

CACIQUES AND COMMUNITY: HISTORICAL MAYA ARCHAEOLOGY AT RANCHO
KIUIC, YUCATÁN, MÉXICO

Mary Margaret Morgan-Smith

A dissertation submitted to the faculty at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Department of Anthropology in the College of Arts Sciences.

Chapel Hill
2019

Approved by:

Patricia A. McAnany

Anna Agbe-Davies

George J. Bey, III

Rudolf Colloredo-Mansfield

C. Margaret Scarry

Silvia Tomášková

© 2019
Mary Margaret Morgan-Smith
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

ABSTRACT

Mary Margaret Morgan-Smith: *Caciques and Community: Historical Maya Archaeology at Rancho Kiuic, Yucatán, México*
(Under the direction of Patricia A. McAnany)

This dissertation examines the socioeconomic relationships between Maya-speaking landowners and laborers at Rancho Kiuic (ca. 1760-1950): a small, privately-owned cattle ranching estate in the Puuc Hills region of Yucatán, Mexico. Owned and worked by generations of indigenous *caciques* and an indebted laborer population, the complex relationships between landed and laboring community members are inscribed in the community's household and religious space, and woven throughout the oral history of the *rancho*. While the site's architectural remains seem suggestive of a relatively homogeneous rural community, that narrative is complicated by the laborers' memory of the status of the landowning family.

Three lines of evidence—archaeological materials from household and chapel contexts, archival documents related to baptisms of Rancho Kiuic residents, and oral histories from descendants and neighbors of the community—reveal the extent to which inequality and narratives of indebtedness to the Rancho's indigenous *cacique* family are evident in the site's household and chapel assemblages. Archaeological analysis of architectural and artifact remains highlight the differential realms in which status was expressed. Ecclesiastical records, documenting the religious life of the community, also are considered alongside the social memory of labor relations at the Rancho in exploring the role of debt in sustaining ties between landed and laborer community members. These relationships are materialized in households and spaces for religious celebration, which highlight the subtle ways in which the rancho's owners

wielded authority, and laborer families persisted. The enduring memory of the locale's complex position as a resource-rich refuge, a space for community-building, and an oppressive labor landscape, reveal insights into relationships that continue to shape the attitudes of descendants into the present.

To my daughter, Nora, the best toddler research assistant and fieldwork buddy imaginable.
To my husband, Austin, whose quiet strength and positivity has supported me through this
journey. This is as much yours as it is mine.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was supported by a Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant from the National Science Foundation, A Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Abroad Fellowship. Thank you to the Research Labs of Archaeology (RLA), The Graduate School, The Institute for the Study of the Americas (ISA), The Center for Global Initiatives (CGI), and the Department of Anthropology at UNC Chapel Hill for additional funding for pilot research, language training, conference travel, and support during the “write-up.”

I arrived at UNC with only the vaguest idea of what my dissertation would look like. I cannot thank my advisor, Dr. Patricia McAnany enough for her tireless effort to see me through this process. With tremendous patience and an eye to detail, she read and provided comments on countless grant applications for this research and numerous drafts of this dissertation. When funding was finally secured, she rejoiced alongside me, and I am grateful to her for help as I saw this project to its final state. Thank you to my dissertation committee, Dr. Silvia Tomášková, Dr. Margie Scarry, Dr. Anna Agbe-Davies, Dr. Rudi Colloredo-Mansfeld, and Dr. George Bey, for their helpful comments, honest critiques, letters of support, and sincere encouragement throughout this process. Special thanks also to Dr. Margie Scarry for her assistance with the data presentation portions of this dissertation.

I am grateful for the generous support of the Bolonchén Regional Archaeological Project, led by Dr. George Bey III, Dr. Tomas Gallareta Negrón, and Dr. Bill Ringle, over the last decade. Rossana May Ciau provided additional day-to-day guidance throughout every step of data collection for this project and did a lot of hand-holding through the annual production of

those dreaded *Informes*, and Chris Gunn and Betsy Kohut helped me make sense of all those ceramics. This team took me on as a very green Honors thesis student from Millsaps College in 2006, and have supported this research since the very beginning. It was through my connection to this project that I came to know Rancho Kiuic and the holders of its history, and I'm grateful to the project directors for encouraging me to pursue this research, even as I filled their lab with modern garbage.

Thank you to James Callaghan, director of the Kaxil Kiuic Biocultural Reserve, whose keen interest in the historical communities in and around the reserve piqued my interest in this project, and whose early mapping of San Sebastián and connections with its former residents paved the way for my collaborations. I am especially grateful to Evelio Uc Uc for sharing his childhood memories of “Chan Kiuic” and for Manuel Uc, Eddie Dzul, and Maria Simona Us Santana, Melchor Canul, Delfina Canul, and many, many others who graciously accepted me into their homes and shared their stories.

To Betsy Kohut, Tomás Gallareta Cervera, Ken Seligson, Stephanie Simms, Evan Parker, Rebecca Hill, Chris Gunn, Anna Catesby Yant, Melissa Galván, and Sam Holley-Kline. Thank you for inspiring me with your incredible work, and always being there with a stack of tags or a late-night beer. I will always think of you as my “LKRAP” family no matter how many times the Three Amigos change the project's name. An extra thank you to Betsy for her tireless work with my ceramics (and boxes of trash) and Tomás for his most excellent translation skills. Thank you to the dedicated team of mapping assistants and excavators, “K'aay”, Don Chucho (Primitivo Chab Mis), Manuel Canul, and Don Cornelio, and the revolving door of young talent (Ari, Max, Rubén, Nider, and others) who kept things interesting, and kept morale high. Special thanks to Don Pedro Xix May; your smile and enthusiasm are infectious.

I am thankful for the support, both professionally and personally, of countless faculty, staff, and fellow graduate students during my time at UNC. Special thanks to the Anthropology office staff, the Office of Undergraduate Curricula, and Lisa-Jean Michienzi and Jan Scopel in the RLA. I received excellent advising on qualitative data analysis from Paul Mihas in the Odum Institute, and lots of hand-holding from The Writing Center (Thanks, Gigi!) during the last few months of dissertation writing. In particular, a huge “thank you” goes to my 2008 cohort, as well as those colleagues who have become some of my dearest friends. I may not have made it without the friendship, commiseration, accountability, expert data crunching, and keen editing skills of Taylor Livingston, Lindsay Bloch, Claire Novotny, Tomas Gallareta Cervera, Anna Catesby Yant, David Cranford, Meg Kassabaum, Maia Dedrick, Liz Berger, Katie Barrett, Andrew Ofstehage, and the crew I lovingly refer to as “The Smith Building Mole Women,” Gabby Purcell, Sophie Dent, Anna Graham, Gracie Riehm, Colleen Betti, Sierra Rourke, and others.

It goes without saying that none of this would have been possible without the emotional and manual labor of numerous men and women in Yucatán over the years. I could never have mapped this site without the expertise of Alf Berry, who selflessly took two “vacations” to Yucatán to help get this site mapped. The efforts of Sam Holley-Kline, my right-hand in the field and lab for three excavation seasons, as well as Maia Dedrick, Sara Sacks, Melissa Galván, Kristin Kinsella, and Olivia Lacher, are so appreciated. Special thanks also to Charles Rappe and Dr. Bill Ringle for their assistance with creating 3D images, and input on photo and mapping techniques. Thank you to Centro INAH Yucatán and the wonderful team at the Ceramoteca, including Rafael Burgos Villanueva, Yoly Palomo, Sylviane Boucher and many others. I am also grateful for the many, many sources of knowledge, support and encouragement from friends

made during my trips to Yucatán during this research. A heartfelt thank you to the Batún family, the Arzapalo family, the Martin family, John Bradshaw and Alan DiCamillo, Raul, Randi Colli, Mercedes, Jonni Manrique, and the crew from Luz en Yucatán. Thank you for treating me and my family like family.

Outside of my home department at UNC, I have received incredible support—fiscal and otherwise—from the Office of Undergraduate Curricula (Nick Siedentop, Paula Goodman, Dean Erika Lindemann and Ben Haven, Carmen Bapat, Cynthia Demetriou and Candace Powell, in particular), The Institute for the Study of the Americas (Beatriz Riefkohl and the late Shelley Clark) and the Center for Global Initiatives, who administered my Fulbright-Hays fellowship (Thank you, Glynis Cowell and David Mora-Marin for those crucial language recommendation letters!)

For my grandparents who passed away before they could see me finish this task; my grandfather, C.J. Kehoe and my grandmother, Audrey Mae Morgan. I wish you were here to celebrate this accomplishment, and I thank you for the encouragement and appreciation for education that brought me to this point. Thank you also to my parents, Wink and Mary Beth Morgan, and grandmother, Peggy Kehoe, for always fostering my love of México and its history. I know you probably thought those high school trips to Mexico City and Cuernavaca would be the end of it, but it was barely the beginning.

I began this process as a starry-eyed newlywed. There have been many days since then that my eyes were tired and tearful, and I am eternally grateful for the patience and support of my husband, Austin Smith. From spending summers alone in North Carolina, to schlepping our toddler back and forth to Yucatán, you've taken on my dream as your own, and done it selflessly. "Thank you" simply doesn't cut it. This one's for you.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES	xv
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION TO RANCHO KIUIC AND THE PUUC REGION OF YUCATÁN, MÉXICO	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Organization of the Dissertation	4
1.3 The Physical Setting of the Puuc Region	6
1.4 Kaxil Kiuic and the Helen Moyers Biocultural Reserve	8
CHAPTER 2. CONCEPTUAL AND HISTORICAL FRAMING	10
2.1 Introduction	10
2.2 Situating Rancho Kiuic in Time and Space	11
2.3 Tales from the Rancho: Oral History in Archaeology	20
2.4 Archaeologies of Social Memory	23
2.4.1 Social Memory and Power	27
2.4.2 Yucatec Maya Households	28
2.4.3 Acts of Residence	30
2.5 The Analytical Value of Small Finds	31
2.6 Conclusion	32
CHAPTER 3. METHODS AND DATA COLLECTION	34
3.1 Introduction	34
3.2 Oral History Collaboration	35
3.3 Archival Research	37

3.4 Site Survey Methods.....	38
3.5 Household Sampling.....	39
3.6 The Chapels.....	46
3.7 Surface Collection and Excavation Methods	49
3.8 Issues in Identifying Households and Domestic Structures.....	49
3.9 Notational Methods	50
3.10 Artifact Identification and Cataloguing	51
CHAPTER 4. ORAL HISTORY	52
4.1 Oral History Interviews	52
4.2 The Rancho Remembered: Thematic Analysis of Oral History Data	54
4.2.1 “Then we started looking for the trees”	57
4.2.2 “She’s a Christian, and she’s not dancing anymore!”	59
4.2.3 “There, they wait for the men”	62
4.2.4 “... everyone who works for him, buys his things, and then they have no money”	64
4.2.5 “The seed is running out”	66
4.3 Conclusion	67
CHAPTER 5. FROM THE ARCHIVES: RANCHO KIUIC IN TEXTS.....	69
5.1 Introduction.....	69
5.2 Organization of the Archives and Collections Consulted.....	69
5.3 Documents from the <i>Archivo General del Estado de Yucatán (AGEY)</i>	72
5.4 Documents from the <i>Archivo General del Arzobispado de Yucatán (AGAY)</i>	73
5.5 Concluding Thoughts and Directions for Further Archival Research.....	77
CHAPTER 6: DESCRIPTION OF EXCAVATION CONTEXTS.....	79
6.1 Introduction.....	79

