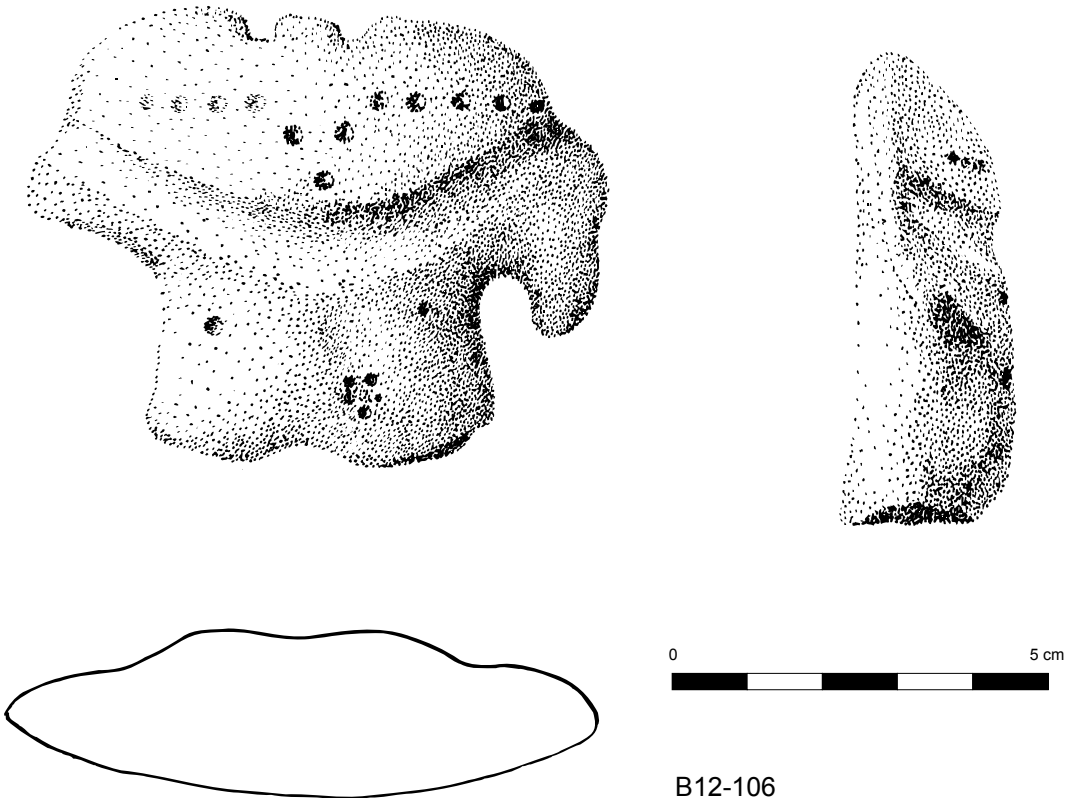


Figure 6.9. Illustration of figurine fragment, stylized head and upper torso of an anthropomorphic figure (B12-106).

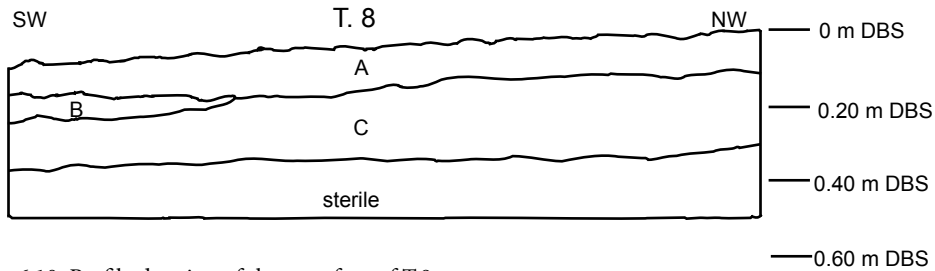


Figure 6.10. Profile drawing of the west face of T.8.

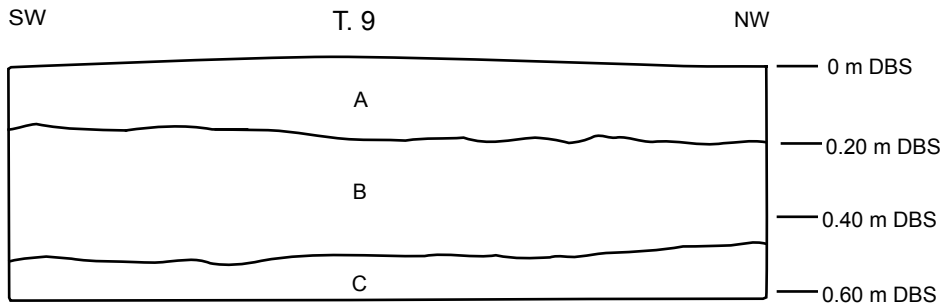


Figure 6.11. Profile drawing of the west face of T.9.

excavated three levels with cultural materials: Level 1 (B12-112; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-114; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (B12-116; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.11) shows three layers. Layer A was a gray-brown topsoil layer that lacked cultural materials; it extended from ground surface to about 0.18 m DBS, at which point Layer B began. Layer B was characterized as a mid-denlike deposit, dark brown and moist, with dense cultural material; it extended from about 0.18 m DBS to 0.48–0.52 m DBS. Layer C was a yellow-brown clayey layer that lacked cultural materials.

Level 1 (B12-112; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A, and the top 2 cm or so of Layer B. At a depth of 0.18 m DBS, the ex-

cavators noted areas of loose, ashy soil, intermixed with sherds and charcoal. Burned bone and serpentinite beads were recovered in the southwestern quadrant of the pit. In Level 1, we excavated 816 sherds, of which 141 were diagnostics. There were 84 chipped stone fragments, of which 77 were chert, two were quartz, three were sandstone, and two were amphibolite. Twenty-one of the chert fragments showed evidence of utilization, while 56 were nonutilized. We also excavated 42 fragments of burned daub weighing 291 g. We found one piece of indeterminate grinding stone weighing 58 g. One notable find in Level 1 (B12-112) was an arrow-shaft smoother (fig. 6.12); this artifact was made from a Lower Cretaceous sandstone from the Venezuelan Andes (R.

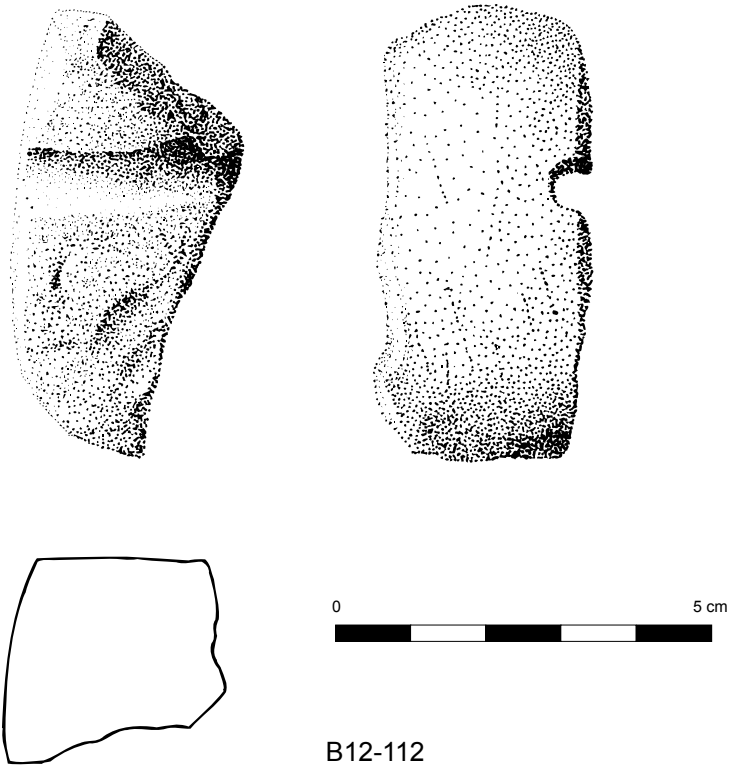


Figure 6.12. Illustration of an arrow shaft smoother, made from a Lower Cretaceous sandstone from the Venezuelan Andes (B12-112) (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989).

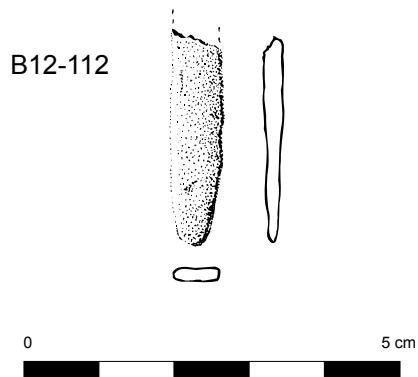


Figure 6.13. Illustration of a pendant of slate from the Mucuchachí Formation near Mucuchíes in the Venezuelan high Andes (B12-112) (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989).

Sifontes, personal commun., 1989). In this level we also recovered a pendant (fig. 6.13), and two drilled stone beads (fig. 6.14), all of which were crafted from slate from the Mucuchachí Formation, near Mucuchíes in the high Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989). One coin envelope of charcoal and one coin envelope of bone were also recovered.

Level 2 (B12-114; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) was completely within Layer B (fig. 6.11), described by the excavation supervisor as a middenlike deposit. In this level we excavated 2181 sherds, of which 454 were diagnostic sherds. We recovered a total of 90 fragments of chipped stone, of which 81 were chert, three were quartz, and six were sandstone. There were 33 chert fragments with evidence of utilization, while 48 lacked evidence of utilization. One utilized chert flake (fig. 6.15) from this level was subjected to a use-wear analysis (see appendix B: B12-114-28). The tool had retouch on both the dorsal and ventral surfaces along the upper left-hand edge as shown in the frontal view. The edge angle of the working edge was 20°. We noted evidence of polishing, edge rounding, edge damage, and striations along both the dorsal and ventral surfaces. The polish was characterized as medium in extent; and the use motion was diagonal. The use characterization was deemed to be sawing. The contact material was determined to be bone. It was noted that the polish was restricted in extent, and that there was considerable edge damage probably caused by sawing a hard material. No evidence of hafting was noted. Three figurine limb fragments were also recovered in this provenience (figs. 6.16–6.18). There were 37 burned daub fragments, with a to-

tal weight of 940 g. Stick impressions were observed on two of the burned daub fragments, which together weighed just 7 g. A single indeterminate piece of polished stone (slate) was recovered. A coin envelope of bone and a coin envelope of charcoal were also recovered.

Level 3 (B12-116; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) included the lowest 0.08–0.10 m of the middenlike deposit of Layer B as well as the top 0.10–0.12 m of the sterile clay of Layer C (fig. 6.11). We excavated 563 sherds, of which 103 were diagnostic. Five fragments of chert were also recovered; two of these were utilized pieces, while three were nonutilized.

T.10 was at N1762–1763/E2279, about 40 m north of the southeastern junction of the oval causeway that circumscribes the B12 site (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner was 95.08 m. Although we excavated a single level to a depth of 0.20 m DBS, we found no cultural material. The soil matrix of this sterile level was hard and clayey.

T.11 was at N1908–1909/E2059, about 55 m east of Mound C in the central avenue of the B12 center (fig. 6.2). Some low house mounds lie approximately 10 m to the northeast of the test pit. The surface elevation at the top southwest corner was 96.52 m. We excavated two levels with cultural materials: Level 1 (B12-113; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (B12-108; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The profile drawing (fig. 6.19) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was described as gray, hard, clayey, and cloddy, with no cultural material; it extended from the ground surface to about 0.16 m DBS. Layer B was characterized as a gray-yellow clay, with cultural material; it extended from 0.16 m DBS to about 0.32 m DBS. Layer C was a yellow-brown clay layer

that lacked cultural materials; it extended from about 0.32 m DBS to 0.40 m DBS, at which point we ceased excavation.

Level 1 (B12-113; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 4 cm of Layer B. In Level 1, we excavated 78 sherds, 20 of which were diagnostics. We also recovered five frag-

ments of chert, two of which were utilized and three of which were nonutilized.

Level 2 (B12-108; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included the bottom 12 cm of Layer B and the top 8 cm of Layer C. We recovered 104 sherds, of which 13 were diagnostic sherds. We also excavated 11 pieces of chipped stone,



Figure 6.14. Illustration of two drilled beads of slate from the Mucuchachí Formation near Mucuchíes in the Venezuelan high Andes (B12-112) (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989).

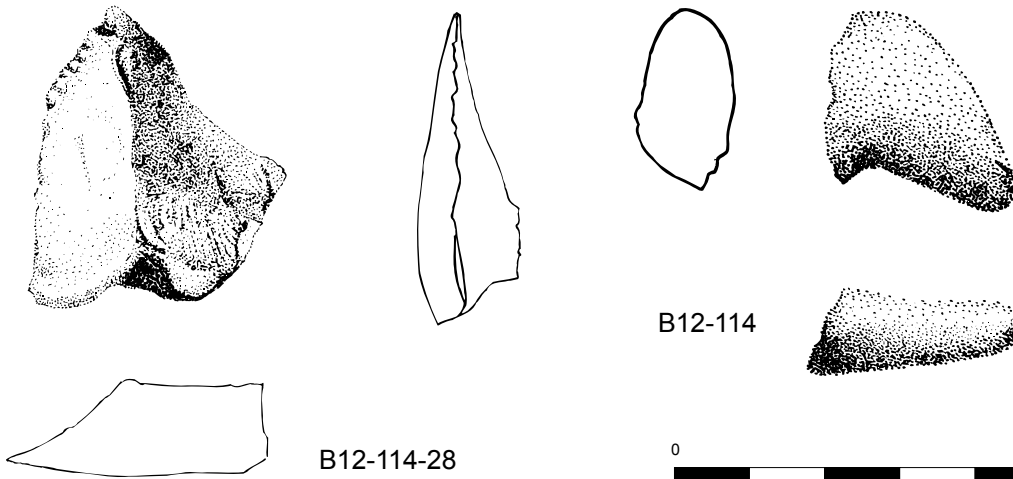


Figure 6.16. Illustration of figurine limb fragment (B12-114).

Figure 6.15. Illustration of utilized chert flake (B12-114).

of which nine were chert, one was quartz, and one was amphibolite. Four of the chert fragments had been utilized, while five were nonutilized. Three small pieces of burned daub, weighing a total of just 2 g, were also recovered. We also saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

T.12 was at N2110–2111/E2123, about 160 m northeast of Mound B, and some 30 m inside the oval causeway (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner was 96.00 m. We excavated a single level here to a depth of 0.20 m DBS, but no cultural material was found. The soil matrix was described as gray-brown clay from 0–0.07 m

DBS, and yellow-brown clay from 0.07–0.20 m DBS.

T.13 was at N2148–2149/E2016, about 135 m north of Mound B and about 55 m inside the oval causeway (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner was 96.43 m. We excavated one level with cultural materials here: Level 1 (B12-111; 0–0.20 m DBS). Level 2 (0.20–0.40 m DBS) was sterile (tables 6.1, 6.2). Only seven sherds, all non-diagnostic, were recovered in Level 1. As indicated on the plan view of Level 1 (fig. 6.20), the sherds were all found at a depth of about 0.15 m DBS, in a relatively small area of yellow clay in the southeastern quadrant of the

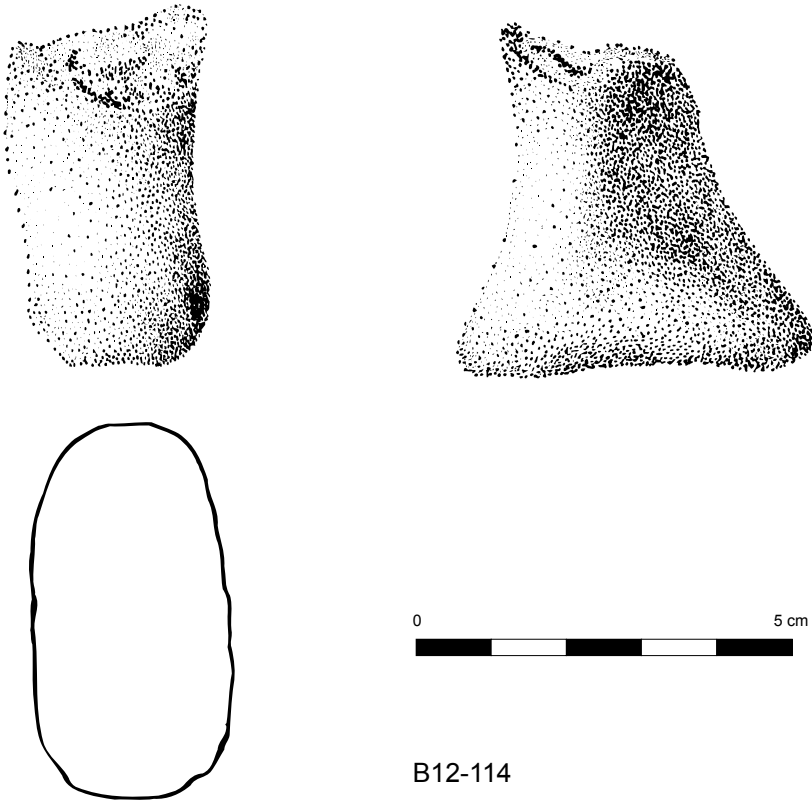


Figure 6.17. Illustration of figurine lower torso fragment (B12-114).

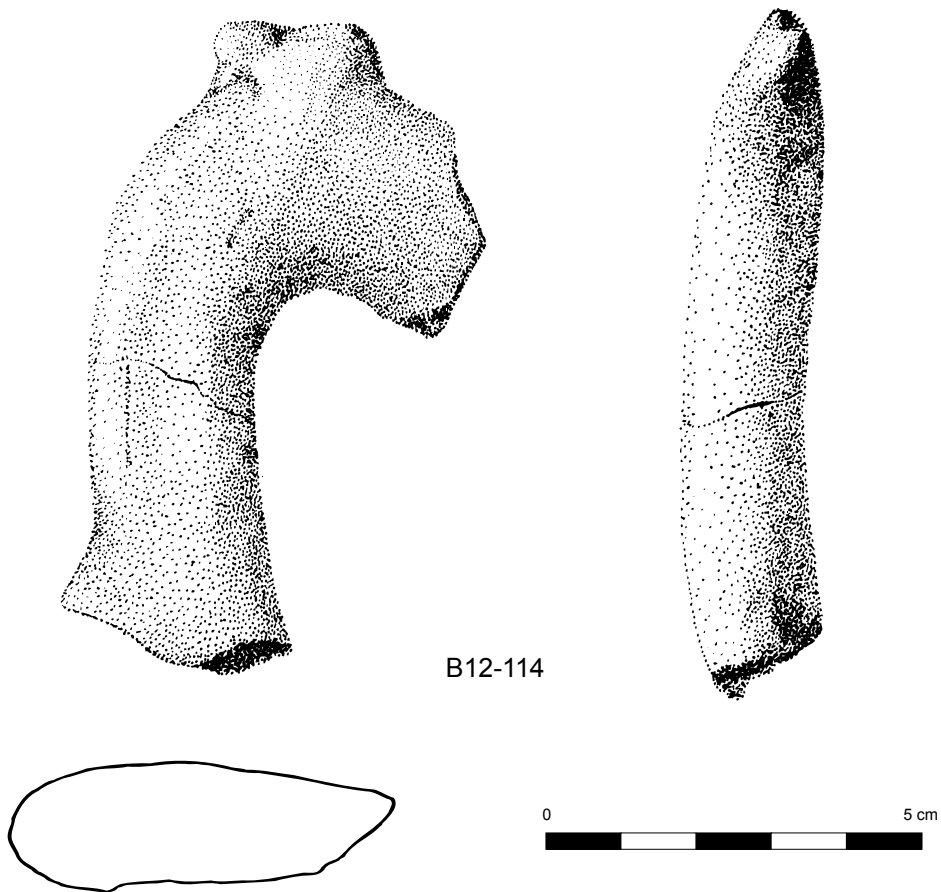


Figure 6.18. Illustration of figurine limb fragment (B12-114), possibly upper arm, from shoulder to elbow.

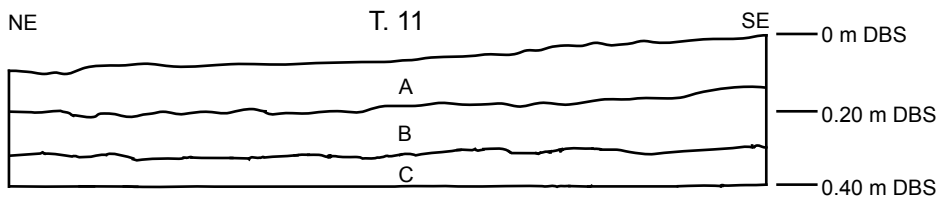


Figure 6.19. Profile drawing of the east face of T.11.

test pit. We recovered three small pieces of burned daub, weighing a total of 2 g.

T.14 was at N2108–2109/E1983, about 95 m north-northwest of Mound B (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest

corner was 96.42 m. We excavated a single level with cultural materials: Level 1 (B12-115; 0–0.20 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.21) shows two stratigraphic layers. Layer A was de-

scribed as gray-brown, cloddy, and clayey; it extended from ground surface to about 0.11–0.13 m DBS. Layer B was a yellow-brown clayey layer that lacked cultural materials; it ran from 0.11–0.13 m to 0.20 m DBS, where we ceased excavation.

Level 1 (B12-115; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 7–9 cm of Layer B. We recovered relatively few artifacts, and all were found 0–2 cm above the top of Layer B. We excavated only 20 sherds in Level 1; all were nondiagnostic sherds. We also found one relatively large piece of utilized chert that weighed 292 g.

T.15 was at N2098–2099/E1920, about 90 m east-northeast of Mound D (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner was 96.79 m. We excavated two levels with cultural materials: Level 1 (B12-118; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (B12-121; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the west profile shows three stratigraphic layers (fig. 6.22). Layer A was a hard, gray, fine topsoil layer that lacked cultural materials; beginning at the ground surface, it had an undulating terminus that ranged from 0.10–0.20 m DBS. Layer B was described as gray and with a texture that was looser and finer near the top, trending to a tan color and a more clayey texture near the bottom of the layer, which undulated between 0.30 m DBS and 0.37 m DBS. Cultural materials were more abundant near the top of Layer B. Layer C was a tan clay, lacking cultural materials, that extended from the bottom of Layer B to 0.50 m DBS, where we ceased excavation.

Level 1 (B12-118; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the upper portions of Layer B, especially in the southern part of the test pit. Here we excavated 212 sherds, of which 35 were diagnostic sherds. We also

recovered 29 fragments of chipped stone, of which 24 pieces were chert (18 utilized and 6 nonutilized), two were quartz, and three were sandstone. We also recovered one figurine head fragment in Level 1 (fig. 6.23). In addition, a single mortar fragment weighing 252 g was excavated, as well as three pieces of burned daub weighing 42 g. We saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 2 (B12-121; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included the lower reaches of Layer B and the upper 3–10 cm of Layer C. We recovered 70 sherds, of which only 10 were diagnostics. We also excavated five pieces of chert, of which two were utilized and three were nonutilized. We saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

T.16 was at N2090–2091/E1861, about 25 m east of Mound D, and about 2 m south of a low house mound (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner was 97.09 m. We excavated three levels here: Level 1 (B12-117; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-119; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (B12-120; 0.40–0.50 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the west profile shows three stratigraphic layers (fig. 6.24). Layer A was a gray-brown topsoil layer that lacked cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to about 0.12–0.15 m DBS. Layer B was characterized as a dark-gray brown deposit with dense cultural material; it extended from the bottom of Layer A to about 0.35 m DBS. Level 1 (B12-117) included all of Layer A plus the top 5–8 cm of Layer B. The profile drawing reveals that Layer B dipped down to about 0.45 m DBS just north of the midline of the test pit. Layer C was described as yellow-brown clay that lacked cultural material; it extended from the bottom of Layer B to about 0.55 m DBS, where we ceased excavation. Level 2 (B12-

119) included all of Layer B below 0.20 m DBS, except for the portion of Layer B that extended down to 0.45 m DBS. Level 3 (B12-120) mostly comprised the sterile Layer C, though it also included the small portion of Layer B that extended down to 0.45 m DBS.

In Level 1 (B12-117; 0-0.20 m DBS) we recovered 2818 sherds, of which 521 were

diagnostics. We also excavated 147 pieces of chipped stone, of which 133 were chert fragments (46 utilized and 87 nonutilized), six were quartz, and eight were sandstone. Numerous burned stones (not chipped stone) were also noted. In this level, we recovered three figurine limb fragments (figs. 6.25-6.27). Five fragments of polished stone

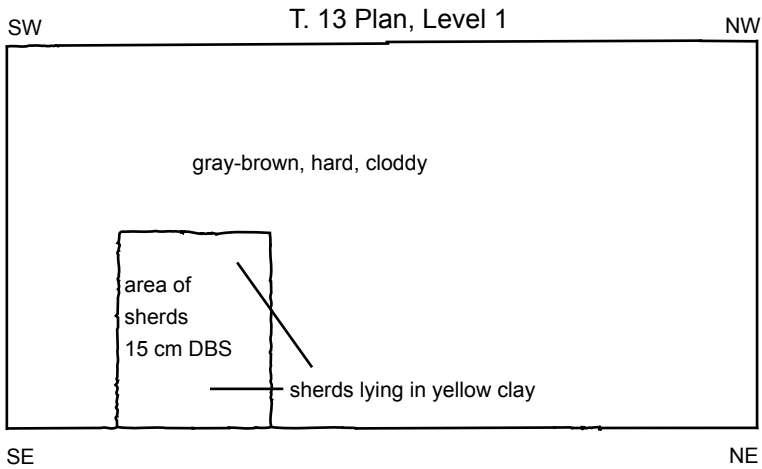


Figure 6.20. Plan view of Level 1 of T.13.

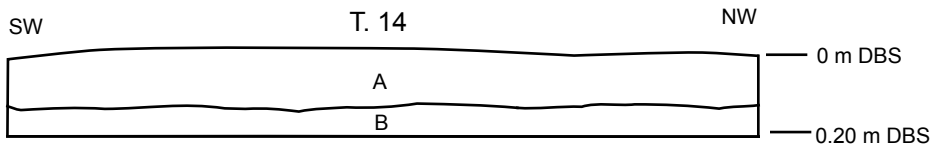


Figure 6.21. Profile drawing of the west face of T.14.

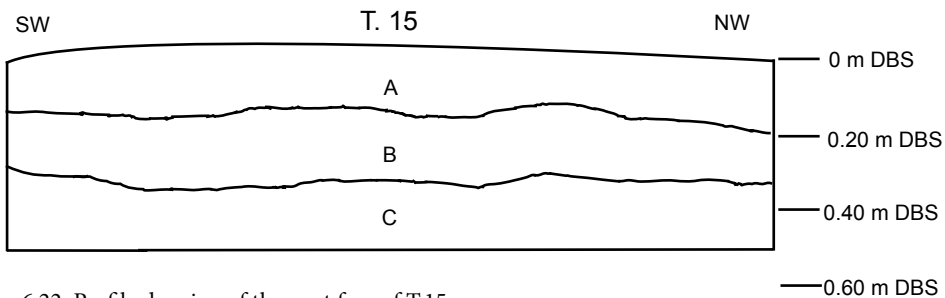


Figure 6.22. Profile drawing of the west face of T.15.

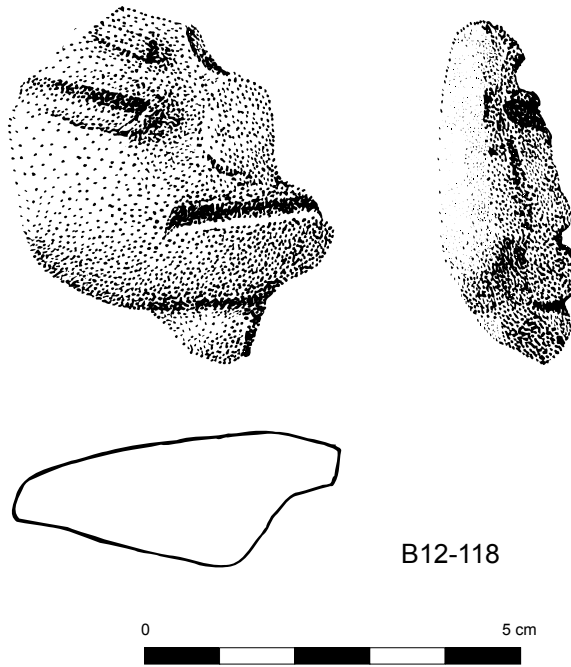


Figure 6.23. Illustration of figurine face fragment (B12-118).

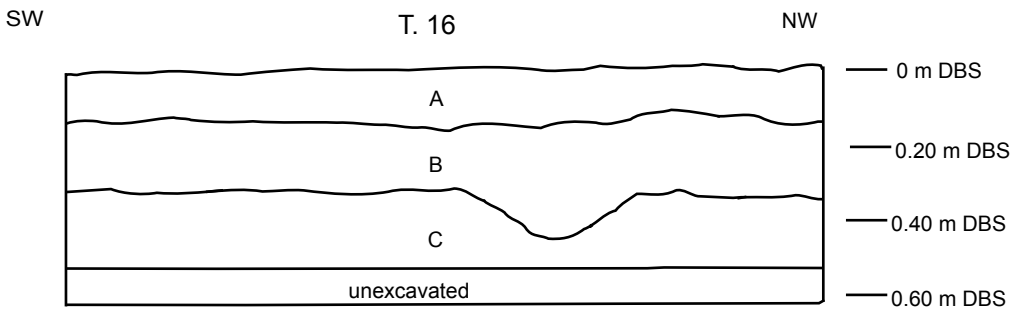
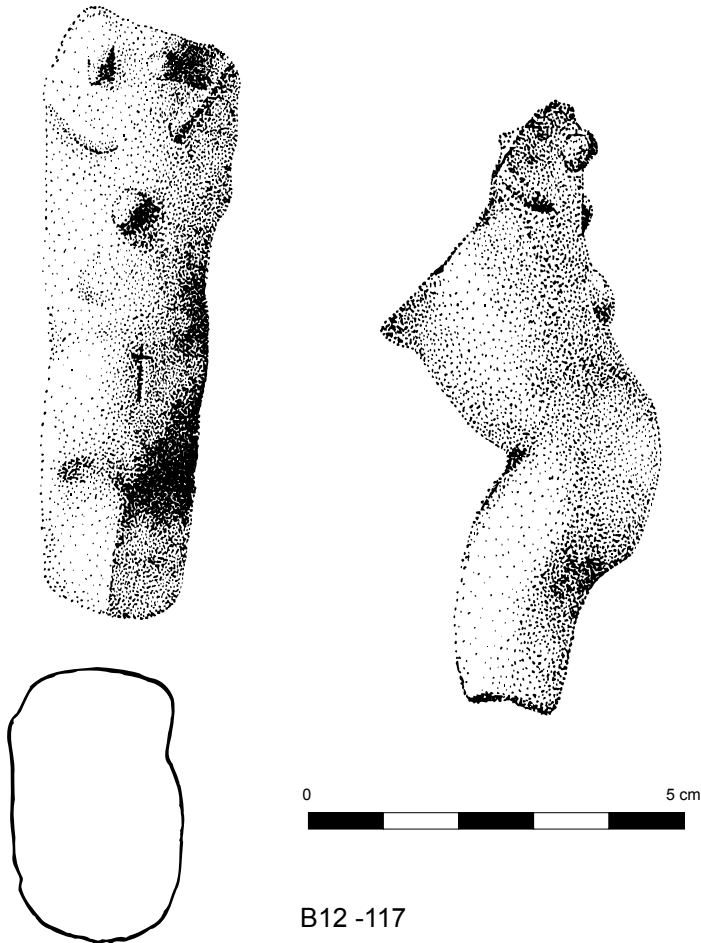


Figure 6.24. Profile drawing of the west face of T.16.

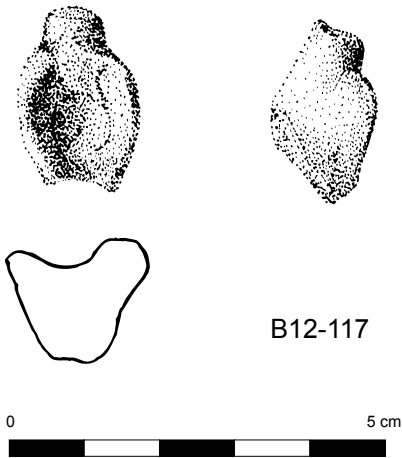
weighing 27 g were excavated. One of these stones was a drilled pendant (fig. 6.28) of micaceous schist from the Mucuchachí Formation near Mucuchíes in the Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989). Another was a fragment of a celt (fig. 6.29) of amphibolite from the Sierra Nevada For-

mation, in the Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989). Two other celt fragments (not illustrated) were made of micaceous schist, one of them from the Mucuchachí Formation and the other from the Sierra Nevada Formation, both in the Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal com-



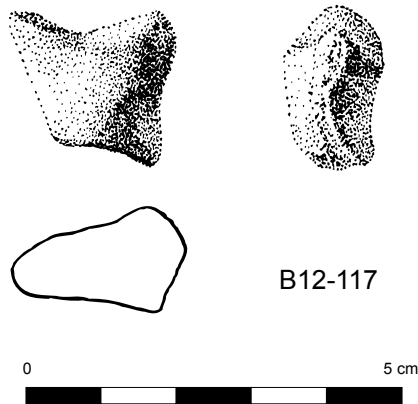
B12 -117

Figure 6.25. Illustration of figurine limb fragment (B12-117).



B12-117

Figure 6.26. Illustration of figurine limb fragment (B12-117).



B12-117

Figure 6.27. Illustration of figurine limb fragment (B12-117).

mun., 1989). We also recovered one pestle fragment weighing 65 g and one mortar fragment weighing 640 g in this level, as well as 80 fragments of burned daub weighing 350 g. Stick impressions were noted on two small burned daub fragments, weighing 3 g. We saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

In Level 2 (B12-119; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), we excavated 1441 sherds, of which 378 were diagnostics. We also recovered 63 fragments of chipped stone, of which 58 were chert (18 utilized and 40 nonutilized), two were quartz, two were sandstone, and one was amphibolite. Two figurine limb fragments were also found (figs. 6.30, 6.31). A single *mano* fragment weighing 50 g was recovered. We also excavated a polished stone celt (fig. 6.32); the material was identified as amphibolite from the Sierra Nevada Formation or the Mucuchachí Formation, both in the Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989). Seventy-six fragments of burned daub weighing 272 g were also recovered in this excavation level.

T.17 was at N1998–1999/E1843, about 80 m southeast of Mound D, at the eastern end of an elongated mound that marks the southern edge of a plazalike space that is also bounded by Mound E on the west and Mound D on the north (fig. 6.2). We suggest that this mound's morphology and architectural context would argue against its being residential in function, although we should note that we found a *mano* fragment (fig. 5.2) on the surface near this pit, and another *mano* fragment during the excavation of Level 2, as noted below. The test pit had a surface elevation at the top southwest corner of 97.23 m. We excavated five levels here: Level 1 (B12-122; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-123; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), Level 3 (B12-124; 0.40–

0.60 m DBS), Level 4 (B12-127; 0.60–0.80 m DBS), and Level 5 (B12-134; 0.80–1.00 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). Although we continued the excavation of this pit down to 1.40 m DBS, we found no cultural materials below 1.00 m DBS; thus, the lowest recorded provenience was Level 5 (B12-134).

The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.33) shows three stratigraphic layers, which provide a useful cross section of the mound's construction. Layer A was a dark brown, loamy layer that lacked cultural materials; its bottom edge ran from 0.08 m DBS, on the southern side of the test pit, sloping down to about 0.28 m DBS on the northern side. Layer B was a hard, dark brown clay with abundant cultural materials, including ceramics, burned daub, and human bone. Its bottom edge lay at 0.80 m DBS on the southern side of the test pit. This edge ran

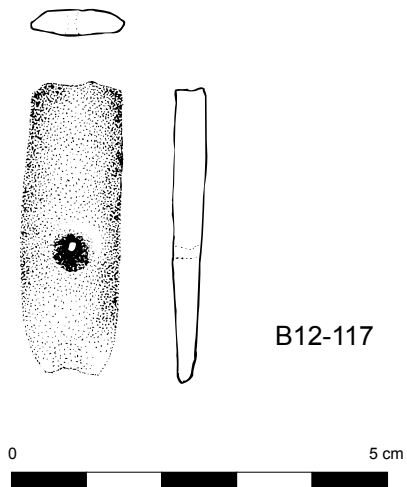


Figure 6.28. Illustration of drilled pendant (B12-117); raw material identified as a micaceous schist from the Mucuchachí Formation, near Mucuchíes in the Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989).

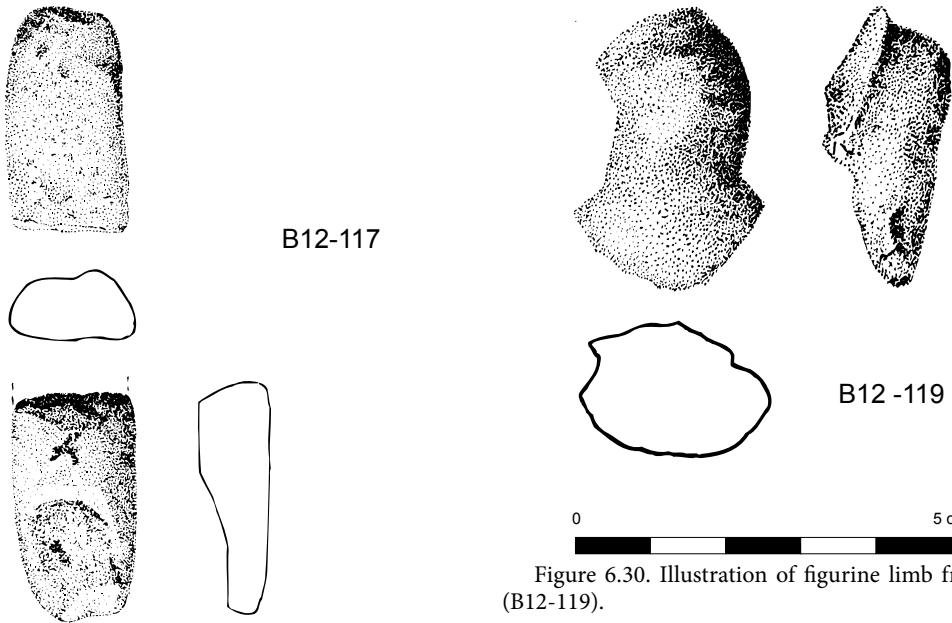


Figure 6.30. Illustration of figurine limb fragment (B12-119).



Figure 6.29. Illustration of celt fragment (B12-117); raw material identified as amphibolite from the Sierra Nevada Formation, in the Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989).

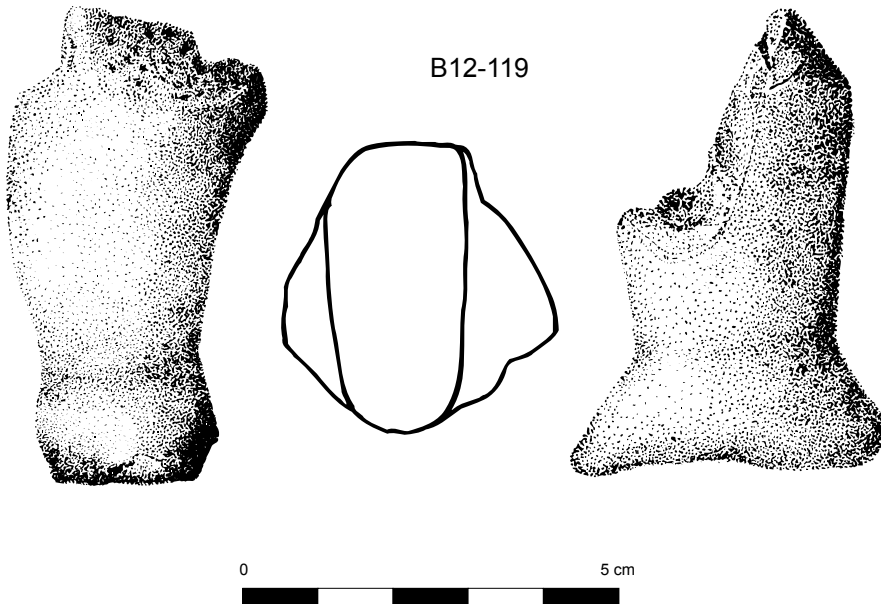


Figure 6.31. Illustration of figurine limb fragment (B12-119).

north in an oscillating manner for 1.25 m, at which point it plunged to a depth of about 1.25 m DBS. Layer C was a clayey deposit, devoid of cultural materials; it extended from the bottom of Layer B to about 1.30 m DBS. Although we continued the excavation of this pit down to 1.40 m DBS, we found no cultural materials below 1.00 m DBS; thus, the lowest provenience recorded was Level 5 (B12-134).

Level 1 (B12-122; 0–0.20 m DBS) included most of Layer A, and extended into Layer B in the southern half of the test pit (fig. 6.33). In this level we recovered 214 sherds, of which 61 were diagnostics. We also excavated 22 pieces of chipped stone, of which 16 were chert (six utilized and 10 nonutilized), three were quartz, and three were sandstone. In addition, we recovered 52 fragments of burned daub weighing 481 g. We saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 2 (B12-123; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) lay mostly within Layer B, though it also included the bottom few cm of Layer A in the northernmost part of the test pit (fig. 6.33). In this level we excavated 399 sherds, of which 98 were diagnostics. We also found 38 fragments of chipped stone, of which 29 were chert (17 utilized and 12 nonutilized), two were quartz, six were sandstone, and one was amphibolite. Two figurine fragments were found; one was a small head fragment, the other was a female torso (fig. 6.34). We also recovered one *mano* weighing 265 g and 61 fragments of burned daub weighing 343 g. We saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 3 (B12-124; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) was entirely within Layer B. We recovered 125 sherds, of which 46 were diagnostics. Chipped stone fragments totaled 13,

of which 12 were chert (four utilized and eight nonutilized) and one was amphibolite. We recovered 62 pieces of burned daub weighing 389 g, and we saved a coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 4 (B12-127; 0.60–0.80 m DBS) also lay entirely within Layer B. Here we excavated 31 sherds, eight of which were diagnostics. We also recovered seven fragments of chipped stone, of which six were chert (three utilized and three nonutilized) and one was sandstone. We excavated 32 pieces of burned daub weighing 186 g. We saved three coin envelopes of charcoal. In Level 4 we also encountered human remains, which we saved in nine coin envelopes and bags and labeled Burial 1 (see appendix A). We also saved one coin envelope of burned bone.

Burial 1 was not an articulated skeleton; instead, it consisted of disarticulated human teeth and bone (appendix A). Emily L. de Berrizbeitia examined Burial 1 and identified bone fragments and teeth from a child as well as bone fragments from an adult; she also noted the presence of animal bone (Berrizbeitia, personal commun., 1990). No burial offerings were found in association with Burial 1. We propose that Burial 1 represents the remains of at least two individuals who had been disarticulated, possibly during some form of sacrificial rite, and then interred in the fill of the elongated mound in which T.17 is located (fig. 6.2). Bearing in mind that the shape of this elongated mound does not seem consistent with a residential function (the two *mano* fragments notwithstanding), we find it noteworthy that fragments of disarticulated human skeletons were also found in other nonresidential contexts at B12. These include burials 2 and 3 in T.18, located in the same elongated mound

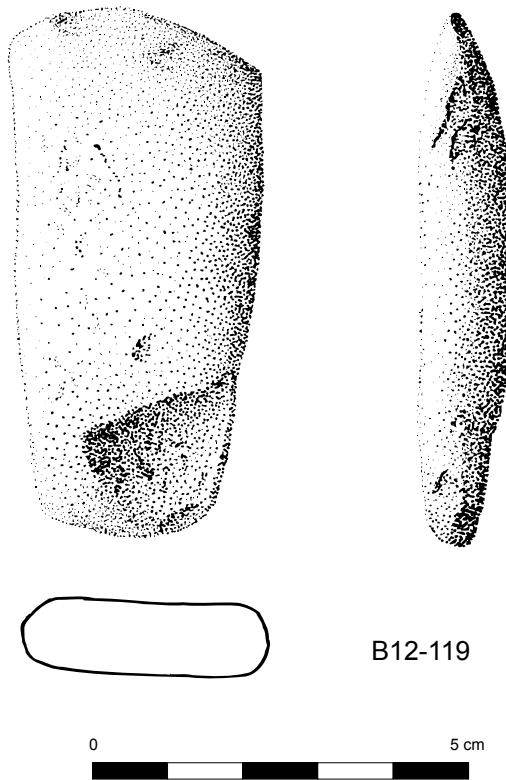


Figure 6.32. Illustration of celt fragment (B12-119); raw material identified as amphibolite from the Sierra Nevada Formation or the Mucuchachí Formation, both in the Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989).

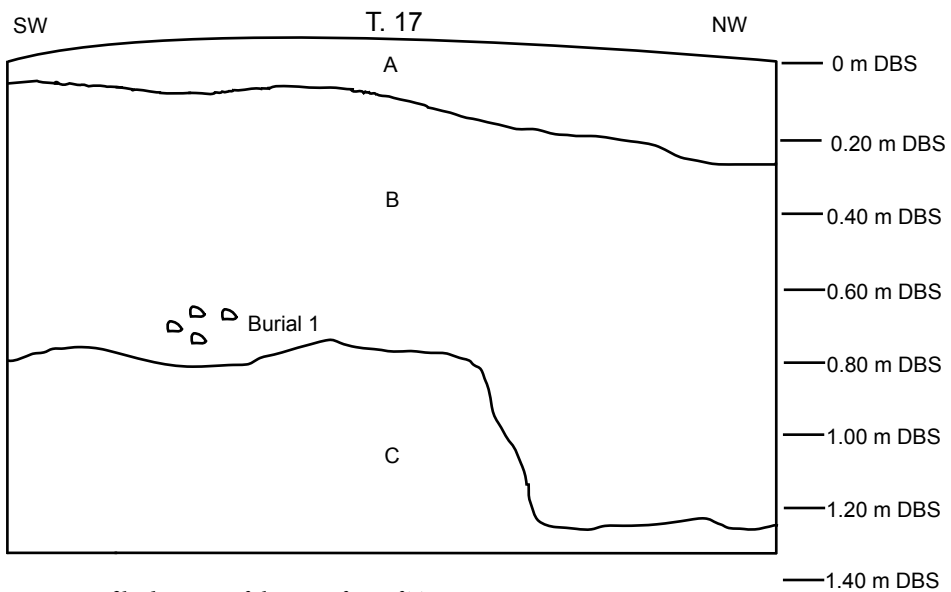


Figure 6.33. Profile drawing of the west face of T.17.

as T.17, and Burial 8 in T.183, associated with Mound A (fig. 6.2).

Excavation Level 5 (B12-134; 0.80–1.00 m DBS) extended into Layer C in the southern two-thirds of the level, but lay within Layer B in the northern one-third (fig. 6.33). Cultural materials were not abundant and came only from the northern one-third of the level. We recovered just 19 sherds, of which eight were diagnostics. Only two pieces of chert were excavated; one showed evidence of utilization while the other was nonutilized. We found 10 fragments of burned daub weighing 103 g, and we recovered one coin envelope of bone and one coin envelope of charcoal.

T.18 was at N2030–2031/E1784, about 70 m northwest of T.17 and on the northern edge of the elongated mound that marks the southwestern edge of a small plaza that is demarcated by Mound D on the north and Mound F on the west. T.18 is situated about 45 m south-southwest of Mound D and about 35 southeast of Mound F (fig. 6.2). As noted earlier, we do not interpret this elongated mound as a residential construction. The top southwest corner of the pit had a surface elevation of 97.34 m. We excavated nine levels here: Level 1 (0–0.20 m DBS; no cultural materials), Level 2 (B12-125; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), Level 3 (B12-126; 0.40–0.60 m DBS), Level 4 (B12-129; 0.60–0.80 m DBS), Level 5

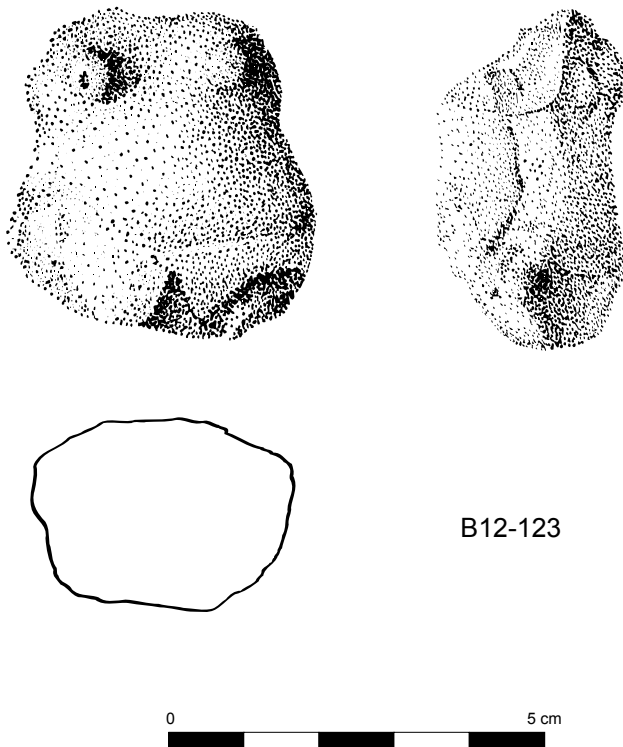


Figure 6.34. Illustration of figurine torso fragment (B12-123), female, with discernible breasts.

(B12-131; 0.80–1.00 m DBS), Level 6 (B12-133; 1.00–1.20 m DBS), Level 7 (B12-136; 1.20–1.40 m DBS), Level 8 (B12-139; 1.40–1.60 m DBS), and Level 9 (1.60–1.80 m DBS; no cultural materials) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The profile of the south face (fig. 6.35) shows six stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a gray, clayey, sterile layer; it extended from the ground surface to about 0.20 m DBS. Layer B was a yellowish, clayey layer with cultural materials; it extended from the bottom of Layer A to about 0.60 m DBS. Layer C was a grayish-brown layer with cultural materials; extending downward from the bottom of Layer B, it had a jagged bottom edge that ran from 0.80 m DBS at the southeast edge of the profile to about 1.28 m DBS on the southwest edge (fig. 6.35). Layer D was a dark gray-brown layer with cultural materials that lay beneath the westernmost 40 cm of Layer C; it had a bottom edge that sloped downward from east to west, reaching a maximum depth of about 1.68 m DBS. Layer E was a sterile, yellow clay layer that lay below Layer C and to the east of Layer D; we followed it down to 1.80 m DBS, where we terminated the excavation of this pit. Layer F was a dark brown, sterile stratigraphic unit that was contained entirely within Layer E.

Level 1 (0–0.20 m DBS) lay entirely within Layer A and produced no cultural materials. Excavation Level 2 (B12-125; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) began at the top of Layer B and extended to roughly halfway through that layer. We recovered 231 sherds in Level 2, of which 54 were diagnostics. There were nine pieces of chipped stone, of which seven were chert (one utilized and six nonutilized), one was quartz, and one was sandstone. We excavated 33 pieces of burned daub weighing 186 g, as well as one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 3 (B12-126; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) extended from the middle to the bottom of Layer B. In this level we excavated 302 sherds, of which 91 were diagnostics. We also recovered 23 fragments of chipped stone, of which 22 were chert (five utilized and 17 nonutilized) and one was amphibolite. There were 54 fragments of burned daub weighing 379 g.

Level 4 (B12-129; 0.60–0.80 m DBS) began at the interface between Layer B and Layer C, and lay entirely within the latter layer. Here we excavated 442 sherds, of which 125 were diagnostics. We also recovered 23 pieces of chipped stone, 22 of which were chert (six utilized and 16 nonutilized) and one was amphibolite. We found one *mano* weighing 483 g. We recovered 79 fragments of burned daub weighing 513 g, and one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 5 (B12-131; 0.80–1.00 m DBS) lay mostly within Layer C, although it included two sections of Layer E that protruded upward, as well as a part of Layer F (fig. 6.35). In this level we excavated 234 sherds, of which 78 were diagnostics. We also recovered 18 pieces of chipped stone, 16 of which were chert and two were sandstone. We found one mortar fragment weighing 250 g and one indeterminate piece of ground stone weighing 183 g. We excavated 56 fragments of burned daub weighing 417 g; one of these fragments (weighing 4 g) had stick impressions. We recovered one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 6 (B12-133; 1.00–1.20 m DBS) extended from the lower reaches of Layer C into the upper parts of layers D, E, and F (fig. 6.35). We excavated 195 sherds in this level, 59 of which were diagnostics. We also recovered 13 pieces of chipped stone, of which 11 were chert (six utilized and five

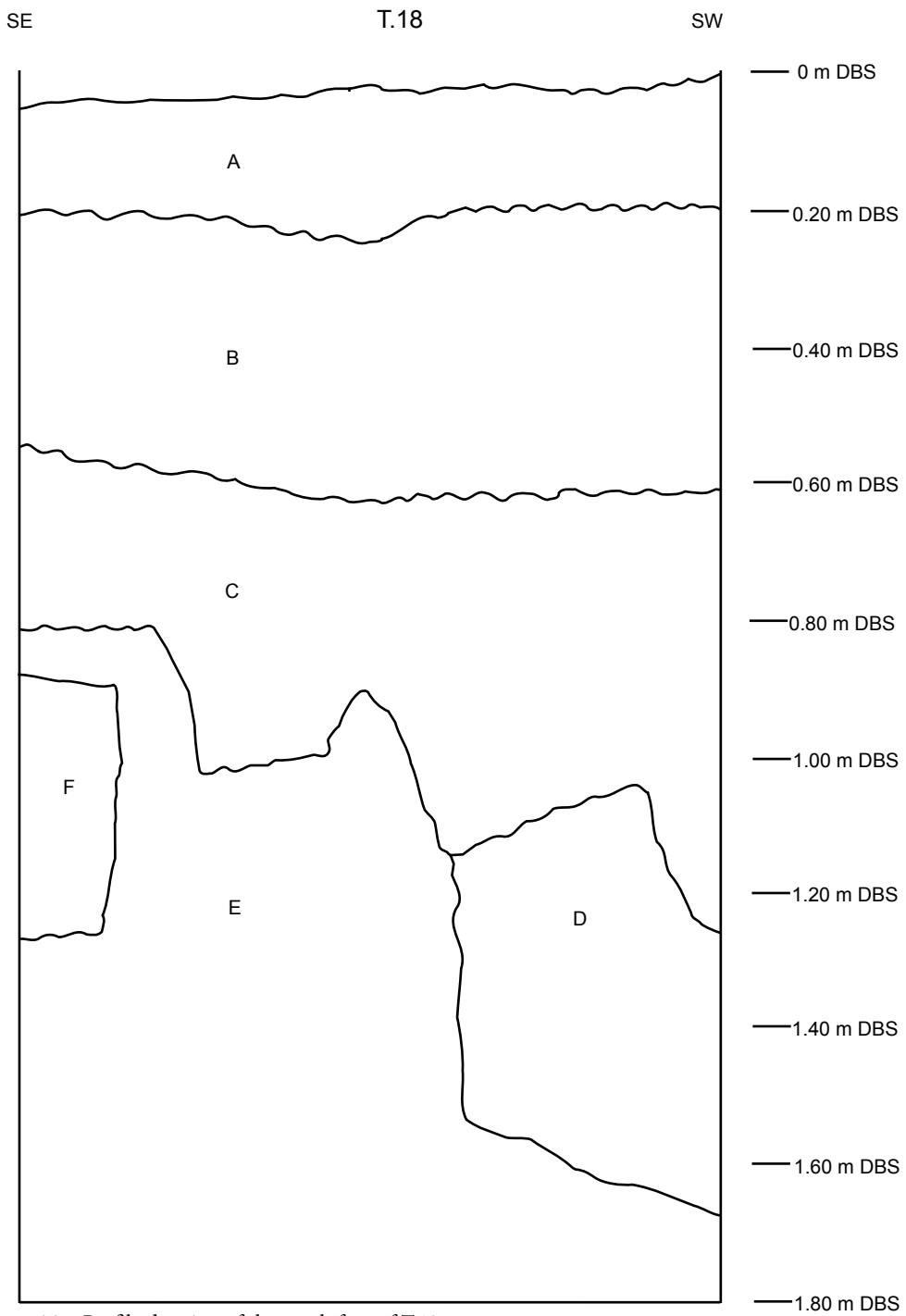


Figure 6.35. Profile drawing of the south face of T.18.

nonutilized), one was quartz, and one was sandstone. We excavated 59 pieces of burned daub weighing 567 g; one piece, weighing 6 g, had stick impressions. We saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 7 (B12-136; 1.20–1.40 m DBS) included Zone F and Zone E in its easternmost 60 cm, and Zone D in its westernmost 40 cm (fig. 6.35). Cultural materials only appeared in the Zone D portion of the excavation level. We excavated 183 sherds, of which 61 were diagnostics. We also recovered 11 pieces of chert, two utilized and nine nonuti-

lized. We excavated 83 fragments of burned daub weighing 922 g. Stick impressions were noted on one burned daub fragment weighing 46 g. A white paint or wash was noted on four fragments weighing 107 g. We saved one coin envelope of bone and one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 8 (B12-139; 1.40–1.60 m DBS) contained Zone D in the westernmost 40 cm of the level and Zone E in the easternmost 40 cm (fig. 6.35). Cultural materials were found only in the Zone D portion. We excavated 146 sherds, 62 of which were diagnostics. We also excavated three pieces of chert, one utilized and two nonutilized. We recovered 69 fragments of burned daub weighing 142 g. Two of these burned daub fragments, weighing 11 g, had stick impressions. We saved one coin envelope of bone and one coin envelope of charcoal. It was in this level that we also found Burial 2 and Burial 3 (appendix A). Both burials were located in Layer D, the lowest stratigraphic layer in the pit that contained cultural materials. As shown in the field photograph (fig. 6.36), neither of these burials represented a complete human skeleton. No burial pits were detected, and neither burial was associated with any funerary offerings. Burial 2 consisted of minimally three long bone fragments from an adult individual (appendix A). The bones of Burial 2 were found at a depth of 1.37–1.45 m DBS in Layer D. Burial 3 consisted of two adult long bone fragments, identified as the tibia and the fibula, which appeared at a depth of 1.57–1.58 m DBS in Layer D. The bones of burials 2 and 3 represented small fractions of entire skeletons, and their distributional patterns reflected considerable disarticulation and disintegration before they were deposited. Like Burial 1, which was recov-



Figure 6.36. Photograph of Burial 2 (left burial, at upper end of pit, center) and Burial 3 (upper end of pit, at right) in T.18, looking south.

ered in T.17 at the eastern end of the same mound construction, burials 2 and 3 were found in a nonresidential context. We will return to the issue of disarticulated human remains associated with nonresidential contexts when we discuss Burial 8 in T.183 (see also appendix A).

We completed the T.18 operation by excavating Level 9 (1.60–1.70 m), which included a small portion of Layer D as well as Layer E. We found no cultural materials in this level.

T.19 was at N2030–2031/E1784, about midway between Mound D and Mound E (fig. 6.2). The pit lies a few meters west of a small house mound. The test pit had a surface elevation of 97.00 m at its top southwest corner. We excavated four levels here: Level 1 (B12-128; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-130; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), Level 3 (B12-132; 0.40–0.60 m DBS), and Level 4 (B12-135; 0.60–0.80 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the pit's west profile (fig. 6.37) shows four stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a gray-brown silty layer without cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to about 8–10 cm DBS. Layer B had a soil matrix like that of Layer A: gray-brown and silty. Yet

Layer B did contain abundant cultural materials. Layer B extended from the bottom of Layer A (8–10 cm DBS) to about 40 cm DBS. Layer C was a brown clay layer with cultural materials. The top of Layer C began around 40 cm DBS, while the bottom edge undulated between 62 cm and 72 cm DBS. Layer D was yellow-brown clay without cultural materials; it extended from the bottom of Layer C to 80 cm DBS, where we ended the excavation of the test pit.

Level 1 (B12-128; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 10–12 cm of Layer B. In this level we excavated 2136 sherds, of which 343 were diagnostics. We also recovered 128 pieces of chipped stone, of which 111 were chert (42 utilized and 69 nonutilized), four were quartz, four were sandstone, seven were amphibolite, and two were unidentified. In this level we found a single figurine fragment, probably representing the torso of a woman (fig. 6.38). We also recovered one *mano* weighing 773 g and one small polished stone celt fragment weighing 36 g. We excavated 118 fragments of burned daub weighing 557 g; three fragments weighing 23 g had stick impressions.

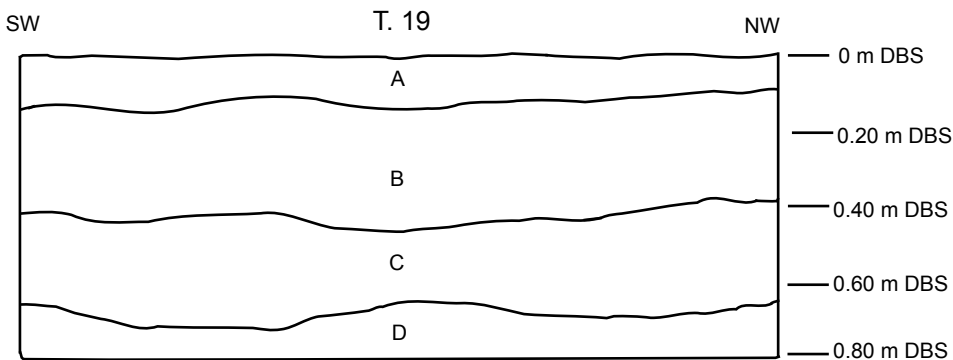


Figure 6.37. Profile drawing of the west face of T.19.

Level 2 (B12-130; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) consisted of the bottom two-thirds of Layer B. Here we excavated 901 sherds, of which 244 were diagnostics. We found 71 fragments of chipped stone, of which 63 were chert (20 utilized and 43 nonutilized), two were quartz, and six were sandstone. Level 2 yielded one small fragment of polished stone weighing 1 g. We recovered 30 pieces of burned daub weighing 112 g; stick impressions were noted on one fragment weighing 6 g. One coin envelope of charcoal was saved.

Level 3 (B12-132; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) comprised most of Layer C, as well as the bottom 3–4 cm of Layer B, primarily in the middle portion of the level. In this level we excavated 1055 sherds, of which 280 were diagnostics. We also recovered 41 pieces of chipped stone, of which 38 were chert (9 utilized and 29 nonutilized), one was quartz, one was sandstone, and one was unidentified. We found one small piece of polished stone weighing 58 g and 37 fragments of burned daub weighing 71 g. We saved one coin envelope of bone and one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 4 (B12-135; 0.60–0.80 m DBS) included the bottom 2–12 cm of Layer C as well as the top 8–18 cm of Layer D. Here we excavated 164 sherds, of which 48 were diagnostics. We also recovered four pieces of chert, two of which were utilized and two nonutilized. One polished stone axe fragment (fig. 6.39) was found; the raw material was tentatively identified as diorite with mica from the Sierra Nevada Formation in the Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989). At the same time, Sifontes suggested an alternative interpretation: that the raw material in this case was actually quite unusual and perhaps not from the

Venezuelan Andes at all. We excavated eight pieces of burned daub weighing 27 g.

T.20 was at N2186–2187/E1839, about 75 m north of Mound D (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.47 m. We excavated two levels: Level 1 (B12-140; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (B12-141; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.40) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was gray-brown clay without cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to about 10 cm DBS. Layer B was a gray-brown clay with cultural materials; it had an undulating bottom edge that ranged between 12 cm and 24 cm DBS. Layer C was tan clay that lacked cultural materials; it extended from the bottom of Layer B to 30 cm DBS, where we halted the excavation.

Level 1 (B12-140; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and much of Layer B (fig. 6.40). We excavated 135 sherds, of which 29 were diagnostics. We also recovered seven pieces of chipped stone, of which five were chert (four utilized and one nonutilized). We excavated one *mano* fragment weighing 110 g, one *metate* fragment weighing 472 g, and one pestle fragment weighing 170 g.

Excavation Level 2 (B12-141; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included the bottom 4 cm of Layer B in the northern part of the test pit, as well as the uppermost portion of Layer C, down to 30 cm DBS. Here we excavated only three sherds, one of which was a diagnostic. We also recovered one piece of chipped stone, the raw material of which was sandstone.

T.21 was at N2208–2209/E1772, about 30 m northeast of Mound E (fig. 6.2). The ground surface in this area was quite uneven due to cattle traffic. The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit

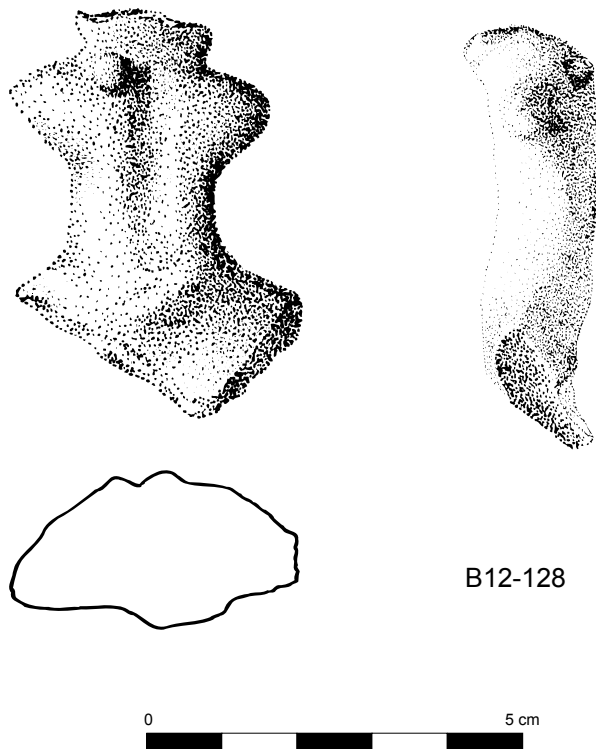


Figure 6.38. Illustration of figurine torso fragment (B12-128), probably female.

was 96.59 m. We excavated two levels here: Level 1 (B12-0142; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (0.20–0.30 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). Only Level 1 contained cultural materials. The drawing of the east profile of the pit shows three stratigraphic layers (fig. 6.41). Layer A was a gray-brown silty deposit that lacked cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to where it met Layer B along an interface that undulated between about 5 cm and 12 cm DBS. Layer B was a gray-brown silty deposit with cultural materials; from the bottom of Layer A, it extended to the top edge of Layer C, which undulated between about 15 cm and 20 cm DBS. Layer C was a reddish-yellow sandy clay layer that

lacked cultural materials. It extended from the bottom edge of Layer B to 30 cm DBS, where we ended the excavation of this pit. Level 1 (B12-142; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and nearly all of Layer B; here we excavated just five sherds, three of which were diagnostics. We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert. We also excavated one fragment of indeterminate ground stone weighing 140 g.

T.22 was at N2238–2239/E1885, about 150 m northeast of Mound D and some 45 m inside the oval causeway (fig. 6.2). The elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.36 m. We excavated two levels: Level 1 (0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (0.20–0.30 m

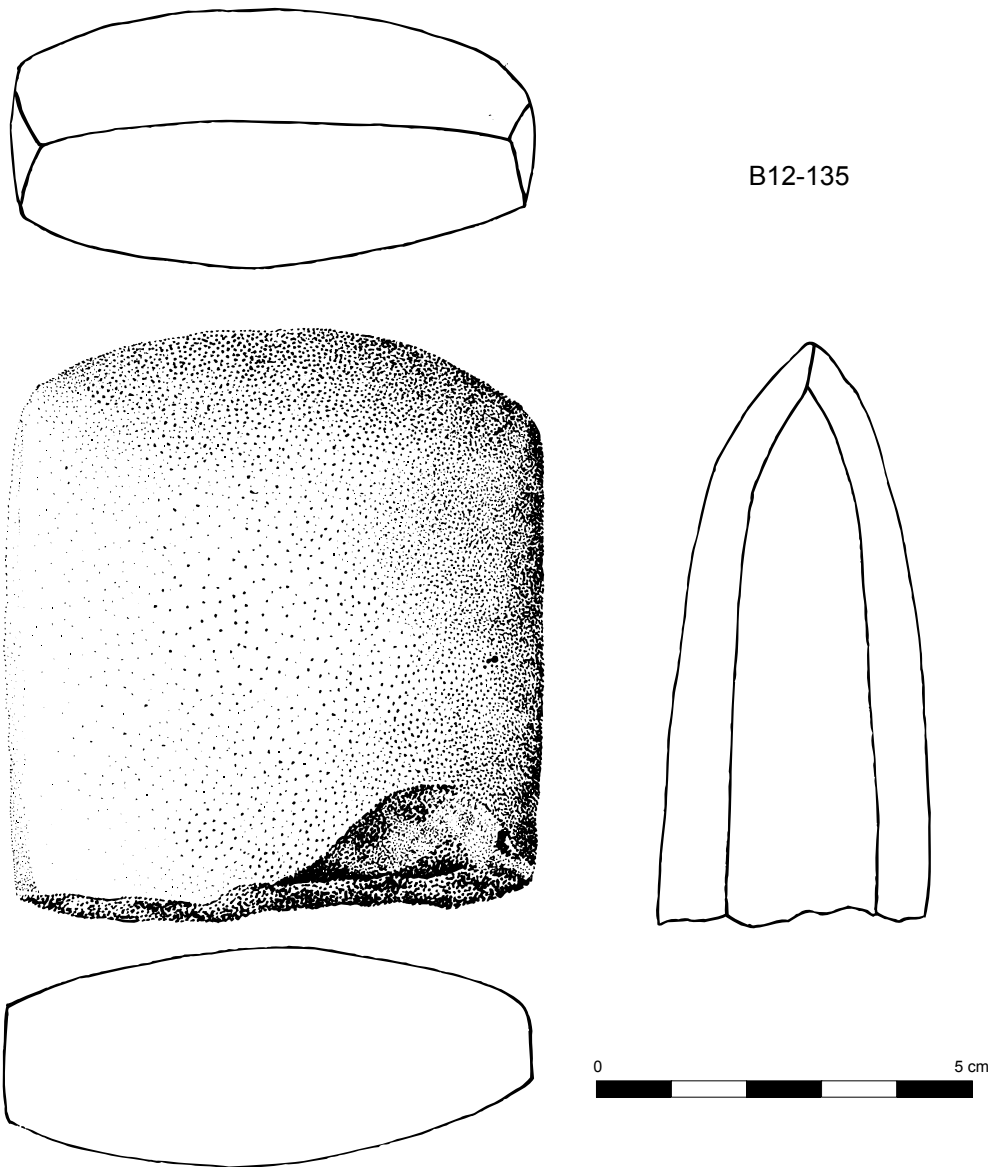


Figure 6.39. Illustration of polished stone axe fragment (B12-135); raw material identified as diorite with mica from the Sierra Nevada Formation in the Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989).

DBS). Neither level had cultural materials. The soil matrix of Level 1 was a gray silty deposit, while that of Level 2 was yellow clay.

T.23 was at N2224–2225/E1972, about 215 m north-northwest of Mound B and about 10 m inside the oval causeway (fig. 6.2). The elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.48 m. We excavated two levels: Level 1 (0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (0.20–0.34 m DBS). Neither level had cultural materials. The soil matrix of Level 1 was a gray-brown silty deposit; the matrix of Level 2 was cloddy tan clay.

T.24 was at N2336–2337/E1727, about 140 m north of Mound E and about 7 m outside the oval causeway (fig. 6.2). The elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 97.03 m. We excavated a single level to a depth of 0.20 m DBS here, but we found no cultural materials. The soil matrix of the top 10 cm was gray-brown silty clay; yellow clay began at 10 cm DBS and continued through the bottom of the level.

T.25 was at N2240–2241/E1659, about 70 m northwest of Mound E, on the edge of an internal causeway (*calzada*) (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.88 m. We excavated three levels here: Level 1 (B12-143; 0–0.30 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-144; 0.30–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (0.40–0.50 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). Cultural materials were found only in Level 1 and Level 2. The drawing of the east profile (fig. 6.42) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a gray, silty layer with no cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to the top of Layer B, the top elevation of which was about 0.12 m DBS, in the southern half of the pit, sloping down to about 0.20 m DBS at the northern end of the pit. Layer B was a yellow-brown, clayey

deposit that we interpreted as the fill comprising the causeway in which the pit was located. Layer B had small amounts of cultural material down to about 0.40 m DBS, after which it was sterile. The interface between Layer B and Layer C undulated between about 0.44 m DBS and 0.48 m DBS. Layer C was described as yellow-gray clay without cultural materials; we excavated Layer C down to 0.50 m DBS, where we terminated the excavation of this pit.

Level 1 (B12-143; 0–0.30 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 0–8 cm of Layer B. Here we excavated 31 sherds, two of which were diagnostics. We also recovered three pieces of chert (two utilized and one nonutilized). Level 2 (B12-144; 0.30–0.40 m DBS) fell entirely within Layer B. In this level we also excavated 31 sherds, although in this case three of them were diagnostics. We also recovered a single piece of nonutilized chert.

T.26 was at N2296–2297/E1563, about 190 m northwest of Mound E, some 10 m inside the oval causeway (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 97.00 m. We excavated two levels here: Level 1 (0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (B12-145; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). Cultural materials were found only in Level 2. The drawing of the east profile (fig. 6.43) shows two stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a gray sandy deposit that was sterile except for a few sherds. Layer A extended from the ground surface to the interface with Layer B, which sloped downward from a high point of about 0.15 m DBS at the far northeastern corner of the pit to a low point of about 0.33 m DBS at the southeastern corner. Layer B was described as tan clay with pockets of sand, entirely lacking in cultural materials.

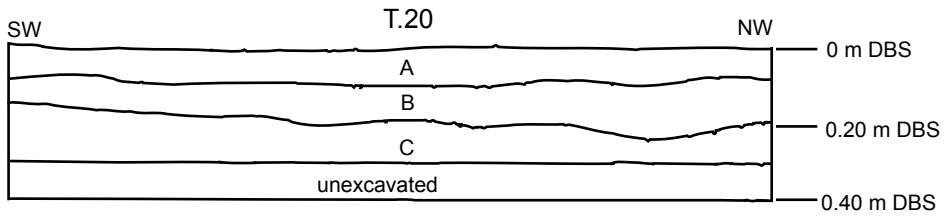


Figure 6.40. Profile drawing of the west face of T.20.

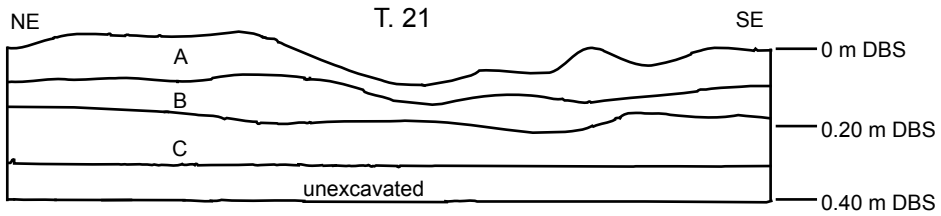


Figure 6.41. Profile drawing of the east face of T.21.

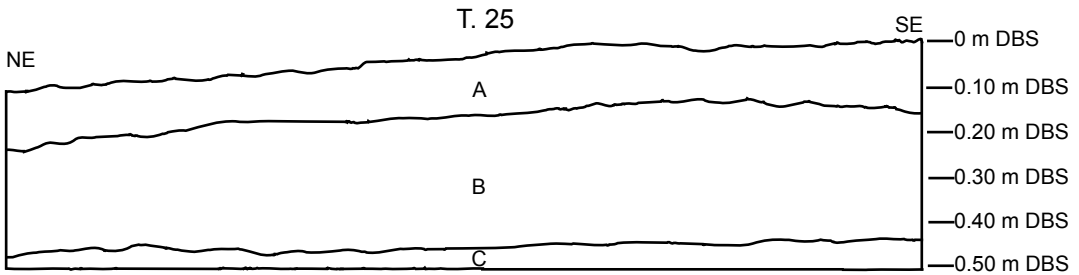


Figure 6.42. Profile drawing of the east face of T.25.

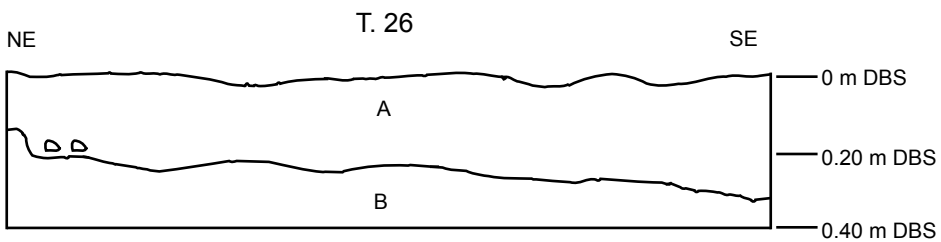


Figure 6.43. Profile drawing of the east face of T.26.

Level 2 (B12-145; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included the bottom 7 cm of Layer A on the eastern side of the pit, but increasingly less of Layer A as we moved toward the northern side of the pit (fig. 6.43). In Level 2 we excavated 35 sherds, all of which occurred in a single concentration in the northeast corner of the pit, at a depth of about 0.21 m DBS; 12 of these sherds were diagnostics.

T.27 was at N1926–1927/E1918, about 40 m north of Mound C and adjacent to a small house mound (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.59 m. We excavated 6 levels here: Level 1 (B12-148; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-149; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), Level 3 (B12-152; 0.40–0.60 m DBS), Level 4 (B12-157; 0.60–0.80 m DBS), Level 5 (B12-161; 0.80–1.00 m DBS), Level 6 (B12-162; 1.00–1.20 m DBS), Level 7 (1.20–1.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2).

All levels contained cultural materials except Level 7. Two additional proveniences (B12-163 and B12-169) were excavated in order to expose more completely Burial 4, which was encountered at a depth of 0.60–1.20 m DBS. The drawing of the east profile shows four stratigraphic layers (fig. 6.44). Layer A was a gray-brown silty deposit that lacked cultural materials; it began at the uneven ground surface and ended at an interface that undulated between 0.10 m and 0.18 m DBS, marking the upper edge of Layer B. Layer B was a hard gray-brown silty deposit that did contain cultural material; it extended from the bottom edge of Layer A to where it met Layer C along an interface that undulated between 0.30 m and 0.35 m DBS. Layer C was mottled, hard dark-brown and tan clay that contained cultural materials; it began at the interface with Layer B and joined with Layer

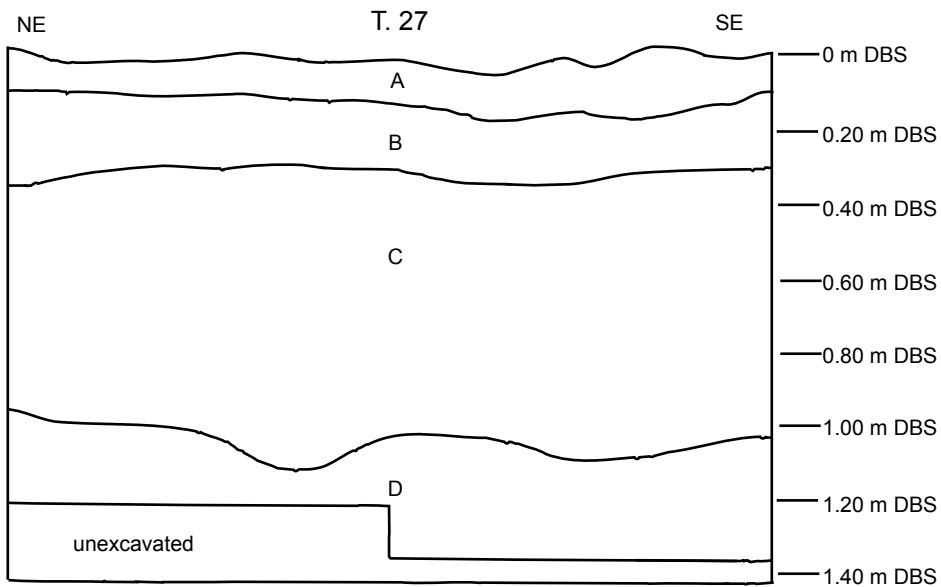


Figure 6.44. Profile drawing of the east face of T.27.

D along an interface that undulated between 0.95 m and 1.10 m DBS. Layer D was a tan clay that lacked cultural materials; it extended from the bottom edge of Layer C to a minimum depth of 1.20 m DBS in the northern half of the pit and a maximum depth of 1.38 m DBS in the southern half of the pit, at which point we ceased our excavation.

Level 1 (B12-148; 0–0.20 m DBS) comprised all of Layer A and the top 2–10 cm of Layer B (fig. 6.44). Here we excavated 327 sherds, of which 61 were diagnostics. We also found 12 pieces of chipped stone, of which 11 were chert (five utilized and six nonutilized) and one was quartz. We excavated two pieces of burned daub weighing 18 g.

Level 2 (B12-149; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included the bottom 8–11 cm of Layer B and the top 9–12 cm of Layer C (fig. 6.44). Here we excavated 686 sherds, 149 of which were diagnostics. We also recovered 57 pieces of chipped stone, of which 48 were chert (11 utilized and 37 nonutilized), five were quartz, and four were sandstone. We excavated 46 fragments of burned daub weighing 283 g. We saved one coin envelope of bone and one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 3 (B12-152; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) lay entirely within Layer C. Here we recovered 211 sherds, of which 63 were diagnostics. We also excavated nine fragments of chipped stone, of which eight were chert (three utilized and five nonutilized) and one was sandstone. We recovered 48 pieces of burned daub weighing 124 g, and we found one coin envelope of bone and one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 4 (B12-157; 0.60–0.80 m DBS) also lay within Layer C (fig. 6.44). Here we found 161 sherds, 74 of which were diagnostics. We also excavated eight fragments of chert, of

which four were utilized and four were nonutilized. One of the utilized chert pieces was identified as a single-side scraper (fig. 6.45) and was subjected to a use-wear analysis (appendix B: B12-157-43). This tool was complete, retained some cortex, and had retouching on its ventral surface. The edge angle of the working edge was 55°. Polish was noted on the edge and dorsal surface, though it was patchy away from the edge. The polish was characterized as light-medium, developed, but not bright. The use motion was recorded as transverse. The use characterization was determined to be scraping. The contact material was judged to be fresh hides. There was no evidence of hafting. We excavated 67 fragments of burned daub weighing 126 g. One coin envelope of bone and one coin envelope of charcoal were saved.

Level 5 (B12-161; 0.80–1.00 m DBS) lay mostly within Layer C, although the easternmost 10 cm of the provenience cut into the top of Layer D (fig. 6.44). In this level we excavated 121 sherds, 78 of which were diagnostics. We also recovered six pieces of chert, of which three were utilized and three were nonutilized. We found 24 pieces of burned daub weighing 99 g. White paint or slip was noted on a single burned daub fragment weighing 2 g. We also recovered human bone that formed part of Burial 4 (appendix A). Four coin envelopes of bone were saved; these pertain to Burial 4. We also recovered one coin envelope of charcoal. A charcoal sample yielded a conventional radiocarbon date of A.D. 455 ± 80, corresponding to the Early Gaván phase (table E.1).

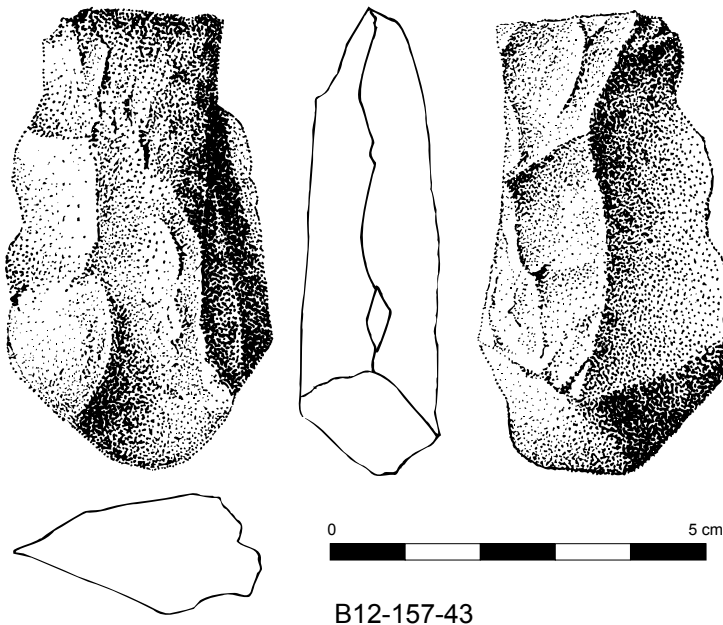
Level 6 (B12-162; 1.00–1.20 m DBS) included two portions of the very bottom of Layer C, but otherwise lay largely within Layer D (fig. 6.44). Here we excavated 27

sherds, of which 18 were diagnostics. We excavated 17 fragments of burned daub weighing 149 g, as well as one coin envelope of bone and one coin envelope of charcoal. Also in Level 6 we encountered fragments of human bone that formed part of Burial 4 (see appendix A). We interpreted Burial 4 as an articulated adult skeleton in a prone position (fig. A.3). Since Burial 4 was also associated with a house mound, it differs in two ways from burials 1–3, all of which were disarticulated human skeletal remains found in nonresidential, probably public/ceremonial, contexts. Unlike burials 1–3, Burial 4 was an ordinary interment associated with a nearby house mound, which may have been the very residence that the buried individual had inhabited before death. In appendix A, it is noted that Berrizbeitia also

observed some child bones associated with Burial 4, so we should bear in mind that this might have been a double interment consisting of an adult (the mother, perhaps) and a child; if so, it appears that most of the child's bones had deteriorated over time in the humid soil.