6.2 Laborer Household Contexts.....	79
6.2.1 Solar A (North and South)	79
Solar A North	81
Solar A South	82
6.2.2 Solar D	83
6.2.3 Solar E.....	85
6.2.4 Solar O (Operations 1 through 3).....	87
Operation 1	87
Operation 2.....	88
Operation 3.....	89
6.2.5 Solar R (North and South).....	90
Solar R North.....	91
Solar R South.....	92
6.3 Landowner Household Context: Solar H.....	94
6.3.1 Solar H (Operations 1 through 4)	94
Solar H, Operation 1	94
Solar H, Operation 2	96
Solar H, Operation 3	98
Solar H, Operation 4	100
6.4 Summary of Chapel Excavation Contexts	101
6.4.1 Capilla I, The Landowner's Chapel.....	101
6.4.2 Capilla II, The Laborer's Chapel.....	105
CHAPTER 7. A COMMUNITY DIVIDED: RECONSTRUCTING FACTIONS THROUGH MATERIAL ANALYSIS.....	109
7.1 Introduction.....	109
7.2 Site-wide Excavation Findings by Artifact Class.....	109

7.2.1 Ceramics.....	109
7.2.2 Metal	121
7.2.3 Glass.....	125
7.2.4 Other Artifact Categories and Small Finds	130
7.3 Correspondence Analysis (CA) of Excavation Data	135
7.3.1 Occupation Ranges Across Rancho Kiuic’s Excavation Contexts.....	136
7.3.2 CA of the Distribution of Status Goods Across Rancho Kiuic	142
7.4 Laborer Identity in Social Space	146
7.5 Landowner Identity and the Subtleties of Small Finds.....	147
CHAPTER 8: CONCLUDING THOUGHTS AND FURTHER DIRECTIONS	148
8.1 Introduction.....	148
8.2 Materialized Memory: Oppression, Resistance, or Something Else?	149
8.3 Memory as Power: Controlling the Conversation.....	154
8.4 Insights into Indigenous Landownership	155
8.5 Spaces Abandoned but Remembered	158
8.6 Contributions to the Field of Historical Archaeology and Archaeologies of Social Memory.....	159
8.7 Final Thoughts Directions for Further Investigation.....	161
APPENDIX I: VERBAL CONSENT SCRIPTS FOR ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEWS IN ENGLISH, SPANISH, AND YUCATEC MAYA	166
APPENDIX II: EXCAVATION NOTES BY UNIT (<i>CUADRO</i>) ADAPTED FROM <i>INFORMES</i> FIELD REPORTS 2014-2016	167
APPENDIX III: CODEBOOK FOR THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF FORMAL ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPTIONS	238
APPENDIX IV: DATA TABLES FOR ARTIFACT ANALYSIS.....	243
APPENDIX V: DATA LOADINGS FOR CORRESPONDENCE ANALYSIS	245
REFERENCES	249

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Surface Collection and Excavation Calculations	41
Table 4.1 Sample Questions Provided to Potential Oral History Collaborators	55
Table 5.1 Baptismal Documents from <i>Archivo General del Arzobispado de Yucatán</i> (AHAY)	74
Table 7.1 Ceramics Types Represented	112
Table 7.2 Coinage by Location and Value	125
Table 7.3 Complex and Production Ranges for Included Ceramic Types	137
Table 7.4 Categories Included in CA	143

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Rancho Kiuic, Yucatán, México in Regional Context	7
Figure 3.1 Map of Rancho Kiuic (adapted from map created by Alfred M. Berry).....	40
Figure 3.2 Enlarged Map Featuring Solares A, D, E, and Capilla II.....	43
Figure 3.3 Enlarged Map Featuring Solar H and Capilla I.....	45
Figure 3.4 Enlarged Map Featuring Solares O and R.....	46
Figure 3.5 Enlarged Map Featuring Capillas I and II.....	48
Figure 4.1 The <i>Imagen</i> of San Isidro from Capilla II, Now Inside the Home of One of the Last Residents of Rancho Kiuic.....	61
Figure 6.1 Map of Household Excavation Locations	80
Figure 6.2 Plan View of Solar A North Excavations.....	81
Figure 6.3 Plan View of Solar A South	82
Figure 6.4 Plan View of Solar D Excavations.....	84
Figure 6.5 Profile Views North and East of Solar E, Cuadro N5.....	86
Figure 6.6 Profile and Plan View of Sondeo 2 (Solar E, K6).....	87
Figure 6.7 Plan View of Solar O, Operation 1 Excavations.....	88
Figure 6.8 Plan View of Solar O, Operation 2 Excavations.....	89
Figure 6.9 South and Northwest Profiles of Solar O, Operation 2, Sondeo 2 Excavations.....	89
Figure 6.10 Plan View of Solar O, Operation 3 Excavations.....	90
Figure 6.11 Sketch Drawing of Possible Historical Structure in Solar A North, by Tomas Gallareta Negrón and Rossana May Ciau.....	91
Figure 6.12 Plan View of Solar R North, Unit Z10, Zones 1-3 Excavations.....	92
Figure 6.13 Plan View Solar R South, Unit I5, Zones 1 and 2 Excavations.....	93
Figure 6.14 Plan View of Solar H, Operation 1 Excavations.....	95
Figure 6.15 Eastern Profile of Solar H, Operation 1 Excavations.....	95

Figure 6.16 Southern Profile of Solar H, Operation 1 Excavations	96
Figure 6.17 Plan View of Solar H, Operation 2 Excavations.....	97
Figure 6.18 Northern Profile of Solar H, Operation 2 Excavations	97
Figure 6.19 Western Profile of Solar H, Operation 2 Excavations	98
Figure 6.20 Plan View of Solar H, Operation 3 Excavations.....	99
Figure 6.21 Eastern Profile of Solar H, Operation 3 Excavations.....	99
Figure 6.22 Northern Profile of Solar H, Operation 3 Excavations	99
Figure 6.23 Plan View of Solar H, Operation 4 Excavations.....	100
Figure 6.24 Eastern Profile of Solar H, Operation 4 (Units R21, P21, Q21, and N21) Excavations.....	101
Figure 6.25 Eastern Profile of Solar H, Operation 4 (Units R17, Q17, P17 and O17) Excavations.....	101
Figure 6.26 Northern Profile of Solar H, Operation 4 (Units P17-23) Excavations	101
Figure 6.27 Photo of Door Jambs, Capilla I.....	102
Figure 6.28 Plan View of Capilla I Excavations	103
Figure 6.29 Northern Profile of Capilla I Excavations	103
Figure 6.30 Stucco Floor of Capilla I in Unit RR29.....	104
Figure 6.31 Puuc-style <i>Colonette</i> Stones Repurposed for 19 th -20 th Century Apiculture.....	104
Figure 6.32 Plan View of Capilla II Excavations	105
Figure 6.33 Eastern Profile of Capilla II, Unit C3 Excavation	106
Figure 6.34 Eastern and Southern Profiles of Capilla II, Unit F5, Zone 1 Excavation.....	106
Figure 6.35 Repurposed Labradas on Platform Surface	107
Figure 7.1 Yuncú Unslipped Cooking Jar Fragments.....	114
Figure 7.2 Sakpokana Red or Colonial Redware Rim Examples.....	114
Figure 7.3 Examples of Decorated Whitewares	115

Figure 7.4 Total Surface Collected Ceramics by Context.....	116
Figure 7.5 Historical Surface Collected Ceramics by Context.....	116
Figure 7.6 Total Excavated Ceramics by Context.....	117
Figure 7.7 Historical Excavated Ceramics by Context.....	117
Figure 7.8 Surface Collected Ceramics by Form.....	119
Figure 7.9 Excavated Ceramics by Form.....	119
Figure 7.10 <i>Coa</i> and <i>Machete</i> Heads.....	121
Figure 7.11 Head of a Hatchet and an Iron Pin.....	122
Figure 7.12 Small Enameled Bowl.....	122
Figure 7.13 Surface Collected Metal by Context.....	123
Figure 7.14 Excavated Metal by Context.....	123
Figure 7.15 Glass Material Surface Collected.....	126
Figure 7.16 Glass Material Excavated.....	126
Figure 7.17 Common Clear and Brown Bottle Forms.....	128
Figure 7.18 Examples of Branded Consumer Bottles Including (Left to Right) Pepsi Cola (C. 1973), Mission Orange Soda (C. 1940), and Valle Grape Juice (Date Unknown).....	128
Figure 7.19 Surface Collected Glass in Bottle, Jar, and Window Forms.....	129
Figure 7.20 Excavated Glass in Bottle, Jar, and Window Forms.....	129
Figure 7.21 Obsidian Blade Fragment.....	131
Figure 7.22 Grinding Stone Foot.....	132
Figure 7.23 Distribution of Excavated Lithic Materials, Standardized by Cum Excavated.....	132
Figure 7.24 Religious Medal from Solar H.....	134
Figure 7.25 Glass Marble from Solar E.....	134
Figure 7.26 Rhinestone Ring from Solar H.....	135

Figure 7.27 Small Finds from Solar E, Including Coinage, Shoe Buckles, and Sewing Scissors	135
Figure 7.28 CA Plot of Ceramic Types Based on Manufacturing End Date	138
Figure 7.29 CA Plot of Excavation Contexts Based on Assemblage Mean Ceramic Date	140
Figure 7.30 CA of Excavation Contexts to Ceramic Type-Varieties	141
Figure 7.31 CA Plots of Excavation Contexts (above) and Categorized Finds (below)	144
Figure 8.1 Remaining Masonry Walls of the Rancho Kiuic’s Schoolhouse, Thought to be the Site of Catherwood’s “Casa Real”	162
Figure 8.2 Lithograph of Rancho Kiuic’s Casa Real by Frederick Catherwood (reproduced from 1962 printing of <i>Incidents of Travel in Yucatán</i> [1839])	163

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION TO RANCHO KIUIC AND THE PUUC REGION OF YUCATÁN, MÉXICO

1.1 Introduction

In 1913, a government official surveying the prehispanic archaeological site of Kiuic in southwestern Yucatán, México noted that the ruins were on land belonging to José Agustín Pacab, a member of a “very old and noble” lineage who “gave their obedience to Montejo¹.” At the time, some 20 extended families worked under Pacab on his *rancho* (Martinez 1913). The community—remembered as San Sebastián by some, and as *Chan K’iwwik* (“little Kiuic”) or Rancho Kiuic (a reference to its proximity to the ruins) by others, and remains a part of local memory and a place of identification for former residents. Today, its cemetery is still in use by laborer families with multigenerational ties to the community who enjoy telling the stories of life on the Rancho, especially that of the indebted laborer population and their dealings with the landowning family. According to former residents and neighbors of the community, the Rancho’s laborer families slowly abandoned the Rancho during the first half of the 20th century, citing oppressive conditions and the promise of opportunities granted to Maya speakers through agrarian reform legislation.

The architectural remains of the community stand in contrast to its narrative of stark status differences between the landowning family and the Rancho’s resident laborers. Unlike larger *hacienda* communities, where communal spaces and worker housing were situated around

¹ One of several members of the Montejo family—a father, son, and cousin—who conquered Yucatán in the early 1500’s.

stately masonry structures occupied by landowners and managers, Rancho Kiuic is a system of dry-laid stone walls (known locally as *albarradas*) which delineate modest house lots. At least 30 lots radiate from the central corral and well, adjacent to a small open space once used as a baseball field, the remnants of an apsidal schoolhouse, and a small masonry stage thought to have been built as part of a rural education reform program in the early 20th century. Household architecture, when visible, consists of apsidal stone footings for perishable structures; none with obvious markers of status. The impression left by walking through the community differs from that of travel writer John L. Stephens and draftsman Catherwood, who documented archaeological sites and their surrounding communities throughout the Maya area in the 1830's. (1962 [1839]: 41). The pair spent a night at Rancho Kiuic, remarking on the uncommon degree of wealth expressed by the leader of such a small and remote settlement. The rancho's *cacique*—a term first applied to the Rancho's indigenous leader by Stephens and Catherwood—was easily able to make change for a gold piece used by Stephens' party to purchase some eggs (1962 [1839]:42).

What initially drove my archaeological interest in the community— historical household consumption and abandonment patterns on the fringes of Colonial and Republican-era population centers—developed into an exploration of deeply felt class distinctions within the community. Though seemingly invisible in the site's architecture, it was clear through both historic texts and conversations with the site's descendant population that the memory of Rancho Kiuic is linked to historical narratives of inequality and oppression. According to archival documents and oral history, the privately-owned cattle ranch was operated by generations of *caciques*, and tended by an indebted population of other Yucatec-speaking families from the late Colonial period (1700s) into the 20th century (Dumond and Dumond 1982:241; Martinez 1913

Stephens and Catherwood 1962 [1839]: 41). By the early 20th century, the community's population had dwindled to just 73 residents (Dirección General de Estadística 1920), as opportunities to work communal landholdings became available. The remains of the community's house-lots (or *solares*), corral and water features, school, and two chapels, are visible among the modern elements of the Kaxil Kiuic Biocultural Reserve², but modest in comparison to the larger, corporate haciendas dotting the regional landscape.

Using household archaeological methods, archival research, and interviews conducted in Yucatec Maya with the community's descendant population, this research addresses the following questions:

1. How are the memories of oppression and resistance under the Rancho's landowners materialized in household and religious spaces?
2. How do differential patterns of tenancy and inequality inform our understandings of indigenous landownership?

By focusing on inequality "writ small", this project addresses the variability within Yucatán's late Colonial and Republican socioeconomic landscape. As I will discuss further in chapter 2, the *rancho* is an underexplored site type in this region known to have been associated with indigenous landownership (e.g., Chance 1996, 2003.) As such, this research examines labor and power relationships *between* Yucatec-speakers. In a historical moment popularly understood to have been dominated by large, corporate estates with Euro-descendent owners and built on

² Millsaps College's Kaxil Kiuic Biocultural Reserve is a site for binational multidisciplinary research focused broadly on understanding the past and present natural and cultural elements of the Puuc region. Their partners include both Mexican (National Institute for Anthropology and History (INAH), the University of Yucatan (UADY), National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SEMARNAT)) and U.S. organizations (U.S. Forest Service, National Geographic Society, National Science Foundation, Annenberg Foundation and the Nature Conservancy.)

indigenous labor, I ask: What does small-scale indigenous landownership look like during the Colonial-Independence periods?

I approach this question by drawing on three lines of evidence; archaeological materials from household and chapel contexts, archival documents related to baptisms of Rancho Kiuic residents, and oral histories from descendants and neighbors of the community. I will examine how assemblages in contexts used exclusively by each sector of the community shed light on the relationships between laboring and landed families, and specifically, how activity within these spaces is reflective of past relationships that shape attitudes and interactions with the site today.

1.2 Organization of the Dissertation

This chapter briefly describes the physical setting of Rancho Kiuic and the modern Kaxil Kiuic Biocultural Reserve that now surrounds the historical community. Chapter 2 provides the sociopolitical and historical context in which Rancho Kiuic functioned throughout its occupation, drawing on a body of historical research related to this region, as well as archaeological investigations of landed estates in México and the US Southwest. I will introduce the ways in which Rancho Kiuic's story, particularly as it exists in the social memory of the site's descendant community, differs from dominant historical narratives, and offer a context that situates this research within broader theoretical discussions of social memory as they relate to power and to the formation and maintenance of communities of practice. I argue that the memory of Rancho Kiuic is validated through material finds. The signatures of day-to-day life for the ranch's sustaining population—embedded in their living spaces and chapels—are indicative of *acts of residence* (Silliman 2011) that have indelibly marked the narratives held by its descendant community.

Chapter 3 presents the mixed-methods approach used to collect oral history, archival, mapping, and excavation data for this research. These data and their related analyses are described in Chapters 4 through 6.

Chapter 4 presents the oral history component of this project. Oral histories were collected from a combination of former residents, their descendants, and visitors to the Rancho during the early-to-mid 20th century who were willing to share their knowledge about the community's population, its history, and its position within the regional landscape. This chapter includes a description of the participant population, a synopsis of the oral history collaboration and the results of a thematic analysis of oral history transcriptions.

Chapter 5 presents an overview of the types of archival documents consulted within the *Archivo Histórico del Arzobispado de Yucatán* (AHAY) and *Archivo General del Estado de Yucatán* (AGEY) located in Mérida, Yucatán over visits between 2012 and 2016. As with many small historical communities, archival documentation is limited, and records produced by the community during its occupation are rumored to be lost. However, documents from AHAY and AGEY provide historical context for the community and insights into social relationships between landed and laboring members of the population. This chapter provides an analysis of the baptismal records for children born at Rancho Kiuic found in AHAY which indicate generational godparent relationships between landed and laboring families.

Chapter 6 provides an overview of the excavations within each of the eight contexts explored, including relevant photographs, technical drawings, and stratigraphic descriptions. This chapter provides the background for Chapter 7, which summarizes the patterning of findings within major artifact categories across the site, and presents the results of several correspondence analyses. Using correspondence analysis, artifact assemblages from each

excavation contexts were analyzed to establish temporal occupation ranges and to compare status markers within each context. I bring these results to bear on my research questions, where I argue that laborer identity, evident among descendants of the laboring population of Rancho Kiuic, is inextricably linked to the memory of oppression within the community, despite a lack of significant architectural and material markers of inequality across the site's household spaces. Rather, household status differences are materialized in small finds that suggest greater access to non-local items among landed members of the community, and performance of elite identity. Within the site's two chapels, different strategies for maintaining landed status and living through oppressive labor conditions are materialized in chapel assemblages, which support the site's documentary and oral history narratives.

Finally, in Chapter 8, I conclude with a synthesis of my major findings at Rancho Kiuic, followed by a discussion of how this research contributes to the field of historical archaeology, highlighting the significance of *ranchos* as alternative estate forms worthy of examination. As part of ongoing efforts to increase meaningful engagement with descendant groups in archaeological research, I discuss the value of oral history as a collaborative tool with the potential to empower storytellers as stewards of their history. I suggest directions for further investigation at Rancho Kiuic, including additional inquiry into the production spans and variation within locally produced indigenous ceramic types from the historical period, as well as further research into economic activities within the community, including ranching operations and beekeeping.

1.3 The Physical Setting of the Puuc Region

The Puuc region (Figure 1.1) is an elevated karstic terrain located in the northwestern portion of the Yucatán Peninsula, and the southwestern corner of Yucatán state. Classified by

Wilson (1980) as a Tropical Savanna climate, the rainy season in the Puuc lasts from about May to October, with the heaviest rainfall in July and September, yielding an annual rainfall of approximately 500 to 1000mm (Killion 1989). On the lower Yucatec plain, the peninsula's karst hydrogeological landscape is expressed in caves and sinkholes, known as *cenotes*, but in the Puuc, surface water is scarce. While natural depressions, known as *sartenejas*, provide seasonal pools of rainwater, permanent water sources exist only in deep underground channels (Hodell et al.1995). Not surprisingly, water management has played a key role in this region's economic and political development, and the most common response to water storage issues in pre-Hispanic times was the construction of bottle-shaped cisterns, called *chultúnes*, dug into the soft limestone (Killion et al. 1989; McAnany 1989; Thomson 1897).

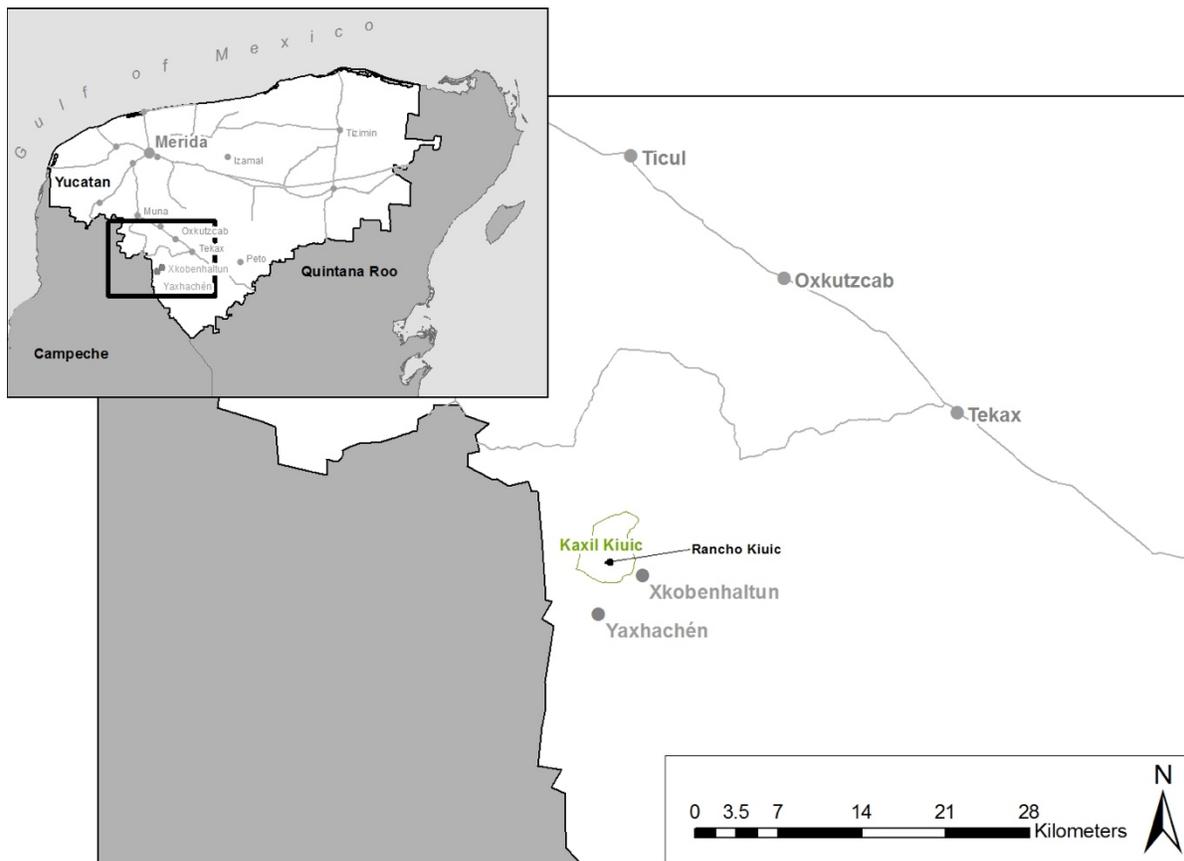


Figure 1.1 Rancho Kiuic, Yucatán, México in Regional Context

Rancho Kiuic is located within what is known as the Bolonchén District in the southeastern portion of the Puuc, where karst cone hills range in altitude from about 40-60m among arable valleys and flats with thin red soils (Wilson 1980). A thriving, distinctive culture emerged in the Puuc during the Middle Preclassic through Early Classic periods, marked by clear signs of social stratification (e.g. Bey 2006; Ringle 1999) and a distinctive architectural style (e.g. Andrews 1995; Pollock 1980). The site of Kiuic, and its surrounding hilltop communities, such as Escalera al Cielo flourished until the Terminal Classic, when it is thought that a retreat from these sites was part of larger regional sociopolitical and climate shifts (Simms et al. 2012).

1.4 Kaxil Kiuic and the Helen Moyers Biocultural Reserve

Today Rancho Kiuic is part of the Kaxil Kiuic Helen Moyers Biocultural Reserve, a Mexican non-profit organization supported in part by Millsaps College. The reserve covers approximately 18.2 square kilometers of dry tropical forest in an and is considerably biodiverse. The non-profit, under the direction of James Callaghan and a team of local men and women from nearby communities, provides educational opportunities for local and international student groups, as well as programming surrounding topics of cultural heritage and environmental sustainability for neighboring communities.