Provenience B12-163 was recovered while burrowing into N1925/E1918, in order to expose Burial 4 more completely. The depth of this provenience was 0.60–1.20 m DBS. Here we excavated 69 sherds, 35 of which were diagnostics. We also recovered one fragment of utilized chert. We excavated 15 pieces of burned daub weighing 32 g, and we recovered two coin envelopes of bone and one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-169 was recovered while exposing the long bones of Burial 4.



B12-157-43

Figure 6.45. Illustration of chert side scraper (B12-157-43).

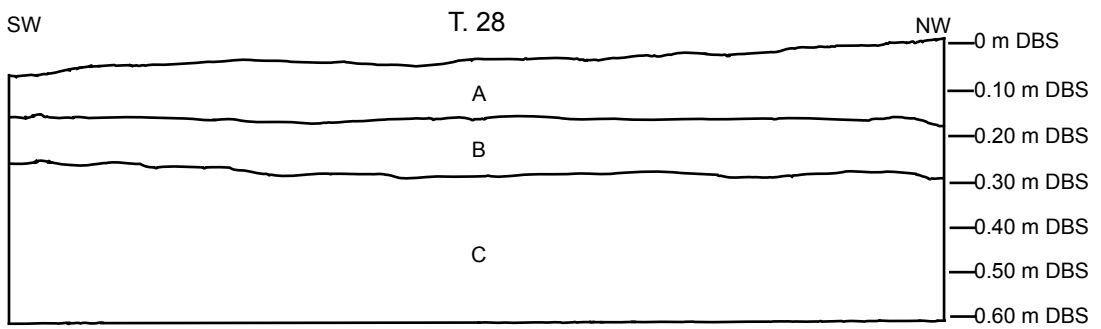


Figure 6.46. Profile drawing of the west face of T.28.

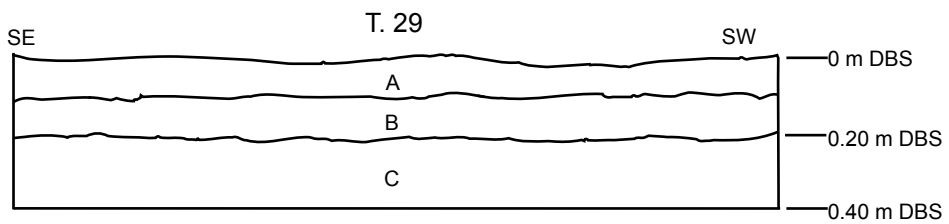


Figure 6.47. Profile drawing of the south face of T.29.

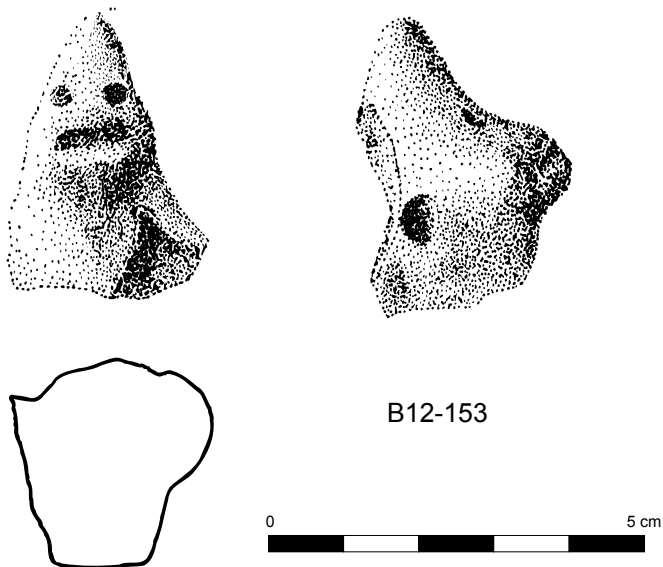


Figure 6.48. Illustration of figurine fragment (B12-153), possibly representing a head.

The depth of this provenience was 1.10–1.20 m DBS. No artifacts were recovered in this provenience.

T.28 was at N1872–1873/E1835, about 120 m southwest of Mound C (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 95.76 m. We excavated three levels here: Level 1 (B12-138; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-146; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (0.40–0.60 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). Cultural materials were found only in Level 1 and Level 2. The drawing of the pit's west profile (fig. 6.46) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a gray, sandy layer that lacked cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to a sloping bottom edge that ran from 0.12 m DBS on the southern side of the pit to 0.18 m DBS on the northern side. Layer B was described as a gray-yellow, sandy deposit that contained some cultural material; it extended from the interface with Layer A to where Layer B met Layer C at a sloping horizon that ran from 0.26 m DBS on the southern side of the pit to nearly 0.30 m DBS on the northern side. Layer C was a yellow-gray sandy layer that lacked cultural material; it ran from the interface with Layer B to 0.60 m DBS, where we ceased excavation of this pit.

Level 1 (B12-138; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 2–8 cm of Layer B. In this level we excavated 24 sherds, one of which was a diagnostic. Level 2 (B12-146; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included the bottom 4 cm of Layer B in the southern half of the pit as well as the top 10–14 cm of Layer C. Here we excavated five sherds, one of which was a diagnostic.

T.29 was at N1790–1791/E1938, about 100 m south-southwest of Mound C (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top south-

west corner of the pit was 95.70 m. We excavated two levels here: Level 1 (B12-147; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (B12-153; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the south profile (fig. 6.47) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a gray clay deposit without cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to about 0.10 m DBS. Layer B was a gray-yellow clay deposit that did contain cultural materials; it extended from the interface with Layer A to where it met up with Layer C along an edge whose depth varied from 0.20 m to 0.22 m DBS. Layer C was a gray-yellow clay layer without cultural materials; it extended from the interface with Layer B to 0.40 m DBS, where we terminated our excavation of this pit.

Level 1 (B12-147; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 10 cm of Layer B (fig. 6.47). Here we excavated 43 sherds, six of which were diagnostics. We also recovered one piece of utilized chert. Level 2 (B12-153; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included the bottom 2 cm of Layer B and Layer C as far as 0.40 m DBS, where we ceased excavation (fig. 6.47). We excavated 17 sherds, six of which were diagnostics. We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert. We excavated one figurine fragment that may represent a head, though whether it was anthropomorphic or zoomorphic is difficult to say (fig. 6.48).

T.30 was at N1840–1841/E1921, about 65 m southwest of Mound C (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 95.87 m. We excavated three levels here: Level 1 (B12-150; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-155; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (B12-156; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the pit's west profile (fig. 6.49) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was described as gray silty

and cloddy topsoil without cultural material; it extended from the ground surface to where it met Layer B along an edge that ran from 0.10 m to 0.15 m DBS. Layer B was described as hard, dark, gray-brown clay with cultural material; it extended from the interface with Layer A to where it met Layer C along an edge that varied between 0.40 m and 0.43 m DBS. Layer C was a yellow-brown clayey deposit without cultural material; it extended from the interface with Layer B to 0.60 m DBS, where we ceased excavation of the pit.

Level 1 (B12-150; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 5–10 cm of Layer B (fig. 6.49). Here we excavated 179 sherds, of which 27 were diagnostics. We also recovered 16 pieces of chipped stone, of which 13 were chert (eight utilized and five nonutilized), one was sandstone, and two were amphibolite. We recovered a ground-stone pestle fragment weighing 187 g and one piece of burned daub weighing 18 g.

Level 2 (B12-155; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) lay entirely within Layer B (fig. 6.48). Here we excavated 268 sherds, of which 71 were diagnostics. We also recovered nine pieces of chipped stone, of which eight were chert (one utilized and seven nonutilized) and one was quartz. We also found two figurine fragments, both of which seem to represent limbs; one was suitable for illustration (fig. 6.50). We recovered one indeterminate piece of ground stone weighing 770 g. We did excavate 14 fragments of burned daub weighing 142 g; two of these, weighing 3 g, had stick impressions.

Level 3 (B12-156; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) included the bottom 3 cm of Layer B, on the northern side of the pit, and Layer C down to where we ceased excavation at 0.60 m DBS.

Here we excavated 24 sherds, four of which were diagnostics. We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert.

T.31 was at N1806–1807/E2059, about 110 m southeast of Mound C and less than 10 m east of a small house mound (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation of the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.18 m. We excavated three levels: Level 1 (B12-154; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-158; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (0.40–0.55 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). Cultural materials were found only in Level 1 and Level 2. The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.51) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was described as a gray, loose topsoil with no cultural material; it extended from the ground surface to where it met Layer B along a bottom edge that varied between 12 cm and 16 cm DBS. Layer B was characterized as a gray-yellow, soft clay deposit with cultural material. It extended from the interface with Layer A to where it joined Layer C, at a bottom edge that varied between 28 cm and 37 cm DBS. Layer C was a yellow clay deposit that lacked cultural material; it extended from the bottom of Layer B to a depth of 53–55 cm DBS, where we ceased excavation.

Level 1 (B12-154; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 4–8 cm of Layer B (fig. 6.51). Here we excavated 1051 sherds, of which 174 were diagnostics. We also recovered 33 pieces of chipped stone, of which 12 were chert (two utilized and 10 nonutilized), 19 were quartz, one was sandstone, and one was amphibolite. Two kiln wasters were also recovered (see appendix F), implying that the firing of pottery occurred in this area.

Level 2 (B12-158; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) contained all of Layer B (below 0.20 m DBS) and also the top 3–12 cm of Layer C (fig. 6.51).

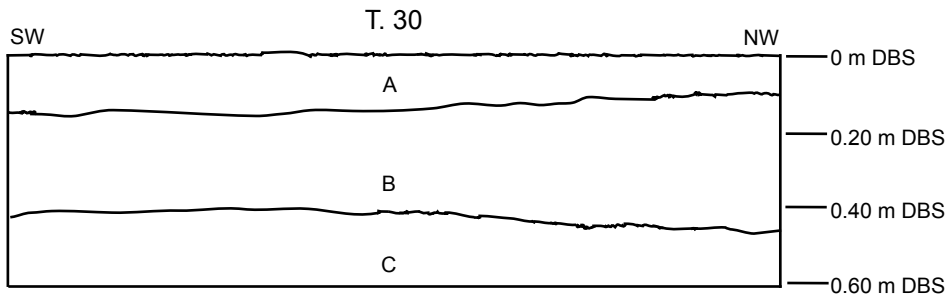


Figure 6.49. Profile drawing of the west face of T.30.

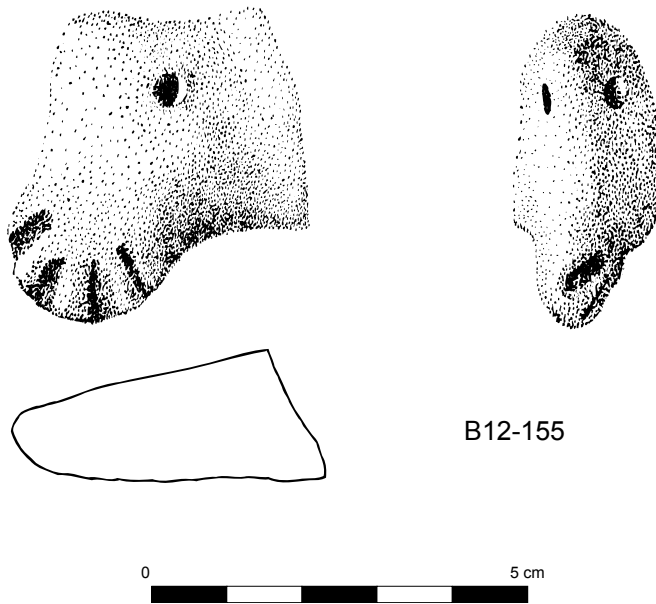


Figure 6.50. Illustration of figurine fragment (B12-155), possibly representing a limb.

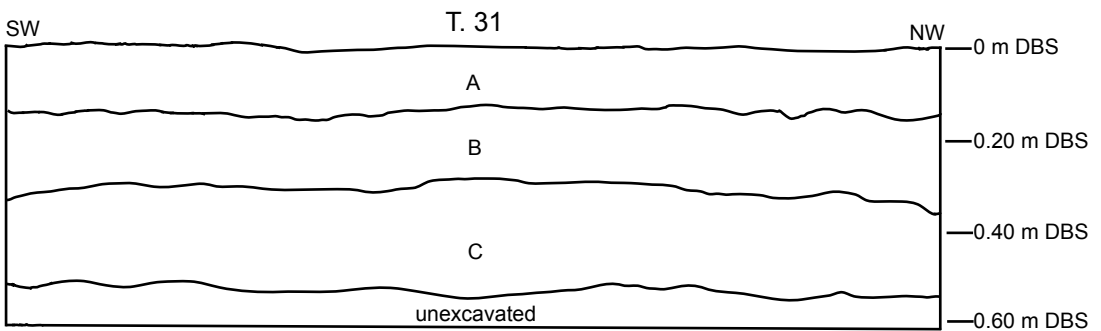


Figure 6.51. Profile drawing of the west face of T.31.

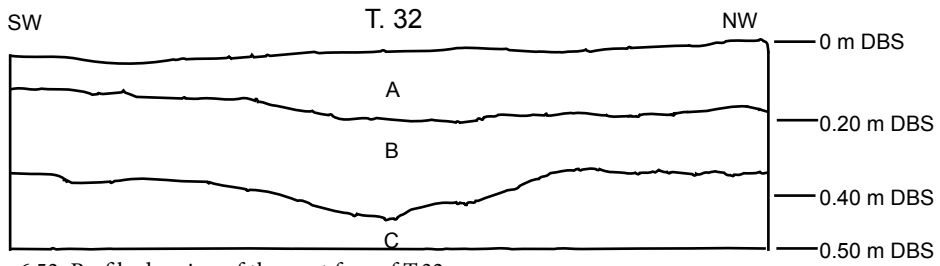


Figure 6.52. Profile drawing of the west face of T.32.

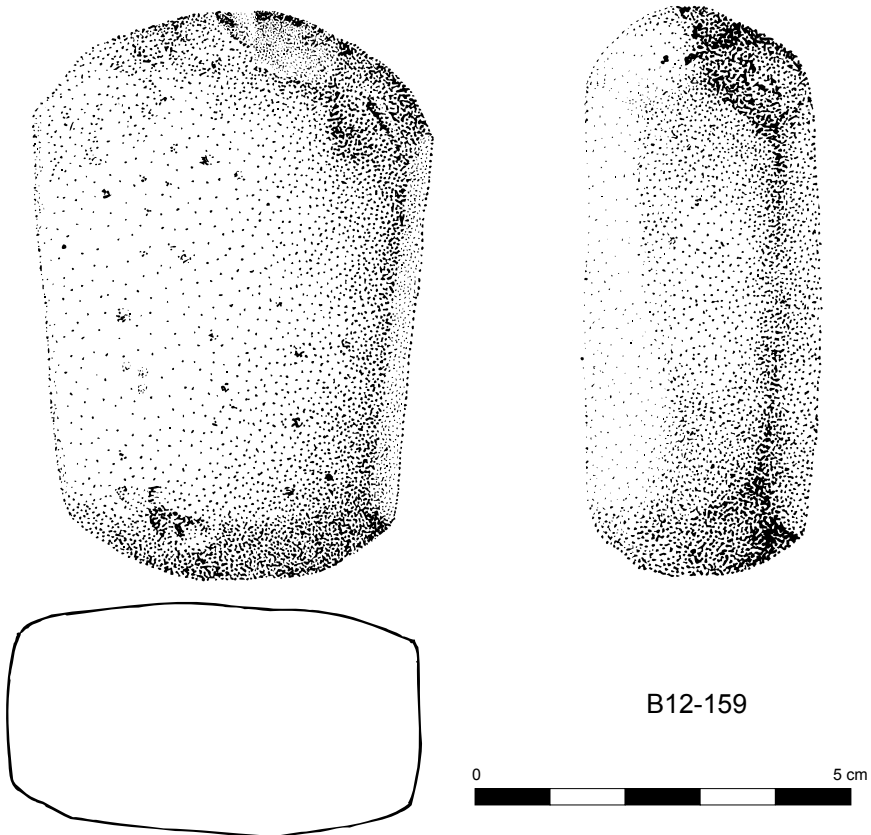


Figure 6.53. Illustration of ground-stone pestle (B12-159); raw material identified as volcanic rock but not from Venezuela; probably traded from Colombia (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989).

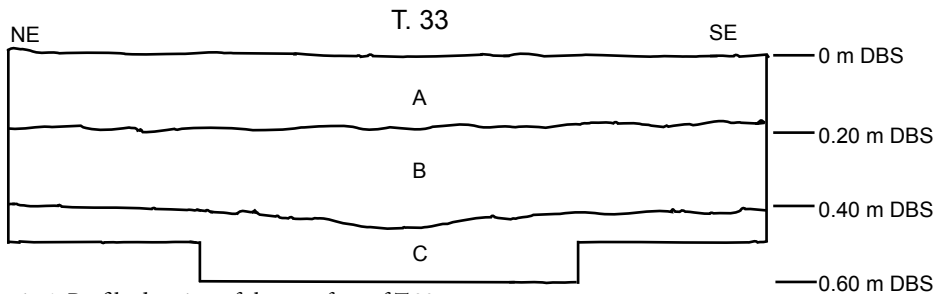


Figure 6.54. Profile drawing of the east face of T.33.

Here we excavated 127 sherds, of which 23 were diagnostics. We also excavated two pieces of utilized chert. We recovered six fragments of burned daub weighing 18 g.

T.32 was at N1728–1729/E2080, about 80 m southwest of Mound A, at the edge of a raised area that supported small house mounds, the nearest of which lay about 12 m northwest of the test pit (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation of the top southwest corner of the pit was 95.49. We excavated three levels here: Level 1 (B12-159; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-160; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (B12-166; 0.40–0.50 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.52) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a gray, silty topsoil without cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to where it met Layer B along a sloping interface that ran from a high of 9 cm DBS on the southern side of the pit to 20 cm DBS in the middle and 19 cm DBS on the northern side. Layer B was a brownish-yellow, cloddy deposit with cultural material; it extended from the interface with Layer A down to where it met Layer C along a bottom edge that was at 33 cm DBS on the southern side, dipped to about 44 cm DBS in the middle, and rose again to 33 cm DBS on the northern side. Layer C was sterile clay that extended from the interface with Layer B down to 0.50 m DBS, where we terminated the excavation.

Level 1 (B12-159; 0–0.20 m DBS) consisted mostly of Layer A, although it cut 11 cm into Layer B on the southern side of the pit; in the middle, the bottom of Level 1 coincided fairly closely with the bottom of Layer A, while on the northern side some 2–3 cm of Layer B were included in Level 1 (fig. 6.52). Here we excavated 961 sherds, of which 77

were diagnostics. We also recovered 21 pieces of chipped stone, of which 15 were chert (four utilized and 11 nonutilized), five were quartz, and one was sandstone. We excavated a stone pestle weighing 245 g (fig. 6.53). R. Sifontes (personal commun., 1989) identified the raw material of this pestle as volcanic in origin, but not from Venezuela; he suggested it was traded from Colombia.

Level 2 (B12-160; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included much of Layer B but also the top 7 cm of Layer C on the southern side, none of Layer C in the middle, and then 7–8 cm of Layer C again on the northern side (fig. 6.52). Here we excavated 1902 sherds, of which 121 were diagnostics. We also recovered 29 pieces of chipped stone, of which 15 were chert (three utilized and 12 nonutilized), 12 were quartz, and two were sandstone. We found one piece of burned daub weighing 6 g.

Level 3 (B12-166; 0.40–0.50 m DBS) mostly consisted of Layer C, although it included about 4 cm of Layer B in the middle of the pit, at a point where Layer B dipped down into Layer C (fig. 6.52). Here we excavated 21 sherds, none of which was a diagnostic.

T.33 was at N1730–1731/E2161, about 10 m south of the base of Mound A (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 95.53 m. We excavated three levels here: Level 1 (B12-167; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-168; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (B12-171; 0.40–0.50/0.60 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the east profile (fig. 6.54) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a gray, silty topsoil that lacked cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to about 18 cm DBS. Layer B was described as a brownish-grayish, clayey/silty deposit with cultural materials; it extended from about 18 cm DBS

to where it met Layer C along an edge that ran from about 38 cm DBS on the northern end of the pit, dipping to 43 cm DBS in the middle, and then rising to about 40 cm DBS on the southern end. Layer C was described as a brownish-gray-yellow clay without cultural materials. Layer C extended from the bottom of Layer B to 50 cm DBS for the northernmost half-meter and also the southernmost half-meter. In the middle of the pit, we excavated a 1 m × 1 m “window” down to 60 cm DBS.

Level 1 (B12-167; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 3 cm or so of Layer B (fig. 6.54). Here we excavated 33 sherds, seven of which were diagnostics. We also excavated three pieces of chipped stone, of which two were chert (one utilized and one nonutilized), and one was quartz.

Level 2 (B12-168; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) lay entirely within Layer B (fig. 6.54). Here we excavated 170 sherds, 47 of which were diagnostics. We also recovered three pieces of chipped stone, of which two were nonutilized chert and one was quartz. We found one pestle weighing 228 g.

Level 3 (B12-171; 0.40–0.50/0.60 m DBS) lay predominantly within Layer C, although it included the bottom 3 cm of Layer B in the middle of the pit (fig. 6.54). Here we excavated 24 sherds, six of which were diagnostics. We also excavated one piece of nonutilized chert.

T.34 was at N1784-1785/E1805, about 190 m southwest of Mound C and about 25 m outside the oval causeway (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 95.84 m. Here we excavated Level 1 (B12-175; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (0.20–0.40 m DBS). Cultural materials were found only in Level 1 (tables 6.1,

6.2). The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.55) shows two stratigraphic layers. Layer A was described as a gray-brown silty deposit with very sparse cultural material appearing between 10 cm and 20 cm DBS; Layer A extended from the ground surface to about 20 cm DBS. Layer B was a yellow-brown clay that lacked cultural materials; it extended from about 20 cm DBS to 40 cm DBS, where we suspended excavation of the pit. Level 1 (B12-175; 0–0.20 m DBS) corresponded very closely to Layer A. Here we excavated four sherds, none of which was a diagnostic.

T.35 was at N1858–1859/E1724, about 240 m south-southwest of Mound D and at the base of the outer edge of the oval causeway (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.11 m. We excavated two levels here: Level 1 (B12-174; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (0.20–0.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The excavation supervisor noted that sparse cultural materials appeared only in the top level of the pit and probably represent artifacts that washed down from the causeway itself. The drawing of the west profile shows two layers (fig. 6.56). Layer A was gray and silty, with very sparse cultural material; it extended from the ground surface (which sloped upward from south to north toward the causeway itself) to about 20 cm DBS. Layer B was a brownish-yellow, hard clayey layer that lacked cultural materials; it ran from the interface between Layer A and Layer B to 40 cm DBS, where we ceased excavation. Level 1 (B12-174; 0–0.20 m DBS) was composed of Layer A, though it should be noted that the ground surface was about 10 cm DBS on the southern end of the pit and 3 cm DBS on the northern end (fig. 6.56). In this level

we excavated 17 sherds, five of which were diagnostics.

T.36 was at N1910–1911/E1723, about 185 m south-southwest of Mound D and some 30 m inside the oval causeway (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.87 m. We excavated three levels here: Level 1 (B12-172; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-173; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (0.40–0.45 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). Cultural materials were found only in Level 1 and Level 2. The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.57) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a gray-brown silty and pebbly deposit without cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to where it met Layer B along a sloping horizon that ran from about 19 cm DBS on the southern end of the pit to about 11 cm DBS on the northern end. Layer B was a gray-brown clay deposit that did have cultural materials; it extended from the interface with Layer A to where it joined with Layer C along an edge that sloped upward from about 38 cm DBS on the southern end of the pit to about 23 cm DBS on the northern end. Layer C was a tan-colored clay that lacked cultural materials; it ran from the interface with Layer B to 45 cm DBS, where we ceased excavation.

Level 1 (B12-172; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A as well as the top 9 cm of Layer B on the northern side of the pit, the top 4–5 cm of Layer B in the middle of the pit, and only 1 cm of Layer B on the pit's southern side (fig. 6.57). Here we excavated 102 sherds, only 12 of which were diagnostics. We also recovered one piece of utilized chert, as well as a figurine fragment, probably a limb (fig. 6.58). We excavated five pieces of burned daub weighing 57 g.

Level 2 (B12-173; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included most of Layer B on the southern side of the pit, and all but the top 4–5 cm in the middle, but only the bottom 3 cm of Layer B on the northern side; Level 2 also included the top 3 cm of Layer C on the southern side of the pit, the top 4–5 cm of Layer C in the middle, and the top 17 cm of Layer C on the northern side (fig. 6.57). Here we excavated 123 sherds, just nine of which were diagnostics. We also recovered four pieces of nonutilized chert, and a figurine fragment, probably representing part of a head (fig. 6.59). We excavated 11 pieces of burned daub weighing 50 g.

T.37 was at N1704–1705/E1748, about 280 m southwest of Mound C and some 125 m outside the oval causeway (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner was 95.65 m. We excavated two levels in

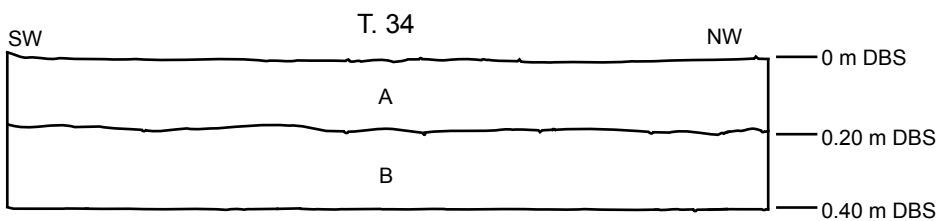


Figure 6.55. Profile drawing of the west face of T.34.

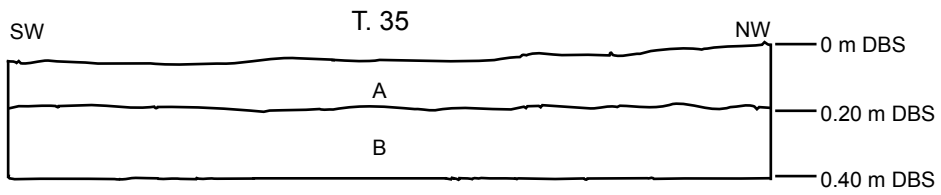


Figure 6.56. Profile drawing of the west face of T.35.

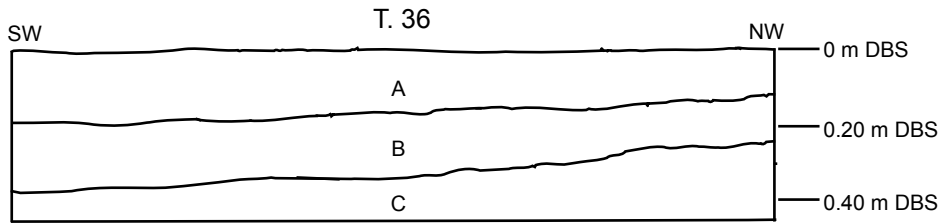


Figure 6.57. Profile drawing of the west face of T.36.

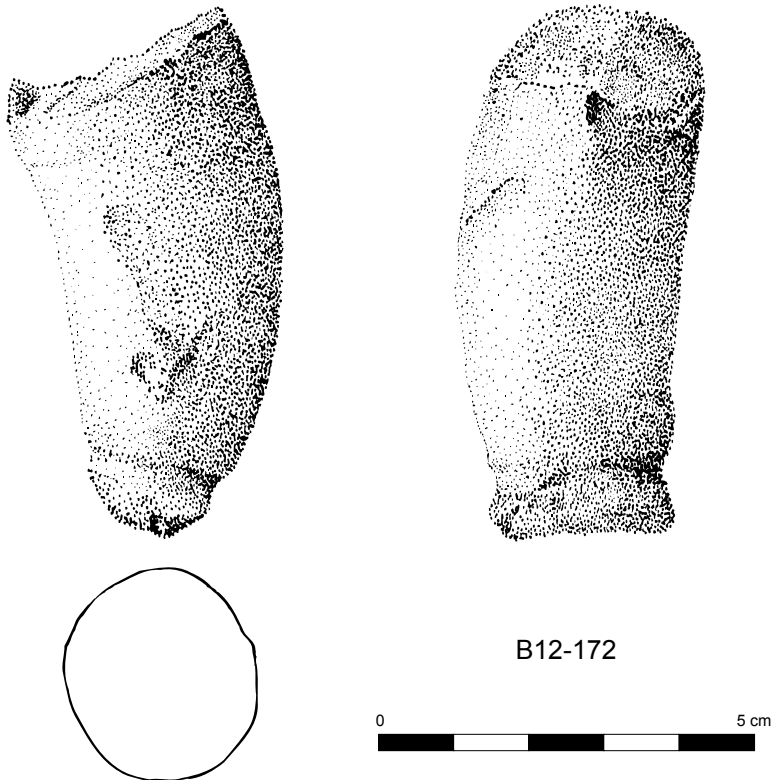


Figure 6.58. Illustration of figurine fragment (B12-172), probably representing a limb.

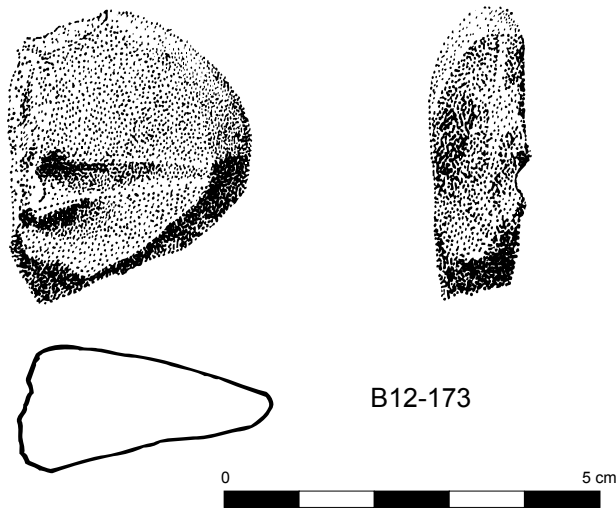


Figure 6.59. Illustration of figurine fragment (B12-173), probably representing part of a head.

this pit, but we found no cultural materials in either level; this would be consistent with the proposition that there was no significant occupation outside the oval causeway at B12. The soil matrix of Level 1 (0–0.20 m DBS) was characterized as a gray-brown clay deposit that lay beneath a thin silty topsoil. Level 2 (0.20–0.30 m DBS) also had a gray-brown clay matrix.

PROBABILITY-2 TEST PITS (T.168–T.172, T.174–T.176)

T.168 was at N2036–2037/E1931, about 57 m west-northwest of Mound B (fig. 6.2). It is in an area of low house mounds, and slightly overlapping one of them. The surface elevation at the top southwest corner was 96.72 m. We excavated three levels here: Level 1 (B12-461; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-462; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (B12-463; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the east profile (fig.

6.60) shows five stratigraphic layers. Layer A is a light gray-brown silty deposit that rises to a maximum of some 12 cm above the datum line, which was set about 5 cm below the lowest point of the existing ground surface; Layer A seems to represent the base of a low house mound. Layer B was also light gray-brown and silty, although it seemed a bit more clayey than Layer A. Layer B, which contained much more cultural material than Layer A, began at the level of the datum line, but its bottom edge undulated between a high of 14 cm DBS at its southern end and a low of 22 cm DBS at a point about 0.5 m south of the NE corner. Layer C was a hard gray-brown clayey deposit with cultural material that extended from the bottom of Layer B to the top of Layer D around 0.32 m DBS. Layer D was a tan-mottled clayey deposit with cultural material; the excavator noted white-slipped pottery in this layer. Layer D extended from the bottom of Layer

B to about 0.55 m DBS where it met Layer E. Layer E was tan clay that contained no cultural material. We terminated the excavation of this pit at 0.60 m DBS.

Level 1 (B12-461; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and all of Layer B except the bottom 2 cm between 0.20 m and 0.40 m to the south of the NE corner (fig. 6.60). In this level we recovered 2601 sherds, of which 341 were diagnostics. We also found 221 fragments of chipped stone, of which 198 were chert (41 utilized and 157 nonutilized), nine were quartz, 13 were sandstone, and one was amphibolite. Three figurine fragments were recovered; two were head fragments and one was a limb fragment. We excavated 33 pieces of burned daub weighing 136 g; two of these fragments, weighing 8 g, had stick impressions. One coin envelope of bone was saved.

Level 2 (B12-462; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included the bottom 12 cm or so of Layer C and the top 8 cm of Layer D (fig. 6.60). Here we excavated 1098 sherds, of which 218 were diagnostics. We also recovered 86 fragments of chipped stone, of which 78 were chert (42 utilized and 36 nonutilized), three were quartz and five were sandstone. We excavated 17 pieces of burned daub weighing 75 g.

Level 3 (B12-463; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) included the bottom 15 cm of Layer D, down to where cultural material petered out around 0.55 m DBS (fig. 6.60). In this level we recovered 72 sherds, of which 25 were diagnostics. We also excavated three pieces of chipped stone, all of which were chert (two utilized and one nonutilized).

T.169 was at N2082–2083/E1883, about 52 m east of Mound D and about 10 m north of a small house mound (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the

pit was 96.61 m. We excavated three levels here: Level 1 (B12-466; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-467; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (B12-468; 0.40–0.50 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.61) shows four stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a light gray-brown clayey layer without cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to about 12 cm DBS. Layer B was described as a hard gray-brown clayey layer with cultural material that extended from the bottom of Layer A down to the top of Layer C, an interface that ranged from 0.36 m DBS on the southern end of the provenience to about 0.42 m DBS in the middle and 0.40 m DBS on the northern end. Layer C was a harder gray-brown clayey deposit with sparse cultural materials that began at the bottom of Layer B and extended to where it met Layer D at a depth that varied from 0.43 m DBS on the southern end of the pit to about 0.45 m DBS in the middle and northern portions of the pit. Layer D was a sterile clay, and we halted excavation at 0.50 m DBS.

Level 1 (B12-466; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 8 cm of Layer B. Here we excavated 387 sherds, of which 41 were diagnostics. We also recovered 29 pieces of chipped stone, of which 23 were chert (14 utilized and nine nonutilized), two were quartz and four were sandstone. We recovered four pieces of burned daub weighing 13 g. We also found a single sherd that we recorded as a kiln waster, weighing 32 g; it was a body sherd with an unusual reddish-yellow surface color that we judged to be evidence of misfiring (see appendix F).

Level 2 (B12-467; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) corresponded fairly closely to Layer B. In this level we recovered 459 sherds, of which 64 were diagnostics. We also excavated 40 pieces

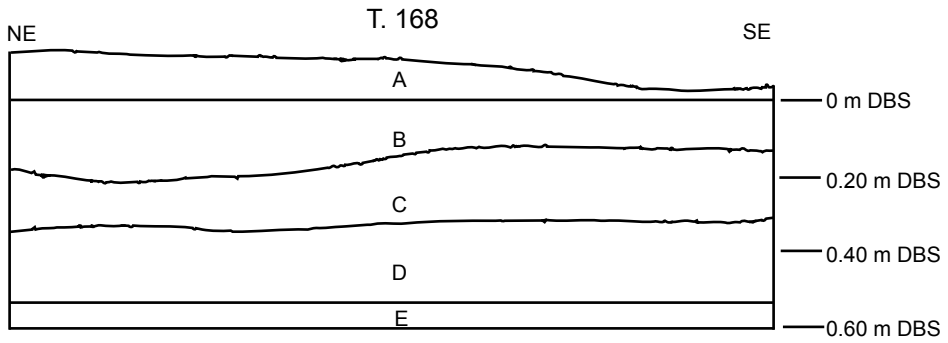


Figure 6.60. Profile drawing of the east face of T.168.

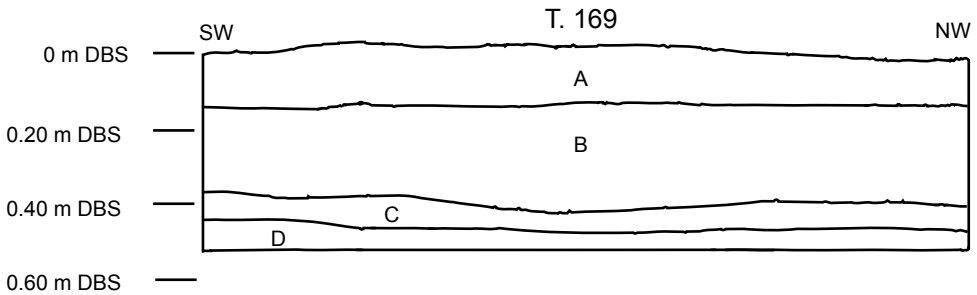


Figure 6.61. Profile drawing of the west face of T.169.

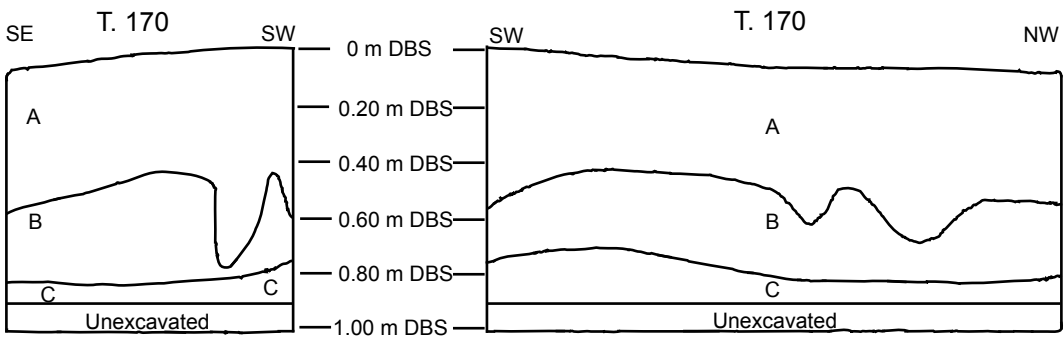


Figure 6.62. Profile drawings of the south face and west face of T.170.

of chipped stone, of which 31 were chert (13 utilized and 18 nonutilized), one was quartz, and eight were sandstone. We recovered eight fragments of burned daub weighing 127 g.

Level 3 (B12-468; 0.40–0.50 m DBS) included all of Layer C, which had sparse cultural materials, and the top 5 cm or so of Layer D, which was sterile. Here we excavated only 11 sherds, one of which was a diagnostic. We found just one fragment of chipped stone, a piece of utilized chert.

T.170 was at N1946–1947/E2044, about 50 m southeast of Mound B (fig. 6.2). The pit penetrates the edge of a low residential mound. The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.83 m. We excavated five levels here: Level 1 (B12-464; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-465; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), Level 3 (B12-476; 0.40–0.60 m

DBS), Level 4 (B12-477; 0.60–0.80 m DBS), and Level 5 (B12-481; 0.80–0.90 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawings of the south profile and the west profile (fig. 6.62) reveal three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was described as light brown-gray silty mound fill with cultural material. The top of Layer A sloped downward from southwest to northeast, representing the top of the residential mound; its high point, at the southwest corner, was designated the ground surface. The bottom of Layer A met the top of Layer B along an edge that undulated dramatically from a high of 0.40 m DBS to a low of about 0.76 m DBS (see south profile in fig. 6.62). Layer B was a hard gray-brown clayey deposit with cultural material that extended from the bottom of Layer A to the top of Layer C, along an edge that varied from about 0.74 m DBS to 0.84 m DBS. Layer C was characterized as a hard brown-mottled clay with little cultural material. The excavation was halted at 0.90 m DBS.

Level 1 (B12-464; 0–0.20 m DBS) fell entirely within Layer A, which was interpreted as mound fill. Here we excavated 836 sherds, of which 116 were diagnostics. We also recovered 50 pieces of chipped stone, of which 40 were chert (17 utilized and 23 nonutilized) and 10 were sandstone. Among the utilized chert was a fine example of a scraper (fig. 6.63). We also excavated 14 small pieces of burned daub weighing just 19 g.

Level 2 (B12-465; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) also lay within Layer A. In this level we recovered 648 sherds, of which 64 were diagnostics. We also excavated 76 pieces of chipped stone, of which 69 were chert (41 utilized and 28 nonutilized). One of the utilized chert fragments was noted to be a flake tool scraper (fig. 6.64) and was subjected to

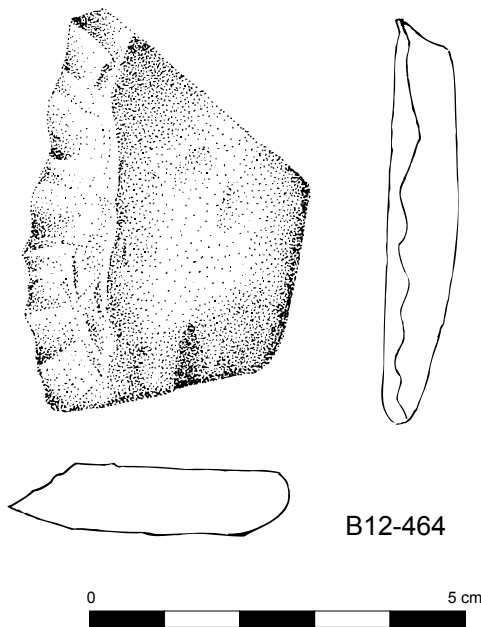


Figure 6.63. Illustration of chert scraper (B12-464).

a use-wear analysis (appendix B). The tool was complete, and had retouch on its working edge; little cortex was noted. The edge angle of the working edge was 40° . Evidence was noted of polish, which occurred on the edge as well as on the dorsal and ventral surfaces. The polish was characterized as medium in development and dull to medium bright. The extent of the polish on the dorsal surface was described as continuous along the edge, fading out up to 3 mm from the edge, with tails. The extent of polish on the ventral surface was described as continuous along the edge, then fading out at up to 5 mm from the edge, with tails. The use motion was transverse and the use characterization was deemed to be scraping. The contact material was determined to be leather and/or dry hides. No evidence of hafting was observed. We also recovered one small piece of polished stone: a fragment of a phyllite (slate) pendant, weighing just 1 g. We also found one piece of indeterminate grinding stone (of metamorphic rock) weighing 427 g. We recovered 22 pieces of burned daub weighing 120 g in this level.

Level 3 (B12-476; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) corresponded mostly with Layer B, although Layer A intruded into the level in two places (fig. 6.62). Here we excavated 1095 sherds, of which 132 were diagnostics. We also recovered 95 pieces of chipped stone, of which 80 were chert (29 utilized and 51 nonutilized) and 15 were sandstone. We found three pieces of polished stone, two of which were small beads, which together weighed just 7 g; one of these beads, measuring 1 cm in diameter, was made of red jasper and also had remnants of what appeared to be black paint. In this level, we also recovered 56 pieces of burned daub weighing 265 g; stick

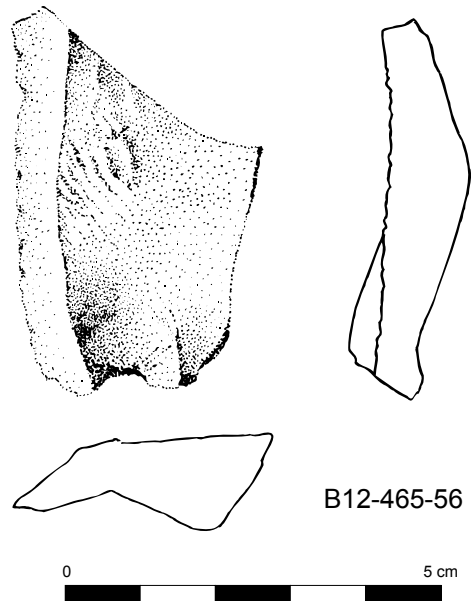


Figure 6.64. Illustration of chert scraper (B12-465-56).

impressions were noted on two fragments weighing 60 g. One coin envelope of bone was saved.

Level 4 (B12-477; 0.60–0.80 m DBS) fell mostly within Layer B, although it cut into the top 5–10 cm of Layer C between the southwest corner and about 0.50 m north of the southwest corner (fig. 6.62). Here we found 794 sherds, of which 135 were diagnostics. We also recovered 43 pieces of chipped stone, of which 38 were chert (16 utilized, 22 nonutilized) and five were sandstone. We excavated a small figurine fragment, perhaps part of a head, weighing just 15 g (fig. 6.65). We also recovered 41 pieces of burned daub weighing 97 g. One burned rock was noted but not saved.

Level 5 (B12-481; 0.80–0.90 m DBS) lay mostly within Layer C, except where it included the bottom 1–2 cm of Layer B in the

northern half of the pit (fig. 6.62). We excavated 87 sherds, of which 77 were diagnostics. We also recovered four pieces of chipped stone, of which three were chert (all utilized) and one piece of sandstone. We found seven tiny pieces of burned daub weighing just 10 g.

T.171 was at N1962–1963/E1991, about 10 m west of the Area A house mound in the central avenue of B12, and just 2–3 m south of a low, probably residential, mound (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.83 m. The ceramic samples from this pit were used in chapter 4 to characterize the differences between pottery of the Early and Late Gaván phases. We excavated seven proveniences here: Level 1 (B12-469; 0–0.20 m DBS), Feature 10 (B12-470), Level 2 (B12-471; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), Level 3 (B12-472; 0.40–0.60 m DBS), Level 4 (B12-473; 0.60–0.80 m DBS), Level 5 (B12-474; 0.80–1.00 m DBS), Level 6 (B12-475; 1.00–1.20/1.32 m DBS) (tables 6.1,

6.2). Because this pit had a complex stratigraphy, we provide profile drawings of all four faces: the south and west profiles are presented in figure 6.66, the north and east profiles in figure 6.67. Seven stratigraphic zones were identified. Layer A was a gray-brown topsoil that lacked cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to where it met the top of Layer B along an edge that varied between 10 cm and 15 cm DBS. Layer B was described as a light gray-brown clayey/silty deposit with light brown mottling and cultural materials; it extended from the bottom of Layer A to the interface with Layer C at 30–35 cm DBS. Feature 10, an area of burned rock, charcoal, and burned daub, was found in the uppermost 10 cm of Layer B (i.e., 10–20 cm DBS) (fig. 6.68). Layer C was a gray-brown silty deposit with mottling; it was noted to have larger sherds than Layer B. Layer C extended from the bottom of Layer B to where it met the top of Layer D on

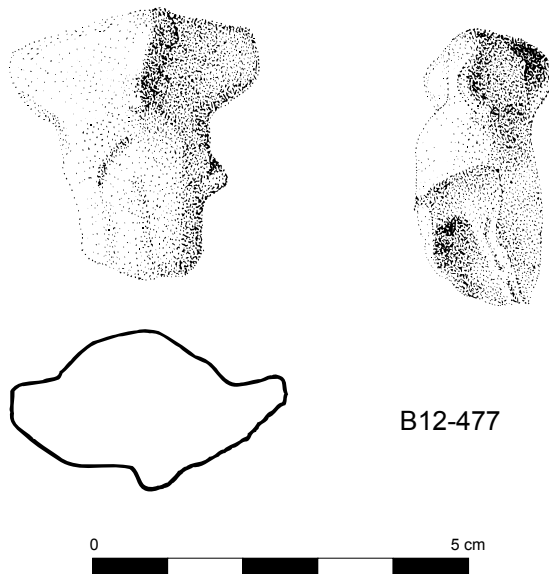


Figure 6.65. Illustration of figurine fragment, probably part of a head (B12-477).

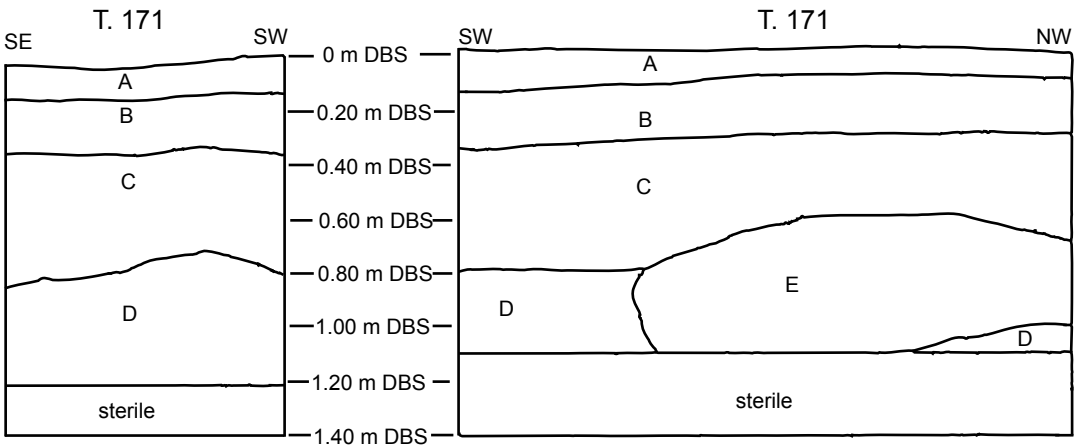


Figure 6.66. Profile drawings of the south face and west face of T.171.

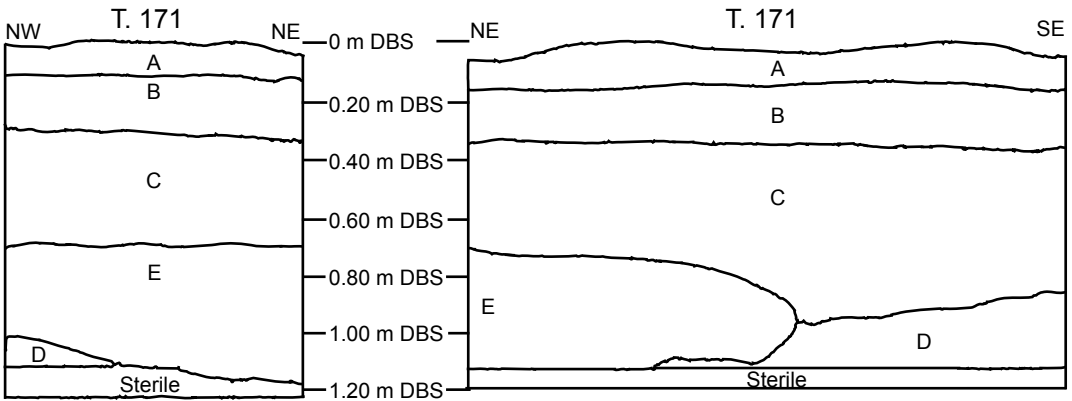


Figure 6.67. Profile drawings of the north face and east face of T.171.

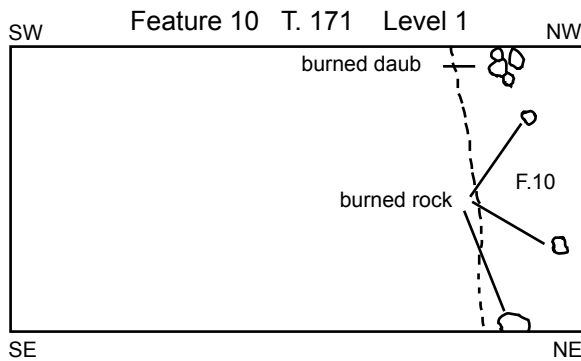


Figure 6.68. Plan view of Feature 10, T.171.

the southwestern part of the pit along an edge that ranged from about 73 cm DBS to nearly 80 cm DBS, at a point roughly 0.6 m north of the southwest corner, where Layer D terminated and interfaced with Layer E, the top of which ranged from a high of about 68 cm DBS in the northeast corner to a low of 90 cm DBS, at roughly the midpoint of the east profile, where Layer E met up with Layer D. Layer D was a sandy, gray-brown deposit with very little cultural material. On the south side of the pit, it extended from the bottom of Layer C, along an undulating interface that varied from about 73 cm DBS to 80 cm DBS, down to sterile, which began around 111 cm DBS. In the northern half of the pit, Layer D was disrupted by Layer E, which intruded into Layer D, leaving only vestiges of the latter just above sterile in the northwestern corner of the pit. Layer E was middenlike, consisting of a medium dark-brown deposit with mottling, charcoal, and large sherds. It occupied most of the northern half of the pit and extended from a top depth of some 58 cm DBS (along the bottom edge of Layer C) down to the sterile layer at 110 cm DBS, except in two places where it intruded well into the sterile layer: in the middle of the pit where it reached a bottom depth of 132 cm DBS and the northeast corner of the pit where it hit a bottom depth of 120 cm DBS (fig. 6.69).

Level 1 (B12-469; 0–20 cm DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 5–10 cm of Layer B. Here we excavated 152 sherds, of which only 17 were diagnostics. We also found 16 pieces of chipped stone, of which 12 were chert (all utilized), one was quartz, and three were sandstone. We recovered one small piece of polished stone weighing 20 g and 10 fragments of burned daub weighing 88 g. One coin envelope of charcoal was saved. A single sherd in this level was recorded as a

kiln waster; this was a vertical-wall bowl rim (weighing 6 g) with an unusual surface color (pale yellow-orange) that we judged to be evidence of misfiring (appendix F).

At the bottom of Level 1, we found Feature 10. Feature 10 was an area of burned rock, charcoal, and burned daub (fig. 6.68) at the northern end of the pit, running from N1963.60 along the west wall to N1963.70 along the east wall. The feature extended from 10 cm DBS to 20 cm DBS. The cultural material from this feature was saved separately as provenience B12-470. We excavated a total of 56 sherds, of which just seven were diagnostics. We also found a single piece of nonutilized chert. We recovered four pieces of burned daub weighing 188 g and saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 2 (B12-471; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) corresponded largely to Layer B, although it included the top 3–4 cm of Layer C. In this level, we excavated 347 sherds, of which 50 were diagnostics. We also recovered 14 pieces of chipped stone, of which 10 were chert (seven utilized and three nonutilized) and four were quartz. We excavated two grinding stone fragments weighing 88 g, and 26 pieces of burned daub weighing 235 g.

Level 3 (B12-472; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) fell almost entirely within Layer C, including just a couple of cm of Layer E in the northwestern part of the pit (fig. 6.66). Here we excavated 194 sherds, 37 of which were diagnostics. A small ceramic cup, 10 cm in diameter, was found at N1963.50/E1991.45, at a depth of 59 cm DBS (fig. 6.70). We also recovered 11 pieces of chipped stone, 10 of which were chert (seven utilized and three nonutilized) and one piece of sandstone. We found one *metate* fragment weighing 256 g and two pieces of burned daub weighing 2 g.

Level 4 (B12-473; 0.60–0.80 m DBS) contained mostly Layer C deposits in the southern portion of the provenience, but combined with portions of Layer E in the northern part (figs. 6.66–6.67). Here we excavated 107 sherds, 23 of which were diagnostics. We also recovered five fragments of chipped stone, of which three were chert and two were quartz. We found four pieces of burned daub weighing 35 g and one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 5 (B12-474; 0.80–1.00 m DBS) included Layer D on the southern end of the pit and Layer E on the northern end, with a

bit of Layer C in the southeastern quadrant of the pit (figs. 6.66–6.67). We excavated 361 sherds, of which 64 were diagnostics. We also recovered 16 pieces of chipped stone, of which 11 were chert (six utilized and five nonutilized), four were quartz and one was sandstone. We found a grinding stone fragment of indeterminate form weighing 27 g, and nine pieces of burned daub weighing 45 g. One coin envelope of charcoal was recovered. A charcoal sample recovered from this level yielded a conventional radiocarbon date of A.D. 530 \pm 50, falling in the latter part of

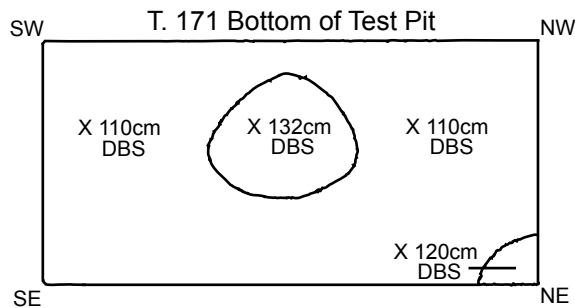


Figure 6.69. Plan of the bottom of T.171, showing two depressions in sterile that represent the bottommost extensions of the middenlike deposit shown on the west face profile drawing.

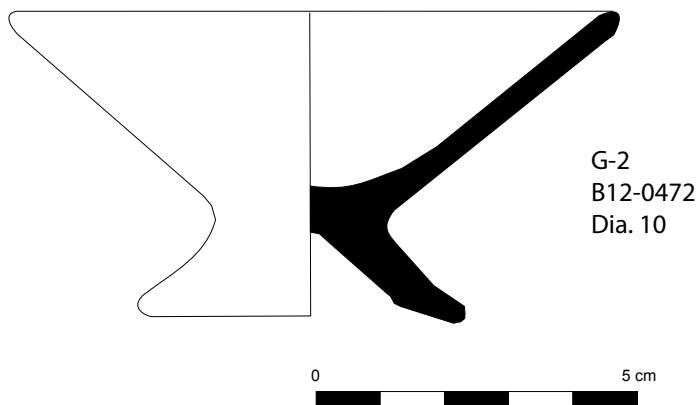


Figure 6.70. Small ceramic cup found in T.171, Level 3 (B12-472), at N1963.50/E1991.45, depth of 59 cm DBS.

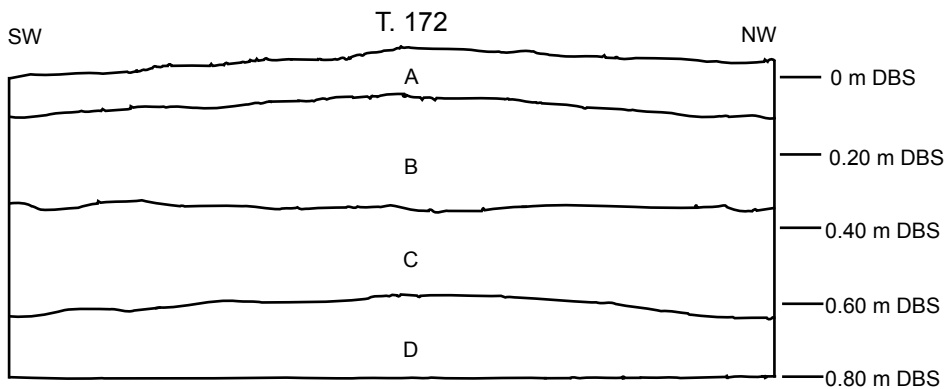


Figure 6.71. Profile drawing of the west face of T.172.

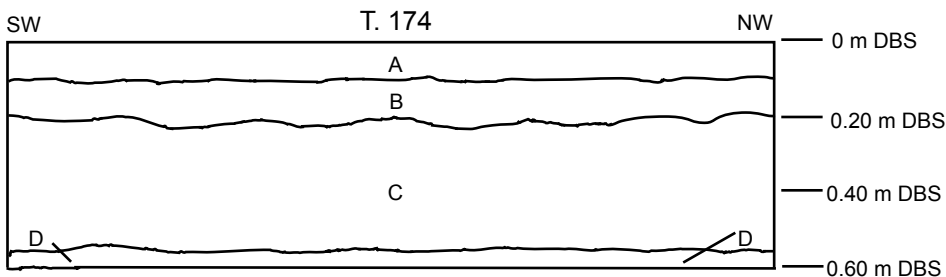


Figure 6.72. Profile drawing of the west face of T.174.

the Early Gaván phase (table E.1). A sherd from this level produced a thermoluminescence date of A.D. 490 ± 90 , also corresponding to the Early Gaván phase (table E.2).

Level 6 (B12-475; 1.00–1.20/1.32 m DBS) included Layer E on the northern half of the pit and Layer D on the southern end, with a small lens of Layer D in the northwest corner, lying beneath Layer E and sterile. This excavation level extended up to 10–12 cm into sterile, and included the material from two pitlike depressions where Layer E intruded into sterile (fig. 6.69). In this level we excavated 89 sherds, of which 61 were diagnostics. We also recovered 10 pieces

of chipped stone, of which nine were chert (seven utilized, two nonutilized), and one was sandstone. One coin envelope of charcoal was found.

T.172 was at N1974–1975/E1877, about 95 m northwest of Mound C and about 2 m southwest of a small house mound (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner was 97.07 m. We excavated four levels here: Level 1 (B12-487B; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-488; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), Level 3 (B12-489; 0.40–0.60 m DBS), and Level 4 (B12-490; 0.60–0.80 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.71) shows four stratigraphic layers.

Layer A was a hard, gray-brown topsoil that lacked cultural materials. Layer A extended from the ground surface, which was uneven and ranged from 0 cm DBS to 5 cm DAS (distance above surface), to where it met Layer B along an edge that varied from 5 cm to 10 cm DBS. Layer B was a gray-brown silty deposit with mottling and cultural material; it extended from the bottom of Layer A to where it met Layer C at 35–38 cm DBS. Layer C was a dark brown clayey deposit with cultural material; it extended from the bottom of Layer B to where it met Layer D along an edge that varied between 58 cm DBS in the middle of the pit to 65 cm DBS at the northern end. Layer D was a dark-brown clayey deposit that lacked cultural materials.

Level 1 (B12-487B; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 10–15 cm of Layer B. In this level, excavated 2470 sherds, of which 239 were diagnostics. This is a relatively large number of sherds for a 20 cm excavation level and probably indicates that this area contained domestic garbage associated with the house mound located just northeast of the test pit. We also recovered 82 pieces of chipped stone, of which 69 were chert (33 utilized and 36 nonutilized), two were quartz, and 11 were sandstone. We found 108 fragments of burned daub weighing 296 g; stick impressions were noted on four of these, weighing 23 g.

Level 2 (B12-488; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included the bottom 15 cm of Layer B and the top 5 cm of Layer C. Here we excavated 2292 sherds, of which 327 were diagnostics. This relatively high density of sherds is consistent with what we found in Level 1; taken together, these levels would seem to indicate that this area was a refuse area for

the nearby house mound for a considerable period of time. We also recovered 96 pieces of chipped stone, of which 74 were chert (44 utilized and 30 nonutilized), eight were quartz, and 13 were sandstone. We found a single limb from a figurine, weighing only 9 g. We excavated 69 pieces of burned daub weighing 395 g.

Level 3 (B12-489; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) corresponded almost entirely to Layer C, except in the central part of the pit where it included a couple of cm of Layer D. Here we excavated 1079 sherds, of which 209 were diagnostics. Although this is a lower frequency than that found in the upper two levels, it is still a relatively high density of sherds, and undoubtedly reflects the long-standing use of this area as a midden area for the house mound to the east. We also recovered 62 pieces of chipped stone, of which 55 were chert (27 utilized and 28 nonutilized), one was quartz, and six were sandstone. We found 60 fragments of burned daub weighing 150 g.

Level 4 (B12-490; 0.60–0.80 m DBS) mostly comprised Zone D, which was sterile, but it also included the bottom 5 cm of Zone C in the northwest corner of the pit. We excavated only 22 sherds here, of which nine were diagnostics. A single piece of nonutilized chert was also recovered.

T.174 was at N1858–1859/E2011, about 10 m west of the base of the main ramp of Mound A (fig. 6.2), a mound that we suspect was nonresidential in nature. Although there were some house mounds situated some 20 m south of this test pit, it is likely that this location in the site's central avenue was more ceremonial or public than domestic in function. The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.39 m. We excavated three levels here: Level

1 (B12-483; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-484; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (B12-485; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.72) shows four stratigraphic layers. Layer A was compact gray clay without cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to about 10 cm DBS. Layer B was a light gray clay with inclusions and cultural material; it began at the bottom of Layer A and extended to where it met Layer C along an undulating edge that varied from 18 cm to 22 cm DBS. Layer C was a dark gray clay with reddish inclusions and cultural material; it extended from the bottom of Layer B to where it met Layer D at about 55 cm DBS. Layer D was a sterile, clayey deposit.

Level 1 (B12-483; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and nearly all of Layer B. Here we excavated 179 sherds, of which 25 were diagnostics; this is a much lower frequency of pottery than we found in test pits that were in obvious domestic contexts, such as T.172, described previously. We recovered just 10 pieces of chipped stone, of which eight were chert (five utilized and three nonutilized) and two were sandstone. We excavated a figurine fragment weighing 45 g in this level; most of the head was preserved (fig. 6.73). We found three pieces of burned daub weighing 6 g.

Level 2 (B12-484; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) lay almost entirely within Layer C. Here we excavated 545 sherds, of which only 49 were diagnostics. We also recovered 28 pieces of chipped stone, of which 23 were chert (12 utilized and 11 nonutilized), three were quartz, one was sandstone, and one was of unidentified material. We found five pieces of burned daub weighing 3 g; stick impressions were noted on one fragment weighing 2 g.

Level 3 (B12-485; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) included the bottom 15 cm or so of Layer C and then intruded about 5 cm into Layer D (sterile). Here we excavated 724 sherds, of which 58 were diagnostics. We also recovered 21 pieces of chipped stone, of which 19 were chert (11 utilized and eight nonutilized), one was quartz, and one was sandstone. We found 13 pieces of burned daub weighing 67 g, one coin envelope of bone and one coin envelope of charcoal. We note that Level 3 had more sherds than Level 2, which in turn contained more sherds than Level 1. This distributional pattern would be consistent with the hypothesis that Mound A and its ramp were built in the Late Gaván phase, probably on top of an earlier occupation (Early Gaván phase, perhaps) that might have had a more domestic function in this location than was the case once Mound A was built. As we point out in our discussion of T.183, a radiocarbon date from Level 10 of that pit (B12-759) indicates that the Mound A was probably constructed in the early years of the Late Gaván phase.

T.175 was at N1756–1757/E2064, about 90 m southwest of Mound A (fig. 6.2). A small house mound was situated about 12 m southeast of the pit. The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 95.48 m. We excavated three levels: Level 1 (B12-494; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-495; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (B12-496; 0.40–0.45 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the pit's east profile (fig. 6.74) shows four stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a topsoil layer with little cultural material and a very uneven top surface; it extended from the ground surface datum to as much as 10 cm above the datum. Layer B was a dark brown, not very clayey deposit with very abundant cultural material; it extended from the bottom of Layer A, at

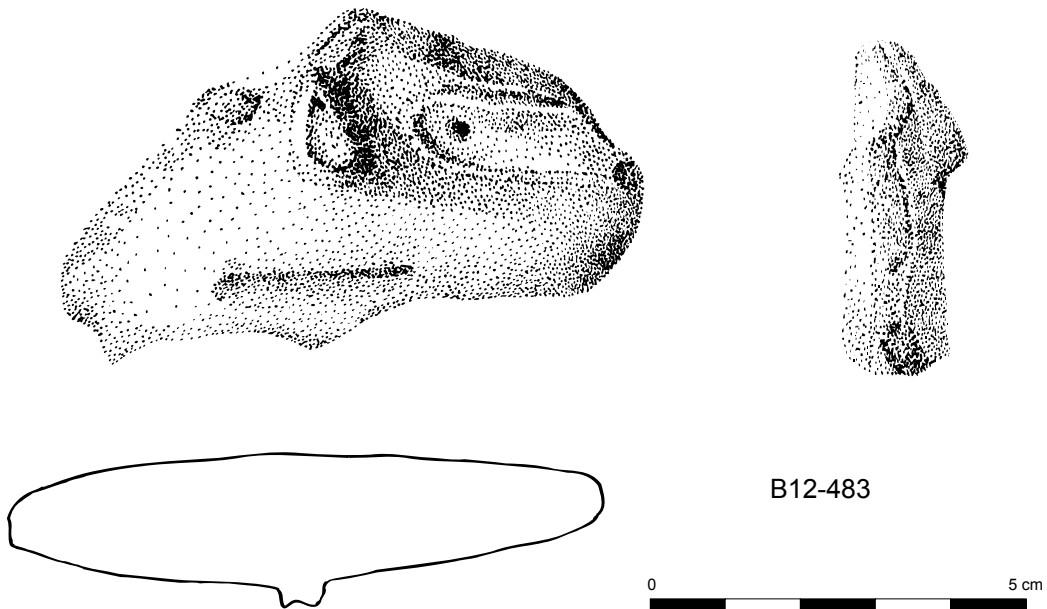


Figure 6.73. Illustration of a figurine fragment, front view, side view and top-down profile; most of the head was preserved (B12-483).

around 0 cm DBS, to where it met the top edge of Layer C at around 16 cm DBS. Layer C was a more clayey and compact deposit, also with abundant cultural material. It extended from the bottom of Layer B to where it met the top edge of Layer D, along an edge that varied from 40 cm DBS to 45 cm DBS. Layer D was sterile clay deposit.

Level 1 (B12-494; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A, all of Layer B, and the top 4 cm or so of Layer C. Cultural materials were extremely abundant in this level, perhaps suggesting that this pit was placed in an area that was a major refuse area for the site, perhaps in part related to the manufacture of ceramics, as evidenced by the presence of two kiln wasters in T.31 nearby (appendix F). In this level, we excavated 8466 sherds, of which 786 were diagnostics. This is an ex-

tremely high density of ceramics relative to the other test pits. Such high sherd densities can be one attribute of a ceramic-production locality (Redmond, 1979). We also recovered 139 pieces of chipped stone, of which 37 were chert (eight utilized, 29 nonutilized), 91 were quartz, and 11 were sandstone. The ratio of nonutilized to utilized chert is relatively high in this provenience, as is the frequency of quartz and sandstone relative to chert. We found a possible axe or celt weighing 49 g, as well as 10 pieces of burned daub weighing 25 g.

Level 2 (B12-495; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) fell entirely within Layer C. Here we excavated 5463 sherds, of which 761 were diagnostics. Like the level above it, Level 2 produced an unusually high frequency of sherds, perhaps relating to the production of ceramics in this

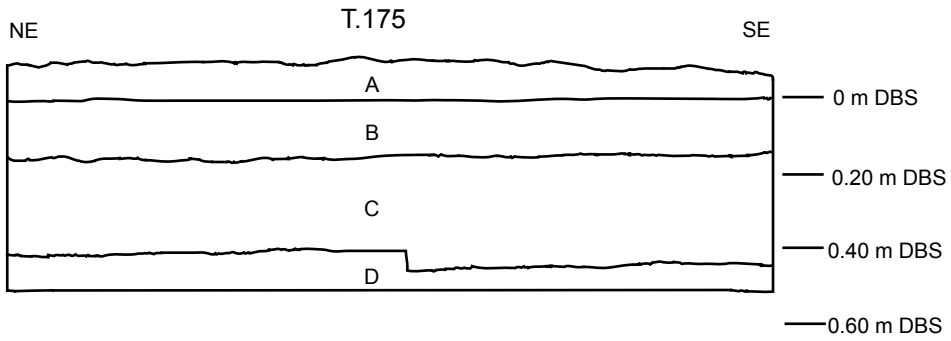


Figure 6.74. Profile drawing of the east face of T.175.

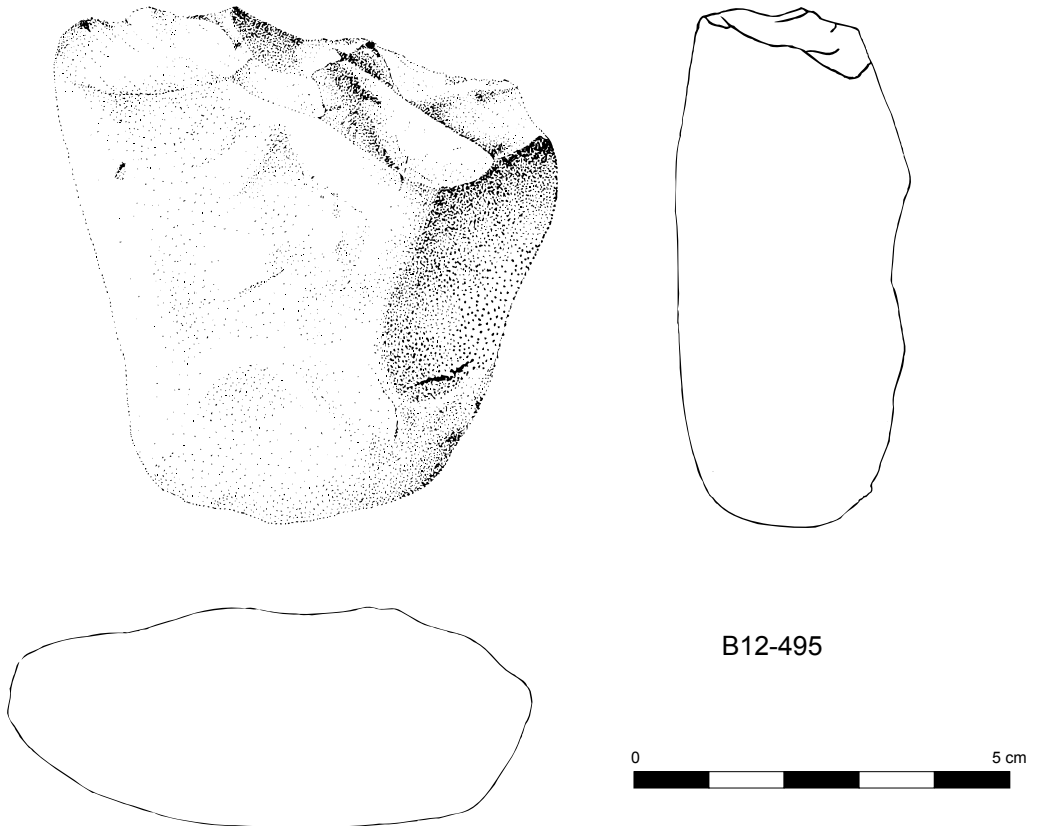


Figure 6.75. Illustration of chert chopper (B12-495).

area. We also recovered 85 pieces of chipped stone, of which 19 were chert (six utilized and 13 nonutilized), 51 were quartz, and 15 were sandstone. One of the pieces of utilized chert was a chopper (fig. 6.75). As was noted for Level 1, the ratio of nonutilized to utilized chert is relatively high in this provenience, as is the frequency of both quartz and sandstone relative to chert. We excavated a single figurine fragment, representing most of a head (fig. 6.76); this nearly complete, anthropomorphic rendering weighed 121 g. We also found one small piece of indeterminate polished stone weighing just 9 g. We also recovered one *metate* fragment weighing 477 g, and one piece of indeterminate grinding stone weighing 271 g. In addition, we found eight pieces of burned daub weighing 170 g; stick impressions were noted on four of these, weighing 20 g.

Level 3 (B12-496; 0.40–0.45 m DBS) included the very bottom of Layer C and protruded slightly into sterile Layer D. The excavation supervisor decided to bag all the material found in this thin level with that recovered in Level 2, above.

T.176 was at N1844–1845/E1944, about 45 m southwest of Mound C, on the edge of an elongated earthen rise (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.22 m. We recovered two proveniences here: Level 1 (B12-486; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (B12-487; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the pit's west profile (fig. 6.77) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a dark gray-brown deposit of relatively loose soil with abundant cultural materials. The top of Layer A was the ground surface which sloped downward from 0 cm DBS on the north side to about 18 cm DBS on the south side. The

bottom of Layer A met the top of Layer B along an edge that also sloped, in this case from 35 cm DBS on the north end to 62 cm DBS on the south side. This north-to-south slope represents the edge of the elongated earthwork in which the pit was located. Layer B was a compact clay deposit, light gray in color, with sparse cultural materials. Indeed, because the excavation supervisor noted that archaeological materials were found to a depth of 36–37 cm DBS, it would appear that Layer B was largely sterile. Yet it also seems clear that Layer B represents a construction zone for the earthwork in this location. From these observations, we might conclude that this earthwork was built early in the occupation of this immediate area, followed in time by the activities that resulted in the deposition of the artifacts that were recovered in our excavations, mostly in Layer A. Layer B extended from the bottom of Layer A to where it met the top of Layer C along an uneven edge at a depth that varied from 81 cm to 90 cm DBS. Layer C was a gray-brown compact deposit with no cultural materials.

Level 1 (B12-486; 0–0.20 m DBS) lay entirely within Layer A. Here we excavated 4609 sherds, of which 548 were diagnostics. This is a relatively high density of sherds for a single excavation level. We also recovered 397 pieces of chipped stone, of which 347 were chert (218 utilized and 129 nonutilized), 17 were quartz, 26 were sandstone, and seven were amphibolite. The presence of amphibolite is notable here, as is the relatively high frequency of sandstone relative to quartz. We also found a figurine head weighing 40 g and two figurine limb fragments weighing 45 g. In addition, we recovered five pieces of polished stone weighing 23 g; these included one possible axe or celt (12 g), three

pendant fragments (9 g), and one bead (1 g). We also excavated 2 fragments of indeterminate grinding stone weighing 496 g. And we recovered 245 pieces of burned daub weighing 892 g. The diversity of material in this excavation level is noteworthy.

Level 2 (B12-487; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) lay mostly within Layer A, except for the northern end of the pit where it extended into the top 5 cm or so of Layer B. Here we excavated 1887 sherds, of which 300 were diagnostics. We also recovered 139 fragments of chipped stone, of which 112 were chert (70 utilized and 42 nonutilized), 14 were quartz, and 13 were sandstone. We also found three figurine limb fragments weighing 63 g and two indeterminate figurine fragments weighing 13 g. Polished stone was relatively abundant. We found a total of 18 pieces of pol-

ished stone weighing 304 g. These included one axe fragment (weighing 82 g), two possible axes or celts (97 g), one bead (1 g), and nine pendants (16 g). Three of the pendants are illustrated in figs. 6.78–6.80. All of them were made from stone that originated in the high Andes, according to R. Sifontes (personal commun., 1989); the raw material of the pendants in figs. 6.78–6.79 was from the Mucuchachí Formation near the town of Mucuchíes, while that of the pendant in figure 6.80 was from the Sierra Nevada Formation. The pendant illustrated in figure 6.78 was complete; it had a drilled hole and an incised design on its face. We recovered 118 pieces of burned daub weighing 662 g; stick impressions were noted on one fragment weighing 7 g. Two coin envelopes of charcoal were saved. Like the level above,

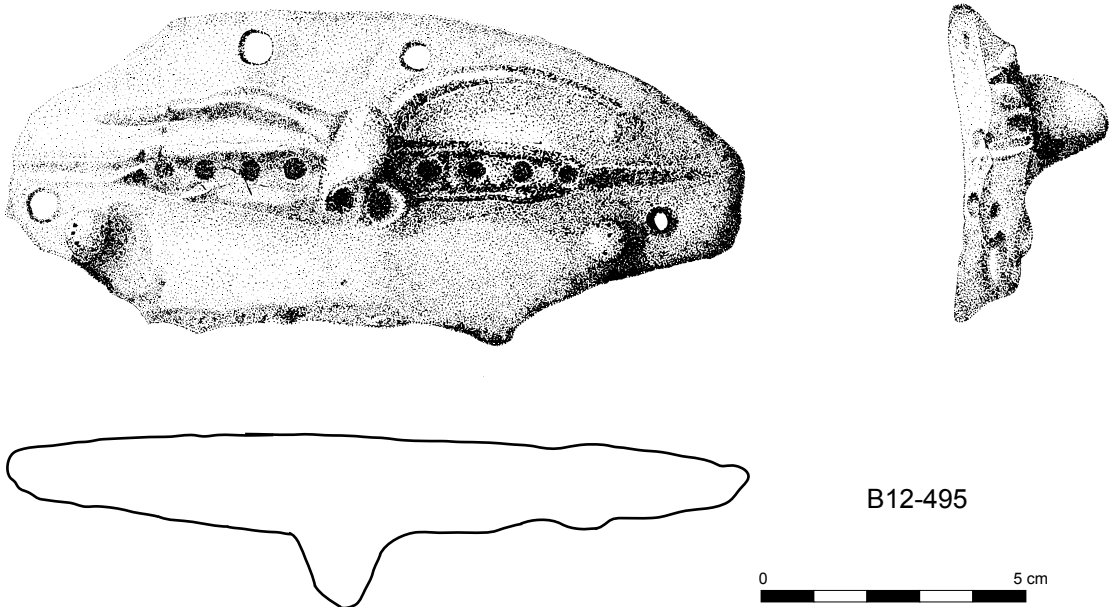


Figure 6.76. Illustration of a figurine head fragment (B12-495).

Level 2 contained a wide variety of cultural materials. Especially noteworthy is the relatively high frequency of polished stone artifacts.

JUDGMENTAL TEST PITS

(T.1, T.3, T.173, T.177–T.184)

T.1 was excavated during the 1983 field season. It was located at N1975–1976/E2024, about 15 m east of Mound B (fig. 6.2). We excavated two levels: Level 1 (B12-19; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (B12-20; 0.20–.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). Unfortunately, the excavation of this pit was interrupted by a major rainstorm, followed by the opposition of certain local officials who chose not to recognize the validity of our letter of collaboration from IVIC. We were forced to halt excavation and backfill the pit before a profile drawing could be made. We returned to Caracas and eventually succeeded in obtaining additional official documents, with which we were able to continue our fieldwork. We never reopened

T.1, but we did excavate T.177, not far away to the west, during the 1988 season.

In Level 1 (B12-19; 0–0.20 m DBS) we excavated 1266 sherds, of which 199 were diagnostics. We also recovered 137 pieces of chipped stone, of which 130 were chert (43 utilized and 87 nonutilized), three were quartz, and four were sandstone. We also found two figurine limb fragments weighing 78 g. We recovered two pieces of polished stone. One of them was a stone axe weighing 87 g (fig. 6.81). R. Sifontes (personal commun., 1989) observed that the raw material of this axe was quite rare, probably not from the Venezuelan Andes; he characterized it as “*roca básica*” and noted feldspar and diorite. The other piece of polished stone was a small pendant weighing 1 g (fig. 6.82); it had been drilled and was broken at the site of a drilled hole. This raw material of this pendant was identified by R. Sifontes (personal commun., 1989) as slate from the Mucuchachí Formation, near Mucuchíes in the Venezuelan An-

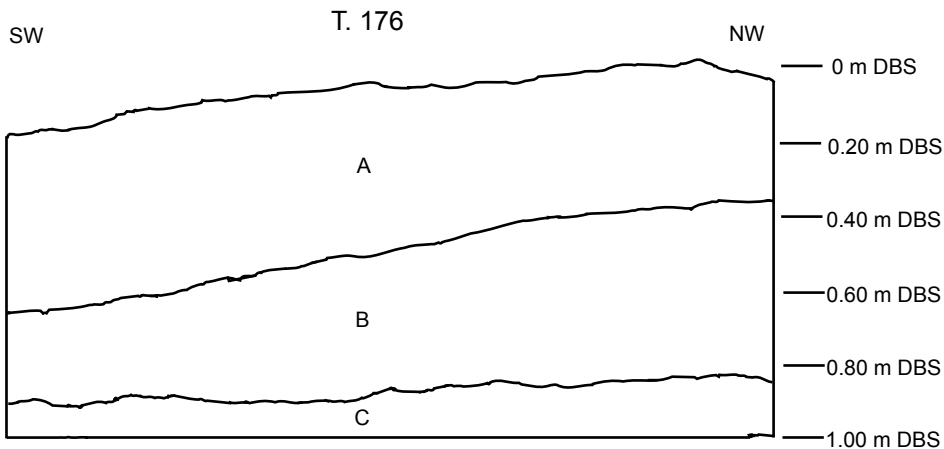


Figure 6.77. Profile drawing of the west face of T.176.

des. We recovered two fragments of burned daub weighing 97 g.

In Level 2 (B12-20) we excavated 829 sherds, of which 169 were diagnostics. We also recovered 121 pieces of chipped stone, of which 112 were chert (51 utilized and 61 nonutilized), three were quartz, and six were sandstone.

T.3 was at N2008–2009/E2003, about 10 m northeast of Mound B (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.50 m. We excavated three levels here: Level 1 (0–0.20 m DBS; sterile, no material recovered), Level 2 (B12-101; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (B12-102; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.83) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a gray-brown, hard clay deposit with no cultural materials; it extended from the ground sur-

face to about 23 cm DBS. Layer B was also gray-brown and clayey, although it did have cultural materials; it ran from the bottom of Layer A to where it met the top of Layer C along an edge that varied between 41 cm and 44 cm DBS. Layer C was a yellow-brown, almost tan, clayey/sandy deposit that lacked cultural materials.

Level 2 (B12-101; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included the bottom 3 cm of Layer A and all but the bottom 1–4 cm of Layer B. Here we excavated 472 sherds, of which 92 were diagnostics. We also recovered seven pieces of chert (six utilized and one nonutilized).

Level 3 (B12-102; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) included the bottom 1–4 cm of Layer B and extended 16–19 cm into the sterile Layer C. We excavated 52 sherds, of which seven were diagnostics. We also found one piece of utilized chert.