The reserve is a site for multidisciplinary research including the Bolonchén Regional Archaeological Project (BRAP- formerly the Labna-Kiuic Regional Archaeological Project, LKRAP) which conducts archaeological field research and survey within and between some of the region's many Preclassic-Classic period sites under the direction of Dr. Tomas Gallareta-

Negrón (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e História, INAH), Dr. George J. Bey, III (Millsaps College), and Dr. William Ringle (Davidson College). This dissertation is the project's first exploration into the region's Colonial and National-period history.

CHAPTER 2. CONCEPTUAL AND HISTORICAL FRAMING

2.1 Introduction

In the view of many visitors to the Kaxil Kiuic Helen Moyers Biocultural Reserve and the Classic period site of Kiuic, Rancho Kiuic appears forgotten and dilapidated. Its signature on the landscape is little more than inconspicuous lines of stone swallowed by decades of forest growth. Places like the Rancho elicit multiple meanings and memories. For the Reserve's team of local staff, masons, and excavators—men and women drawn from the nearby communities of Yaxhachén, Xul, and xKobenhaltún—the overgrowth holds narratives of a past before the *ejidos*³, when a wealthy Maya-speaking family owned the land, and an underclass worked the Rancho in the decades following Mexico's freedom from Spain in 1821, and the indigenous population's freedom from the *hacienda* system in 1914. In remembering the Rancho, and the everyday actions and interactions between its residents, descendants and neighbors are empowered as stewards of the community's history. To place the occupation of Rancho Kiuic in time and space, I will create a portrait of the region's history through a summary of the historical and archaeological research of Colonial and Republican-era Yucatecan landed estates, before turning to a synthesis of the theoretical literature that frames this research.

³ The *ejido* system is comprised of communal landholdings, granted to indigenous citizens under land reform following the Mexican revolution in 1920. The rights to work plots of land within areas designated as *ejidal* are afforded to individuals within a particular community, inherited over generations, and decisions regarding allotments and sales of the land are made communally. (Faust 2004; Kintz and Ritchie 2004)

2.2 Situating Rancho Kiuic in Time and Space

The broader historical context of Colonial and Republican Yucatán—that which frames rural Rancho Kiuic’s occupation and eventual abandonment—has been the subject of numerous studies and volumes in disciplines ranging from political science and history, to anthropology and archaeology (Roys 1943; Chance 1985; Jones 1989; Patch 1994; Hervik 1999; Clendinnen 2003; Restall 1999, 2009; Rugeley 1996, 2009; Quezada 2014). For the purposes of this dissertation, I focus on scholarship related to the archaeological and historical study of the historical period, as defined by Andrews (1981), who offers the following basic chronological framework:

1. Contact Sites: those with particularly early, or late, interaction with Europeans and remained outside European control or influence),
2. Colonial Sites (1542-1821): sites that came under Spanish jurisdiction following the founding of Merida, Yucatán (1542) to the end of the Mexican War of Independence (1821), when Yucatán joined the Republic of Mexico,
3. Republican (1821-1921): Sites, within and beyond the jurisdiction of Mexico and Yucatan during the period between the War of Independence and the Mexican Revolution (1921), and
4. National/Modern (1921-Present): Sites occupied after the Mexican Revolution

Within México, historical archaeology began in earnest during the 1960’s, with the majority of early research happening as part of *rescate* or salvage projects. In these cases, materials from the historical period were, for the most part, recovered incidentally as part of projects focused on earlier time periods. In response to touristic interests in Colonial churches and *haciendas*, historical artifacts have also resulted from architectural restoration projects. Over the last two decades, historical archaeological research has emerged in earnest, primarily focused on the study of socioeconomic processes of Colonialism (Fournier-Garcia and Miranda-Flores 1996: 441-442, e.g. Alexander 2013; Charleton et al. 2009; Meyers 2005; Palka 2009), with more recent inquiries into the effects of indigenous insurgency on regions (e.g. Kaeding 2012),

hacienda labor populations (e.g. Sweitz 2012; Newman 2014) following México's independence from Spain.

Though the majority of archaeological investigations in Yucatán have highlighted Pre-Columbian Maya sites and Colonial *haciendas*, there is a growing interest in the archaeological study of Colonial, Republican, and National-era Maya sites of smaller scale (see Andrews 1981 and Fowler 2009 for detailed reviews). Concomitantly, there has been a shift towards exploring indigenous agency and lived experiences (Palka 2009: 297-298; see also Alexander and Kepecs 2005; Alexander 1999a, 1999b, 2003, 2004). Alexander (2003:5-6) notes that themes in Mesoamerican historical archaeology include increased attention to power relations and the variability of social and economic organization beyond the *hacienda*, such as indigenous-owned *ranchos* and estates, and a shift away from examining the processes of Post-Columbian acculturation. Bornemann (2005; see also Chance 2010: 445) suggests that, in particular, the relationship between indigenous landowners (*caciques*) and their subject populations in New Spain has been understudied. Notable exceptions in the Yucatec region include several ethnohistoric accounts of Maya-speaking landowners during the 18th-20th centuries; however, these do not draw upon archaeological data specifically (e.g., Bracamonte y Sosa 2003; Eiss 2010:19-44; and Quezada 2014). Alexander's work (e.g. 1999a, 1999b, 2004) at Yaxcabá, a regional capitol with surrounding villages in eastern Yucatán, focuses on understanding the dynamic settlement patterns and forms of everyday resistance use by Maya-speakers during the colonial period through the lens of core-periphery models. Dissertations by Hanson (2008), Kaeding (2013), and Rogers (2010) have explored cultural transitions during the contact period at Ek Balam, Beneficios Altos, and in the city of Mérida (also known as Tihoo), respectively. In the last decade, historical archaeologists have also taken an interest in community heritage

projects related to the colonial (Dedrick 2018) and Caste War (Leventhal et al. 2014) experiences of Maya-speakers, and highlighting the ways in which researchers are increasingly called to forge ethical partnerships with communities (McAnany and Rowe 2016).

At Spanish contact, the Yucatec Maya population was dispersed into villages—both large and small—across the peninsula. Throughout the Colonial period, Spaniards attempted to centralize the population by force. The policy of *congregación* (Alexander 2004; Kaeding 2013) brought Maya-speaking smallholders into urban centers, missions, and haciendas to facilitate Christian conversion and exploit local labor and resources. This program of forced relocation into ‘ordered towns’ (*pueblos reducidos*) served to not only physically move indigenous bodies, but also to bring them into accordance with *policía cristiana*; that is, the “little details of the body in its social life and in the disposition to reproduce them” (Hanks 2010:2-3). In other words, to transform the local population into manageable and orderly Christians.

During Colonial occupation, the land south of the Puuc Hills was never fully incorporated into the colonial system. Sugar *haciendas* were prevalent in the Puuc area, though many had absentee owners residing in larger towns such as Tekax and Oxkutzcab. With a dearth of large, heavily controlled population centers, the area from the Puuc hills westward to Campeche, and south to the Petén region of Guatemala, became a refuge zone for Maya-speakers seeking to escape Colonial rule over the next several centuries (Quezada 2014: 35-37).

Some of the most ubiquitous features on the Yucatecan landscape, and an area of interest to many historical archaeologists in Latin America is the *hacienda* (e.g. Wolf and Mintz 1957; Taylor 1974; Van Young 2003, 2006; Meyers 2004, 2005). Although Yucatán experienced centuries of turmoil under Spanish colonization, for the rural indigenous population, it has been suggested that the most significant transformations in day-to-day life came about with the

Bourbon Reforms of the late 18th century. Initiated by Spain in hopes of re-establishing royal power in the colonies, the Bourbon Reforms significantly altered the lines of authority throughout Yucatán by expatriating Maya lands to feed the *hacienda* system. Maya farmers were forced to rent *milpa*⁴ lands in exchange for work from *hacienda* owners, which created a system of debt from which few could hope to escape (Farriss 1984:355-375).

After independence from Spain, the hacienda system continued to thrive in Yucatan until land reform was initiated in the early twentieth century. In contrast with Wolf and Mintz's (1957:30) descriptions of intense, feudal haciendas; our understandings of Yucatecan estates have become increasingly more robust over the last several decades as more and more research has sought to understand the system (Nichols 2003; Monaghan et al., 2003; Sanders and Price 2003). Nichols (2003:163) and others have noted that within the Sierra Alta region near Tekax, considered to be a frontier town, Colonial and Republican haciendas were diverse institutions; often owned by non-elites and Maya-speakers who were able to hang onto rural, traditional lands despite encroachment from authorities and capitalists. While smaller haciendas and institutions such as *ranchos* and *estancias* were the norm, the Sierra Alta was also home to a handful of large-scale haciendas like Tabí (Nichols 2003; Patch 1993:199). Relationships between *hacendados* (and other owners of estate capital) and the populations whose lives and labor built their fortunes seem to have fallen along a spectrum, between estates on which "market-based incentives continued to be used as the primary means of motivating workers" and situations where "*hacendado* violence and worker protest fed on one another and led to working conditions spiraling down to a highly oppressive state" (Alston et al. 2009:121-122).

⁴ The term *milpa* refers to both 1) outfield agricultural fields, primarily used for maize, bean, and squash cultivation, in addition to intercrops such as watermelon, chiles, tomatoes, bananas, and avocados, and 2) the swidden agricultural system surrounding their use, which has been practiced throughout the Maya area for the last millenia (Ford and Nigh 2015).

One of the largest and most heavily researched *hacienda* sites in the Puuc is Hacienda Tabí, a 19th century sugar and cattle operation. Investigations have explored the manipulation of structural and spatial elements of the estate by its owners and the ways that the indigenous community perceived and resisted that landscape (Meyers 2004, 2012; Meyers and Carlson 2002; Sweitz 2012). Recent work has investigated patterns of refuse disposal in non-architectural living spaces within *solares*⁵ of indebted workers and various levels of managerial staff within the hacienda. Debt peonage contexts are distinctive in that they are influenced by complex relationships between *hacienda* owners (or *caciques*⁶, in the case of Rancho Kiuic) and the sustaining populations (sometimes referred to as the “laboring” or “debt peon” population) on which they built their wealth. These relationships were undoubtedly complex and variable, with laborers exploited, oppressed, and often forcibly reliant upon on their creditors for food, clothing, medical care, and often for funding of rites of passage such as baptism and marriage (Meyers 2005:117).

Meyers and colleagues suggest that household disposal patterns at Tabí reflect distinct social stratification among the laborer population. They argue that European ceramics may indicate a managerial class’ attempt to control and assert power over lower-status workers through gifting of high-status items (2008:372). The range of artifacts found in laborer *solar*

⁵ A *solar* is a spatial domestic household unit, or houselot. Most frequently, *solares* are rectangular with an opening facing a street or footpath and delineated by low dry-laid stone walls shared by contiguous lots. A variety of activities and architectural features are typically found within a *solar* including single-room apsidal and rectilinear structures for cooking, sleeping and storage, and economic activity areas for raising small animals and gardening to supplement the outfield *milpa* agriculture often practiced in surrounding areas (Heidelberg and Rissolo 2006).

⁶ A *cacique* is generally understood to be an indigenous leader. In Colonial Yucatán, the Maya equivalent term was generally *batab*. Scholarship has traditionally tended to paint *caciques* as cultural brokers or middlemen, operating neutrally between European leadership and their indigenous subjects, however more recent portraits emphasize the political authority and at times, autonomy, wielded by *caciques* (Dutt 2017:11-14).

contexts at Tabí exhibits little variation due to the rigidly controlled environment, which precluded individuals from leaving the confines of the site and from purchasing goods from anywhere but stores located on *hacienda* property (Meyers et al. 2008). Acts of gifting and preferential treatment toward certain laborers or families, has been argued to represent a method of social control used by *caciques* and *hacendados* to ensure compliant behavior (Meyers 2012). In contexts of debt peonage, *solares* may be among the only spaces over which the sustaining populations had significant control. Thus, these living spaces are important units of analysis for understanding the ways that labor forces navigated the socioeconomic structures of landed estates.

To a lesser extent, archaeologists have examined the *rancho* (e.g. Silliman 2010; Alexander 1999b). Within Yucatán specifically, the *rancho* has been defined by Andrews (1981:4) as one of a number of “long term rural habitations,” which includes ranches, *haciendas* (plantations), and processing plants with various agricultural specialties. Van Young (2006: 107-108) notes that historically, the primary difference between these models lies in the amount of capital investment and socioeconomic status of the estate’s owner. Wolf and Mintz (1957) model the hacienda as a nexus of social and economic variables including capital, labor, land, markets, technology, and social sanctions, defining them as “rural properties under a dominating owner, worked with dependent labor emphasizing little capital and producing for a small-scale market.” Alexander (2004: 97) notes that the terms *rancho* and *hacienda* were used almost interchangeably throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries while others suggest that the social status of the estate’s owner factored into the distinction as well. Landholdings in rural, primarily indigenous regions by local elites might be called *ranchos*, while the term hacienda was reserved for landowners of Spanish or Creole heritage. While a change in settlement

designation—frequently observed in archival records—has been argued to represent the assertion of elite identity by landowners (Chance 1996; Van Young 2003: 234-236), the implications of these designations for the laborers working and residing on landed estates is not fully understood.

Following Mexican independence in 1821, there was little to no social reform under the protracted rule of Porfirio Diaz (1876-1911), lasting over three decades. Indigenous lands were increasingly sold as haciendas expanded, changing the ethnic identities of rural pueblos in the process as Yucatec-speakers continued to be entangled in a system of debt on Yucatán's landed estates, most commonly on sugar and later henequen⁷ *haciendas* (Eiss 2008: 527-528; Andrews et al. 2012). By the late 1800s, new laws resulted in the restriction of communal land rights, impediments to voting (such as poll taxes) and restricted access to legal recourse for indigenous citizens (Alston et al. 2009: 106-121). As the global demand for henequen increased, the northwestern portion of the peninsula transformed into the henequen zone, with the rapid expansion of henequen haciendas around Mérida, as rural areas to the southeast became embroiled in the Caste War (Eiss 2008).

The impact of these changes on the daily existence of Maya-speakers and the conditions under which they labored have been characterized in various ways in popular journalism and scholarship. Alston (2009) and others have argued that the disposition of traditional lands during the Porfiriato created incentives for Yucatec speakers to enter into labor contracts on landed estates. In return for backbreaking work and in most cases, considerable debt, laborers on landed

⁷ Henequen, also known as sisal, is a hard-fiber agave plant cultivated in Yucatan and exported for use in cordage and twine to North America and Europe. The second half of the 19th century and the rule of Porfirio Diaz brought about an intensification of henequen production and processing on Yucatan's haciendas, particularly those immediately surrounding Merida. (For more on the relationships between henequen monocropping, the growth of northern Yucatan's railway system, and export policy during the Porfiriato, see Wells 1985, 1992 and Joseph 1986)

estates could avoid conscription into the Yucatec army and secure funding for medical care, education, and important religious celebrations and rites of passage for their families (Newman 2014; see also, Meyers 2005: 117, Meyers and Carlson 2002; Meyers 2004, 2012; Meyers, et al. 2008). Thus, within a difficult and oppressive context, acquiring debt enabled laborers to take control of meeting their physical needs and social obligations, specifically the celebration of sacraments and religious celebrations. Archival records support this assertion with evidence that Maya workers incurred more debt than non-Maya workers⁸. Peniche (1994) has also suggested that that estate owners were less likely to offer loans to non-Mayas because “religious ceremonies meant less to them (Alston et al. 2009: 1999, following Peniche 1994).”

The strongly held historical narrative of a population driven into crushing debt was perhaps most significantly influenced by John Kenneth Turner’s (1910) account of Yucatan’s labor conditions at the turn of the 20th century. His accounts have colored the memory of Yucatan’s henequen boom both locally and within the academy, however the importance and ubiquity of formally accounted debt on Yucatán’s landed estates likely varied considerably, particularly on smaller, more independent estates. Rather than the primary force that kept rural populations on estates, Alston and colleagues suggest it is necessary to consider debt as part of a “larger package of paternalism” forced on workers, which often included small plots of land to cultivate, money for health expenses and religious ceremonies. They argue that the contracts between landowners and laborers were built within a context of shared Catholic values. The observance of “loyal-like” behaviors on the part of workers-- such as the decision to remain within an oppressive institution despite having other “options” to move to communal

⁸ Workers of Chinese and African descent labored within Yucatán’s hacienda system as well (Peniche 1994; Mattiace and Nonnenmacher 2014).

landholdings—may be evidence of calculated efforts to meet religious obligations (2009:134-135).

Regardless of the role debt peonage played on Yucatán’s estates, in the years leading to the Revolution, the institution received due outrage from foreign scholars and journalists comparing conditions to chattel slavery (Turner 1910) and exposing the extent of physical abuse on haciendas (Baerlein 1913). Not surprisingly, these were met with apologist agendas rife with racist undertones, insisting that critiques of the system undermined the authority of *hacienda* owners threatening to topple the economy. Noting that the question of whether debt peonage constitutes slavery remains a point of debate, Meyers (2012:48) aptly states, “Even if peonage was not chattel slavery in the technical sense, the severity of plantation working conditions has been central to a vigorously contested past.” References to *el tiempo de esclavitud* – the age of slavery—frequently punctuate stories about generations past.

Meanwhile, outside of the region’s estates, a violent indigenous insurgency raged across the Peninsula. As its name suggests, the Caste War was generally characterized by 19th century urban European-descendent elites and early historians as a race war incited by rural Maya rebels in response to progressivism that followed Mexican independence. Numerous volumes have debated the origins, outcomes, and lingering effects of the Maya rebellion against the social order established during Colonial times (e.g., Beyette and LeCount 2017; Bricker 1977; Reed 2001; Rugeley 1996, 2009), however modern historical scholars have generally agreed that the origins of the conflict were multifaceted, rooted in the landed class’ gradual gain of control over Maya land, resources, and labor, in addition to taxation and changing social and ethnic identities resulting from Yucatán’s increased engagement with the globalized economy (Alexander 2004; Dutt 2017; Farriss 1984; Joseph 1986, 1998; Patch 2015; Rugeley 1997).

This prolonged period of unrest caused discontinuous occupation of communities, particularly in the eastern parts of modern-day Yucatán state and Quintana Roo, throughout the 19th century. Many small towns and *ranchos* were abandoned during the Caste War, as rebels and Yucatec troops passed through an area, and later repopulated sometime during the early twentieth century (Alexander 2004, 2006; Kaeding 2013). By the early 20th century, following the collapse of the henequen industry, the *haciendas* of Yucatán were largely abandoned. Agrarian land reform finally was initiated and the availability of communal *ejido* lands throughout the region provided opportunities to former workers (Angel 1995; Armstrong-Fumero 2013; Farriss 1984; Meyers et al. 2008; Quezada 1995, 2014). Although official land reform legislation granted land rights in 1920, implementation was slow to reach Yucatán. The dominant narrative of the region is both echoed and complicated by the stories told by descendants and neighbors of Rancho Kiuic's population. Despite the Rancho's small size and lack of hacienda-like infrastructure, the majority of oral histories include references to *el tiempo de esclavitud*, *la guerra de castas*, and laborers as *paalitsil*, the Yucatec Maya word for “children”, frequently used as a euphemism for “the enslaved.”

2.3 Tales from the Rancho: Oral History in Archaeology

Initially, this research project was broadly conceived as an exploration into the effects of regional and national sociopolitical forces on a rural frontier community. What did communities outside of direct Colonial and Republican political control look like? How long had they existed, and what factors impacted their abandonment? Research into communities in eastern Yucatán and modern-day Quintana Roo have shown discontinuous occupation of rural sites throughout the 17th-19th centuries due to Colonial policies and Caste War tumult; was this the case at Rancho Kiuic? These questions lingered throughout the project's pilot seasons in which the community's

households and features were mapped, and known descendants were consulted about plans for excavation and an oral history collaboration. Through those initial meetings, it became clear that there were more compelling questions to be asked. The first informal interviews with three descendants of Rancho Kiuic residents revealed a very different portrait of the community being mapped. Although it was believed, according to the Stephens and Catherwood account, that a Maya-speaking family of considerable means had controlled the area in the early 19th century, there was no immediately visible evidence of them on the landscape; no architectural structures, no house-lots considerably larger than the others. Yet, early interactions with Rancho Kiuic's descendant community stressed that their grandparents, fathers, and great-great-uncles were indebted laborers to the community's landowning family. Could this have been a ranching operation associated with a nearby *hacienda*? “No. This *was* the hacienda.”

The idea that Rancho Kiuic, until its abandonment in the the mid-20th century, was a community marked by distinct inequality took a firm grasp on the trajectory of this project and the questions pursued by this research, and eventually led to additional consultations with community members, and several more formal recorded oral history interviews with a range of participants including members of both the landed and laborer families who last occupied the Rancho, and neighbors who recalled visiting the site in their youth. The compatibility of using oral tradition and history alongside archaeological interpretations of the past has been debated for decades and has followed the common polarizing schism in the social sciences between that which is “science” or not (Whiteley 2002: 405-407). Oral history can provide both complementary and background data, while also serving a valuable role as a venue for collaboration (Moshenka 2007). Some of the most successful examples of collaboration informing archaeology have been in North America and Australia, where attempts to further

dialogue between archaeologists and native and aboriginal groups have followed increased protective regulations over the last several decades. The use of oral tradition to contextualize past landscapes have been valuable to researchers (e.g. Mason 2000) but the use of oral history interviews, that is, the personal histories and memories of people associated with sites, has been slower to catch on, and seen by some to render archaeology as merely “social history plus artefacts” (Johnson 1999; Moshenska 2007). Oral history has traditionally been criticized as becoming increasingly inaccurate and unreliable in accessing social memory the further removed it becomes through time (e.g. Henige 1974; Vensina 1985), however it is increasingly recognized as having the potential to provide valuable data for archaeologists, particularly those working in more recent contexts (Moshenska 2010). Furthermore, beyond oral history’s functional purpose—the validation of material patterns—I argue that the stories themselves are valuable, regardless of their “accuracy,” as examples of the complicated ways in which social memory is employed and constructed by those remembering. In addition to being a useful source of information for triangulating material and archival data, the process of sharing social memory through oral history is a power-laden act, and can be accessed as a political resource by elites and non-elites alike (Wilson 2010:4).

Finally, the use of oral history is a step towards meaningful, ethical archaeological practice. As noted by Portelli, “Oral histories allow for the collaborative generation of knowledge between the researcher and the research participant.” Oral history collaboration enables a reciprocal process of exchange between researchers and their collaborators in a way that makes “continual ethical evaluation” of research agendas possible. Furthermore, oral history methods allow access to subjugated and marginalizes voices (Portelli 2005:151). Conducting oral history research is a complex process that involves building trust and rapport with collaborators

long before the record button is pressed. Oral history collaboration can also offer a venue for interested parties to share their concerns, thoughts, and questions about research agendas.