T.177 was at N1974–1975/E2020, about 10 m northeast of the low mound on which we excavated Area A and about 12 m southeast of Mound B (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.80 m. We excavated four levels here: Level 1 (B12-497; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-498; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), Level 3 (B12-499; 0.40–0.60 m DBS), and Level 4 (B12-515; 0.60–0.70 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the east profile (fig. 6.84) shows five stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a light gray topsoil zone with cultural material; it extended from the ground surface to where it met the top of Layer B south of N1975.50 along an edge that varied between 8 cm and 10 cm DBS. North of N1975.50, Layer A met the top of Layer C along an edge that varied from 8 cm to 15 cm DBS. Layer B was a dark gray, clayey deposit with cultural material; it occurred only south of

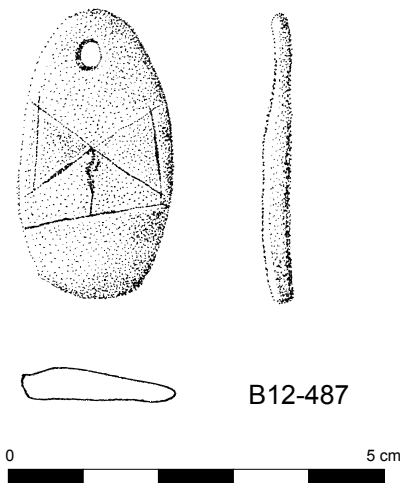


Figure 6.78. Illustration of polished stone pendant with incising and drilled hole (B12-487), Mucuchachí Formation near Mucuchías in the Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989).

N1975.50 and extended from the bottom of Layer A to the top of Layer C, along an edge that varied from 16 cm to 20 cm DBS. Layer C was a light gray deposit, softer in texture than Layer B; it contained cultural material and extended from the bottom of Layer A (north of N1975.50) and Layer B (south of N1975.50) to where it met Layer D along an uneven edge that varied between 25 cm and 37 cm DBS. Layer D was a dark gray deposit with orange pigmentation and cultural material; it extended from the bottom of Layer C to where it met Layer E along an edge that varied between 61 cm and 69 cm DBS. Layer E was a dark grayish-orange clayey deposit with no cultural material; we ceased excavation at about 70 cm DBS.

Level 1 (B12-497; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and Layer B, along with the portion of Layer C that lay north of N1975.50 (fig. 6.84). Here we excavated 156 sherds, of which 29 were diagnostics. We also recovered 20 pieces of chipped stone, of which 19 were chert (13 utilized and six nonutilized) and one was quartz. We found one piece of burned daub weighing 2 g.

Level 2 (B12-498; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included all of Layer C (except the part that protruded above 20 cm DBS north of N1975.50) and as much as the top 17 cm of Layer D. In this level we excavated 715 sherds, of which 70 were diagnostics. We also recovered 81 pieces of chipped stone, of which 67 were chert (22 utilized and 45 nonutilized). We found one polished stone pendant weighing 2 g. We also recovered one *mano* weighing 466 g. Thirteen pieces of burned daub weighing 59 g were excavated; stick impressions were noted on one piece weighing 5 g.

Level 3 (B12-515; 0.60–0.70 m DBS) included the bottom 1–9 cm of Layer D and

protruded into sterile Layer E to about 70 cm DBS. We excavated 174 sherds, 41 of which were diagnostics. We also recovered 13 pieces of chert (one utilized and 12 nonutilized). We found six pieces of burned daub weighing 12 g and one coin envelope of charcoal.

T.178 was at N1962–1963/E2024, about 6 m east of the Area A house mound (fig.

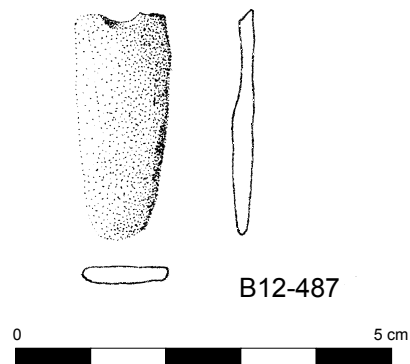


Figure 6.79. Illustration of polished stone pendant (B12-487), broken where a hole was originally drilled. Identified as phyllite, Mucuchachí Formation near Mucuchachí in the Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989).

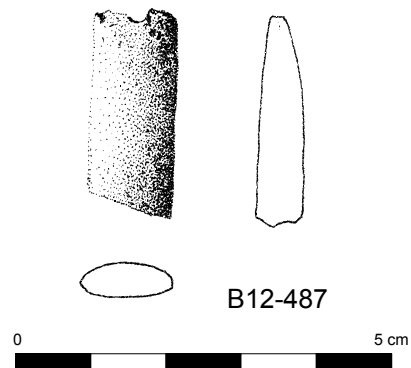


Figure 6.80. Illustration of polished stone pendant (B12-487); drilled pendant, broken at drilled hole and on opposite end. R. Sifontes identified schist, micaceous quartz from the Sierra Nevada Formation in the Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989).

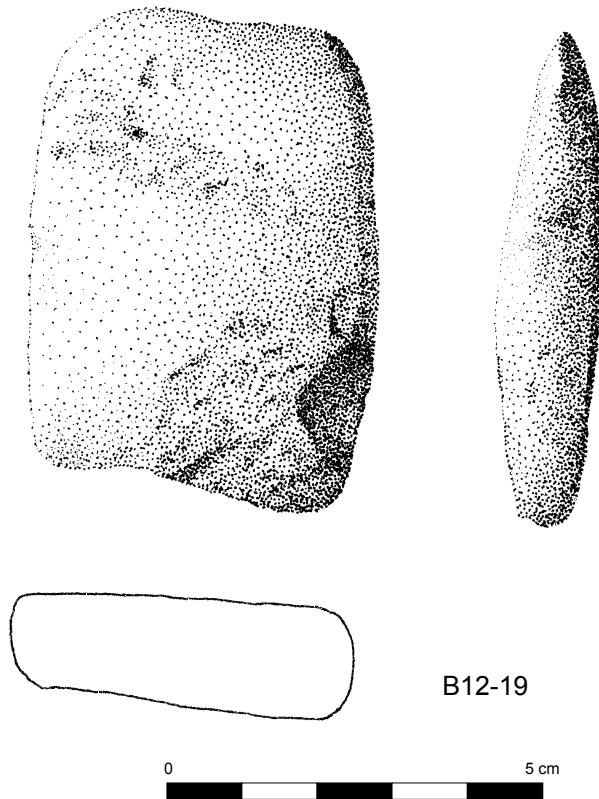


Figure 6.81. Illustration of polished stone axe (B12-19), identified by R. Sifontes (personal commun., 1989) as *roca básica*, feldspar, diorite, very rare from an unknown origin, probably not from the Venezuelan Andes.

6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.50 m. We excavated three levels here: Level 1 (B12-516; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-517; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), and Level 3 (B12-518; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the east profile (fig. 6.85) shows four stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a light gray, relatively soft deposit; cultural material appeared at about 6 cm DBS; this layer extended from the ground surface to where it met Layer B along an edge whose depth varied from 10 cm to 15 cm DBS. Layer B was a dark gray, soft deposit with yellow

low pigmentation. The excavator noted an abundance of burned daub in Layer B, as well as a hardening of the soil at a depth of about 30 cm DBS. Layer B extended from the bottom of Layer A to where it met the top of Layer C, the northern end of which was about 40 cm DBS, though it descended to a low of about 55 cm DBS at about N1963.60 before rising to about 42 cm DBS at the southern end of the pit. Layer C was a gray-brown clayey deposit with cultural material, extending down to Layer D, which was a yellow-gray clay deposit without cultural material.

Level 1 (B12-516; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 5–10 cm of Layer B. Here we excavated 753 sherds, of which 114 were diagnostics. We also recovered 108 pieces of chipped stone, of which 93 were chert (six utilized and 87 nonutilized), two were quartz, and 13 were sandstone. We found a polished stone (phyllite or slate) pendant weighing 3 g. We recovered an astonishing amount of burned daub in this top level of the pit: 691 pieces weighing 3354 g.

Level 2 (B12-517; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) lay entirely within Layer B. We excavated 541 sherds, of which 101 were diagnostics. We also recovered 45 pieces of chipped stone, of which 42 were chert (16 utilized and 26 nonutilized), two were quartz, and one was sandstone. One of the utilized chert tools was in especially good condition; it was identified as a sidescraper (fig. 6.86). We found one polished stone (phyllite or slate) pendant weighing 3 g, just as we had in the level above. We recovered an impressive 360 pieces of burned daub weighing 2389 g in this level.

Level 3 (B12-518; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) included the lowest portion of Layer B, in the southern part of the pit and nearly all of Layer C. Here we excavated 564 sherds, of which 100 were diagnostics. We also recovered 79 pieces of chipped stone, of which 68 were chert (18 utilized and 50 nonutilized), one was quartz, nine were sandstone, and one was amphibolite. We found one figurine limb fragment weighing 31 g. We excavated 352 pieces of burned daub weighing 1425 g, as well as one coin envelope of charcoal.

All three excavation levels of T.178 had unusually large amounts of burned daub. It

is likely that a house burned nearby (perhaps atop the small mound where we carried out our Area A excavations) and some of the remains ended up in this location.

T.179 was at N1970–1971/E1887, approximately 2 m southwest of the house mound which was excavated as part of Area D, and about 80 m northwest of Mound C (fig. 6.2). The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.99 m. We excavated four levels: Level 1 (B12-693; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-694; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), Level 3 (B12-695; 0.40–0.60 m DBS), and Level 4 (B12-696; 0.60–0.65 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.87) shows four stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a dark gray-brown silty topsoil that lacked cultural material; it extended from the ground surface to where it met the top of Layer B along an edge that varied from 8 cm to 10 cm DBS. Layer B was a light gray, silty/clayey deposit with brown mottling and cultural material; it extended from the bottom of Layer A to the top of Layer C, which it joined along an edge that varied from about 15 cm to 23 cm DBS. Layer C was a dark brown silty/clayey deposit with cultural

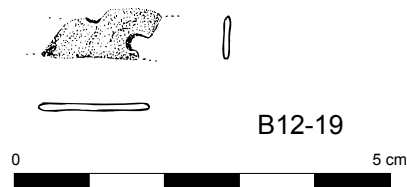


Figure 6.82. Illustration of polished stone pendant with evidence of drilling (B12-19), identified by R. Sifontes (personal commun., 1989) as slate from the Mucuchachí Formation, near the town of Mucuchíes in the Venezuelan Andes.

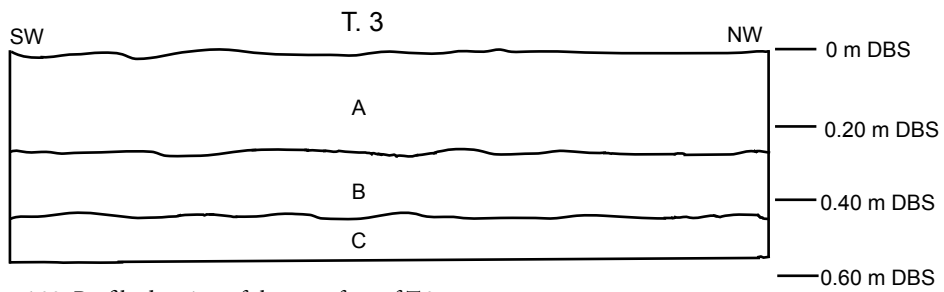


Figure 6.83. Profile drawing of the west face of T.3.

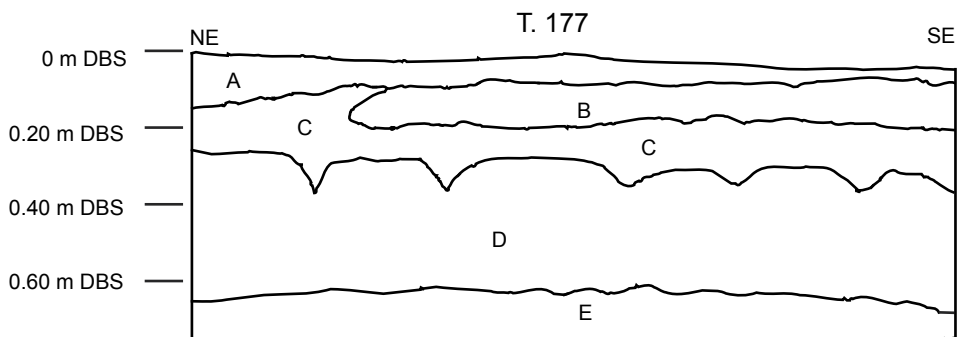


Figure 6.84. Profile drawing of the east face of T.177.

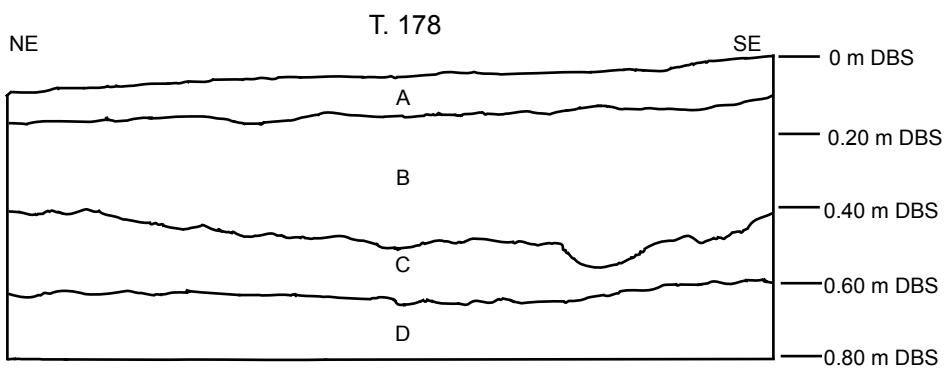


Figure 6.85. Profile drawing of the east face of T.178.

material; this was a relatively thick layer that extended down to 60–62 cm DBS where it met Layer D. Layer D consisted of a yellow-brown clay that lacked cultural material.

Level 1 (B12-693; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and all of Layer B, except for the bottom 2–3 cm of Layer B in the northern half of the test pit. Here we excavated 103 sherds, only 19 of which were diagnostics. We also recovered 10 pieces of chipped stone, of which seven were chert (two utilized and

five nonutilized) and three were sandstone. We found one pestle weighing 1210 g and one other grinding stone fragment weighing 650 g. We also recovered three pieces of burned daub weighing 8 g.

Level 2 (B12-694; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) fell mostly within Layer C, except for the top 2–3 cm on the north side of the level, which contained Layer B. We excavated 217 sherds, of which 51 were diagnostics. We also found 21 pieces of chipped stone, of which 13 were

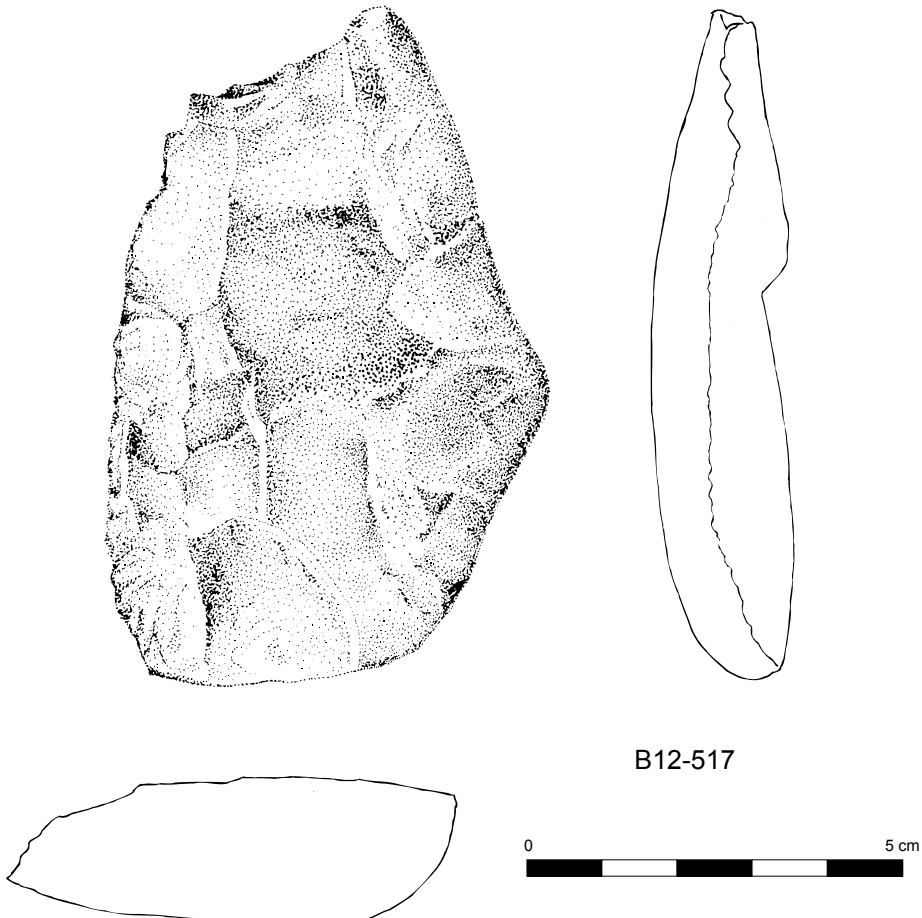


Figure 6.86. Illustration of chert side scraper (B12-517).

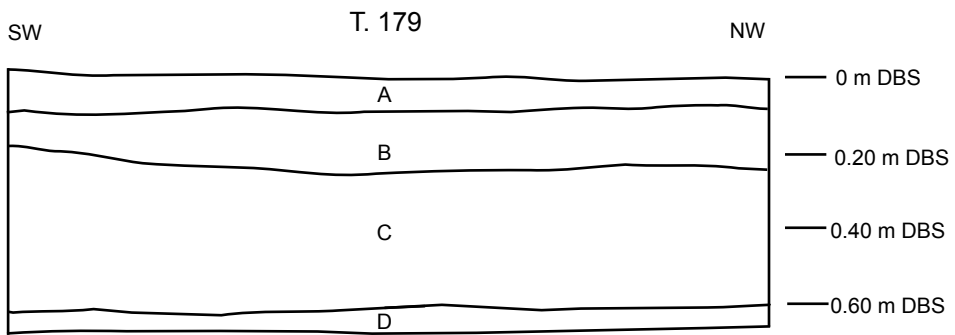


Figure 6.87. Profile drawing of the west face of T.179.

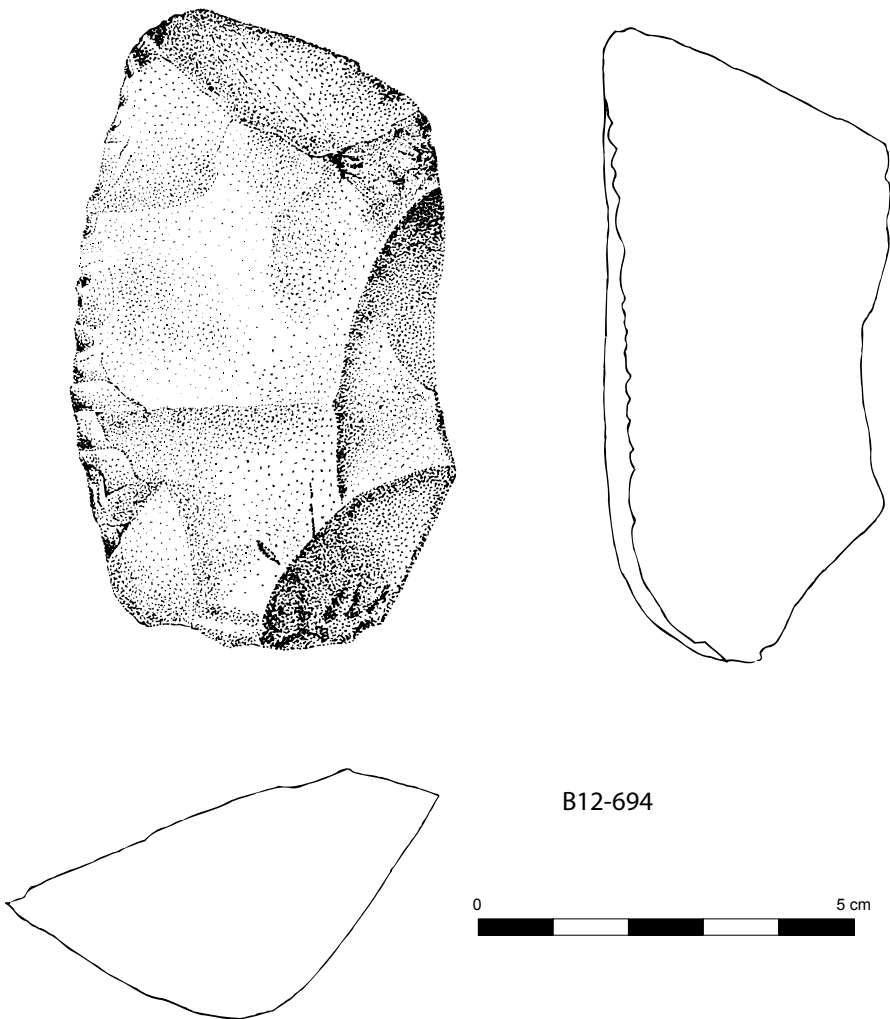


Figure 6.88. Illustration of chert side scraper (B12-694).

chert (five utilized and eight nonutilized), one was quartz, and seven were sandstone. One of the pieces of utilized chert was a primary flake (“*lasca primaria*”) used as a side scraper (fig. 6.88). Another piece of utilized chert was a flake used as a perforator (fig. 6.89). We recovered one fragment of ground stone weighing 632 g and one piece of burned daub weighing 2 g.

Level 3 (B12-695; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) lay entirely within Layer C. Here we excavated 104 sherds, of which 41 were diagnostics. We also found seven pieces of chipped stone, of which five were chert (three utilized and two nonutilized) and two were sandstone. We recovered three tiny pieces of burned daub weighing 2 g.

Level 4 (B12-696; 0.60–0.65 m DBS) included the very bottom of Layer C, no more than 2–3 cm in places, and then protruded some 5 cm into Layer D, which was clearly sterile. We excavated just seven sherds, one of which was a diagnostic.

T.180 was at N1991–1992/E1892, about 15 m north of the house mound where we placed Area D (fig. 6.2). It is situated in the open area between the two lines of house mounds that we have suggested may have been a central avenue. One purpose of this pit was to help determine whether that open area was, in fact, devoid of domestic construction or debris. The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.93 m. We excavated two levels here: Level 1 (B12-712; 0–0.20 m DBS) and Level 2 (B12-713; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). As it happened, Level 2 lacked cultural materials. The drawing of the west profile (fig. 6.90) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a gray silty topsoil that lacked cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface to about 10

cm DBS, where it gave way to Layer B. Layer B was a gray, silty/clayey deposit with brown mottling and cultural materials; it went from the bottom of Layer A to where it met Layer C along an edge that undulated from about 18 cm to 20 cm DBS. Layer C was a yellowish-brown clay that lacked cultural materials; it ran from the bottom of Layer B to where we ceased excavation, at 40 cm DBS.

Level 1 (B12-712; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and all of Layer B. Although cultural material was found, it was relatively sparse. We excavated just 24 sherds, of which only four were diagnostics. We also recovered five pieces of chipped stone, of which four were chert (two utilized and two nonutilized) and one was sandstone.

The relative paucity of cultural materials in Level 1 and the complete absence of such in Level 2 are consistent with the proposition that the open space between the two lines of house mounds was not an area of habitation, but rather a kind of central av-

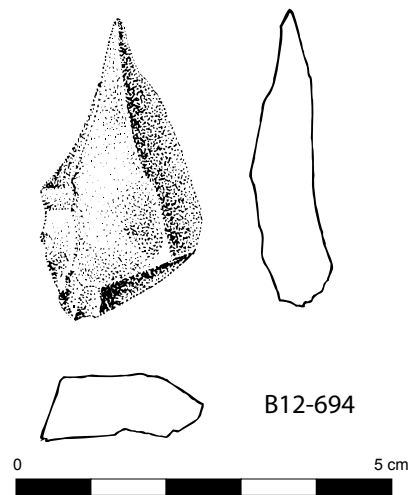


Figure 6.89. Illustration of chert perforator (B12-694).

enue for the community. We will discuss this proposition at greater length in a later section of this chapter.

T.181 was at N2007–2008/E1824, about 60 m sotheast of Mound D (fig. 6.2). It sits on the north edge of an elongated earthwork, in an area that lacks obvious house mounds, implying that the context was not residential but perhaps public or ceremonial in nature. The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 97.32 m. We excavated four levels here: Level 1 (B12-531; 0–0.40 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-532; 0.40–0.60 m DBS), Level 3 (B12-533; 0.60–0.80 m DBS), Level 4 (B12-534; 0.80–1.00 m DBS), and Level 5 (1.00–1.12 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the pit's west profile (fig. 6.91) shows five stratigraphic layers, the top three of which reveal the slope of the north edge of the elongated earthwork into which the pit was excavated. Layer A was a dark gray silty topsoil that lacked cultural material; this layer is 10–12 cm thick and slopes down from south to north. At the south end of the pit, the ground surface (top of Layer A) lay at 0 cm DBS; it extended down to 10 cm DBS where it met Layer B. On the north end, the ground surface lay at 20 cm DBS; Layer A extended down to about 33 cm DBS, where it met Layer B. Layer B was a gray-brown silty-clayey layer with mottling; it contained cultural materials. Layer B also sloped down from south to north, revealing the north edge of the elongated earthwork. On the south end of the pit, Layer B extended from the bottom of Layer A to where it met Layer C at about 28 cm DBS. On the north end, Layer B extended from the bottom of Layer A to where it joined Layer C at about 55 cm DBS. Layer C was brownish-gray silty clay with light brown mottling; it yielded cultural

materials. It is notable that the bottom edge of Layer C sloped down less dramatically from south to north than did the top edge. On the south end of the pit, Layer C extended from about 28 cm to 60 cm DBS, while on the north end, it extended from about 55 cm DBS to 70 cm DBS. Layer D was described as a grayish-brown clayey deposit with mottling and light amounts of cultural material. Layer D extended from the bottom of Layer C to where it met Layer E along an edge that varied between 95 cm and 98 cm DBS; cultural materials petered out around 90 cm DBS. Layer E was yellowish-brown clay that contained no cultural materials.

Level 1 (B12-531; 0–0.40 m DBS) was twice as thick as our usual test pit level, because of the dramatic slope from south to north. It included all of Layer A and most of Layer B, except for the portion of Layer B that lay below 40 cm DBS, on the north side of the pit. Level 1 also included the part of Layer C that lay above 40 cm DBS, on the pit's south end. Here we excavated 1231 sherds, of which just 102 were diagnostics. We also recovered 64 pieces of chipped stone, of which 50 were chert (20 utilized and 30 nonutilized), one was quartz, 11 were sandstone, and two were amphibolite. One chert flake was utilized as a scraper (fig. 6.92). We found a substantial amount of burned daub: 93 fragments weighing 265 g. This could indicate that the fill used to build the elongated mound included the remains of a burned house. A coin envelope of charcoal was also recovered in this level.

Level 2 (B12-532; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) included the small portion of Layer B that lay below 40 cm DBS, on the north side of the pit, along all of Layer C except the portion lying below 60 cm DBS on the north side of

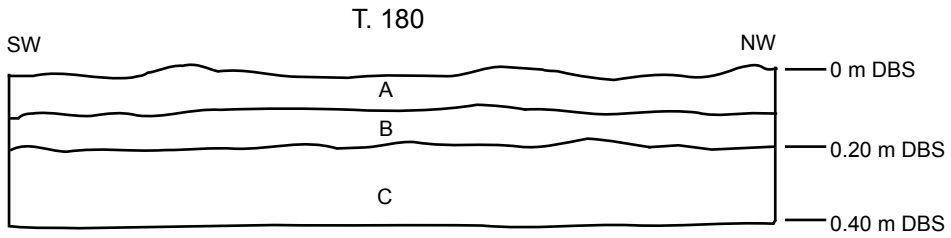


Figure 6.90. Profile drawing of the west face of T.180.

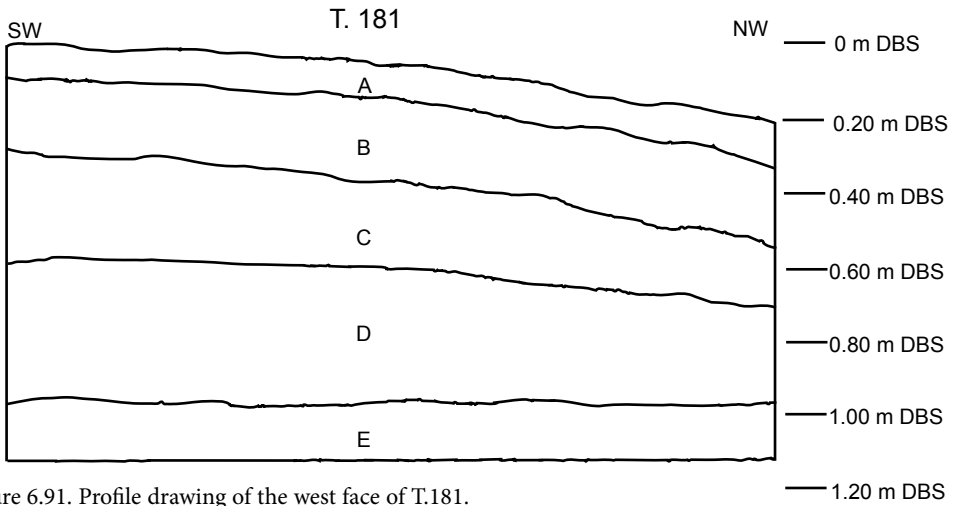


Figure 6.91. Profile drawing of the west face of T.181.

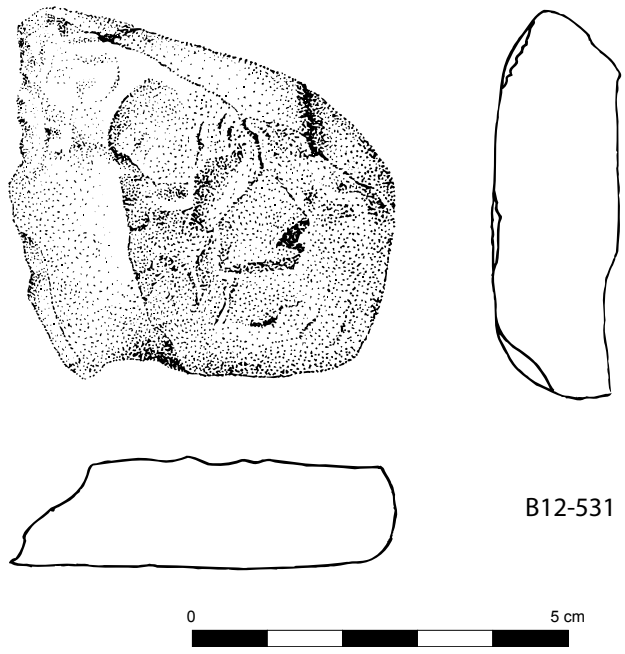


Figure 6.92. Illustration of chert scraper (B12-531).

the pit. Here we excavated 184 sherds, 35 of which were diagnostics. We also recovered 16 fragments of chipped stone, of which 14 were chert (four utilized and 10 nonutilized), one was quartz, and one was amphibolite. We found three small pieces of polished stone weighing 4 g; one of these was a pendant fragment weighing 3 g. We excavated 14 pieces of burned daub weighing 32 g.

Level 3 (B12-533; 0.60–0.80 m DBS) included the portion of Layer C that lay below 60 cm DBS (on the pit's north side) plus the top 20 cm of Layer D (on the pit's south side) and the top 10 cm of Layer D (north side). We excavated 82 sherds, of which 30 were diagnostics. We also recovered nine pieces of chert (five utilized and four nonutilized). We found seven pieces of burned daub weighing 17 g.

Level 4 (B12-534; 0.80–0.90 m DBS) fell almost entirely within Layer D. Cultural materials were sparse in this level, and gave out entirely around 90 cm DBS. We excavated just six sherds, two of which were diagnostics.

Level 5 (1.00–1.10 m) entered Layer E, which was culturally sterile, and excavation of the pit was terminated at 1.12 m DBS.

T.182 was at N2029–2030/E1824, about 35 m south-southeast of Mound D, in the open space between Mound D and the elongated earthwork in which we excavated T.17, T.18, and T.181 (fig. 6.2). A goal of this test pit excavation was to determine whether this area was devoid of habitation evidence. The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 96.92 m. We excavated two levels here: Level 1 (B12-721; 0–0.30 m DBS) and Level 2 (B12-636; 0.30–0.50 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). The drawing of the pit's west profile (fig. 6.93) shows three stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a gray silty topsoil that

lacked cultural material; it extended from the ground surface to where it met Layer B along an edge that varied between 8 cm and 12 cm DBS. Layer B was gray silty clay with brown mottling; it contained cultural material. Layer B extended from the bottom of Layer A to where it joined Layer C along an edge that varied from 30 cm to 35 cm DBS. Layer C was a yellow-brown clay deposit that lacked cultural material.

Level 1 (B12-721; 0–0.30 m DBS) included all of Layer A and most of Layer B, except for the very small portion of the latter that extended below 30 cm DBS. Here we excavated 180 sherds, of which 34 were diagnostics. We also recovered 27 pieces of chipped stone, of which 14 were chert (three utilized and 11 nonutilized), four were quartz, eight were sandstone, and one was amphibolite. We found one indeterminate piece of polished stone weighing 5 g. We also excavated a *mano* fragment weighing 415 g and two pieces of burned daub weighing 7 g.

Level 2 (B12-636; 0.30–0.50 m DBS) fell almost entirely within sterile Layer C, although it included a very small amount of the portion of Layer B that lay below 30 cm DBS. Here we excavated a single nondiagnostic sherd.

In general, cultural material was not abundant in this test pit, indicating that the open area in which it was placed, at the northwestern end of the proposed central avenue and between the elongated mound to the south and Mound D, was probably not an area of habitation.

T.183 was at N1774–1775/E2161, on the southwestern slope of Mound A (fig. 6.2). Mound A, the largest mound at B12, had a maximum basal diameter of 90 m and reached a height of 12 m above the ground

surface (fig. 6.94). Although it is possible that Mound A supported a high-status house, we think it more likely that Mound A was a ceremonial or public construction. The flat surface area on the mound's top is not notably larger than that of many of the

smaller mounds and seems inconsistent with a residence of a scale that would be commensurate with the mound's huge size. The impressive ramp on the northeast side of the mound (fig. 6.2) might also imply a public, ceremonial function. Because this

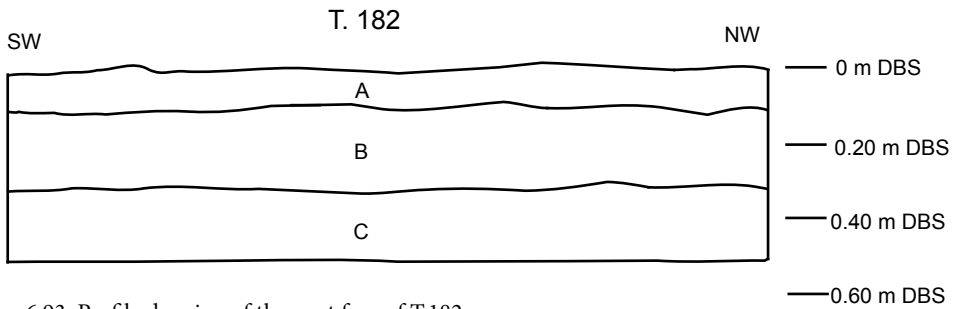


Figure 6.93. Profile drawing of the west face of T.182.



Figure 6.94. View of the southwestern side of Mound A, with bulldozer damage visible, facing northeast. Three individuals appear for scale, one at the summit, one at midslope, and one at the mound's base.

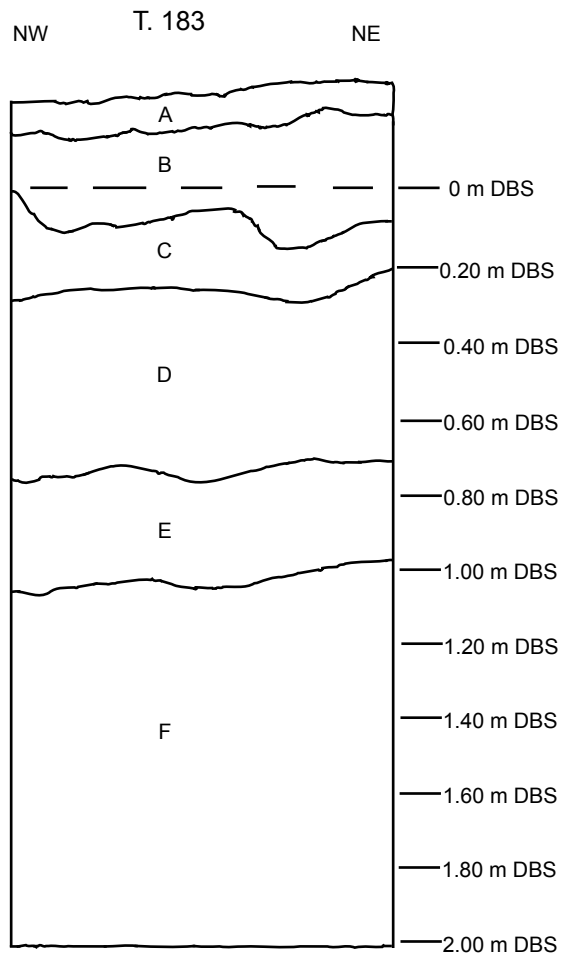


Figure 6.95. Profile drawing of the north face of T.183.

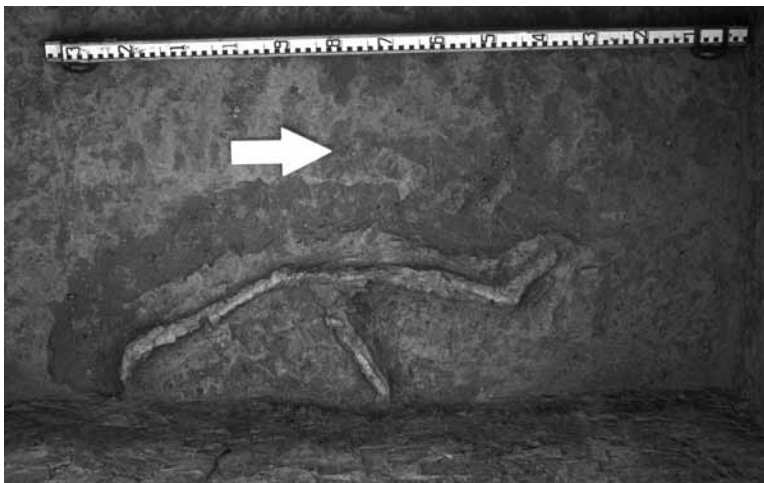


Figure 6.96. Photograph of Burial 8, isolated human bone fragments in T.183, at a depth of 90 cm DBS.

southwestern flank of Mound A had suffered considerable bulldozer damage, this test pit was able to probe down to the very earliest layers of mound construction without the necessity of digging a hole of such great depth that it would have been hazardous for the excavators. We should note that the usual datum point recorded at the top southwest corner of this pit of 97.48 m was actually 10–15 cm below the actual ground surface, which was highly eroded and uneven (fig. 6.95). Nevertheless, for recording purposes, we regarded this datum as the designated surface for this pit and all depths were recorded as “DBS.” The southern basal edge of Mound A as mapped during our surface survey lay about 22 m directly south of T.183, and at an elevation of about 95.6 m, which was some 1.9 m lower in elevation than the top southwest corner of the test pit. To test the basal layer of Mound A, then, we knew we would have to excavate a pit about 2 m in depth (which, while deep, would not be dangerous). We excavated a total of 10 levels here: Level 1 (B12-637; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-638; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), Level 3 (B12-639; 0.40–0.60 m DBS), Level 4 (B12-640; 0.60–0.80 m DBS), Level 5 (B12-753; 0.80–1.00 m DBS), Level 6 (B12-755; 1.00–1.20 m DBS), Level 7 (B12-756; 1.20–1.40 m DBS), Level 8 (B12-757; 1.40–1.60 m DBS), Level 9 (B12-758; 1.60–1.80 m DBS), and Level 10 (B12-759; 1.80–2.00 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.2). We also recovered a single provenience comprising human bone (B12-752; 90 cm DBS), which was associated with (and is described with) Level 5 (B12-753; 0.80–1.00 m DBS). The drawing of the north profile (fig. 6.95) shows six stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a light gray silty deposit, probably representing eroded fill from the

bulldozer activity; it extended from the actual ground surface (a highly uneven and eroded surface at 20–25 cm above the designated ground surface datum line) to about 14–20 cm above the ground surface datum line. Layer B was a yellowish, hard-packed, clayey deposit; cultural material was present though scarce. Layer B extended down to where it met Layer C along an undulating edge that varied from 0 cm DBS to 16 cm DBS. Layer C consisted of hard-packed, dark gray clay interspersed with flecks of lighter colored clay; cultural materials were light. Layer C continued down to where it joined up with Layer D, along an edge that varied from 20 cm DBS to 30 cm DBS. Layer D was a thicker layer of light gray clay, hard packed, with clods of sandy clay interspersed; cultural materials were sparse. Layer D extended down to where it met Layer E along an edge that ranged from 70 to 76 cm DBS. Layer E was described as a dark brownish-gray clay, very hard in texture; cultural materials were sparse. Layer E continued down to where it encountered the top of Layer F, along an edge that varied from 97 to 105 cm DBS. Layer F consisted of dark, hard-packed, yellowish-gray clay with few cultural materials; beginning at 120–140 m DBS, the deposit became darker brown in color with small charcoal concentrations. Layer F extended down to 200 cm DBS, where we terminated the excavation of this pit.

Our Level 1 (B12-637; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A, all of Layer B, and that portion of Layer C that lay above 20 cm DBS (fig. 6.95). Here we excavated 19 sherds, of which three were diagnostics. We also recovered five pieces of chipped stone, of which two were chert (both nonutilized), two were quartz, and one was sandstone.

Level 2 (B12-638; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) lay mostly within Layer D, although it also included the portion of Layer C that lay beneath 0.20 m DBS (fig. 6.95). Little cultural material was found. We excavated 11 sherds, only one of which was a diagnostic. We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert.

Level 3 (B12-639; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) lay entirely within Layer D. Here we excavated 16 sherds, three of which were diagnostics. We also recovered two pieces of chipped stone, one of which was quartz and the other was sandstone.

Level 4 (B12-640; 0.60–0.80 m DBS) included the bottom 10 cm or so of Layer D and the top 5–10 cm of Layer E. We excavated 34 sherds, of which five were diagnostics.

Level 5 (B12-753; 0.80–1.00 m DBS) lay almost entirely within Layer E. We found just seven nondiagnostic sherds. No fragments of chipped stone, figurines, polished stone, or grinding stone were recovered. But we did excavate two small pieces of burned daub weighing 5 g. A deposit of disarticulated human bone was also discovered while excavating this level; it was saved as a separate provenience (B12-752). A coin envelope of charcoal was also recovered in this excavation level.

Provenience B12-752 consisted of isolated human bone fragments (fig. 6.96), discovered at a depth of 90 cm DBS. We determined that this bone represented a disarticulated portion of a human and not an ordinary burial, even though we labeled it Burial 8. In appendix A we present additional information on this find. We suggest that, like the other human remains that we found in what seemed to be nonresidential contexts at site B12 (i.e., burials 1, 2, and 3),

this deposit might represent the remains of a sacrificed individual.

Level 6 (B12-755; 1.00–1.20 m DBS) fell almost completely within Layer F, though it also included the small portion of Layer E that lay below 100 cm DBS. Cultural materials were sparse; we excavated only three nondiagnostic sherds and one coin envelope of highly fragmented bone.

Level 7 (B12-756; 1.20–1.40 m DBS) lay entirely within Layer F. Little in the way of cultural material was found. We excavated six small, nondiagnostic sherds. We also recovered one coin envelope of smashed bone fragments and one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 8 (B12-757; 1.40–1.60 m DBS) also fell completely within Layer F. We excavated 27 sherds in this level, but they were all nondiagnostic. Cultural remains were sparse, but we did recover three coin envelopes of bone and one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 9 (B12-758; 1.60–1.80 m DBS) lay entirely within Layer F. We excavated only three nondiagnostic sherds here. We also recovered one piece of utilized chert, one coin envelope of bone, and one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 10 (B12-759; 1.80–2.00 m DBS) was the final excavation in this pit; it lay within Layer F. Here we excavated 61 sherds, 17 of which were diagnostics. We recovered one coin envelope of bone and three coin envelopes of charcoal in this level. A charcoal sample from Level 10 (Beta-27258) yielded a conventional radiocarbon date of A.D. 650 \pm 100, corresponding to the early part of the Late Gaván phase (table E.1), which suggests that the construction of Mound A began at that time. In August of 2012, archaeozoologist Johan Rodríguez examined the bone samples from levels 6–10 and concluded that

the bone remains from those levels (unlike Level 5) were too fragmentary to allow for reliable identification.

T.184 was at N1784–1785/E2169, on the southwestern slope of Mound A, but much closer to the profile that was created by a bulldozer (fig. 6.2). In fact, the north edge of T.184 was only 2 m south of that profile. The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 98.26 m, about 78 cm higher than the corresponding surface elevation of T.183, which was located about 10 m southwest of T.184.

A photograph (fig. 6.97) shows T.183 and T.184 during excavation, with the bulldozer-scarred profile of Mound A visible behind T.184. As the photo reveals, a substantial portion (nearly 9 m) of the mound profile rose above the ground surface level of T.184. We made a drawing of the stratigraphy of this profile (fig. 6.98), the top of which reached an elevation of 107.00 m, the highest elevation attained by Mound A. The drawing includes the ground surface elevation of T.184 (98.26 m) and the designated ground surface elevation of T.183 (97.48 m) as reference points. Also shown is the horizontal grid designation (N1788.60/E2170.00) and elevation (100.08 m) of a datum point on the mound profile. Nine stratigraphic layers were exposed by the bulldozer cut (fig. 6.98). Layer A was a light brown silty deposit, with a texture described as medium loose fill; it was approximately 2 m thick. Layer B was a thinner layer (about 90 cm thick) that was dark brown and carbonaceous in appearance; its texture was characterized as medium loose fill. Layer C, whose thickness was in the 80–90 cm range, was a light brown silty deposit, the texture of which was described as compact. Layer D was slightly thinner, vary-

ing from 30 cm to 70 cm in thickness; it was dark brown in color, with a carbonaceous appearance, and its texture was characterized as medium loose fill. Layer E was thinner still, ranging from 30 cm to 60 cm in thickness; it was light brown and silty, with a compact texture. Layer F was somewhat thicker (100–160 cm) and was described as light brown and compact. Layer G (50–70 cm thick) was reddish brown in color, which appeared to reflect burning. Layer H was a relatively thin layer (20–40 cm thick) that was medium dark brown in color. Layer I, the bottom layer exposed by the bulldozer cut, was a bit thicker (ranging from 60 cm to 90 cm thick) and was a light brown, silty deposit.

A salient feature of this profile (fig. 6.98) is that three of the nine stratigraphic layers seem to reflect episodes of burning. The most notable is Layer G, which appeared to have been reddened by fire. The other two examples were layers B and D, both of which were dark brown and carbonaceous in appearance. The circumstances that might have produced such burning can of course be debated. But, if the burning resulted from hostile action against the B12 site, the Mound A evidence would suggest that such actions were recurrent. It is also notable that two layers of noncarbonaceous, nonreddened brown fill lay between the reddened layer (Layer G) and the lower of the two carbonaceous layers (Layer D). Similarly, Layer D was separated from the upper carbonaceous layer (Layer B) by one layer of noncarbonaceous, nonreddened brown fill. This stratigraphic sequence probably indicates that, after each burning episode, a new construction effort occurred and the burned layer was covered with fresh fill. It is therefore likely that spans of time of undetermined length separated the three

burning episodes. We suggest that a pattern of recurring, but not continual, warfare would be consistent with this stratigraphic sequence (fig. 6.98).

The goal of our T.184 operation was to recover information on the construction of Mound A, taking advantage of the bulldozer damage to probe into the heart of the mound. We excavated five levels here: Level 1 (B12-760; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-761; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), Level 3 (B12-762; 0.40–0.60 m DBS), Level 4 (B12-763; 0.60–0.80 m DBS), and Level 5 (B12-764; 0.80–1.00 m DBS) (tables 6.1, 6.3). The drawing of the pit's east profile reveals a complicated stratigraphy (fig. 6.99) with five stratigraphic layers. Layer A was a zone of loose dirt, interpreted by the excavation supervisor as resulting from erosion of the exposed face of the bulldozer-scarred mound; cultural materials were present but not abundant. The top of layer A sloped down from 0 cm DBS on the north to nearly 20 cm DBS on the south, a reflection of the general downward slope of the mound as well as the bulldozer damage. Layer B was probably part of the original mound construction (not runoff like Layer A). Layer B appeared only on the southern 1.35 m of the pit and was wedge shaped in profile; the thin end of the wedge was at N1785.35 and about 27 cm DBS, while the thick end was at N1784.00, and extended from 33 cm to 50 cm DBS (fig. 6.99). It was a hard, clayey deposit, grayish in color, with abundant charcoal; cultural materials were present but scarce. Layer C was a gray-brown-orange clayey deposit, characterized as "very hard" by the excavation supervisor, who also noted that the layer had a "burned" appearance. On the north side of the pit, Layer C extended from about 19 cm to 50 cm DBS. It lay di-

rectly below Layer A north of N1785.35 and below Layer B south of that point. At the south end of the pit, Layer C extended from 55 cm to 65 cm DBS. Beneath Layer C was a complex deposit consisting of three areas of burned earth (Layer D) embedded within a larger zone (Layer E) of hard gray-brown-orange clay that had chunks of burned earth mixed in; cultural materials were present but not abundant. We halted our excavation of this pit at 100 cm DBS.

Level 1 (B12-760; 0–0.20 m DBS) comprised the northern part of Layer A, the portion that lay above 20 cm DBS. As noted above, this deposit probably consists largely of slope wash from the mound cut. Here we excavated 16 sherds, of which five were diagnostics. We also recovered 18 pieces of chipped stone, of which 12 were chert (11 utilized and one nonutilized). This is a relatively high ratio of utilized to nonutilized chert, suggesting that, while chert tools were evidently used in this location, they were probably produced elsewhere. We recovered six coin envelopes of charcoal in this level.

Level 2 (B12-761; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) included Layer C, on the north side of the level, along with Layer A and that part of Layer B that lay above 40 cm DBS on the level's north side. The excavation supervisor noted that considerable charcoal was found in this level, most of which was probably recovered within Layer B. Cultural materials were approximately as sparse as in the previous level. We excavated 17 sherds, five of which were diagnostics. We recovered only one piece of chipped stone: a fragment of nonutilized chert. Four coin envelopes of charcoal were saved.

Level 3 (B12-762; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) included the lower portions of Layer B and



Figure 6.97. View of T.183 (left) and T.184 (right) excavations, with the Mound A profile in the background, behind T.184. This part of Mound A suffered damage from prior bulldozer activity.

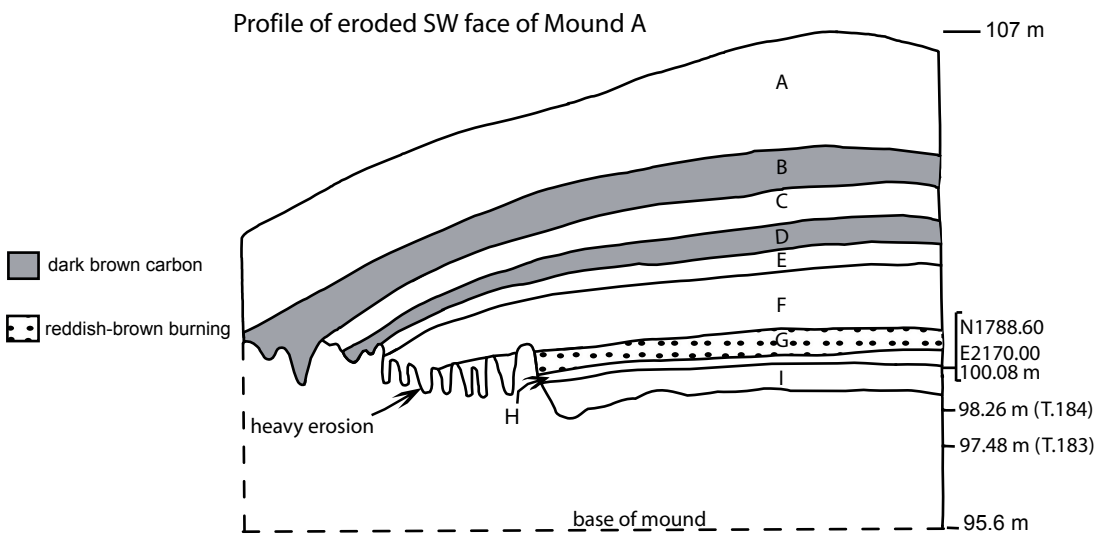


Figure 6.98. Profile drawing of the southwest cross-section of Mound A, exposed by a bulldozer.

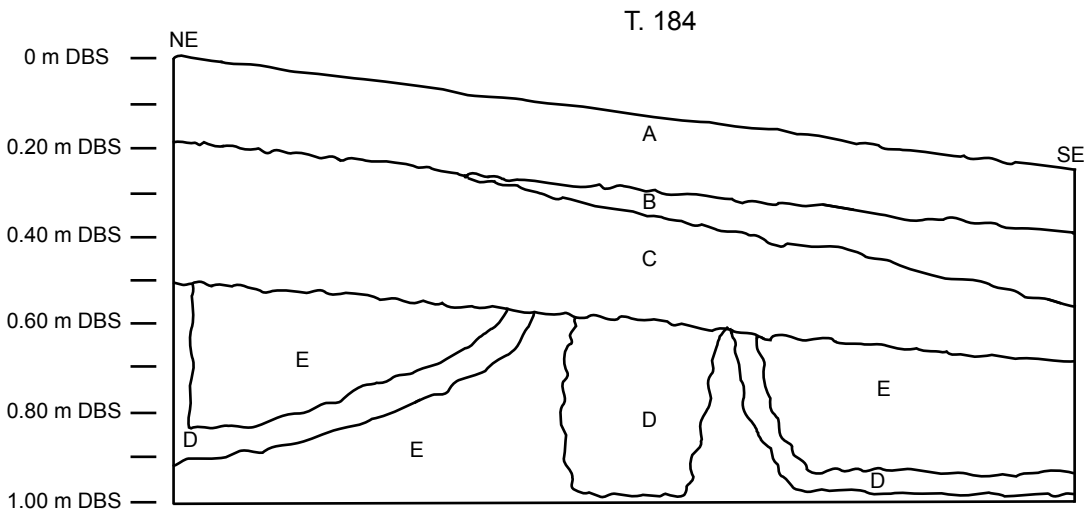


Figure 6.99. Profile drawing of the east face of T.184.

Layer C, along with the upper 10 cm or so on the northern side of Layer E, and two small chunks of Layer D (fig. 6.99). Cultural materials were very sparse. We excavated just six sherds, of which three were diagnostics.

Level 4 (B12-763; 0.60–0.80 m DBS) consisted mostly of layers D and E, although it also included a sliver of Layer C, on the pit's south end. Here we excavated only two non-diagnostic sherds. We also recovered two pieces of chipped stone, one of which was a fragment of utilized chert and the other was a piece of sandstone.

Level 5 (B12-764; 0.80–1.00 m DBS) comprised parts of layers D and E. We excavated 11 sherds, of which only two were diagnostics. We also recovered one piece of sandstone.

We find it significant that, despite the abundant evidence of burning noted while digging T.184, no pieces of burned daub were recovered in any of the pit's levels. We

suggest that this complete lack of burned daub is consistent with the proposition that Mound A, throughout its history, was not associated with residential architecture. If there had been a wattle-and-daub structure atop Mound A when any of the episodes of burning occurred, it is likely that enough burned daub would have been produced so that we would have recovered some fragments in the T.184 excavation, as we did in many of the test excavations associated with house mounds at the site. We also note that the nearby T.183 excavation also did not recover any burned daub. The absence of burned daub in both T.183 and T.184 would be consistent with the interpretation of Mound A as not residential, but instead public or ceremonial, in function. It is also worth reiterating that the radiocarbon sample that came from the lowest level of T.183 yielded a conventional date of A.D. 650 \pm 100. It is reasonable to conclude that the con-

struction of Mound A began in the early part of the Late Gaván phase.

AREA A EXCAVATION

A major goal of our test pit program was to find locations that would be suitable for horizontal or block excavation. One of our test pits, T.173, was placed in what appeared to be a house mound, located about 6 m southeast of Mound B (fig. 6.2). The top of this mound reached a height of about 1 m above the surrounding ground surface. As we excavated T.173, we proceeded down through the topsoil and then encountered a layer of burned daub followed by several floor surfaces (Floors 1–3), starting just below ground surface to about 50 cm DBS, and then a subfloor deposit, finally encountering

(at about 130 cm DBS) the first of two burials (Burial 6 and Burial 7). These results encouraged us to open up an extensive excavation area that we called Area A, the goal of which was to expose at least one good living surface and any associated features such as post-molds or hearths. We will first describe the T.173 excavation, which included the excavation of Burial 6 and Burial 7, and then move on to describe the excavation of Floor 1 and Floor 2. The excavation of T.173 was directed by Elsa Redmond, while the excavation of Floor 1 and Floor 2 was directed by Rafael Gassón, Inés Frías, and Charles Spencer.

T.173, BURIAL 6, AND BURIAL 7

T.173 was located at N1966–1967/E2011, in a house mound some 6 m southeast of

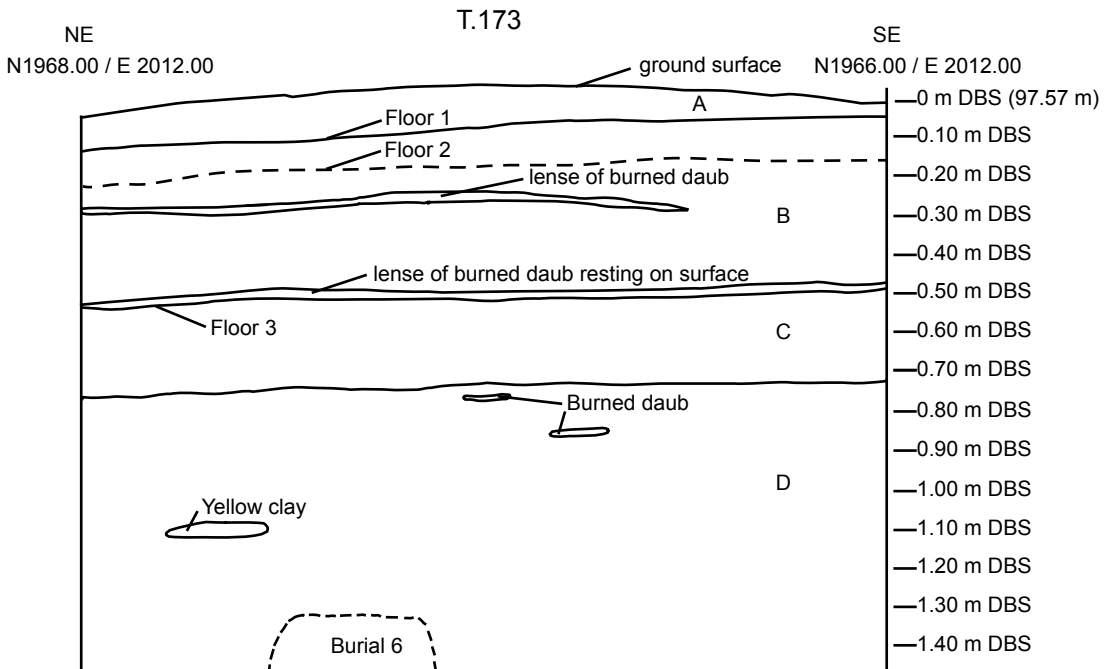


Figure 6.100. Profile drawing of the east face of T.173.

Mound B, as noted above (fig. 6.2). Its location is not indicated on the site map, because this pit was expanded and became part of Area A. We suspected that this might have been a relatively high-status house mound, given its central location on the site's central avenue as well as its proximity not only to Mound B but also to Mound C, about 35 m southwest across the avenue. The surface elevation at the top southwest corner of the pit was 97.57 m. We excavated seven levels as part of the T.173 excavation: Level 1 (B12-478; 0–0.20 m DBS), Level 2 (B12-479; 0.20–0.40 m DBS), Level 3 (B12-480; 0.40–0.60 m DBS), Level 4 (B12-482; 0.60–0.80 m DBS), Level 5 (B12-491; 0.80–1.00 m DBS), Level 6 (B12-492; 1.00–1.20 m DBS), and Level 7 (1.20–1.40 m DBS), which was associated with Burial 6 and was divided into two dif-

ferent proveniences, B12-493 (the overall stratigraphic context of Burial 6 in Level 7) and B12-500 (the fill closely associated with Burial 6) (tables 6.3, 6.4). Two profile drawings are presented: the east profile (fig. 6.100) and the west profile 6.101).

The east profile drawing (fig. 6.100) shows five major stratigraphic layers along with a number of other specific features. Layer A was a tan-yellow, silty, clayey deposit with little cultural material; it extended from the ground surface to about 3 cm DBS on the southern end of the profile and 12 cm DBS on the northern end. Layer A probably represents soil accumulation since the abandonment of the final house constructed on this house mound. At the bottom of Layer A we located Floor 1, a hard-packed clayey surface, which we eventually exposed

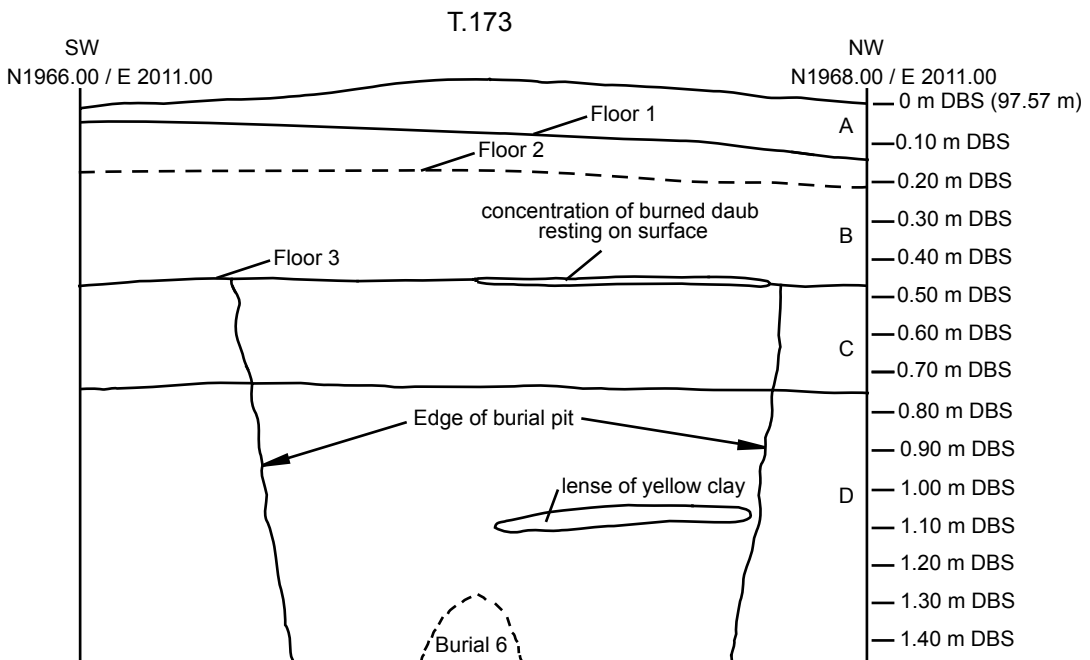


Figure 6.101. Profile drawing of the west face of T.173.

in its entirety. Floor 1 actually marked the top of Layer B, a hard white clay with reddish-brown inclusions, as well as burned daub and charcoal. It ran from the bottom of Layer A to where it met Layer C along an edge that varied between 46 cm and 50 cm DBS. Within Layer B we found another house floor, which we called Floor 2, the depth of which ran from 14–15 cm DBS on the southern end of the profile to 20 cm DBS on the northern end (fig. 6.100). Further down, near the bottom of Layer B, we recovered a concentration of burned daub, at a depth of 22–28 cm DBS, which might be the remains of the (burned) walls and roof of a house whose floor is the surface we called Floor 3, visible on the east profile (fig. 6.100). Lying at the top of Layer C, Floor 3 was evidenced by a lense of burned daub resting on a surface of hard clay. Layer C extended from about 46–50 cm DBS to 70–72 cm DBS; it consisted of tan clay with brown inclusions and charcoal fragments. Below Layer C was Layer D, which extended from 70–72 cm DBS to the bottom of the pit at nearly 150 cm DBS. Layer D was described as hard brown-gray mottled clay with yellow and white inclusions and charcoal. Two concentrations of burned daub were noted about midway on the east profile (fig. 6.100), one at 72–74 cm DBS and the other at 81–83 cm DBS. A deposit of yellow clay was noted on the northern half of the east profile at 1.03–1.07 m DBS (fig. 6.100). A similar yellow clay deposit was observed on the northern half of the western profile at 1.00–1.07 m DBS (fig. 6.101). We also noted that an intrusive pit penetrated both Layer C and Layer D; this pit was more visible on the west profile (fig. 6.101) than the east profile, although we detected it throughout

most of the test excavation. The purpose of this pit was revealed when we recovered two sets of human remains, the uppermost being Burial 6, which started to appear at a depth of 1.25–1.30 m DBS. During the course of excavating Burial 6, we discovered that beneath it lay another burial, Burial 7, which we were not able to excavate completely due to time limitations. Burial 6 and Burial 7 are described below and also in appendix A.

Excavation Level 1 (B12-478; 0–0.20 m DBS) included all of Layer A and the top 6–15 cm or so of Layer B (figs. 6.100–6.101). This level included both Floor 1 and Floor 2. The excavator noted that the deposit became lighter and more powdery below 10 cm DBS. In the northwest corner, this level included all of Layer A and the top 6 cm of Layer B; in the southwest corner, this level included all of Layer A and the top 15 cm of Layer B (fig. 6.101). Cultural materials were not abundant. We excavated 40 sherds, none of which was a diagnostic. We recovered only one piece of chipped stone, a fragment of utilized chert. We found seven fragments of burned daub weighing 20 g. We suspect that much of the burned daub associated with this final house probably ended up around the base of the mound itself after abandonment. One coin envelope of charcoal was recovered.

Level 2 (B12-479; 0.20–0.40 m DBS) lay entirely within Layer B. The east profile drawing (fig. 6.100) indicates that this level also included the lense of burned daub that may represent a burned and collapsed wall. Cultural materials were somewhat more abundant here than in the previous level. We excavated 103 sherds, of which eight were diagnostics. We also recovered 33 pieces of chipped stone, of which 28 were chert (14 utilized and 14 nonutilized), four were sand-

stone, and one was amphibolite. We found one piece of polished stone (a possible axe or celt of amphibolite). We recovered an extraordinary density of burned daub: 352 fragments weighing 818 g. This burned daub may well pertain to the structure associated with Floor 3. Two coin envelopes of charcoal were recovered.

Level 3 (B12-480; 0.40–0.60 m DBS) included the bottom 5–9 cm of Layer B, along with Floor 3 (including the concentration of burned daub that lay on that surface), and the top 11–15 cm of Layer C. Here we excavated 261 sherds, of which 31 were diagnostics. We also recovered four pieces of chipped stone, all of which were fragments of utilized chert. We found a single small piece of polished stone weighing 17 g. As in the previous level, we recovered a relatively large amount of burned daub: a total of 323 fragments weighing 2124 g. Of these, four (weighing 22 g) had stick impressions. We excavated two coin envelopes of charcoal.

Level 4 (B12-482; 0.60–0.80 m DBS) included the bottom 10–13 cm of Layer C and the top 7–10 cm of Layer D. The excavator did not interpret the interface between Layer C and Layer D as a living surface. In this level we excavated 224 sherds, of which just 11 were diagnostics. We also recovered four pieces of chipped stone, of which three were chert (one utilized and two nonutilized) and one was sandstone. We found 37 pieces of burned daub weighing 117 g, as well as one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 5 (B12-491; 0.80–1.00 m DBS) lay entirely within Layer D. We excavated 541 sherds, of which 56 were diagnostics. We also recovered 22 pieces of chipped stone, of which 20 were chert (10 utilized and 10 nonutilized) and two were sandstone. We found

200 fragments of burned daub weighing 802 g, as well as one coin envelope of bone and four coin envelopes of charcoal fragments, including what appeared to be some carbonized seeds.

Level 6 (B12-492; 1.00–1.20 m DBS) also lay entirely within Layer D. Here we excavated 218 sherds, of which 69 were diagnostics. We also recovered 15 pieces of chipped stone, of which 12 were chert (nine utilized and three nonutilized) and three were sandstone. We excavated one figurine fragment weighing 64 g; this was a limb fragment (fig. 6.102). We also found one polished stone pendant fragment weighing 5 g and one polished stone bead weighing 1 g. We recovered 16 pieces of burned daub weighing 35 g and one coin envelope of charcoal.

Level 7 (B12-493; 1.20–1.40 m DBS) lay within Layer D. In this provenience, we first encountered Burial 6 (see appendix A), which led us to split the excavation of Level 7 into two proveniences: B12-493 and B12-500. Both proveniences pertain to Level 7, but B12-493 contains material from throughout the level, while B12-500 contains only material recovered in close association with the bones of Burial 6.

B12-493 (1.20–1.40 m DBS) yielded 176 sherds, of which 136 were diagnostics. In the process of excavating provenience B12-493, we recovered a bottle rim with a flange at N1966.60/E2011. This sherd had a design painted in a dull red-brown monochrome on an underlying slip; it is illustrated as G-105 (fig. 4.28). We also excavated 11 pieces of chipped stone, of which 10 were chert (four utilized and six nonutilized) and one was sandstone. We recovered one small figurine head fragment weighing just 6 g. We also excavated two polished stone pendants, one of

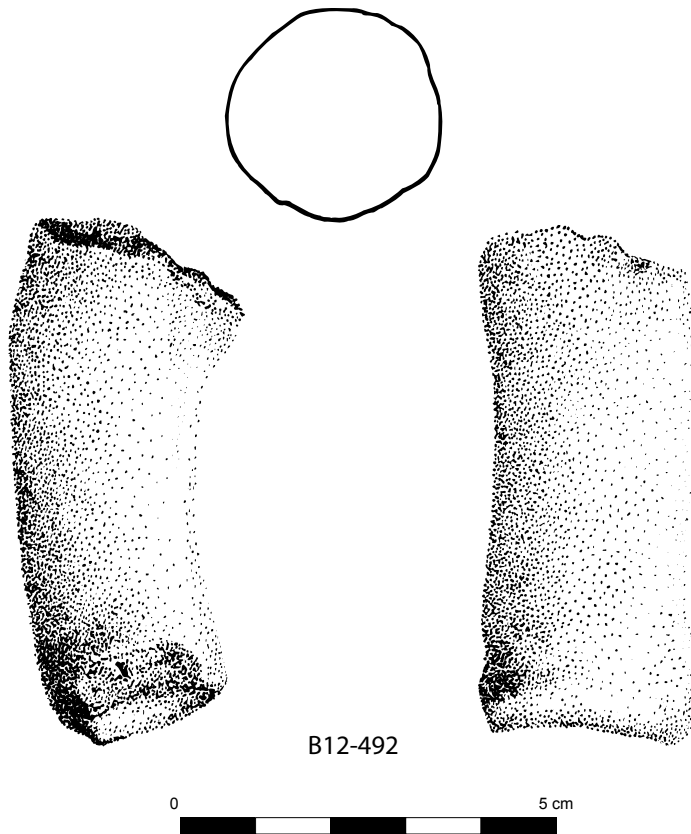


Figure 6.102. Illustration of figurine limb fragment (B12-492).

serpentinite with a weight of 4 g (fig. 6.103) and the other of phyllite (slate) with a weight of 7 g (fig. 6.104). We found eight fragments of burned daub weighing 16 g, as well as one coin envelope of bone and one coin envelope of charcoal.

B12-500 (1.20–1.40 m DBS) produced 112 sherds, of which just 20 were diagnostics. One coin envelope of charcoal was also recovered.

To facilitate the excavation of Burial 6, we expanded the test pit (the original dimensions of which were N1966.00–1968.00/E2011.00–2012.00, equivalent to N1966–

1967/E2011) to the west, appending a 1.5 m² section whose dimensions were N1966.00–1967.50/E2010.00–2011.00 (fig. 6.105). Once we began this expansion, we decided to rename this operation Area A, which would include proveniences from the original T.173, the T.173 expansion, and any other contiguous excavations units (see tables 6.3, 6.4). While excavating Burial 6, we found another burial (Burial 7) interred beneath it. In this expanded area, the following proveniences pertain to the excavation of Burial 6 and Burial 7, described below: B12-641, B12-642, B12-643, B12-644, B12-714, B12-715, B12-

716, B12-717, B12-718, B12-719, B12-720, B12-736, B12-741, B12-738, B12-740, B12-739, and B12-669 (see tables 6.3, 6.4).

Burial 6 turned out to be the complete and articulated skeleton of a single adult individual, on its back in an extended position (fig. 6.106). The skeleton extended from approximately N1966.65/E2010.67 at the top of the skull, to N1967.40/E2012.00 at the feet. The top elevation at the skull was 96.40 m, while the top elevation at the hip was 96.36 m. The cranial orientation was 220° and the spinal orientation was 218°. Measured in the ground, the burial had a length of 154 cm and a width of 34 cm. The grave type was characterized as a simple pit. The body was slightly flexed, and lying a bit on its right side. Moreover, the body had been twisted from the pelvis down, so that the kneecaps actually pointed downward. The excavator noted the following degrees of flexure: 0° at the shoulder; 160° at the hip; 150° at the elbow; and 180° (straight) at the knee. The overall condition of the bones was judged to be poor, undoubtedly a result of the seasonal pattern of alternating moisture and dryness characteristic of the region, the ef-

fects of which are exacerbated further by the fact that the llanos clays undergo significant expansion and contraction with the yearly alternation between rainy and dry seasons. The stratification of Burial 6 was deemed to be intrusive; the edges of the pit were noted on the western side of the excavation (see fig. 6.101), and could be traced from the burial upward as far as Floor 3. Burial 6 was judged to be associated with three ceramic vessels, which were given lab numbers V.1, V.2, and V.3 (fig. 6.106).

All three ceramic vessels that we judged to be funerary accompaniments of Burial 6 were in a state of very poor preservation, probably because of the aforementioned seasonal expansion and contraction of the clay matrix. Consequently, we cannot provide formal illustrations of them. The ceramic vessel designated V.1 in figure 6.106 was identified by the excavators as a bottle (V141, V147). The depth at the bottle's mouth was 96.23 m, while the depth at its base was 96.10 m. The vessel designated V.2 in figure 6.106 was quite fragmentary, but also judged to be a bottle (V141, V147); the depth of its mouth was 96.20 m. The vessel designated V.3 in figure 6.106 lay at a depth of 96.18 m and was identified as a "*vasija efigie*" (effigy vessel) by the excavators. Although effigy vessels are not widely reported in the archaeological literature of the Venezuelan llanos, two anthropomorphic vessels were recovered in the trench excavated in Mound C at Cerro Mijaguas in 1979 (Arroyo, Blanco, and Wagner, 1999: 302; Centro Arqueológico "Kuayú," 1979: fig. 38; Redmond and Spencer, 2007: 68).

During our excavation of the T.173 expansion, we recovered two concentrations of large sherds. These two concentrations were



Figure 6.103. Illustration of serpentinite pendant (B12-493).

labeled Feature 11 (A) and Feature 12 (B), and they were located stratigraphically above and to the west of Burial 6 and Burial 7.

Feature 11 (A) was associated with provenience B12-670, which extended over

N1966.60–1966.80/E2010.00–2010.20, with a depth of 96.70–96.60 m (fig. 6.107; tables 6.3, 6.4; note that the grid designation is abbreviated in these tables to save space). In this provenience we excavated a total of 112



Figure 6.104. Illustration of phyllite (slate) pendant (B12-493).



Figure 6.105. View of T.173, which was expanded to the west in order to expose Burial 6, looking southwest.

sherds, of which 32 were diagnostics. At a depth of 96.75 m in Feature 11 (A), we also recovered a complete ceramic vessel (fig. 6.107): a convex-walled bowl with an annular base (V-148, illustrated as G-16 in fig. 4.13). No other artifacts were recovered in this provenience, although we did note three fist-sized burned rocks.

Feature 12 (B) was associated with provenience B12-742, which extended over N1966.60–1966.80/E2010.00–2010.20, with a depth of 95.46–96.20 m (fig. 6.107; tables 6.3, 6.4; note that the grid designation is abbreviated in these tables to save space). Here we excavated a total of 62 sherds, of which 20 were diagnostics. We also recovered two

pieces of chipped stone, one of which was a piece of utilized chert weighing 5 g, while the other was a fragment of utilized quartz weighing 545 g. One coin envelope of bone and one coin envelope of charcoal were also found. Because some (possibly human) bone was associated with Feature 12 (B), it may be that our excavation encountered the very edge of another interment, most of which could lie farther to the west.

While we were removing the bones of Burial 6, we encountered the remains of another individual that had been previously interred; we labeled this interment Burial 7 (appendix A). We were able to excavate only the upper body of Burial 7 (fig. 6.108), be-

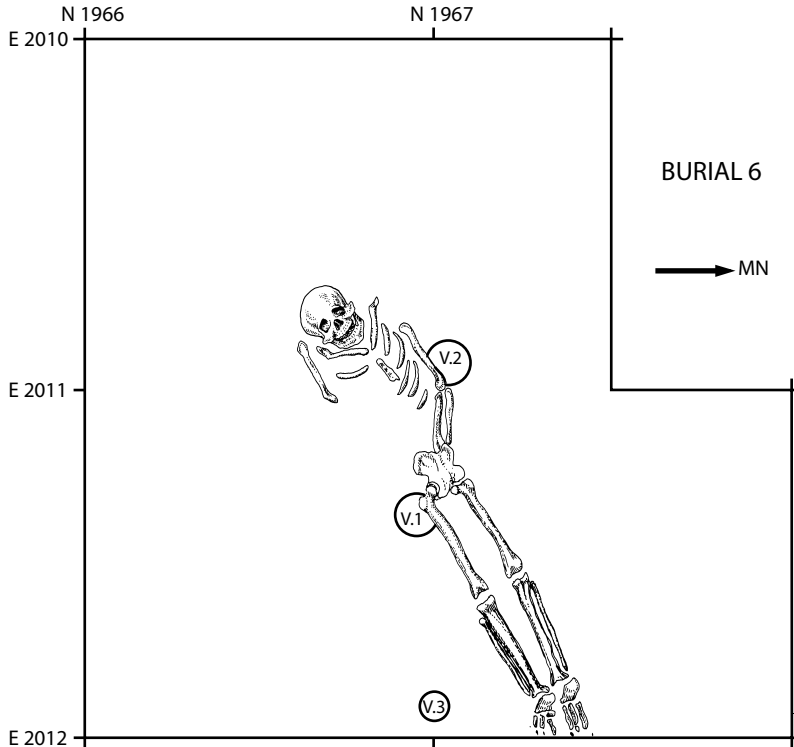


Figure 6.106. Drawing of Burial 6 in the expanded T.173, with three ceramic vessels in accompaniment.

cause the lower portion extended beyond the E2012.00 line that defined the eastern edge of our subfloor excavation in Area A. Burial 7 (see appendix A) was determined to be an articulated skeleton, although in a very poor state of preservation. The body was interred face up, on its back, and probably in an extended position. The elevation at the skull was 96.12 m, and the elevation at the hip was 96.14 m. It was noted that Burial 7 had suffered some disturbance when Burial 6 was interred, as shown by the dislocation of Burial 7's left arm bone (fig. 6.108). It seems likely that the skin and connective tissue attaching Burial 7's left arm to the shoulder had long since decayed when Burial 6 was interred. There was some discussion among the excavators regarding whether the vessel designated V.3 on the Burial 6 drawing (fig. 6.106) might actually have been interred with Burial 7; accordingly, we have also indicated the location of V.3 on the drawing of Burial 7 (fig. 6.108). Some excavators on our crew pointed out that V.3 lay closer horizontally to Burial 7 than Burial 6. Others noted that V.3 appeared to have contributed to the dislocation of Burial 7's left humerus, suggesting that V.3 was buried with the intrusive Burial 6, along with V.1 and V.2; this interpretation, it was noted, would be consistent with the rough equivalence among the elevations of V.3 (96.18 m), V.2 (96.20 m), and V.1 (96.10–96.23 m). On the other hand, the top elevations of Burial 7 (96.12–96.14 m) were actually closer to the elevations of all three vessels than were the top elevations of Burial 6 (96.36–96.40 m). Perhaps the most reasonable conclusion is simply that the subfloor burials interred in Area A tended to be accompanied by ceramic vessels and leave it at that.

AREA A, FLOOR 1

After completing the excavation of burials 6 and 7, we turned our attention to the exposure of Floor 1, a portion of which we had first encountered at the bottom of Layer A of Test 173 (figs. 6.100–6.101). Floor 1 was a hard-packed, clayey surface, whitish in color, but with evidence of burning (usually a reddening of the clay surface) in many places. As seen in the eastern profile drawing of T.173 (fig. 6.100), the elevation of Floor 1 varied from 97.54 m at the southern end of the profile, 97.52 m in the center, and 97.45 m on the northern end. There were 3–14 cm of variation in the overburden between Floor 1 and the undulating ground surface (fig. 6.100). In the western profile drawing of T.173 (fig. 6.101), the elevation of Floor 1 varied from 97.54 m on the southern end, 97.51 m in the center, and 97.43 m on the northern end. In general, Floor 1 tended to slope down toward the north.

We started our excavation of Floor 1 by working back to the south, east, and west from T.173 (fig. 6.109). Eventually we opened up an excavation area that covered about 56 m² (fig. 6.110). As we followed the Floor 1 surface, we came upon a semi-circular burned area that we interpreted as a hearth, as well as numerous postmolds, some of them carbonized and some noncarbonized. We plotted the locations of all the postmolds and the hearth (fig. 6.111), and we saved all the recovered artifacts by 1 m grid square (tables 6.3, 6.4). In the end, we plotted a total of 35 carbonized postmolds and 15 noncarbonized postmolds on Floor 1. We were also able to define an edge to the house floor (fig. 6.111), which probably delimits the inside portion of the house (i.e., the edge of the roofed-over area). We

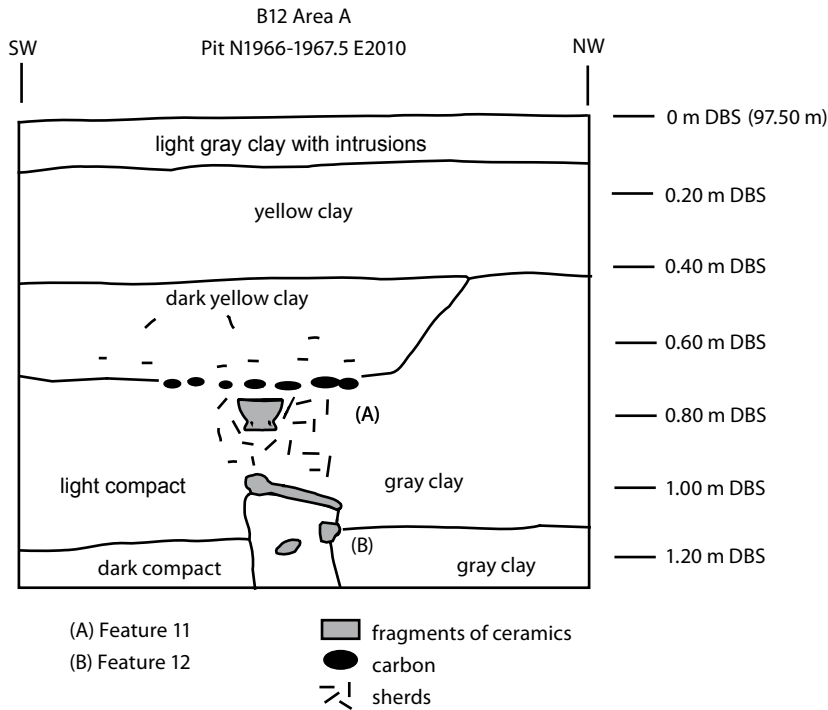


Figure 6.107. Profile drawing of the west face of the expanded T.173, showing Feature 11 (A) and Feature 12 (B).