Oral history allows narrators to use their voice and reclaim authority in an empowering context where their valuable life experiences are recognized as an important knowledge source. Oral history is also an excellent tool for situating life experience within a cultural context. In other words, personal stories can be interlinked with collective memory, political culture, social power, and so forth, showing the interplay between the individual and the society in which she or he lives. (Portelli 2005:189)

Most importantly, oral history provides individual insights into collective experiences, and has often been used in the context of oppressive collective experiences (Portelli 2005:157), such as those explored at Rancho Kiuic. Providing humanized, personalized memories of the social experiences that shape the ways places are remembered is a strength of oral history methodology, and makes it an appropriate complement to the archaeological study of social memory. For oral historians, the concept of collective or social memory is operative in understanding how individual memories, shared through the process of oral history, are constructed and preserved (Abrams 2016:97). The father of collective memory, Maurice Halbwachs, recognized the social aspect of memory, noting, “the framework for collective memory confines and bounds our most intimate remembrances to each other (1992[1941]:54)” Though the recorded words of interviewees represent the individual, those memories are framed by collective or social forces, making social memory an apt framework for this study.

2.4 Archaeologies of Social Memory

Theories surrounding social memory originated with the work of scholars such as Maurice Halbwachs (1992 [1941]) and proliferated in the social sciences during the so-called memory-boom of the 1990's, by Pierre Nora (1989, 1996) and others who established the notion that memory, even that of the individual, is shaped by and situated within social groups. At its

most basic level, memory is actively created and perpetuated through social interactions among those remembering and transmitted to future generations over time through practice and tradition (Crumley 2002). For Halbwachs (1992[1941]), *collective memory* was a socially constructed phenomenon, situated within temporally and socially bounded groups. Although he conceived of memories as held by individuals, the organization of individuals into various groups necessitates that their memories are formed and perpetuated within social contexts. Halbwachs is also credited with recognizing that which is collectively remembered—although historical and remembered through commemorative practice—is done so in the present (1992[1941]). Coser (1992:372) has summarized Halbwach’s conception of this aspect succinctly: “...collective memory is essentially a reconstruction of the past in light of the present.” The act of remembering is a presentist activity, and thus tinged by presentist emotions, motivations, and contexts.

Following this perception of memory, Pierre Nora (1989) was concerned with defining it in opposition to *history*, which is also maintained by both individuals and groups. He conceived of a process in which memory *becomes* history, noting, “The passage from memory to history has required every social group to redefine its identity through the revitalization of its own history. The task of remembering makes everyone his own historian (Nora 1989:14).”

There is a material element to the ways that memory is imbedded in space, making social memory a particularly appropriate construct for archaeologists that has proliferated over the last several decades within archaeological research, both in the historic and prehistoric periods (Delle 2008; Golden 2005, Lillios 1999; Meskell 2003; VanDyke 2009; VanDyke and Alcock 2008; Whelan 2016.) Scholars have juxtaposed forms of social memory as *literate* written histories or *non-literate* oral traditions (Goody 1987), and as *inscribed* in texts, monuments, and physical

representations, or *incorporated* as rituals and experiences (Connerton 1989:72-73; Mills and Walker 2008). That which is *inscribed* is discursively remembered through explicit commemoration and celebration, for the purpose of transmitting memory to meet social ends, and may include legitimizing claims to place or negotiating social positions within hierarchies (Connerton 1989:17; Wilson 2010:5). On the other hand, *incorporated memory* is embodied through practice (Connerton 1989:79-84; following Bourdieu's 1977 concept of *habitus*). Incorporated memories do not consciously harken back to the past, but are patterned behaviors that are committed to memory and habitualized, forming a basis for group identity (Wilson 2010:5).

The latter distinction highlights the intentionality and habit behind social memory, which is both actively created and cast through visible, patent monumental constructions or public works of art, or through everyday practices and activities (Van Dyke 2009:222). Giddens (1984) offers a similar distinction, which Van Dyke (2009:22) has referred to as *discursive* and *practical* social memory. Discursive memory has intent and is commonly seen as a means to achieving social or political ends. To the contrary is *practical memory*; that which is exemplified by “doxic” or “unthinking” activities (Mills and Walker 2008; Walker 2008). Van Dyke argues that social memory can only be meaningfully addressed when intentionality and discursive acts remain at the forefront, although these are not always completely distinct from practical activities.

Van Dyke also offers ways in which groups might manipulate social memory towards different ends—either to invoke continuity or transformation—through the process of citation and translation. Citation, following Derrida, has the purpose of engaging “in a discursive act that fosters continuity and legitimacy by replicating the original (2009:239).” By contrast,

translation is a process by which people strategically reference previous forms—in Van Dyke’s examples, architectural forms—in creating new ones. We see the processes of citation and translation both in the replication of architectural patterns of the past, and in modern political slogans like, “Make America Great Again.” These processes represent concerted efforts to leverage the past in ways that achieve political ends. I suggest that these processes are operative in the telling of oral history at Rancho Kiuic. In remembering, descendants both cite the deeply felt inequities within the Kiuic community in the past, and in ways, engage in translation as they contextualize that memory within the broader regional history of oppression of Maya-speakers.

Social memory has had a significant impact among archaeologists in the Maya area, with volumes on the topic as it applies to phenomena as diverse as residential ancestor burial (McAnany 2010), architectural modification (Stanton and Magnoni 2008; Iannone 2010) and daily household practice (Hendon 2010). The vast majority of these works have focused on pre-Hispanic Mesoamerica, with some notable examples considering the role of social memory in Colonial contexts (Megged 2010). Memory studies in Mesoamerica have tended to concern themselves first with the physical materials of past peoples—be they monumental structures, epigraphic texts, or household features—as evidence of memorial practices.

The alternative, as exhibited by this study, and advocated by Wertsch (2002, 2009), Mixter (2017), and others is to examine *collective remembering*. Through collective remembering, understandings of the past are agreed upon through the contribution of memories by a social group. Events, places, and behaviors become collectively remembered through the interactions of diverse sets of actors. Mixter (2017:264) contends that approaching collective or social memory from an interactional perspective allows “for locally diverse understandings of the past and their implications for power relations,” rather than seeing it as a tool used by the

powerful to dominate. Collective memory becomes something that is mutually agreed upon. Mixer goes on to describe collective memory as “an aggregation of individual memories,” subject to individual influence, bias, and agenda, but emerging out of public discourse, “wherein common understandings of the past are reified and the memories of some individuals adjust to accepted and popularized versions of the past (Mixer 2017:267)”

In working with local and descendant communities—drawing on living memories of the past through oral history—historical archaeologists are uniquely positioned to engage with the process of collective remembering. In a practical sense, that which is remembered can be used to support or refute other classes of data, but it is critical to recognize that social memory—in the past or present—is always inherently political, involved in struggles over the erasure or legitimacy of particular histories and the preservation or destruction of remembered places (e.g. Bender 1993; VanDyke 2017). Collective remembering is also heavily dependent upon storytelling as a mechanism of transmission between members of the social group. It is through the process of sharing stories, over and over, that versions and interpretations of the past become agreed upon and perpetuated.

2.4.1 Social Memory and Power

As a social construct of the present *about* the past, memory is often seen as an instrument used by groups to achieve certain ends, or a tool for manipulation. Memory can be used to establish community identities, to legitimize authority, and to disguise difference. This study is particularly concerned with social memory as it pertains to power structures and place-based identities.

The connections between social memory and power have gained increasing focus over the last two decades (Sinopoli 2003; Yoffee 2007; VanDyke 2009). The majority of research has focused on the top-down manipulation of social memory by elites, who have largely produced

the monuments and texts used in these interpretations (Overholtzer and Bolnick 2017). This is not surprising, as materialized elite social memory—in the forms of monuments, written texts, and the like—tend to be more visible, more easily accessed, and better preserved than those of the masses, particularly in the more distant past. Scholars have also examined the role of social memory in naturalizing political legitimacy (Alcock 2002; Hobsbawm and Ranger 1983), the experience of place (Nora 1989), and the solidification of identities. As memory operates to maintain group identity boundaries, it often perpetuates and creates power structures in the process (Stockett 2010). Official histories and records are widely considered to be tools of the elite and might even be considered a materialized form of elite collective memory.

What is lacking, are the social memories of commoners—those comprising the vast majority of populations across time and space (Meskell 2007: 223-224; Wilson 2010). Overholtzer and Bolnick (2017: 54) argue that commoner households offer archaeologists, “rich, direct sources of evidence for power-laden selective social memory,” seeing these contexts as the “material reservoirs of memory” that have the potential to write their own histories. The household has and continues to be the basic unit of production in Mesoamerican contexts in the deep past (Hendon 2010; Lucero 2008; McAnany 2014) and is one of the primary units of analysis in this study. I argue that households and spaces for worship have the potential to offer insights into the memory of inequality at Rancho Kiuic. In what has been described as a controlled labor context, these spaces are likely to represent resident laborer’s autonomous activity within the Rancho.

2.4.2 Yucatec Maya Households

In examining the practices and behaviors of populations, *solares* and their surrounding non-architectural spaces are important units of analysis (e.g., Hanson 2002; Killion 1990; Meyers 2005). The focus on the household, and its interactions within broader contexts, has

mirrored the shift within archaeology away from functionalist approaches towards more interpretive studies of people, practice, and meaning (Robin 2013:307-308). The analytical scale of the household brings archaeologists closer to the lives and daily activities of the people who dwelled there and are considered one of the “basic unit(s) of most human societies (Robin 2013:307).” According to Wilk (1998:136), households are highly flexible and adaptable, with the ability to shift form and function within various economic and environmental contexts. Wilk defines the household “as an activity group in which the basic economic functions of production, consumption, inheritance, biological reproduction, and shelter are organized and carried out (following Arnould and Netting 1982; Carter 1984; Wilk and Netting 1984).”

For the purposes of this study, I have defined a household as the set of domestic dwellings within the boundaries of a given *solar*. Ethnographic analogy in the Maya area shows that there is great variation in the ways that kinship influence the makeup of a given household group, as bounded by a particular *solar* or set of *solares* (e.g. Ochoa-Winemuller 2004). Wilk notes that in modern Yucatecan communities, such as Chan Kom, there is often a mixture of nuclear-family households and multi-family households which are commonly, but not always, extended through patrilocal marriage practices (1998:141-142).

No choice of residence is permanent, of course, and in practice this choice will often be based on economic considerations. A couple often chooses to live with the household that offers the most resources and the best prospects for inheriting land, property, and political position. As in Chan Kom, it is the wealthiest and most influential members of the community who usually have the largest households with the widest range of kin in them. (Wilk 1998:140)

The pattern described by Wilk seems holds true at Rancho Kiuic, to some extent, with a centralized grouping of *solares* attributed to the landowning family. The structures therein do not differ significantly in size from laborer households, but the proximity of the landed family to resources and bound spaces for economic activities mirrors that at Chan Kom. In any event, as

Hendon has aptly stated, “studying the household as an arena of social and economic relations that interacts dynamically with the larger society requires us to deal with the domestic group as a set of social actors (1996: 56).“ Household spaces and the activities performed within them offer a lens into the activities and strategies employed by Maya-speakers as they navigated daily life through *acts of residence*.

2.4.3 Acts of Residence

The notion of acts as *residential* was first promoted by Stephen Silliman (2001) as an interpretive response to the over-application of the dominance/resistance dichotomy within the archaeology of colonized indigenous groups (Silliman 2001:61; see also Cipolla 2008; Mitchell and Scheiber 2010:18; Silliman 2004 for applications). As an application of practice theory, *acts of residence* involve a carving out of meaningful lives within oppressive contexts—a “living through” (Silliman 2001:194-5) the experience of domination. While it is possible for acts of explicit resistance to occur throughout one’s lifetime, humans act in meaningful, residential ways through daily practice

Of primary importance are the ways in which the practices of social agents are—purposefully and intentionally or simply through disposition—political acts. Silliman (2001:194-195) uses the phrase “practical politics” to refer to “the negotiation of politics of position and identity in daily practices,” which are argued to expand the relevance of seemingly quotidian practices; those which comprise the majority of daily actions and interactions. Thus, acts of residence become operative in building communities of practice, such as existed among Rancho Kiuic’s past laborers, and the community surrounding the site’s memory in the present. The memory of working the Rancho operates as a point of reference and reverence for an identity built and perpetuated by past residents and their descendants around the shared experience of “living through” Rancho Kiuic’s oppressive labor context.