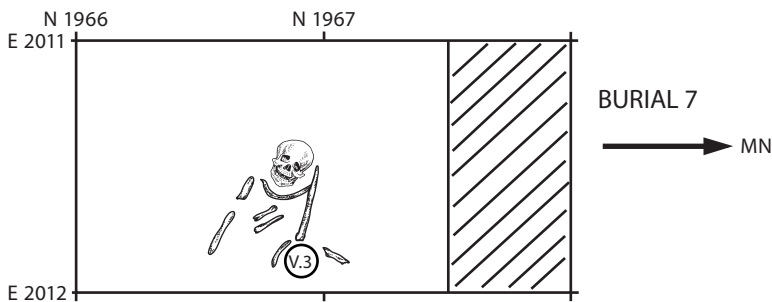


Figure 6.108. Drawing of the fragmentary remains of Burial 7; V.3 (in circle) indicates the location of Vessel 3, which also appears in the drawing of Burial 6 (fig. 6.106).

also found an outside patio surface that was not as well defined as Floor 1. We will use “Floor 1” to refer to the inside floor surface and “outside patio surface” or “outside ground surface” to refer to the surface that we detected outside the roofed-over area

of the Area A house. Floor 1 was indisputably rectangular in shape; we calculated that the roofed-over area covered some 27.9 m². As we discuss later on, the inferred roofed-over area of the Area A house was somewhat larger than the 16.6 m² of roofed-over area



Figure 6.109. View of an early stage in the excavation of Floor 1 in Area A, working back to the south, east, and west from the profile of test pit T.173, visible at upper center, looking east.



Figure 6.110. View of Area A after Floor 1 had been completely exposed, looking northwest.

inferred for the Area D house, which we see as one line of evidence in support of the idea that the inhabitants of the Area A house were somewhat higher in social status than those of the Area D house.

Along the southwest edge of Floor 1, about 1.5 m from the south corner, we noted an eroded indentation in the floor edge, which we interpreted as the doorway to the house. Thus, one would have entered the house from the avenue side, to the southwest. From the doorway of the Area A house, one would have looked directly across the avenue to Mound C (fig. 6.2). The hearth was located directly opposite the doorway, about 2.5 m from the entrance, and 1.5 m from the nearest wall (fig. 6.111). It would appear that the cooking and food-preparation area was straight ahead and to the right (toward the southeast) as one entered the house. Other activities (such as socializing, food consumption, sleeping, etc.) may have taken place on the northwest side of the house, i.e., to the left as one entered the structure. Many of the recorded postmolds lie along the house floor edge, implying that the walls were constructed of poles and thatch, perhaps reinforced with daub. Some postmolds were also noted in the interior of the structure; these might represent internal partitions or perhaps posts on which possessions could have been hung. There is a particularly close correspondence between the postmold pattern and the house floor edge at the eastern corner. The postmolds we noted in this location were all carbonized. At first, we thought that this concentration of carbonized postmolds implied that only the eastern portion of the house was burned. However, by the time we finished exposing Floor 1, we had recorded carbonized postmolds in all sections of the

house (though admittedly not at the same density as in the eastern corner), which, along with the widespread evidence of burning on the floor itself, suggested that the entire house was burned upon abandonment. We also recorded a concentration of nine postmolds "outside" the house, less than 1 m east of the house's eastern corner, which we think was an annex to the main structure (fig. 6.111). Seven of these nine postmolds were carbonized, implying that the annex had also been burned upon abandonment. We suspect that the annex might have functioned as a kind of storage shed. The domestic function we are attributing to the structure exposed in Area A is consistent with our observation of a grinding stone fragment on the current ground surface just to the northwest of Area A.

Data on the artifacts recovered in each 1 m grid square during the excavation down to Floor 1 can be found in tables 6.3–6.4, starting after the data on Feature 12. The relevant rows in the tables are marked "Level 1" and begin with Provenience B12-501 and end with B12-667. Note that some of the "Level 1" rows marked were in fact excavated "outside" the main house itself; the exact location of each provenience can be determined by referring to the grid designations provided in the "Location" column. The rows marked "Level 2" pertain to the excavation down to Floor 2, which we first noted in the profile of T.173 (figs. 6.100–6.101). Before discussing Floor 2, however, we describe the artifacts found in the proveniences associated with Floor 1, along with the proveniences associated with the excavation down to the outside patio surface associated with the Area A house. To help the reader locate the proveniences, we make reference during the

provenience-by-provenience descriptions to a drawing of Floor 1 with superimposed gridlines (fig. 6.112).

Provenience B12-501 (N1966/E2012) was located immediately to the east of T.173, exposing the house's hearth and the surrounding Floor 1 (figs. 6.111–6.112). The hearth, as noted above, was characterized by a burned, crescent-shaped indentation in the floor. It contained little charcoal, however; we suspect that any charcoal that originally might have been present had long since washed away. The deposit above Floor 1 was described as a tan-yellow silty-clayey deposit. Floor 1 was encountered at 97.54–97.50 m; it was characterized as a hard-packed whitish clay with reddened, burned patches; the latter were especially prominent in the vicinity of the hearth, in the square's northeast quadrant. One ash stain and one charcoal stain were noted on Floor 1 by the excavator. In this provenience we excavated three nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3). We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert and 39 pieces of burned daub weighing 92 g (table 6.4).

Provenience B12-502 (N1967/E2012), also east of T.173, was described as a tan-yellow silty-clayey deposit above the hard white (and burned) clay surface of Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.49–97.45 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). This provenience does not appear in tables 6.3–6.4 because it yielded no artifacts; however, a half-dozen small charcoal stains were noted in the square's southeastern quadrant, adjacent to the hearth in the next square, and other charcoal fragments were noted in passing during the excavation. One coin envelope of charcoal was saved.

Provenience B12-503 (N1966/E2010), just west of T.173, uncovered more of Floor 1; the

hard, white burned clay surface appeared at a depth of 97.51–97.47 m. A single carbonized postmold was also found on the north side of this square (figs. 6.111–6.112). One diagnostic sherd was recovered (an *olla* rim) (table 6.3), along with a piece of nonutilized chert (table 6.4). Some charcoal and a burned rock were also noted. One coin envelope of charcoal was recovered.

Provenience B12-504 (N1967/E2010), also just west of T.173, exposed more of Floor 1 at a depth of 97.51–97.42 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). Here we excavated five nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3). We also recovered a piece of utilized chert, identified as a core tool, and eight pieces of burned daub weighing 30 g (table 6.4). Eight small charcoal stains were noted on Floor 1 by the excavator, and one coin envelope of charcoal was saved.

Provenience B12-519 (N1966/E2013), just east of the square with the hearth, uncovered Floor 1 at depth of 97.53–97.48 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). We recovered three nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3), along with one piece of nonutilized chert (table 6.4). Three small charcoal stains and an ash stain were noted on Floor 1 by the excavator. Other charcoal fragments were also noted during the course of the square's excavation, and one coin envelope of charcoal was saved.

Provenience B12-520 (N1967/E2013), northeast of the square with the hearth, exposed Floor 1 at 97.53–97.49 m; two carbonized postmolds were also plotted in this square (figs. 6.111–6.112). The extreme northeast corner of the square lay outside the house, and the outside patio surface here was found at a depth of 97.42 m. We excavated three sherds in this square, one of which was a diagnostic (an outleaned-wall bowl rim) (table 6.3). We also recovered two pieces of

nonutilized chert and five pieces of burned daub weighing 17 g (table 6.4). One coin envelope of charcoal was saved.

Provenience B12-521 (N1966/E2014), in the eastern part of the house, overlapped the edge of Floor 1, which appeared at 97.47–97.44 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). Approximately 30% of this square lay outside the house to the northeast; here an outside patio surface was found at 97.42 m. The excavator noted that flecks of charcoal and bits of burned daub were embedded in the hard white clayey surface of Floor 1. In this square, we plotted four carbonized postmolds, all

lying just inside the house floor edge. We excavated a total of 17 sherds in this provenience, just one of which was a diagnostic (an outleaned-wall bowl rim) (table 6.3). We found no chipped stone, but we did recover a *mano* fragment weighing 110 g (table 6.4). We also found two small pieces of burned daub weighing 3 g (table 6.4). Some charcoal and a burned rock were noted. A coin envelope of charcoal was saved. The presence of a *mano* here is consistent with our aforementioned suggestion that the sector of the house near the hearth was a food-preparation area.

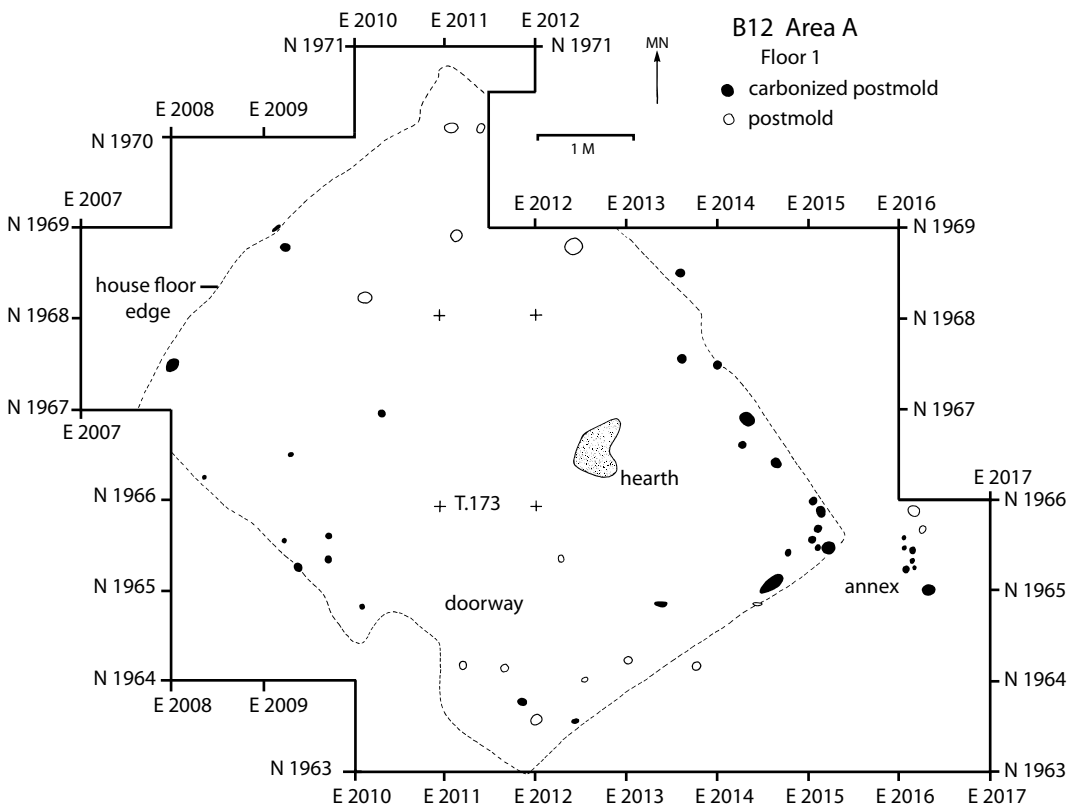


Figure 6.111. Plan of Area A, Floor 1. The roofed-over area (shown with dotted lines) is rectangular in shape and would have covered 27.9 m².

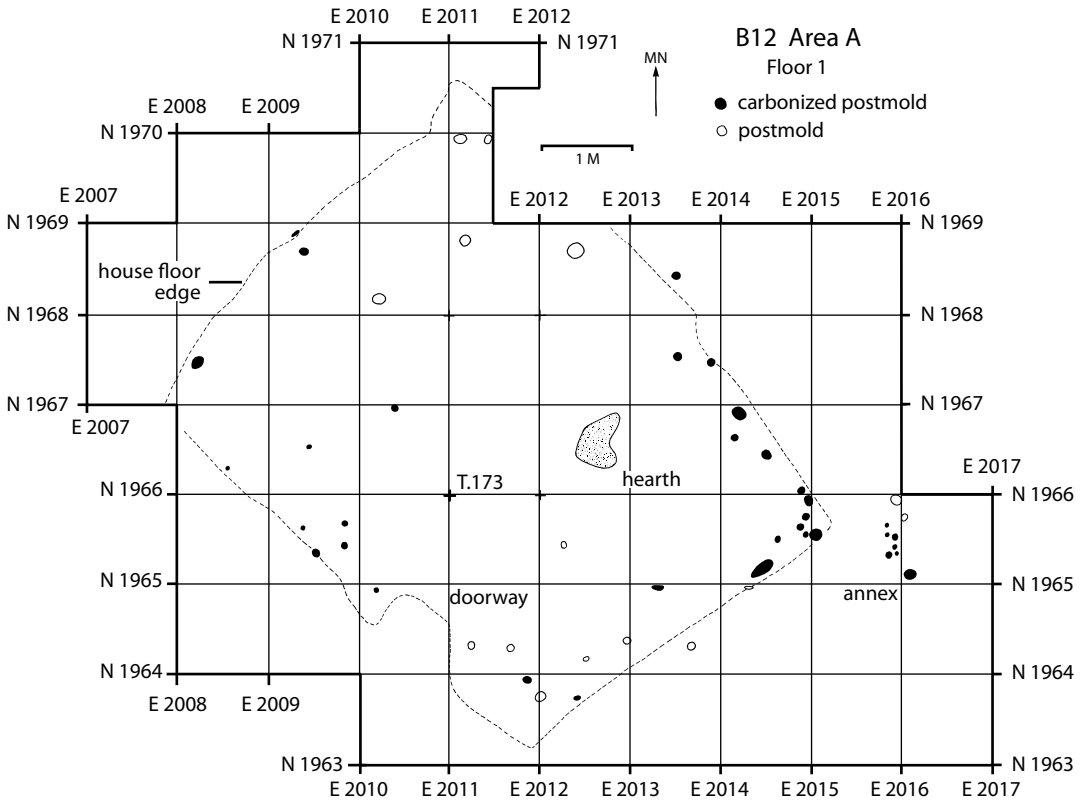


Figure 6.112. Plan of Area A, Floor 1, with superimposed gridlines.

Provenience B12-522 (N1967/E2014) lay mostly outside the roofed-over house floor (figs. 6.111–6.112). Only in the southwest corner of the square did we come down upon Floor 1, at an elevation of 97.49 m. The outside patio surface was found at a depth of 97.41 m. Although no postmolds were exposed in this square, the excavator noted the presence of two concentrations of charcoal. We excavated a total of 38 sherds in the entire provenience, of which five were diagnostics (table 6.3). Of these, two were outleaned-wall bowl rims, one was a bowl with a pedestal base, and one was an indeterminate rim. In

addition, we recovered two pieces of utilized chert, both of which were flakes. We also excavated 24 pieces of burned daub weighing 162 g, as well as a coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-523 (N1966/E2009), in the western half of the house, exposed Floor 1 at 97.54–97.47 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). A carbonized postmold was also plotted in this square. Here we excavated seven nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3). We also recovered one piece of utilized sandstone weighing 16 g, as well as two small pieces of daub weighing 3 g (table 6.4). A coin envelope of charcoal was saved.

Provenience B12-524 (N1967/E2009), also in the western half of the house, found Floor 1 at 97.50–97.41 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). No postmolds were found in this square. We excavated a total of 13 sherds here, of which one was a diagnostic; this was a fragment of an annular base (table 6.3). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert, identified as a flake, and one small piece of burned daub weighing 2 g (table 6.4). One burned rock was also noted.

Provenience B12-525 (N1965/E2009) lay along the southwestern edge of the house, overlapping the edge of Floor 1, which appeared at 97.54–97.49 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). Approximately 40% of the square lay outside the roofed-over area; the outside patio surface appeared at a depth of about 97.49 m. We plotted four carbonized postmolds within the roofed-over area (on Floor 1) in this square. We excavated a total of 12 sherds, of which two were diagnostics: one *olla* rim sherd and one foot fragment (table 6.3). We also recovered four pieces of chert, two of which were utilized: a utilized flake and a core tool, probably a chopper (table 6.4). In addition, we found three fragments of burned daub weighing 13 g and a coin envelope of charcoal. A burned rock was noted.

Provenience B12-526 (N1965/E2010) lay completely within the house and encountered Floor 1 at a depth of 97.54–97.51 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). No postmolds were found in this square. We excavated a total of seven sherds, of which two were diagnostics: an outleaned-wall bowl rim, and a foot fragment (table 6.3). We also recovered two pieces of burned daub weighing 48 g (table 6.4). A burned pebble was noted as well.

Provenience B12-527 (N1965/E2011) also lay within the house, less than 1 m northeast

of the doorway, exposing Floor 1 at 97.54–97.52 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). No postmolds were recorded in this square. We recovered four sherds, of which one was a diagnostic: a foot fragment (table 6.3). We also excavated eight pieces of chipped stone, of which seven were of chert and one was of sandstone (table 6.4). This was the highest frequency of chipped stone that we found in all our Floor 1 squares in Area A. Five of the chert fragments showed evidence of utilization: three were utilized flakes and two were utilized primary flakes. Primary flakes differ from ordinary flakes in that they are largely cortex, representing one of the first byproducts of core reduction. It is likely that chert tools were used for some purpose in this location, which was just inside the doorway and not far (about 1 m) from the hearth. Perhaps the cutting of meat or other food products occurred here, prior to further processing in the nearby hearth area. Moreover, the two nonutilized chert flakes that we found might represent debitage from chert knapping. We suspect that the location of this grid square, just inside the door, would have offered good light, good ventilation, and a good view of B12's main avenue, making it a desirable place to engage in chert-tool use, and perhaps also a bit of chert knapping. We should note that this location did not have the highest density of nonutilized chert that we found in our excavation of the Floor 1 grid squares. Later in this chapter, we discuss the distribution of nonutilized chert on Floor 1 in more detail, pointing out that the highest density occurred in the southwest corner of the house, in addition to the area of lesser density just inside the doorway. The single sandstone fragment we found in this grid square showed evidence of utilization, which

constitutes further evidence of stone-tool use (table 6.4). We also recovered one fragment of burned daub weighing 12 g in this level (table 6.4). Three small charcoal stains were noted on Floor 1 by the excavator.

Provenience B12-528 (N1965/E2012) lay entirely within the house, and uncovered Floor 1 at 97.54–97.50 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). We plotted a single noncarbonized postmold in this square, and a small charcoal stain was also noted on Floor 1 by the excavator. We found two nondiagnostic sherds here, but no other artifacts (table 6.3).

Provenience B12-529 (N1965/E2013) was situated in the eastern part of the house, and came upon Floor 1 at a depth of 97.51–97.48 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). Three small ash stains were noted on Floor 1 by the excavator. Only one nondiagnostic sherd was excavated in this square (table 6.3), and a coin envelope of charcoal was recovered.

Provenience B12-530 (N1965/E2014) was situated in the far eastern corner of the house; Floor 1 was encountered here at 97.49–97.46 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). Six carbonized postmolds were plotted in this square. We excavated seven nondiagnostic sherds here (table 6.3). We also recovered one piece of chert and two pieces of sandstone (table 6.4). The chert fragment showed evidence of utilization; it was classified as a utilized primary flake. One of the sandstone fragments exhibited evidence of utilization. One small piece of burned daub weighing 2 g was also found.

Provenience B12-561 (N1967/E2008), in the far western corner of the house, overlapped Floor 1, which was found at 97.50–97.40 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). Approximately 70%–75% of the square lay inside the house. An outside patio surface was found at 97.37 m in the extreme northwest corner

of the square. We plotted a single carbonized postmold in this square. We excavated three sherds, two of which were diagnostics: an outleaned-wall bowl rim and an *olla* rim (table 6.3). We also excavated two tiny pieces of nonutilized chert weighing just 1 g (table 6.4).

Provenience B12-562 (N1968/E2013) was situated along the northeastern side of the house, overlapping the edge of Floor 1, which appeared only in the southwestern 40% of the square, at a depth of 97.51–97.48 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). The outside patio surface was found at 97.42 m. We plotted a single carbonized postmold in this square, along the outside edge of Floor 1. We excavated 15 sherds, of which three were diagnostics: two were foot fragments and one was a piece of an annular base with a foot (table 6.3).

Provenience B12-563 (N1968/E2014) was located outside the house proper, about 1 m northeast of the northeastern wall (figs. 6.111–6.112). The square was excavated down to an outside patio surface, which appeared at a depth of 97.42–97.35 m. Here we excavated five nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3).

Provenience B12-564 (N1966/E2008) was situated in the far western corner of the house, overlapping the southwestern edge of Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.50–97.40 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). Approximately 60% of the square lay within the house. The outside patio surface appeared at roughly 97.40 m. We plotted a single carbonized postmold just inside the edge of Floor 1, and we also noted another small charcoal stain on Floor 1. We recovered 12 sherds, of which four were diagnostics; one of these was an indeterminate rim and the other three sherds were classified as fragments

from vessels with special form features (table 6.3). We also excavated four pieces of nonutilized chert (table 6.4). This was the highest frequency of nonutilized chert that we found in any of the excavated squares of Floor 1; moreover, no utilized chert at all was found in this square. We suggest that this location, in the western corner of the house, was where chert knapping (but little or no chert tool using) occurred. A coin envelope of charcoal was also saved.

Provenience B12-566 (N1968/E2010) was located in the northwestern quadrant of the house (figs. 6.111–6.112). Floor 1 was exposed here at a depth of 97.46–97.40 m. A single noncarbonized postmold was plotted in the southwestern quadrant of this square. Here we excavated one diagnostic sherds: an outleaned-wall bowl rim (table 6.3).

Provenience B12-567 (N1965/E2008) lay almost entirely outside the house; less than 10% of the northeastern corner of the square overlapped the edge of Floor 1, which was encountered here at a depth of 97.49 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). The outside patio surface was exposed at 97.50–97.34 m. In describing the depositional characteristics of this provenience, the excavator noted “a considerable amount of what looks like melted *bajareque* (daub) wall fall,” especially in the southwestern half of the square. Here we excavated 16 sherds, one of which was a diagnostic: a foot fragment (table 6.3). We also recovered five pieces of chipped stone, two of which were of chert, two were of sandstone, and one was of amphibolite (table 6.4). Of the two pieces of chert, one was a utilized flake. Neither of the sandstone fragments showed evidence of utilization. However, we determined that the piece of amphibolite had been utilized. We also excavated two pieces of burned daub

weighing 17 g, and we recovered one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-569 (N1968/E2009) overlapped the northwestern edge of Floor 1; only the northwesternmost 10% of the square lay beyond the roofed-over area (figs. 6.111–6.112). Floor 1 appeared in the remaining 90% of the square at a depth of 97.46–97.37 m. The outside patio surface in the northwest corner of the square appeared at a depth of 97.35 m. We plotted two carbonized postmolds in this square, one on the edge of the roofed-over area and the other just inside. Here we excavated nine nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3). We also recovered one utilized chert flake (table 6.4). A coin envelope of charcoal was saved.

Provenience B12-570 (N1964/E2009) lay mostly outside the roofed-over area, although about 10% of the square, the far northeastern corner, overlapped Floor 1, which was found at a depth of 97.54 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). The outside patio surface appeared at 97.50–97.36 m. We excavated nine nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert: a reused core (table 6.4). We recovered one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-606 (N1968/E2008) overlapped the northwestern edge of the roofed-over area; the southeasternmost 25% of the square uncovered Floor 1 at a depth of 97.40 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). The outside patio surface was found at 97.37–97.28 m. We excavated two sherds, one of which was a diagnostic: an outleaned-wall bowl rim (table 6.3). We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert and one piece of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.4).

Provenience B12-607 (N1969/E2009) also overlapped the northwestern edge of

the roofed-over area; Floor 1 appeared in the southeastern quadrant of the square at a depth of 97.44 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). The outside patio surface was uncovered at 97.42–97.31 m. A small charcoal stain was noted on the outside ground surface. We excavated three sherds, of which two were diagnostics: one was an outleaned-wall bowl rim; the other was a bowl with a pedestal base (table 6.3). We also recovered three pieces of chert: one was a utilized flake and the other two were nonutilized fragments (table 6.4). We saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-608 (N1964/E2010) was located in what appears to have been the doorway of the house (figs. 6.111–6.112). The undulating edge of Floor 1 appeared in the northern part of the square at a depth of 97.51 m. A single, small carbonized postmold was also recovered, just inside the doorway on the left as one would have entered. The outside living surface sloped away to the southwest, appearing at a depth of 97.45 m in the middle of the square and 97.40 m at the southwest corner of the square. We recovered nine sherds, all of them nondiagnostic (table 6.3). We also excavated one utilized chert flake and two pieces of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.4). A coin envelope of charcoal was recovered.

Provenience B12-609 (N1969/E2010) overlapped the northwestern edge of Floor 1, near the northern corner of the house (figs. 6.111–6.112). Approximately two-thirds of the square lay within the roofed-over area, where Floor 1 was exposed at a depth of 97.44–97.42 m. Three small charcoal stains were noted on Floor 1. The outside patio surface was located in the northwestern corner of the square at 97.42 m. We

excavated one diagnostic sherd: a handle fragment (table 6.3). We recovered one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-610 (N1964/E2011) lay entirely within the roofed-over area of Floor 1, just inside the house on the right as one entered through the doorway (figs. 6.111–6.112). Two noncarbonized postmolds were located in this square. Floor 1 appeared at a depth of 97.52–97.49 m. Here we excavated 20 sherds, of which four were diagnostics; all were *tecomate* (neckless jar) rim sherds (table 6.3). We also recovered two pieces of sandstone, one utilized and the other nonutilized (table 6.4). A coin envelope of charcoal was saved.

Provenience B12-611 (N1963/E2010) fell outside the roofed-over area of Floor 1, about 1 m south of the apparent doorway of the house (figs. 6.111–6.112). The outside patio surface appeared at a depth of 97.49–97.39 m. We excavated just one nondiagnostic sherd here (table 6.3), as well as three pieces of nonutilized chert fragments (table 6.4). This was a relatively high density of nonutilized chert, suggesting that chert-knapping may have occurred here, just outside the house's doorway, on the front side of the house facing the main avenue.

Provenience B12-613 (N1967/E2007) lay almost entirely outside the roofed-over area of Floor 1, just west of the westernmost corner of the house (figs. 6.111–6.112). Only a tiny piece of Floor 1 was detected in the square's extreme southeast corner, at a depth of 97.46 m. The outside patio surface sloped downward from that corner, reaching a depth of 97.36–97.31 m. Here we excavated three sherds, of which one was a diagnostic: an outleaned-wall bowl rim (table 6.3). We also recovered three pieces of chert; one was

utilized (a flake), while the other two were nonutilized (table 6.4).

Provenience B12-614 (N1963/E2011) overlapped the southwestern edge of Floor 1, just on the western side of the south corner of the house (figs. 6.111–6.112). The northeastern half of the square lay within the roofed-over area of Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.53–97.49 m. The outside patio surface, in the southwestern half of the square was found at a depth of 97.44–97.42 m. Two postmolds (one carbonized, the other not carbonized and sitting right on the eastern boundary of the square) were mapped in this square. In addition, several small charcoal stains, as well as numerous tiny charcoal fragments, were noted on the Floor 1 surface by the excavators. A coin envelope of charcoal was saved. Otherwise, no artifacts were recovered in this square.

Provenience B12-616 (N1963/E2012) overlapped the southeastern edge of Floor 1, just on the eastern side of the south corner of the house (figs. 6.111–6.112). Approximately 40% of the northwestern part of the square overlapped Floor 1, which was found at a depth of 97.52 m. The outside patio surface in the southeastern 60% of the square appeared at a depth of 97.50–97.44, generally sloping away in the direction of the southeastern corner of the square. One carbonized postmold was noted in the square, along with the (previously mentioned) noncarbonized postmold that lay on the line dividing this square from the adjacent one (N1963/E2011). We noted eight small charcoal stains on Floor 1, within the roofed-over area, and one small charcoal stain on the outside patio surface. In this provenience, we excavated five nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3). We also recovered one

piece of utilized chert: a flake (table 6.4). We also excavated two pieces of burned daub weighing 12 g (table 6.4).

Provenience B12-617 (N1970/E2010) overlapped a small segment of the northwestern edge of Floor 1, just on the west side of the north corner of the house (figs. 6.111–6.112). About 10% of the southeastern portion of the square overlapped Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.44 m. The rest of the square exposed the outside patio surface, which appeared at a depth of 97.42–97.33 m, sloping away to the northwest. We noted one small charcoal stain on the outside patio surface. Here we excavated eight nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3). We also recovered two pieces of chert; one was a nonutilized fragment and the other was a utilized flake (table 6.4).

Provenience B12-618 (N1963/E2013) lay entirely outside the roofed-over area of the Area A house, just beyond the southeast edge of Floor 1 (figs. 6.111–6.112). The outside patio surface appeared at 97.51–97.43 m. We noted a single charcoal stain in this surface. Here we excavated four nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3) as well as one piece of nonutilized chert (table 6.4). We saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-619 (N1964/E2013) overlapped the southeastern edge of Floor 1, with about 60% falling within the roofed-over area (figs. 6.111–6.112). The outside patio surface and Floor 1 appeared at roughly the same depth, 97.51–97.49 m. A single carbonized postmold was plotted on Floor 1, along the northern gridline of the square. A noncarbonized postmold was plotted on the outside patio surface. A coin envelope of charcoal was saved, but no artifacts were recovered.

Provenience B12-620 (N1970/E2011) overlapped Floor 1 just on the northeast side of the north corner of the roofed-over area of the house (figs. 6.111–6.112). It should be noted that the southeastern quadrant of this square was left unexcavated, so that the total area exposed was 0.75 m². Only the southwest corner of the square overlapped with Floor 1, which appeared at 97.35 m. The outside patio surface appeared at 97.30 m. Two ash stains and one charcoal stain were noted on the outside patio surface. Here we excavated six sherds, one of which was a diagnostic: a foot fragment (table 6.3).

Provenience B12-621 (N1964/E2012) lay entirely within the roofed-over area of Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.51–97.49 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). Two noncarbonized postmolds were plotted in this square. We recovered four nondiagnostic sherds in this provenience (table 6.3).

Provenience B12-622 (N1964/E2014) overlapped the southeastern edge of Floor 1, although 90% of the square lay outside the roofed-over area (figs. 6.111–6.112). Floor 1 was found in the northwestern corner of the square at a depth of 97.50 m, while the outside patio surface appeared at a depth of 97.49 m. We excavated two nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3) and one piece of nonutilized chert (table 6.4) in this provenience. We saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-623 (N1968/E2011) lay entirely within the roofed-over area of Floor 1, which appeared in this square at a depth of 97.45–97.39 m (figs. 6.111–6.112). We plotted one noncarbonized postmold in this square and also recorded six ash stains and one charcoal stain on the floor. The excavator noted that the floor consisted of compacted, reddened clay, probably due to burning. Here

we excavated 23 sherds, of which four were diagnostics: three foot fragments and one decorated/slipped body sherd (table 6.3). We also recovered one relatively large (208 g) fragment of nonutilized chert (table 6.4).

Provenience B12-624 (N1965/E2015) slightly overlapped the eastern corner of the Area A house, with no more than 10% of the square falling within the roofed-over portion of Floor 1 (figs. 6.111–6.112). The eastern corner of Floor 1 appeared at 97.52 m. The outside patio surface was found at 97.49–97.43. One carbonized postmold was plotted inside the roofed-over portion of Floor 1. A radiocarbon sample was taken from this postmold. The analysis of the sample (Beta-217828) yielded a conventional radiocarbon age of 1620 ± 60 B.P., or a conventional radiocarbon date of A.D. 330 ± 60 (table E.1). Although this date might seem too old for a postmold associated with the top (and presumably last) house floor, one should bear in mind that the radiocarbon analysis is dating the death of the tree that produced the post, and that event could have preceded the burning and abandonment of the Area A house by many years, especially if the ancient inhabitants of El Gaván tended to curate especially fine hardwood posts, using them again and again as they went about reconstructing and refurbishing their houses. We also plotted another six carbonized postmolds, along with one noncarbonized postmold, in the part of this square that lies outside the roofed-over portion of Floor 1, to the east of the house corner. We suggest that this concentration of exterior postmolds represents a small annex to the main house, perhaps a storage shed. We found eight nondiagnostic sherds in this provenience (table 6.3), and we saved two coin envelopes of charcoal.

Provenience B12-625 (N1966/E2015) lay outside the roofed-over area of Floor 1, just north of the eastern corner of the Area A house and the possible annex (figs. 6.111–6.112). The outside patio surface appeared at a depth of 97.47–97.43 m. We noted two charcoal stains on this surface. Here we excavated 14 sherds, of which two were diagnostics: one outleaned-wall bowl rim and one foot fragment (table 6.3). We saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-626 (N1969/E2011.00–2011.50) exposed only the western half of N1969/E2011, and lay entirely within the roofed-over area of the Area A house (figs. 6.111–6.112). Floor 1 appeared at a depth of 97.44–97.35 m, sloping downward to the north. We plotted two noncarbonized postmolds on Floor 1 in this half-square, and noted two charcoal stains. We excavated seven nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3) and also recovered one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-627 (N1964/E2015) lay entirely outside the roofed-over area of Floor 1, about 1 m southeast of the eastern corner of the Area A house and immediately south of the proposed annex (figs. 6.111–6.112). The outside patio surface was exposed at a depth of 97.50–97.45 m. We noted three charcoal stains and one ash stain on this surface. In this provenience we excavated nine nondiagnostic sherds as well as one piece of nondiagnostic chert (tables 6.3–6.4).

Provenience B12-628 (N1968/E2012) lay almost entirely within the roofed-over area of the Area A house; only the extreme northeast corner of the square lay beyond the edge of Floor 1, which appeared in the square at a depth of 97.50–97.39 m, sloping downward toward the north (figs. 6.111–6.112). We plotted one noncarbonized postmold on

Floor 1. In this provenience we excavated three sherds, one of which was a diagnostic: a vertical-wall bowl rim (table 6.3). We also recovered one grinding stone fragment weighing 182 g (table 6.4).

Provenience B12-652 (N1965/E2016) lay about 1 m east of the eastern corner of the Area A house (figs. 6.111–6.112). The outside patio surface appeared at a depth of 97.47–97.44 m. In the southwestern corner of the square we plotted a carbonized postmold while in the square's northwestern corner we plotted a noncarbonized postmold; both postmolds were part of the concentration of postmolds (including a half-dozen in the adjacent square to the west) that we have interpreted as evidence of an annex to the Area A house. The field notes record that sherds and chipped stone were recovered, but these samples unfortunately went missing in the laboratory and could not be coded.

Provenience B12-655 (N1963/E2016) lay just over 2 m south and east of the eastern corner of the Area A house (figs. 6.111–6.112). The outside patio surface appeared at 97.50–97.41 m, sloping downward toward the southeast. Here we excavated eight sherds, of which three were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, one outleaned-wall bowl rim, and one foot fragment (table 6.3). We also recovered two pieces of chert; both were utilized flakes (table 6.4).

Provenience B12-667 (N1967/E2015) was situated about 1 m east of the northeastern edge of the roofed-over part of the Area A house (figs. 6.111–6.112). The outside patio surface was encountered in this square at a depth of 97.46–97.41 m. We excavated four nondiagnostic sherds in this provenience (table 6.3).

In addition to the proveniences already described, we also excavated the following grid squares down to the level of Floor 1, though the excavator chose not to assign them provenience numbers because no artifacts were found: N1963/E2014–2015; N1964/E2008; N1964/E2016; N1968/E2007; N1968/E2015; N1969/E2008.

AREA A, FLOOR 2

After we had finished excavating Floor 1, we continued down to Floor 2 in many of the excavation squares (fig. 6.113). Floor 2 appeared as a very compact clayey surface, yellow-white in color. Overall, Floor 2 did not exhibit nearly as much evidence of burning as did Floor 1. We suspect that Floor 2 (fig. 6.114) represents an earlier surface of the same Area A house, which was refloored to produce Floor 1. This interpretation is supported by the fact that some of the postmolds that we plotted on Floor 1 continued down to Floor 2. The edge of Floor 2 was not as easy to delimit as Floor 1, probably because it was not subjected to the burning experienced by the latter. Only the northwestern edge of the roofed-over portion of Floor 2 was distinguishable by the excavators; this edge corresponds quite closely to the same northwestern edge of Floor 1 above. Although the excavators detected another floor edge along the northeastern edge of the house, it is not clear whether this marked the edge of the roofed-over area of the house or the edge of an outside patio surface. If the former, then the northeastern edge of the roofed-over area of the Floor 2 house lay about 1 m farther northeast than the roofed-over northeastern edge of the later Floor 1 house. This might indicate that the roofed-over area of the Floor 2 house was slightly larger than

its successor. In any case, in the provenience descriptions that follow, our conjectures concerning whether a square lay inside or outside the roofed-over area should be accorded a lower level of certainty than our similar statements concerning the proveniences that exposed Floor 1. It should be noted that we found two possible hearths on Floor 2 (fig. 6.114). Hearth 1 was characterized by a charcoal stain, roughly quadrilateral in shape, in N1966–1967/E2012–2013. Hearth 2 was an area of burning in N1965–1966/E2009–2010. Note that only one hearth was found on Floor 1, in a location roughly above that of Hearth 1 of Floor 2. We now proceed to describe the excavation of Floor 2 on a provenience-by-provenience basis, making reference to the drawing of Floor 2 with superimposed grid lines (fig. 6.115).

Provenience B12-536 (N1965/2010) was probably situated within the roofed-over area of the Area A house, although we cannot be certain because we did not find a clear edge to Floor 2 on the southwestern side of the house (fig. 6.115). The northwestern 40% of this grid square overlapped a burned area (labeled Hearth 2); this hearth continued into the adjacent grid square to the west. A single, noncarbonized postmold was plotted in the southeastern quadrant of this grid square. Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.44–97.41 m, and the portion away from the hearth was characterized as “very pale yellow clay, almost white, very compact” by the excavator. In this provenience we excavated 10 nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3) as well as one piece of nonutilized chert (table 6.4). Two coin envelopes of charcoal were saved.

Provenience B12-537 (N1965/E2012) also probably lay within the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.115). The surface of Floor 2

in this square was also characterized by the excavator as very pale yellow clay, almost white, and very compact. We plotted two postmolds (both gray in color, with tiny fragments of charcoal) and noted a small charcoal stain on Floor 2, which appeared in this square at a depth of 97.46–97.43 m. We recovered two nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3) as well as a coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-538 (N1966/E2010) also most likely lay inside the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.115). Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.44–97.41 m. Here we excavated three nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3) and one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-539 (N1965/E2013) was also probably situated within the roofed-over area (fig. 6.115). Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.46–97.42 m. We noted three small charcoal stains in Floor 2, which the excavator continued to describe as yellow clay, almost white, and very compact. Here we excavated 14 nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3).

Provenience B12-540 (N1966/E2012) was most likely located within the roofed-over area (fig. 6.115). This square overlapped the southwestern quadrant of a charcoal-edged feature that we called Hearth 1. Note that Hearth 1 directly underlies the better-defined hearth on Floor 1, above. We suspect



Figure 6.113. View of Area A after Floor 2 had been exposed, looking northwest.

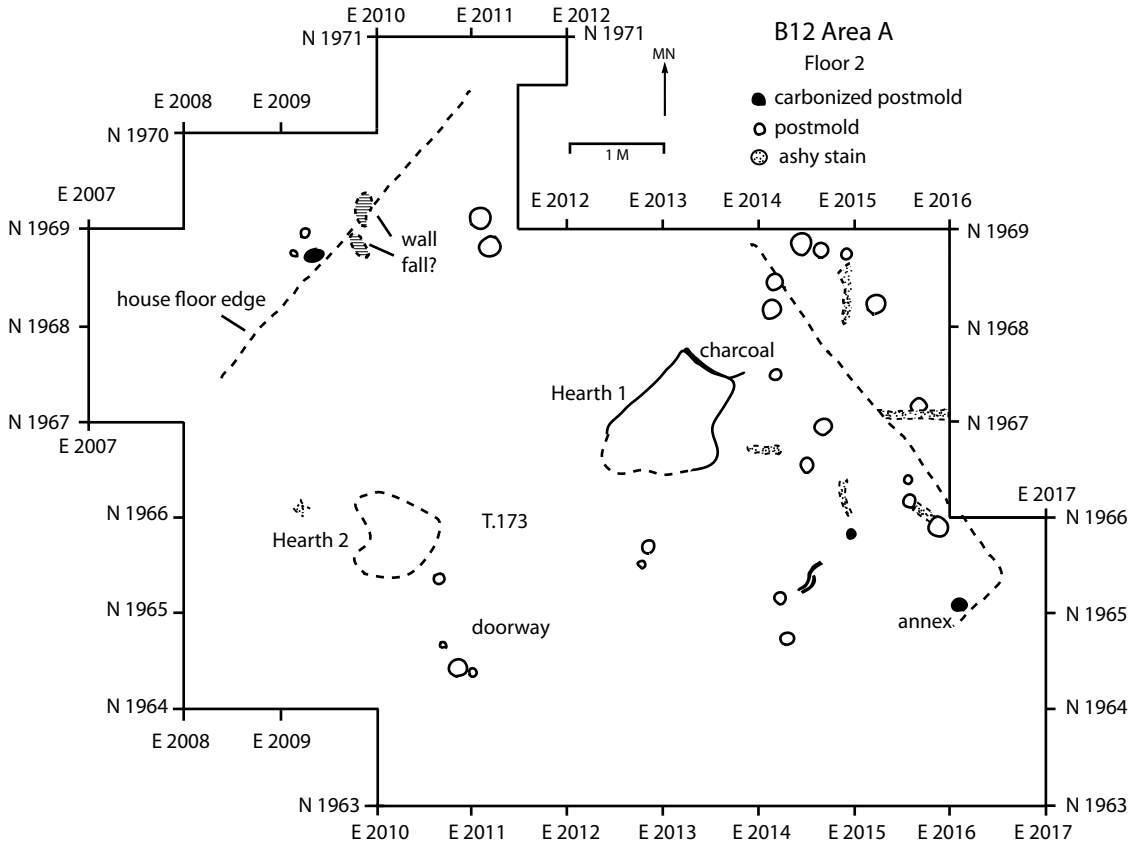


Figure 6.114. Plan of Area A, Floor 2. Floor 2 lay just beneath Floor 1 and probably represents an earlier flooring of the same house.

that Hearth 1 on Floor 2 was cleaned out before the reflooring job that produced Floor 1, leaving only the charcoal-stained edge of the feature. It appears that the hearth in Floor 1 was then built in roughly the same location within the house as the hearth in Floor 2. Floor 2 appeared in this square at a depth of 97.45–97.42 m. We recovered four nondiagnostic sherds in this provenience (table 6.3) and saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-541 (N1967/E2010) probably lay within the roofed-over area (fig.

6.115). Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.41–97.37 m. No artifacts were recovered in this provenience, although we saved one coin envelope of charcoal fragments.

Provenience B12-542 (N1968/E2010) was probably within the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.115). Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.37–97.35 m. Two small charcoal stains were noted on the floor, which otherwise had the same very pale yellow, hard clayey appearance found elsewhere. Here we excavated four sherds, of which one was a

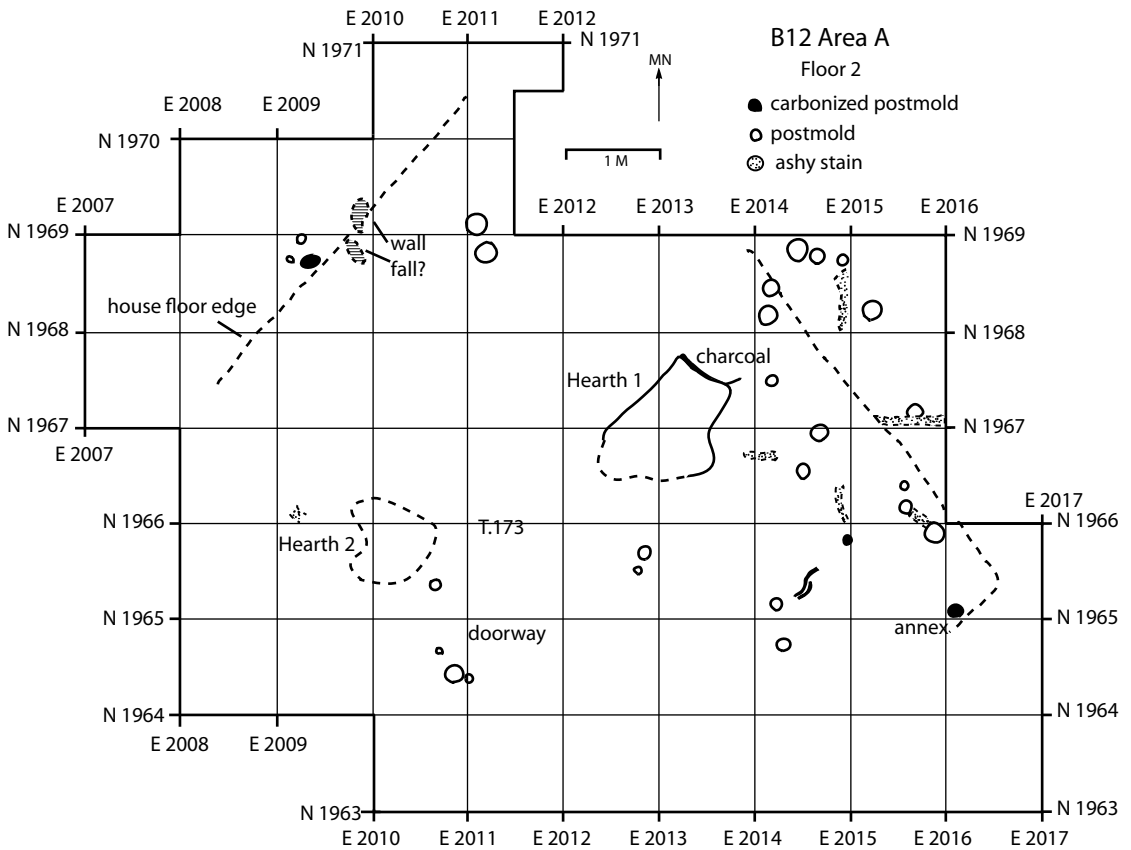


Figure 6.115. Plan of Area A, Floor 2, with superimposed gridlines.

diagnostic: a foot fragment (table 6.3). One coin envelope of charcoal was recovered.

Provenience B12-543 (N1967/E2012) most likely lay within the roofed-over area (fig. 6.115). This square overlapped the northwestern quadrant of Hearth 1, whose edge was marked by a line of charcoal in the floor. Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.45–97.39 m. We recovered two nondiagnostic sherds in this provenience (table 6.3).

Provenience B12-544 (N1968/E2011) was probably located within the roofed-over area (fig. 6.115). Floor 2 appeared at a

depth of 97.37–97.36 m. A postmold (light gray in color, but not actually carbonized) was found in the northwest corner of this square; this postmold lies directly beneath a similar postmold (also not carbonized) on the upper floor (Floor 1), implying that the original post remained in place when the reflooring of the house occurred. We found five small nondiagnostic sherds in this provenience (table 6.3). One coin envelope of charcoal was recovered.

Provenience B12-545 (N1965/E2011) probably lay within the roofed-over area of

the house (fig. 6.115). Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.45–97.43 m. Five small charcoal stains were noted on Floor 2 in this square. Here we excavated 18 sherds, of which three were diagnostics: one plate rim and two rims of indeterminate vessel form (table 6.3).

Provenience B12-546 (N1968/E2012) was probably also situated within the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.115). At a depth of 97.41–97.37 m, we encountered Floor 2, which was described, as it was elsewhere, as yellow clay, nearly white, and very compact. Two charcoal stains were noted on Floor 2, and one coin envelope of charcoal was saved.

Provenience B12-547 (N1966/E2013) probably lay inside the roofed-over area (fig. 6.115). The square overlapped the southeastern quadrant of Hearth 1. Floor 2 appeared here at a depth of 97.45–97.43 m. We noted five small charcoal stains on the floor. We recovered four nondiagnostic sherds and one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-548 (N1967/E2013) was situated on the eastern side of the house (fig. 6.115). It is likely that this square lies within the house, although we should note that the edge of the roofed-over area of Floor 2 was not as evident as it was for Floor 1. The square overlapped the northeastern quadrant of the charcoal-edged remains of Hearth 1, which was evidently cleaned out during the process of laying Floor 1, on which a new hearth was built, roughly in the same location within the house as the earlier hearth in Floor 2. Floor 2 appeared in this square at a depth of 97.45–97.41 m. No artifacts were recovered in this provenience.

Provenience B12-549 (N1967/E2009) probably lay within the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.115). We noted a half-dozen small charcoal stains on Floor 2, which ap-

peared at a depth of 97.40–97.35 m. Seven nondiagnostic sherds were recovered in this provenience.

Provenience B12-550 (N1968/E2013) might have lain just within the northeastern edge of the roofed-over area of the house, though this would be the case only if one considers the northeastern floor edge to represent the edge of the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.115). Floor 2 appeared here at a depth of 97.42–97.41 m, and continued to be described by the excavator as yellow clay, almost white, and very compact. No artifacts were recovered in this provenience.

Provenience B12-551 (N1965/E2014) lay in the eastern corner of the house, probably within the roofed-over area (fig. 6.115). Although this grid square lay right at the eastern corner of the roofed-over area of Floor 1 (just above), it is not certain whether the eastern edge of the roofed-over area of Floor 2 corresponds to that of Floor 1. However, it is clear that the carbonized postmold plotted on Floor 2 in the northeastern quadrant of the square is a deeper manifestation of the same postmold plotted higher up on Floor 1. The other postmold plotted on Floor 2, in the southwestern quadrant of the grid square, was gray in color but not truly carbonized. Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.43–97.42 m. Two curvilinear charcoal stains were plotted on Floor 2 (fig. 6.115) and six small charcoal stains were noted on the floor. One coin envelope of charcoal was saved, but no artifacts were recovered in this provenience.

Provenience B12-552 (N1966/E2014) lay in the eastern side of the house, inside the area demarcated by the northeastern edge of Floor 2 as discerned by the excavators, although it is unclear, as we have noted, whether this floor edge pertains to the edge

of the roofed-over area of the house or the edge of the outside patio surface (see below, fig. 6.144). Two postmolds were plotted in this grid square, both of them characterized by a circular gray stain containing flecks of charcoal. We also plotted two elongated areas of charcoal flecks; the westernmost one may be the remains of charcoal from the hearth, which overlapped the adjacent square to the west. Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.43–97.41 m. No artifacts were recovered in this provenience, but we saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-553 (N1966/E2015) overlapped the northeastern edge of Floor 2, with the northeastern one-third of the square falling outside the edge (fig. 6.115). As we have noted, it is not clear whether this edge of Floor 2 represents the edge of the roofed-over area of the house or the edge of the outside patio surface. The former interpretation would be supported by our discovery of two postmolds in the southeastern quadrant of the square. A linear charcoal stain led from the southernmost of these postmolds toward another postmold in the next square to the south; this linear stain might be the remains of burned wattle from a wall. Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.40–97.39 m. The surface beyond the floor edge was not well defined, but we stopped excavating in this northeastern one-third of the square at a depth of 97.40 m. We recovered no artifacts in this provenience.

Provenience B12-554 (N1967/E2015) was located at the eastern end of the excavation; the grid square overlapped the northeastern edge of Floor 2 (fig. 6.115). As noted before, it is unclear whether this edge of Floor 2 represents the edge of the roofed-over area of the Area A house, or whether it represents the

edge of the outside patio surface. Only the southwestern 10%–15% of the square overlapped Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.40 m. Excavation of the remainder of the square was stopped at 97.42–97.40 m. A single postmold, gray in color with some charcoal flecks, was plotted in the southeastern quadrant of the square; it lay alongside a linear stain of charcoal flecks running east-west along the square's southern grid line. This postmold and linear charcoal stain could be construed as supporting an interpretation of the Floor 2 edge as the edge of the roofed-over area of the house, which in turn would suggest that the roofed-over area of the Floor 2 house lay about 1 m more to the northeast than the roofed-over area of the Floor 1 house, directly above. In this provenience we excavated eight sherds, of which three were diagnostics: two *tecomate* rims and one *olla* rim (table 6.3).

Provenience B12-555 (N1968/E2015) was also located at the eastern end of the Area A excavation; the square did not overlap the edge of Floor 2 (fig. 6.115). The excavation was carried down to what seemed to be an outside patio surface, similar in appearance to Floor 2 itself, i.e., very compact, pale yellow clay. This surface appeared at 97.44–97.37 m. Here we excavated three nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3) as well as one piece of nonutilized chert (table 6.4).

Provenience B12-556 (N1965/E2009) was located in the southwestern part of the excavation. Although we were not able to define a clear edge to Floor 2 in this sector, it is likely that this grid square lay within the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.115). The eastern side of the grid square overlapped Hearth 2, marked by an area of burning that extended into the next grid square

to the east. As noted earlier, since we found no evidence of a hearth in this location on the upper Floor 1, it is possible that Floor 2 had two hearths or hearthlike features; one denoted by a quadrilateral charcoal stain (Hearth 1) and the other by a burned area (Hearth 2). Floor 2 was found at a depth of 97.44–97.37 m. No artifacts were recovered in this provenience.

Provenience B12-557 (N1964/E2011) lay in the southern part of the excavation and probably within the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.115). Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.46–97.44 m. We noted a half-dozen small charcoal stains on the floor, which otherwise was described by the excavator as a compact clay, nearly white in appearance. A small noncarbonized postmold was exposed on the grid square's western edge. We excavated two nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3) and one fragment of a utilized chert flake (table 6.4). Note that two noncarbonized postmolds were found in the adjacent square, N1964/E2010, which otherwise yielded no artifacts and thus was not given a separate provenience designation (fig. 6.115). We suspect that the three postmolds in these two adjacent squares lay along the southwestern wall of Floor 2, even though we were not able to define a clear edge to the floor during excavation.

Provenience B12-558 (N1964/E2012) probably lay within the roofed-over part of Floor 2 (fig. 6.115). We noted one small charcoal stain on Floor 2, which appeared at 97.46–97.43 m and was described by the excavator as nearly white, compact clay. We excavated two nondiagnostic sherds in this provenience.

Provenience B12-559 (N1964/E2013) was located in the southeastern part of the exca-

vation (fig. 6.115). It probably lay within the roofed-over area of Floor 2, which appeared in this square at a depth of 97.48–97.43 m. No artifacts were recovered.

Provenience B12-560 (N1969/E2010) overlapped the northwestern edge of Floor 2 (fig. 6.115). The southeastern two-thirds of the square overlapped Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.36–97.34 m. The outside patio surface was found at 97.35 m. Here we excavated 14 nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.3), a relatively large number and perhaps indicative of a ceramic-using function in this part of the house. No other artifacts were recovered.

Provenience B12-629 (N1966/E2009) was situated on the western side of the excavated area, probably within the roofed-over area of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.44–97.36 m (fig. 6.115). The southeastern quadrant of this grid square overlapped Hearth 2. We also plotted a linear concentration of charcoal and noted a half-dozen small charcoal stains in Floor 2. We excavated two sherds, of which one was a diagnostic: an outleaned-wall bowl rim (table 6.3). We also recovered a coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-630 (N1968/E2009) lay along the northwestern edge of Floor 2, with about 40%–45% of the northwestern part of the square lying outside the roofed-over area (fig. 6.115). Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.37–97.34 m. The outside patio surface was found at 97.34 m. One sizable carbonized postmold and two small noncarbonized postmolds (though grayish in appearance) were plotted just outside the roofed-over area. We also plotted two small areas of what the excavator interpreted as wall fall. We noted three small charcoal stains on the outside patio surface and one small charcoal stain on the Floor

2 surface. We excavated just one nondiagnostic sherd in this provenience (table 6.3) and saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-631 (N1963/E2010) lay in the southwestern part of the excavation, possibly outside the roofed-over area of Floor 2, though we cannot be sure of this since the southwestern edge of Floor 2 was not definable (fig. 6.115). It should be noted, however, that two postmolds were found in grid square N1964/E2010, immediately to the north, implying that square N1963/E2010 may indeed have lain outside the roofed-over area. A surface (perhaps the outside patio surface) was found at 97.46–97.44 m. This surface was described as a compact yellowish clay by the excavator, who tended to describe Floor 2 as very pale, almost white in color; again, this would support the idea that the surface in this grid square was not the same roofed-over surface as Floor 2. In any case, no artifacts were recovered in this provenience.

Provenience B12-632 (N1963/E2014) was located in the southeastern part of the excavation area, although it is unclear whether or not it lay outside the roofed-over area of Floor 2, because the edge of Floor 2 was not readily definable in this locale (fig. 6.115). At a depth of 97.46–97.36 m we exposed a surface on which we noted two small charcoal stains. We recovered eight nondiagnostic sherds in this provenience.

Provenience B12-633 (N1963/E2015) also lay in the southeastern part of the excavation area, probably outside the roofed-over part of the house (fig. 6.115). We carried the excavation down to 97.45–97.44 m, where we exposed a clayey surface that was probably an outside patio surface. We excavated one nondiagnostic sherd.

Provenience B12-634 (N1963/E2016) was located in the far southeastern corner of the excavation area, almost certainly outside the roofed-over portion of the house (fig. 6.115). An outside patio surface appeared at about 97.47–97.43 m. Here we excavated five sherds, one of which was a diagnostic: a foot fragment (table 6.3). We also recovered two pieces of nonutilized chert and one utilized chert flake (table 6.4).

Provenience B12-635 (N1964/E2016), also situated in the far southeastern side of the excavation area, lay immediately south of what seems to have been the eastern corner of the roofed-over portion of Floor 2 (fig. 6.115). Indeed, the extreme northwestern corner of the grid square probably lay within Floor 2, which appeared at 97.44 m in this location. The corner of the roofed-over floor is associated with a carbonized postmold that we plotted just north of the northwestern corner of this grid square, in the southwestern corner of the adjacent grid square to the north (fig. 6.115). Aside from the small part of the square that lay within Floor 2, this grid square (N1964/E2016) exposed what was most likely an outside patio surface at a depth of 97.45–97.44 m. Here we excavated six sherds, one of which was a diagnostic: a reworked sherd. The reworked sherd may have resulted from a craft activity of some sort that occurred just outside the roofed-over area of the house.

This concludes the provenience-by-provenience description of the Floor 2 excavation in Area A. We should note the following grid squares that were also excavated down to the level of Floor 2, though the excavator decided not to assign them provenience numbers because they yielded no artifacts: N1963/E2011–2013; N1964/E2008–2010; N1964/

E2014–2015; N1965/E2015–2016; N1966/E2008; N1967/E2007–2008; N1967/E2014; N1968/E2007–2008; N1968/E2014; N1969/E2008–2009; N1969/E2011.00–2011.50; N1970/E2010–2011.

AREA B EXCAVATION

When we first surveyed B12, we were immediately impressed by the oval causewaylike earthwork that circumscribes the site (figs. 6.1, 6.2). Although a portion of this earthwork has been eroded away by a stream (the Caño Mitiao Hondo) that skirts the western edge of the site, we feel reasonably confident in asserting that the entire oval was complete during Late Gaván times, more than 1000 years ago. We have previously reported that we excavated an alignment of postmolds along the centerline of this earthwork that we interpreted as evidence of a palisade; we have argued that this oval earthwork at B12 served, at least in part, as a defensive construction (Spencer and Redmond, 1998). Some 16th-century llanos chiefdoms were said to have used a “palisade of tree trunks and earth” to fortify the “main village” of a regional polity (Morey, 1975: 280; Rivero, 1956: 46). A regional paramount chief did not maintain a permanent standing army, but he was able to call up warriors from the villages of his domain to create a temporary fighting force that he deployed in offensive as well as defensive actions (Federmann, 1958: 67, 81; Morey, 1975: 96, 108, 309). In our Gaván case, against whom might such actions have been directed? Gasson (1998) has recovered compelling evidence of a sizable chiefly polity focused on the Cedral site (B33) in the Acequia–Anaro River drainage, some 35 km south of B12 (see Redmond and Spencer, 2007: fig. 3.1). Although Gassón’s ra-

diocarbon dates (appendix E; Gassón, 2002) fall within the time range of the Late Gaván phase, we found no evidence of a connection between the Gaván settlement system and the Cedral settlement system, leading us to conclude that they were contemporaneous but separate polities. If relations between the two polities became hostile, we imagine the Gaván polity would have had much to worry about, because the Cedral polity appears to have been more populous, with its first-tier center more than 450% the size of B12 and, like B12, surrounded by a substantial earthwork (Gassón, 1998; Redmond and Spencer, 2007: fig. 4.188). We suggest that the inter-regional political context in the latter half of the first millennium A.D. featured a multiplicity of rival chiefly polities distributed across the various river drainages of the llanos. In such a context, protecting a polity’s first-tier center with an encircling earthwork would surely have been a prudent move.

We placed Area B (fig. 6.116) on the southwestern leg of the oval earthwork of B12 (fig. 6.2). We opened up a 12 m long centerline trench atop the earthwork, whose orientation was 60° west of magnetic north. Perpendicular to the centerline trench, we opened up a 4 m transverse trench that extended from the fifth grid square (counting from the southern end) of the centerline trench to about 1 m beyond the inner top edge of the earthwork. We also opened two adjacent grid squares on the outer side of the third and fourth grid squares of the centerline trench, as well as one grid square on either side of the seventh grid square of the centerline trench. Since this excavation area was oriented to the earthwork (60° west of magnetic north), we did not use our usual coordinates to label the grid squares; in-

stead, we gave each a number preceded by the letter C (for *Cuadro*), as noted on the plan (fig. 6.117). Also noted on the plan is the top inside edge of the earthwork and the top outside edge as well; the top of the earthwork between these two edges was essentially flat and measured about 5 m across. The bottom inside and outside edges each lay about 2 m farther inside and outside, respectively. The elevation of the earthwork's top surface reached almost 1 m above the surrounding ground surface. Our excavation recovered eight postmolds, all of which were dark in color, suggesting that the posts had been burned. We also recovered four ashy stains and one area of burned earth

(fig. 6.117). The excavation area plan shows how the postmolds were distributed along the centerline of the oval earthwork, implying that the posts were part of a palisade. We suspect that this palisade was burned when the B12 site was abandoned. Finally, we also excavated four squares (squares C.31–34) lying 5 m northeast of Square C.26, along the same alignment as that formed by squares C.23–26 (see below, fig. 6.120); these four squares lie just inside the area circumscribed by the oval earthwork. The director of the Area B excavation was María Andueza.

C.23: We began the excavation of Area B with Square C.23. A datum of 96.36 m (Datum 1) was established on the present



Figure 6.116. View of Area B on the encircling earthwork at B12, looking northwest.

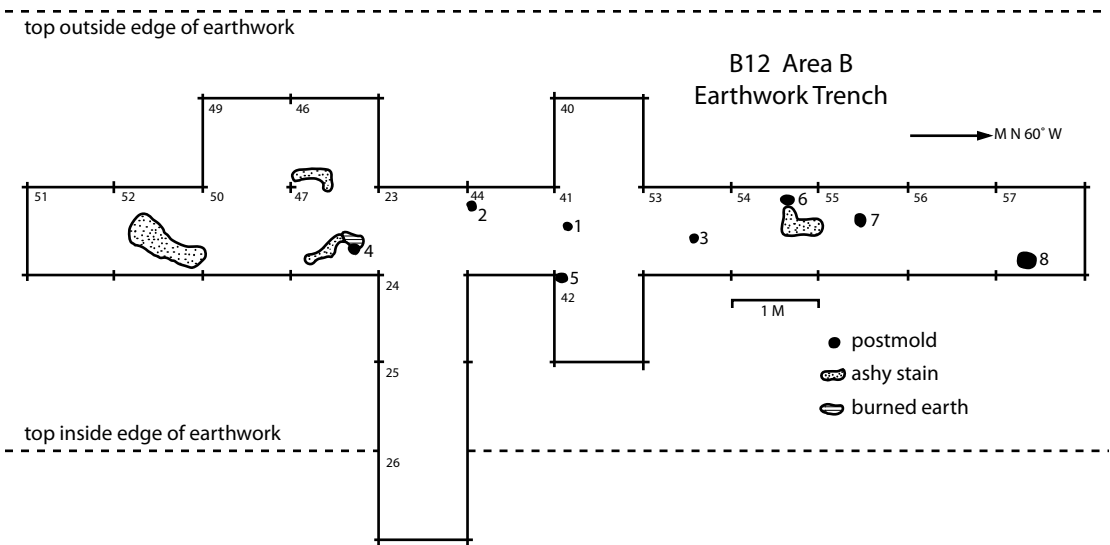


Figure 6.117. Plan of Area B; the trench exposed an alignment of carbonized postmolds down the centerline of the earthwork, indicating that a palisade probably stood upon it.

ground surface at the southwestern corner of C.23, which corresponded to N1798.00/E 1830.00 in our grid system. We excavated four levels here: Level 1 (B12-571; 96.36–96.26 m), Level 2 (B12-572; 96.26–96.16 m), Level 3 (B12-573; 96.16–96.06 m), and Level 4 (B12-574; 96.06–95.96 m) (tables 6.5, 6.6). The drawing of the northwest profile shows three stratigraphic layers (fig. 6.118). Layer A was a gray-brown topsoil layer that lacked cultural materials; it extended from the ground surface down to about 96.35 m on the southern side of the profile and down to 96.31 on the northern side. Layer B was described as a gray-yellow clay with a few sherds in evidence. Layer B extended from the bottom of Layer A down to about 96.11 m. A postmold (Postmold 2) was noted along the northwestern edge of Square C.23 (on the gridline that separates C.23 from C.44); we plotted this postmold on the plan

view of Area B (fig. 6.117) and also on the profile drawing of the northwest profile of C.23 (fig. 6.118). This postmold was dark gray in color, probably indicating that the post had been burned; nevertheless, we were unable to recover a chunk of charcoal for dating purposes. Below Layer B we encountered a grayish-yellow, clayey deposit that lacked cultural materials, marked “sterile” on the profile drawing (fig. 6.118).

Level 1 (B12-571) included all of Layer A and the top 5–6 cm of Layer B; it produced no cultural materials. Level 2 (B12-572) lay entirely within Layer B; it contained nine sherds. Level 3 (B12-573) included the bottom 5 cm of Layer B and the top 5 cm of the sterile layer beneath. Level 4 (B12-574) lay entirely within the sterile layer. The bottom of Level 4 (40 cm DBS) reached a depth of 95.96 m. After excavating adjacent Square C.24 to the same depth, we continued to excavate in

both squares (C.23 and C.24) together; a description of squares C.23–24 will follow the description of Square C.24.

In Level 2 in Square C.23 (B12-572), we recovered nine sherds, of which two were diagnostics: two *olla* rim fragments (table 6.5).

In Level 3 (B12-573) we excavated 11 non-diagnostic sherds.

C.24: We located Square C.24 adjacent to Square C.23 (fig. 6.117), and we continued to measure depths with reference to the same Datum 1 (96.36 m). We excavated four levels in Square C.24: Level 1 (B12-508; 96.36–96.26 m), Level 2 (B12-511; 96.26–96.16 m), Level 3 (no provenience number and no artifacts; 96.16–96.06 m), and Level 4 (B12-514; 96.06–95.96 m).

Level 1 (B12-508) was excavated in a deposit described as yellow and relatively soft. Here we excavated eight small nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.5), but no other artifacts.

Level 2 (B12-511) had a soil matrix described as yellow, compact, and hard, with inclusions of clay. We excavated 12 nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.5). We also recovered one fragment of nonutilized quartz as well as one fragment of a pendant made of phyllite (table 6.6). The phyllite fragment originated in the Mucuchachí Formation or the Sierra Nevada Formation (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989).

Level 4 (B12-514) lay in a soil matrix that was harder and more clayey than the upper levels. We recovered three sherds, of which one was a diagnostic: a convex-wall bowl rim (table 6.5).

C.23–24: After excavating Square C.23 and Square C.24 separately to a depth of 95.96 m, we continued downward in both squares together (fig. 6.117). We excavated four levels: Level 5 (B12-598; 95.96–95.76

m), Level 6 (B12-602; 95.76–95.56 m), Level 7 (95.56–95.36 m), and Level 8 (B12-604; 95.36–95.16 m). Cultural materials appeared only in Level 5 and Level 6, and, on each level, tended to appear in the Square C.24 portion of the two-square unit.

Level 5 (B12-598) had a soil matrix described as gray-brown, reddish, hard clay. Here we excavated 18 sherds, of which six were diagnostics: one outleaned-wall bowl rim, three *olla* rims, and two bottle inflections or bases (table 6.5). We also recovered two pieces of utilized chert: both were fragments of reused angular waste (table 6.6).

Level 6 (B12-602) had a matrix described as dark reddish-gray clay, very hard, and with small pieces of black clay. The excavator noted that below a depth of about 95.61 m, the clayey matrix is almost black. Here we excavated two sherds, of which one was a diagnostic: a bottle inflection or base (table 6.5). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert: a flake (table 6.6). And we excavated six fragments of burned daub weighing 55 g (table 6.6).

Level 7 (B12-603; 95.56–95.36 m) had a clayey matrix, although a sandy-clayey deposit, yellowish brown in color, appeared at a depth of 95.54 m. No artifacts were found, although one coin envelope of charcoal was saved.

Level 8 (B12-604; 95.36–95.16 m) had a matrix described as grayish-yellow clay, with harder, and darker, clayey inclusions. No artifacts were found in this level.

C.25: This square was located adjacent to Square C.24. The northeastern side of Square C.25 lay right at the top inner edge of the oval earthwork (fig. 6.117). Here we excavated four levels: Level 1 (B12-575; 96.36–96.26 m), Level 2 (B12-584; 96.26–

96.16 m), Level 3 (B12-585; 96.16–96.06 m), and Level 4 (B12-586; 96.06–95.96 m). Cultural materials were found only in Level 1, Level 3, and Level 4.

Level 1 (B12-575) lay in a matrix described as gray-brown clay. Here we excavated four sherds, of which two were diagnostic *tecomate* rims (table 6.5).

Level 3 (B12-585) had a matrix described as gray-yellow-brown clay. Here we only excavated two nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.5).

Level 4 (B12-586) was excavated in a matrix described as brown-gray-yellow clay. Here we excavated a single diagnostic sherd: a bottle inflection or base (table 6.5).

C.26: This square was located at the top of the inner slope of the oval earthwork (fig. 6.117). Here we excavated a single level, Level 1 (B12-601; 0–40 cm DBS), the bottom of which reached a depth of 95.96 m. The soil matrix of Level 1 was described as light gray clay. We recovered 21 sherds, of which four were diagnostics: one composite-silhouette bowl rim, one *olla* rim, one bowl base angle, and one bottle inflection or base (table 6.5). We also recovered one piece of utilized sandstone (table 6.6; fig. 6.119). And we found a piece of polished stone, which we coded as a polishing pebble of quartzite schist (table 6.6), from

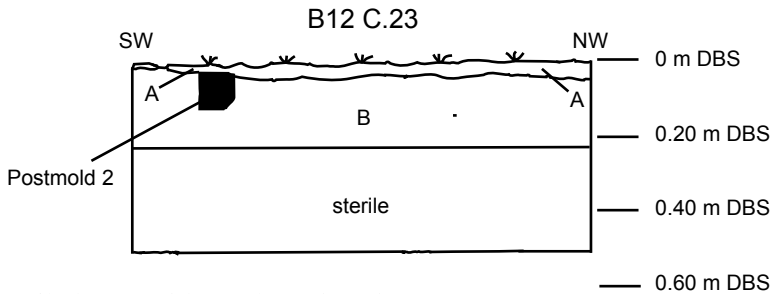


Figure 6.118. Profile drawing of the northwest face of Square C.23.

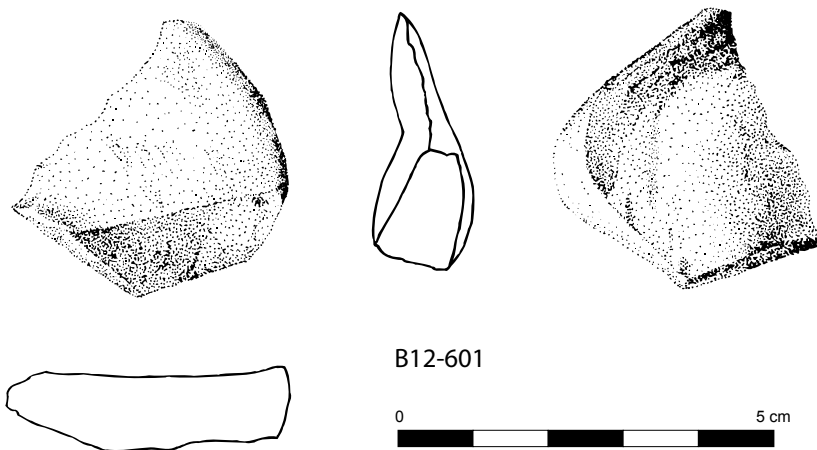


Figure 6.119. Illustration of a utilized sandstone flake (B12-601).

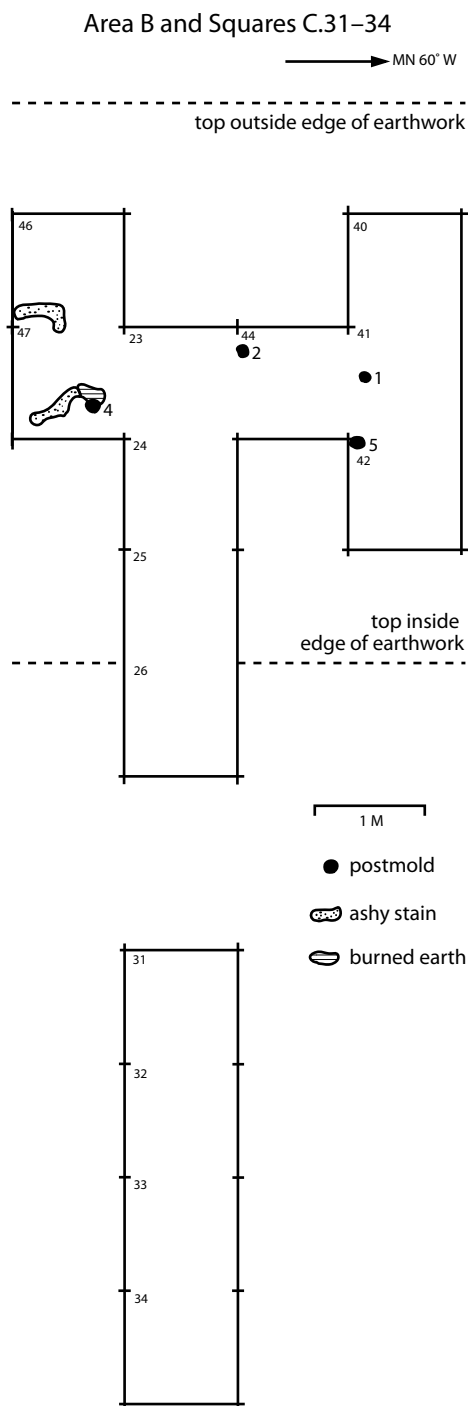


Figure 6.120. Plan of Area B and squares C.31–34.

the Mucuchachí Formation or the Sierra Nevada Formation (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989). Finally, we also recovered a single fragment of burned daub weighing just 2 g (table 6.6).

C.31: This square was located 5 m north-east of Square C.26, along the same alignment as that formed by squares C.23–26 (fig. 6.120). Square C.31 is one of four adjacent squares (C.31–34) excavated in this location. We excavated two levels in Square C.31: Level 1 (B12-512; 95.49–95.29 m) and Level 2 (B12-513; 95.29–95.09 m).

Level 1 (B12-512) had a soil matrix described as gray-brown soil with inclusions of clay below 10 cm DBS. We recovered two sherds, one of which was a diagnostic: an indeterminate base sherd (table 6.5).

The matrix of Level 2 (B12-513) was described as more compact than the upper level, with a more clayey composition. We found only one nondiagnostic sherd in this provenience.

C.32: This square was located adjacent to the previously described square (fig. 6.120). We excavated two levels here: Level 1 (B12-509; 95.49–95.29 m) and Level 2 (B12-510; 95.29–95.09 m).

Level 1 (B12-509) had a matrix described as very compact gray soil, with inclusions of clay appearing after 10 cm DBS. We found no artifacts in this level.

The matrix of Level 2 (B12-510) was characterized as a gray-brown soil with inclusions of clay, more compact and darker in appearance than the level above. Here we excavated eight sherds, one of which was a diagnostic: an outleaned-wall bowl rim (table 6.5). We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert (table 6.6).

C.33: This square was adjacent to the previously described square (fig. 6.120). We exca-

vated two levels: Level 1 (B12-506; 95.49–95.29 m) and Level 2 (B12-507; 95.29–95.09 m).

Level 1 (B12-506) had a matrix described as gray-brown soil with many inclusions of clay. We excavated four nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.5).

The matrix of Level 2 (B12-507) was characterized as gray-brown soil with many inclusions of clay. We recovered four nondiagnostic sherds in this level (table 6.5).

C.34: This square was adjacent to the previously described square (fig. 6.120). We excavated two levels: Level 1 (B12-505; 95.49–95.29 m) and Level 2 (95.29–95.09 m). Level 1 (B12-505) had a matrix described as gray-brown clay, soft in the upper 10 cm DBS and more compact in the 10–20 cm DBS range. We excavated just one nondiagnostic sherd in this provenience (table 6.5). The matrix of Level 2 (95.29–95.09 m) was described as more compact than the level above, with many inclusions of clay. No artifacts were found in this level and no provenience number was assigned.

C.44: This square was located atop the oval earthwork (fig. 6.117). We excavated two levels here: Level 1 (B12-589; 96.36–96.31 m) and Level 2 (B12-590; 96.31–96.26 m). No artifacts were found in either level. During the course of excavating Level 1, we noted some charcoal flecks as well as a possible fragment of burned daub. Also, we noted a dark gray stain on the southeastern edge of the square in Level 2 that we interpreted as a postmold; this is Postmold 2, which was also noted on the northwestern edge of Square C.23 (figs. 6.117, 6.118).

C.46: This square was also located atop the oval earthwork (fig. 6.117). We excavated two levels here: Level 1 (B12-587; 96.36–96.31 m) and Level 2 (B12-588; 96.31–96.26 m). The

matrix of Level 1 (B12-587) was described as yellow-gray clay. No cultural material was found in this level. Level 2 (B12-588) had a matrix described as yellow-gray clay with some evidence of burning. An ashy stain was found at the bottom of this level; further scraping down to 96.24 m resulted in a clearer definition of the ashy stain (fig. 6.117). We excavated eight nondiagnostic sherds in this provenience (table 6.5).

C.47: This square was located atop the oval earthwork, adjacent to Square C.23 and Square C.46 (fig. 6.117). We excavated two levels here: Level 1 (B12-582; 96.36–96.31 m) and Level 2 (B12-583; 96.31–96.26 m). The matrix of Level 1 (B12-582) was described as gray-brown-yellow clay. No artifacts were found here.

Level 2 (B12-583) had a matrix described as grayish-yellow clay. In this level we exposed a postmold (Postmold 4). This postmold was gray in color and was associated with an area of burned earth and an ashy stain (fig. 6.117). We did not recover any sherds in this level, but we did find a single piece of utilized chert, which we classified as a core (table 6.6).

C.49: This square was located atop the oval earthwork, adjacent to C.46 (fig. 6.117). We excavated one level here: Level 1 (B12-592; 96.36–96.26 m). The matrix of this level was described as light gray clay. No artifacts were found.

C.50: This square was located adjacent to C.49 and C.47, atop the oval earthwork (fig. 6.117). We excavated one level: Level 1 (B12-591; 96.36–96.26 m). The soil matrix was described as grayish-yellow clay. We recovered nine sherds, one of which was a diagnostic: a fragment of a bowl with a pedestal base (table 6.5). One coin envelope of charcoal was saved.

C.51: This square was located at the southeastern end of the Area B trench atop the oval earthwork (fig. 6.117). We excavated a single level here: Level 1 (B12-594; 96.36–96.26 m). The matrix was described as light gray clay with small clods. Beginning at a depth of 96.31 m, cultural material was found. We excavated 10 sherds, two of which were diagnostics: both were *olla* rims (table 6.5). We also recovered one piece of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.6).

C.52: This square was located between squares C.51 and C.50, atop the oval earthwork (fig. 6.117). We excavated a single level here: Level 1 (B12-593; 96.36–96.26 m). The matrix was grayish-yellow clay, with small clods below 96.31 m. We recovered no artifacts in this provenience, but we saved one coin envelope of charcoal. We also plotted a sizable ashy stain, which appeared at a depth of 96.31–96.26 m (fig. 6.117).

C.53: This square was adjacent to Square C.41, atop the oval earthwork (fig. 6.117). We excavated one level here: Level 1 (B12-595; 96.36–96.26 m). The matrix was described as grayish-yellow clay. At the bottom of the square, we discovered a grayish stain that we identified as a postmold; this was called Postmold 3 (fig. 6.117), and we excavated a bit more around the postmold to confirm our identification. In this provenience, we excavated 31 tiny nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.5). We also recovered two pieces of chert, one nonutilized and one utilized: the utilized piece was classified as a flake (table 6.6). We saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

C.54: This square was adjacent to Square C.53, atop the oval earthwork (fig. 6.117). We excavated one level: Level 1 (B12-596; 96.36–96.26 m). The matrix was described as grayish-yellow clay. At a depth of 96.26 m we

exposed some dark gray stains, which we interpreted as a single postmold (Postmold 6) and an associated ashy stain (fig. 6.117). In this level, we excavated 10 tiny nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.5).

C.55: This square was located adjacent to Square C.54, atop the oval earthwork (fig. 6.117). We excavated a single level: Level 1 (B12-597; 96.36–96.26 m). The matrix was described as light gray clay. As we neared the bottom of the level, we exposed a grayish stain that we interpreted as a postmold (Postmold 7). We also exposed the extreme northwestern edge of the same ashy stain that was mostly exposed in adjacent Square C.54, described above (fig. 6.117). In this level, we excavated two nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.5). We also recovered a single piece of utilized chert, which we classified as a flake (table 6.6).

C.56: This square was adjacent to Square C.55, atop the oval earthwork (fig. 6.117). We excavated one level: Level 1 (B12-599; 96.36–96.26 m). The matrix was described as light gray clay. In the bottom 5 cm of this level, we excavated three nondiagnostic sherds (table 6.5).

C.57: This square was located at the far northwestern end of the trench atop the oval earthwork (fig. 6.117). We excavated one level: Level 1 (B12-600; 96.36–96.26 m). The matrix was described as light gray clay. No cultural material was found in this level. Yet, at a depth of 7 cm DBS (96.29 m) we exposed a circular dark stain that we interpreted as Postmold 8 (fig. 6.117).

In sum, our excavation at Area B recovered an alignment of eight postmolds, running down the centerline of the oval earthwork that circumscribes B12. In addition to the eight postmolds, all of which were prob-

ably carbonized wood, we also discovered several burned or ashy areas. Some ceramics and chipped stone turned up in low frequencies, suggesting to us that there might have been some occupation in the vicinity prior to the construction of the earthwork, which would be consistent with a construction date at about the interface between the Early and Late Gaván phases, in the middle of the 6th century A.D. The low frequencies of artifacts could also reflect the earthwork's possible function as a fortification, to be manned on occasion, but not on a permanent basis. We interpret all these features and artifacts as consistent with a palisade that would have sat atop the oval earthwork. We suggest that this palisade was built for defense and would have served this purpose until it was burned, probably at the time of B12's abandonment.

AREA D EXCAVATION

After excavating the two floors of the residential structure in Area A, we decided to conduct a similar excavation on another house mound at B12, in order to collect comparative data on residence size and associated artifacts. We reasoned that such comparative data might help us examine whether there might have been social status differences between basic residential units at the B12 site. After considering a number of alternatives, we selected a house mound that lay about 80 m northwest of Mound C. Here we excavated Area D (fig. 6.2). This house mound reached a height of about 55 cm above the ground surface, making it a bit more than half the 1 m height of the Area A house mound. Both this lower height and the fact that Area D lay farther than Area A from the large central mounds (Mound B and Mound C) led us to hypothesize that the inhabitants of the Area

D house mound might have been somewhat lower in social status than those of the Area A house mound. We expected that this status difference might manifest itself in a house that was smaller in area and with a less elaborate artifact assemblage. This expectation is assessed in a later section of this chapter, where we carry out a comparative analysis of the artifacts from Area D and Area A. The director of the Area D excavations was María Andueza, with assistance from Elsa Redmond and Charles Spencer.