. Silliman has suggested that in discussing issues of agency, we must consider the constraints, limitations, and “parameters” that scaffold the actions of humans. Following Silliman (2001:192), this work holds that “social agents often do act with explicit intent and strategies for accomplishing their objectives, but they also act in ways that allow them to ‘go on’ [Giddens 1984] in the world.

Acts of residence are, “the attempts of individuals to stake out a claim in their social worlds, even under contexts of oppression and domination, that may have little to do with outright or even impromptu resistance.” (Silliman 2001:195) Lightfoot et al. (1998:202) argue that whether or not actions constitute outright compliance, resistance, or making the best of a given situation, the “quotidian practices of everyday life take on explicit political significance for those conducting them.” (Silliman 2001:195) The social fabric of the Rancho’s laboring community was woven in these more public spaces of interaction through more mundane, daily actions, such as *acts of residence*. Therefore, I argue that commoner social memory is also embedded in activities within communal spaces, like the laborer’s chapel, Capilla II.

2.5 The Analytical Value of Small Finds

In understanding the dynamics between landed and laboring community members at Rancho Kiuic, the *small finds* category—artifacts of a personal nature—including adornment items like buttons or jewelry, or personal items such as tools or sewing implements become important markers of identity (Cochran and Beaudry 2006; Wilkie 2006.) Loren and Beaudry (2006, following Beaudry 2002 and Yentsch 1996) suggest that traditionally, “small finds have been overlooked as a viable interpretive category in historical archaeology, often because they are relegated to static functional categories, such as “personal adornment.” Due to low numbers, small finds tend not to impact statistical analyses significantly, however it is difficult to discount

them at the scale of household research. While archaeologists frequently turn to architecture and ceramics for insights into identity, there are few categories of artifacts that have the capacity to offer more meaningful insights into gender, race, and status (Loren and Beaudry 2006; Deagan 2002:4).

The uses of small finds artifacts are highly personal, and often tied to the performative identities of the user or wearer; a religious medal embossed with a Catholic saint or an agricultural tool tells us a lot about the person who owned them. In a similar vein, items such as *heirlooms* that occur infrequently in assemblages and might be described as, “anomalies, noise, or complications in the reading of the archaeological record” can play a significant role in the negotiation and construction of past identities (Lillios 1999:238).

As I will discuss further in Chapters 7 and 8, markers of status at Rancho Kiuic are not readily visible in the site’s architecture or large artifact categories. Instead, household differences seem to be in small finds. The landowning family’s *solar*, is more closely associated with artifacts that are suggestive of higher status or greater access to a range of goods than what would not have been available locally available. In contrast, there are a considerable number of agricultural tools—*machete* blades, hooked *coas*, and sharpeners—arguably some of the most potent symbols of *milpa* agriculture and *campesino* identity found in laborer contexts.

2.6 Conclusion

A strength of social memory lies in its capacity for integrating various types of evidence and diverse knowledges. The Maya past—both distant and recent—has been studied from a variety of angles using disparate lines of evidence. Social memory is an analytical tool that can provide a “holistic presentation of the past” in which local histories carry the authority of other data sets (Borgstede and Golden 2010:312). From countless hours of informal conversation and

formal recorded oral histories with Rancho Kiuic's descendants and neighbors, and the statistical analysis of material data from household and social spaces across the community, a portrait of life at Rancho Kiuic emerges that highlights the subtle, but distinct, social distance between the site's landowning and laboring factions, and reveals the agentive activities of laboring families in response.

Rancho Kiuic offers a setting to explore materialized social memory of the historical relationships between landowning and laboring factions within the community and the material validation of oppressive experience presents itself in unexpected ways. Rancho Kiuic's descendent community remembers power and wealth as concentrated within the landowning *cacique* family however, conspicuous markers of inequality are not immediately visible on the landscape, as is common on more corporate estates, such as *haciendas*, found throughout the region. This finding calls into question the criteria by which archaeologists tend to assess status. The memory of Rancho Kiuic is also colored by broader historical processes and patterns of inequality that are touchstones within narratives about the community, and evident in the language used by the descendants to describe the social relationships between landed and laboring factions within the community. The next chapter will present the mixed-methods approach used to explore these issues.

CHAPTER 3. METHODS AND DATA COLLECTION

3.1 Introduction

This research was guided by the following questions: How are memories of inequality materialized in household and religious spaces, and how might differential patterns of tenancy and consumption inform our understanding of indigenous landownership? In an effort to address these questions, I employed a combination of methods to gain information about the site's physical and social organization, history of occupation and abandonment, and local and regional historical context. Following a walking survey of the community, excavation efforts were focused on spaces used by either laborer or landowning families, specifically *solares* (multigenerational house-lots) and the community's two chapels, to gain insight into community organization along class lines, as well as to determine the relative lengths of occupation within each context. Landowner and laborer-dominated *solares* were designated by oral history participants, both descendants and neighbors of the mid-20th century Rancho Kiuic population, who provided additional historical information about the community and excavation contexts. Archival research was conducted in two archives located in Mérida, (the diocesan archive, *Archivo Histórico del Arzobispado de Yucatán* or *AHAY*, and the general archive for the state, *Archivo General del Estado de Yucatán* or *AGEY*) in an effort to locate documents related to the Rancho's establishment, population, and position within local and regional networks.

3.2 Oral History Collaboration

Since its creation in the early 2000's, Kaxil Kiuic—the Mexican non-profit organization that runs the Helen Moyers Kaxil Kiuic Bicultural Reserve—has employed several men and women from surrounding communities to maintain the Reserve's facilities and assist with community and educational programming surrounding themes of sustainability and biodiversity. I was first approached in 2007 by the non-profit's director, James Callaghan—who has an interest in the Colonial and National-period sites in and around the reserve—to include an oral history component in my dissertation project, which developed into a collaboration with site descendants and neighbors of the historical community.

Callaghan and Dr. John Hayden produced the first sketch map of the community, referred to by some of the older former residents as San Sebastián. They worked closely with descendants of the community to map and identify burials within the cemetery, and to facilitate its access by descendants for interments and maintenance. Callaghan was instrumental in helping me gain access and trust among the community's descendants and introduced me to the current head of the Reserve's maintenance operations, Evelio Uc Uc, who became a key collaborator in producing the oral history narrative surrounding the Rancho. Uc Uc was born and raised at Rancho Kiuic, as were his parents and many members of his extended family. Callaghan and older members of Uc Uc's family had collaborated on the cemetery identification project, so Evelio was eager to share his knowledge of the site. The majority of individuals who lived at Rancho Kiuic are now deceased, but introductions were made to those few living community members now residing in Xobenhaltun and other nearby towns.

To recruit interviewees, several fliers were created in both Spanish and Yucatec Maya that included color photographs of the community, research goals for the project, sample interview questions, contact information, and a verbal consent script. (See Appendix A) With

these fliers and the help of Uc Uc, and his assistant at the Reserve, Eddie Dzul, formal recorded interviews were arranged with descendants from three laborer families who had lived at the Rancho (all men in their 30's to 50's), two elderly residents of nearby Yaxhachen (a woman in her 80's, and a man in his 60's) who recalled frequent visits to the community as children, and two descendants of the Rancho's landowners (a married couple in their 70's, now residing in Oxkutzcab.) Additional interviews were done with a niece of the landowning family (a woman in her 40's living in Oxkutzcab), a former resident of the Rancho (in his 80's living in Cooperativa), and the nephew of the Rancho's *registro*, but were not recorded, at their request. Although this portion of my research was deemed exempt from Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval (Study #14-0821), verbal consent was obtained to record all oral history interviews and take photos. Recorded interviewees consented to having their real names used in publication, and to have photographs included in publications. Following mapping and excavation, follow-up visits were made with each of the oral history collaborators to update them on the projects excavation and archival findings and to provide them with a set of photographs from their interview and our work at the site. Following translation into Spanish, they will also receive a copy of this dissertation, and any publications related to this project.

Consultations with Evelio Uc Uc and his nephew, Manuel, as well as other oral history collaborators working as excavators at the site informed our mapping strategy and the selection of various households for further investigation through surface collection and excavation. Interviews with additional oral history collaborators provided spatial and temporal context and informed interpretation of artifact patterns in certain areas of the site. Interviews were semi-structured in an effort to yield responses on similar topics from each collaborator, while allowing for flexibility. Each interview was recorded using a Zoom H4N handheld digital recording

device. All digital recordings were transcribed and translated from Yucatec Maya and Spanish into English by Maggie Morgan-Smith with the help of Nelci Pech, a native Yucatec Maya speaker and graduate student at la Universidad del Oriente (UNO) in Valladolid, Yucatán. The English translations of these interviews were coded for common subjects and themes using a qualitative data program, MAXQDA, to create a codebook (see Appendix B) to link the information to classes of artifacts, excavation contexts, and archival information in the project database. The thematic analysis of these data is presented in Chapter 4.

3.3 Archival Research

Archival research for this project began in 2010 at the *Archivo Histórico del Arzobispado de Yucatán* (AHAY), then located in Mérida, Yucatán⁹ and focused on historical baptismal logs kept by priests conducting baptisms throughout the diocese of Mérida in Oxkutzcab, Tekax, and Ticul—three municipal centers located near the Rancho. These documents include baptismal records of former residents, including members of the Canul family, who were born at Rancho Kiuic during the last few decades of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, and were useful in identifying potential interviewees for the oral history phase of the project and for examining kin and godparent relationships between people residing at the site. These documents also provided information about residents' relationships with the landowning family, as substantial debts to landowners are known to have been incurred through events such as the funding of baptisms, marriages, and funerals, on landed estates with debt records.

⁹ This particular archive was relocated from Merida's cathedral to Conkal, Yucatán in 2014, where it was renamed Archivo Histórico de la Arquidiócesis de Yucatán (also, AHAY).

The majority of archival research focused on locating resources held in the *Archivo General del Estado de Yucatan* (AGEY) located in Mérida, Yucatán, such as census records, wills and probates, land transactions, and judicial records relating to the Rancho Kiuic population, as the AGEY holds recently-catalogued historical civic documents from each of Yucatán's municipal centers (*municipios*) from 1797 onward. In its early days, the Rancho was within the *municipio* of Ticul, which has some of the earliest Republican-era volumes in the archives, dating between 1803 and 1936. Additionally, Colonial censuses, military records, and land ownership records (1684 to 1821) are available for Ticul, Oxkutzcab, and the Sierra Alta region, near the Rancho. These volumes were consulted in hopes that they might help establish dates for the community's settlement, its chain of ownership, and demographic information about its early population, however no documents specifically referring to Rancho Kiuic nor San Sebastián were located. Colloquially, it is believed that Rancho Kiuic's final registrar (the great uncle of an oral history collaborator) took the community's collection of documents from the Rancho to the nearby town of Xul when he relocated there in the mid-twentieth century. Unfortunately, these records are commonly thought to have burned in a house fire shortly thereafter, in the 1960's or 1970's. A detailed description of the records consulted at both AHAY and AGEY are included in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 includes an analysis of the Rancho's baptismal records, which provide information about the children born at the site in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and the relationships between families.