AREA D, FLOOR 1

We began our excavation of Area D by locating a datum atop the house mound at an elevation of 97.27 m. We then gridded off the excavation area and began excavating in 1 m² units, seeking to expose an occupation surface (fig. 6.121). The uppermost layer in most squares was described as gray topsoil with cultural materials. In Level 1, we encountered Floor 1, which appeared in most squares by 10 cm or so below the surface. Floor 1 was characterized as relatively harder and lighter in color than the soil above (fig. 6.122). We plotted a total of 26 postmolds associated with Floor 1. They appeared to form a rectangular pattern that we interpreted as the roofed-over area of the house, which would have covered about 16.6 m² (fig. 6.123). It is notable that the roofed-over area of Floor 1 in Area D was just 59% of the roofed-over area of Floor 1 in Area A (which covered 27.9 m²); this is consistent with the idea that the Area D house was of lower social status than the Area A house. Most of the Area D postmolds were grayer in color than Floor 1 itself, but we cannot state with confidence that they were "carbonized." What we have interpreted as a doorway was located in

the middle of the house's northeast wall; this doorway would have faced the main avenue that ran the length of the site (fig. 6.2). As we describe the excavation of Floor 1, we make reference to an illustration of the floor with superimposed gridlines (fig. 6.124) as well as to tables of data on ceramics (table 6.7) and nonceramic artifacts (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-535 (N1975/E1890) was located completely within the roofed-over area, i.e., inside the house (fig. 6.124). Floor 1 was found at an elevation of 97.14 m, and we plotted a single postmold in this square. We excavated a total of 94 sherds, of which 19 were diagnostics: three convex-wall bowl rims, two outleaned-wall bowl rims, one

plate rim, three *olla* rims, two annular bases, one bowl with a pedestal base, one foot fragment, and six decorated or slipped body sherds (table 6.7). We also recovered 10 pieces of chipped stone: five chert fragments (two of them utilized flakes), one utilized quartz fragment, and four sandstone fragments (three of them utilized) (table 6.8). We also recovered a total of 21 fragments of burned daub or adobe weighing 52 g. One of these daub fragments, weighing 5 g, had stick impressions; another daub fragment, weighing 2 g, had evidence of paint or slipping (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-605 (N1977/E1889) lay at the northwestern corner of the roofed-



Figure 6.121. View of Area D during excavation, looking west-northwest.



Figure 6.122. View of Area D, after Floor 1 had been completely exposed, looking west-northwest.

over portion of Floor 1 (fig. 6.124). We did not find a single postmold marking this corner; instead, two other postmolds were found about 50 cm beyond where one would have expected the corner to be, one to the west and the other to the north in adjacent squares (fig. 6.124). There might have been a small opening in the house at this corner, perhaps providing access to an ancillary space such as a storage nook. We came down upon Floor 1 at a depth of 97.15 m. As in other squares, the soil above the floor was gray, with a soft texture; the floor itself was lighter in color and much harder. Here we excavated 54 sherds, of which 16 were diagnostics: two convex-wall bowl

rim, four outleaned-wall bowl rims, one composite-silhouette bowl rim, four bottle inflections or bases, two annular bases, two decorated or slipped body sherds, and one rim of indeterminate vessel form (table 6.7). We also recovered six pieces of chipped stone: five chert fragments (three of which were utilized) and one piece of utilized sandstone (table 6.8). The three pieces of utilized chert weighed a total of 52 g and were all flakes; one of them was illustrated (fig. 6.125). The single piece of utilized sandstone was a relatively large flake weighing 103 g (fig. 6.126).

Provenience B12-645 (N1977/E1888) was located immediately to the west of the pre-

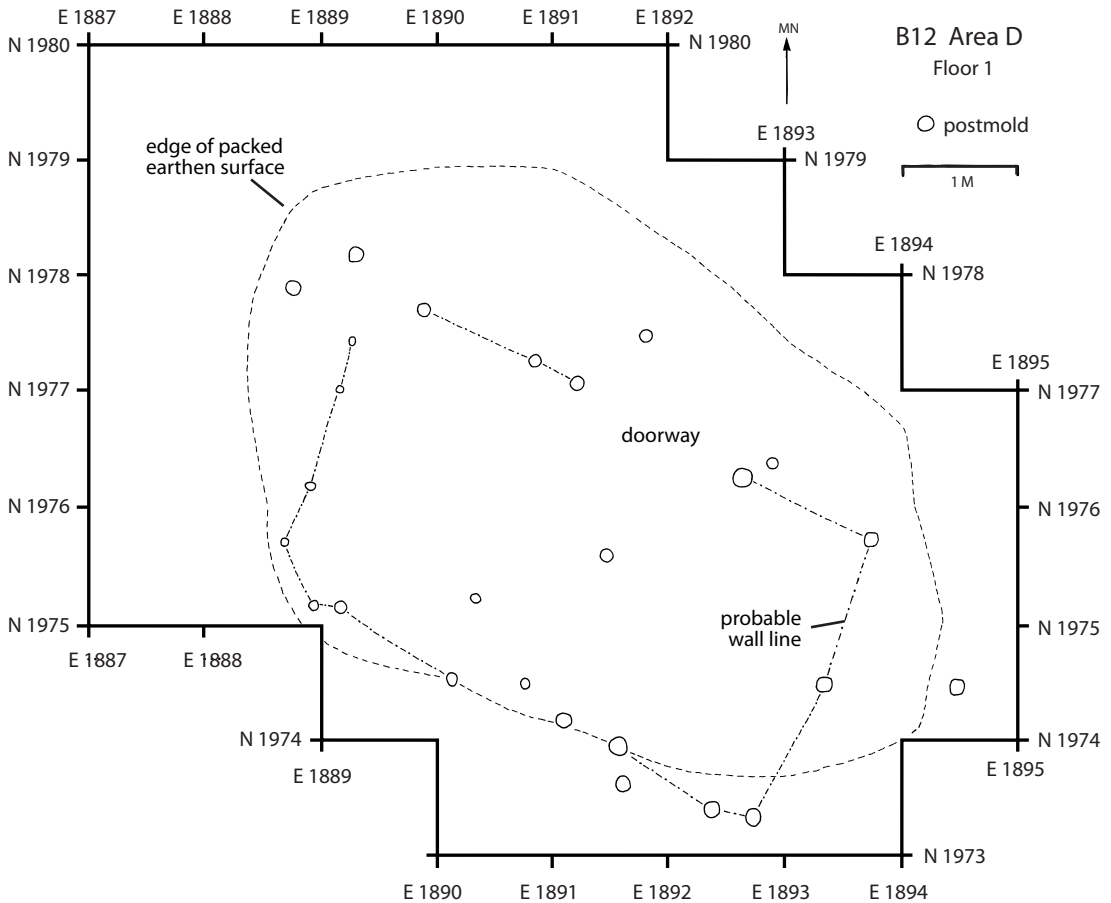


Figure 6.123. Plan of Area D, Floor 1. The postmolds define a rectangular floor plan 16.6 m² in area.

viously described square, just west of the northwest corner of the roofed-over area of Floor 1 (fig. 6.124). The square lay entirely outside the roofed-over area. In fact, the square also extended beyond the western edge of the surface that we defined as Floor 1, which was found in the easternmost 65% of the square (fig. 6.124). We suspect that Floor 1 in this square pertains to an outside patio surface, which perhaps originally extended farther to the west than we were able to discern. A single postmold was plotted

in the northeastern corner of the square. As already noted, it may form part of an ancillary structure such as a storage nook, which could have been accessed through a narrow opening at the northwestern corner of the house (fig. 6.124). Floor 1 appeared at a depth of 97.17 m; it was more compact and lighter in color than the softer, grayer soil above it. In this provenience we excavated just two sherds, one of which was a diagnostic: an *olla* rim (table 6.7). We also recovered one utilized chert flake (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-646 (N1978/E1889) lay immediately to the north of the northeastern corner of the roofed-over area (fig. 6.124). We plotted a single postmold in the southwestern part of the square. This postmold, like the one in the square described previously, may be part of an ancillary structure that was attached to the house's northwestern corner and accessed from within the house through a narrow opening at the corner (fig. 6.124). Floor 1 was found a depth of 97.08 m. As elsewhere, Floor 1 was harder and lighter

in color than the soil above it. In this provenience we excavated 84 sherds, of which 22 were diagnostics: three convex-wall bowl rims, two outleaned-wall bowl rims, one vertical-wall bowl rim, one composite-silhouette bowl rim, five *olla* rims, three bottle inflections or bases, five foot fragments, and two decorated or slipped body sherds (table 6.7). We also found 11 pieces of chipped stone, including five fragments of chert (one utilized flake, four nonutilized), two pieces of nonutilized quartz, and four piec-

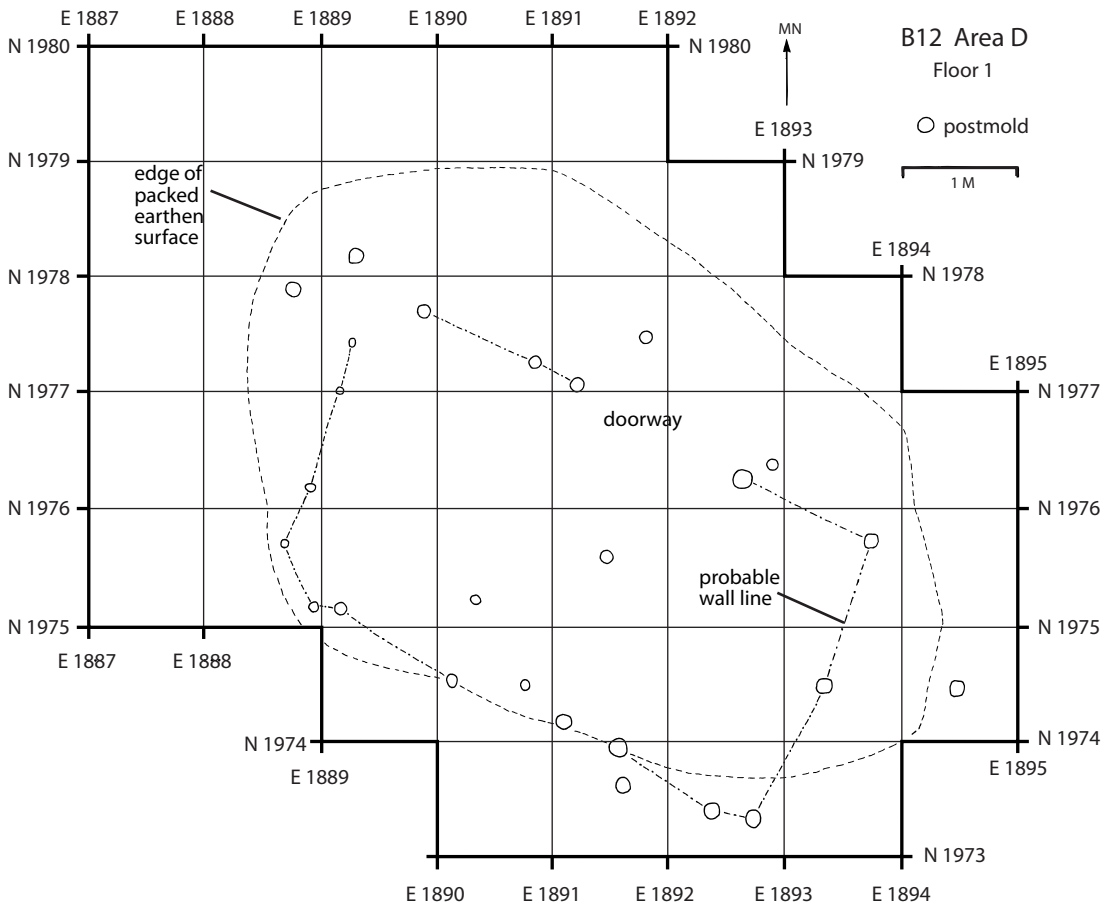


Figure 6.124. Plan of Area D, Floor 1, with superimposed gridlines.

es of sandstone (one utilized, three nonutilized) (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-647 (N1975/E1889) was located within the roofed-over area of Floor 1, near the southwestern corner of the house (fig. 6.124). We plotted a single postmold in the southwestern corner of the square. A very small portion (no more than 10%) of the square lay to the southwest of this postmold, beyond the roofed-over part of Floor 1, which was found at a depth of 97.13 m and had an appearance that was harder and lighter in color than the gray topsoil above. We excavated a total of 33 sherds, of which 10 were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, four outleaned-wall bowl rims, two vertical-wall bowl rims, one *olla* rim, one decorated or slipped body, and one rim of indeterminate vessel form (table 6.7). We also recovered two pieces of nonutilized chert, and one grinding stone fragment of indeterminate form (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-648 (N1978/E1888) lay outside the roofed-over area of Floor 1, just

northwest of the northwestern corner of the house (fig. 6.124). Only about one-third of the square on the southeastern side overlapped Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.14 m, and, though similar in appearance to the roofed-over portion of Floor 1, probably represents an outside patio surface. It is possible that this outside surface originally extended over a larger area than we were able to define (fig. 6.124). Relatively few artifacts were found in this provenience. We excavated just five sherds, all of them diagnostics: one *olla* rim, one annular base, and three feet (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of nonutilized quartz and one limb fragment from a figurine (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-649 (N1974/E1889) overlapped the southern edge of Floor 1 as well as the southern edge of the roofed-over portion of Floor 1 (fig. 6.124). No more than one-third of the square overlapped Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.10 m. Even less of the square, about 15%, lay within the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.124). Very few artifacts were found in this provenience. We excavated just two sherds, one of which was a diagnostic: a composite-silhouette bowl rim (table 6.7). We also recovered one fragment of nonutilized amphibolite (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-656 (N1974/E1890) overlapped the southern edge of Floor 1, which coincided with the edge of the roofed-over area of the house in this location, at the midpoint of the southern wall, opposite the doorway of the house (fig. 6.124). Floor 1 appeared at a depth of 97.13 m. We plotted two postmolds, one on the square's eastern side and the other on the western side. Relatively few artifacts were found. We excavated five sherds, none of them diagnostic (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert (table 6.8).

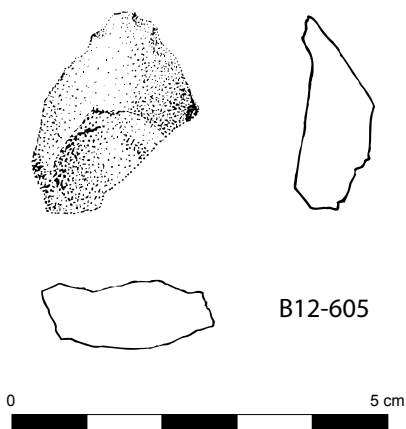


Figure 6.125. Illustration of utilized chert flake (B12-605).

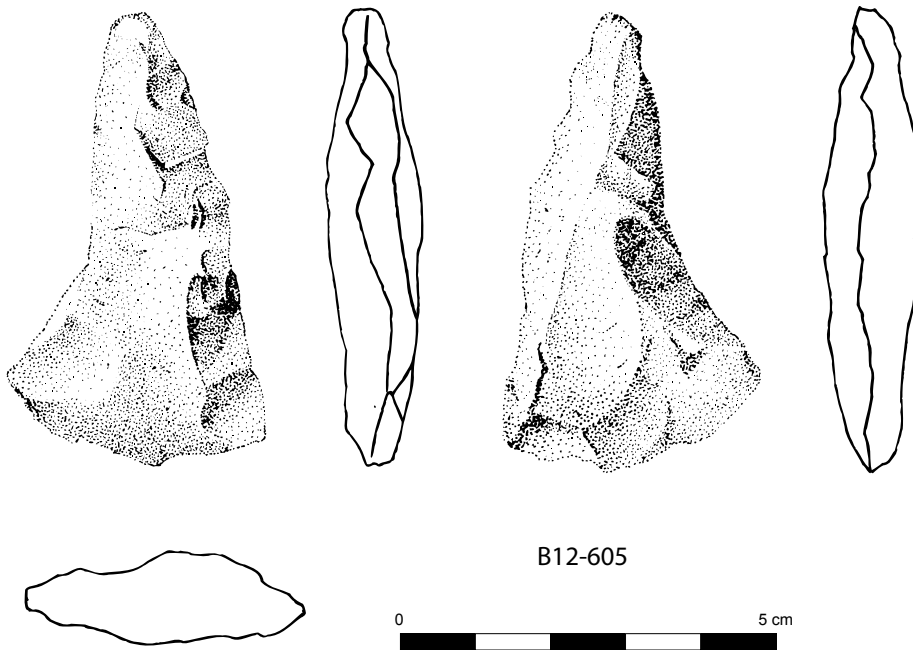


Figure 6.126. Illustration of utilized sandstone flake (B12-605).

Provenience B12-657 (N1973/E1890) lay south of the southern edge of Floor 1 and beyond the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.124). We excavated this square down to a depth of 97.15 m without encountering evidence of an occupation surface. Nor did we find any artifacts in this provenience.

Provenience B12-658 (N1978/E1890) was located near the northern edge of Floor 1, about 1 m north of the northern edge of the house's roofed-over area (fig. 6.124). Only a tiny part (less than 10%) of the square seems to have lain beyond the edge of Floor 1, which appeared here at a depth of 97.05 m, and probably represents an outside patio surface associated with the house. In this provenience we excavated 56 sherds, of which 12 were diagnostics: four convex-wall bowl rims, two outleaned-wall bowl

rims, one composite-silhouette bowl rim, one bottle inflection or base, two feet, and two rims of indeterminate vessel form (table 6.7). We also recovered five pieces of chert (two utilized, three nonutilized) and two pieces of nonutilized sandstone; one of the utilized chert fragments was a core, while the other was a flake (table 6.8). We also excavated two fragments of burned daub, weighing 10 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-659 (N1973/E1891) lay adjacent to the southern wall of the house, about 1 m west of the southeastern corner (fig. 6.124). Perhaps 90% of the square lay outside (to the south of) Floor 1 and the roofed-over portion of Floor 1, which coincided in this location. We plotted two post-molds in the northern part of the square. The small fragment of Floor 1 that we exposed

appeared at a depth of 97.08 m. We excavated 33 sherds, of which seven were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, three outleaned-wall bowl rims, one annular base, one foot, and one decorated or slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also recovered a *metate* fragment weighing 822 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-660 (N1977/E1887) lay beyond (west of) the edge of Floor 1 (fig. 6.124). We excavated down to 97.15 m, but never encountered an occupation surface. Nor did we find any artifacts in this square.

Provenience B12-661 (N1977/E1890) overlapped the northern edge of the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.124). About 40% of the square lay within the roofed-over area, although throughout the entire square we were able to detect Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.18 m. We plotted one postmold in the southeastern part of the square. In this provenience we excavated a total of 52 sherds, of which 18 were diagnostics: four outleaned-wall bowl rims, one vertical-wall bowl rim, one composite-silhouette bowl rim, two bottle rims, three bottle inflections or bases, one annular base, four decorated or slipped body sherds, and two rims of indeterminate vessel form (table 6.7). No chipped stone artifacts were found, a notable absence given the relative abundance of sherds in this square.

Provenience B12-662 (N1976/E1887) was located west of the western edge of Floor 1 (fig. 6.124). The soil was relatively soft in this square and no occupation surface was found. The excavation was taken down to a depth of 97.09 m, and no artifacts of any kind were recovered.

Provenience B12-663 (N1973/E1893) lay just east of the southeastern corner of the house (fig. 6.124). About 15% of the north-

western part of the square overlapped Floor 1, though outside the roofed-over area, while the remaining 85% of the square fell beyond the Floor 1 surface, which appeared at a depth of 97.12 m. In this provenience we excavated nine nondiagnostic sherds.

Provenience B12-664 (N1973/E1892) overlapped the southeastern corner of the house (fig. 6.124). Two postmolds were plotted in the south-central part of the square; we suspect that this pair of postmolds defined the southeast corner of the structure. Floor 1 was not well preserved in this location, however, and was detected only in the northernmost 25% of the square. We excavated a total of 46 sherds, of which six were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, two outleaned-wall bowl rims, one fragment of a bowl with a pedestal base, one foot, and one rim of an indeterminate vessel form (table 6.7). We also recovered two pieces of nonutilized chert (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-665 (N1975/E1887) was located almost 1 m west of the southwestern corner of Floor 1 edge and the roofed-over area of Floor 1 (fig. 6.124). We excavated down to a depth of 97.11 m but never found a well-defined occupation surface. Nor did we find any artifacts.

Provenience B12-666 (N1974/E1893) fell entirely within Floor 1, though it overlapped the eastern edge of the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.124). We plotted a single postmold on Floor 1, which appeared in this square at a depth of 97.09 m. We excavated a total of 23 sherds, of which only three were diagnostics: one plate rim, one annular base, and one body sherd with a flange (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert: a reused core (table 6.8). We also found eight pieces of burned daub, weighing 13 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-671 (N1975/E1888) overlapped the southwestern corner of the house, and also overlapped the outer edge of Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.11 m in this square (fig. 6.124). We plotted two postmolds, one in the southeastern corner of the square and the other in the north-central part; both postmolds lay along what we think was the wall line of the house. In this provenience we excavated a total of 24 sherds, of which only four were diagnostics: one composite-silhouette bowl rim, one *olla* rim, one basal sherd of an indeterminate vessel form, and one decorated or slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also recovered two pieces of utilized chert (one core, one flake) and one piece of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8). We also found one figurine fragment of indeterminate form (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-672 (N1975/E1893) overlapped the northeastern corner of the roofed-over area of the house, although the entire square lay within the extent of Floor 1, which appeared here at a depth of 97.08 m (fig. 6.124). We plotted a single postmold, which probably marked the house's northeastern corner. In this provenience we excavated a total of 28 sherds, of which seven were diagnostics: one composite-silhouette bowl rim, two *olla* rims, one bowl base angle, one annular base, one footed annular base, and one decorated or slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert (a flake) and one piece of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8). We also found three small pieces of burned daub, weighing 3 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-673 (N1976/E1888) overlapped the western edge of Floor 1 and also just barely overlapped the western edge of the roofed-over area of the house (fig.

6.124). In the square's southeastern corner, we plotted a single postmold, which probably lay along the house's western wall. Roughly 60% of the square overlapped Floor 1, which appeared here at a depth of 97.14 m; the western 40% lay beyond the detectable portion of Floor 1. In this provenience we excavated a total of 23 sherds, of which seven were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, one *tecomate* rim, one bottle inflection or base, two feet, and two decorated or slipped body sherds (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert and one piece of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8). We also excavated one piece of burned daub weighing 7 g, and one limb fragment from a figurine (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-674 (N1974/E1894) overlapped the eastern edge of Floor 1, though it lay nearly 1 m east of the eastern edge of the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.124). Only the westernmost 25% of the square encountered Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.06 m. We plotted a single postmold just to the east of the edge of the detectable portion of Floor 1. This postmold does not appear to have been part of the main house structure; we suspect that it may be evidence of an ancillary structure, perhaps a kind of storage shed. In this provenience we excavated a total of 131 sherds, of which only seven were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, two outleaned-wall bowl rims, one annular base, one foot, one annular base with a foot, and one rim of an indeterminate vessel form (table 6.7). We also recovered four pieces of utilized chert (all flakes), three pieces of nonutilized chert, and one piece of utilized sandstone (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-675 (N1979/E1888) lay nearly 1 m northwest of the northwest-

ern corner of Floor 1, and more than 1.5 m northwest of the northwestern corner of the house (fig. 6.124). We carried the excavation down to a depth of 97.03 m, but never found evidence of an occupation surface. We excavated a total of 24 sherds, of which nine were diagnostics: four outleaned-wall bowl rims, one *tecomate* rim, one bowl with a pedestal base, and three feet (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert (a flake), one piece of nonutilized chert, three pieces of nonutilized sandstone, and one piece of nonutilized amphibolite (table 6.8). We also recovered one *mano* fragment weighing 1215 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-676 (N1975/E1894) overlapped the eastern edge of Floor 1; it also lay less than 0.5 m from the postmold marking the northeastern corner of the house (fig. 6.124). Only the westernmost quarter or so of the square overlapped Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.06 m. In this provenience we excavated a total of seven sherds, of which four were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, two outleaned-wall bowl rims, one bowl with a pedestal base fragment (table 6.7). We also recovered a single piece of nonutilized chert and four fragments of burned daub weighing 7 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-677 (N1979/E1889) lay just to the north of the edge of Floor 1 and a bit more than 1 m to the north of the northwestern corner of the house (fig. 6.124). Although we excavated down to a depth of 97.04 m, we did not find a good occupation surface in this square. We excavated a total of 25 sherds, of which six were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, one plate rim, one *olla* rim, one bowl base angle, and one rim of an indeterminate vessel form (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert

(a flake), one piece of nonutilized chert, two pieces of utilized sandstone, and two pieces of nonutilized amphibolite (table 6.8). We also recovered a small figurine head fragment weighing 15 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-678 (N1979/E1890) was located just to the north of the edge of Floor 1 and about 1.5 m to the north of the western end of the northern wall of the house (fig. 6.124). We found no clear occupation surface in this square, though we did carry the excavation to a depth of 96.92 m. We excavated a total of four sherds, all of them diagnostics: one plate rim, two *olla* rims, and one rim of indeterminate vessel form (table 6.8). We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-679 (N1978/E1891) overlapped the northern edge of Floor 1; roughly 40% of the square lay beyond and to the northeast of Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.10 m in the rest of the square (fig. 6.124). In this provenience we excavated a total of 16 sherds, of which seven were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, one *tecomate* rim, one *olla* rim, three annular bases, and one rim of an indeterminate vessel form (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert (a flake), four pieces of nonutilized chert, one piece of nonutilized quartz, and one piece of utilized sandstone (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-680 (N1976/E1893) lay mostly within the defined area of Floor 1, and the southwestern corner of the square just touched the probable wall line of the house's north wall, on the east side of the doorway (fig. 6.124). Floor 1 appeared at a depth of 97.02 m. We excavated a total of 44 sherds, of which only five were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, one outleaned-wall bowl

rim, one annular base, one foot, and one rim of an indeterminate vessel form (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert (a flake) and four pieces of nonutilized chert (table 6.8). In addition, we found four pieces of burned daub weighing 7 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-681 (N1978/E1892) just overlapped the northern edge of Floor 1; only 10%–15% of the square, in its southwestern quadrant, encountered Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 96.94 m (fig. 6.124). We excavated a total of seven sherds, of which just one was a diagnostic: a base of an indeterminate vessel form (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert, two pieces of nonutilized sandstone, and one piece of nonutilized amphibolite (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-682 (N1976/E1894) lay mostly beyond the northeastern edge of Floor 1, less than 1 m northeast of the northeastern corner of the roofed-over part of the house (fig. 6.124). A small sliver, perhaps 10% of the square on its southwestern side, exposed Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 96.95 m. We recovered no artifacts in this provenience.

Provenience B12-683 (N1977/E1892) overlapped the northern edge of Floor 1; only 25% of the square, on its northeastern side, did not encounter Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.28 m (fig. 6.124). This square lay less than 1 m northeast of the presumed doorway of the house. Here we excavated a total of 43 sherds, of which eight were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, one composite-silhouette bowl rim, one bottle rim, two annular bases, one fragment from a bowl with a pedestal base, one foot, and one rim from an indeterminate vessel form (table 6.7). We also recovered two pieces of utilized

chert (both of them flakes), four pieces of nonutilized chert, and one piece of utilized sandstone (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-684 (N1976/E1889) lay not only within Floor 1, it lay almost entirely within the presumed roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.124). Just a small sliver, perhaps 10%, of the square on its southwestern side, lay outside the roofed-over area. Floor 1 appeared in this square at a depth of 97.17 m. We excavated a total of 50 sherds, of which five were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, one outleaned-wall bowl rim, one *olla* rim, one bowl with a pedestal base, and one other form (table 6.7). We also recovered three pieces of nonutilized chert and three pieces of burned daub weighing 8 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-685 (N1977/E1893) overlapped the northeastern corner of Floor 1, about 1 m north of the northeastern corner of the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.124). Approximately 20% of the southwestern part of the square lay within the edge of what was probably the outside ground surface associated with the house. This surface was detected at a depth of 96.96 m. Here we excavated a total of six sherds, three of which were diagnostics: one annular base, one bowl with a pedestal base, and one foot (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert (a flake) and one piece of nonutilized amphibolite (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-686 (N1976/E1890) lay entirely within the roofed-over area of Floor 1, just inside the structure to the right as one entered through the doorway (fig. 6.124). Floor 1 was detected at a depth of 97.17 m. Ceramics were relatively abundant in this square. We excavated a total of 178 sherds, of which 21 were diagnostics: six outleaned-

wall bowl rims, two *olla* rims, one cylindrical tub rim, three bottle inflections and/or bases, one foot, six decorated or slipped body sherds, and two indeterminate rims (table 6.7). We also recovered 13 pieces of chipped stone, of which six pieces were chert (all nonutilized), one piece was quartz (nonutilized), and six pieces were sandstone (all nonutilized) (table 6.8). This is a relatively large number of nonutilized chipped stone fragments, which might represent debitage produced by toolmaking activities. We also found five pieces of burned daub weighing 15 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-687 (N1977/E1891) overlapped the western side of the doorway to the house, on the right as one entered (fig.



Figure 6.127. Illustration of utilized chert flake (B12-692).

6.124). In this square we detected two post-molds on Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.05 m. We excavated a total of 27 sherds, of which five were diagnostics, including one outleaned-wall bowl rim, one *olla* rim, one bottle inflection or base, one decorated/slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also recovered four pieces of nonutilized chert and two pieces of sandstone, one of which was utilized (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-688 (N1976/E1891) occupied the western half of the doorway to the house, on the right as one entered (fig. 6.124). Floor 1 was recovered at a depth of 97.12 m. Ceramics were relatively abundant in this square. We excavated a total of 80 sherds, of which 22 were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, two outleaned-wall bowl rims, one vertical-wall bowl rim, one composite-silhouette bowl rim, two *olla* rims, one annular base, one fragment of a bowl with a pedestal base, one sherd with special form features, five decorated/slipped body sherds, one indeterminate sherd, and one indeterminate rim (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert (a flake), six pieces of nonutilized chert, one piece of nonutilized quartz, and one piece of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8). We found two pieces of burned daub weighing 10 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-689 (N1974/E1892) was located within the roofed-over area of Floor 1, in the southeastern part of the house, to the left as one entered the doorway (fig. 6.124). We encountered Floor 1 at a depth of 97.12 m. In this provenience, we excavated a total of 85 sherds, of which 12 were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, three outleaned-wall bowl rims, four *olla* rims, one bottle inflection or base, two deco-

rated/slipped bodies, and one indeterminate rim (table 6.7). We also recovered two pieces of utilized chert (both flakes), one piece of nonutilized chert, and two pieces of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-690 (N1975/E1892) lay within the roofed-over area of Floor 1, just inside the doorway to the left (east) as one entered (fig. 6.124). We detected Floor 1 at a depth of 97.12 m. Here we excavated a total of 92 sherds, of which 14 were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, one outleaned-wall bowl rim, two vertical-wall bowl rims, three composite-silhouette bowl rims, two *tecomate* rims, and four *olla* rims (table 6.7). We also recovered four pieces of utilized chert, including one core, one flake, and two utilized primary flakes (table 6.8). The presence of the core and the two utilized primary flakes probably constitute evidence of toolmaking. A primary flake is one of the first byproducts of core reduction. In addition, we found two pieces of nonutilized chert and one piece of utilized sandstone (table 6.8). Finally, we found five pieces of burned daub weighing 23 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-691 (N1976/E1892) overlapped the eastern entrance of the house, on the left as one entered (fig. 6.124). In this square we plotted two postmolds in Floor 1, which appeared at a depth of 97.05 m. We excavated a total of 48 sherds, of which eight were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, one outleaned-wall bowl rim, one composite-silhouette bowl rim, three *olla* rims, one bottle rim, and one decorated/slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert (a flake), three pieces of nonutilized chert, and one piece of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-692 (N1979/E1887) lay about 1 m beyond the northwestern edge of Floor 1 and nearly 2 m northwest of the northwestern corner of the roofed-over area of Floor 1 (fig. 6.124). Ceramics were relatively abundant in this square. We excavated a total of 125 sherds, of which 18 were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, eight outleaned-wall bowl rims, two composite-silhouette bowl rims, two *olla* rims, one lid rim or handle, one foot, and one decorated/slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also recovered 15 pieces of chipped stone, including four pieces of utilized chert flakes (fig. 6.127) and five pieces of nonutilized chert, as well as one piece of nonutilized quartz, one piece of utilized sandstone, three pieces of nonutilized sandstone, and one piece of nonutilized amphibolite (table 6.8). It is possible that the artifacts found in this square reflect activities that occurred outside the house, on the north, or avenue, side (fig. 6.2). We also found six pieces of burned daub weighing 13 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-697 (N1979/E1891) lay just to the north of the edge of Floor 1 and about 1.5 m to the north of the presumed northern wall of the Floor 1 house (fig. 6.124). Here we excavated a total of 67 sherds, of which 15 were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, two outleaned-wall bowl rims, three *olla* rims, one bottle rim, four annular bases, three feet, and one special form feature (table 6.7). This sample included an unusually high concentration of elaborate vessel forms (with annular bases and feet) that might reflect feasting or celebratory activities that took place on the north side of the house, facing the main avenue of the site (fig. 6.2). In this square we also recovered three pieces of utilized chert

(two flakes and one piece of reused angular waste), two pieces of nonutilized chert, and one piece of utilized amphibolite (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-698 (N1974/E1891) lay mostly within the roofed-over area of Floor 1, along the southern wall of the house, opposite the doorway (fig. 6.124). Only the southwestern corner of the grid square extended beyond the presumed wall of the house. One postmold lay in the southwestern quadrant of the square, while the northern edge of another postmold touched the square's southern edge. Floor 1 was detected at a depth of 97.11 m. In this provenience we excavated a total of 17 sherds, of which five were diagnostics, including three outleaned-wall bowl rims, one indeterminate base, and one foot (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert (a blade) and two pieces of nonutilized chert (table 6.8). Blades were not commonly found in our excavations at B12, so the presence of a blade in this square is notable.

Provenience B12-699 (N1975/E1891) lay completely within the roofed-over area, about 1 m inside the doorway and virtually in the center of the house (fig. 6.124). A single postmold was plotted in the center of the excavation square. Floor 1 appeared at a depth of 97.11 m. Here we excavated a total of 220 sherds, of which 51 were diagnostics, a relatively large number (table 6.7). The diagnostics included six convex-wall bowl rims, nine outleaned-wall bowl rims, 11 *olla* rims, one bottle inflection or base, 12 annular bases, one bowl with a pedestal base, three feet, one footed annular base, five decorated/slipped body sherds, and two indeterminate rims (table 6.7). We also recovered 10 pieces of chert, seven of which were utilized (three core tools and four flakes), as well as two pieces of sandstone (one utilized) and one

piece of nonutilized amphibolite (table 6.8). We also found four pieces of burned daub weighing 13 g (table 6.8). This provenience is notable for the relatively large number of ceramics, particularly the *olla* rims and annular bases, as well as for the abundant stone tools, especially the three core tools and the four utilized flakes.

AREA D, FLOOR 2

After completing the excavation of Floor 1, we continued downward in most squares to expose Floor 2, which in most places lay less than 10 cm beneath Floor 1. Like Floor 1, Floor 2 was a hard-packed surface, light grayish brown in color (fig. 6.128). We plotted a total of 17 postmolds plus one small area of burned earth on Floor 2 (fig. 6.129). Along the eastern, southern, western, and northwestern edges of Floor 1, the distribution of postmolds was noted to align fairly clearly with the edge of the floor. The northeastern edge of Floor 1 was not clearly associated with postmolds, although we detected three postmolds in the east-central part of the house, probably within the roofed-over area (fig. 6.129). These three postmolds may represent posts that supported the roof, or perhaps an interior partition. We suspect that the entrance to the Floor 2 house lay along the north wall, as was also the case with the Floor 1 house (see fig. 6.123); the doorway thus faced toward the main avenue of the B12 site (see fig. 6.2). The postmolds in Floor 2 were not carbonized; indeed, they were not as grayish in appearance as were the postmolds in Floor 1, perhaps because the Floor 1 house was burned upon abandonment while the Floor 2 house was not burned, but rather was refloored. As we describe the excavation of Floor 2, we will make reference

to a drawing of the floor with superimposed gridlines (fig. 6.130) as well as to the tables of data on ceramics (table 6.7) and nonceramic artifacts (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-700 (N1977/E1888) lay near the western edge of Floor 2, probably just within the roofed-over area (fig. 6.130). We plotted a postmold that overlapped the southern edge of the square. Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.11 m, approximately 6 cm below Floor 1 in this location. We excavated a total of 141 sherds, of which 31 were diagnostics, including three convex-wall bowl rims, four outleaned-wall bowl rims, one vertical-wall bowl rim, one *olla* rim, one bottle inflection or base, six annular bases,

two feet, one fragment of a special form feature, and five decorated/slipped body sherds (table 6.7). We also recovered two utilized chert fragments (both flakes), two nonutilized pieces of chert, three pieces of utilized sandstone, and one piece of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8). We also found five pieces of burned daub weighing 20 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-701 (N1976/E1890) lay squarely in the center of the Floor 2 house, just inside the doorway (fig. 6.130). Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.10 m, about 7 cm below Floor 1. No postmolds were found in this square. We excavated a total of 62 sherds, of which 17 were diagnostics, including two convex-wall bowl rims, four outleaned-wall



Figure 6.128. View of Area D, after Floor 2 had been completely exposed, looking west-northwest.

bowl rims, two vertical-wall bowl rims, two composite-silhouette bowl rims, one *olla* rim, three bottle rims, three bottle inflections or bases, one bowl with a pedestal base, two body sherds with flanges, three decorated/slipped body sherds, and two indeterminate rims (table 6.7). We also found two utilized chert flakes and five pieces of burned daub weighing 25 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-702 (N1975/E1890) lay in the south-central part of Floor 2, prob-

ably entirely within the roofed-over area (fig. 6.130). We plotted a single postmold along the eastern edge of the square. Floor 2 appeared here at a depth of 97.09 m, about 5 cm beneath Floor 1. We excavated a total of 92 sherds, of which 25 were diagnostics, including three convex-wall bowl rims, one outleaned-wall bowl rim, three composite-silhouette bowl rims, one indeterminate base, 11 annular bases, one foot, one footed annular base, one fragment of a special form

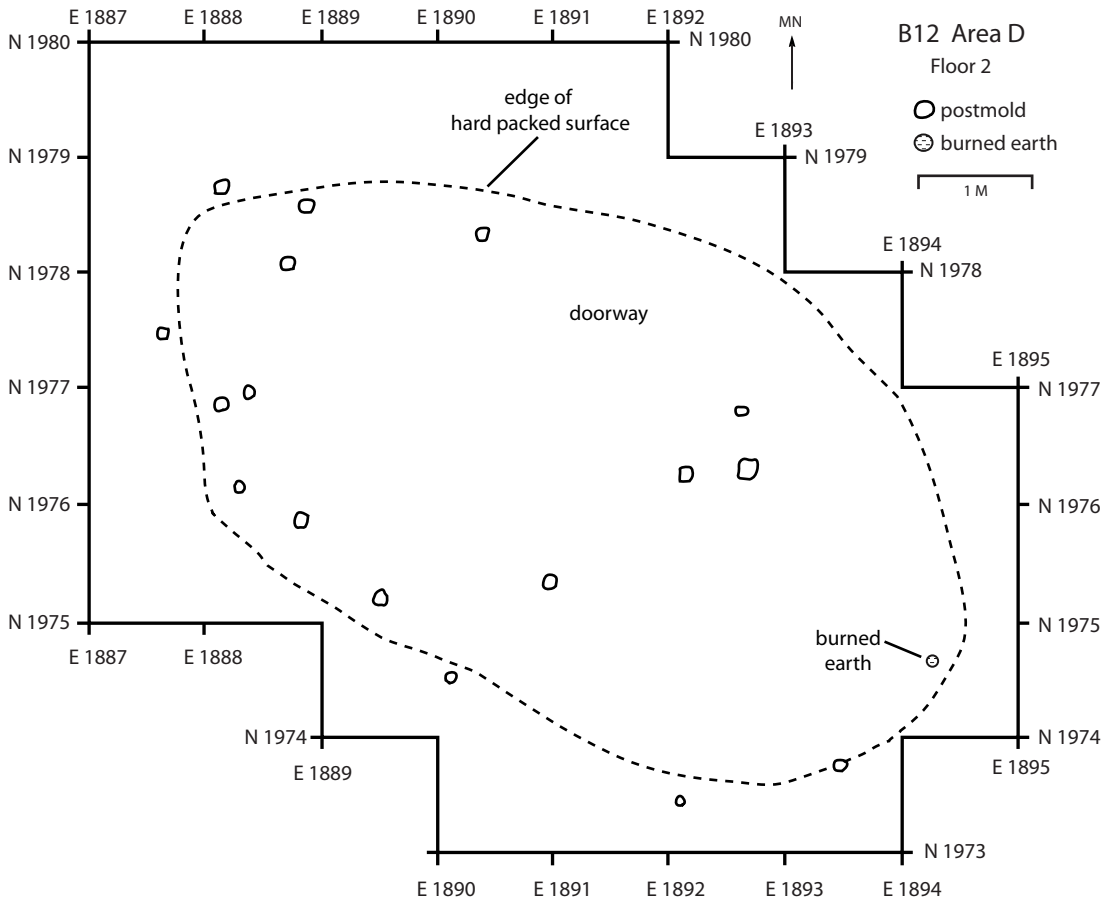


Figure 6.129. Plan of Area D, Floor 2, which lay directly beneath Floor 1 and probably represents an earlier flooring of the same house.

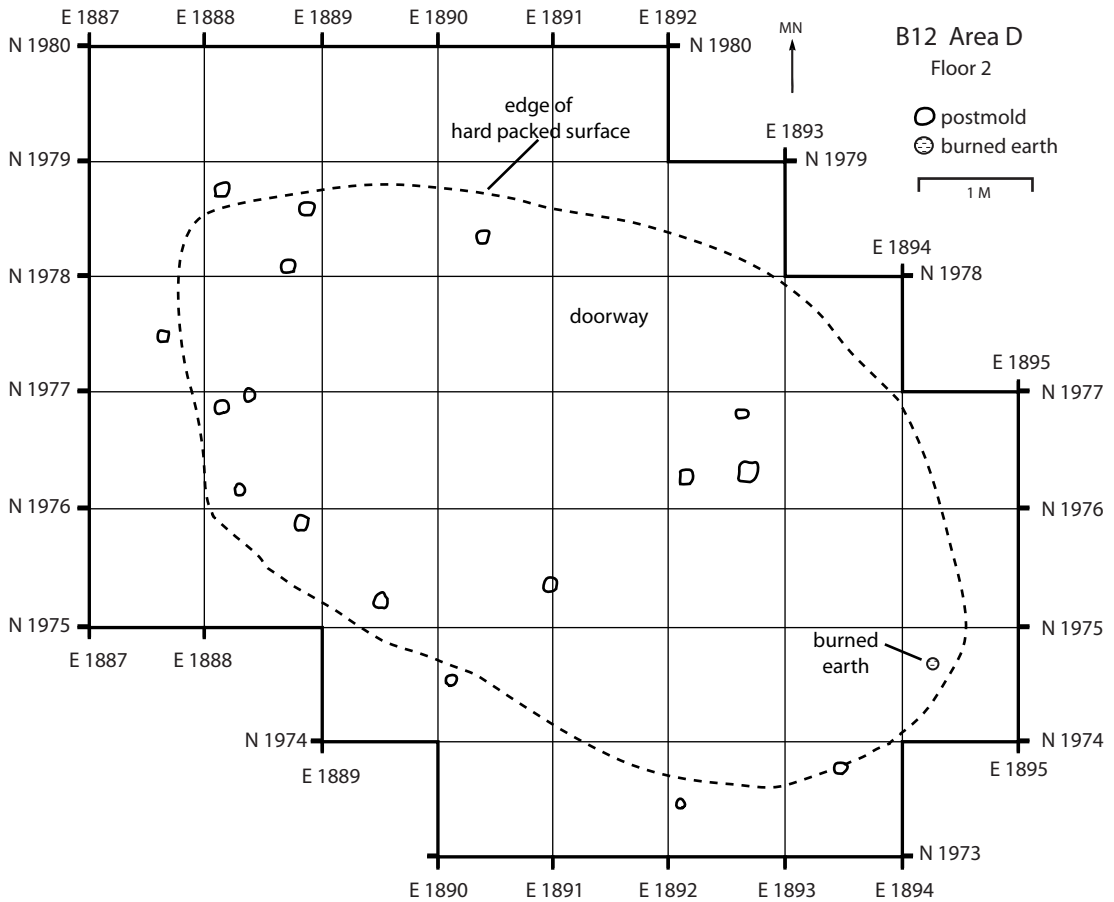


Figure 6.130. Plan of Area D, Floor 2, with superimposed gridlines.

feature, and three decorated/slipped body sherds (table 6.7). We also recovered two pieces of utilized chert (one core tool and one flake) and four pieces of nonutilized chert, along with four pieces of sandstone (one utilized and three nonutilized) (table 6.8). We also found four pieces of burned daub weighing 8 g; one piece, weighing 3 g, had stick impressions (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-703 (N1975/E1889) overlapped the southwestern edge of Floor 2; a bit more than 90% of the square lay within

Floor 2 (fig. 6.130). Most of the square also probably lay within the roofed-over area of the Floor 2 house. A single postmold was plotted, in the south-central part of the square. Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.02 m, about 11 cm below Floor 1. The excavator noted that the fill between Floor 1 and Floor 2 in this location was “a looser brown fill with abundant material.” Here we excavated a total of 273 sherds (a relatively high density overall) of which 38 were diagnostics, including two convex-wall bowl rims, seven

outleaned-wall bowl rims, one vertical-wall bowl rim, one plate rim, five *olla* rims, one bottle rim, one indeterminate base, one bottle inflection or base, three bowls with pedestal bases, four feet, two body sherds with flanges, two special form feature fragments, five decorated/slipped body sherds, and five indeterminate rims (table 6.7). We also recovered three pieces of utilized chert (all flakes), five pieces of nonutilized chert, one piece of utilized quartz, one piece of utilized sandstone, and one piece of nonutilized amphibolite (table 6.8). We also found 20 pieces of burned daub weighing 130 g, of which three pieces weighing 25 g had stick impressions; this was a relatively large amount of burned daub for Area D (table 6.8). We saved one coin envelope of charcoal.

Provenience B12-704 (N1975/E1891) lay in the south-central part of the Floor 2 house, probably within the roofed-over area (fig. 6.130). We plotted a postmold lying on the western edge of this square. The excavator characterized the deposit as "looser brown fill with material." We encountered Floor 2 at a depth of 97.04 m, about 6 cm below Floor 1. Here we excavated a total of 60 sherds, of which 11 were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, one outleaned-wall bowl rim, one *tecomate* rim, one *olla* rim, one bottle rim, one annular base, two feet, and four decorated/slipped body sherds (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert and one piece of utilized quartz (table 6.8). We also found three pieces of burned daub weighing 13 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-705 (N1976/E1891) was located in the east-central part of the Floor 2 house, inside the doorway; it would have been just on the left-hand side as one entered the house from the avenue of the site

(fig. 6.130). Floor 2 was encountered at a depth of 97.03 m, about 6 cm below Floor 1. The excavator noted that the deposit between the floors was a loose brown fill with cultural material. We excavated a total of 46 sherds, of which nine were diagnostics, including two convex-wall bowl rims, five outleaned-wall bowl rims, one base of indeterminate form, and one bowl with a pedestal base (table 6.7). We also recovered one utilized chert flake and one piece of utilized quartz, as well as seven pieces of burned daub weighing 42 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-706 (1974/E1890) overlapped the southwestern edge of Floor 2 (fig. 6.130). Approximately 45% of the southwestern part of the square fell beyond the edge of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.07 m, roughly 5 cm below Floor 1. We plotted a single postmold about 10 cm southwest of the edge of Floor 2, which in this square probably corresponds fairly closely to the actual roofed-over portion of the house. We excavated a total of 10 sherds, none of which was a diagnostic (table 6.7); this was a relatively low density of sherds in the excavation of Floor 2. We also found a single chert utilized primary flake, preponderantly cortex and one of the first byproducts of core reduction (table 6.8). The presence of a primary flake in this square may indicate that the working of chert occurred in this locality. If so, it is noteworthy that this evidence co-occurs with very few sherds. It is possible that areas of high-intensity stone working were spatially separate from activity areas with a high-intensity utilization of ceramics.

Provenience B12-707 (N1976/E1892) was situated in the northeastern part of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.06 m, roughly 5 cm below Floor 1 in this location (fig.

6.130). We plotted three postmolds in this square; they may represent an internal partition or other feature that would have lain just east of the doorway, on the left-hand side as one entered the house. Here we excavated a total of 65 sherds, of which five were diagnostics, including one outleaned-wall bowl rim, three *olla* rims, and one decorated/slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-708 (N1975/E1892) lay in the eastern side of the house, on the left-hand side after one entered the doorway (fig. 6.130). Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.07 m, about 4 cm below Floor 1 in this location. No postmolds were plotted in this square, even though three were plotted in the adjacent square to the north. We excavated a total of 48 sherds, of which 18 were diagnostics, including six outleaned-wall bowl rims, one vertical-wall bowl rim, one *olla* rim, three bowls with pedestal bases, three feet, and three decorated/slipped body sherds (table 6.7). We also found two pieces of utilized chert (both flakes) and two pieces of nonutilized chert, as well as two pieces of nonutilized sandstone, and one piece of utilized amphibolite (table 6.8). We also recovered one piece of burned daub with stick impressions weighing 13 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-709 (N1974/E1891) slightly overlapped the southern edge of Floor 2; only some 5% of the square extended beyond the edge of the floor (fig. 6.130). Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.06 m, about 5 cm below Floor 1 in this location. Although we plotted no postmolds in this square, the distribution of postmolds on either side suggested to us that it probably lay near the southern wall of the house. We excavated a total of 60 sherds, of which

14 were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, three outleaned-wall bowl rims, one *olla* rim, one bottle rim, two annular bases, two decorated/slipped body sherds, and four indeterminate rims (table 6.7). In addition, we recovered two pieces of utilized chert; both were utilized flakes and one was a particularly fine example suitable for illustration (fig. 6.131). Along with the three pieces of chert, we found one piece of utilized quartz, one piece of nonutilized sandstone, and one piece of utilized amphibolite (table 6.8). We also recovered one fragment of a ground stone pestle weighing 480 g, the raw material of which was a metamorphic conglomerate (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-710 (N1977/E1890) lay in the northwest-central part of the house;

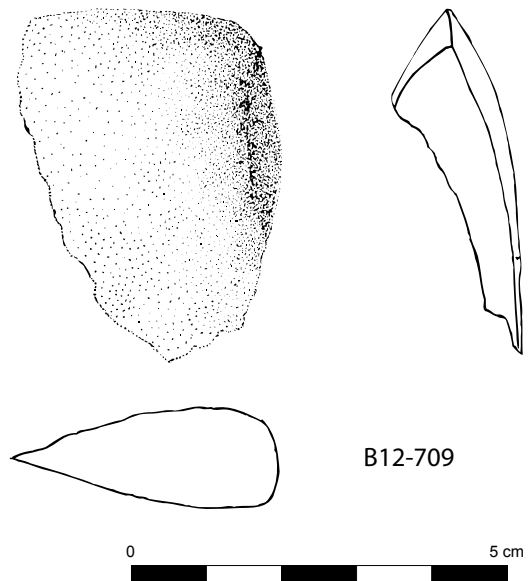


Figure 6.131. Illustration of utilized chert flake (B12-709).

it would have been on the right-hand side as one entered the doorway (fig. 6.130). Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 97.03 m, about 6–8 cm below Floor 1 in this location. We excavated a total of 117 sherds, of which 20 were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, five outleaned-wall bowl rims, one vertical-wall bowl rim, one *tecomate* rim, one bottle rim, one bottle inflection or base, one bowl with a pedestal base, one foot, seven decorated/slipped body sherds, and one indeterminate rim (table 6.7). We also recovered 23 pieces of burned daub weighing 84 g, and two figurine limb fragments weighing 47 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-711 (N1974/E1892) was situated in the southeastern part of the house, probably within the roofed-over area of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.05–97.03, some 7–9 cm below Floor 1 in this location (fig. 6.130). We excavated a total of 23 sherds, of which seven were diagnostics, including one composite-silhouette bowl rim, one *tecomate* rim, two *olla* rims, two bottle rims, and one decorated/slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also recovered one utilized chert flake, three pieces of nonutilized chert, and one piece of utilized sandstone (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-722 (N1974/E1893) was located in the southeastern corner of Floor 2, probably within the roofed-over area (fig. 6.130). Floor 2 was detected at a depth of 97.03–97.01, about 7–8 cm below Floor 1 in this location. We excavated a total of 32 sherds, of which only three were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, one *olla* rim, and one decorated/slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also recovered one utilized chert flake, one piece of nonutilized chert, one piece of nonutilized quartz, and one piece of utilized sandstone (table 6.8). And

we found one piece of indeterminate grinding stone weighing 76 g, and 10 pieces of burned daub weighing 20 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-723 (N1976/E1889) lay in the west-central part of the house, almost certainly within the roofed-over portion of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.08–97.04 m, some 4–5 cm below Floor 1 in this location (fig. 6.130). We excavated a total of 118 sherds, of which 23 were diagnostics, including five convex-wall bowl rims, six outleaned-wall bowl rims, one vertical-wall bowl rim, four plate rims, one *olla* rim, one bottle inflection or base, two feet, four decorated/slipped body sherds, and four indeterminate rims (table 6.7). We also recovered four pieces of utilized chert (one core and three flakes), two pieces of nonutilized chert, one piece of nonutilized quartz, and three pieces of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8). We also found one small piece of burned daub weighing 2 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-724 (N1977/E1889) lay in the northwestern part of the house, within the roofed-over part of Floor 2 and on the right-hand side as one entered the doorway (fig. 6.130). We encountered Floor 2 at a depth of 97.08–97.05 m, about 3–5 cm below Floor 1 in this location. We excavated a total of 88 sherds, of which 19 were diagnostics, including three convex-wall bowl rims, six outleaned-wall bowl rims, one plate rim, one bottle rim, one bottle inflection or base, three bowls with pedestal bases, one foot, and three decorated/slipped body sherds (table 6.7). We also recovered five pieces of nonutilized chert, two pieces of utilized sandstone, and one piece of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8). In addition, we found four pieces of burned daub weighing 38 g, of which one piece (weighing 7 g) had stick impressions (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-725 (N1975/E1893) lay near the eastern end of Floor 2, probably within the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.130). We came upon Floor 2 at a depth of 97.02–97.00 m, some 6–9 cm below Floor 1 in this location. We excavated a total of 88 sherds, of which nine were diagnostics, including two convex-wall bowl rims, one *olla* rim, one bottle rim, one indeterminate base, three bottle inflections or bases, and one decorated/slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert (a flake), two pieces of nonutilized chert, one piece of nonutilized quartz, and one piece of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8). And we found one small piece of burned daub weighing 2 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-726 (N1978/E1889) overlapped the northern edge of Floor 2, about 1 m west of the probable doorway (fig. 6.130). Approximately 25% of the square extended beyond (north of) the edge of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 96.98–96.94 m, about 3–11 cm below Floor 1 in this location. Here we excavated a total of 105 sherds, of which 24 were diagnostics, including five convex-wall bowl rims, two outleaned-wall bowl rims, three plate rims, one composite-silhouette bowl rim, four *olla* rims, two bottle inflections or bases, three feet, three decorated/slipped bodies, and one indeterminate rim (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of utilized chert (a flake), four pieces of nonutilized chert, one piece of utilized sandstone, and one piece of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-727 (N1976/E1893) was situated near the eastern edge of Floor 2, probably within the roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.130). Only a small piece of the square extended beyond (to the northeast

of) the edge of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.03–97.01 m, 1–7 cm below Floor 1 in this location. Here we excavated a total of 33 sherds, of which 10 were diagnostics, including one outleaned-wall bowl rim, one *olla* rim, three bottle inflections or bases, two bowls with pedestal bases, and two indeterminate rims (table 6.7). We also found one utilized chert core and three pieces of nonutilized chert (table 6.8), which may indicate that stone toolmaking occurred in this area.

Provenience B12-728 (N1978/E1890) overlapped the northern edge of Floor 2, just west of the probable doorway (fig. 6.130). Roughly one-third of the square fell beyond (to the north of) the edge of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.03–96.98 m, 3–4 cm below Floor 1 in this location. We plotted a single postmold in the south-central part of the square; this postmold may well mark the western end of the doorway that allowed access from the central avenue to the interior of the house. In this provenience we excavated a total of 123 sherds, a relatively large number for the Floor 2 excavation (table 6.7). Of this total, 28 were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, 13 outleaned-wall bowl rims, one *tecomate* rim, four *olla* rims, one bottle rim, one annular base, one foot, and six decorated/slipped body sherds (table 6.7). We also found a total of 13 pieces of chipped stone, which was a relatively large frequency for Floor 2 (table 6.8). This total included four utilized chert flakes, three pieces of nonutilized chert, two pieces of utilized sandstone, and four pieces of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8). Activities involving both ceramics and stone tools were probably carried out in this vicinity.

Provenience B12-729 (N1977/E1892) lay near the north edge of the house, just east of the likely doorway, on what would have been the left-hand side as you entered the house (fig. 6.130). The square lay entirely within Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.02–97.01 m, some 4–9 cm below Floor 1 in this location. In this square we excavated a total of 29 sherds, of which just four were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, one outleaned-wall bowl rim, one *olla* rim, and one foot (table 6.7). We also recovered one utilized chert flake and two pieces of nonutilized chert (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-730 (N1974/E1894) overlapped the far eastern end of Floor 2; approximately 60% of the square lay beyond (east of) the edge of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 96.97–96.94 m, some 4–6 cm below Floor 1 in this location (fig. 6.130). We plotted an area of burned earth in Floor 2, in the west-central part of the square. Here we excavated a total of 22 sherds, of which six were diagnostics: two convex-wall bowl rims, one outleaned-wall bowl rim, one vertical-wall bowl rim, and two *olla* rims (table 6.7). We also found one piece of utilized sandstone and two pieces of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-731 (N1977/E1891) was situated in the north-central part of Floor 2, in what was probably the doorway to the house (fig. 6.130). We came upon Floor 2 at a depth of 97.05 m, just 2 cm beneath Floor 1 in this location. Here we excavated a total of 66 sherds, of which 14 were diagnostics, including six outleaned-wall bowl rims, two *olla* rims, two bottle rims, one annular base, one foot, and one indeterminate rim (table 6.7). We also found one piece of nonutilized chert, one piece of nonutilized sandstone,

and one piece of nonutilized amphibolite, as well as one small piece of burned daub weighing 3 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-732 (N1975/E1894) overlapped the eastern edge of Floor 2 (fig. 6.130). Approximately half the square lay beyond the edge of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 96.98–96.97 m, some 8–9 cm below Floor 1 in this location. We excavated a total of 30 sherds, of which five were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, three outleaned-wall bowl rims, and one vertical-wall bowl rim (table 6.7). We also recovered two utilized chert flakes, four pieces of nonutilized chert, and one piece of nonutilized sandstone, as well as one piece of burned daub weighing 5 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-733 (N1978/E1891) overlapped the northern edge of Floor 2, at the probable doorway of the house (fig. 6.130). A bit more than half of the square extended beyond the edge of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.06 m, some 2–4 cm below Floor 1 in this location. We excavated a total of 68 sherds, of which 16 were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, four outleaned-wall bowl rims, two composite-silhouette bowl rims, two annular bases, one bowl with a pedestal base, four feet, one special form feature, and one decorated/slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also found six pieces of nonutilized chert and one utilized primary flake of chert, the latter being one of the first byproducts of core reduction (table 6.8). In addition, we recovered one piece of utilized sandstone and one piece of nonutilized amphibolite (table 6.8). We also found three pieces of burned daub weighing 25 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-734 (N1973/E1892) overlapped the southeastern edge of Floor

2 (fig. 6.130). About 40% of the square lay within the detected portion of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.00 m, about 5–7 cm below Floor 1 in this location. We plotted a single postmold in the west-central part of the square. This postmold, which lay about 15–20 cm beyond the edge of Floor 2, probably was part of the back wall of the house, on the side opposite the doorway and the avenue beyond. In this provenience we excavated a total of 19 sherds, of which seven were diagnostics: one convex-wall bowl rim, one plate rim, one *tecomate* rim, one bottle inflection or base, one foot, and two other unspecified forms (table 6.7). We also recovered two utilized chert flakes and two pieces of nonutilized quartz (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-735 (N1976/E1888) lay near the western edge of Floor 2, probably just inside the roofed-over portion of the house (fig. 6.130). We plotted three postmolds in this square. Floor 2 appeared at a depth of 96.99 m, about 3–4 cm below Floor 1 in this location. We excavated a total of 69 sherds, of which nine were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, one vertical-wall bowl rim, one *olla* rim, one base angle, one annular base, two feet, and two decorated/slipped body sherds (table 6.7). We also recovered three nonutilized pieces of chert, one utilized chert flake, one piece of utilized sandstone, and one piece of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8). In addition, we found three pieces of burned daub weighing 10 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-744 (N1973/E1891) overlapped the southern edge of Floor 2 (fig. 6.130). About 85%–90% of the square lay south of (outside) Floor 2, which was detected in the northeastern part of the square at a depth of 96.98 m (fig. 6.130). Cultural

materials were scarce in this provenience. We excavated a total of 12 sherds, of which four were diagnostics: one composite-silhouette bowl rim, two *olla* rims, and one foot (table 6.7). We also found one utilized chert flake (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-745 (N1978/E1888) overlapped the northwestern corner of Floor 2 (fig. 6.130). About 65% of the square extended beyond (north of) the edge of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 96.97 m, some 4–6 cm below Floor 1 in this location. Of the three postmolds that were plotted in this square, one lay beyond the detectable edge of Floor 2, while the other two were clearly within. It is likely that this square lay just inside the roofed-over area of the house. We excavated a total of 92 sherds, of which 16 were diagnostics, including two convex-wall bowl rims, five outleaned-wall bowl rims, one *olla* rim, one annular base, five feet, two decorated/slipped body sherds, and one indeterminate rim (table 6.7). We also recovered two utilized chert flakes, three pieces of nonutilized chert, three pieces of utilized sandstone, and two pieces of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-746 (N1973/E1893) overlapped the southeastern edge of Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 96.97 m, about 5–7 cm below Floor 1 in this location (fig. 6.130). About 80% of the square lay beyond (southeast of) the detectable floor edge. We plotted a single postmold on the edge of Floor 2; it is possible that this postmold marked the extent of the roofed-over portion of the residence. In this square we excavated a total of 56 sherds, of which 15 were diagnostics, including four convex-wall bowl rims, three outleaned-wall bowl rims, one plate rim, three *olla* rims, one base angle, one

annular base, one foot, and one decorated/slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of nonutilized quartz, as well as two pieces of burned daub weighing 7 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-747 (N1975/E1888) overlapped the southwestern edge of Floor 2 (fig. 6.130). A bit more than one-third of the square exposed Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 96.98 m, some 4–6 cm below Floor 1 in this location. We plotted one postmold in the square's northeastern corner; this postmold could have been part of the wall of the house. We excavated a total of 53 sherds, of which 13 were diagnostics, including one convex-wall bowl rim, one outleaned-wall bowl rim, one vertical-wall bowl rim, one *tecomate* rim, one *olla* rim, six annular bases, one decorated/slipped body sherd, and one indeterminate rim (table 6.7). We also recovered four pieces of nonutilized chert, one piece of nonutilized quartz, one piece of utilized sandstone, and one piece of nonutilized sandstone (table 6.8). In addition, we found three pieces of burned daub weighing 18 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-748 (N1977/E1893) overlapped the northeastern edge of Floor 2 (fig. 6.130). The southwestern half of the square exposed Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 96.98–96.97 m, about 5–6 cm below Floor 1 in this location. We excavated a total of 27 sherds, of which seven were diagnostics, including one outleaned-wall bowl rim, one bottle inflection or base, three annular bases, one foot, and one decorated/slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also recovered one piece of nonutilized chert, one piece of utilized quartz, three pieces of utilized sandstone, and one piece of nonutilized sand-

stone, along with five pieces of burned daub weighing 40 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-749 (N1976/E1887) slightly overlapped the western edge of Floor 2 (fig. 6.130). In just a sliver of the square, in its northeastern corner, we did find Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.05–97.04 m, some 3–4 cm below Floor 1 in this location. This square probably lay just outside the roofed-over portion of the residence. Here we excavated a total of 33 sherds, of which four were diagnostics: three bowls with pedestal bases and one decorated/slipped body sherd (table 6.7). We also found one utilized chert flake, three pieces of nonutilized chert, two pieces of utilized sandstone, and four pieces of burned daub weighing 10 g (table 6.8).

Provenience B12-750 (N1977/E1887) overlapped the western edge of Floor 2 (fig. 6.130). In about 20% of the square, on its eastern side, we exposed Floor 2, which appeared at a depth of 97.03–97.00 m, about 1–4 cm below Floor 1 in this location. We plotted a single postmold about 15 cm west of the detected edge of Floor 2; we suspect that this postmold was part of the western wall of the residence. Very little cultural material was found. We excavated a total of just seven sherds, of which four were diagnostics: two *tecomate* rims and two decorated/slipped body sherds (table 6.7). We also found one piece of nonutilized chert (table 6.8).

OCCUPATIONAL CHRONOLOGY

As we discussed in chapter 4, the site size of B12 during the Early Gaván phase (A.D. 300–550) is estimated to have been roughly 5 ha. This estimate is based on the distribution of test pits that recovered cultural deposits at depths greater than 80 cm below the ground

surface: T.17, T.18, T.27, T.170, T.171, T.181, and T.173 (the expansion of which became Area A). Of these, we decided to use T.171 as a chronological barometer for the site's entire occupational history, spanning the Early Gaván phase and the Late Gaván phase. We pointed out in chapter 4 that the six excavation levels of T.171 had a clear stratigraphic break between Level 4 and Level 5 that could reasonably be interpreted as pertaining to the transition point between the Early and Late Gaván phases (see fig. 4.1). We also noted the radiocarbon and thermoluminescence determinations that supported our assignment of levels 5–6 with the Early Gaván phase. A radiocarbon sample (Beta-177550) from Level 5 (80–100 cm DBS) of T.171 (B12-474) yielded a conventional radiocarbon age of 1420 ± 50 (midpoint of A.D. 530), toward the end of the Early Gaván phase (table E.1). In addition, a thermoluminescence date (IV-IC-1088a) based on a sherd from the same Level 5 of T.171 yielded an age of 1460 ± 90 (midpoint of A.D. 490), in the latter half of the Early Gaván phase (table E.2). In chapter 4, we discussed patterns of chronological variation in Gaván-complex ceramics by comparing the absolute and relative frequencies of ceramic variables between the Early Gaván phase deposits of T.171 (levels 5–6) with those of the Late Gaván phase (levels 1–4); a summary of these data can be found in table 4.2. Although most of the variables show patterns of increase or decrease between the Early Gaván and Late Gaván levels of T.171, V245 (CSB Rim Form 6) is a variable that happens to be present in the Early Gaván levels but not in the Late Gaván levels, making it appropriate for an examination of its presence or absence among the test pits and excavation areas at the site, in an attempt

to define the area of Early Gaván phase occupation. V245 is a particular rim form on composite-silhouette bowls: outcurved to horizontal and thickened (presented as illustration G-73 in chapter 3). We recovered examples of V245 in the following excavations: Area A (including T.173), Area D, T.1, T.2, T.9, T.16, T.27, T.170, T.171, T.175, T.176, and T.181. Five of these are the same aforementioned operations that encountered cultural materials at depths greater than 80 cm below the surface. If we group these deep test pits (> 80 cm DBS) and the excavations with V245 together into a Combined Early Gaván (CEG) sample ($N = 14$), we find that all the members of this CEG sample are located in the central part of the site, covering an area that we estimate to be about 5 ha. The two test pits that were excavated into Mound A, T.183 and T.184, do not qualify for inclusion in the CEG sample; neither pit contained any examples of V245 (table 6.1), which would imply that Mound A had not been built in Early Gaván times. Moreover, the absence of T.6, T.8, T.10, and T.33 from the CEG sample implies that there was little or no occupation to the northeast, east, and southeast of Mound A during the Early Gaván phase. Nor does Area B appear in the CEG sample, which probably means that the oval earthwork had also not been built before the advent of the Late Gaván phase. Finally, no test pits in the area north and northwest of Mound E appear in the CEG sample, indicating that Mound E and the northwestern corner of the site were also not occupied during the Early Gaván phase. In sum, we think it is reasonable to conclude that the circumscribing oval earthwork and the largest earthen mounds (Mounds A and E) were built no earlier than the middle of the 6th century

A.D. The site layout as shown in figure 6.2 is probably how B12 appeared during the Late Gaván phase (A.D. 550–1000). Consequently, the following analyses of distributional variability on the household and community levels are most germane to the situation during Late Gaván times.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

Our descriptions of the Area A and Area D excavations have proceeded on a provenience-by-provenience basis for each of the two floors that we exposed at each house mound. In this section we aim to shed light on the spatial organization of household activities by analyzing the distribution of certain artifacts upon the Area A and Area D house floors. The central question to be tackled is whether and to what extent there was spatial segregation of key domestic activities, such as food preparation, food consumption, and toolmaking, within the households at B12. As an aside, we should mention that archaeologists investigating Early Formative (ca. 1400–700 B.C.) chiefdoms in Oaxaca, Mexico, have reported house floor excavations that yielded evidence of a conceptual division between male and female activity areas, the former associated with evidence of toolmaking, the latter with evidence of food preparation (Flannery and Marcus, 2005: 37; Flannery and Winter, 1976; Spencer, 1981). Venezuelan ethnographers and ethnoarchaeologists have also been researching the use of domestic space and the spatial organization of key domestic activities (Frías, 1989; Hernández Pérez, 2007). Is there evidence of spatial segregation of household activities in our Gaván case?

AREA A, FLOOR 1

We have previously described the excavation of Floor 1 in Area A, which recovered a roughly rectangular pattern of postmolds measuring some 6×4.65 m, representing a roofed-over (interior) house area of about 27.9 m^2 (fig. 6.111). A separate cluster of postmolds about 1 m east of the house's easternmost corner we interpreted as a small annex. The long dimension of the main structure had a northwest-southeast orientation. Along the house's southwestern wall, we detected a 1 m wide gap in the postmold distribution that we interpreted as the house's main doorway, which would have looked out upon the main avenue of the site. We noted that the location of this doorway was not centered along the southwestern wall, but instead was offset toward the southeast. Inside the roofed-over area, we recovered the remains of a hearth, which was situated directly opposite the doorway, within the southeastern half of the house.

In view of the hearth's offset location, we would hypothesize that cooking and other food-preparation activities were carried out more commonly in the southeastern half of the house than in the northwestern half. We can test this hypothesis by examining artifact distributions on Floor 1 of Area A. All the artifacts have been recorded with respect to our provenience system, the basic spatial unit of which was generally the 1 m grid square (tables 6.3, 6.4). Our analyses of the distributions of Floor 1 artifacts used all the Area A proveniences whose bottom depth stopped at the Floor 1 surface; in most cases, the top depth was about 5 cm higher. The artifacts analyzed pertain to this relatively thin layer and thus presumably

represent items broken and/or discarded in the course of carrying out the activities that involved those artifacts.

An additional underlying assumption, of course, is that most of these discarded artifacts remained fairly close to their discard locations, with minimal postdepositional “smearing,” so that their distributions in the archaeological record can be analyzed to make reasonable inferences about the distribution of the activities that used the artifacts (Schiffer, 1972; Spencer, 1981). We decided not to conduct a spatial analysis of the artifacts found while excavating from Floor 1 down to Floor 2. The reasoning behind this decision is as follows: we assume that the artifacts excavated while exposing Floor 1 are more likely to represent the activities that occurred on that surface than the artifacts recovered while exposing Floor 2, because the ancient inhabitants covered Floor 2 with fill (including soil, sherds, and other debris) during the process of creating the base of Floor 1.

Our distributional analyses of Floor 1 employed artifact density-contour mapping as the main analytical tool (Spencer and Flannery, 1986). Using the Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program (Golden Software, Inc., 2002), we created a grid-density file for each artifact category to be analyzed. Each case (or row) in such a density file was a provenience; there were three variables, the first two of which were the *x* and *y* coordinates of the midpoint of the provenience (usually a 1 m grid square), and the third was the number of items of the artifact category recovered in that provenience. Each grid-density file was then processed by Surfer 8.0, yielding a best-fitting contour map based on the input densities. In generating each contour map,

we accepted all the standard options provided by the Surfer 8.0 program, except for the suggested contour interval and suggested minimum value, which we set at values (usually 1 for the contour interval and 0.5 or 1 for the minimum value) that allowed the resulting map to reveal the distributional pattern without the clutter that can result from too many contour lines. To facilitate interpretation, we then superimposed the density-contour map on the plan of Floor 1.

To start with a baseline distribution, let us examine the density-contour map based on all sherds recovered in the Floor 1 proveniences (fig. 6.132). Although sherds were clearly found throughout Floor 1, most of the roofed-over floor surface had few sherds, suggesting that the inhabitants tried to keep a relatively clean house. Nevertheless, three areas of relatively high density can be discerned. The highest density was located just outside the inferred roofed-over area, beyond the edge of the northeastern wall of the house, focused on the grid square N2067/E2014. The concentration lay just 2 m or so northwest of the inferred annex, which we have suggested functioned as a small storage shed. We imagine that food products were stored here, along with ceramics and other items, until they were needed by the inhabitants of the house. Our interpretation of the sherd concentration in N2067/E2014 is that it represents a dump or midden deposit associated with the Area A house. Thrown here, we imagine, were broken pots and other refuse, some of which might have been stored in the annex though the rest was undoubtedly the product of normal household activities. We should underscore the fact that this inferred refuse pile was located behind the house, lying as it does outside

the northeastern wall that was opposite the main doorway, and thus on the side of the house that faced away from B12's main avenue. Another, though less dense, concentration of sherds was found outside the roofed-over area beyond the northwestern wall of the house, focused on grid square N1968/E2008; some discard activities may have occurred here as well.

There were two fairly dense concentrations of all sherds (V102) located within the inferred roofed-over area of the house (fig. 6.132). One of them was focused on grid

square N1964/E2011, just inside (and to the right) as one entered the doorway, in the southeastern half of the house that also contained the hearth. If food-preparation activities tended to occur more often in the southeastern half of the house, then we might expect the N1964/E2011 concentration to contain vessel forms, such as large jars, that reflect food preparation. One of the most common Gaván jar forms is the neckless jar, or *tecomate*, which was probably used as a ready container for water in food-preparation contexts. The relatively large mouth of

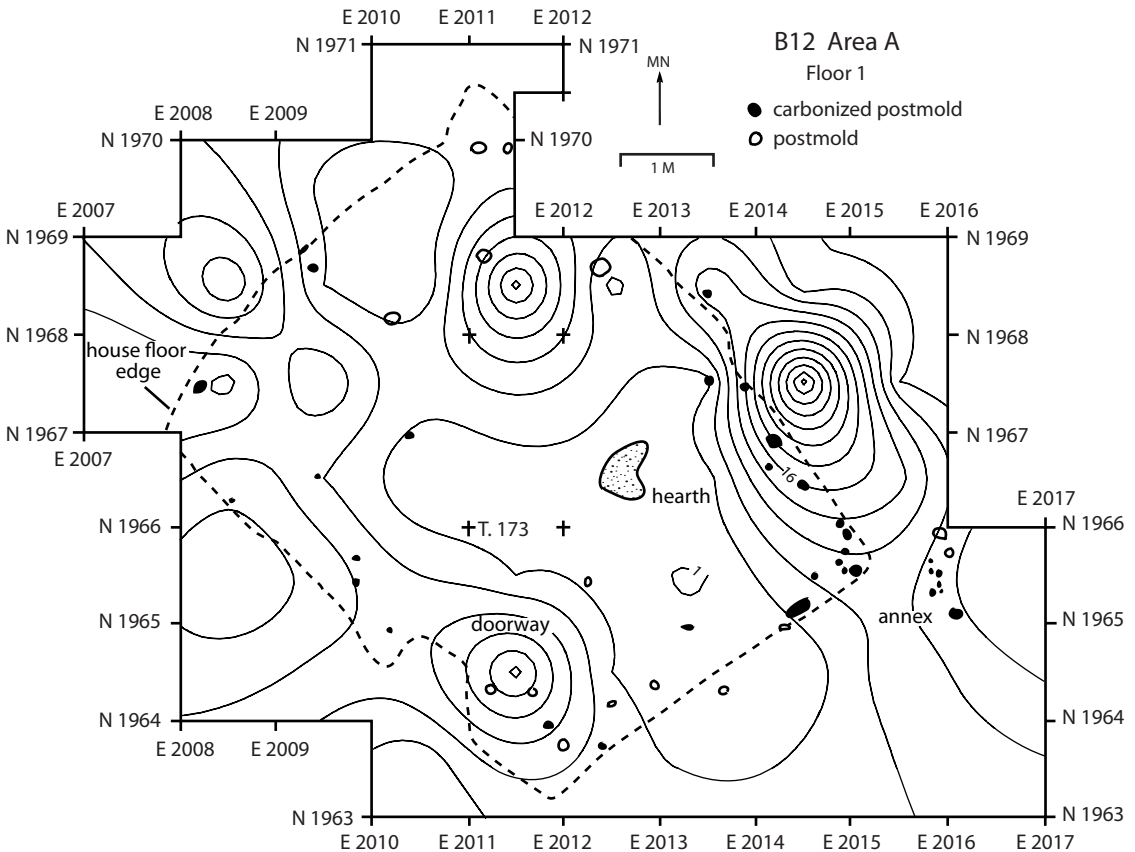


Figure 6.132. Density-contour map of all sherds (V102) on Floor 1 of Area A; contour interval = 3; minimum value = 1; maximum value = 40. Output of Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program is superimposed on the plan of Floor 1.

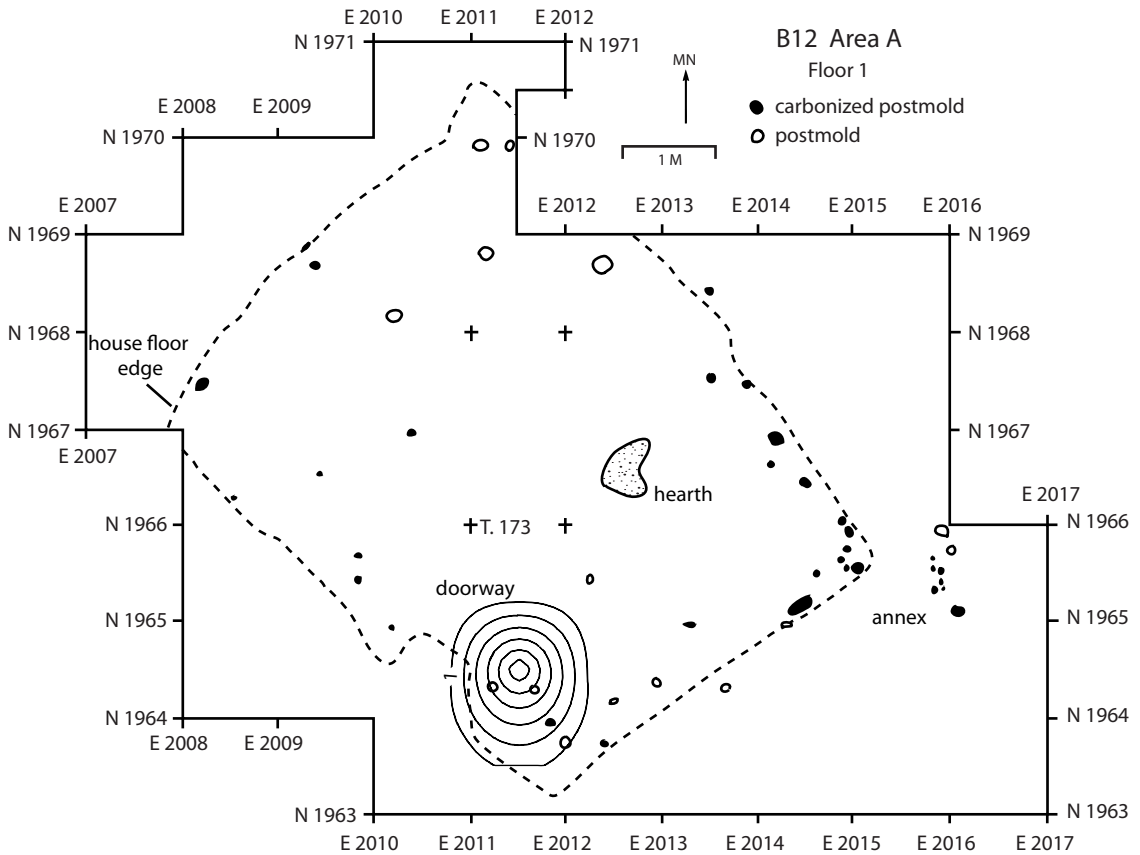


Figure 6.133. Density-contour map of *tecomate* rims (V138) on Floor 1 of Area A; contour interval = 0.5; minimum value = 1; maximum value = 6. Output of Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program is superimposed on the plan of Floor 1.

the *tecomate* and the lack of a neck would have made it easy to scoop up water with a ladle or small cup. The sherd density-contour map for *tecomate* rims (V138) reveals a single dense concentration, focused precisely on grid square N1964/E2011, just inside the doorway and not far from the hearth, in the southeastern half of the house (fig. 6.133).

The other notable concentration of all sherds (V102) within the roofed-over area was focused on grid square N1968/E2011, in the northwestern half of the house (fig.

6.132). If the northwestern half of the house was used for activities other than food preparation, then we might expect to find this area associated with, for example, fine serving vessels, rather than large jars. Perhaps the most distinctive fine serving vessel form in the Gaván complex was the footed bowl, whose feet were recorded as V150. The sherd density-contour map of foot fragments (fig. 6.134) reveals two concentrations: a less-dense one just outside the roofed-over part of the house, focused

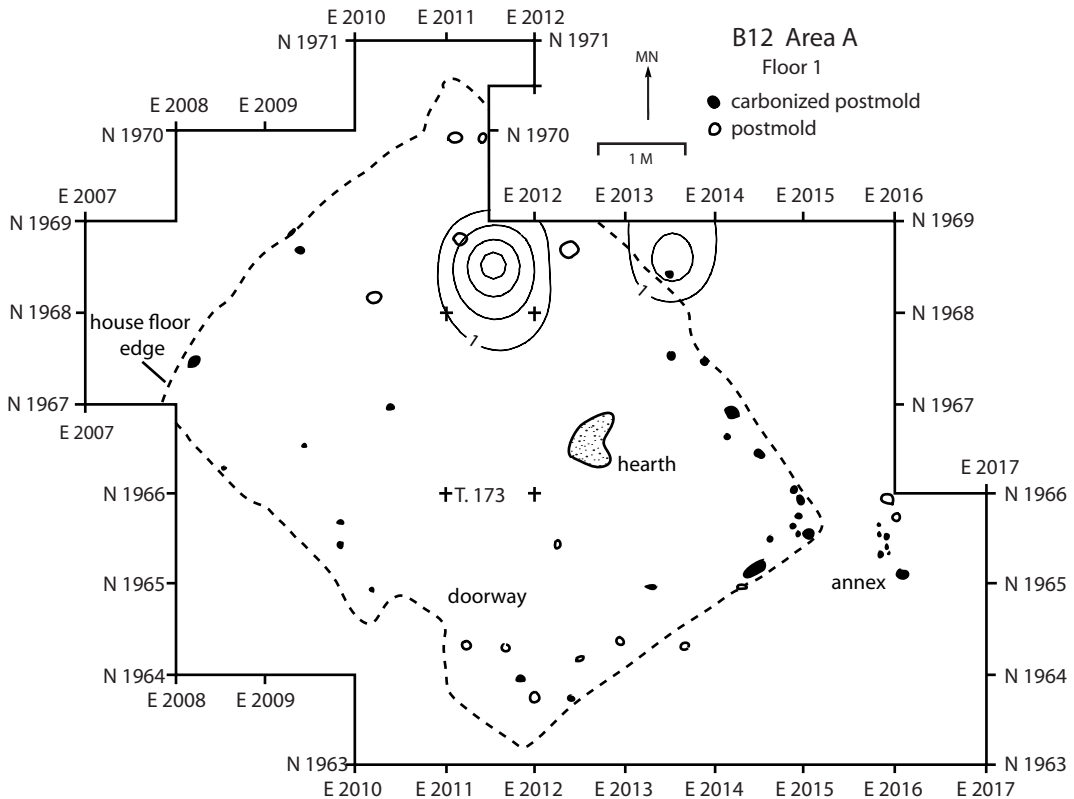


Figure 6.134. Density-contour map of ceramic foot fragments (V150) on Floor 1 of Area A; contour interval = 0.5; minimum value = 1; maximum value = 4. Output of Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program is superimposed on the plan of Floor 1.

on grid square N1968/E2013; and a more-dense concentration that lay within the roofed-over interior, focused on grid square N1968/E2011, in the northwestern half of the house. Although the concentration in N1968/E2013 may represent discard activity behind the house, we think it likely that the concentration in N1968/E2011 indicates that the consumption of food in fine serving ware took place indoors, but on the opposite side of the house from the main locus of food preparation.

Chipped stone tools are also used in food preparation, primarily to cut and process

meat and plant materials. At B12, chert was the most common raw material that was used in the making of stone tools. The procedure involved striking a chunk of chert to produce a number of chips and flakes, some of which were selected by the ancient tool-makers for use as cutting or scraping tools, not necessarily in the same place where the tools were made but in locations where such tools were needed. We examined every fragment of chipped stone with a magnifying glass. Chert fragments that showed evidence of utilization were recorded as V1013: utilized chert. The density-contour

map of utilized chert fragments (fig. 6.135) shows that the densest concentration of utilized chert fragments lay between the doorway and the hearth, focused on grid square N1965/E2011, a pattern consistent with our overall interpretation of the house's southeastern half as a zone of food preparation. We suspect that, after food items were brought into the house, they were cut and otherwise processed just inside the doorway, before being taken to the nearby hearth for cooking.

The making of stone tools produces not only chips appropriate for utilization, but also waste material or debitage. In contrast to the fragments that were destined for utilization and hence were taken to their use locations, these nonutilized fragments were much more likely to have been left where they fell, as a byproduct of the toolmaking activity itself. The distribution of nonutilized fragments, therefore, can be used to detect the loci of toolmaking activities. The density-contour map of nonutilized chert

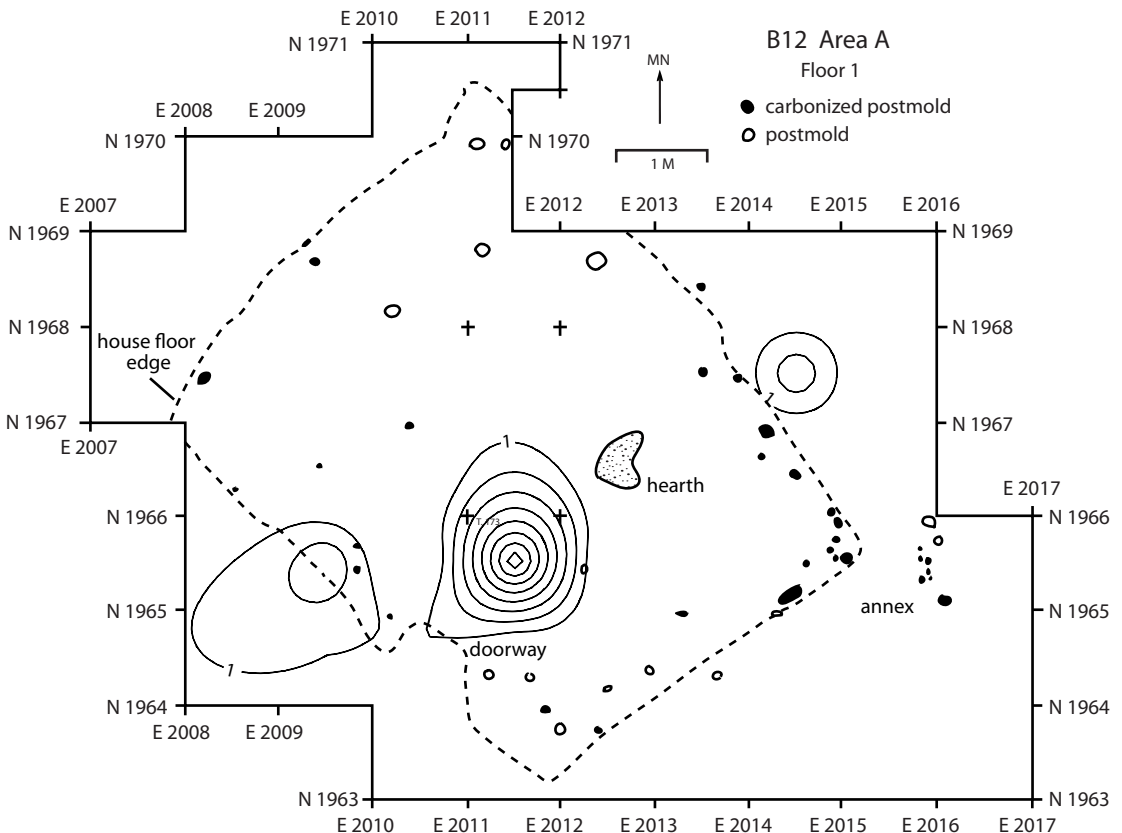


Figure 6.135. Density-contour map of utilized chert fragments (V1013) on Floor 1 of Area A; contour interval = 0.5; minimum value = 1; maximum value = 7. Output of Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program is superimposed on the plan of Floor 1.

(fig. 6.136) indicates that the densest concentration of nonutilized chert fragments was situated in the far western corner of the house, focused on grid square N1966/E2008. A zone of low density also occurred in the area of the hearth and the locus of stone-tool utilization in the southeastern part of the house. Another area of low-to-moderate density can be seen just outside the house, on the east side of the doorway, focused on grid square N1963/E2010. We suggest that some chert toolmaking occurred just outside the doorway in front of

the house, probably representing some initial processing of the stone nodules before they were taken inside. However, the most intensive area of toolmaking was well inside the roofed-over area, in the far western corner of the house's northwestern half; here is where the toolmaking members (probably male) of the household spent time producing the stone tools that were then put to use by the food-preparation members (probably female) of the household in the southeastern half of the house. Finally, it appears that there was a light amount of chert-working

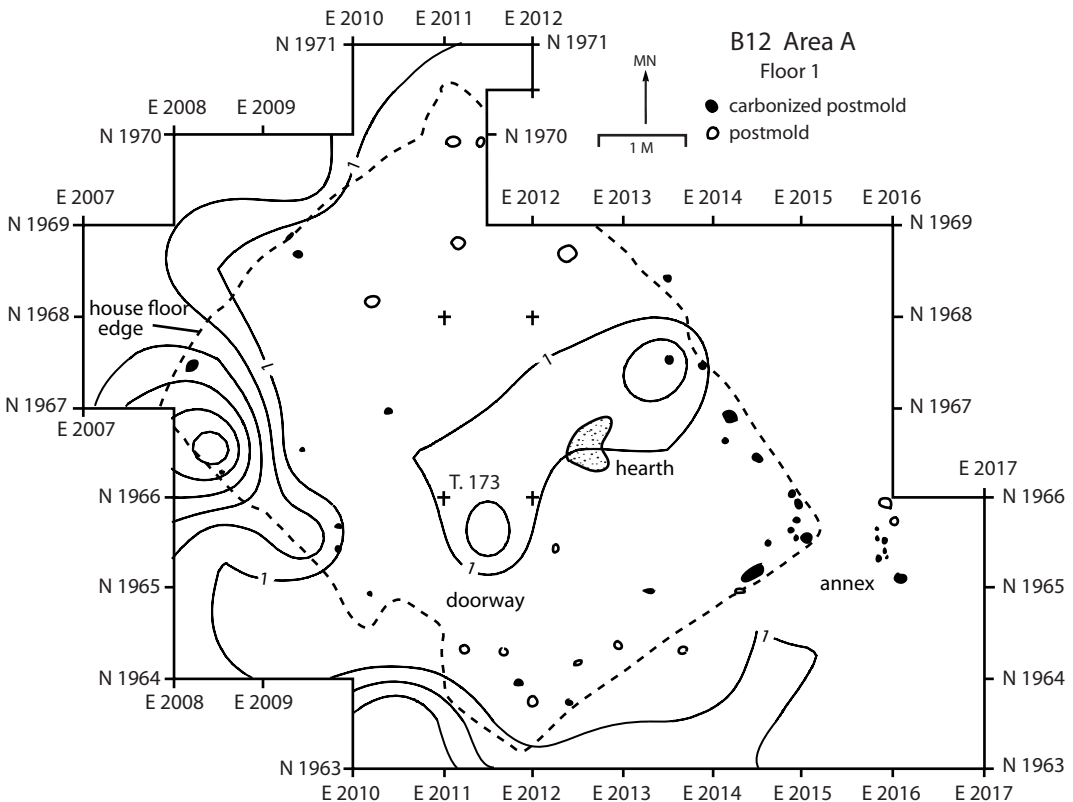


Figure 6.136. Density-contour map of nonutilized chert fragments (V1015) on Floor 1 of Area A; contour interval = 0.5; minimum value = 1; maximum value = 7. Output of Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program is superimposed on the plan of Floor 1.

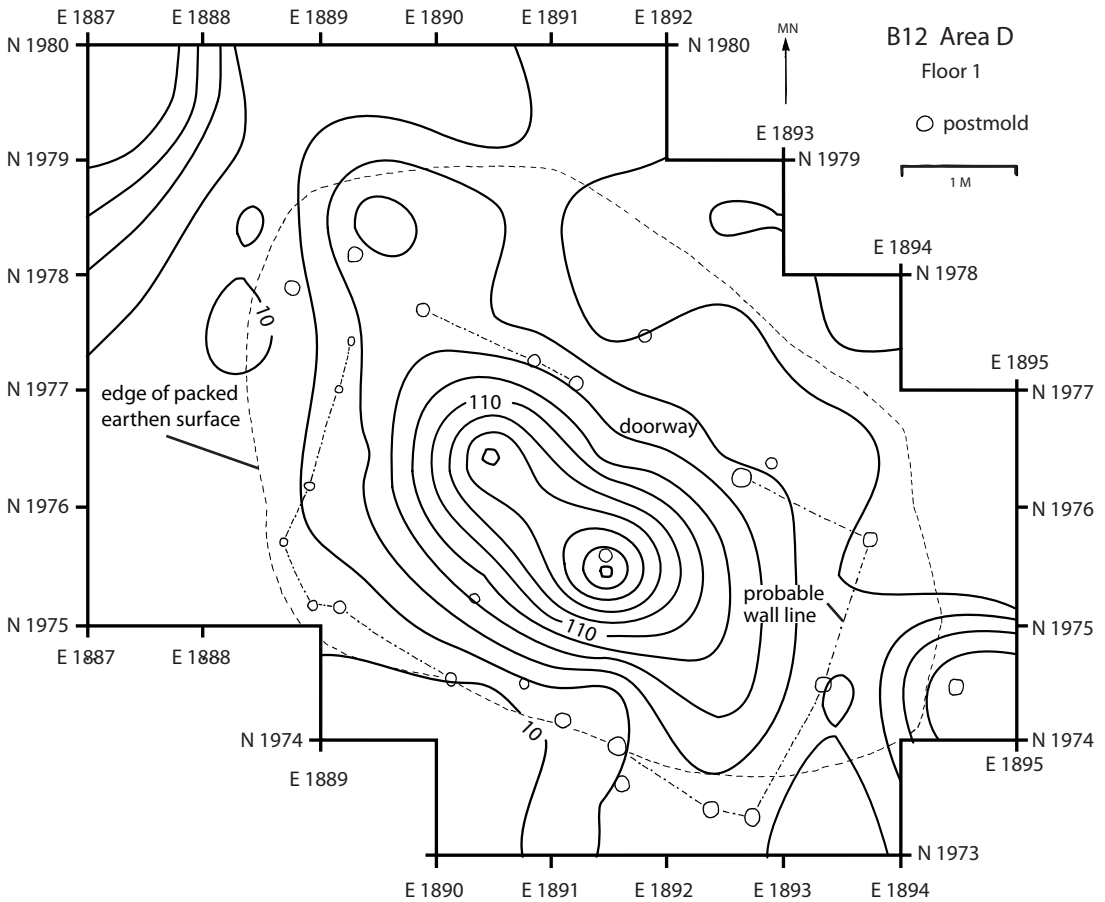


Figure 6.137. Density-contour map of all sherds (V102) on Floor 1 of Area D; contour interval = 20; minimum value = 10; maximum value = 220. Output of Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program is superimposed on the plan of Floor 1.

in the area of food preparation, which we think may reflect the sharpening and re-touching of tools that had become dulled through use, a chore perhaps performed by the tool users themselves.

In general, our analyses of the distributional patterns of several key artifact categories (*tecomates*, feet from footed serving vessels, utilized chert fragments, nonutilized chert fragments) indicate that food-preparation activities occurred in the south-

eastern half of the Area A house, which supports the hypothesis we had proposed based on the location of the hearth. The artifact distributions also suggest that food consumption and toolmaking took place in the northwestern half of the house. If we assume that food preparation (including final processing and cooking) was primarily a female activity, and we assume that toolmaking was carried out by males, then these data would be consistent with the notion

that the Area A house was divided into female and male activity areas (Flannery and Winter, 1976; Spencer, 1981). At the same time, we see no reason to assume that the consumption of food served in footed vessels was necessarily linked to gender; it is possible that both adult males and females (and children) consumed food in the locality defined by the footed serving vessels (focused on N1968/E2011). And, while the northwestern half (especially the western corner) of the house was where the heaviest density of nonutilized chert occurred, a light concentration was also found near the hearth in the southeastern half of the house, with a light-to-moderate concentration outside the doorway. At the very least, we think it is reasonable to conclude that there is evidence of the spatial segregation of food preparation, food consumption, and toolmaking on Floor 1 of Area A; the most clearly defined of these is the location of food-preparation activities in the southeastern half of the house.

AREA D, FLOOR 1

Our excavation of Area D, which we have already described in detail, took place on a house mound that was situated about 110 m west of Area A; Area D lay on the opposite side of B12's central avenue from Area A, and farther from the center of the site (fig. 6.2). The Area D house mound reached a height of 55 cm, roughly half the height of the Area A house mound. We were able to define two superimposed living surfaces made of hard-packed soil, the uppermost of which we called Floor 1, associated with a total of 26 postmolds that defined a rectangular roofed-over area of 16.6 m², some 59% of the size of the Area A house (fig. 6.123).

In contrast to the Area A house, the postmolds of the Area D house were not carbonized; finding them required careful excavation with fine tools to detect differences in soil texture and color between the floor surface and the postmold itself.

The Area D house had a southeast-northwest orientation, the same as the Area A house and the site's main avenue. Along the midpoint of the northeastern wall of the Area D house, we located a gap in the postmold pattern that we interpreted as the house's main doorway, which would have faced B12's main avenue, just as the doorway of the Area A house (on that structure's southwestern side) also looked out onto the main avenue. We traced the hard-packed surface of Floor 1 throughout the inferred roofed-over area and beyond, to places where it undoubtedly represents the outside patio surface associated with the house. Bearing in mind the locale's extreme rainfall, we assume that the outside sector of Floor 1 originally extended even farther, probably throughout our Area D.

Unlike our excavation of Floor 1 of the Area A house, we found no evidence of a hearth associated with Floor 1 in Area D. Yet, we think it would be unwise to conclude that the house never had a hearth in view of the generally poor state of preservation of all the remains at B12, a consequence of the area's heavy rainfall; the remains of a hearth may simply have washed away. Of course, this also means that we cannot use hearth location, as we did with Area A, to hypothesize where the food-preparation area of the Area D house might have been situated. What we can do is analyze the distributions of the same artifact categories that we examined in the preceding discussion of Area A, to see

whether there is any evidence that Area D household activities were spatially segregated into zones of food preparation, food consumption, and tool maintenance.

As we did with Area A, we carried out a series of distributional analyses of Floor 1 of Area D using the Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program (Golden Software, Inc., 2002). For each artifact category, we created a grid-density file in which each row was a provenience, while the first two columns consisted of the *x* and *y* coordinates of the midpoint of the provenience (usually a 1 m grid square), and the third column was the number of items of the artifact category recovered in that provenience. Surfer 8.0 then produced a best-fitting contour map based on the input densities, which we superimposed on the plan of Floor 1, Area D.

Our baseline distribution for analysis was the density-contour map based on all sherds recovered in the Floor 1 proveniences of Area D (fig. 6.137). Sherds were found over the entire surface, at frequencies that exceed those of the Area A house. The epicenter of this distribution, however, is quite clear: it lies in the southeastern half of the house, just southeast of the structure's center line, focused on grid square N1975/E1891. A secondary concentration can be seen in the northwestern half of the house, focused on grid square N1976/E1890. Outside the inferred roofed-over area, we note the following concentrations: 1 m southeast of the house, focused on grid square N1974/E1894; 1 m north of the house's northwest corner, focused on grid square N1978/E1889; and 2 m northwest of the house, focused on grid squares N1978–1979/E1887. The concentration in N1978/E1889 is adjacent to one of two postmolds about 1 m northwest of what

seems to be the northwestern corner of the house; it is possible that these two postmolds mark an ancillary structure, perhaps a storage shed, like the one we inferred for Area A. If so, then the sherd concentration in N1978/E1889 might reflect discard activities related to that storage feature.

Returning to the two sherd concentrations within the inferred roofed-over area of Floor 1 of Area D (fig. 6.137), we can follow the same logic we used in analyzing the Area A house and propose that, if one of these concentrations represented a locus of food preparation, then it should be differentially associated with food-preparation vessels, such as large jars, as well as with chert fragments that show evidence of utilization. As we noted earlier, a common jar form is the *tecomate*, probably used as a handy storage container for liquids. The density-contour map for *tecomate* rims (V138) shows a single concentration in the southeastern half of the Area D house, focused on grid square N1975/E1892, inside and to the left as one entered the doorway (fig. 6.138). Another common jar form is the *olla*; a rope could have been attached to the neck of this jar form, making it useful for transporting water into the house from a source, such as a nearby stream like the Caño Mitiao Hondo (fig. 6.2). Of course, the *olla* could also be used for storing water or other liquids within the household, although the mouth of the *olla* is generally smaller than that of the *tecomate* and thus does not lend itself as well to easy scooping; we suspect the *olla* was used for liquid transport and liquid storage of longer term than that of the *tecomate*. In the case of Area A, the *olla* rim frequency was too small to allow for meaningful contour mapping. For Area D, however, the sherd density-contour map for *olla* rims

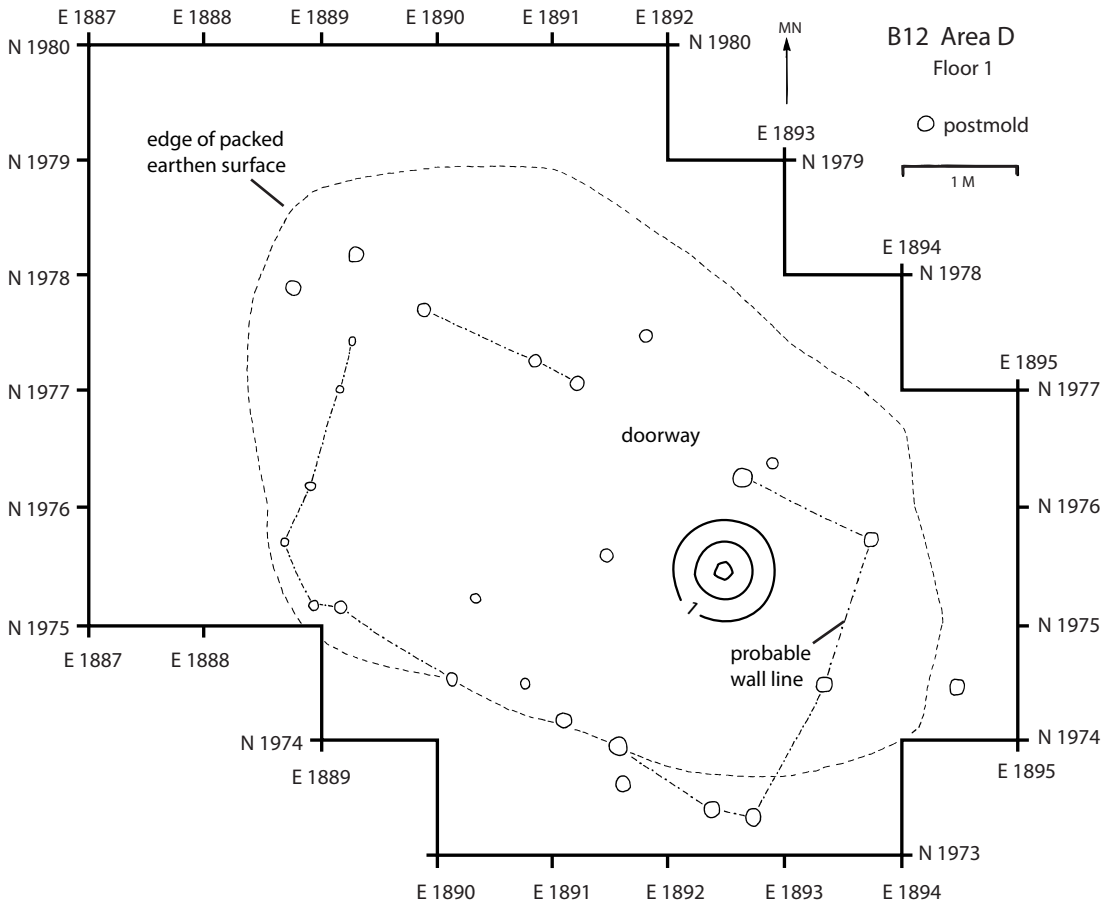


Figure 6.138. Density-contour map of *tecomate* rims (V138) on Floor 1 of Area D; contour interval = 0.4; minimum value = 1; maximum value = 2. Output of Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program is superimposed on the plan of Floor 1.

(V139) reveals a single dense concentration in the southeastern half of Floor 1, focused on grid square N1975/E1891 (fig. 6.139). The distributional epicenters of *ollas* and *tecomates* lie just 1 m apart on the southeastern side of the house's midline, leading us to hypothesize that food-preparation activities were concentrated in the southeastern half of the Area D house. If so, then we might expect to find similar patterning in the distribution of chert fragments that show evi-

dence of utilization. As it happens, the density-contour map for utilized chert (V1013) exhibits a notable concentration just southeast of the house's midline (fig. 6.140), focused on grid square N1975/E1891, in the same grid square as the density epicenter of *olla* rims and 1 m west of the density epicenter of *tecomate* rims. This pattern for Area D is like that for Area A; in both houses, the data indicate that food-preparation activities were focused on the southeastern half of the

house. At the same time, we should note that the locus of food preparation would have been inside on the left as one entered the Area D house, but inside on the right as one entered the Area A house, because the Area D doorway was on that house's northeastern wall, while the Area A doorway was on that house's southwestern wall.

In view of the similar spatial patterning of food-preparation activities between the

Area D and Area A houses, we might ask whether corresponding similarities are in evidence for chert tool production and food consumption. In our discussion of Area A, we noted that nonutilized chert fragments, assumed to reflect the debitage associated with tool production, had a distributional epicenter in the northwestern half of the house. In the case of Floor 1 of Area D, the main epicenter of the density-contour map

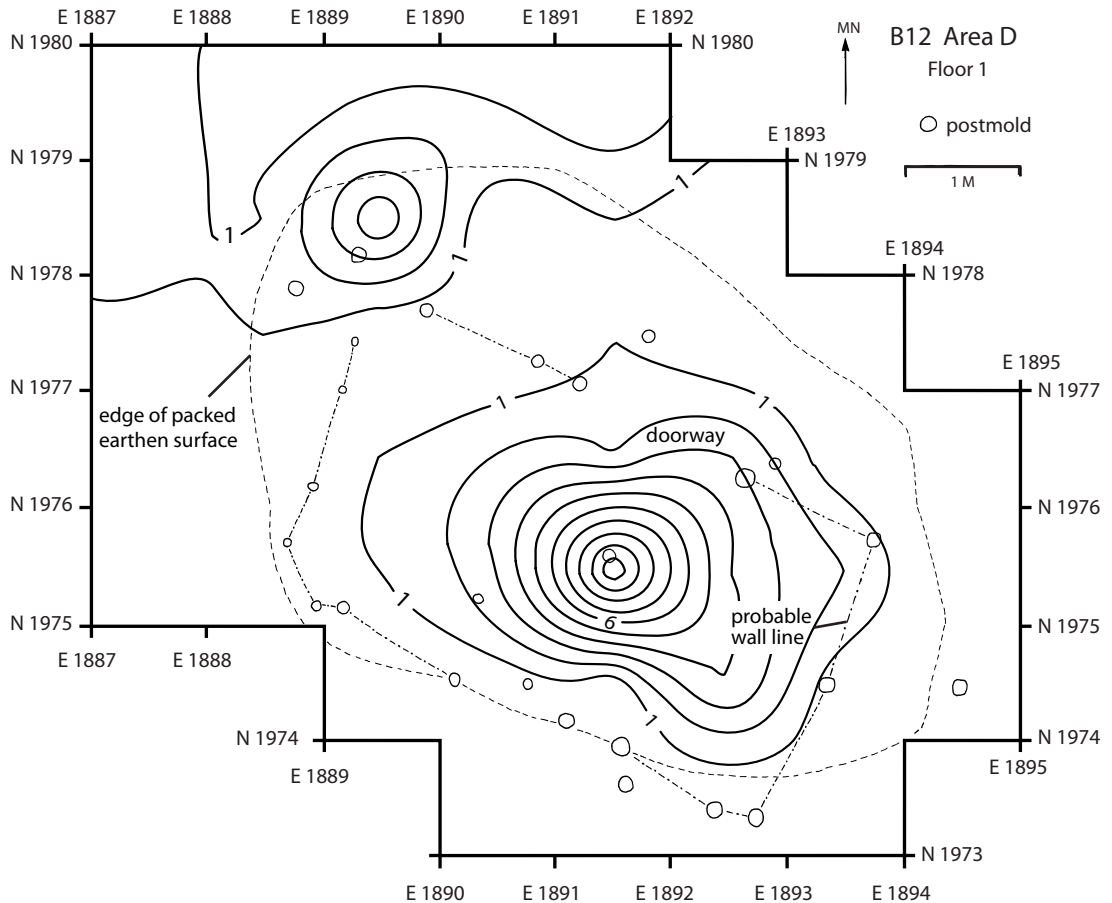


Figure 6.139. Density-contour map of *olla* rims (V139) on Floor 1 of Area D; contour interval = 1; minimum value = 1; maximum value = 11. Output of Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program is superimposed on the plan of Floor 1.

of nonutilized chert (V1015) also occurs to the northwest of the house's centerline, focused on grid squares N1976/E1890–1891 (fig. 6.141). Three secondary epicenters can be seen just outside the roofed-over area on the front (or northeastern) side of the house: the first lies between the doorway and the northwestern corner of the house, focused on N1977/E1890; the second is situated 1 m farther to the northwest, near the possible

outside shed, focused on N1978/E1889; and the third lies between the doorway and the southeastern corner of the house, focused on N1976/E1893. And two other concentrations lie much farther from the house's doorway: one is focused on N1974/E1894, the other on N1978–1979/E1887. Overall, the distribution of nonutilized chert on Floor 1 of Area D is similar to the pattern seen on Floor 1 of Area A: it is concentrated in the northwestern half

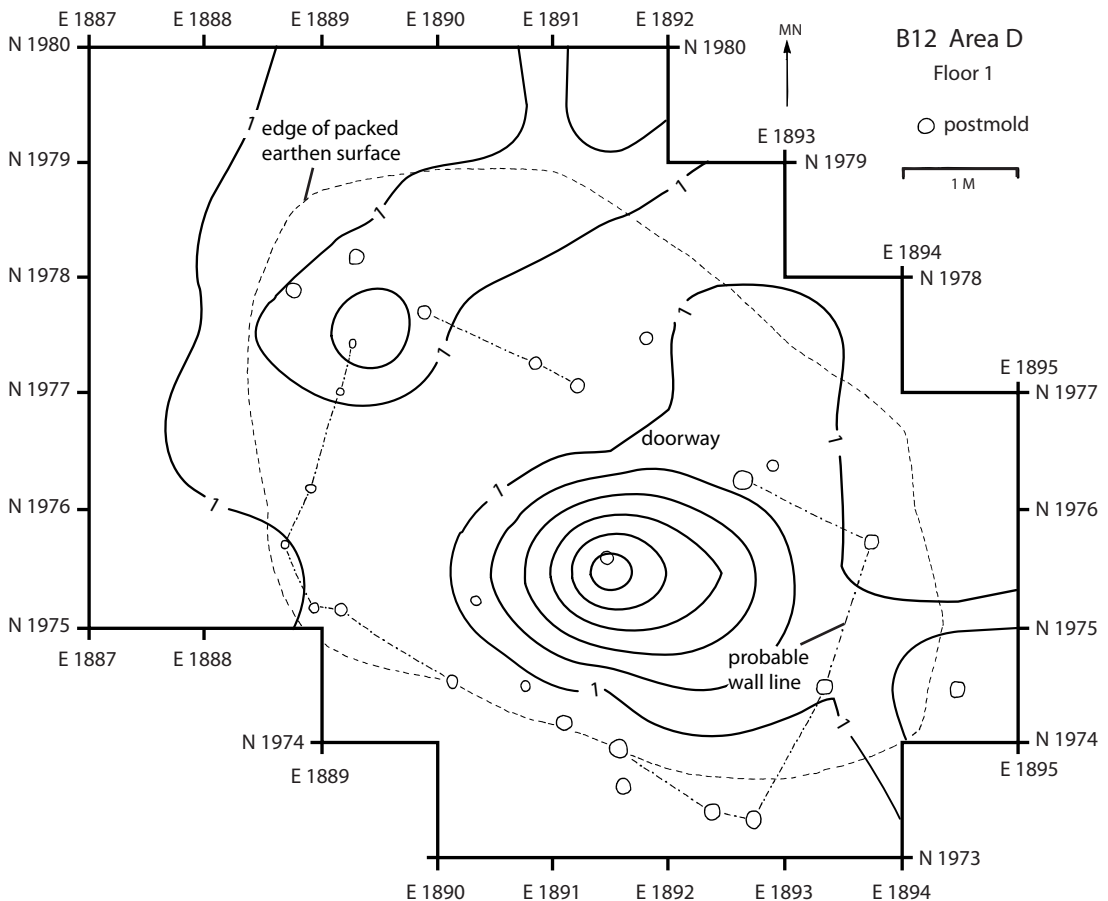


Figure 6.140. Density-contour map of utilized chert fragments (V1013) on Floor 1 of Area D; contour interval = 1; minimum value = 1; maximum value = 7. Output of Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program is superimposed on the plan of Floor 1.

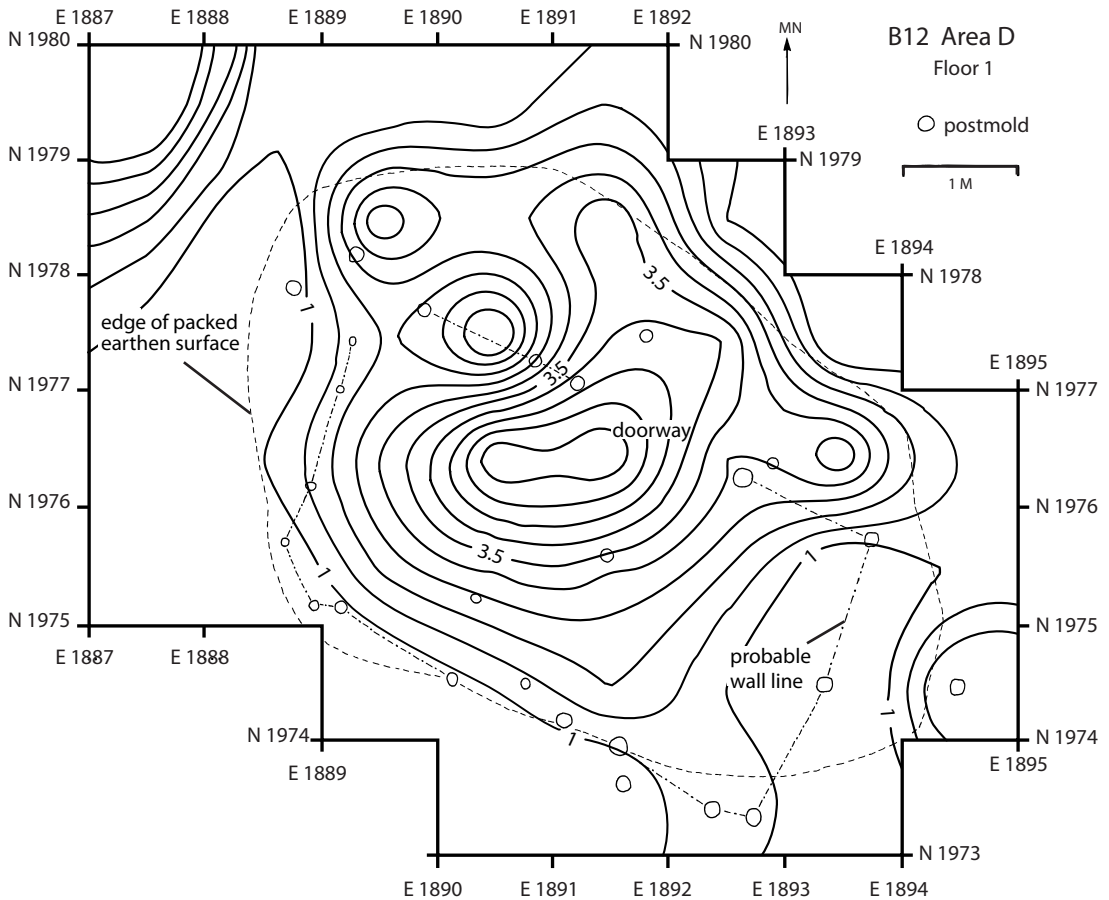


Figure 6.141. Density-contour map of nonutilized chert fragments (V1015) on Floor 1 of Area D; contour interval = 0.5; minimum value = 1; maximum value = 6. Output of Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program is superimposed on the plan of Floor 1.

of the house's interior, on the opposite side from the epicenters of the distributions of ceramic jars and utilized chert. Thus, as in Area A, tool production and food-preparation activities seem to have been spatially segregated in the Area D house, with the former concentrated in the northwestern half and the latter in the southeastern half of the house.

In the Area A house, food consumption also showed signs of spatial segregation, in

that the epicenter of footed serving vessels was located in the northern sector of the house's northwestern half (fig. 6.134). In Area D, the density-contour map for ceramic foot fragments (V150) exhibits one concentration inside the inferred roofed-over area and two outside (fig. 6.142). The area of highest density lies outside the house, focused on grid square N1978/E1889, about 1 m north of the northwestern corner of the house and adja-

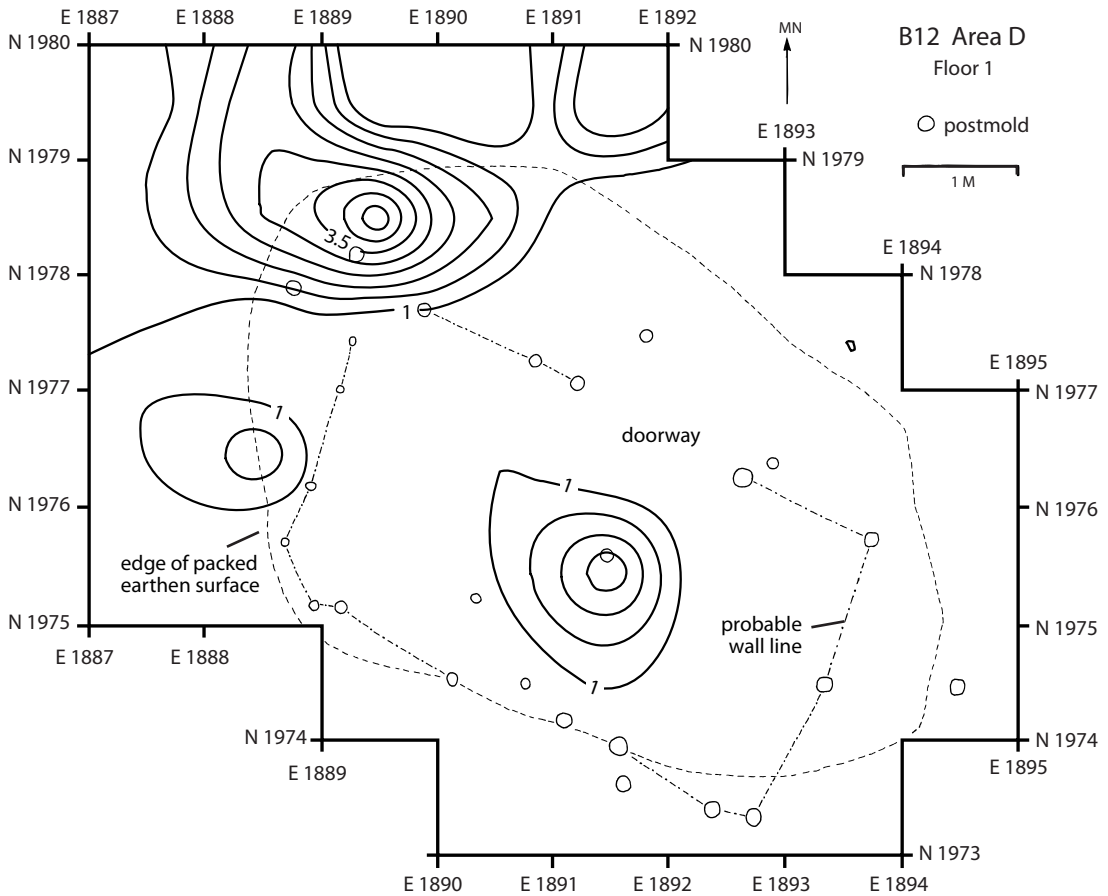


Figure 6.142. Density-contour map of ceramic foot fragments (V150) on Floor 1 of Area D; contour interval = 0.5; minimum value = 1; maximum value = 6. Output of Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program is superimposed on the plan of Floor 1.

cent to the possible outside shed. The area of second-highest density is situated inside the house, just southeast of the centerline, focused on N1975/E1891. This is the same grid square in which the density epicenters of *olla* rims (fig. 6.139) and utilized chert (fig. 6.140) occurred. This is the only density epicenter inside the roofed-over part of the Area D house. A third, low-density, concentration was located just outside the west wall of the Area D house, focused on N1976/E1888. We

also examined the distribution of outleaded-wall bowl rims (V131) across Floor 1 of Area D. This artifact category, like *ollas*, was also not frequent enough to merit contour mapping with the Area A data. Nevertheless, outleaded-wall bowls are a common Gaván-complex serving vessel and their relatively high frequency in our Area D sample makes them suitable for distributional analysis. The sherd density-contour map for outleaded-wall bowl rims (fig. 6.143) shows two epi-

centers inside the Area D house: the one of higher density lies in the southeastern half of the house, focused on N1975/E1891; the other, of somewhat lesser density, is situated in the northwestern half of the house, focused on N1976/E1890. A third locus lay outside the house, about 2 m northwest of the northwestern corner of the house, focused on N1978–1979/E1887–1888, an area where other artifacts were also concentrated

and which may represent a midden deposit associated with the house. The interior distribution may reflect two loci of outleaned-wall bowl use, the one to the southeast associated with food-preparation artifacts such as ceramic jars and utilized chert, the other to the northwest associated with stone tool production (nonutilized chert). If we assume outleaned-wall bowls were used in both food preparation and food consumption, and if we

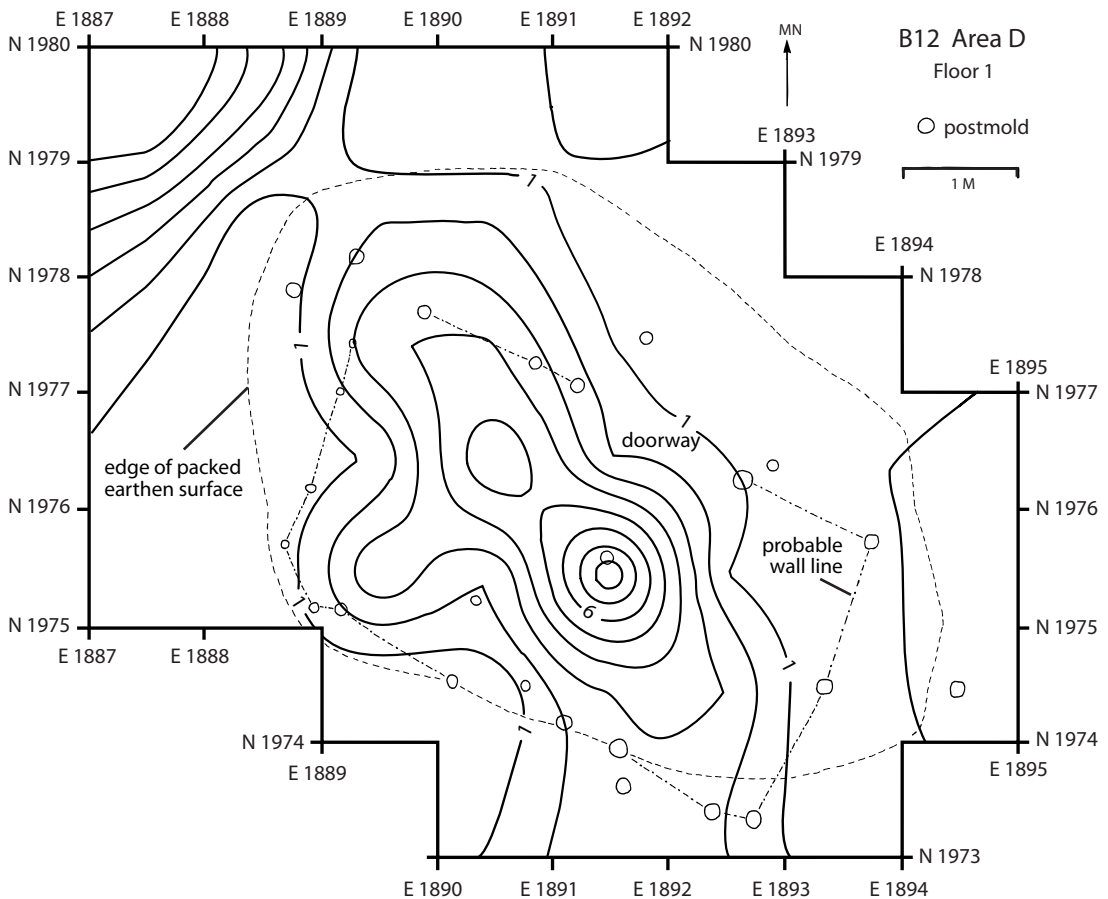


Figure 6.143. Density-contour map of outleaned-wall bowl rims (V131) on Floor 1 of Area D; contour interval = 1; minimum value = 1; maximum value = 11. Output of Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program is superimposed on the plan of Floor 1.

also assume that food preparation was a female task and tool production a male task, then the following scenario would be consistent with the observed distributional pattern: some outleaned-wall bowls were used by adult females for both food preparation and for food consumption at or near the locus of food preparation (in the southeastern half of the house); other outleaned-wall bowls were used for food consumption in the northwestern part of the house by adult males, who also worked stone tools in that location; finally, some outleaned-wall bowl fragments were discarded in a midden deposit outside the house to the northwest.

In general, the application of contour mapping to the artifact data from Area D has revealed a pattern like that of Area A: food-preparation activities took place in the southeastern half of the house, while tool production occurred in the house's northwestern half. This spatial organization obtained regardless of the placement of the doorway, which was located on the southwestern wall of the Area A house and on the northeastern wall of the Area D house—in both cases facing toward the main avenue of the site. If females prepared the food and males made the tools, then this pattern would be consistent with the idea that houses were divided into female and male activity areas. However, in the Area D house, evidence of food consumption was found in both the southeastern and northwestern halves, in contrast to Area A, where such evidence appeared more restricted to the northwestern half. Nevertheless, it is fair to conclude that the artifact data from both Floor 1 of Area A and Floor 1 of Area D provide reasonably solid evidence for the spatial segregation of food preparation, tool production, and food consumption, al-

though the most clearly defined of these in both cases was the locus of food preparation in the southeastern half of the house.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Our excavation strategy at B12, entailing a combination of test pits and horizontal excavations, yielded a substantial data set on the distribution of numerous artifact categories across the site. We drew upon these data to address several issues about the internal organization of the B12 community, including the configuration of settlement, evidence of social differentiation, and broad patterns of intracommunity variation.

CONFIGURATION OF SETTLEMENT

From our first season of mapping at B12, we pondered the site's layout, intrigued by the linear arrangement of the earthen mounds that lay within the oval earthwork. We noted that most of the mounds were arranged into two parallel lines, separated by what appeared to be an elongated space, 40–45 m wide and 500 m long, that we suspected was a central avenue (fig. 6.2). We were struck by the similarity between what we were observing at B12 and Federmann's (1958: 109) description of 16th-century Caquetío settlements that were 0.8 km in length and one or two avenues or streets in width. Although B12 was several centuries earlier in time, we wondered whether the site might also have had such a linear configuration, with nearly all the mounds arranged on either side of the single central avenue. Yet we also recognized that the linear arrangement could have been a surface manifestation only; the entire area within the circumscribing causeway might have been filled with houses, which would have lent an oval shape to the area of occu-

pation. We decided that evaluating these two hypotheses (linear vs. oval settlement) would be one of the goals of our excavations.

Nearly all the mounds we mapped at B12 seemed to be house mounds, although we suspected that the two largest mounds (Mound A and Mound E) might have been ceremonial in nature. We were also fairly certain that the circumscribing oval earthwork was nonresidential, as were the half-dozen elongated earthworks within that oval (fig. 6.2). But the other 134 mounds most likely supported residences. As we noted in Spencer and Redmond (1998), *manos* and *metates* were excavated in Area A and Area D, both located on house mounds, as well as in nine other operations associated with residential constructions. Yet, no *manos* or *metates* were found in the five test pits associated with Mound A (T.9, T.33, T. 174, T.183, T.184). Regrettably, we were unable to carry out excavations at Mound E, but the height and shape of Mound E seemed to argue against a residential function. The top of Mound E appeared just as constricted as the summit of Mound A; in both cases, there did not seem to be sufficient flat space at the top to support a house large enough to be commensurate with the enormous size of these two mounds.

To explore the alternative hypotheses of linear vs. oval settlement, we decided to pursue a test-pit program following a systematically stratified random sampling design. This was the “Probability 1” design that we have already described in detail: using the site grid, we stratified the site into systematic 100 × 100 m blocks, within each of which we located a 1 × 2 m test pit by selecting its north and east coordinates from a table of random numbers. The pit locations were thus chosen without regard to the distribution of mounds.

Most of the pits fell within the area defined by the oval earthwork, although a few lay outside. We knew that the linear-settlement hypothesis would be supported if our excavations found no evidence of houses between the two lines of mounds seen on the surface and the circumscribing causeway; in that case, we would expect artifact frequency to decline dramatically as we moved away from the central mound-lined avenue. The oval-settlement hypothesis, by contrast, would be supported if our excavations found evidence of additional houses lying between the oval earthwork and the double line of mounds that were visible on the surface; in that case, we would expect to find artifacts in considerable abundance right up to the interior edge of the circumscribing earthwork.

We also wondered whether there might have been residential occupation outside the oval earthwork. We located no mounds beyond the oval earthwork, though we did map three causeways that intersected the oval causeway, one each at the northwest and southeast ends, and one along the southwest leg (fig. 6.2). If there were residences outside the oval earthwork, then we would expect to find artifacts in the five test pits (T.7, T.24, T.34, T.35, T.37) we located there.

We generated a contour map of sherd densities based on the data in the 35 Probability 1 test pits (T.2, T.4–T.37). We constructed an input data set consisting of the sum of sherds (V102) recovered in all excavation levels of each test pit, yielding what we called a “column total” for each pit. Then, because each test pit covered 1 m × 2 m, we divided the resulting sum by 2, which yielded a total “column density” of sherds per m² of excavation of the entire test pit (from top to bottom). These column-density data were then used as

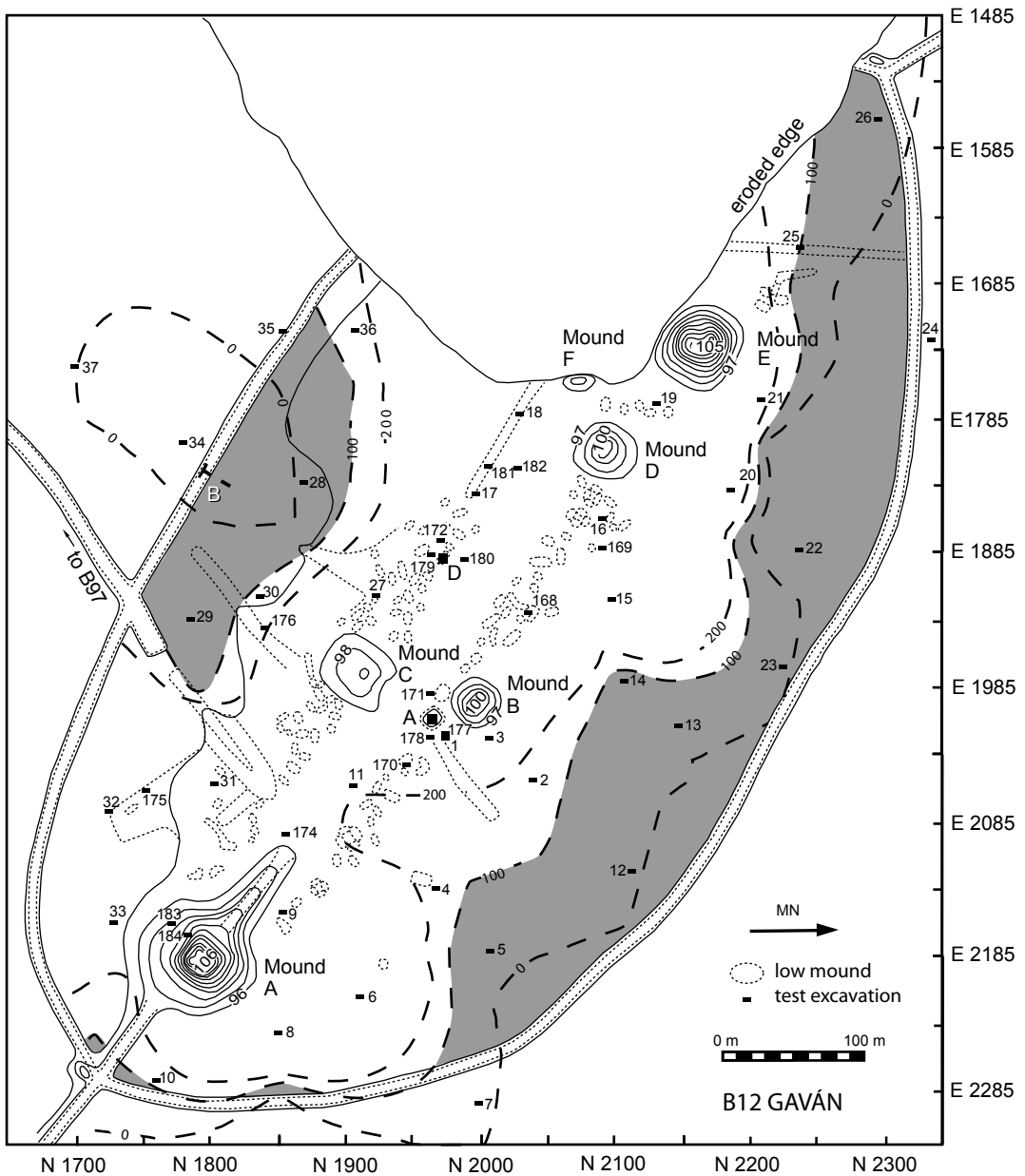


Figure 6.144. Contour map of the column densities of all sherds (V102) at B12, based on test pits. Output of Surfer 8.0 contour-mapping program is superimposed on B12 site map. The shaded area indicates the zone of very low column density (0–100 sherds/m²) within the oval earthwork.

input in the Surfer 8.0 contouring program (Golden Software, Inc., 2002). The resulting contour map had contour lines running from 0 sherds/m² to 1900 sherds/m², with the highest column densities falling in the center of the site, associated with the double line of mounds. There was a very steep drop-off between the peak density of this distribution and its nadir, which appeared well within the oval earthwork. We then superimposed the three lowest contour lines (representing 0, 100, and 200 sherds/m²) on the B12 site map, and shaded the area within the oval earthwork that pertained to a column density of less than 100 sherds/m² (fig. 6.144). We propose that the shaded area was a zone mostly lacking in permanent habitation, both because of its relatively sparse sherd density and because it did not include (aside from one partial exception) any of the low earthen mounds that we hypothesized were residential constructions. Even allowing for a certain amount of post-depositional “smearing,” the contour mapping results are consistent with the linear-settlement hypothesis. It is reasonable to conclude that: (1) there was no significant permanent habitation at B12 outside the oval earthwork; (2) nearly all of the permanent habitation was arranged in two lines of mounds flanking the central avenue, along the northwest-southeast axis of the site; and (3) there was a substantial zone of apparently uninhabited space—in two areas, one north and one south of the linear (northwest-southeast) distribution of mounds, but within the oval earthwork. These conclusions not only have important implications for our population estimate of B12, but they also shed light on the role of B12 in the Late Gaván regional system.

We previously reported a population estimate of 670–1000 persons for B12 during the

Late Gaván phase (Spencer and Redmond, 1998: table 1). The lower end of this estimate was generated by multiplying the total number of house mounds (134) by five, under the assumption that each house mound was occupied by a family unit of five persons. The upper end of the estimate was generated by assuming an equivalent occupation density over the entire 33 ha site, including the portion with no house mounds visible on the surface. We are now in a position to question the higher estimate. It is clear that the sherd density-contour map (fig. 6.144) would not be consistent with an assumption of equivalent habitation density across the site (and thus the high end of the size-estimate range), but would instead be supportive of the low end of the range. In sum, we now think that the population of B12 was probably closer to 670 than 1000 during Late Gaván times.

Using a K & E Compensating Polar Planimeter, we generated a total estimate of 8.9 ha for the shaded area in figure 6.144, the zone without evidence of permanent habitation. This zone amounts to 31% of the total site area within the oval earthwork, not counting the far western portion of the site that has suffered from erosion (28.3 ha). Precisely because of this erosion, we do not know whether an uninhabited area also existed in the far western portion of the site. If there was no uninhabited zone there, then the total uninhabited portion of the site would comprise about 27% of the total estimated 33 ha site area within the oval earthwork. At any rate, we think a reasonable estimate for the unoccupied part of the site within B12’s oval earthwork is 27%–31%.

Why would the inhabitants of B12 have built an earthwork that circumscribed not only the inhabited portion of the site but

also a sizable uninhabited zone, amounting to roughly 30% of the total area within the earthwork? Clearly, the larger the circumference of the oval earthwork, the more work was required to construct it, which implies that there was some benefit that derived from the inclusion of the uninhabited space within the earthwork. In our view, the nature of this benefit was related to the likely prevalence of warfare in the llanos during the Gaván period. As we noted earlier during the discussion of the Area B excavation on the oval earthwork, rival chiefly polities probably existed in neighboring river valleys in Late Gaván times. The best researched of these other valleys is the Acequia–Anaro River drainage, where Gassón documented a chiefly polity focused on the El Cedral site (B33) with occupation dating to the Late Gaván phase (appendix E; Gassón, 1998; Redmond and Spencer, 2007: fig. 3.1).

Elsewhere, the authors and Gassón have argued that the Cedral polity and the Gaván polity were not politically united (Redmond et al., 1999). Surveys in both regions have recovered no evidence of a causeway linking the Gaván settlement system and the Cedral settlement system. In light of the abundant ethnohistoric evidence of endemic warfare among 16th-century llanos groups (Federmann, 1958: 63–64, 108; Morey, 1975: 108, 277–278, 280), it is reasonable to suppose that relations between the Gaván and Cedral polities were hostile, at least some of the time. The El Cedral regional center, like B12, was circumscribed by a substantial earthwork, although El Cedral (covering 150 ha) was much larger than B12 (Redmond and Spencer, 2007: fig. 4.188). The Cedral polity would have been a formidable adversary

and no doubt it would have been prudent for the Gaván leadership to take precautions in case of an attack. Evidence of such precautionary measures turned up in our Area B excavation where we found the remains of a palisade on the centerline of the oval earthwork at B12. Yet, notably, we did not find evidence of similar circumscribing earthworks at the smaller sites of the Late Gaván polity, implying that only the first-tier center in the Late Gaván polity was so protected (Redmond and Spencer, 2007). It is likely that sufficient labor could have been brought into the first-tier center to build and maintain the palisade, whereas lower-tier communities may not have been able to muster enough manpower to maintain substantial earthworks with palisades.

We suspect that attackers from other polities would most likely have directed offensive actions against the target region's largest town—where the regional leadership would be based. Even so, the inhabitants of the small villages would still have been vulnerable to marauding war parties; we suspect they would have sought refuge in larger fortified centers in times of hostility. In view of these considerations, we propose that the uninhabited 8.9 ha space within the oval earthwork at B12 was used as a place of temporary refuge by the inhabitants of settlements other than B12 within the Late Gaván polity. Such use would probably have lasted only for the duration of a particular battle or campaign, and thus would not have required the construction of substantial residences for the refugees. Nor would we expect such temporary use to have resulted in the deposition of substantial quantities of ceramics and other artifacts. The uninhabited space probably sat empty most of the time, but always ready for

a sudden influx from the smaller settlements of the Gaván polity. When all or most of the regional polity's people were concentrated at B12 there would have been increased safety in numbers, including many more warriors who could help defend the regional center and, not incidentally, protect the paramount chief and his family.

We might reasonably ask whether the 8.9 ha of uninhabited space could have accommodated all or most of the population at the regional polity's subsidiary settlements. Using the site-size estimates for Late Gaván habitation sites provided by Redmond and Spencer (2007: table 5.2), we obtain a total occupied area for all 34 (unambiguous) habitation settlements in the Gaván polity of 126 ha. If we extrapolate from the observed density of the 134 house mounds at B12, we come up with an estimate of 512 households for the entire Gaván polity and 378 households for the 33 subsidiary sites (i.e., excluding B12). An estimate of the total population of these subsidiary sites (at 5 persons/household) would be 1890, which of course would include men, women, and children. Could that many people have fit on the 8.9 ha of uninhabited space for the duration of a battle or campaign? The estimated density of this temporary occupation is 212 persons per ha. Although such a density might seem high, we should bear in mind that this temporary occupation would have been more of an encampment than a true settlement. The available space, at that density, would have allowed 47 m² per person or 235 m² for each five-person family unit, which we suspect would have been sufficient for a short-term occupation. By way of comparison, we note that Flannery (1983: 133) has estimated that some 15,000 persons could have "fit comfortably" in the 4.5 ha Main Pla-

za of Monte Albán. Although the main purpose of such an aggregation at Monte Albán may have been ceremonial in nature, not defensive, this would nevertheless be a density of 3333 persons per ha, nearly 16 times the density we have estimated for the temporary occupation of the uninhabited zone at B12. In sum, we think it would have been feasible for all the inhabitants of the subsidiary villages in the Gaván polity to take short-term refuge within the oval earthwork of B12 during times of war.

Such a temporary aggregation would have had benefits for both the refugees and their hosts at B12. The former would have enjoyed the security of being in a larger group, while the latter would have benefited from the presence of additional manpower. Let us assume that each household could have contributed two warriors (a father and an older son, perhaps). In that case, the potential fighting force that could be mobilized at B12 alone would have numbered 268, based on the estimate of 134 households at the site. But, if the inhabitants of the subsidiary villages aggregated at B12, an additional 756 warriors would have been available, increasing the temporary fighting force to some 1024, a unit far more capable of mounting an effective defense than B12's inhabitants acting alone. We suggest that this mechanism of short-term aggregation for defensive purposes would have necessarily been linked to a longer-term process of social negotiation between the political leadership at B12 and the inhabitants of the subsidiary villages. At its heart, this negotiated relationship called for the inhabitants of the subsidiary settlements to accept the regional authority of the B12 elite; what they received in exchange was the enhanced

security that followed from membership in the larger regional polity. From the perspective of the B12 elite, the relationship required them to provide the venue as well as the food and other resources that sustained the temporary aggregations during wartime; access to more manpower was what they obtained in return.

SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION

An important feature of chiefly organization is a pervasive principle of social differentiation, which legitimizes and reinforces the centralized but nonbureaucratic administration that is a defining characteristic of the chiefdom (Johnson, 1982). The successful reproduction of the chiefdom over time is facilitated by such an ideology of social inequality, which, in order to be optimally effective, ought to be manifest throughout the social system. Let us consider some of the evidence of social inequality at B12. To do so, we draw upon our horizontal excavations of the house floors in Area A and Area D, which were described earlier in detail.

It will be recalled that we had reason to suspect, even before excavation, that the Area A house was of somewhat higher social status than the Area D house. First, the Area A house mound was located in the central part of the site and adjacent to a large mound, probably also residential and surely of very high status; the Area D house mound was neither near the site center nor adjacent to any larger mounds (fig. 6.2). Moreover, our map of the site revealed that the Area A house mound reached a height of approximately 1 m above the present-day ground surface, while the Area D house mound attained a height of only 55 cm above the ground surface (Spencer and

Redmond, 1992). We excavated two well-preserved house floors in each area. The excavations of the top floor (Floor 1) in each area recovered a well-defined postmold pattern that yielded further evidence of a status difference between the Area A and Area D residences: the roofed-over area inferred from the postmold patterns was larger for the house in Area A than in Area D. As noted earlier in our detailed description of the two excavation areas, the inferred roofed-over area for the Floor 1 house in Area A covered some 27.9 m², while the inferred roofed-over area for the Floor 1 house in Area D amounted to 16.6 m², representing just 59% of the inferred roofed-over area for the Area A house. To draw an ethnohistorical analogy, we note that among the Caquetío of the 16th century the size of a family's house was one of the key features that varied according to social status (Feldermann, 1958: 93, 112–113; Oviedo y Valdés, 1855: 595).

In light of these differences in mound height and roofed-over floor area between Area A and Area D, let us now consider whether the recovered artifacts also lend support to the proposition that the Area A house was of higher social status than the Area D house. Data pertinent to such a comparison are presented in table 6.9, which was constructed by combining the artifact data recovered in the excavation of the two house floors (Floor 1 and Floor 2) in Area A and in Area D. To maximize comparability, we did not include in this table the Area A proveniences recovered during the excavation of T.173 and the expansion of T.173 that recovered burials 6–7.

The first variable in table 6.9 is "Total Diag," the total number of diagnostic sherds

(all sherds except undecorated body sherds with no other form attributes). In our coding scheme, this variable is V104 (see chapter 2).

The second variable is “Grnd Stn,” the total number of grinding stone fragments (V2001), including *manos*, *metates*, pestles, etc. This is typically a low-frequency variable that reflects domestic activities, specifically the processing of maize. In Spencer et al. (1994), we presented pollen evidence from the B27 site, an area of drained agricultural fields less than 3 km southeast of B12, indicating that maize was the predominant crop. It is likely that many, and perhaps most, of the grinding stone implements at B12 and other Late Gaván sites were used to process maize. At any rate, grinding stone fragments were associated with both the Area A and Area D houses, consistent with their hypothesized domestic function.

The third variable in table 6.9 is “Feet/Diag,” the total number of ceramic foot fragments from footed vessels (V150) divided by total number of diagnostics (V104) times 100 (to obtain a percentage). Examples of ceramic feet are illustrated in figure 4.34. These footed vessels probably functioned as fine serving ware. Compared to vessels without feet, they required an additional production step and would have been relatively more “costly” to produce, in terms of the time and effort required (Feinman et al., 1981; DeBoer and Lathrap, 1979). Consequently, we might expect the use of footed vessels to covary with social status. The value of “Feet/Diag” for the Area A house floors was 25%; by contrast, the value of “Feet/Diag” for the Area D house floors was only 8.59%. This difference is consistent with the differences in mound height and roofed-over floor area, supporting the proposition that the inhabitants the Area

A house enjoyed a higher social status than did those of the Area D house.

The fourth variable in table 6.9 is “OWB/Olla,” the total number of outleaned-wall bowl rim sherds (V131) divided by the total number of olla rim sherds (V139). Outleaned-wall bowls were probably used for food serving and consumption, while *ollas* were used in food preparation and short-term storage. Drennan (1976: 77) has argued that the ratio of bowls to jars is probably sensitive to status differences because, although a relatively constant number of jars per household is probably required for day-to-day domestic activities, it is likely that wealthier households would have been engaged in relatively more hosting and feasting activities and thus would utilize relatively more serving vessels than lower-ranking households. In that light, it is notable that the Area A house floors exhibited a ratio of outleaned-wall bowl rims to olla rims that was 1.9 times the ratio for the Area D house floors (3.25 vs. 1.75); this is another line of evidence in support of the contention that the inhabitants of the Area A house were of somewhat higher social status than those of the Area D house.

The fifth variable in table 6.9 is “Tec/Olla,” the ratio of *tecomate* rim sherds (V138) to olla rim sherds (V139). *Tecomates* are neckless jars and *ollas* are necked jars; both make good containers for liquids like water and fermented beverages such as maize beer. *Tecomates* are handy for the short-term storage of liquids, but they are not optimal for transporting liquids over a great distance. *Ollas*, by contrast, are not only useful for short-term liquid storage, but they are also appropriate for liquid transport, even over significant distances, because the distinctive olla neck can be easily grasped and also read-

ily attached to a rope or tumpline. Smaller *ollas* can be carried on a bearer's head and steadied by hand. Larger *ollas* can be secured by rope and transported on a bearer's back, attached to a frame and with a tumpline for support. We suspect that one of the privileges of high status would be a reduced participation (relative to lower-status folks) in the onerous task of carrying liquids over distances that were not insignificant. Fetching water at B12, for example, would have required walking to the nearest source of water, the Caño Mitiao Hondo, with a heavy ceramic jar and returning with a full jar that was even heavier. Although the Caño Mitiao Hondo is currently not far from both Area A and Area D, during the Late Gaván phase it probably passed B12 at a greater distance, as we have already noted. We think it is reasonable to assume that lower-status people were far more likely to have fetched water for higher-status people, rather than the reverse. Consequently, we would expect the ratio of *tecomate* rims to *olla* rims to covary positively with social status. In that light, it is notable that the *tecomate-olla* ratio was approximately 10 times higher for the Area A house floors (1.5) than the Area D house floors (0.14), a result that agrees with the other lines of evidence indicating that the Area A house was of higher social status than the Area D house.

The sixth variable in table 6.9 is "ChSt/Diag," a ratio of the total number of chipped stone fragments (V1001) divided by the total number of diagnostic sherds (V104). The raw materials used in making chipped stone tools (mostly chert, quartz, sandstone, and amphibolite) would not have been naturally available in the llanos environment in B12's vicinity. In fact, the nearest source of this stone would have been the high Andes and

certain parts of the Andean piedmont, the nearest edge of which lay more than 15 km northwest of B12 (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989). Chipped stone tools would have been very effective implements for hunting, clearing, tilling, preparing food, and fighting. We think it is likely that wooden implements were used in the stone-poor llanos in Late Gaván times, although we cannot be sure of this since the humid conditions of the llanos usually preclude the preservation of wood in archaeological deposits. But, it is clear that the effectiveness of any wooden implement would have been greatly enhanced if a chipped stone tool were hafted onto it. Of course, some stone tools (such as most scrapers) were surely held in the hand during use. In any case, it seems reasonable to assume that the use of chipped stone on the llanos would have varied according to social status. As table 6.9 reveals, the ratio of chipped stone to diagnostics in the proveniences associated with the Area A house floors (1.23) was three times greater than in the house floor proveniences from Area D (0.44), providing still more support for our contention that the Area A house was of higher social status than the Area D house.

The seventh variable in table 6.9 is "Chrt/ChSt," the percentage of chert fragments (V1003) in the entire sample of chipped stone (V1001). Although there were several different kinds of raw material used in making chipped stone implements, the stone best suited to the purpose was unquestionably chert, most of which was not locally available but derived from the La Quinta Formation in the high Venezuelan Andes (R. Sifontes, personal commun., 1989). If we make the reasonable assumption that the percentage of chert in an assemblage of chipped stone is

likely to covary positively with social status, then it is not surprising that this percentage was 82.61% for the Area A house floors and 64.23% for the Area D house floors.

The eighth variable in table 6.9 is “Chrt/Diag,” the ratio of chert fragments (V1003) to diagnostic sherds (V104). This variable is a measure of chert abundance relative to ceramic abundance and, like the preceding variable, we would expect it to covary positively with social status. Strikingly, the Area A house floors exhibited a value for this ratio (1.02) that was 3.6 times that of the Area D house floors (0.28).

The ninth variable in table 6.9 is “NonUt/Chrt,” the ratio of the number of nonutilized chert fragments (V1015) to the total number of chert fragments (V1003). The numerator in this ratio consists of all chert fragments that had not been shaped into any sort of tool and also showed no evidence of use, while the denominator consists of all chert fragments, including tools and fragments showing evidence of use. Most fragments of nonutilized chert were probably debitage, resulting from the making of stone tools; so the ratio of nonutilized to total chert is one measure of the relative amount of chert-tool production that occurred in a household, given the amount of chert the habitants had to work with. The resulting ratios for our two households are nearly the same: 0.58 for the Area A floors and 0.62 for the Area D floors. This suggests that, while overall access to chert appears to have been status related, once a household had some chert in hand, households of higher and lower status were involved in roughly similar amounts of tool-making with the available chert.

The 10th variable in table 6.9 is “Daub Wt,” the weight of all fragments of burned

daub, in grams (V2071), and the 11th variable is “Daub Ct,” the total count of burned daub fragments (V2072). The 12th variable is “Wt/Prov,” a rough measure of density: the average weight of burned daub fragments per provenience (usually 1 m² in area and about 10 cm thick). These three variables all indicate that burning occurred at both the Area A house and the Area D house. Interestingly, we recovered more burned daub associated with the Area D floors than the Area A floors. Even the density measure, the “Wt/Prov” ratio, was higher for the Area D floors (9.83) than for the Area A floors (6.16).

In our earlier discussion of T.184 and the adjacent Mound A profile, we noted that three of the nine stratigraphic layers in the profile probably reflected episodes of burning, which we associated with violent attacks upon B12. We noted that the burned layers were separated by layers without evidence of burning, and we concluded that, after each of these burning episodes, a new construction effort occurred. We interpreted this overall pattern as evidence of a general condition of recurring, but not continual, warfare. Although the inhabitants of B12 would have suffered the effects of fires and other forms of destruction inflicted during each of these attacks, it appears that they defended their community successfully each time, repelled the attackers, and rebuilt the structures that had been burned. Yet, after surviving at least three such episodes during the course of the Late Gaván phase, the defenders suffered one final attack, which brought an end to the Late Gaván occupation at B12 and also an end to the Late Gaván regional polity headed by the leadership at B12. It was this final attack that left burned daub over much of the latest layer of occupation at B12, as well as the numerous

burned postmolds found in Floor 1 of Area A and also in Area B, where we found evidence that the palisade on the oval earthwork was burned when the B12 site was abandoned.

We recovered far more burned daub in our excavations at B12 than at other Late Gaván sites. In Spencer and Redmond (1998: tables 4–5) we reported that the B12 site yielded a ratio of 6.52 kg of burned daub (V2071) per 100 kg of all sherds (V101). The next-highest value for this ratio occurred in the excavated samples from B97 (1.1), less than 500 m southwest of B12, followed by the sites of B17 (1.84), B21 (0.79), and B26 (0.0). It appears that B12 was much more of a target for attack by enemy war parties than were the other Late Gaván sites. We have argued that B12 was chosen as a primary target precisely because it was the political capital of the Late Gaván polity (Spencer and Redmond, 1998: 106). Moreover, as we proposed in the previous section, B12 could have served as a temporary refuge for the inhabitants of the other sites during times of war, further enhancing its attractiveness as a target.

The above model of episodic warfare can be explored in more detail with the third set of house floor data from Area A and Area D (table 6.9). The 13th through 16th variables in table 6.9 represent data for each of the two floors separately for the Area A and Area D houses. The 13th variable is, “Daub Wt,” the weight in grams of burned daub (V2071). The 14th variable is “Daub Ct,” the total count of burned daub (V2072). The 15th variable is “Wt/Prov,” the weight of burned daub in grams (V2071) per provenience. The 16th variable is “Wt/Diag,” the weight of burned daub in grams (V2071) divided by the total count of diagnostic sherds (V104).

These data document two episodes of burning at the Area D house (table 6.9). The earlier episode, associated with Floor 2, left behind 515 g of burned daub; this amounted to 15.61 g per provenience, or a ratio of 1.18 g per diagnostic sherd. The Area D house was not abandoned after this earlier burning episode, but instead was rebuilt. The remains of the Floor 2 occupation were covered with fill, providing a base for the construction of Floor 1. At a later point in time, another burning episode occurred, this one associated with the final occupation floor (Floor 1). Floor 1 yielded 181 g of burned daub, corresponding to 4.76 g per provenience and 0.49 g per diagnostic sherd. After this second burning episode, the Area D house was evidently abandoned, probably at the same time as the abandonment of the B12 site as a whole.

By contrast, the Area A house floors produced evidence of one episode of burning (table 6.9). The earlier floor (Floor 2) yielded no burned daub at all and was probably not burned. Even so, the house was refloored with Floor 1, reaching the final form illustrated in figure 6.111. Floor 1, the last occupation at the house, yielded abundant evidence of burning: a total of 413 g of burned daub, which translates to 9.18 g per provenience and 8.98 g per diagnostic sherd. In terms of weight of burned daub per provenience, Floor 1 of Area A lies between Floor 2 and Floor 1 of Area D; however, the final floor (Floor 1) of Area A has a much higher value for the weight of burned daub per diagnostic sherd than either floor of Area D.

We contend that the burned daub data for the two house floors of Area A and Area D are consistent with our model of

recurring but not continual warfare. An attack that did not lead to the abandonment of B12 is also likely to have been an attack that resulted in the burning of some, but not all, of the houses in the community. The burned daub data for the lower of the two floors at Area A and Area D is what we would expect to observe in such a case. We suggest that the higher-status house (Area A) was able to defend itself more successfully than the lower-status house (Area D), perhaps because the former was in a more central location and/or had a greater capacity (perhaps because of its relatively higher status) to call upon more warriors from other households to defend it. In the end, however, the story was the same for both houses: the final occupation floor (Floor 1) in both houses was associated with considerable burned daub, indicating that both were burned when they were finally abandoned for good.

INTRACOMMUNITY PATTERNS OF VARIABILITY

Having discussed variability between the households excavated in Area A and Area D, let us now consider wider patterns of intracommunity variability at B12. First of all, we note that evidence of burning was recovered not only in the final occupation layers of Area A and Area D but also in the latest (uppermost) excavation level in many of the test pits at the site. Table 6.10 presents data on the weight (V2071) and count (V2072) of burned daub fragments in Level 1 (the uppermost excavation level, usually 0–20 cm DBS) for test pits at B12. The test pits in the table are: 18 Probability-1 test pits (T.2, T.4, T.6, T.8, T.9, T.11, T.15–17, T.19–21, T.27, T.30–33, T.36), including all

except those that we judged to lie in the uninhabited zone based on the contour map of sherd densities (fig. 6.144); eight Probability-2 test pits (T.168–172, 174–176, but listing the two sectors of T.171 as two pits); and six judgmental test pits (T.177–182, excluding T.183–184, the two test pits in the eroded slope of Mound A). Burned daub was distributed through the top excavation level of 25 (76%) of the 33 test-pit proveniences. There were just eight test pits that lacked daub in Level 1: three of them, T.2 and T.20–21, were located near the edge of the inhabited area inferred from the sherd density-contour map (fig. 6.144) and thus may have been far from a residence; three others, T.31–33, were located together in a zone that may have been spared from the conflagration that swept across most of B12; and two pits, T.11 and T.180, were both located within the avenue between the two linear distributions of house mounds and perhaps beyond the collapse zone of burned structures. We should note, however, that Level 1 of T.11 might have included relatively more recently accumulated topsoil than was usually the case, because this pit did yield some burned daub in its Level 2. The other 25 test-pit proveniences in table 6.10 reflect an extensive distribution of burned daub across the site, consistent with our contention that the B12 community suffered widespread burning when it was abandoned.

In view of our analysis of the artifact data from the Area A and Area D house floors, which supported the hypothesis that the former house was of higher social status than the latter, is there evidence of a broader pattern of social inequality within the B12 community? This question can be addressed by

examining the sitewide distribution of some of the same variables that exhibited sensitivity to social status in the house-floor data from Area A and Area D. Table 6.11 contains data for 46 test pits at B12 (all except the ones without evidence of occupation). The first five variables in the table all represent “column totals,” in that the values for each test pit represent the summation of the frequencies of these variables on all levels of the pit: V104 (total diagnostic sherds), V150 (total foot fragments), V131 (total outleaned-wall bowl rims), V139 (total *olla* rims), and V138 (total *tecomate* rims). The sixth variable (“SmpSz”) indicates whether we regard the sample size from a particular test pit to be large enough to be used for meaningful analysis; we chose 30 diagnostic sherds (V104) as the minimum cut-off point, and entered a “Yes” for test pits with a large enough sample.

The seventh variable in table 6.11 is “Feet/Diag,” the number of ceramic foot fragments divided by the number of diagnostic sherds, multiplied by 100 (to get a percentage). As was the case for the Area A and Area D house floors (table 6.9), we would expect this variable to covary positively with social status. We then computed the average value of “Feet/Diag,” using only the test pits that had a sufficiently large sample size (those marked “Yes” for the variable “SmpSz”). The eighth variable, “H/L,” indicates whether the value of “Feet/Diag” for each test pit was above (H) or below (L) the mean.

The ninth variable in table 6.11 is “OWB/*Olla*,” the number of outleaned-wall bowl rims divided by the number of *olla* rims. Again, following the argument we used in our comparative analysis of the Area A and Area D house floors, we would expect this variable to covary positively with social sta-

tus. We also computed the average value of “OWB/*Olla*,” using just the test pits with a sufficiently large sample size. The 10th variable, “H/L,” indicates whether the value of “OWB/*Olla*” for each test pit was above (H) or below (L) the mean.

The 11th variable in table 6.11 is “*Tec/Olla*,” the number of *tecomate* rims divided by the number of *olla* rims. Once again, using the logic we followed in the Area A vs. Area D comparative analysis, we would expect this variable to covary positively with social status. Also, we calculated the average value of “*Tec/Olla*,” using only the test pits with a large enough sample size. The 12th variable, “H/L,” indicates whether the value of “*Tec/Olla*” for each test pit was above (H) or below (L) the mean.

The 13th variable in table 6.11 is “Hi,” which represents how many of the values for the variables “Feet/Diag,” “OWB/*Olla*,” and “*Tec/Olla*” for each test pit were above the mean values (scoring an H) for those three variables; the value of “Hi” for a given test pit thus could range from 0 to 3. We suggest that test pits scoring either a 2 or 3 for this variable are more likely to be reflective of higher social status than test pits scoring 0 or 1. The four test pits that scored a 3 for the variable “Hi” were T.6 (N1912–1913/E2216), T.15 (N2098–2099/E1920), T.20 (N2186–2187/E1839), and T.169 (N2082–2083/E1883). The five test pits that scored a 2 for variable “Hi” were: T.1 (N1975–1976/E2024), T.3 (N2008–2009/E2003), T.4 (N1968–1969/E2137), T.11 (N1908–1909/E2059), and T.181 (N2007–2008/E1824).

If we examine the distribution of these nine test pits (see fig. 6.2 or 6.144), an intriguing pattern can be discerned: eight of the nine high-scoring (“Hi” = 2 or “Hi” =

3) test pits, including all of the four highest-scoring (“Hi” = 3) test pits, were located on the northeast side of the long avenue that bisects B12. Bearing in mind the considerable amount of sampling error and procedural “noise” that inevitably accompanies any analysis of this sort in archaeology, the pattern is clear. Accordingly, we propose that the people who lived on the northeast side of the central avenue at B12 were of higher social status than those who lived on the southwest side. Moreover, we note that these test pit data are consistent with the artifactual and architectural data from the Area A house (which lay on the northeast side of the avenue) and the Area D house (on the southwest side) that were discussed in the preceding section. In addition, the two large habitation mounds (Mound B and Mound C) in the middle of the site are also concordant with this pattern: the taller of the two, Mound B, lies on the northeast side of the central avenue. And, at the site’s western end, Mound D and Mound E both lie on the northeast side of the central avenue axis. Although the eroded southwest edge of the site precludes an assessment of any mounds that may have lain there, the fragment that still exists of Mound F does not appear to represent a mound on the scale of Mound E or Mound D. Overall, we think it is reasonable to propose that the B12 was internally divided by its central avenue into two basic sectors, one to the northeast and one to the southwest of the avenue, with the sector to the northeast being of higher social status. These results are consistent with the idea that pervasive inequality was a fundamental principle of social organization at B12.

The final variable in table 6.11 is “Sector,” for which each test pit is assigned either “NE”

(northeast) or “SW” (southwest) depending on its location relative to the central avenue; T.183 and T.184 were not assigned such a designation because they were both placed on Mound A, which sits astride the main avenue. We drew upon this sector designation to conduct a statistical analysis of the three ceramic variables that we employed as status indicators in table 6.11, with the goal of assessing the relative sensitivity of these three variables to social status. For this analysis, we utilized only the data from the 31 test pits for which we had a sufficiently large sample size (“SmpSz” value of “Yes”). We partitioned the 31 pits into two samples: 17 pits on the northeast side of the main avenue (“Sector” = “NE”) and 14 pits on the southwest side of the main avenue (“Sector” = “SW”).

The first status-sensitive variable we analyzed was “Feet/Diag,” the percentage of the diagnostics that consisted of foot fragments. We computed the arithmetic mean and the median of “Feet/Diag” for the sample from each sector: for the northeast sector, the mean was 9.2% and the median was 9.5%; for the southwest sector, the mean was 6.5% and the median was 5.8%. These measures are consistent with the proposition that the northeast sector was of relatively higher status. Then, using the SYSTAT 11 software package (SYSTAT Software, Inc., 2004), we conducted a (nonparametric) Kruskal-Wallis One-Way Analysis of Variance for “Feet/Diag,” to test the null hypothesis that there was no difference between the two samples (northeast vs. southwest sectors). The resulting Mann-Whitney *U* test statistic was 171.00, with an associated probability of 0.039 based on a chi-square approximation of 4.261 with *df* = 1. This result indicates a rather low prob-

ability of no significant difference between the samples, thus lending support to the alternative hypothesis that there was a significant difference in the relative frequency of footed vessels between the two sectors (northeast vs. southwest).

The second status-sensitive variable we analyzed was “OWB/*Olla*,” the ratio of out-leaned-wall bowl rims to *olla* rims. For the northeast sector, the mean value of this ratio was 2.39 and the median was 1.96. For the southwest sector, the mean value was 1.94 and the median was 1.7; these measures would support the hypothesized higher status of the northeast sector. To test the null hypothesis of no difference between the samples, we conducted Kruskal-Wallis One-Way Analysis of Variance for “OWB/*Olla*.” The resulting Mann-Whitney *U* test statistic was 138.50, with an associated probability of 0.439 based on a chi-square approximation of 0.600 with $df = 1$, an outcome that showed much less statistical significance than did the previous analysis of “Feet/Diag.”

The third status-sensitive variable we analyzed was “*Tec/Olla*,” the ratio of *tecomate* rims to *olla* rims. For the northeast sector, the mean for this ratio was 0.23 and the median was 0.17. For the southwest sector, the mean was 0.13 and the median was 0.11. Again, these measures are consistent with the idea that the northeast sector was of relatively higher social status than the southwest sector. To test the null hypothesis of no difference between the northeast and southwest samples, we carried out a Kruskal-Wallis One-Way Analysis of Variance for “*Tec/Olla*.” In this case, the resulting Mann-Whitney *U* test statistic was 159.50, with an associated probability of 0.107 based on a chi-square approximation of 2.598 with $df = 1$, an out-

come that was more statistically significant than the analysis of “OWB/*Olla*,” but less significant than the analysis of “Feet/Diag.”

Overall, these analyses indicate that “Feet/Diag” was the most status-sensitive of the three variables analyzed, with “*Tec/Olla*” showing somewhat less status-sensitivity and “OWB/*Olla*” manifesting the least sensitivity to status of the three. At the same time, it is noteworthy that the mean and median values for all the three variables were higher for the samples from the northeast sector than the southwest sector.

Earlier, we noted that the house floor samples from Area A had a higher frequency of chert, relative to ceramic materials, than the samples from the Area D floors, which we argued was consistent with the hypothesized higher social status of the inhabitants of the Area A house. We noted that chert would have been highly useful for tools and weapons. Yet we also pointed out that chert was not available in the vicinity of B12 and would have had to have been imported from the Andes, the nearest foothills of which lay some 15 km northwest of B12. In view of the desirability and local scarcity of chert, we analyzed the distribution of the variable “Chrt/Diag,” the ratio of total fragments of chert (V1003) to total diagnostic sherds (V104), among the test pits at B12 (table 6.12). As we did for the three ceramic variables just described, we used only the 31 test pits with sufficiently large sample sizes and we partitioned the pits into two samples: 17 in the northeast (hypothesized higher-status) sector and 14 in the southwest (hypothesized lower-status) sector. For the northeast sector, the mean value for “Chrt/Diag” was 0.46, and the median was 0.44. For the southwest sector, the mean value of “Chrt/Diag” was

0.24, and the median was 0.22. These measures would be consistent with the hypothesized higher status of the northeast sector. We then carried out a Kruskal-Wallis One-Way Analysis of Variance of “Chrt/Diag,” to test the null hypothesis that there was no significant difference between the two samples. The resulting Mann-Whitney *U* test statistic was 178.00, with an associated probability of 0.019 based on a chi-square approximation of 5.497 with *df* = 1, indicating a very low probability that there was no significant difference between the two samples. This lent strong support to the alternative hypothesis that there was indeed a significant difference in the relative frequency of chert between the two sectors (northeast vs. southwest) of B12.

We also analyzed the distribution of the variable “NonUt/Chrt,” the ratio of nonutilized chert (V1015) to total chert (V1003), which can be viewed as a relative measure of the intensity of chert tool production. For northeast sector, the mean value for “NonUt/Chrt” was 0.51 and the median value was 0.56. For the southwest sector, the mean was 0.63 and the median was 0.655. The lower mean and median values of “NonUt/Chrt” for the northeast sector, relative to the southwest sector, differed from what we had calculated for “Chrt/Diag.” To test the null hypothesis that there was no significant difference between the two samples, we again carried out a Kruskal-Wallis One-Way Analysis of Variance. The resulting Mann-Whitney *U* test statistic in this case was 78.50, with an associated probability of 0.108 based on a chi-square approximation of 2.588 with *df* = 1. This result provides less reason than the previous analysis to reject the null hypothesis of no difference in the degree of participation in chert tool production between the

two sectors (northeast vs. southwest) of B12. Although the first analysis (of “Chrt/Diag”) indicated that basic access to chert was significantly status-related, the second analysis (of “NonUt/Chrt”) suggests that, once households had procured some chert, their ensuing involvement in the production of stone tools was not directly dependent on their relative social status, perhaps because most households had roughly similar perceived needs as far as chipped stone tools were concerned. In view of our discussion of the oval earthwork and the extensive evidence of burning, we are reasonably certain that, along with the need for utilitarian tools, effective weaponry was a perceived need that was widely shared among the households at B12.

SUMMARY

In this chapter, we have described the mapping and excavation program at B12, the likely first-tier center of the Late Gaván polity; we have also presented the results of a number of analyses of the data recovered by that fieldwork. Our mapping program recorded two large earthen mounds that were possibly nonresidential, ceremonial constructions, as well as 134 mounds that most likely supported residences. We also mapped an oval earthwork measuring 950 m (northwest-southeast) by 470 m (northeast-southwest) that circumscribed the entire occupied area of the site. Although a portion of this oval earthwork was destroyed by a stream that runs along the western edge of the site, we concluded that the entire oval was probably complete during the time of maximum occupation, during the Late Gaván phase (A.D. 550–1000). Within the oval earthwork we also mapped a half-dozen elongated earthworks that were probably nonresiden-

tial in function. Our estimate of the total area within the oval earthwork was 33 ha. We determined that the occupation area of the site during the Early Gaván phase (A.D. 300–550) was about 5 ha. We also noted that three intersite earthen causeways departed the site to the southeast, the southwest, and the northwest, connecting B12 to a number of smaller sites in the region. Our test-pit program (54 test pits in all) employed systematically stratified random sampling, as well as judgmental sampling. We described each provenience (usually an excavation level) of each test pit, providing details about the depositional matrix and summarizing the major artifact categories recovered, while making references to profile drawings and artifact tables, as well as artifact drawings where appropriate.

After describing all the test pits, we discussed our three areas of block excavations. In our coverage of Area A, which was placed atop an earthen house mound at the site's axial center, we reported our excavation of two successive floorings (Floors 1 and 2) of the house as well as of Burial 6 and Burial 7 (interred beneath the house floors). We noted that both burials were associated with ceramic vessels. Our plans of the Area A floors located all postmolds and features, such as an interior hearth. We described the depositional characteristics of each m² of floor surface and summarized the recovered artifacts, cross-referencing our discussion to the accompanying tables of artifact data and illustrations. We then described Area B, a block excavation placed on the oval earthwork. We discussed the depositional characteristics of each provenience and summarized the recovered artifacts. Perhaps the most notable find in Area B was a linear distribution of burned earth, ashy stains, and carbonized

postmolds, running along the centerline of the earthwork; we interpreted these features as evidence of a palisade, which sat atop the earthwork and which was burned when the site was abandoned. We then described our excavation of Area D, which was placed on a house mound situated at some distance and on the opposite side of the site's central avenue from Area A. We discussed the depositional characteristics and artifacts recovered for all the Area D proveniences; two successive floorings (Floors 1 and 2) were exposed here. The houses in Area D and Area A were both oriented northeast-southwest, and both had doorways that faced the main avenue of the site.

After the provenience-by-provenience descriptions for all the test pits and block excavations, we presented a series of comparative analyses of artifact distributions at the site. First we examined the spatial organization of activities within the Area A and Area D houses, using the artifact data recovered by grid square for Floor 1 of each house. We prepared artifact density-contour maps using the Surfer 8.0 computer program. We analyzed the distributional patterns for a number of artifact categories associated with food preparation, food consumption, and stone tool production. We concluded that there was convincing evidence of the spatial segregation of these activities within houses at B12. Food-preparation activities were concentrated in the southeastern half of the Area A and Area D houses, while toolmaking activities were located in the northwestern half of both houses. Evidence of food consumption was found in the northwestern half of the Area A house and in both sides of the Area D house, suggesting that food consumption was not as strictly segregated in space as were food

preparation or tool production. To the extent that food preparation can be assumed to be a female activity and tool production a male activity, these data provide some support for the idea that houses may have been divided into female and male activity areas, like those found in other pre-Hispanic areas (e.g., Flannery and Marcus, 2005: 37).

We then examined the configuration of settlement at B12, bringing data to bear on what we called the linear-settlement hypothesis, which argued that the houses at B12 were those we had mapped as house mounds, arranged in two lines separated by a main avenue that was 40–45 m wide and oriented northwest-southeast. The alternative was the oval-settlement hypothesis, which held that the entire area within the oval causeway had been filled with houses. We computed a column total of ceramic sherd frequencies (all sherds from all levels) for the 35 test pits in our Probability 1 sample (sampling fraction 0.02%) and used these data as input for the Surfer 8.0 contouring program, which produced contour lines for the computed column densities ranging from 0 sherds/m² to 1900 sherds/m². The areas of heaviest column density occurred in the central part of the site. The resulting contour map also showed a very steep drop-off in the column density of sherds just beyond the edge of the linear configuration of house mounds, providing support for the linear-settlement hypothesis. We defined a zone measuring 8.9 ha within the oval earthwork with a column density of fewer than 100 sherds/m² and an absence of house mounds. This uninhabited zone amounted to roughly 30% of the total estimated site area, raising the question of why the ancient inhabitants allowed for so much unoccupied space within the oval earthwork.

Recalling the Area B evidence of a palisade atop the oval earthwork, we proposed that the uninhabited zone at B12 was used to house refugees from the smaller sites in the Gaván region during times of warfare. We explored the feasibility of this proposition by computing how much encampment area would have been available for each refugee person and family, based on the estimated population at the 33 subsidiary habitation sites (not counting B12) in the Gaván region. We concluded that the 8.9 ha at B12 could have accommodated the entire population of these 33 subsidiary settlements if the region were attacked by a powerful foe. One likely candidate for such an enemy was the chiefly polity centered on the 150 ha site of Cedral, in the Acequia–Anaro River drainage, some 35 km south of B12. We suggested that the elaborate network of intersite causeways would have facilitated the movement of people from the subsidiary settlements into the regional center of B12. Moreover, the drained-field facilities of the Gaván regional polity, one of which we studied in detail (B27; see chap. 8), would likely have been capable of generating a substantial surplus beyond the needs of the local farmers who cultivated them. This surplus, we suggest, was probably sent on a regular basis to the regional center, where it was stored and used when required, such as during periods of warfare when the regional population aggregated for protection at B12.

We then turned our attention to the topic of social inequality at B12, which involved a comparative analysis of excavation data from the Area A and Area D houses. Based on the differences in roofed-over area and house mound height, we had hypothesized that the inhabitants of the Area A house were of a higher social status than the inhabitants of

the Area D house. We examined a series of status-sensitive ceramic and lithic artifacts and found that their distributions supported our hypothesis.

Finally, we considered larger-scale patterns of intracommunity variability at B12, drawing upon the results of the test-pit program. First of all, we noted that the top level of excavation in most of our test pits contained significant quantities of burned daub, a pattern consistent with what we found in Areas A and D. The data indicate that a major conflagration accompanied the final abandonment of B12. We then considered other lines of evidence that might reflect social status zoning at B12. We examined the distributions of several status-sensitive artifact variables across the 46 test pits with evidence of occupation. Using a variety of quantitative procedures, we discovered that there was a consistent difference between the test pits on the northeast side of the site's main avenue and those on the southwest side. Those on the northeast side tended to exhibit higher relative frequencies of the status-sensitive artifacts than those on the southwest side. We concluded that the residences of B12 were organized into two sectors, sepa-

rated by the site's main avenue; the residential sector to the northeast was of higher relative social status than the residential sector to the southwest. This interpretation of broader patterns of social differentiation is consistent with the results of our comparative analysis of the excavated samples from the house floors at Area A and Area D: the higher-status house (Area A) was situated on the northeast side of the site's main avenue, while the lower status-house (Area D) was situated on the southwest side of the avenue. In general, it is fair to say that our excavation program recovered multiple lines of evidence in support of the proposition that social relations at El Gaván (B12) were structured by a principle of pervasive inequality.

The bilateral layout of B12 may reflect an underlying principle of dualism, as has been widely reported for the indigenous peoples of lowland South America (Goldman, 1963; Hornburg, 1988; Nimuendajú and Lowie, 1937). We should point out, however, that the dualism at B12 was decidedly asymmetric in its expression (Lévi-Strauss, 1963: 132-163), which we consider to be a consequence of the social inequality that is characteristic of chiefdom organization.

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
 See “Gaván-Complex Variable Directory” in chapter 2 for the complete list of variables.

V3	V5	V1	Location	Depth	V4	V8	V9	V10	V13
T.1	Level 1	19	N1975–1976/E2024	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.1	Level 2	20	N1975–1976/E2024	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.2	Level 1	103	N2040–2041/E2065	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.2	Level 2	104	N2040–2041/E2065	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.3	Level 2	101	N2008–2009/E2023	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.3	Level 3	102	N2008–2009/E2023	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.4	Level 1	105	N1968–1969/E2137	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.5	Level 1	107	N2008–2009/E2183	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.6	Level 1	106	N1912–1913/E2216	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.6	Level 2	109	N1912–1913/E2216	0.20–0.30 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1
T.8	Level 1	110	N1850–1851/E2243	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.9	Level 1	112	N1856–1857/E2153	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.9	Level 2	114	N1856–1857/E2153	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.9	Level 3	116	N1856–1857/E2153	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.11	Level 1	113	N1908–1909/E2059	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.11	Level 2	108	N1908–1909/E2059	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.13	Level 1	111	N2148–2149/E2016	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.14	Level 1	115	N2108–2109/E1983	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.15	Level 1	118	N2098–2099/E1920	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.15	Level 2	121	N2098–2099/E1920	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.16	Level 1	117	N2090–2091/E1861	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.16	Level 2	119	N2090–2091/E1861	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.16	Level 3	120	N2090–2091/E1861	0.40–0.50 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1
T.17	Level 1	122	N1998–1999/E1843	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.17	Level 2	123	N1998–1999/E1843	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.17	Level 3	124	N1998–1999/E1843	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.17	Level 4	127	N1998–1999/E1843	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.17	Level 5	134	N1998–1999/E1843	0.80–1.00 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 2	125	N2030–2031/E1784	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 3	126	N2030–2031/E1784	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 4	129	N2030–2031/E1784	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 5	131	N2030–2031/E1784	0.80–1.00 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 6	133	N2030–2031/E1784	1.00–1.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 7	136	N2030–2031/E1784	1.20–1.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 8	139	N2030–2031/E1784	1.40–1.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.19	Level 1	128	N2130–2131/E1776	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.19	Level 2	130	N2130–2131/E1776	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.19	Level 3	132	N2130–2131/E1776	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.19	Level 4	135	N2130–2131/E1776	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.20	Level 1	140	N2186–2187/E1839	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.20	Level 2	141	N2186–2187/E1839	0.20–0.30 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	3
T.21	Level 1	142	N2208–2209/E1772	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.25	Level 1	143	N2240–2241/E1659	0–0.30 m DBS	0	2	0.3	0.6	1
T.25	Level 2	144	N2240–2241/E1659	0.30–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1
T.26	Level 2	145	N2296–2297/E1563	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.27	Level 1	148	N1926–1927/E1918	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.27	Level 2	149	N1926–1927/E1918	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	Location	Depth	V4	V8	V9	V10	V13
T.27	Level 3	152	N1926–1927/E1918	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.27	Level 4	157	N1926–1927/E1918	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.27	Level 4–6	163	N1925/E1918	0.60–1.20 m DBS	B.4	1	0.6	0.6	1
T.27	Level 5	161	N1926–1927/E1918	0.80–1.00 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.27	Level 6	162	N1926–1927/E1918	1.00–1.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.28	Level 1	138	N1872–1873/E1835	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.28	Level 2	146	N1872–1873/E1835	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.29	Level 1	147	N1790–1791/E1938	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.29	Level 2	153	N1790–1791/E1938	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.30	Level 1	150	N1840–1841/E1921	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.30	Level 2	155	N1840–1841/E1921	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.30	Level 3	156	N1840–1841/E1921	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.31	Level 1	154	N1806–1807/E2059	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.31	Level 2	158	N1806–1807/E2059	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.32	Level 1	159	N1728–1729/E2080	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.32	Level 2	160	N1728–1729/E2080	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.32	Level 3	166	N1728–1729/E2080	0.40–0.50 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1
T.33	Level 1	167	N1730–1731/E2161	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.33	Level 2	168	N1730–1731/E2161	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.33	Level 3	171	N1730–1731/E2161	0.40–0.50 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1
T.34	Level 1	175	N1784–1785/E1805	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.35	Level 1	174	N1858–1859/E1724	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.36	Level 1	172	N1910–1911/E1723	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.36	Level 2	173	N1910–1911/E1723	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.168	Level 1	461	N2036–2037/E1931	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.168	Level 2	462	N2036–2037/E1931	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.168	Level 3	463	N2036–2037/E1931	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.169	Level 1	466	N2082–2083/E1883	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.169	Level 2	467	N2082–2083/E1883	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.169	Level 3	468	N2082–2083/E1883	0.40–0.50 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1
T.170	Level 1	464	N1946–1947/E2044	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.170	Level 2	465	N1946–1947/E2044	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.170	Level 3	476	N1946–1947/E2044	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.170	Level 4	477	N1946–1947/E2044	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.170	Level 5	481	N1946–1947/E2044	0.80–0.90 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1
T.171	Level 1	469	N1962–1963.50/E1991	0–0.20 m DBS	0	1.5	0.2	0.3	1
T.171	Level 1	470	N1963.50–1964.00/E1991	0.10–0.20 m DBS	F.10	0.5	0.1	0.05	1
T.171	Level 2	471	N1962–1963/E1991	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.171	Level 3	472	N1962–1963/E1991	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.171	Level 4	473	N1962–1963/E1991	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.171	Level 5	474	N1962–1963/E1991	0.80–1.00 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.171	Level 6	475	N1962–1963/E1991	1.00–1.20/1.32 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.172	Level 1	487B	N1974–1975/E1877	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.172	Level 2	488	N1974–1975/E1877	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.172	Level 3	489	N1974–1975/E1877	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.172	Level 4	490	N1974–1975/E1877	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.174	Level 1	483	N1858–1859/E2011	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	Location	Depth	V4	V8	V9	V10	V13					
T.174	Level 2	484	N1858–1859/E2011	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.174	Level 3	485	N1858–1859/E2011	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.175	Level 1	494	N1756–1757/E2064	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.175	Level 2	495	N1756–1757/E2064	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.176	Level 1	486	N1844–1845/E1944	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.176	Level 2	487	N1844–1845/E1944	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.177	Level 1	497	N1974–1975/E2020	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.177	Level 2	498	N1974–1975/E2020	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.177	Level 3	499	N1974–1975/E2020	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.177	Level 4	515	N1974–1975/E2020	0.60–0.70 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.178	Level 1	516	N1962–1963/E2024	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.178	Level 2	517	N1962–1963/E2024	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.178	Level 3	518	N1962–1963/E2024	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.179	Level 1	693	N1970–1971/E1887	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.179	Level 2	694	N1970–1971/E1887	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.179	Level 3	695	N1970–1971/E1887	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.179	Level 4	696	N1970–1971/E1887	0.60–0.65 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1					
T.180	Level 1	712	N1991–1992/E1892	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.181	Level 1	531	N2007–2008/E1824	0–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.4	0.8	1					
T.181	Level 2	532	N2007–2008/E1824	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.181	Level 3	533	N2007–2008/E1824	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.181	Level 4	534	N2007–2008/E1824	0.80–1.00 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.182	Level 1	721	N2029–2030/E1824	0–0.30 m DBS	0	2	0.3	0.6	1					
T.182	Level 2	636	N2029–2030/E1824	0.30–0.50 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.183	Level 1	637	N1774–1775/E2161	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.183	Level 2	638	N1774–1775/E2161	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.183	Level 3	639	N1774–1775/E2161	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.183	Level 4	640	N1774–1775/E2161	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.3	0.6	1					
T.183	Level 5	753	N1774–1775/E2161	0.80–1.00 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.183	Level 6	755	N1774–1775/E2161	1.00–1.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.183	Level 7	756	N1774–1775/E2161	1.20–1.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.183	Level 8	757	N1774–1775/E2161	1.40–1.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.183	Level 9	758	N1774–1775/E2161	1.60–1.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.183	Level 10	759	N1774–1775/E2161	1.80–2.00 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.184	Level 1	760	N1784–1785/E2169	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.184	Level 2	761	N1784–1785/E2169	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.184	Level 3	762	N1784–1785/E2169	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.184	Level 4	763	N1784–1785/E2169	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
T.184	Level 5	764	N1784–1785/E2169	0.80–1.00 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1					
V3	V5	V1	V101	V102	V103	V104	V105	V106	V107	V108	V109	V110	V111	V112
T.1	Level 1	19	5627	1266	1362	199	4265	1067	0	121	69	8	0	1
T.1	Level 2	20	4640	829	1430	169	3210	660	4	94	52	17	0	2
T.2	Level 1	103	62	18	9	2	53	16	0	0	0	0	2	0
T.2	Level 2	104	1840	210	840	40	1000	170	2	10	28	0	0	0
T.3	Level 2	101	2040	472	710	92	1242	396	10	21	50	12	0	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V101	V102	V103	V104	V105	V106	V107	V108	V109	V110	V111	V112
T.3	Level 3	102	132	52	26	7	106	45	1	3	3	0	0	0
T.4	Level 1	105	1289	249	320	30	969	219	3	16	11	0	0	0
T.5	Level 1	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 1	106	3055	573	1022	67	2033	506	4	26	38	1	1	0
T.6	Level 2	109	179	40	74	13	105	27	1	6	6	0	0	0
T.8	Level 1	110	96	12	0	0	96	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.9	Level 1	112	4565	816	1525	141	3040	675	18	49	47	21	4	2
T.9	Level 2	114	16,987	2181	7478	454	9345	1727	51	251	127	11	6	8
T.9	Level 3	116	3728	563	1500	103	2228	460	6	10	78	4	0	5
T.11	Level 1	113	383	78	104	20	279	58	2	11	5	2	0	0
T.11	Level 2	108	369	104	110	13	259	91	4	5	3	1	0	0
T.13	Level 1	111	54	7	0	0	54	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	153	20	0	0	153	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	1555	212	560	35	995	177	2	9	23	1	0	0
T.15	Level 2	121	411	70	126	10	285	60	0	4	3	2	1	0
T.16	Level 1	117	9770	2818	3351	521	6419	2297	152	259	87	18	1	4
T.16	Level 2	119	4543	1441	1893	378	2650	1082	125	109	119	25	0	0
T.16	Level 3	120	78	34	17	9	61	25	0	2	7	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	1990	214	710	61	1280	153	7	35	16	3	0	0
T.17	Level 2	123	2750	399	944	98	1750	301	4	36	42	15	0	0
T.17	Level 3	124	834	125	385	46	449	79	5	25	10	6	0	0
T.17	Level 4	127	147	31	52	8	95	23	2	5	1	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	80	19	49	8	31	11	1	2	0	4	1	0
T.18	Level 2	125	1960	231	970	54	990	177	14	23	17	0	0	0
T.18	Level 3	126	1544	302	779	91	764	211	11	67	6	4	0	1
T.18	Level 4	129	2658	442	1028	125	1630	317	5	93	16	7	0	4
T.18	Level 5	131	1591	234	871	78	720	156	8	53	9	6	0	2
T.18	Level 6	133	912	195	414	59	498	136	12	30	7	6	0	4
T.18	Level 7	136	738	183	394	61	344	122	6	40	14	1	0	0
T.18	Level 8	139	765	146	388	62	377	84	12	31	7	8	0	4
T.19	Level 1	128	7387	2136	1887	343	5500	1793	39	193	71	34	0	6
T.19	Level 2	130	3892	901	1270	244	2622	657	35	118	65	21	4	1
T.19	Level 3	132	5110	1055	2010	280	3100	775	20	156	78	20	0	6
T.19	Level 4	135	489	164	146	48	343	116	2	34	9	0	0	3
T.20	Level 1	140	1141	135	431	29	710	106	0	14	2	12	0	1
T.20	Level 2	141	13	3	3	1	10	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	92	5	86	3	6	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	115	31	2	2	113	29	0	2	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	237	31	84	3	153	28	0	3	0	0	0	0
T.26	Level 2	145	109	35	58	12	51	23	0	12	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	2420	327	740	61	1680	266	20	38	1	2	0	0
T.27	Level 2	149	3480	686	1223	149	2257	538	23	84	24	18	0	0
T.27	Level 3	152	1006	211	330	63	676	148	4	38	14	7	0	0
T.27	Level 4	157	679	161	367	74	312	87	3	58	10	2	0	1
T.27	Level 4–6	163	215	69	141	35	74	34	2	19	12	0	0	2
T.27	Level 5	161	441	121	288	78	153	43	20	37	15	2	4	0
T.27	Level 6	162	74	27	52	18	22	9	1	11	5	0	1	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V101	V102	V103	V104	V105	V106	V107	V108	V109	V110	V111	V112
T.28	Level 1	138	180	24	3	1	177	23	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 2	146	67	5	48	1	19	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	262	43	73	6	189	37	0	4	1	0	0	1
T.29	Level 2	153	132	17	98	6	34	11	0	4	2	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	1057	179	287	27	770	152	5	13	9	0	0	0
T.30	Level 2	155	1608	268	728	71	880	197	11	40	18	0	0	2
T.30	Level 3	156	127	24	30	4	97	20	2	0	2	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	4600	1051	1743	174	2852	877	56	146	7	24	1	1
T.31	Level 2	158	427	127	190	23	237	104	2	16	5	0	0	0
T.32	Level 1	159	3620	961	840	77	2780	884	0	25	52	0	0	0
T.32	Level 2	160	6030	1902	1054	121	4884	1781	1	32	88	0	0	0
T.32	Level 3	166	41	21	0	0	41	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	277	33	152	7	125	26	4	3	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	1024	170	568	47	456	123	8	17	20	2	0	0
T.33	Level 3	171	78	24	43	6	35	28	1	5	0	0	0	0
T.34	Level 1	175	33	4	0	0	33	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.35	Level 1	174	169	17	142	5	27	12	0	1	0	4	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	941	102	236	12	705	90	0	9	1	2	0	0
T.36	Level 2	173	924	123	124	9	800	114	0	7	2	0	0	0
T.168	Level 1	461	8805	2601	2465	341	6340	2260	10	174	83	42	21	11
T.168	Level 2	462	3700	1098	1258	218	2442	880	15	158	33	8	4	0
T.168	Level 3	463	251	72	136	25	115	47	1	16	7	0	0	1
T.169	Level 1	466	1654	387	474	41	1180	346	1	39	0	0	0	1
T.169	Level 2	467	1918	459	568	64	1350	395	2	54	0	6	1	1
T.169	Level 3	468	31	11	2	1	29	10	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 1	464	2740	836	857	116	1883	720	0	67	43	5	0	1
T.170	Level 2	465	2150	648	590	64	1560	584	0	41	21	2	0	0
T.170	Level 3	476	3640	1095	1040	132	2600	963	8	97	21	5	0	1
T.170	Level 4	477	2175	794	715	135	1460	659	5	71	54	2	2	1
T.170	Level 5	481	223	87	86	77	137	70	1	10	6	0	0	0
T.171	Level 1	469	905	152	205	17	700	135	3	6	8	0	0	0
T.171	Level 1	470	301	56	113	7	188	49	1	3	0	3	0	0
T.171	Level 2	471	1870	347	640	50	1230	297	4	37	7	2	0	0
T.171	Level 3	472	990	194	280	37	710	157	1	29	4	1	0	2
T.171	Level 4	473	920	107	250	23	670	84	0	15	5	3	0	0
T.171	Level 5	474	4918	361	2158	64	2760	300	0	52	8	0	1	3
T.171	Level 6	475	1128	89	710	61	418	28	0	42	18	1	0	0
T.172	Level 1	487B	8150	2470	1550	239	6600	2231	1	119	99	19	0	1
T.172	Level 2	488	8780	2292	2460	327	6320	1965	2	160	125	30	0	10
T.172	Level 3	489	4146	1079	1469	209	2707	870	0	132	63	5	3	6
T.172	Level 4	490	101	22	45	9	56	13	0	7	2	0	0	0
T.174	Level 1	483	1183	179	405	25	778	154	1	17	6	1	0	0
T.174	Level 2	484	1628	545	608	49	1020	496	0	23	20	0	2	4
T.174	Level 3	485	2017	724	357	58	1660	666	6	48	4	0	0	0
T.175	Level 1	494	40,377	8466	11,300	786	29,077	7683	54	495	190	38	0	6
T.175	Level 2	495	47,250	5463	17,100	761	30,150	4702	58	385	270	42	1	5
T.176	Level 1	486	14,023	4609	3270	548	10,753	4061	28	316	104	93	1	6
T.176	Level 2	487	10,353	1887	3453	300	6900	1587	3	136	127	24	5	5

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V113	V114	V115	V116	V117	V118	V119	V120	V121	V122	V123	V124
T.9	Level 1	112	134	7	1	139	1	99	32	10	8	14	10	0
T.9	Level 2	114	298	156	0	454	0	242	119	94	34	63	22	0
T.9	Level 3	116	86	17	0	103	0	54	24	25	4	14	6	0
T.11	Level 1	113	18	2	0	20	0	17	2	1	0	0	2	0
T.11	Level 2	108	9	4	2	12	1	12	1	2	1	0	0	0
T.13	Level 1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	33	2	0	35	0	32	3	0	0	0	3	0
T.15	Level 2	121	6	4	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.16	Level 1	117	490	31	1	520	0	201	20	300	3	11	6	0
T.16	Level 2	119	343	16	0	378	0	145	3	230	1	2	0	0
T.16	Level 3	120	9	0	0	9	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	61	0	0	61	0	33	11	17	3	1	7	0
T.17	Level 2	123	99	4	0	98	0	68	0	30	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 3	124	41	5	0	46	0	22	1	23	0	1	0	0
T.17	Level 4	127	8	0	0	8	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	6	2	0	8	0	2	1	5	0	0	1	0
T.18	Level 2	125	42	12	0	54	0	21	4	24	0	3	1	0
T.18	Level 3	126	84	7	0	91	0	32	1	58	0	1	0	0
T.18	Level 4	129	121	4	0	125	0	82	6	37	1	3	2	0
T.18	Level 5	131	66	12	0	78	0	35	4	39	1	1	2	0
T.18	Level 6	133	52	7	0	59	0	26	4	30	0	2	2	0
T.18	Level 7	136	56	5	0	61	0	24	3	38	1	1	1	0
T.18	Level 8	139	51	11	0	62	0	18	0	48	0	0	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	333	12	0	343	0	155	31	157	6	15	9	0
T.19	Level 2	130	227	17	0	244	0	69	22	154	1	15	6	0
T.19	Level 3	132	260	20	0	280	0	104	19	157	0	9	10	0
T.19	Level 4	135	45	3	0	48	0	9	3	36	1	0	2	0
T.20	Level 1	140	26	3	0	29	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 2	141	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.26	Level 2	145	12	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	60	1	0	61	0	42	9	10	1	0	8	0
T.27	Level 2	149	147	2	0	149	0	67	4	78	0	0	4	0
T.27	Level 3	152	60	3	0	63	0	25	1	37	0	0	1	0
T.27	Level 4	157	72	2	0	74	0	16	8	51	4	4	0	0
T.27	Level 4–6	163	31	4	0	35	0	6	2	30	1	0	1	0
T.27	Level 5	161	73	5	0	78	0	7	1	70	0	0	1	0
T.27	Level 6	162	18	0	0	18	0	0	2	16	0	0	2	0
T.28	Level 1	138	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 2	146	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	6	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	4	2	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	23	4	0	27	0	24	0	3	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 2	155	63	8	0	71	0	68	2	1	0	2	0	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V113	V114	V115	V116	V117	V118	V119	V120	V121	V122	V123	V124
T.30	Level 3	156	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	163	11	0	174	0	94	7	73	5	1	1	0
T.31	Level 2	158	22	1	0	23	0	15	3	5	1	0	2	0
T.32	Level 1	159	69	8	0	77	0	76	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 2	160	113	8	0	121	0	108	1	2	0	0	11	0
T.32	Level 3	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	6	1	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	44	3	0	47	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 3	171	3	3	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.34	Level 1	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.35	Level 1	174	1	4	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	12	0	0	12	0	10	2	0	0	0	2	0
T.36	Level 2	173	5	4	0	9	0	6	2	1	0	0	2	0
T.168	Level 1	461	323	18	0	341	0	202	18	121	0	0	18	0
T.168	Level 2	462	215	3	3	215	0	82	10	126	1	3	5	1
T.168	Level 3	463	25	0	0	25	0	9	0	16	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 1	466	41	0	0	41	0	34	2	5	0	2	0	0
T.169	Level 2	467	62	2	1	63	0	54	0	10	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 3	468	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 1	464	113	3	0	116	0	66	18	32	0	13	5	0
T.170	Level 2	465	57	7	0	64	0	61	1	2	0	1	0	0
T.170	Level 3	476	121	11	0	132	0	103	11	18	0	9	2	0
T.170	Level 4	477	129	6	0	135	0	93	1	41	0	0	1	0
T.170	Level 5	481	17	0	0	17	0	5	2	10	0	2	0	0
T.171	Level 1	469	16	1	0	17	0	16	1	0	0	0	1	0
T.171	Level 1	470	5	2	0	7	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 2	471	47	3	0	50	0	43	2	5	0	1	1	0
T.171	Level 3	472	36	1	0	37	0	32	0	5	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 4	473	23	0	0	23	0	17	0	6	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 5	474	56	8	0	64	0	29	2	22	0	2	0	0
T.171	Level 6	475	59	2	0	61	0	38	12	13	1	3	8	0
T.172	Level 1	487B	225	14	0	239	0	128	23	88	3	14	6	0
T.172	Level 2	488	307	20	0	327	0	158	30	139	9	12	9	0
T.172	Level 3	489	189	20	0	209	0	89	8	112	0	1	7	0
T.172	Level 4	490	8	1	0	9	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	0
T.174	Level 1	483	25	0	0	25	0	20	2	3	0	2	0	0
T.174	Level 2	484	47	2	0	49	0	29	10	10	8	2	0	0
T.174	Level 3	485	58	0	0	58	0	55	3	11	0	3	0	0
T.175	Level 1	494	746	37	0	783	0	603	70	110	3	50	17	0
T.175	Level 2	495	695	66	0	761	0	598	60	103	17	28	15	0
T.176	Level 1	486	547	1	0	548	0	410	50	88	10	36	4	0
T.176	Level 2	487	279	21	0	298	0	163	19	118	1	11	6	1
T.177	Level 1	497	28	1	0	29	0	26	0	3	0	0	0	0
T.177	Level 2	498	59	11	0	70	0	58	4	10	0	4	0	0
T.177	Level 3	499	0	0	0	78	0	48	3	27	0	3	0	0
T.177	Level 4	515	40	1	0	41	0	18	4	20	0	2	2	0
T.178	Level 1	516	103	11	0	114	0	94	14	6	2	6	6	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V113	V114	V115	V116	V117	V118	V119	V120	V121	V122	V123	V124
T.178	Level 2	517	94	7	0	101	0	86	0	15	0	0	0	0
T.178	Level 3	518	48	2	0	100	0	66	4	30	0	1	3	0
T.179	Level 1	693	12	7	0	19	0	16	0	3	0	0	0	0
T.179	Level 2	694	42	9	0	51	0	47	0	4	0	0	0	0
T.179	Level 3	695	37	4	0	41	0	31	2	10	0	0	2	0
T.179	Level 4	696	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.180	Level 1	712	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.181	Level 1	531	93	9	0	102	0	73	23	6	0	23	0	0
T.181	Level 2	532	33	2	0	35	0	18	4	13	0	4	0	0
T.181	Level 3	533	25	5	0	30	0	25	0	6	0	0	0	0
T.181	Level 4	534	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.182	Level 1	721	27	7	0	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.182	Level 2	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 1	637	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 2	638	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 3	639	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 4	640	4	1	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 5	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 6	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 7	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 8	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 9	758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 10	759	12	5	0	17	0	13	0	4	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 1	760	3	2	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 2	761	5	0	0	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 3	762	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 4	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 5	764	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
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V3	V5	V1	V126	V127	V128	V129	V130	V131	V132	V134	V135	V136	V137	V138
T.1	Level 1	19	35	16	0	1	32	30	0	0	4	0	0	4
T.1	Level 2	20	23	24	0	0	19	22	3	0	6	0	0	3
T.2	Level 1	103	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.2	Level 2	104	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	6	0	0	0
T.3	Level 2	101	8	13	0	7	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	2
T.3	Level 3	102	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.4	Level 1	105	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.5	Level 1	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 1	106	0	0	0	0	7	28	2	0	1	0	0	2
T.6	Level 2	109	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.8	Level 1	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.9	Level 1	112	3	7	0	0	25	13	4	3	8	0	0	4
T.9	Level 2	114	46	27	0	21	48	98	10	11	26	0	0	1
T.9	Level 3	116	16	8	0	2	2	19	10	1	3	0	0	0
T.11	Level 1	113	1	0	0	0	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
T.11	Level 2	108	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V126	V127	V128	V129	V130	V131	V132	V134	V135	V136	V137	V138
T.13	Level 1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	0	0	0	0	4	11	2	0	0	0	0	2
T.15	Level 2	121	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.16	Level 1	117	133	165	0	2	47	59	10	2	7	0	6	1
T.16	Level 2	119	82	133	1	20	21	45	4	10	5	0	0	1
T.16	Level 3	120	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	5	9	0	3	7	8	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.17	Level 2	123	9	18	0	3	4	22	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 3	124	7	13	0	3	3	5	2	0	1	0	0	0
T.17	Level 4	127	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	2	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	6	18	0	0	3	6	1	0	1	0	0	2
T.18	Level 3	126	23	28	0	8	0	11	4	0	3	0	1	0
T.18	Level 4	129	11	26	0	0	16	6	4	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 5	131	23	17	0	0	4	12	0	1	5	0	0	0
T.18	Level 6	133	18	10	0	2	2	14	0	1	0	0	0	1
T.18	Level 7	136	22	16	0	0	6	12	1	1	1	0	0	0
T.18	Level 8	139	25	19	0	4	5	9	1	0	1	0	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	104	44	7	2	43	40	0	1	11	0	1	1
T.19	Level 2	130	85	65	1	4	20	22	6	2	8	0	0	0
T.19	Level 3	132	67	91	0	0	11	47	3	7	9	0	0	1
T.19	Level 4	135	11	18	2	5	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 1	140	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	2	4	0	0	1
T.20	Level 2	141	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.26	Level 2	145	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	7	4	0	0	6	13	1	0	1	0	0	3
T.27	Level 2	149	52	21	0	5	9	18	4	0	3	0	1	1
T.27	Level 3	152	19	24	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4	157	27	24	0	0	3	8	4	1	1	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4–6	163	12	16	0	2	1	4	0	1	3	0	0	0
T.27	Level 5	161	37	23	0	10	1	6	1	1	0	0	1	0
T.27	Level 6	162	11	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 1	138	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 2	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	3	3	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 2	155	1	0	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	2
T.30	Level 3	156	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	12	62	0	0	3	24	3	2	5	0	0	2
T.31	Level 2	158	1	4	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 1	159	1	0	0	0	2	20	4	0	5	0	0	3
T.32	Level 2	160	1	0	0	1	3	44	5	0	2	0	0	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V126	V127	V128	V129	V130	V131	V132	V134	V135	V136	V137	V138
T.32	Level 3	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	0	0	0	0	2	9	1	0	0	0	0	1
T.33	Level 3	171	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
T.34	Level 1	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.35	Level 1	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.36	Level 2	173	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 1	461	82	39	0	0	40	49	3	5	10	0	1	4
T.168	Level 2	462	85	35	3	3	21	25	2	1	8	0	1	2
T.168	Level 3	463	10	6	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 1	466	2	3	0	0	11	10	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.169	Level 2	467	4	4	0	2	10	21	0	0	3	0	0	2
T.169	Level 3	468	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 1	464	2	30	0	0	8	24	0	0	8	0	0	0
T.170	Level 2	465	2	0	0	0	13	12	0	4	4	0	0	2
T.170	Level 3	476	15	3	0	0	9	32	4	0	8	0	0	4
T.170	Level 4	477	15	26	0	0	10	26	0	0	9	0	0	3
T.170	Level 5	481	4	6	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.171	Level 1	469	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	0	0	0
T.171	Level 1	470	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 2	471	4	1	0	0	6	7	3	0	2	0	0	1
T.171	Level 3	472	0	5	0	0	9	13	0	1	0	0	0	1
T.171	Level 4	473	1	5	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 5	474	13	9	0	0	6	7	0	0	15	0	0	0
T.171	Level 6	475	11	2	0	0	7	10	0	0	3	0	0	3
T.172	Level 1	487B	37	50	1	0	52	46	5	2	4	0	0	3
T.172	Level 2	488	85	54	0	0	32	58	5	4	7	0	0	8
T.172	Level 3	489	72	40	0	0	18	26	2	3	6	0	1	7
T.172	Level 4	490	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.174	Level 1	483	1	2	0	0	11	6	1	3	0	0	0	0
T.174	Level 2	484	2	8	0	0	3	6	0	6	4	0	0	0
T.174	Level 3	485	3	8	0	0	5	15	1	0	4	0	0	1
T.175	Level 1	494	59	51	0	0	83	167	16	14	48	0	0	6
T.175	Level 2	495	72	31	0	0	39	119	30	14	79	0	0	8
T.176	Level 1	486	63	25	0	0	106	89	7	14	7	0	0	8
T.176	Level 2	487	55	63	0	0	40	35	5	2	6	0	1	1
T.177	Level 1	497	1	2	0	0	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
T.177	Level 2	498	6	4	0	0	14	16	2	1	7	0	0	0
T.177	Level 3	499	14	8	0	0	4	20	2	0	2	0	0	1
T.177	Level 4	515	16	4	0	0	4	7	0	1	1	0	0	0
T.178	Level 1	516	4	2	0	0	14	28	7	2	4	0	0	2
T.178	Level 2	517	4	10	1	0	9	17	3	1	2	0	0	2
T.178	Level 3	518	13	17	0	0	11	15	2	0	4	0	0	0
T.179	Level 1	693	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.179	Level 2	694	0	3	1	0	5	10	1	0	7	1	1	0
T.179	Level 3	695	9	1	0	0	7	8	2	0	2	0	0	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V126	V127	V128	V129	V130	V131	V132	V134	V135	V136	V137	V138
T.179	Level 4	696	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.180	Level 1	712	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.181	Level 1	531	3	3	0	0	10	26	4	2	1	0	0	4
T.181	Level 2	532	8	5	0	0	3	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
T.181	Level 3	533	4	2	0	0	2	9	0	0	6	0	0	0
T.181	Level 4	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.182	Level 1	721	0	0	0	0	4	6	2	4	4	0	0	0
T.182	Level 2	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 1	637	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 2	638	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 3	639	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 4	640	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 5	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 6	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 7	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 8	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 9	758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 10	759	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 1	760	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 2	761	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 3	762	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 4	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 5	764	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V3	V5	V1	V139	V140	V141	V142	V144	V145	V146	V147	V148	V149	V150	V151
T.1	Level 1	19	20	0	2	0	3	0	0	7	15	4	21	1
T.1	Level 2	20	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	22	13	21	2
T.2	Level 1	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
T.2	Level 2	104	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	6	0
T.3	Level 2	101	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	0
T.3	Level 3	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
T.4	Level 1	105	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0
T.5	Level 1	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 1	106	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	3	8	0
T.6	Level 2	109	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
T.8	Level 1	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.9	Level 1	112	15	0	8	0	9	0	2	2	9	4	13	1
T.9	Level 2	114	47	0	5	7	11	0	0	19	37	10	24	17
T.9	Level 3	116	4	0	1	1	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
T.11	Level 1	113	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0
T.11	Level 2	108	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
T.13	Level 1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	1
T.15	Level 2	121	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
T.16	Level 1	117	36	0	3	0	5	0	0	10	16	1	23	3

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V139	V140	V141	V142	V144	V145	V146	V147	V148	V149	V150	V151
T.35	Level 1	174	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
T.36	Level 1	172	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
T.36	Level 2	173	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
T.168	Level 1	461	35	0	6	0	4	0	0	10	8	2	20	11
T.168	Level 2	462	16	0	0	1	1	0	0	18	1	9	6	6
T.168	Level 3	463	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
T.169	Level 1	466	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	0
T.169	Level 2	467	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	7	1
T.169	Level 3	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 1	464	13	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	6	2	2	2
T.170	Level 2	465	13	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	1
T.170	Level 3	476	20	0	3	0	0	0	1	8	8	0	5	6
T.170	Level 4	477	15	0	0	0	3	0	0	11	8	0	3	3
T.170	Level 5	481	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 1	469	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
T.171	Level 1	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.171	Level 2	471	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	5	0
T.171	Level 3	472	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
T.171	Level 4	473	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
T.171	Level 5	474	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	6	4	1	1
T.171	Level 6	475	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	13	3
T.172	Level 1	487B	23	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	4	8	10	9
T.172	Level 2	488	37	0	8	0	1	0	3	11	20	0	3	7
T.172	Level 3	489	15	0	1	0	0	0	2	8	10	1	7	4
T.172	Level 4	490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.174	Level 1	483	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
T.174	Level 2	484	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	4
T.174	Level 3	485	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
T.175	Level 1	494	155	0	16	0	11	0	0	10	54	16	32	11
T.175	Level 2	495	215	2	17	0	0	0	0	15	29	17	21	17
T.176	Level 1	486	43	0	9	2	2	0	0	15	15	17	30	18
T.176	Level 2	487	35	0	5	0	0	0	2	11	8	10	27	5
T.177	Level 1	497	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	0
T.177	Level 2	498	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	5	2
T.177	Level 3	499	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	4
T.177	Level 4	515	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
T.178	Level 1	516	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	10	1	16	8
T.178	Level 2	517	12	0	3	0	1	0	0	7	8	2	10	1
T.178	Level 3	518	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	6	1	4	1
T.179	Level 1	693	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
T.179	Level 2	694	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	6	1
T.179	Level 3	695	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	1
T.179	Level 4	696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.180	Level 1	712	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.181	Level 1	531	6	13	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	8	3
T.181	Level 2	532	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	2	3	2
T.181	Level 3	533	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	5

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V139	V140	V141	V142	V144	V145	V146	V147	V148	V149	V150	V151
T.181	Level 4	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.182	Level 1	721	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1
T.182	Level 2	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 1	637	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 2	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 3	639	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.183	Level 4	640	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
T.183	Level 5	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 6	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 7	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 8	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 9	758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 10	759	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	1
T.184	Level 1	760	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.184	Level 2	761	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 3	762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 4	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 5	764	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

V3	V5	V1	V152	V153	V154	V155	V156	V157	V158	V159	V160	V161	V162	V163
T.1	Level 1	19	0	2	5	38	1	0	12	0	20	10	0	2
T.1	Level 2	20	1	0	1	33	1	0	13	0	17	2	0	0
T.2	Level 1	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.2	Level 2	104	0	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.3	Level 2	101	4	1	3	28	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	0
T.3	Level 3	102	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.4	Level 1	105	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
T.5	Level 1	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 1	106	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	0
T.6	Level 2	109	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
T.8	Level 1	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.9	Level 1	112	0	1	4	6	0	0	10	0	15	10	0	0
T.9	Level 2	114	0	0	10	40	7	0	21	3	34	5	4	5
T.9	Level 3	116	0	0	2	23	3	0	14	0	1	1	0	0
T.11	Level 1	113	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	2	0	0
T.11	Level 2	108	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
T.13	Level 1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	2	0	0
T.15	Level 2	121	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
T.16	Level 1	117	2	0	1	250	1	0	36	0	43	4	0	0
T.16	Level 2	119	2	2	7	187	3	0	18	1	21	0	0	0
T.16	Level 3	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	0	1	3	11	2	0	1	0	4	3	0	0
T.17	Level 2	123	0	2	3	26	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
T.17	Level 3	124	2	0	0	16	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	1

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V152	V153	V154	V155	V156	V157	V158	V159	V160	V161	V162	V163
T.17	Level 4	127	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	0	0	0	20	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
T.18	Level 3	126	0	0	0	46	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 4	129	0	0	0	34	8	0	3	0	14	2	0	0
T.18	Level 5	131	0	0	3	24	3	1	1	0	1	3	0	0
T.18	Level 6	133	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
T.18	Level 7	136	0	0	0	23	2	0	1	0	6	0	0	0
T.18	Level 8	139	0	0	1	35	4	0	1	0	5	0	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	2	1	4	139	13	0	20	0	36	6	0	1
T.19	Level 2	130	2	0	3	110	6	2	25	0	17	2	1	0
T.19	Level 3	132	0	0	2	124	7	1	19	0	11	0	0	0
T.19	Level 4	135	0	0	0	28	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
T.20	Level 1	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
T.20	Level 2	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.26	Level 2	145	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	0	0	3	6	3	0	3	0	4	2	0	0
T.27	Level 2	149	0	1	3	61	11	0	16	0	9	0	0	0
T.27	Level 3	152	0	1	3	31	6	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4	157	0	1	0	33	8	1	5	0	3	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4–6	163	0	0	0	20	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
T.27	Level 5	161	0	0	0	57	6	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
T.27	Level 6	162	0	0	0	12	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
T.28	Level 1	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 2	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
T.30	Level 2	155	0	0	0	0	15	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 3	156	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	0	0	2	66	7	1	19	1	3	0	0	0
T.31	Level 2	158	0	0	0	6	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
T.32	Level 1	159	0	0	1	1	10	0	6	0	2	0	0	0
T.32	Level 2	160	1	0	2	2	10	0	11	0	3	0	0	0
T.32	Level 3	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	2
T.33	Level 3	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.34	Level 1	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.35	Level 1	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 2	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 1	461	0	0	0	78	6	0	49	0	35	3	0	2
T.168	Level 2	462	1	0	0	89	1	0	10	0	16	1	0	2

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V164	V165	V166	V167	V168	V169	V171	V174	V175	V176	V177	V178
T.18	Level 5	131	10	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	2
T.18	Level 6	133	5	3	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 7	136	11	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
T.18	Level 8	139	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
T.19	Level 1	128	35	2	0	3	1	0	0	5	6	0	10	1
T.19	Level 2	130	23	6	0	0	2	0	0	7	1	0	7	1
T.19	Level 3	132	31	13	0	6	7	0	3	7	2	0	6	3
T.19	Level 4	135	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 1	140	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	1
T.20	Level 2	141	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.26	Level 2	145	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 2	149	18	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1
T.27	Level 3	152	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4	157	10	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
T.27	Level 4–6	163	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
T.27	Level 5	161	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 6	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 1	138	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 2	146	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 2	155	13	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 3	156	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	13	13	1	1	2	0	0	3	2	0	3	2
T.31	Level 2	158	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 1	159	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	4
T.32	Level 2	160	13	32	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
T.32	Level 3	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 3	171	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.34	Level 1	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.35	Level 1	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 2	173	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 1	461	47	5	0	0	5	0	0	8	2	0	8	1
T.168	Level 2	462	15	5	1	5	1	0	0	3	2	3	2	3
T.168	Level 3	463	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 1	466	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
T.169	Level 2	467	13	5	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2
T.169	Level 3	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 1	464	9	8	2	5	0	0	0	3	5	0	1	5

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V164	V165	V166	V167	V168	V169	V171	V174	V175	V176	V177	V178
T.183	Level 8	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 9	758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 10	759	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 1	760	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 2	761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 3	762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 4	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 5	764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V3	V5	V1	V179	V180	V181	V182	V183	V184	V185	V186	V187	V188	V189	V190
T.1	Level 1	19	0	4	2	2	0	0	14	1	0	3	0	0
T.1	Level 2	20	0	2	4	1	1	0	3	0	1	7	0	0
T.2	Level 1	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.2	Level 2	104	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.3	Level 2	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	0
T.3	Level 3	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.4	Level 1	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
T.5	Level 1	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 1	106	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
T.6	Level 2	109	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.8	Level 1	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.9	Level 1	112	1	0	0	4	4	0	10	0	3	3	1	0
T.9	Level 2	114	0	0	12	14	0	0	29	0	3	1	1	0
T.9	Level 3	116	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.11	Level 1	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
T.11	Level 2	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
T.13	Level 1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 2	121	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
T.16	Level 1	117	0	0	1	5	1	0	32	2	2	2	0	0
T.16	Level 2	119	0	0	3	1	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	0
T.16	Level 3	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 2	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 3	124	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 4	127	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 3	126	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 4	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0
T.18	Level 5	131	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 6	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 7	136	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
T.18	Level 8	139	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	0	0	6	4	0	1	40	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V217	V218	V219	V220	V221	V222	V223	V224	V225	V226	V227	V228
T.28	Level 1	138	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.28	Level 2	146	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
T.29	Level 2	153	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
T.30	Level 1	150	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
T.30	Level 2	155	7	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	16
T.30	Level 3	156	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	13	5	2	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	22
T.31	Level 2	158	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
T.32	Level 1	159	9	5	3	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	19
T.32	Level 2	160	9	5	12	1	17	0	0	3	0	0	1	44
T.32	Level 3	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
T.33	Level 2	168	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
T.33	Level 3	171	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
T.34	Level 1	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.35	Level 1	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
T.36	Level 2	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
T.168	Level 1	461	20	2	6	0	17	4	0	0	2	0	0	51
T.168	Level 2	462	17	1	3	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	26
T.168	Level 3	463	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
T.169	Level 1	466	6	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
T.169	Level 2	467	12	1	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
T.169	Level 3	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 1	464	15	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	17
T.170	Level 2	465	1	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	1	9
T.170	Level 3	476	10	3	6	0	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	26
T.170	Level 4	477	12	1	3	2	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	25
T.170	Level 5	481	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
T.171	Level 1	469	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
T.171	Level 1	470	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
T.171	Level 2	471	1	3	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
T.171	Level 3	472	8	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
T.171	Level 4	473	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 5	474	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
T.171	Level 6	475	4	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
T.172	Level 1	487B	27	11	3	0	1	6	0	2	1	0	0	43
T.172	Level 2	488	34	5	9	7	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	58
T.172	Level 3	489	19	3	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
T.172	Level 4	490	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
T.174	Level 1	483	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
T.174	Level 2	484	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
T.174	Level 3	485	2	3	2	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	16
T.175	Level 1	494	42	27	45	0	55	7	2	0	5	0	0	157
T.175	Level 2	495	23	21	32	1	52	0	0	9	6	0	5	118
T.176	Level 1	486	4	13	37	1	28	6	1	0	4	1	0	82

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V229	V230	V231	V232	V235	V236	V237	V238	V239	V240	V241	V242
T.8	Level 1	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.9	Level 1	112	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
T.9	Level 2	114	4	5	2	0	1	2	8	0	0	2	0	8
T.9	Level 3	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
T.11	Level 1	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.11	Level 2	108	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.13	Level 1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 2	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.16	Level 1	117	4	8	0	0	3	8	5	1	0	0	2	1
T.16	Level 2	119	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
T.16	Level 3	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
T.17	Level 2	123	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 3	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 4	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.18	Level 3	126	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
T.18	Level 4	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 5	131	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
T.18	Level 6	133	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 7	136	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.18	Level 8	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	6
T.19	Level 2	130	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
T.19	Level 3	132	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
T.19	Level 4	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 1	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 2	141	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.26	Level 2	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
T.27	Level 2	149	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
T.27	Level 3	152	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4	157	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4–6	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 5	161	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 6	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 1	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 2	146	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V243	V244	V245	V246	V247	V248	V249	V252	V253	V254	V255	V256
T.11	Level 2	108	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.13	Level 1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
T.15	Level 2	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.16	Level 1	117	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
T.16	Level 2	119	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.16	Level 3	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 2	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 3	124	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 4	127	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.18	Level 3	126	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 4	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 5	131	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 6	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 7	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 8	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.19	Level 2	130	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.19	Level 3	132	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
T.19	Level 4	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 1	140	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.20	Level 2	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.26	Level 2	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
T.27	Level 2	149	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.27	Level 3	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4	157	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4–6	163	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 5	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 6	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 1	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 2	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 2	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
T.30	Level 3	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.31	Level 2	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 1	159	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V243	V244	V245	V246	V247	V248	V249	V252	V253	V254	V255	V256
T.32	Level 2	160	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 3	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.33	Level 3	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.34	Level 1	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.35	Level 1	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.36	Level 2	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 1	461	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
T.168	Level 2	462	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.168	Level 3	463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 1	466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 2	467	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
T.169	Level 3	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 1	464	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 2	465	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
T.170	Level 3	476	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
T.170	Level 4	477	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 5	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.171	Level 1	469	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 1	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 2	471	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.171	Level 3	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 4	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 5	474	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 6	475	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.172	Level 1	487B	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
T.172	Level 2	488	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0
T.172	Level 3	489	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
T.172	Level 4	490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.174	Level 1	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.174	Level 2	484	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.174	Level 3	485	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.175	Level 1	494	3	20	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0
T.175	Level 2	495	5	32	16	0	0	2	0	0	5	2	0	1
T.176	Level 1	486	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
T.176	Level 2	487	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
T.177	Level 1	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.177	Level 2	498	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.177	Level 3	499	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.177	Level 4	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.178	Level 1	516	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.178	Level 2	517	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.178	Level 3	518	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.179	Level 1	693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.179	Level 2	694	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V257	V258	V260	V261	V262	V263	V264	V265	V266	V267	V269	V270
T.16	Level 1	117	0	0	19	2	0	1	9	1	0	1	3	1
T.16	Level 2	119	0	0	7	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	2	1
T.16	Level 3	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 2	123	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.17	Level 3	124	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
T.17	Level 4	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
T.18	Level 3	126	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 4	129	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 5	131	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
T.18	Level 6	133	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
T.18	Level 7	136	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
T.18	Level 8	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	0	0	14	0	3	2	0	1	2	0	1	1
T.19	Level 2	130	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	1	2	0	1	0
T.19	Level 3	132	0	0	4	1	0	1	6	0	2	0	1	0
T.19	Level 4	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 1	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
T.20	Level 2	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.26	Level 2	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
T.27	Level 2	149	0	0	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 3	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4	157	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4–6	163	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 5	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 6	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.28	Level 1	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 2	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 2	155	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	1	0
T.30	Level 3	156	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	0	0	4	1	1	1	3	0	2	2	0	1
T.31	Level 2	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 1	159	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.32	Level 2	160	0	0	13	0	1	0	3	0	2	2	0	0
T.32	Level 3	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	0	0	6	0	1	1	8	2	1	0	1	0
T.33	Level 3	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V257	V258	V260	V261	V262	V263	V264	V265	V266	V267	V269	V270
T.34	Level 1	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.35	Level 1	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 2	173	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
T.168	Level 1	461	0	1	6	2	1	0	17	7	0	0	2	0
T.168	Level 2	462	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	7	0	2	1	0
T.168	Level 3	463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 1	466	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 2	467	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 3	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 1	464	0	0	10	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 2	465	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	4	0	2	0
T.170	Level 3	476	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	3	2	0	0	0
T.170	Level 4	477	2	1	3	2	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 5	481	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 1	469	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 1	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 2	471	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 3	472	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 4	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	0
T.171	Level 5	474	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 6	475	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0
T.172	Level 1	487B	0	0	1	0	3	0	13	0	2	4	0	0
T.172	Level 2	488	2	1	18	8	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	2
T.172	Level 3	489	0	2	4	0	0	0	5	2	3	1	0	0
T.172	Level 4	490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.174	Level 1	483	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.174	Level 2	484	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
T.174	Level 3	485	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
T.175	Level 1	494	1	1	7	3	0	0	78	42	16	4	8	4
T.175	Level 2	495	0	0	18	25	2	2	49	54	29	33	3	5
T.176	Level 1	486	0	1	7	4	1	1	6	10	1	7	6	7
T.176	Level 2	487	0	0	10	2	1	0	8	5	6	2	1	1
T.177	Level 1	497	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.177	Level 2	498	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	1	0
T.177	Level 3	499	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
T.177	Level 4	515	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.178	Level 1	516	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	1
T.178	Level 2	517	0	1	2	0	1	3	5	0	1	0	0	0
T.178	Level 3	518	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	2
T.179	Level 1	693	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
T.179	Level 2	694	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0
T.179	Level 3	695	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.179	Level 4	696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.180	Level 1	712	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.181	Level 1	531	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
T.181	Level 2	532	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V257	V258	V260	V261	V262	V263	V264	V265	V266	V267	V269	V270
T.181	Level 3	533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.181	Level 4	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.182	Level 1	721	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
T.182	Level 2	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 1	637	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 2	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 3	639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 4	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 5	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 6	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 7	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 8	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 9	758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 10	759	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 1	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
T.184	Level 2	761	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
T.184	Level 3	762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 4	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 5	764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V3	V5	V1	V271	V272	V273	V274	V275	V276	V277	V278	V279	V280	V281	V282
T.1	Level 1	19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
T.1	Level 2	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.2	Level 1	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.2	Level 2	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.3	Level 2	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
T.3	Level 3	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.4	Level 1	105	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.5	Level 1	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 1	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 2	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.8	Level 1	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.9	Level 1	112	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
T.9	Level 2	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0
T.9	Level 3	116	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
T.11	Level 1	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.11	Level 2	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.13	Level 1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.15	Level 2	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.16	Level 1	117	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.16	Level 2	119	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0
T.16	Level 3	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
T.17	Level 2	123	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V271	V272	V273	V274	V275	V276	V277	V278	V279	V280	V281	V282
T.17	Level 3	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 4	127	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.18	Level 3	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 4	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 5	131	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
T.18	Level 6	133	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.18	Level 7	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 8	139	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
T.19	Level 2	130	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
T.19	Level 3	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
T.19	Level 4	135	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 1	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 2	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.26	Level 2	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
T.27	Level 2	149	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
T.27	Level 3	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
T.27	Level 4	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4–6	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 5	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 6	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 1	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 2	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 2	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 3	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.31	Level 2	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 1	159	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.32	Level 2	160	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.32	Level 3	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 3	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.34	Level 1	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.35	Level 1	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 2	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 1	461	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V271	V272	V273	V274	V275	V276	V277	V278	V279	V280	V281	V282
T.183	Level 2	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 3	639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 4	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 5	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 6	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 7	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 8	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 9	758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 10	759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 1	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 2	761	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 3	762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 4	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 5	764	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V3	V5	V1	V286	V287	V288	V289	V290	V291	V292	V293	V294	V295	V296	V297
T.1	Level 1	19	0	0	11	8	2	0	3	0	1	0	3	14
T.1	Level 2	20	0	0	12	9	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	13
T.2	Level 1	103	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.2	Level 2	104	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0
T.3	Level 2	101	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.3	Level 3	102	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.4	Level 1	105	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
T.5	Level 1	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 1	106	0	0	3	5	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	2
T.6	Level 2	109	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.8	Level 1	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.9	Level 1	112	0	0	11	3	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	8
T.9	Level 2	114	0	0	21	8	3	0	1	8	2	0	1	20
T.9	Level 3	116	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
T.11	Level 1	113	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.11	Level 2	108	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.13	Level 1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
T.15	Level 2	121	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.16	Level 1	117	0	0	15	7	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	15
T.16	Level 2	119	0	0	4	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	7
T.16	Level 3	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	0	0	7	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	6
T.17	Level 2	123	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
T.17	Level 3	124	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
T.17	Level 4	127	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	0	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
T.18	Level 3	126	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V286	V287	V288	V289	V290	V291	V292	V293	V294	V295	V296	V297
T.183	Level 7	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 8	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 9	758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 10	759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 1	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 2	761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 3	762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 4	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 5	764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V3	V5	V1	V298	V300	V301	V302	V303	V304	V305	V306	V307	V308	V309	V310
T.1	Level 1	19	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
T.1	Level 2	20	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.2	Level 1	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.2	Level 2	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.3	Level 2	101	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
T.3	Level 3	102	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.4	Level 1	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.5	Level 1	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 1	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 2	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.8	Level 1	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.9	Level 1	112	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.9	Level 2	114	0	6	12	2	14	5	0	15	1	0	0	0
T.9	Level 3	116	0	0	1	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.11	Level 1	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.11	Level 2	108	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.13	Level 1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 2	121	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.16	Level 1	117	0	23	15	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
T.16	Level 2	119	0	12	6	2	3	10	0	7	2	0	0	0
T.16	Level 3	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 2	123	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 3	124	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
T.17	Level 4	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 3	126	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
T.18	Level 4	129	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 5	131	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 6	133	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 7	136	0	3	4	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
T.18	Level 8	139	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V311	V312	V313	V314	V315	V316	V317	V318	V319	V320	V321	V322
T.20	Level 2	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.26	Level 2	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	10
T.27	Level 2	149	0	0	0	1	0	72	2	0	0	0	1	71
T.27	Level 3	152	1	0	0	1	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	41
T.27	Level 4	157	2	0	1	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	52
T.27	Level 4–6	163	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	30
T.27	Level 5	161	0	1	1	0	0	70	1	0	0	0	0	69
T.27	Level 6	162	0	0	0	2	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
T.28	Level 1	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.28	Level 2	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	3
T.30	Level 2	155	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.30	Level 3	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	0	0	3	0	2	76	0	0	0	0	0	76
T.31	Level 2	158	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	6
T.32	Level 1	159	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.32	Level 2	160	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
T.32	Level 3	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 3	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.34	Level 1	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.35	Level 1	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
T.36	Level 2	173	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.168	Level 1	461	80	3	0	5	0	126	0	0	0	1	5	121
T.168	Level 2	462	91	2	2	4	1	129	3	0	0	0	3	126
T.168	Level 3	463	11	0	0	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
T.169	Level 1	466	3	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	5
T.169	Level 2	467	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	10
T.169	Level 3	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 1	464	22	0	0	3	0	33	1	0	0	0	1	32
T.170	Level 2	465	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
T.170	Level 3	476	9	0	0	1	1	18	1	0	0	0	0	17
T.170	Level 4	477	23	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	41
T.170	Level 5	481	6	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
T.171	Level 1	469	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
T.171	Level 1	470	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
T.171	Level 2	471	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
T.171	Level 3	472	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	5
T.171	Level 4	473	5	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6

TABLE 6.1
Ceramics from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V324	V326	V327	V328	V329	V330	V331	V332	V333	V334	V335
T.1	Level 1	19	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.1	Level 2	20	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.2	Level 1	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.2	Level 2	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.3	Level 2	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.3	Level 3	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.4	Level 1	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.5	Level 1	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 1	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 2	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.8	Level 1	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.9	Level 1	112	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.9	Level 2	114	0	1	0	10	3	0	6	0	1	9	0
T.9	Level 3	116	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
T.11	Level 1	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.11	Level 2	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.13	Level 1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 2	121	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.16	Level 1	117	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
T.16	Level 2	119	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
T.16	Level 3	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 2	123	0	0	0	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 3	124	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 4	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 3	126	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
T.18	Level 4	129	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	7	1
T.18	Level 5	131	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
T.18	Level 6	133	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 7	136	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
T.18	Level 8	139	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	0	1	0	15	0	9	6	0	0	0	0
T.19	Level 2	130	0	0	0	6	1	1	3	0	1	0	0
T.19	Level 3	132	0	0	0	7	0	1	5	0	0	0	1
T.19	Level 4	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 1	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 2	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.26	Level 2	145	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	0	0	0	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 2	149	0	0	0	11	2	3	2	0	4	0	0

TABLE 6.2
Other Artifacts from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).

V3	V5	V1	Location	Depth	V4	V8	V9	V10	V13
T.1	Level 1	19	N1975–1976/E2024	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.1	Level 2	20	N1975–1976/E2024	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.2	Level 1	103	N2040–2041/E2065	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.2	Level 2	104	N2040–2041/E2065	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.3	Level 2	101	N2008–2009/E2023	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.3	Level 3	102	N2008–2009/E2023	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.4	Level 1	105	N1968–1969/E2137	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.5	Level 1	107	N2008–2009/E2183	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.6	Level 1	106	N1912–1913/E2216	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.6	Level 2	109	N1912–1913/E2216	0.20–0.30 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1
T.8	Level 1	110	N1850–1851/E2243	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.9	Level 1	112	N1856–1857/E2153	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.9	Level 2	114	N1856–1857/E2153	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.9	Level 3	116	N1856–1857/E2153	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.11	Level 1	113	N1908–1909/E2059	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.11	Level 2	108	N1908–1909/E2059	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.13	Level 1	111	N2148–2149/E2016	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.14	Level 1	115	N2108–2109/E1983	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.15	Level 1	118	N2098–2099/E1920	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.15	Level 2	121	N2098–2099/E1920	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.16	Level 1	117	N2090–2091/E1861	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.16	Level 2	119	N2090–2091/E1861	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.16	Level 3	120	N2090–2091/E1861	0.40–0.50 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1
T.17	Level 1	122	N1998–1999/E1843	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.17	Level 2	123	N1998–1999/E1843	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.17	Level 3	124	N1998–1999/E1843	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.17	Level 4	127	N1998–1999/E1843	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.17	Level 5	134	N1998–1999/E1843	0.80–1.00 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 2	125	N2030–2031/E1784	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 3	126	N2030–2031/E1784	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 4	129	N2030–2031/E1784	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 5	131	N2030–2031/E1784	0.80–1.00 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 6	133	N2030–2031/E1784	1.00–1.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 7	136	N2030–2031/E1784	1.20–1.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.18	Level 8	139	N2030–2031/E1784	1.40–1.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.19	Level 1	128	N2130–2131/E1776	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.19	Level 2	130	N2130–2131/E1776	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.19	Level 3	132	N2130–2131/E1776	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.19	Level 4	135	N2130–2131/E1776	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.20	Level 1	140	N2186–2187/E1839	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.20	Level 2	141	N2186–2187/E1839	0.20–0.30 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	3
T.21	Level 1	142	N2208–2209/E1772	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.25	Level 1	143	N2240–2241/E1659	0–0.30 m DBS	0	2	0.3	0.6	1
T.25	Level 2	144	N2240–2241/E1659	0.30–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1
T.27	Level 1	148	N1926–1927/E1918	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.27	Level 2	149	N1926–1927/E1918	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.27	Level 3	152	N1926–1927/E1918	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1

TABLE 6.2
Other Artifacts from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	Location	Depth	V4	V8	V9	V10	V13
T.27	Level 4	157	N1926–1927/E1918	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.27	Level 4–6	163	N1925/E1918	0.60–1.20 m DBS	B.4	1	0.6	0.6	1
T.27	Level 5	161	N1926–1927/E1918	0.80–1.00 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.27	Level 6	162	N1926–1927/E1918	1.00–1.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.29	Level 1	147	N1790–1791/E1938	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.29	Level 2	153	N1790–1791/E1938	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.30	Level 1	150	N1840–1841/E1921	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.30	Level 2	155	N1840–1841/E1921	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.30	Level 3	156	N1840–1841/E1921	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.31	Level 1	154	N1806–1807/E2059	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.31	Level 2	158	N1806–1807/E2059	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.32	Level 1	159	N1728–1729/E2080	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.32	Level 2	160	N1728–1729/E2080	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.33	Level 1	167	N1730–1731/E2161	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.33	Level 2	168	N1730–1731/E2161	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.33	Level 3	171	N1730–1731/E2161	0.40–0.50 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1
T.36	Level 1	172	N1910–1911/E1723	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.36	Level 2	173	N1910–1911/E1723	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.168	Level 1	461	N2036–2037/E1931	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.168	Level 2	462	N2036–2037/E1931	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.168	Level 3	463	N2036–2037/E1931	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.169	Level 1	466	N2082–2083/E1883	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.169	Level 2	467	N2082–2083/E1883	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.169	Level 3	468	N2082–2083/E1883	0.40–0.50 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1
T.170	Level 1	464	N1946–1947/E2044	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.170	Level 2	465	N1946–1947/E2044	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.170	Level 3	476	N1946–1947/E2044	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.170	Level 4	477	N1946–1947/E2044	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.170	Level 5	481	N1946–1947/E2044	0.80–0.90 m DBS	0	2	0.1	0.2	1
T.171	Level 1	469	N1962–1963.50/E1991	0–0.20 m DBS	0	1.5	0.2	0.3	1
T.171	Level 1	470	N1963.50–1964.00/E1991	0.10–0.20 m DBS	F.10	0.5	0.1	0.05	1
T.171	Level 2	471	N1962–1963/E1991	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.171	Level 3	472	N1962–1963/E1991	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.171	Level 4	473	N1962–1963/E1991	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.171	Level 5	474	N1962–1963/E1991	0.80–1.00 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.171	Level 6	475	N1962–1963/E1991	1.00–1.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.172	Level 1	487B	N1974–1975/E1877	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.172	Level 2	488	N1974–1975/E1877	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.172	Level 3	489	N1974–1975/E1877	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.172	Level 4	490	N1974–1975/E1877	0.60–0.80 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.174	Level 1	483	N1858–1859/E2011	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.174	Level 2	484	N1858–1859/E2011	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.174	Level 3	485	N1858–1859/E2011	0.40–0.60 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.175	Level 1	494	N1756–1757/E2064	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.175	Level 2	495	N1756–1757/E2064	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.176	Level 1	486	N1844–1845/E1944	0–0.20 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1
T.176	Level 2	487	N1844–1845/E1944	0.20–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.2	0.4	1

TABLE 6.2
Other Artifacts from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V1001	V1002	V1003	V1004	V1005	V1006	V1007	V1008	V1009	V1010	V1011	V1012
T.16	Level 1	117	147	837	133	797	6	43	8	23	0	0	0	0
T.16	Level 2	119	63	292	58	257	2	2	2	25	1	8	0	0
T.16	Level 3	120	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	22	825	16	627	3	140	3	58	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 2	123	38	1017	29	775	2	80	6	157	1	5	0	0
T.17	Level 3	124	13	105	12	100	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
T.17	Level 4	127	7	10	6	4	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	2	20	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	9	540	7	510	1	1	1	29	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 3	126	23	337	22	302	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	0
T.18	Level 4	129	23	282	22	277	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
T.18	Level 5	131	18	556	16	406	0	0	2	150	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 6	133	13	369	11	162	1	115	1	92	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 7	136	11	98	11	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 8	139	3	22	3	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	128	863	111	805	4	14	4	12	7	10	2	20
T.19	Level 2	130	71	343	63	306	2	7	6	30	0	0	0	0
T.19	Level 3	132	41	434	38	379	1	5	1	45	0	0	1	5
T.19	Level 4	135	4	5	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 1	140	7	247	5	112	0	0	2	137	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 2	141	1	78	0	0	0	0	1	78	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	1	145	1	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	3	20	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	1	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	12	202	11	200	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 2	149	57	342	48	285	5	20	4	22	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 3	152	9	94	8	92	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4	157	8	167	8	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4–6	163	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 5	161	6	17	6	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 6	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	16	985	13	882	0	0	1	20	2	83	0	0
T.30	Level 2	155	9	615	8	560	1	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 3	156	1	27	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	33	258	12	165	19	67	1	2	1	24	0	0
T.31	Level 2	158	2	15	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 1	159	21	1052	15	752	5	265	1	35	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 2	160	29	727	15	365	12	92	2	270	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	3	102	2	68	1	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	3	102	2	60	1	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 3	171	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 2	173	4	93	4	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 1	461	221	1067	198	905	9	21	13	139	1	2	0	0
T.168	Level 2	462	86	241	78	217	3	6	5	18	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.2
Other Artifacts from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V1001	V1002	V1003	V1004	V1005	V1006	V1007	V1008	V1009	V1010	V1011	V1012
T.184	Level 1	760	18	302	12	239	6	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 2	761	1	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 4	763	2	75	1	63	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 5	764	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

V3	V5	V1	V1013	V1014	V1015	V1016	V1017	V1018	V1019	V1020	V1021	V1022	V1023	V1024
T.1	Level 1	19	44	938	87	365	1	10	2	2	3	92	1	13
T.1	Level 2	20	51	500	61	177	2	12	1	3	3	32	3	18
T.2	Level 1	103	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.2	Level 2	104	4	105	4	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.3	Level 2	101	7	202	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.3	Level 3	102	1	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.4	Level 1	105	11	565	7	593	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	240
T.5	Level 1	107	0	0	1	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 1	106	55	361	42	166	0	0	0	0	2	20	2	5
T.6	Level 2	109	3	92	5	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.8	Level 1	110	2	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.9	Level 1	112	21	212	56	175	1	117	1	5	1	25	2	7
T.9	Level 2	114	33	398	48	261	3	20	0	0	2	70	4	45
T.9	Level 3	116	2	115	3	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.11	Level 1	113	2	27	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.11	Level 2	108	4	26	5	100	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
T.13	Level 1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	1	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	18	917	6	205	2	105	0	0	3	520	0	0
T.15	Level 2	121	2	75	3	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.16	Level 1	117	46	647	87	147	3	40	3	3	4	17	4	6
T.16	Level 2	119	18	125	40	167	1	1	1	1	1	24	1	1
T.16	Level 3	120	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	6	260	10	367	1	17	2	123	2	55	1	3
T.17	Level 2	123	17	625	12	150	2	80	0	0	2	16	4	141
T.17	Level 3	124	4	42	8	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 4	127	3	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
T.17	Level 5	134	1	5	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	1	220	6	290	1	1	0	0	1	29	0	0
T.18	Level 3	126	5	57	17	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 4	129	6	22	16	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 5	131	7	227	11	329	0	0	0	0	2	150	0	0
T.18	Level 6	133	6	122	5	40	1	115	0	0	1	92	0	0
T.18	Level 7	136	2	23	9	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 8	139	1	5	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	42	332	69	531	1	2	3	13	3	7	1	5
T.19	Level 2	130	20	92	43	214	0	0	2	7	3	10	3	20
T.19	Level 3	132	9	82	29	297	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	45
T.19	Level 4	135	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 1	140	4	67	1	45	0	0	0	0	1	45	1	92

TABLE 6.2
Other Artifacts from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V1013	V1014	V1015	V1016	V1017	V1018	V1019	V1020	V1021	V1022	V1023	V1024
T.174	Level 1	483	5	118	3	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22
T.174	Level 2	484	12	889	11	114	1	68	2	2	0	0	1	6
T.174	Level 3	485	11	119	8	34	1	4	0	0	1	15	0	0
T.175	Level 1	494	8	253	29	635	4	70	87	914	1	51	10	105
T.175	Level 2	495	6	142	13	669	7	194	44	758	5	265	10	175
T.176	Level 1	486	218	1198	129	392	6	10	11	42	15	110	11	75
T.176	Level 2	487	70	915	42	175	1	5	13	61	7	418	6	72
T.177	Level 1	497	13	203	6	6	1	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.177	Level 2	498	22	429	45	170	2	9	0	0	9	41	8	36
T.177	Level 3	499	11	235	33	106	0	0	1	33	1	12	6	17
T.177	Level 4	515	1	24	12	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.178	Level 1	516	6	13	87	547	1	6	1	2	1	13	12	42
T.178	Level 2	517	16	298	26	143	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	3
T.178	Level 3	518	18	165	50	190	0	0	1	15	0	0	9	58
T.179	Level 1	693	2	70	5	72	0	0	0	0	2	108	1	8
T.179	Level 2	694	5	212	8	42	0	0	1	13	4	77	3	60
T.179	Level 3	695	3	136	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	137
T.180	Level 1	712	2	64	2	30	0	0	0	0	1	28	0	0
T.181	Level 1	531	20	183	30	171	1	2	0	0	3	15	8	123
T.181	Level 2	532	4	100	10	137	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.181	Level 3	533	5	50	4	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.182	Level 1	721	3	27	11	167	0	0	4	28	1	17	7	77
T.183	Level 1	637	0	0	2	57	0	0	2	11	0	0	1	27
T.183	Level 2	638	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 3	639	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	97	0	0	1	1
T.183	Level 5	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.183	Level 9	758	1	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 1	760	11	210	1	29	2	35	4	43	0	0	2	20
T.184	Level 2	761	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.184	Level 4	763	1	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0
T.184	Level 5	764	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
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V3	V5	V1	V1025	V1026	V1027	V1028	V1029	V1030	V1033	V1034	V1035	V1036	V1037	V1038
T.1	Level 1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	40	0	0
T.1	Level 2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	47	0	0
T.2	Level 1	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.2	Level 2	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
T.3	Level 2	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
T.3	Level 3	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.4	Level 1	105	0	0	1	112	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0
T.5	Level 1	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.6	Level 1	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	51	2	2
T.6	Level 2	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
T.8	Level 1	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.9	Level 1	112	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	1	1	18	1	0
T.9	Level 2	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32	0	1

TABLE 6.2
Other Artifacts from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V1025	V1026	V1027	V1028	V1029	V1030	V1033	V1034	V1035	V1036	V1037	V1038
T.9	Level 3	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
T.11	Level 1	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.11	Level 2	108	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
T.13	Level 1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.14	Level 1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.15	Level 1	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	11	1	0
T.15	Level 2	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.16	Level 1	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	40	1	2
T.16	Level 2	119	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1
T.16	Level 3	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
T.17	Level 2	123	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	14	0	1
T.17	Level 3	124	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
T.17	Level 4	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 3	126	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
T.18	Level 4	129	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
T.18	Level 5	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1
T.18	Level 6	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
T.18	Level 7	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.18	Level 8	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	0	0	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0
T.19	Level 2	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	1
T.19	Level 3	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
T.19	Level 4	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.20	Level 1	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
T.20	Level 2	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
T.27	Level 2	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
T.27	Level 3	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
T.27	Level 4	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
T.27	Level 4–6	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.27	Level 5	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
T.27	Level 6	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	2	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	2
T.30	Level 2	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.30	Level 3	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	0	0	1	24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
T.31	Level 2	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.32	Level 1	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
T.32	Level 2	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0

TABLE 6.2
Other Artifacts from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V1025	V1026	V1027	V1028	V1029	V1030	V1033	V1034	V1035	V1036	V1037	V1038
T.33	Level 1	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 3	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.36	Level 2	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 1	461	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	26	0	10
T.168	Level 2	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	10
T.168	Level 3	463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
T.169	Level 1	466	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	2
T.169	Level 2	467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1
T.169	Level 3	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.170	Level 1	464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	4
T.170	Level 2	465	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	32	0	7
T.170	Level 3	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	21	0	4
T.170	Level 4	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	1
T.170	Level 5	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
T.171	Level 1	469	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	6	0	2
T.171	Level 1	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 2	471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3
T.171	Level 3	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	1
T.171	Level 4	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
T.171	Level 5	474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
T.171	Level 6	475	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1
T.172	Level 1	487B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	24	0	6
T.172	Level 2	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	31	0	4
T.172	Level 3	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	23	0	0
T.172	Level 4	490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.174	Level 1	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
T.174	Level 2	484	0	0	0	0	1	67	1	0	1	7	0	1
T.174	Level 3	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	2
T.175	Level 1	494	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0
T.175	Level 2	495	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	6	0	2
T.176	Level 1	486	1	5	6	14	0	0	1	2	1	159	0	43
T.176	Level 2	487	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	50	0	12
T.177	Level 1	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	0	3
T.177	Level 2	498	0	0	2	36	0	0	3	0	0	17	0	0
T.177	Level 3	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3
T.177	Level 4	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
T.178	Level 1	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2
T.178	Level 2	517	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	9	0	3
T.178	Level 3	518	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	6
T.179	Level 1	693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.179	Level 2	694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
T.179	Level 3	695	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
T.180	Level 1	712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.181	Level 1	531	1	8	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	15	0	0
T.181	Level 2	532	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0

TABLE 6.2
Other Artifacts from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V1039	V2001	V2002	V2003	V2004	V2005	V2006	V2007	V2008	V2009	V2010	V2011
T.18	Level 7	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 8	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	0	1	773	1	773	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.19	Level 2	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.19	Level 3	132	0	1	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.19	Level 4	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 1	140	0	3	752	1	110	1	472	1	170	0	0	0
T.20	Level 2	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	0	1	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.25	Level 1	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 2	149	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 3	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4–6	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 5	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 6	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	0	1	187	0	0	0	0	1	187	0	0	0
T.30	Level 2	155	0	1	770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.30	Level 3	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 2	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 1	159	0	1	245	0	0	0	0	1	245	0	0	0
T.32	Level 2	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	0	1	228	0	0	0	0	1	228	0	0	0
T.33	Level 3	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 2	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 1	461	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 2	462	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 3	463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 1	466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 2	467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 3	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 1	464	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 2	465	0	1	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T.170	Level 3	476	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 4	477	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 5	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 1	469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 1	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 2	471	0	2	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
T.171	Level 3	472	0	1	256	0	0	1	256	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.2
Other Artifacts from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V2043	V2044	V2045	V2046	V2047	V2048	V2049	V2050	V2051	V2052	V2053	V2054
T.27	Level 4	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4–6	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 5	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 6	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 2	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 3	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 2	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 1	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 2	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 3	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 2	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 1	461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 2	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 3	463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 1	466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 2	467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.169	Level 3	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 1	464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.170	Level 2	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
T.170	Level 3	476	0	0	1	25	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	25
T.170	Level 4	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
T.170	Level 5	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 1	469	0	0	1	20	1	0	0	0	1	20	0	0
T.171	Level 1	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 2	471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 3	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 4	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 5	474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.171	Level 6	475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.172	Level 1	487B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.172	Level 2	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.172	Level 3	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.172	Level 4	490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.174	Level 1	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.174	Level 2	484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.174	Level 3	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.175	Level 1	494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.175	Level 2	495	0	0	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
T.176	Level 1	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	2	3	1	7
T.176	Level 2	487	0	0	6	108	1	0	2	97	14	121	0	0

TABLE 6.2
Other Artifacts from Test Pits at B12 (T.1–T.37, T.168–T.172, T.174–T.184).
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V2055	V2056	V2059	V2060	V2063	V2064	V2071	V2072	V2073	V2074	V2075	V2076
T.16	Level 1	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	80	3	2	0	0
T.16	Level 2	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	76	0	0	0	0
T.16	Level 3	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 1	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	481	52	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 2	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	61	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 3	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	62	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 4	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	33	0	0	0	0
T.17	Level 5	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	10	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 2	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	21	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 3	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	54	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 4	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	513	79	0	0	0	0
T.18	Level 5	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	417	56	4	1	0	0
T.18	Level 6	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	59	6	1	0	0
T.18	Level 7	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	922	83	46	1	107	4
T.18	Level 8	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	69	11	2	0	0
T.19	Level 1	128	0	0	1	36	0	0	557	118	23	3	0	0
T.19	Level 2	130	0	0	0	0	1	1	112	30	6	1	0	0
T.19	Level 3	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	37	0	0	0	0
T.19	Level 4	135	0	0	1	336	0	0	27	8	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 1	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.20	Level 2	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.21	Level 1	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 1	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.25	Level 2	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 1	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 2	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	46	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 3	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	48	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	67	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 4–6	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	15	0	0	0	0
T.27	Level 5	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	24	0	0	2	1
T.27	Level 6	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	17	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 1	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.29	Level 2	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 1	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0
T.30	Level 2	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	14	3	2	0	0
T.30	Level 3	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.31	Level 2	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	6	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 1	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.32	Level 2	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 1	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 2	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.33	Level 3	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 1	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	5	0	0	0	0
T.36	Level 2	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	11	0	0	0	0
T.168	Level 1	461	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	33	8	2	0	0
T.168	Level 2	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	17	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.3
Ceramics from T.173 and Area A.

V3	V5	V1	Location	Depth	V4	V8
T.173	Level 1	478	N1966-1967/E2011	0-0.20 m DBS	0	2
T.173	Level 2	479	N1966-1967/E2011	0.20-0.40 m DBS	0	2
T.173	Level 3	480	N1966-1967/E2011	0.40-0.60 m DBS	0	2
T.173	Level 4	482	N1966-1967/E2011	0.60-0.80 m DBS	0	2
T.173	Level 5	491	N1966-1967/E2011	0.80-1.00 m DBS	0	2
T.173	Level 6	492	N1966-1967/E2011	1.00-1.20 m DBS	0	2
T.173	Level 7	493	N1966-1967/E2011	1.20-1.40 m DBS	B.6	2
T.173	Level 7	500	N1966-1967/E2011	1.20-1.40 m DBS	B.6	0.24
Area A	Level 3	641	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	(97.43-97.41)-97.33	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 4	642	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	97.33-(97.27-97.24)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 5	643	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	(97.27-97.24)-(97.20-97.17)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 6	644	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	(97.20-97.17)-(97.16-97.14)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 7	714	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	(97.16-97.14)-97.08	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 8	715	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	97.08-97.04	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 9	716	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	97.04-(96.94-96.93)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 10	717	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	(96.94-96.93)-(96.90-96.87)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 11	718	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	(96.90-96.87)-(96.79-96.78)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 12	719	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	(96.79-96.78)-96.63	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 13	720	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	96.63-(96.50-96.49)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 14	736	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	(96.50-96.49)-(96.16-96.14)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 15	741	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	96.15-(96.10-96.09)	B.7	n.a.
Area A	B.6(legs)	738	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	96.26-96.15	B.6	n.a.
Area A	B.6-7(bone)	740	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	96.15-96.05	B.6-7	n.a.
Area A	B.6(skull)	739	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	96.37-96.16	B.6	n.a.
Area A	B.6-7	669	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	Cleaning-off of skeletons	B.6-7	n.a.
Area A	F.11	670	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	96.70-96.60	F.11	n.a.
Area A	F.12	742	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	96.45-96.20	F.12	0.42
Area A	Level 1	501	N1966/E2012	97.61-(97.54-97.50)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	503	N1966/E2010	(97.61-97.53)-(97.51-97.47)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	504	N1967/E2010	(97.63-97.54)-(97.51-97.42)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	519	N1966/E2013	(97.54-97.49)-(97.53-97.48)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	520	N1967/E2013	(97.57-97.54)-(97.53-97.49)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	521	N1966/E2014	(97.49-97.45)-(97.47-97.44)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	522	N1967/E2014	(97.51-97.48)-(97.49-97.41)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	523	N1966/E2009	(97.57-97.52)-(97.54-97.47)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	524	N1967/E2009	(97.63-97.53)-(97.50-97.41)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	525	N1965/E2009	(97.57-97.53)-(97.54-97.49)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	526	N1965/E2010	(97.57-97.53)-(97.54-97.51)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	527	N1965/E2011	(97.61-97.59)-(97.54-97.52)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	528	N1965/E2012	(97.56-97.52)-(97.54-97.50)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	529	N1965/E2013	(97.56-97.53)-(97.51-97.48)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	530	N1965/E2014	(97.52-97.51)-(97.49-97.46)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	561	N1967/E2008	(97.54-97.48)-(97.50-97.40)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	562	N1968/E2013	(97.57-97.54)-(97.51-97.48)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	563	N1968/E2014	(97.49-97.42)-(97.42-97.35)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	564	N1966/E2008	(97.54-97.51)-(97.50-97.40)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	566	N1968/E2010	(97.66-97.54)-(97.46-97.40)	0	1

TABLE 6.3
Ceramics from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	Location	Depth	V4	V8
Area A	Level 1	567	N1965/E2008	(97.54-97.51)-(97.50-97.34)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	569	N1968/E2009	(97.54-97.49)-(97.46-97.37)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	570	N1964/E2009	(97.54-97.48)-(97.50-97.36)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	606	N1968/E2008	(97.54-97.44)-(97.37-97.28)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	607	N1969/E2009	(97.54-97.48)-(97.44-97.31)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	608	N1964/E2010	(97.52-97.50)-(97.51-97.40)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	609	N1969/E2010	(97.51-97.46)-(97.44-97.42)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	610	N1964/E2011	97.54-(97.52-97.49)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	611	N1963/E2010	(97.51-97.48)-(97.49-97.39)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	613	N1967/E2007	(97.54-97.41)-(97.46-97.31)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	616	N1963/E2012	(97.53-97.47)-(97.52-97.44)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	617	N1970/E2010	(97.52-97.49)-(97.44-97.33)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	618	N1963/E2013	(97.52-97.48)-(97.51-97.43)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	620	N1970/E2011	(97.49-97.42)-(97.35-97.30)	0	0.75
Area A	Level 1	621	N1964/E2012	(97.53-97.52)-(97.51-97.49)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	622	N1964/E2014	(97.53-97.52)-(97.50-97.49)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	623	N1968/E2011	(97.54-97.50)-(97.45-97.39)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	624	N1965/E2015	(97.54-97.52)-(97.52-97.43)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	625	N1966/E2015	(97.54-97.50)-(97.47-97.43)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	626	N1969/E2011	(97.54-97.50)-(97.44-97.35)	0	0.5
Area A	Level 1	627	N1964/E2015	(97.53-97.50)-(97.50-97.45)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	628	N1968/E2012	(97.51-97.45)-(97.50-97.39)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	652	N1965/E2016	(97.54-97.50)-(97.47-97.44)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	655	N1963/E2106	(97.54-97.41)-(97.50-97.41)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	667	N1967/E2015	(97.47-97.41)-(97.46-97.41)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	536	N1965/E2010	97.51-(97.44-97.41)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	537	N1965/E2012	(97.52-97.49)-(97.46-97.43)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	538	N1966/E2010	(97.51-97.47)-(97.45-97.42)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	539	N1965/E2013	97.52-(97.46-97.42)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	540	N1966/E2012	97.52-(97.45-97.42)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	542	N1968/E2010	(97.43-97.41)-(97.37-97.35)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	543	N1967/E2012	(97.49-97.47)-(97.45-97.39)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	544	N1968/E2011	(97.52-97.41)-(97.37-97.36)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	545	N1965/E2011	(97.52-97.50)-(97.45-97.43)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	547	N1966/E2013	(97.49-97.45)-(97.45-97.43)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	549	N1967/E2009	97.44-(97.40-97.35)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	554	N1967/E2015	97.54-(97.42-97.40)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	555	N1968/E2015	(97.50-97.39)-(97.44-97.37)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	557	N1964/E2011	97.50-(97.46-97.44)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	558	N1964/E2012	(97.54-97.52)-(97.46-97.43)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	560	N1969/E2010	(97.54-97.53)-(97.36-97.34)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	629	N1966/E2009	(97.47-97.42)-(97.44-97.36)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	630	N1968/E2009	(97.51-97.46)-(97.37-97.34)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	632	N1963/E2014	(97.51-97.42)-(97.48-97.36)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	633	N1963/E2015	(97.51-97.50)-(97.45-97.44)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	634	N1963/E2016	(97.50-97.49)-(97.47-97.43)	0	1
Area A	Level 2	635	N1964/E2016	(97.50-97.49)-(97.45-97.44)	0	1

TABLE 6.3
Ceramics from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V9	V10	V13	V101	V102	V103	V104	V105	V106	V107
T.173	Level 1	478	0.2	0.4	1	78	40	0	0	78	40	0
T.173	Level 2	479	0.2	0.4	1	308	103	48	8	260	95	0
T.173	Level 3	480	0.2	0.4	1	809	261	334	31	475	230	0
T.173	Level 4	482	0.2	0.4	1	502	224	78	11	424	213	0
T.173	Level 5	491	0.2	0.4	1	2060	541	960	56	1100	485	3
T.173	Level 6	492	0.2	0.4	1	620	218	320	69	400	149	7
T.173	Level 7	493	0.2	0.4	1	687	176	574	136	113	40	0
T.173	Level 7	500	0.2	0.05	1	358	112	70	20	288	92	0
Area A	Level 3	641	0.09	0.14	1	81	14	10	2	71	12	0
Area A	Level 4	642	0.08	0.12	1	33	20	14	2	19	18	0
Area A	Level 5	643	0.07	0.11	1	29	6	3	1	26	5	0
Area A	Level 6	644	0.03	0.05	1	113	31	58	4	55	27	0
Area A	Level 7	714	0.07	0.1	1	249	69	42	7	207	62	0
Area A	Level 8	715	0.04	0.06	1	209	43	39	4	170	39	0
Area A	Level 9	716	0.1	0.15	1	160	35	45	4	115	31	0
Area A	Level 10	717	0.05	0.07	1	147	27	80	6	67	21	0
Area A	Level 11	718	0.1	0.15	1	229	56	88	10	141	46	0
Area A	Level 12	719	0.05	0.07	1	1860	252	1280	40	580	212	1
Area A	Level 13	720	0.13	0.19	1	765	117	418	44	347	73	0
Area A	Level 14	736	0.35	0.7	1	929	174	553	76	376	98	0
Area A	Level 15	741	n.a.	n.a.	1	88	23	58	17	30	6	0
Area A	B.6(legs)	738	n.a.	n.a.	1	480	37	473	35	7	2	0
Area A	B.6-7(bone)	740	n.a.	n.a.	1	272	25	257	17	15	8	0
Area A	B.6(skull)	739	n.a.	n.a.	1	7	2	7	2	0	0	0
Area A	B.6-7	669	n.a.	n.a.	1	45	6	27	3	18	3	1
Area A	F.11	670	n.a.	n.a.	1	2752	112	1800	32	952	80	2
Area A	F.12	742	0.29	0.12	1	1726	62	1074	20	652	42	0
Area A	Level 1	501	0.1	0.1	1	38	3	0	0	38	3	0
Area A	Level 1	503	0.16	0.16	1	6	1	6	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	504	0.12	0.12	1	18	5	0	0	18	5	0
Area A	Level 1	519	0.01	0.01	1	5	3	0	0	5	3	0
Area A	Level 1	520	0.05	0.05	1	24	3	8	1	16	2	0
Area A	Level 1	521	0.02	0.02	1	102	17	2	1	100	16	0
Area A	Level 1	522	0.1	0.1	1	125	38	35	5	90	33	0
Area A	Level 1	523	0.05	0.05	1	25	7	0	0	25	7	0
Area A	Level 1	524	0.12	0.12	1	80	13	37	1	43	12	0
Area A	Level 1	525	0.03	0.03	1	68	12	50	2	18	10	0
Area A	Level 1	526	0.05	0.05	1	101	7	68	2	33	5	0
Area A	Level 1	527	0.07	0.07	1	22	4	7	1	15	3	0
Area A	Level 1	528	0.02	0.02	1	7	2	0	0	7	2	0
Area A	Level 1	529	0.05	0.05	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
Area A	Level 1	530	0.04	0.04	1	18	7	0	0	18	7	0
Area A	Level 1	561	0.06	0.06	1	15	3	11	2	4	1	0
Area A	Level 1	562	0.06	0.06	1	35	15	18	3	17	12	0
Area A	Level 1	563	0.07	0.07	1	27	5	0	0	27	5	0
Area A	Level 1	564	0.07	0.07	1	53	12	23	4	30	8	0
Area A	Level 1	566	0.16	0.16	1	20	1	20	1	0	0	0

TABLE 6.3
Ceramics from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V9	V10	V13	V101	V102	V103	V104	V105	V106	V107
Area A	Level 1	567	0.1	0.1	1	103	16	36	1	67	15	0
Area A	Level 1	569	0.1	0.1	1	58	4	38	1	20	3	0
Area A	Level 1	570	0.08	0.08	1	67	9	0	0	67	9	0
Area A	Level 1	606	0.16	0.16	1	44	19	2	1	42	18	0
Area A	Level 1	607	0.13	0.13	1	63	3	61	2	2	1	0
Area A	Level 1	608	0.06	0.06	1	17	9	0	0	17	9	0
Area A	Level 1	609	0.06	0.06	1	25	1	25	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	610	0.03	0.03	1	140	20	102	4	38	16	0
Area A	Level 1	611	0.1	0.1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
Area A	Level 1	613	0.09	0.09	1	20	3	10	1	10	2	0
Area A	Level 1	616	0.03	0.03	1	13	5	0	0	13	5	0
Area A	Level 1	617	0.12	0.12	1	38	8	0	0	38	8	0
Area A	Level 1	618	0.03	0.03	1	7	4	0	0	7	4	0
Area A	Level 1	620	0.15	0.11	1	42	6	19	1	23	5	0
Area A	Level 1	621	0.02	0.02	1	3	4	0	0	3	4	0
Area A	Level 1	622	0.03	0.03	1	4	2	0	0	4	2	0
Area A	Level 1	623	0.1	0.1	1	39	23	5	4	34	19	0
Area A	Level 1	624	0.05	0.05	1	10	8	0	0	10	8	0
Area A	Level 1	625	0.07	0.07	1	130	14	30	2	100	12	0
Area A	Level 1	626	0.12	0.06	1	15	7	0	0	15	7	0
Area A	Level 1	627	0.04	0.04	1	27	9	0	0	27	9	0
Area A	Level 1	628	0.03	0.03	1	25	3	18	1	7	2	0
Area A	Level 1	652	0.06	0.06	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	655	0.02	0.02	1	30	8	20	3	10	5	0
Area A	Level 1	667	0.01	0.01	1	12	4	0	0	12	4	0
Area A	Level 2	536	0.07	0.07	1	15	10	0	0	15	10	0
Area A	Level 2	537	0.06	0.06	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	0
Area A	Level 2	538	0.06	0.06	1	10	3	0	0	10	3	0
Area A	Level 2	539	0.07	0.07	1	12	14	0	0	12	14	0
Area A	Level 2	540	0.08	0.08	1	10	4	0	0	10	4	0
Area A	Level 2	542	0.06	0.06	1	57	4	45	1	12	3	0
Area A	Level 2	543	0.06	0.06	1	7	2	0	0	7	2	0
Area A	Level 2	544	0.1	0.1	1	2	5	0	0	2	5	0
Area A	Level 2	545	0.07	0.07	1	56	18	8	3	48	15	0
Area A	Level 2	547	0.03	0.03	1	13	4	0	0	13	4	0
Area A	Level 2	549	0.06	0.06	1	35	7	0	0	35	7	0
Area A	Level 2	554	0.1	0.1	1	90	8	72	3	18	5	0
Area A	Level 2	555	0.04	0.04	1	11	3	0	0	11	3	0
Area A	Level 2	557	0.05	0.05	1	15	4	0	0	15	4	0
Area A	Level 2	558	0.08	0.08	1	22	2	0	0	22	2	0
Area A	Level 2	560	0.18	0.18	1	75	14	0	0	75	14	0
Area A	Level 2	629	0.04	0.04	1	12	2	7	1	5	1	1
Area A	Level 2	630	0.14	0.14	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
Area A	Level 2	632	0.04	0.04	1	12	8	0	0	12	8	0
Area A	Level 2	633	0.06	0.06	1	10	1	0	0	10	1	0
Area A	Level 2	634	0.04	0.04	1	20	5	8	1	12	4	1
Area A	Level 2	635	0.05	0.05	1	28	6	13	1	15	5	0

TABLE 6.3
Ceramics from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V108	V109	V110	V112	V113	V114	V116	V118	V119	V120
T.173	Level 1	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.173	Level 2	479	4	2	0	2	8	0	8	7	0	1
T.173	Level 3	480	28	3	0	0	31	0	31	30	0	1
T.173	Level 4	482	5	6	0	0	9	2	11	9	0	2
T.173	Level 5	491	28	16	0	9	49	7	56	35	0	21
T.173	Level 6	492	52	10	0	0	68	1	69	7	2	60
T.173	Level 7	493	75	54	3	3	127	9	136	4	0	132
T.173	Level 7	500	7	11	0	2	20	0	20	9	0	11
Area A	Level 3	641	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
Area A	Level 4	642	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
Area A	Level 5	643	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Area A	Level 6	644	1	3	0	0	1	3	4	4	0	0
Area A	Level 7	714	7	0	0	0	7	0	7	7	0	0
Area A	Level 8	715	4	0	0	0	3	1	4	4	0	0
Area A	Level 9	716	2	0	2	0	4	0	4	4	0	0
Area A	Level 10	717	4	0	2	0	6	0	6	6	0	0
Area A	Level 11	718	8	0	2	0	7	3	10	4	2	4
Area A	Level 12	719	25	9	5	0	28	12	40	19	0	21
Area A	Level 13	720	32	12	0	0	41	3	44	9	0	35
Area A	Level 14	736	65	9	0	2	66	10	76	14	0	62
Area A	Level 15	741	16	1	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	17
Area A	B.6(legs)	738	31	4	0	0	30	5	35	4	0	31
Area A	B.6-7(bone)	740	14	0	0	3	14	3	17	2	0	15
Area A	B.6(skull)	739	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1
Area A	B.6-7	669	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3
Area A	F.11	670	9	14	1	6	27	5	32	13	0	19
Area A	F.12	742	8	11	0	1	19	1	20	7	0	13
Area A	Level 1	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	503	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 1	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	520	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 1	521	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 1	522	4	1	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	0
Area A	Level 1	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	524	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 1	525	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	0	0
Area A	Level 1	526	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	0
Area A	Level 1	527	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 1	528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	561	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0
Area A	Level 1	562	3	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	0
Area A	Level 1	563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	564	3	1	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	0
Area A	Level 1	566	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0

TABLE 6.3
Ceramics from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V108	V109	V110	V112	V113	V114	V116	V118	V119	V120
Area A	Level 1	567	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 1	569	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 1	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	606	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 1	607	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0
Area A	Level 1	608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	609	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 1	610	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 1	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	613	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 1	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	620	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 1	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	623	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	3	0	1
Area A	Level 1	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	625	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
Area A	Level 1	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	628	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 1	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	655	2	1	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0
Area A	Level 1	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	542	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 2	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	545	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0
Area A	Level 2	547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	554	2	1	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	0
Area A	Level 2	555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	629	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 2	630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	634	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 2	635	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0

TABLE 6.3
Ceramics from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V122	V123	V126	V127	V129	V130	V131	V132	V133	V134
T.173	Level 1	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.173	Level 2	479	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
T.173	Level 3	480	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	3	0	0
T.173	Level 4	482	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
T.173	Level 5	491	0	0	18	3	0	1	3	2	0	1
T.173	Level 6	492	0	2	38	22	0	1	8	1	0	0
T.173	Level 7	493	0	0	42	90	0	0	2	0	0	1
T.173	Level 7	500	0	0	0	8	0	4	5	0	0	0
Area A	Level 3	641	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 4	642	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 5	643	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 6	644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 7	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Area A	Level 8	715	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 9	716	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Area A	Level 10	717	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Area A	Level 11	718	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 12	719	0	0	18	3	0	3	6	0	0	0
Area A	Level 13	720	0	0	21	13	2	1	2	0	0	0
Area A	Level 14	736	0	0	12	50	0	8	1	1	0	0
Area A	Level 15	741	0	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6(legs)	738	0	0	28	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area A	B.6-7(bone)	740	0	0	10	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	B.6(skull)	739	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6-7	669	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	F.11	670	0	0	18	1	0	4	0	1	0	0
Area A	F.12	742	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area A	Level 1	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	522	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	561	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	566	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

TABLE 6.3
Ceramics from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V150	V151	V153	V154	V155	V156	V158	V160	V161	V163
Area A	Level 1	567	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	609	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	620	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	623	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	625	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	655	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Area A	Level 1	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	542	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	545	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	634	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	635	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.3
Ceramics from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V203	V213	V217	V218	V219	V220	V221	V222	V224	V227
T.173	Level 1	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.173	Level 2	479	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.173	Level 3	480	0	0	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
T.173	Level 4	482	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
T.173	Level 5	491	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
T.173	Level 6	492	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	0	0
T.173	Level 7	493	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
T.173	Level 7	500	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area A	Level 3	641	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 4	642	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 5	643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 6	644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 7	714	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0
Area A	Level 8	715	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 9	716	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area A	Level 10	717	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Area A	Level 11	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 12	719	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Area A	Level 13	720	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 14	736	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 15	741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6(legs)	738	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area A	B.6-7(bone)	740	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6(skull)	739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6-7	669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	F.11	670	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	F.12	742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Area A	Level 1	522	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	526	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	561	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

TABLE 6.3
Ceramics from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V324	V328	V329	V332	V333
T.173	Level 1	478	0	0	0	0	0
T.173	Level 2	479	0	0	0	0	0
T.173	Level 3	480	0	1	0	0	1
T.173	Level 4	482	0	0	0	0	0
T.173	Level 5	491	0	1	0	0	1
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T.173	Level 6	492	0	1	1	0	0
T.173	Level 7	493	1	0	0	0	0
T.173	Level 7	500	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 3	641	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 4	642	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>							
Area A	Level 5	643	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 6	644	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 7	714	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 8	715	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 9	716	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>							
Area A	Level 10	717	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 11	718	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 12	719	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 13	720	1	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 14	736	0	1	1	0	0
<hr/>							
Area A	Level 15	741	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6(legs)	738	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6-7(bone)	740	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6(skull)	739	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6-7	669	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>							
Area A	F.11	670	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	F.12	742	1	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	501	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	503	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	504	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>							
Area A	Level 1	519	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	520	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	521	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	522	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	523	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>							
Area A	Level 1	524	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	525	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	526	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	527	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	528	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>							
Area A	Level 1	529	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	530	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	561	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	562	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	563	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>							
Area A	Level 1	564	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	566	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.3
Ceramics from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V324	V328	V329	V332	V333
Area A	Level 1	567	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	569	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	570	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	606	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	607	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	608	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	609	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	610	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	611	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	613	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	616	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	617	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	618	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	620	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	621	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	622	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	623	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	624	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	625	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	626	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	627	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	628	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	652	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	655	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	667	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	536	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	537	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	538	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	539	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	540	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	542	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	543	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	544	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	545	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	547	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	549	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	554	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	555	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	557	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	558	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	560	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	629	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	630	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	632	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	633	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	634	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	635	0	1	0	1	0

TABLE 6.4
Other Artifacts from T.173 and Area A.

V3	V5	V1	Location	Depth	V4	V8
T. 173	Level 1	478	N1966-1967/E2011	0-0.20 m DBS	0	2
T. 173	Level 2	479	N1966-1967/E2011	0.20-0.40 m DBS	0	2
T. 173	Level 3	480	N1966-1967/E2011	0.40-0.60 m DBS	0	2
T. 173	Level 4	482	N1966-1967/E2011	0.60-0.80 m DBS	0	2
T. 173	Level 5	491	N1966-1967/E2011	0.80-1.00 m DBS	0	2
T. 173	Level 6	492	N1966-1967/E2011	1.00-1.20 m DBS	0	2
T. 173	Level 7	493	N1966-1967/E2011	1.20-1.40 m DBS	B.6	2
T. 173	Level 7	500	N1966-1967/E2011	1.20-1.40 m DBS	B.6	0.24
Area A	Level 4	642	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	97.33-(97.27-97.24)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 7	714	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	(97.16-97.14)-97.08	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 8	715	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	97.08-97.04	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 9	716	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	97.04-(96.94-96.93)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 10	717	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	(96.94-96.93)-(96.90-96.87)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 11	718	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	(96.90-96.87)-(96.79-96.78)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 12	719	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	(96.79-96.78)-96.63	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 13	720	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	96.63-(96.50-96.49)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 14	736	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	(96.50-96.49)-(96.16-96.14)	B.6-7	1.5
Area A	Level 15	741	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	96.15-(96.10-96.09)	B.7	n.a.
Area A	B.6(legs)	738	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	96.26-96.15	B.6	n.a.
Area A	B.6-7(bone)	740	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	96.15-96.05	B.6-7	n.a.
Area A	B.6-7	669	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	Cleaning-off of skeletons	B.6-7	n.a.
Area A	F.12	742	N1966.00-1967.50/E2010	96.45-96.20	F.12	0.42
Area A	Level 1	501	N1966/E2012	97.61-(97.54-97.50)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	503	N1966/E2010	(97.61-97.53)-(97.51-97.47)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	504	N1967/E2010	(97.63-97.54)-(97.51-97.42)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	519	N1966/E2013	(97.54-97.49)-(97.53-97.48)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	520	N1967/E2013	(97.57-97.54)-(97.53-97.49)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	521	N1966/E2014	(97.49-97.45)-(97.47-97.44)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	522	N1967/E2014	(97.51-97.48)-(97.49-97.41)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	523	N1966/E2009	(97.57-97.52)-(97.54-97.47)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	524	N1967/E2009	(97.63-97.53)-(97.50-97.41)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	525	N1965/E2009	(97.57-97.53)-(97.54-97.49)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	526	N1965/E2010	(97.57-97.53)-(97.54-97.51)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	527	N1965/E2011	(97.61-97.59)-(97.54-97.52)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	530	N1965/E2014	(97.52-97.51)-(97.49-97.46)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	561	N1967/E2008	(97.54-97.48)-(97.50-97.40)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	564	N1966/E2008	(97.54-97.51)-(97.50-97.40)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	567	N1965/E2008	(97.54-97.51)-(97.50-97.34)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	569	N1968/E2009	(97.54-97.49)-(97.46-97.37)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	570	N1964/E2009	(97.54-97.48)-(97.50-97.36)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	606	N1968/E2008	(97.54-97.44)-(97.37-97.28)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	607	N1969/E2009	(97.54-97.48)-(97.44-97.31)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	608	N1964/E2010	(97.52-97.50)-(97.51-97.40)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	610	N1964/E2011	97.54-(97.52-97.49)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	611	N1963/E2010	(97.51-97.48)-(97.49-97.39)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	613	N1967/E2007	(97.54-97.41)-(97.46-97.31)	0	1
Area A	Level 1	616	N1963/E2012	(97.53-97.47)-(97.52-97.44)	0	1

TABLE 6.4
Other Artifacts from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	Location		Depth				V4	V8
Area A	Level 1	617	N1970/E2010		(97.52-97.49)-(97.44-97.33)				0	1
Area A	Level 1	618	N1963/E2013		(97.52-97.48)-(97.51-97.43)				0	1
Area A	Level 1	622	N1964/E2014		(97.53-97.52)-(97.50-97.49)				0	1
Area A	Level 1	623	N1968/E2011		(97.54-97.50)-(97.45-97.39)				0	1
Area A	Level 1	627	N1964/E2015		(97.53-97.50)-(97.50-97.45)				0	1
Area A	Level 1	628	N1968/E2012		(97.51-97.45)-(97.50-97.39)				0	1
Area A	Level 1	655	N1963/E2016		(97.54-97.41)-(97.50-97.41)				0	1
Area A	Level 2	536	N1965/E2010		97.51-(97.44-97.41)				0	1
Area A	Level 2	555	N1968/E2015		(97.50-97.39)-(97.44-97.37)				0	1
Area A	Level 2	557	N1964/E2011		97.50-(97.46-97.44)				0	1
Area A	Level 2	634	N1963/E2016		(97.50-97.49)-(97.47-97.43)				0	1

V3	V5	V1	V9	V10	V13	V1001	V1002	V1003	V1004	V1005	V1006	V1007
T. 173	Level 1	478	0.2	0.4	1	1	62	1	62	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 2	479	0.2	0.4	1	33	143	28	91	0	0	4
T. 173	Level 3	480	0.2	0.4	1	4	115	4	115	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 4	482	0.2	0.4	1	4	63	3	31	0	0	1
T. 173	Level 5	491	0.2	0.4	1	22	0	20	127	0	0	2
T. 173	Level 6	492	0.2	0.4	1	14	58	11	51	0	0	3
T. 173	Level 7	493	0.2	0.4	1	11	147	10	132	0	0	1
T. 173	Level 7	500	0.2	0.05	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 4	642	0.08	0.12	1	1	212	1	212	0	0	0
Area A	Level 7	714	0.07	0.1	1	5	123	2	74	1	22	1
Area A	Level 8	715	0.04	0.06	1	3	105	2	101	1	4	0
Area A	Level 9	716	0.1	0.15	1	5	37	5	37	0	0	0
Area A	Level 10	717	0.05	0.07	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 11	718	0.1	0.15	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 12	719	0.05	0.07	1	5	48	3	33	1	13	1
Area A	Level 13	720	0.13	0.19	1	11	146	6	65	2	19	2
Area A	Level 14	736	0.35	0.7	1	11	1133	6	891	4	222	1
Area A	Level 15	741	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	11	1	11	0	0	0
Area A	B.6(legs)	738	n.a.	n.a.	1	4	8	3	6	0	0	1
Area A	B.6-7(bone)	740	n.a.	n.a.	1	3	56	1	46	0	0	1
Area A	B.6-7	669	n.a.	n.a.	1	3	15	3	15	0	0	0
Area A	F.12	742	0.29	0.12	1	2	550	1	5	1	545	0
Area A	Level 1	501	0.1	0.1	1	1	82	1	82	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	503	0.16	0.16	1	1	6	1	6	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	504	0.12	0.12	1	1	50	1	50	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	519	0.01	0.01	1	1	10	1	10	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	520	0.05	0.05	1	2	21	2	21	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	521	0.02	0.02	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	522	0.1	0.1	1	2	22	2	22	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	523	0.05	0.05	1	1	16	0	0	0	0	1
Area A	Level 1	524	0.12	0.12	1	1	13	1	13	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	525	0.03	0.03	1	4	42	4	42	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	526	0.05	0.05	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.4
Other Artifacts from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V9	V10	V13	V1001	V1002	V1003	V1004	V1005	V1006	V1007
Area A	Level 1	527	0.07	0.07	1	8	62	7	50	0	0	1
Area A	Level 1	530	0.04	0.04	1	3	81	1	38	0	0	2
Area A	Level 1	561	0.06	0.06	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	564	0.07	0.07	1	4	7	4	7	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	567	0.1	0.1	1	5	23	2	9	0	0	2
Area A	Level 1	569	0.1	0.1	1	1	12	1	12	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	570	0.08	0.08	1	1	80	1	80	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	606	0.16	0.16	1	2	9	1	1	0	0	1
Area A	Level 1	607	0.13	0.13	1	3	12	3	12	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	608	0.06	0.06	1	3	29	1	2	0	0	2
Area A	Level 1	610	0.03	0.03	1	2	85	0	0	0	0	2
Area A	Level 1	611	0.1	0.1	1	3	5	3	5	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	613	0.09	0.09	1	3	41	3	41	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	616	0.03	0.03	1	1	21	1	21	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	617	0.12	0.12	1	2	86	2	86	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	618	0.03	0.03	1	1	3	1	3	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	622	0.03	0.03	1	1	8	1	8	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	623	0.1	0.1	1	1	208	1	208	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	627	0.04	0.04	1	1	8	1	8	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	628	0.03	0.03	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	655	0.02	0.02	1	2	33	2	33	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	536	0.07	0.07	1	1	3	1	3	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	555	0.04	0.04	1	1	20	1	20	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	557	0.05	0.05	1	1	9	1	9	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	634	0.04	0.04	1	3	30	3	30	0	0	0
V3	V5	V1	V1008	V1009	V1010	V1013	V1014	V1015	V1016	V1017	V1018	V1019
T. 173	Level 1	478	0	0	0	1	62	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 2	479	47	1	5	14	44	14	47	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 3	480	0	0	0	4	115	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 4	482	32	0	0	1	29	2	2	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 5	491	7	0	0	10	104	10	23	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 6	492	7	0	0	9	46	2	5	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 7	493	15	0	0	4	0	6	33	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 7	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 4	642	0	0	0	1	212	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 7	714	7	1	20	1	6	1	68	1	22	0
Area A	Level 8	715	0	0	0	2	101	0	0	0	0	1
Area A	Level 9	716	0	0	0	3	15	2	22	0	0	0
Area A	Level 10	717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 11	718	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 12	719	4	0	0	1	25	2	8	0	0	1
Area A	Level 13	720	41	1	21	2	57	4	8	0	0	2
Area A	Level 14	736	20	0	0	5	883	1	8	2	105	2
Area A	Level 15	741	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6(legs)	738	2	0	0	1	4	2	2	0	0	0

TABLE 6.4
Other Artifacts from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V1008	V1009	V1010	V1013	V1014	V1015	V1016	V1017	V1018	V1019
Area A	B.6-7(bone)	740	7	1	3	0	0	1	46	0	0	0
Area A	B.6-7	669	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	0
Area A	F.12	742	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	545	0
Area A	Level 1	501	0	0	0	0	0	1	82	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	503	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	504	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	519	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	520	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	522	0	0	0	2	22	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	523	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	524	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	525	0	0	0	2	22	2	20	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	527	12	0	0	5	46	2	4	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	530	43	0	0	1	38	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	561	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	564	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	567	8	1	6	1	8	1	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	569	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	570	0	0	0	1	80	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	606	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	607	0	0	0	1	10	2	2	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	608	27	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	610	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	611	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	613	0	0	0	1	4	2	37	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	616	0	0	0	1	21	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	617	0	0	0	1	9	1	77	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	618	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	622	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	623	0	0	0	0	0	1	208	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	627	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	655	0	0	0	2	33	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	536	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	555	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	557	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	634	0	0	0	1	5	2	25	0	0	0
V3	V5	V1	V1020	V1021	V1022	V1023	V1024	V1025	V1026	V1027	V1028	V1033
T. 173	Level 1	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 2	479	0	1	37	3	10	1	5	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 3	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 4	482	0	1	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 5	491	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.4
Other Artifacts from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V1020	V1021	V1022	V1023	V1024	V1025	V1026	V1027	V1028	V1033
Area A	Level 1	628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	634	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V3	V5	V1	V1034	V1035	V1036	V1038	V1039	V2001	V2002	V2003	V2004	V2021
T. 173	Level 1	478	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 2	479	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 3	480	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 4	482	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 5	491	1	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 6	492	0	0	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 7	493	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 7	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 4	642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 7	714	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 8	715	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 9	716	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 10	717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 11	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 12	719	0	0	0	0	1	1	420	1	420	1
Area A	Level 13	720	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 14	736	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 15	741	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6(legs)	738	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6-7(bone)	740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6-7	669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	F12	742	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	521	0	0	0	0	0	1	110	1	110	1
Area A	Level 1	522	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	524	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	525	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	527	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	530	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	567	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.4
Other Artifacts from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V2054	V2055	V2056	V2063	V2064	V2071	V2072	V2073	V2074	V2081
Area A	Level 1	618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	634	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V3	V5	V1	V2082	V2083	V2084	V2087	V2088
T. 173	Level 1	478	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 2	479	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 3	480	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 4	482	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 5	491	0	0	0	0	0
T. 173	Level 6	492	64	0	0	1	64
T. 173	Level 7	493	6	1	6	0	0
T. 173	Level 7	500	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 4	642	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 7	714	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 8	715	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 9	716	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 10	717	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 11	718	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 12	719	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 13	720	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 14	736	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 15	741	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6(legs)	738	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6-7(bone)	740	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	B.6-7	669	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	F.12	742	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	501	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	503	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	504	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	519	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	520	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	521	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	522	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	523	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	524	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	525	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	526	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	527	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.4
Other Artifacts from T.173 and Area A.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V2082	V2083	V2084	V2087	V2088
Area A	Level 1	530	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	561	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	564	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	567	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	569	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	570	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	606	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	607	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	608	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	610	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	611	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	613	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	616	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	617	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	618	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	622	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	623	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	627	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	628	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 1	655	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	536	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	555	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	557	0	0	0	0	0
Area A	Level 2	634	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.5
Ceramics from Area B.

V3	V5	V1	Location	Depth	V4	V8	V9	V10	V13	V101	V102
Area B	Level 2	572	Sq. C23	96.26–96.16	0	1	0.1	0.1	1	58	9
Area B	Level 3	573	Sq. C23	96.16–96.06	0	1	0.1	0.1	1	25	11
Area B	Level 5	598	Sq. C23–C24	95.96–95.76	0	2	0.2	0.4	1	100	18
Area B	Level 6	602	Sq. C23–C24	95.76–95.56	0	2	0.2	0.4	1	7	2
Area B	Level 1	508	Sq. C24	96.36–96.26	0	1	0.1	0.1	1	5	8
Area B	Level 2	511	Sq. C24	96.26–96.16	0	1	0.1	0.1	1	22	12
Area B	Level 4	514	Sq. C24	96.06–95.96	0	1	0.1	0.1	1	6	3
Area B	Level 1	575	Sq. C25	96.36–96.26	0	1	0.1	0.1	1	30	4
Area B	Level 3	585	Sq. C25	96.16–96.06	0	1	0.1	0.1	1	5	2
Area B	Level 4	586	Sq. C25	96.06–95.96	0	1	0.1	0.1	1	7	1
Area B	Level 1	601	Sq. C26	0–0.40 m DBS	0	2	0.4	0.4	1	120	21
Area B	Level 1	512	Sq. C31	95.49–95.29	0	1	0.2	0.2	1	34	2

TABLE 6.7
Ceramics from Area D.

V3	V5	V1	Location	Depth	V4	V8	V9	V10	V13
Area D	Level 1	535	N1975/E1890	97.27–97.14	0	1	0.13	0.13	1
Area D	Level 1	605	N1977/E1889	97.25–97.15	0	1	0.1	0.1	1
Area D	Level 1	645	N1977/E1888	97.29–97.17	0	1	0.12	0.12	1
Area D	Level 1	646	N1978/E1889	97.27–97.08	0	1	0.19	0.19	1
Area D	Level 1	647	N1975/E1889	97.22–97.13	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	648	N1978/E1888	97.18–97.14	0	1	0.04	0.04	1
Area D	Level 1	649	N1974/E1889	97.27–97.10	0	1	0.17	0.17	1
Area D	Level 1	656	N1974/E1890	97.22–97.13	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	658	N1978/E1890	97.13–97.05	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	659	N1973/E1891	97.28–97.08	0	1	0.2	0.2	1
Area D	Level 1	661	N1977/E1890	97.26–97.18	0	1	0.08	0.08	1
Area D	Level 1	663	N1973/E1893	97.21–97.12	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	664	N1973/E1892	97.17–97.08	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	666	N1974/E1893	97.17–97.09	0	1	0.08	0.08	1
Area D	Level 1	671	N1975/E1888	97.17–97.11	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 1	672	N1975/E1893	97.17–97.08	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	673	N1976/E1888	97.23–97.14	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	674	N1974/E1894	97.15–97.06	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	675	N1979/E1888	97.09–97.03	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 1	676	N1975/E1894	97.15–97.06	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	677	N1979/E1889	97.11–97.04	0	1	0.07	0.07	1
Area D	Level 1	678	N1979/E1890	96.99–96.92	0	1	0.07	0.07	1
Area D	Level 1	679	N1978/E1891	97.17–97.10	0	1	0.07	0.07	1
Area D	Level 1	680	N1976/E1893	97.10–97.02	0	1	0.08	0.08	1
Area D	Level 1	681	N1978/E1892	97.00–96.94	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 1	683	N1977/E1892	97.35–97.28	0	1	0.07	0.07	1
Area D	Level 1	684	N1976/E1889	97.27–97.17	0	1	0.1	0.1	1
Area D	Level 1	685	N1977/E1893	97.07–96.96	0	1	0.08	0.08	1
Area D	Level 1	686	N1976/E1890	97.27–97.17	0	1	0.1	0.1	1
Area D	Level 1	687	N1977/E1891	97.19–97.05	0	1	0.14	0.14	1
Area D	Level 1	688	N1976/E1891	97.23–97.12	0	1	0.11	0.11	1
Area D	Level 1	689	N1974/E1892	97.23–97.12	0	1	0.11	0.11	1
Area D	Level 1	690	N1975/E1892	97.22–97.12	0	1	0.1	0.1	1
Area D	Level 1	691	N1976/E1892	97.18–97.05	0	1	0.13	0.13	1
Area D	Level 1	692	N1979/E1887	97.16–97.08	0	1	0.08	0.08	1
Area D	Level 1	697	N1979/E1891	97.00–96.87	0	1	0.13	0.13	1
Area D	Level 1	698	N1974/E1891	97.22–97.11	0	1	0.11	0.11	1
Area D	Level 1	699	N1975/E1891	97.21–97.11	0	1	0.1	0.1	1
Area D	Level 2	700	N1977/E1888	97.17–97.11	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 2	701	N1976/E1890	97.17–97.10	0	1	0.07	0.07	1
Area D	Level 2	702	N1975/E1890	97.14–97.09	0	1	0.05	0.05	1
Area D	Level 2	703	N1975/E1889	(97.13–97.08)–97.02	0	1	0.08	0.08	1
Area D	Level 2	704	N1975/E1891	(97.10–97.09)–97.04	0	1	0.05	0.05	1
Area D	Level 2	705	N1976/E1891	97.09–97.03	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 2	706	N1974/E1890	(97.12–97.05)–(97.07–97.05)	0	1	0.03	0.03	1
Area D	Level 2	707	N1976/E1892	(97.10–97.07)–(97.06–97.05)	0	1	0.03	0.03	1
Area D	Level 2	708	N1975/E1892	(97.11–97.10)–(97.07–97.05)	0	1	0.04	0.04	1

TABLE 6.7
Ceramics from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	Location	Depth	V4	V8	V9	V10	V13				
Area D	Level 2	709	N1974/E1891	(97.11-97.09)-(97.06-97.03)	0	1	0.05	0.05	1				
Area D	Level 2	710	N1977/E1890	(97.11-97.09)-97.03	0	1	0.07	0.07	1				
Area D	Level 2	711	N1974/E1892	97.12-(97.05-97.03)	0	1	0.08	0.08	1				
Area D	Level 2	722	N1974/E1893	(97.10-97.09)-(97.03-97.01)	0	1	0.07	0.07	1				
Area D	Level 2	723	N1976/E1889	(97.12-97.09)-(97.08-97.04)	0	1	0.04	0.04	1				
Area D	Level 2	724	N1977/E1889	(97.11-97.10)-(97.08-97.05)	0	1	0.04	0.04	1				
Area D	Level 2	725	N1975/E1893	(97.11-97.06)-(97.02-97.00)	0	1	0.07	0.07	1				
Area D	Level 2	726	N1978/E1889	(97.09-96.97)-(96.98-96.94)	0	1	0.07	0.07	1				
Area D	Level 2	727	N1976/E1893	(97.10-97.02)-(97.03-97.01)	0	1	0.04	0.04	1				
Area D	Level 2	728	N1978/E1890	(97.07-97.01)-(97.03-96.98)	0	1	0.03	0.03	1				
Area D	Level 2	729	N1977/E1892	(97.11-97.05)-(97.02-97.01)	0	1	0.06	0.06	1				
Area D	Level 2	730	N1974/E1894	(97.01-97.00)-(96.97-96.94)	0	1	0.05	0.05	1				
Area D	Level 2	731	N1977/E1891	(97.07-97.05)-97.05	0	1	0.01	0.01	1				
Area D	Level 2	732	N1975/E1894	97.06-(96.98-96.97)	0	1	0.08	0.08	1				
Area D	Level 2	733	N1978/E1891	(97.10-97.08)-97.06	0	1	0.03	0.03	1				
Area D	Level 2	734	N1973/E1892	(97.07-97.05)-97.00	0	1	0.06	0.06	1				
Area D	Level 2	735	N1976/E1888	(97.03-97.02)-96.99	0	1	0.03	0.03	1				
Area D	Level 2	744	N1973/E1891	(97.04-97.02)-96.98	0	1	0.05	0.05	1				
Area D	Level 2	745	N1978/E1888	(97.03-97.01)-96.97	0	1	0.05	0.05	1				
Area D	Level 2	746	N1973/E1893	(97.04-97.02)-97.97	0	1	0.06	0.06	1				
Area D	Level 2	747	N1975/E1888	(97.04-97.02)-96.98	0	1	0.05	0.05	1				
Area D	Level 2	748	N1977/E1893	97.03-(96.98-96.97)	0	1	0.06	0.06	1				
Area D	Level 2	749	N1976/E1887	97.08-(97.05-97.04)	0	1	0.04	0.04	1				
Area D	Level 2	750	N1977/E1887	97.04-(97.03-97.00)	0	1	0.03	0.03	1				
V3	V5	V1	V101	V102	V103	V104	V105	V106	V107	V108	V109	V110	V111
Area D	Level 1	535	412	94	147	19	265	75	0	11	7	1	0
Area D	Level 1	605	712	54	297	16	415	38	0	9	7	0	0
Area D	Level 1	645	5	2	2	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	646	820	84	310	22	510	62	0	13	7	2	0
Area D	Level 1	647	107	33	52	10	55	23	0	8	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	648	520	5	520	5	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	649	45	2	42	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	656	7	5	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	658	594	56	182	12	412	44	1	7	4	0	0
Area D	Level 1	659	115	33	73	7	42	26	0	0	6	1	0
Area D	Level 1	661	384	52	152	18	232	34	0	11	6	1	0
Area D	Level 1	663	102	9	0	0	102	9	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	664	199	46	27	6	172	40	0	4	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	666	127	23	17	3	110	20	0	2	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	671	278	24	98	4	180	20	0	0	2	2	0
Area D	Level 1	672	225	28	112	7	113	21	0	5	1	1	0
Area D	Level 1	673	252	23	107	7	145	16	0	4	3	0	0
Area D	Level 1	674	457	131	37	7	420	124	0	5	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	675	304	24	217	9	87	15	0	5	0	4	0
Area D	Level 1	676	41	7	27	4	14	3	0	3	1	0	0

TABLE 6.7
Ceramics from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V101	V102	V103	V104	V105	V106	V107	V108	V109	V110	V111
Area D	Level 1	677	288	25	151	6	137	19	0	1	5	0	0
Area D	Level 1	678	90	4	90	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	679	353	16	146	7	207	9	0	4	3	0	0
Area D	Level 1	680	286	44	63	5	223	39	0	5	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	681	91	7	29	1	62	6	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	683	427	43	166	8	261	35	0	6	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	684	263	50	68	5	195	45	0	3	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	685	260	6	230	3	30	3	0	1	1	1	0
Area D	Level 1	686	900	178	200	21	700	157	0	16	3	0	0
Area D	Level 1	687	173	27	53	5	120	22	0	4	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	688	877	80	402	22	475	58	0	16	4	1	0
Area D	Level 1	689	472	85	82	12	390	73	0	6	4	2	0
Area D	Level 1	690	712	92	212	14	500	78	0	9	4	0	1
Area D	Level 1	691	494	48	137	8	357	40	0	4	3	1	0
Area D	Level 1	692	647	125	107	18	540	107	0	12	4	2	0
Area D	Level 1	697	737	67	397	15	340	52	0	7	1	8	0
Area D	Level 1	698	140	17	75	5	65	12	1	2	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	699	2080	220	720	51	1360	169	0	32	12	7	0
Area D	Level 2	700	2255	141	1790	31	465	110	0	15	14	5	0
Area D	Level 2	701	364	62	122	17	242	45	0	8	6	3	0
Area D	Level 2	702	610	92	225	25	385	67	0	10	12	3	0
Area D	Level 2	703	890	273	220	38	670	135	9	19	9	8	0
Area D	Level 2	704	297	60	72	11	225	49	1	6	4	0	0
Area D	Level 2	705	408	46	175	9	233	36	0	2	4	3	0
Area D	Level 2	706	102	10	0	0	102	10	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	707	195	65	20	5	175	60	0	3	2	0	0
Area D	Level 2	708	340	48	157	18	183	30	0	10	6	8	0
Area D	Level 2	709	622	60	162	14	460	46	0	10	4	0	0
Area D	Level 2	710	717	117	200	20	517	97	0	13	5	1	0
Area D	Level 2	711	445	23	298	7	147	16	0	7	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	722	270	32	60	3	210	29	0	2	1	0	0
Area D	Level 2	723	1138	118	348	23	790	90	0	20	7	1	0
Area D	Level 2	724	488	88	90	19	398	69	0	13	2	2	1
Area D	Level 2	725	534	68	79	9	455	59	0	5	3	0	0
Area D	Level 2	726	786	105	254	24	532	81	0	9	7	4	0
Area D	Level 2	727	291	33	81	10	210	23	0	6	4	0	0
Area D	Level 2	728	1370	123	620	28	750	95	0	18	8	1	1
Area D	Level 2	729	222	29	90	4	132	25	0	1	1	2	0
Area D	Level 2	730	327	22	177	6	150	16	0	5	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	731	660	66	220	14	440	52	1	7	3	2	0
Area D	Level 2	732	472	30	120	5	352	25	0	1	4	0	0
Area D	Level 2	733	615	68	287	16	328	52	2	8	4	0	0
Area D	Level 2	734	190	19	132	7	58	12	0	6	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	735	530	69	126	9	404	60	1	7	1	0	0
Area D	Level 2	744	186	12	68	4	118	8	0	3	1	0	0
Area D	Level 2	745	832	92	154	16	678	76	1	10	0	5	0
Area D	Level 2	746	560	56	248	15	272	41	1	11	1	2	0

TABLE 6.7
Ceramics from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V101	V102	V103	V104	V105	V106	V107	V108	V109	V110	V111
Area D	Level 2	747	402	53	162	13	240	40	0	12	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	748	375	27	155	7	220	20	0	4	1	2	0
Area D	Level 2	749	641	33	482	4	159	29	0	3	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	750	120	7	98	4	22	3	0	4	0	0	0
V3	V5	V1	V112	V113	V114	V116	V118	V119	V120	V121	V122	V123	V126
Area D	Level 1	535	0	19	0	19	8	3	8	0	3	0	5
Area D	Level 1	605	0	16	0	16	14	0	2	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	645	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	646	0	18	4	22	18	0	4	0	0	0	4
Area D	Level 1	647	0	9	1	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	648	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	649	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	658	0	11	1	12	10	2	0	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 1	659	0	7	0	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	661	0	17	1	18	13	0	5	0	0	0	5
Area D	Level 1	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	664	0	6	0	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	666	0	3	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	671	0	4	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	1
Area D	Level 1	672	0	7	0	7	5	1	1	0	1	0	1
Area D	Level 1	673	0	7	0	7	4	0	3	0	0	0	2
Area D	Level 1	674	0	7	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	675	0	9	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	676	0	2	2	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	677	0	6	0	6	3	3	0	0	0	3	0
Area D	Level 1	678	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	679	0	7	0	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	680	0	5	0	5	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	681	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	683	0	7	1	8	6	2	0	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 1	684	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	685	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	686	2	19	2	21	15	0	6	0	0	0	2
Area D	Level 1	687	0	4	1	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	688	1	20	2	22	14	2	6	0	0	2	5
Area D	Level 1	689	0	12	0	12	8	2	2	0	0	2	2
Area D	Level 1	690	0	11	3	14	13	1	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	691	0	6	2	8	5	1	2	0	0	1	2
Area D	Level 1	692	0	17	1	18	15	0	3	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	697	0	13	2	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	698	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	699	0	43	8	51	41	4	6	0	1	3	5
Area D	Level 2	700	0	28	3	31	22	2	7	0	2	0	4
Area D	Level 2	701	0	13	4	17	12	1	4	1	0	0	2

TABLE 6.7
Ceramics from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V112	V113	V114	V116	V118	V119	V120	V121	V122	V123	V126
Area D	Level 2	702	0	17	8	25	20	1	4	0	0	1	3
Area D	Level 2	703	2	25	13	38	32	0	7	0	0	0	3
Area D	Level 2	704	0	11	0	11	5	0	6	0	0	0	5
Area D	Level 2	705	0	7	2	9	7	2	0	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 2	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	707	0	3	2	5	2	2	1	0	2	0	1
Area D	Level 2	708	0	18	0	18	15	0	3	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	709	0	14	0	14	11	0	3	0	0	0	3
Area D	Level 2	710	1	16	4	20	13	1	6	0	0	1	6
Area D	Level 2	711	0	7	0	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	722	0	3	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	723	0	25	3	28	18	6	4	3	0	3	3
Area D	Level 2	724	1	14	5	19	13	0	6	0	0	0	4
Area D	Level 2	725	1	7	2	9	8	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	726	4	24	0	24	19	1	5	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	727	0	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	728	0	27	1	28	19	2	7	0	0	2	7
Area D	Level 2	729	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	730	0	6	0	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	731	1	13	1	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	732	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	733	2	14	2	16	15	0	1	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	734	0	5	2	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	735	0	9	0	9	8	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	744	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	745	0	13	3	16	14	0	2	0	0	0	2
Area D	Level 2	746	0	13	2	15	14	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	747	0	12	1	13	10	1	2	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	748	0	7	0	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	749	1	4	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	750	0	3	1	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	658	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	659	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	661	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	664	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

V3	V5	V1	V127	V128	V129	V130	V131	V132	V134	V135	V138	V139	V140
Area D	Level 1	535	3	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	3	0
Area D	Level 1	605	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	646	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	5	0
Area D	Level 1	647	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	658	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	659	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	661	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	664	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.7
Ceramics from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V127	V128	V129	V130	V131	V132	V134	V135	V138	V139	V140
Area D	Level 1	666	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Area D	Level 1	673	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	674	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	675	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	676	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	677	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 1	679	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Area D	Level 1	680	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	683	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	684	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	686	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	1
Area D	Level 1	687	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	688	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	0
Area D	Level 1	689	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Area D	Level 1	690	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	2	4	0
Area D	Level 1	691	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0
Area D	Level 1	692	3	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	0	2	0
Area D	Level 1	697	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Area D	Level 1	698	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	699	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	11	0
Area D	Level 2	700	3	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	701	2	0	0	2	4	2	0	2	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	702	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	703	4	0	0	2	7	1	1	0	0	5	0
Area D	Level 2	704	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Area D	Level 2	705	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	707	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Area D	Level 2	708	2	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	709	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	710	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 2	711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Area D	Level 2	722	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	723	1	0	0	5	6	1	4	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	724	2	0	0	3	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	725	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	726	5	0	0	5	2	0	3	1	0	4	0
Area D	Level 2	727	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	728	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	1	4	0
Area D	Level 2	729	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	730	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 2	731	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0

TABLE 6.7
Ceramics from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V155	V157	V158	V159	V160	V161	V163	V164	V165	V166	V167
Area D	Level 1	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	658	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	659	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	661	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	664	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	671	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	672	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	673	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	674	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Area D	Level 1	676	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Area D	Level 1	677	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	678	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	679	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	680	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	683	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	684	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	686	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	687	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	688	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	689	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	690	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	691	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	692	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	697	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Area D	Level 1	699	5	0	2	0	6	0	0	6	2	0	1
Area D	Level 2	700	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	2	0	0
Area D	Level 2	701	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
Area D	Level 2	702	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	703	5	0	5	0	2	0	0	1	4	2	1
Area D	Level 2	704	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	705	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	0
Area D	Level 2	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	707	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	708	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	1
Area D	Level 2	709	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Area D	Level 2	710	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	0
Area D	Level 2	711	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	722	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	723	4	0	4	0	5	0	0	5	2	0	0
Area D	Level 2	724	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	725	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.7
Ceramics from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V183	V184	V185	V186	V187	V188	V189	V190	V191	V192	V193
Area D	Level 2	709	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	723	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	725	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	726	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	728	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	729	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	730	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	732	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	734	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	735	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	746	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	747	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	659	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	676	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

V3	V5	V1	V195	V196	V197	V198	V201	V203	V205	V210	V211	V213	V216
Area D	Level 1	535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	646	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	659	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	676	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.7
Ceramics from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V217	V218	V219	V220	V221	V222	V223	V224	V227	V228	V229
Area D	Level 2	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	705	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0
Area D	Level 2	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	707	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	708	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	7	0
Area D	Level 2	709	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Area D	Level 2	710	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Area D	Level 2	711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	723	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Area D	Level 2	724	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1
Area D	Level 2	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	726	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 2	727	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	728	6	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	10	0
Area D	Level 2	729	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	730	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 2	731	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Area D	Level 2	732	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Area D	Level 2	733	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Area D	Level 2	734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	735	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	745	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Area D	Level 2	746	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Area D	Level 2	747	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 2	748	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	661	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	672	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.7
Ceramics from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V230	V231	V236	V240	V241	V242	V243	V244	V245	V248	V253
Area D	Level 2	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 2	745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	746	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V3	V5	V1	V254	V255	V256	V258	V260	V261	V262	V263	V264	V265	V266
Area D	Level 1	535	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	646	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	648	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	672	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	675	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	679	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	684	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Area D	Level 1	687	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 1	689	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	690	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Area D	Level 1	691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Area D	Level 1	692	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	699	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	1	0

TABLE 6.7
Ceramics from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V287	V288	V289	V290	V291	V292	V294	V295	V296	V297	V298
Area D	Level 1	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	692	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	697	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Area D	Level 1	698	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	699	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Area D	Level 2	700	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 2	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	702	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	703	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Area D	Level 2	704	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 2	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	708	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Area D	Level 2	709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	710	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	723	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	724	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	726	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 2	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	728	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	729	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	730	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	731	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	733	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 2	734	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	735	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Area D	Level 2	744	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	745	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0
Area D	Level 2	746	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 2	747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	748	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	535	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Area D	Level 1	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	646	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

TABLE 6.7
Ceramics from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V300	V301	V303	V304	V305	V306	V307	V310	V311	V312	V314
Area D	Level 1	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
Area D	Level 1	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	664	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	666	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	675	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	679	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Area D	Level 1	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	686	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
Area D	Level 1	687	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Area D	Level 1	689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Area D	Level 1	691	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 1	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	699	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Area D	Level 2	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0
Area D	Level 2	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Area D	Level 2	702	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Area D	Level 2	703	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	0
Area D	Level 2	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
Area D	Level 2	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 2	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Area D	Level 2	709	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Area D	Level 2	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Area D	Level 2	711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 2	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area D	Level 2	723	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0

TABLE 6.7
Ceramics from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V316	V317	V320	V321	V322	V327	V328	V329
Area D	Level 1	683	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	686	7	0	0	1	6	0	1	1
Area D	Level 1	687	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	688	6	1	0	1	5	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	689	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	691	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	692	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	699	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	700	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	701	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	702	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	703	8	1	0	0	7	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	704	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	707	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	708	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	709	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	710	9	2	0	2	6	1	0	0
Area D	Level 2	711	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	722	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	723	6	1	0	1	4	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	724	6	1	0	0	6	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	725	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	726	5	1	0	1	4	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Area D	Level 2	728	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	730	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	733	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	734	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	735	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	745	5	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	746	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	747	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	748	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	749	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	750	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

TABLE 6.8
Other Artifacts from Area D.

V3	V5	V1	Location	Depth	V4	V8	V9	V10	V13
Area D	Level 1	535	N1975/E1890	97.27-97.14	0	1	0.13	0.13	1
Area D	Level 1	605	N1977/E1889	97.25-97.15	0	1	0.1	0.1	1
Area D	Level 1	645	N1977/E1888	97.29-97.17	0	1	0.12	0.12	1
Area D	Level 1	646	N1978/E1889	97.27-97.08	0	1	0.19	0.19	1
Area D	Level 1	647	N1975/E1889	97.22-97.13	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	648	N1978/E1888	97.18-97.14	0	1	0.04	0.04	1
Area D	Level 1	649	N1974/E1889	97.27-97.10	0	1	0.17	0.17	1
Area D	Level 1	656	N1974/E1890	97.22-97.13	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	658	N1978/E1890	97.13-97.05	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	659	N1973/E1891	97.28-97.08	0	1	0.2	0.2	1
Area D	Level 1	664	N1973/E1892	97.17-97.08	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	666	N1974/E1893	97.17-97.09	0	1	0.08	0.08	1
Area D	Level 1	671	N1975/E1888	97.17-97.11	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 1	672	N1975/E1893	97.17-97.08	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	673	N1976/E1888	97.23-97.14	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	674	N1974/E1894	97.15-97.06	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	675	N1979/E1888	97.09-97.03	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 1	676	N1975/E1894	97.15-97.06	0	1	0.09	0.09	1
Area D	Level 1	677	N1979/E1889	97.11-97.04	0	1	0.07	0.07	1
Area D	Level 1	678	N1979/E1890	96.99-96.92	0	1	0.07	0.07	1
Area D	Level 1	679	N1978/E1891	97.17-97.10	0	1	0.07	0.07	1
Area D	Level 1	680	N1976/E1893	97.10-97.02	0	1	0.08	0.08	1
Area D	Level 1	681	N1978/E1892	97.00-96.94	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 1	683	N1977/E1892	97.35-97.28	0	1	0.07	0.07	1
Area D	Level 1	684	N1976/E1889	97.27-97.17	0	1	0.1	0.1	1
Area D	Level 1	685	N1977/E1893	97.07-96.96	0	1	0.08	0.08	1
Area D	Level 1	686	N1976/E1890	97.27-97.17	0	1	0.1	0.1	1
Area D	Level 1	687	N1977/E1891	97.19-97.05	0	1	0.14	0.14	1
Area D	Level 1	688	N1976/E1891	97.23-97.12	0	1	0.11	0.11	1
Area D	Level 1	689	N1974/E1892	97.23-97.12	0	1	0.11	0.11	1
Area D	Level 1	690	N1975/E1892	97.22-97.12	0	1	0.1	0.1	1
Area D	Level 1	691	N1976/E1892	97.18-97.05	0	1	0.13	0.13	1
Area D	Level 1	692	N1979/E1887	97.16-97.08	0	1	0.08	0.08	1
Area D	Level 1	697	N1979/E1891	97.00-96.87	0	1	0.13	0.13	1
Area D	Level 1	698	N1974/E1891	97.22-97.11	0	1	0.11	0.11	1
Area D	Level 1	699	N1975/E1891	97.21-97.11	0	1	0.1	0.1	1
Area D	Level 2	700	N1977/E1888	97.17-97.11	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 2	701	N1976/E1890	97.17-97.10	0	1	0.07	0.07	1
Area D	Level 2	702	N1975/E1890	97.14-97.09	0	1	0.05	0.05	1
Area D	Level 2	703	N1975/E1889	(97.13-97.08)-97.02	0	1	0.08	0.08	1
Area D	Level 2	704	N1975/E1891	(97.10-97.09)-97.04	0	1	0.05	0.05	1
Area D	Level 2	705	N1976/E1891	97.09-97.03	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 2	706	N1974/E1890	(97.12-97.05)-(97.07-97.05)	0	1	0.03	0.03	1
Area D	Level 2	707	N1976/E1892	(97.10-97.07)-(97.06-97.05)	0	1	0.03	0.03	1
Area D	Level 2	708	N1975/E1892	(97.11-97.10)-(97.07-97.05)	0	1	0.04	0.04	1
Area D	Level 2	709	N1974/E1891	(97.11-97.09)-(97.06-97.03)	0	1	0.05	0.05	1
Area D	Level 2	710	N1977/E1890	(97.11-97.09)-97.03	0	1	0.07	0.07	1

TABLE 6.8
Other Artifacts from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	Location	Depth	V4	V8	V9	V10	V13
Area D	Level 2	711	N1974/E1892	97.12-(97.05-97.03)	0	1	0.08	0.08	1
Area D	Level 2	722	N1974/E1893	(97.10-97.09)-(97.03-97.01)	0	1	0.07	0.07	1
Area D	Level 2	723	N1976/E1889	(97.12-97.09)-(97.08-97.04)	0	1	0.04	0.04	1
Area D	Level 2	724	N1977/E1889	(97.11-97.10)-(97.08-97.05)	0	1	0.04	0.04	1
Area D	Level 2	725	N1975/E1893	(97.11-97.06)-(97.02-97.00)	0	1	0.07	0.07	1
Area D	Level 2	726	N1978/E1889	(97.09-96.97)-(96.98-96.94)	0	1	0.07	0.07	1
Area D	Level 2	727	N1976/E1893	(97.10-97.02)-(97.03-97.01)	0	1	0.04	0.04	1
Area D	Level 2	728	N1978/E1890	(97.07-97.01)-(97.03-96.98)	0	1	0.03	0.03	1
Area D	Level 2	729	N1977/E1892	(97.11-97.05)-(97.02-97.01)	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 2	730	N1974/E1894	(97.01-97.00)-(96.97-96.94)	0	1	0.05	0.05	1
Area D	Level 2	731	N1977/E1891	97.07-97.05-97.05	0	1	0.01	0.01	1
Area D	Level 2	732	N1975/E1894	97.06-(96.98-96.97)	0	1	0.08	0.08	1
Area D	Level 2	733	N1978/E1891	(97.10-97.08)-97.06	0	1	0.03	0.03	1
Area D	Level 2	734	N1973/E1892	(97.07-97.05)-97.00	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 2	735	N1976/E1888	(97.03-97.02)-96.99	0	1	0.03	0.03	1
Area D	Level 2	744	N1973/E1891	(97.04-97.02)-96.98	0	1	0.05	0.05	1
Area D	Level 2	745	N1978/E1888	(97.03-97.01)-96.97	0	1	0.05	0.05	1
Area D	Level 2	746	N1973/E1893	(97.04-97.02)-97.97	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 2	747	N1975/E1888	(97.04-97.02)-96.98	0	1	0.05	0.05	1
Area D	Level 2	748	N1977/E1893	97.03-(96.98-96.97)	0	1	0.06	0.06	1
Area D	Level 2	749	N1976/E1887	97.08-(97.05-97.04)	0	1	0.04	0.04	1
Area D	Level 2	750	N1977/E1887	97.04-(97.03-97.00)	0	1	0.03	0.03	1

V3	V5	V1	V1001	V1002	V1003	V1004	V1005	V1006	V1007	V1008	V1009	V1010	V1013
Area D	Level 1	535	10	67.5	5	30	1	14	4	23.5	0	0	2
Area D	Level 1	605	6	180	5	77	0	0	1	103	0	0	3
Area D	Level 1	645	1	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	646	11	262	5	73	2	147	4	42	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	647	2	7	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	648	1	30	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	649	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
Area D	Level 1	656	1	7	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	658	7	91	5	68	0	0	2	23	0	0	2
Area D	Level 1	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	664	2	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	666	1	104	1	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	671	3	117	2	99	0	0	1	18	0	0	2
Area D	Level 1	672	2	37	1	34	0	0	1	3	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	673	2	16	1	2	0	0	1	14	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	674	8	20	7	19	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Area D	Level 1	675	6	74	2	23	0	0	3	44	1	7	1
Area D	Level 1	676	1	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	677	6	378	2	36	0	0	2	323	2	19	1
Area D	Level 1	678	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	679	7	67	5	26	1	27	1	14	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	680	5	48	5	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE 6.8
Other Artifacts from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V1001	V1002	V1003	V1004	V1005	V1006	V1007	V1008	V1009	V1010	V1013
Area D	Level 1	681	4	129	1	2	0	0	2	122	1	5	0
Area D	Level 1	683	7	269	6	45	0	0	1	224	0	0	2
Area D	Level 1	684	3	17	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	685	2	32	1	25	0	0	0	0	1	7	1
Area D	Level 1	686	13	220	6	180	1	3	6	34	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	687	6	101	4	93	0	0	2	18	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	688	9	209	7	110	1	82	1	17	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	689	5	54	3	21	0	0	2	43	0	0	2
Area D	Level 1	690	7	210	6	203	0	0	1	7	0	0	4
Area D	Level 1	691	5	54	4	31	0	0	1	23	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	692	15	135	9	101	1	5	4	26	1	3	4
Area D	Level 1	697	6	73	5	70	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
Area D	Level 1	698	3	123	3	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 1	699	13	241	10	219	0	0	2	8	1	20	7
Area D	Level 2	700	8	699	4	639	0	0	4	60	0	0	2
Area D	Level 2	701	2	12	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Area D	Level 2	702	10	366	6	334	0	0	4	32	0	0	2
Area D	Level 2	703	11	62	8	23	1	2	1	22	1	15	3
Area D	Level 2	704	2	34	1	2	1	32	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	705	2	14	1	10	1	4	0	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	706	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	707	1	7	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	708	7	227	4	29	0	0	2	75	1	123	2
Area D	Level 2	709	6	217	3	49	1	140	1	5	1	23	2
Area D	Level 2	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	711	5	124	4	71	0	0	1	53	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	722	4	45	2	12	1	1	1	32	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	723	10	94	6	65	1	15	3	14	0	0	4
Area D	Level 2	724	8	55	5	20	0	0	3	35	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	725	5	272	3	27	1	190	1	55	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	726	7	134	5	27	0	0	2	107	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	727	4	160	4	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	728	13	499	7	64	0	0	6	435	0	0	4
Area D	Level 2	729	3	63	3	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	730	3	116	0	0	0	0	3	116	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	731	3	20	1	10	0	0	1	8	1	2	0
Area D	Level 2	732	7	107	6	67	0	0	1	40	0	0	2
Area D	Level 2	733	9	118	7	89	0	0	1	17	1	12	1
Area D	Level 2	734	4	40	2	37	2	3	0	0	0	0	2
Area D	Level 2	735	6	331	4	25	0	0	2	306	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	744	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	745	10	210	5	60	0	0	5	150	0	0	2
Area D	Level 2	746	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	747	7	235	4	23	1	20	2	192	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	748	6	451	1	7	1	142	4	302	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	749	6	186	4	146	0	0	2	40	0	0	1
Area D	Level 2	750	1	23	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.8
Other Artifacts from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V1014	V1015	V1016	V1017	V1018	V1019	V1020	V1021	V1022	V1023	V1024
Area D	Level 2	711	56	3	15	0	0	0	0	1	53	0	0
Area D	Level 2	722	5	1	7	0	0	1	1	1	32	0	0
Area D	Level 2	723	55	2	10	0	0	1	15	0	0	3	14
Area D	Level 2	724	0	5	20	0	0	0	0	2	18	1	17
Area D	Level 2	725	19	2	8	0	0	1	190	0	0	1	55
Area D	Level 2	726	13	4	14	0	0	0	0	1	104	1	3
Area D	Level 2	727	152	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	728	57	3	7	0	0	0	0	2	33	4	402
Area D	Level 2	729	20	2	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	108
Area D	Level 2	731	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Area D	Level 2	732	58	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Area D	Level 2	733	47	6	42	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0
Area D	Level 2	734	37	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	735	18	3	7	0	0	0	0	1	190	1	116
Area D	Level 2	744	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	745	27	3	33	0	0	0	0	3	27	2	123
Area D	Level 2	746	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	747	0	4	23	0	0	1	20	1	25	1	167
Area D	Level 2	748	0	1	7	1	142	0	0	3	235	1	67
Area D	Level 2	749	33	3	113	0	0	0	0	2	40	0	0
Area D	Level 2	750	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V3	V5	V1	V1025	V1026	V1027	V1028	V1033	V1034	V1035	V1036	V1037	V1038	V1039
Area D	Level 1	535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	649	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	658	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	666	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	671	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	675	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	677	0	0	2	19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

TABLE 6.8
Other Artifacts from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V2052	V2071	V2072	V2073	V2074	V2075	V2076	V2081	V2082	V2083	V2084
Area D	Level 1	535	0	52	21	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	45	0	0
Area D	Level 1	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	658	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	666	0	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0
Area D	Level 1	672	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	673	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	27	0	0
Area D	Level 1	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	676	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	55	1	55
Area D	Level 1	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	680	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	684	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	686	0	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	687	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	688	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	689	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0
Area D	Level 1	690	0	23	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	692	0	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	699	0	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	700	0	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	701	0	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	702	0	8	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	703	0	130	20	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	704	0	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	705	0	42	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	708	0	13	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	710	0	84	23	0	0	0	0	2	47	0	0

TABLE 6.8
Other Artifacts from Area D.
(Continued)

V3	V5	V1	V2085	V2086	V2087	V2088	V2089	V2090
Area D	Level 1	681	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	683	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	684	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	685	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	686	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	687	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	688	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	689	1	9	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	690	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	691	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	692	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	697	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	698	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 1	699	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	700	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	701	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	702	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	703	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	704	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	705	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	706	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	707	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	708	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	709	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	710	0	0	2	47	0	0
Area D	Level 2	711	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	722	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	723	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	724	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	725	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	726	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	727	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	728	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	729	0	0	2	53	0	0
Area D	Level 2	730	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	731	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	732	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	733	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	734	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	735	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	744	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	745	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	746	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	747	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	748	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	749	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area D	Level 2	750	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.9
Comparison of Data from Area A (Floors 1-2) and Area D (Floors 1-2).
 Variable Labels Defined in Accompanying Text.

House	Total Diag	Grnd Stn	Feet/Diag	OWB/Olla	Tec/Olla	ChSt/Diag
Area A, Fl. 1-2	56	2	25.00%	3.25	1.5	1.23
Area D, Fl. 1-2	803	5	8.59%	1.75	0.14	0.44

House	Chrt/ChSt	Chrt/Diag	NonUt/Chrt	Daub Wt (g)	Daub Ct	Wt/Prov
Area A, Fl. 1-2	82.61%	1.02	0.58	413	92	6.16
Area D, Fl. 1-2	64.23%	0.28	0.62	698	174	9.83

House	Daub Wt	Daub Ct	Wt/Prov	Wt/Diag	Total Prov	Total Diag
Area A, Fl. 1	413	92	9.18	8.98	45	46
Area A, Fl. 2	0	0	0	0	22	10
Area D, Fl. 1	181	68	4.76	0.49	38	368
Area D, Fl. 2	515	106	15.61	1.18	33	435

Total Diag = total number of diagnostic sherds; Grnd Stn = total number of grinding stone fragments; Feet/Diag = total number of ceramic foot fragments divided by the total number of diagnostics times 100 for percentage; OWB/Olla = total number of outleaned-wall bowl rim sherds divided by the total number of olla rim sherds; Tec/Olla = ratio of tecomate rim sherds to olla rim sherds; ChSt/Diag = ratio of total number of chipped stone fragments to total number of diagnostic sherds; Chrt/ChSt = percentage of chert fragments in the entire sample of chipped stone; Chrt/Diag = ratio of chert fragments to diagnostic sherds; NonUt/Chrt = ratio of the number of nonutilized chert fragments to the total number of chert fragments; Daub Wt = weight of all fragments of burned daub; Daub Ct = total count of burned daub fragments; Wt/Prov = average weight of burned daub fragments per provenience; Wt/Diag = weight of burned daub in grams divided by the total count of diagnostic sherds; Total Prov = total number of proveniences.

TABLE 6.10
Distribution of Burned Daub Among the Top Excavation Levels of 33 Test Pits at B12.

Test Pit	Level	Prov	Daub Wt	Daub Ct	Test Pit	Level	Prov	Daub Wt	Daub Ct
T.2	Level 1	103	0	0	T.36	Level 1	172	57	5
T.4	Level 1	105	88	3	T.168	Level 1	461	136	33
T.6	Level 1	106	35	13	T.169	Level 1	466	13	4
T.8	Level 1	110	2	4	T.170	Level 1	464	19	14
T.9	Level 1	112	291	42	T.171	Level 1	469	88	10
T.11	Level 1	113	0	0	T.171	Level 1	470	188	4
T.15	Level 1	118	42	3	T.172	Level 1	487B	296	108
T.16	Level 1	117	350	80	T.174	Level 1	483	5	3
T.17	Level 1	122	481	52	T.175	Level 1	494	25	10
T.19	Level 1	128	557	118	T.176	Level 1	486	892	245
T.20	Level 1	140	0	0	T.177	Level 1	497	2	1
T.21	Level 1	142	0	0	T.178	Level 1	516	3354	691
T.27	Level 1	148	18	2	T.179	Level 1	693	8	3
T.30	Level 1	150	18	1	T.180	Level 1	712	0	0
T.31	Level 1	154	0	0	T.181	Level 1	531	265	93
T.32	Level 1	159	0	0	T.182	Level 1	721	7	2
T.33	Level 1	167	0	0					

Prov = Provenience; Daub Wt = weight in grams of all fragments of burned daub; Daub Ct = total count of burned daub.

TABLE 6.11
Distribution of Certain Status-Related Ceramic Variables Among 46 Test Pits at B12.
 Frequencies Represent Totals for All Levels of Each Pit; Variable Labels Defined in Accompanying Text.

Test Pit	V104	V150	V131	V139	V138	SmpSz	Feet/Diag	H/L	OWB/ Olla	H/L	<i>Tec/Olla</i>	H/L	Hi	Sector
T.1	368	42	52	28	7	Yes	11.41%	H	1.86	L	0.25	H	2	NE
T.2	42	7	5	4	0	Yes	16.67%	H	1.25	L	0	L	1	NE
T.3	99	8	6	4	2	Yes	8.08%	H	1.5	L	0.5	H	2	NE
T.4	30	3	10	5	1	Yes	10.00%	H	2	L	0.2	H	2	NE
T.5	0	0	0	0	0		0%		0		0			NE
T.6	80	9	31	4	2	Yes	11.25%	H	7.75	H	0.5	H	3	NE
T.8	0	0	0	0	0		0%		0		0			NE
T.9	698	37	130	66	5	Yes	5.30%	L	1.97	L	0.08	L	0	NE
T.11	33	3	3	2	1	Yes	9.09%	H	1.5	L	0.5	H	2	NE
T.13	0	0	0	0	0		0%		0		0			NE
T.14	0	0	0	0	0		0%		0		0			NE
T.15	45	5	13	3	2	Yes	11.11%	H	4.33	H	0.67	H	3	NE
T.16	908	33	104	53	2	Yes	3.63%	L	1.96	L	0.04	L	0	NE
T.17	221	21	38	30	0	Yes	9.50%	H	1.27	L	0	L	1	SW
T.18	530	20	70	29	3	Yes	3.77%	L	2.41	H	0.1	L	1	SW
T.19	915	56	117	50	2	Yes	6.12%	L	2.34	H	0.04	L	1	NE
T.20	30	6	7	3	1	Yes	20.00%	H	2.33	H	0.33	H	3	NE
T.21	3	1	1	0	0		33.33%		n.a.		0			NE
T.25	5	0	4	1	0		0%		4		0			NE
T.26	12	0	2	3	0		0%		0.67		0			NE
T.27	478	24	58	23	4	Yes	5.02%	L	2.52	H	0.17	L	1	SW
T.28	2	0	1	0	0		0%		n.a.		0			SW
T.29	12	0	6	1	0		0%		6		0			SW
T.30	102	20	23	14	2	Yes	19.60%	H	1.64	L	0.14	L	1	SW
T.31	197	4	31	15	2	Yes	2.03%	L	2.07	L	0.13	L	0	SW
T.32	198	13	64	25	3	Yes	6.57%	L	2.56	H	0.12	L	1	SW
T.33	60	3	12	21	1	Yes	5.00%	L	0.57	L	0.05	L	0	SW
T.34	0	0	0	0	0		0%		0		0			SW
T.35	5	4	0	1	0		80.00%		0		0			SW
T.36	21	3	6	7	1		14.29%		0.86		0.14			SW
T.168	584	26	77	51	6	Yes	4.45%	L	1.51	L	0.12	L	0	NE
T.169	106	13	31	11	2	Yes	12.26%	H	2.82	H	0.18	H	3	NE
T.170	524	10	101	62	10	Yes	1.91%	L	1.63	L	0.16	L	0	NE
T.171	259	25	42	30	5	Yes	9.65%	H	1.4	L	0.17	L	1	NE
T.172	784	20	132	75	18	Yes	2.55%	L	1.76	L	0.24	H	1	SW
T.174	132	4	27	12	1	Yes	3.03%	L	2.25	H	0.08	L	1	SW
T.175	1547	53	286	370	14	Yes	3.43%	L	0.77	L	0.04	L	0	SW
T.176	848	57	124	78	9	Yes	6.72%	L	1.59	L	0.12	L	0	SW
T.177	218	14	48	19	1	Yes	6.42%	L	2.53	H	0.05	L	1	NE
T.178	315	30	60	31	4	Yes	9.52%	H	1.94	L	0.13	L	1	NE
T.179	112	9	20	16	1	Yes	8.04%	H	1.25	L	0.06	L	1	SW
T.180	4	0	2	2	0		0%		1		0			SW
T.181	169	11	40	8	4	Yes	6.51%	L	5	H	0.5	H	2	SW
T.182	34	3	6	4	0	Yes	8.82%	H	1.5	L	0	L	1	SW
T.183	29	0	7	6	0		0%		1.17		0			n.a.
T.184	15	0	1	5	0		0%		0.2		0			n.a.

SmpSz = statistical validity of sample size, with "Yes" ≥ 30 diagnostic sherds; Feet/Diag = number of ceramic foot fragments divided by the number of diagnostic sherds, multiplied by 100 (for percentage); H/L = high (H) or low (L) value with respect to mean for each test pit (value of column to the immediate left); OWB/Olla = number of outleaned-wall bowl rims divided by the number of olla rims; Tec/Olla = number of tecomate rims divided by the number of olla rims; Hi = number of the values for the variables "Feet/Diag," "OWB/Olla," and "Tec/Olla" for each test pit above the mean values (number of H scores).

TABLE 6.12

Distribution of Certain Chipped Stone Variables Among 42 Test Pits at B12.

Frequencies Represent Totals for All Levels of Each Pit; Variable Labels Defined in Accompanying Text.

Test Pit	V1001	V1003	V1015	V104	SmpSz	Chrt/Diag	H/L	Sector	NonUt/Chrt	H/L
T.1	259	243	148	368	Yes	0.66	H	NE	0.61	H
T.2	9	9	5	42	Yes	0.21	L	NE	0.56	L
T.3	9	9	1	99	Yes	0.09	L	NE	0.11	L
T.4	21	18	7	30	Yes	0.6	H	NE	0.39	L
T.5	1	1	1	0		n.a.		NE	1	
T.6	109	105	47	80	Yes	1.31	H	NE	0.45	L
T.8	2	2	0	0		n.a.		NE	0	
T.9	179	163	107	698	Yes	0.23	L	NE	0.66	H
T.11	16	14	8	33	Yes	0.42	H	NE	0.57	H
T.13	0	0	0	0		0		NE	0	
T.14	1	1	0	0		n.a.		NE	0	
T.15	34	29	9	45	Yes	0.64	H	NE	0.31	L
T.16	211	192	127	908	Yes	0.21	L	NE	0.66	H
T.17	82	65	34	221	Yes	0.29	L	SW	0.52	L
T.18	100	92	66	530	Yes	0.17	L	SW	0.72	H
T.19	244	216	143	915	Yes	0.24	L	NE	0.66	H
T.20	8	5	1	30	Yes	0.17	L	NE	0.2	L
T.21	1	1	1	3		0.33		NE	1	
T.25	4	4	2	5		0.8		NE	0.5	
T.27	93	82	55	478	Yes	0.17	L	NE	0.65	H
T.29	2	2	1	12		0.17		SW	0.5	
T.30	26	22	13	102	Yes	0.22	L	SW	0.59	H
T.31	35	14	10	197	Yes	0.07	L	SW	0.71	H
T.32	50	30	23	198	Yes	0.15	L	SW	0.77	H
T.33	7	5	4	60	Yes	0.08	L	SW	0.8	H
T.36	5	5	4	21		0.24		SW	0.8	
T.168	310	279	194	584	Yes	0.48	H	SW	0.7	H
T.169	70	55	27	106	Yes	0.52	H	SW	0.49	L
T.170	268	230	124	524	Yes	0.44	H	SW	0.54	L
T.171	74	56	15	259	Yes	0.22	L	SW	0.27	L
T.172	241	199	95	784	Yes	0.25	L	NE	0.48	L
T.174	59	50	22	132	Yes	0.38	H	NE	0.44	L
T.175	224	56	42	1547	Yes	0.04	L	NE	0.75	H
T.176	536	459	171	848	Yes	0.54	H	NE	0.37	L
T.177	166	143	96	218	Yes	0.66	H	SW	0.67	H
T.178	232	203	163	315	Yes	0.64	H	SW	0.8	H
T.179	38	25	15	112	Yes	0.22	L	SW	0.6	H
T.180	5	4	2	4		1		SW	0.5	
T.181	89	73	44	169	Yes	0.43	H	NE	0.6	H
T.182	27	14	11	34	Yes	0.41	H	NE	0.79	H
T.183	9	4	3	29		0.14		SW	0.75	
T.184	22	14	2	15		0.93		SW	0.14	

Chrt/Diag = ratio of total fragments of chert to total diagnostic sherds; H/L = high (H) or low (L) value with respect to mean for each test pit (value of column to the immediate left); NonUt/Chrt = ratio of nonutilized chert fragments to total chert fragments.

A Pre-Hispanic Chiefdom in Barinas, Venezuela: Excavations at Gaván-Complex Sites (2 vols.)
Charles S. Spencer and Elsa M. Redmond
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ON THE COVER: Aerial view of the Late Gaván phase (A.D. 550–1000) regional center of El Gaván (B12), looking northwest. The occupation is circumscribed by an oval-shaped earthen causeway (*calzada*) measuring 950 m by 470 m, the northern half of which is especially visible due to travel by contemporary inhabitants of the area. Also visible is the largest mound (Mound A) at the site's southeastern end, and the intersite calzada that approaches the site from the southeast.



“the volume serves as a model of what archaeologists should be doing in the way of data presentation and analysis, and in the documentation of major field programs”

—David G. Anderson, University of Tennessee

“Spencer and Redmond have carried out a wonderful analysis of a chiefdom, excavating not only the dominant large village that housed the chief and his supporters but also a sample of subordinate sites”

—Joyce Marcus, University of Michigan

Between 1983 and 1992, the authors conducted an archaeological project that aimed to investigate the emergence of prehistoric chiefdoms in the llanos (savanna grasslands) of Barinas, Venezuela. This monograph presents the full results of excavations at six sites of the Gaván complex, divided into the Early Gaván phase (A.D. 300-550) and the Late Gaván phase (A.D. 550-1000). During the Late Gaván phase, the region exhibited several characteristics of a chiefdom: a three-tier regional settlement hierarchy, at the apex of which was B12, the region's largest site (at 33 ha), with the most massive earthen mounds; regional integration (manifested by a network of earthen causeways that connected B12 to subsidiary villages); pervasive social inequality (evidenced by marked differences between individual burials, between households, and between residential sectors of sites); prestige-good exchange (shown by the distribution of imported goods); and evidence of warfare, especially at the regional center of B12. Comparing the Early Gaván phase to the Late Gaván phase, the authors assess several explanatory models of chiefdom formation. The empirical results support those models that highlight lo-

cal resource control, population growth, and warfare, all of which figured importantly in the initial appearance of chiefdom organization in this region around A.D. 550.

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