3.4 Site Survey Methods

Between 2010 and 2016, the site of Rancho Kiuic was mapped using a TopCon CTS-3005 Total Station and a TopCon GR-3 GPS receiver. The mapping team included Maggie Morgan-Smith, Alfred M. Berry, and a team of 8 men from nearby Yaxhachen led by Pedro Xix

May. Transects were marked and cleared at 10-meter intervals along the main roads within the reserve and walked due north and south. To the north, mapping ending at the edge of the Classic site center and ending at the base of a large hill to the south. Along these transects, all definitive features of historical occupation were mapped using the total station, including the site's system of dry-laid stone wall features (locally referred to as *albarradas*), which delineate the community's *solares*, churchyards, corral, and footpaths to the communities of Xul and Yaxhachen. The total station map was georeferenced using the GPS, and several datum points were recorded for later surface collection and excavation (see Figure 3.1).

Historical structure foundations located within *albarrada* walls were also included in the map when they were readily identifiable. Most often, visible structure footings were accompanied by areas of definitively “historic” 20th century refuse, such as commercially available glass bottles and tin cans. Structure foundations dating to the late-Colonial and 19th centuries tend to be very ephemeral, due to soil accumulation and the reuse of footing stones for later structures, thus it is certain that many more structures existed than are mapped, and there is also evidence of earlier substructures, identified during excavation. These data were tied into previous GPS mapping efforts by Tomás Gallareta Negrón and Rossana Ciau May, to identify Classic structures outside of Kiuic's site core to the northeast of the Rancho.

3.5 Household Sampling

In determining where to investigate further with excavation, a total of 6 house lots (*solares*), representative of the range in size, number of structures, and amount of surface refuse, were selected for surface collection; A, E, D, H, R, and O. (see Table 3.1) Solares A and E were

Map of Rancho Kiucic

Yucatán, México, UTM Zone 16N

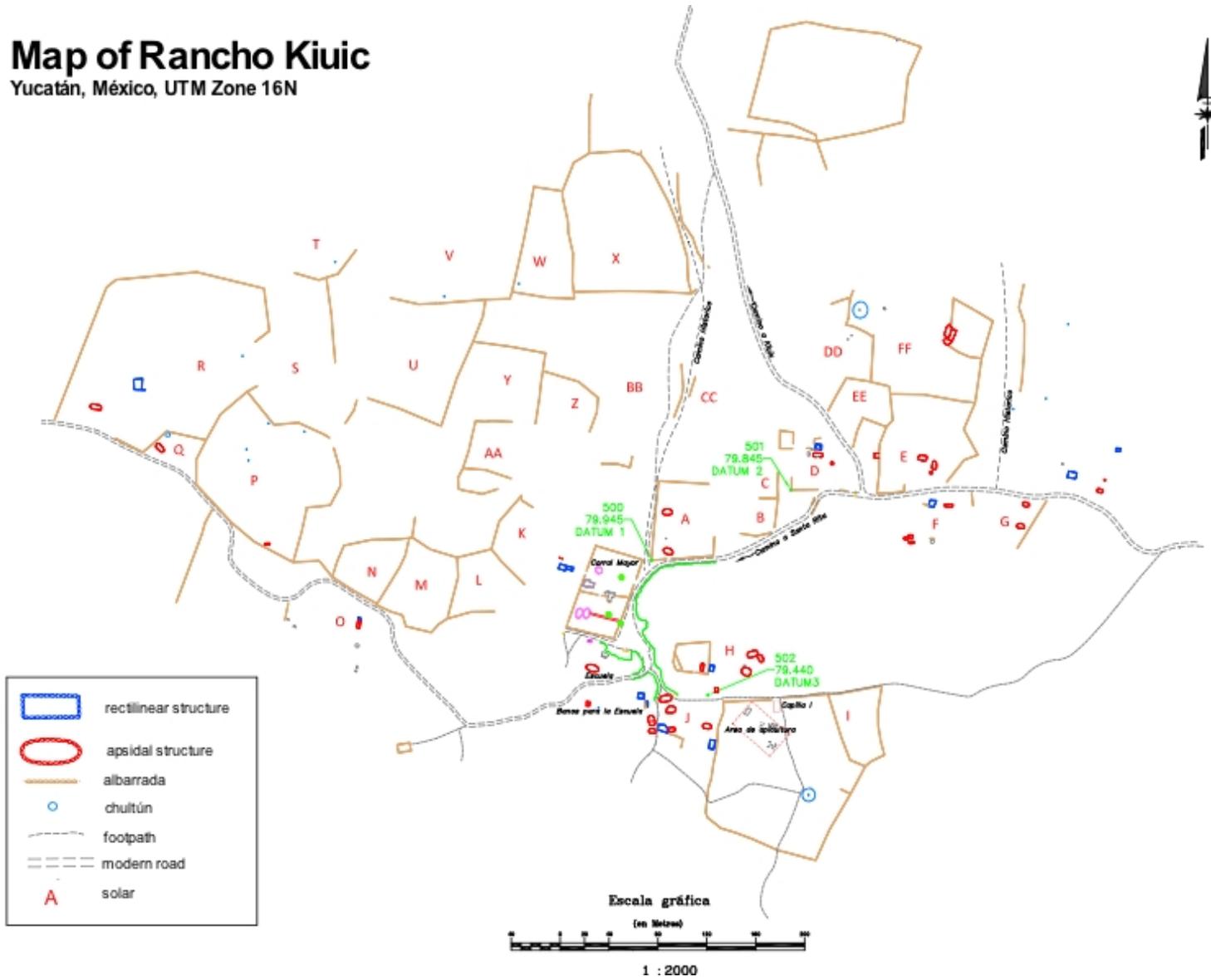


Figure 3.1 Map of Rancho Kiucic (adapted from map created by Alfred M. Berry)

Table 3.1 Surface Collection and Excavation Calculations

Contexts	Structure Function	Number of visible structures	Area Surface Collected (SqM)	Volume Excavated (CuM)
Solar A			156	6.8
<i>North</i>	Kitchen	1		
<i>South</i>	Sleeping/Storage	1		
Solar D	Contiguous Kitchen and Sleeping/Storage Structures	2	284	7.6
Solar E	Contiguous Kitchen and Sleeping/Storage Structures	2	128	12
Solar H			284	20.4
<i>Operation 1</i>	Unknown	1		
<i>Operation 2</i>	Sleeping/Storage	1		
<i>Operation 3</i>	Unknown	1		
<i>Operation 4</i>	Contiguous Kitchen and Sleeping/Storage Structures	2		
Solar O			92	8
<i>Operation 1</i>	Unknown	1		
<i>Operation 2</i>	Unknown	Unknown		
<i>Operation 3</i>	Unknown	Unknown		
Solar R			156	9.6
<i>North</i>	Unknown	Unknown		
<i>South</i>	Possible apiary	Unknown		
Capilla I	Religious	1	32	2
Capilla II	Religious	2	184	16

chosen for comparison with one another, as they contained similar levels of surface refuse, and were comparable in the number of features and refuse visible on the surface. Solar D represented a context with a significantly higher concentration of surface refuse, when compared with others, but was comparable to A and E in terms of size. Solares R and O, located on the western side of the community, were selected to represent household contexts with lower concentrations of surface refuse and unidentifiable architectural features, other than *albarrada* walls. Solar H, a

large, multi-structure house-lot located in the center of the community, is known to have been occupied by the extended family of the landowners. Containing at least 5 structure footings within its boundary walls, Solar H represents the largest solar at the site and contains the most visible architecture. Aside from Solar H, all excavated *solares* are associated with laborer families.

Solar A (divided into two zones, North and South), was located at the intersection of the main Reserve road and a modern footpath to the Classic archaeological zone and contained two visible apsidal structure footings with considerable surface refuse; a kitchen to the north, and a living or sleeping structure near the southern entrance to the solar (Figure 3.2). The function of these structures, and others designated in Table 3.1, was determined through surface collection inventories and confirmed by former residents, when possible. In general, traditional Yucatec households separate kitchens (where food is often prepared over open hearths) from sleeping quarters. Although the structures are similar in size and their footings follow the same construction, kitchen walls tend to be constructed of pole with little to no daub, to allow air to move more freely. Conversely, sleeping structures tend to have solid pole walls with earthen or stucco mortar, or have masonry construction (Meyers, et al. 2008; Ochoa-Winemuller 2014).

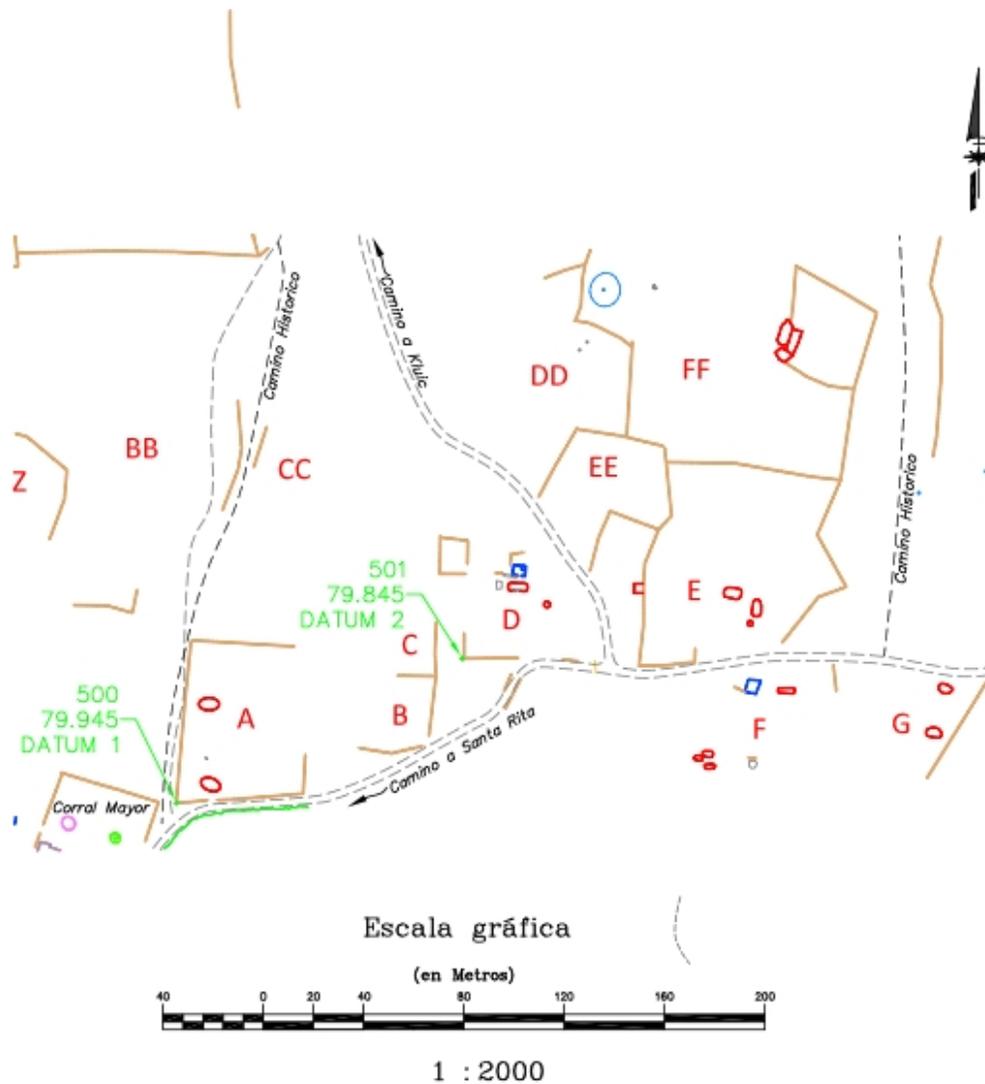


Figure 3.2 Enlarged Map Featuring Solares A, D, E, and Capilla II

Solar D, which contains at least two apsidal structure footings and the remains of a possible open-air storage structure, was located along the main road, at its intersection with the modern road heading north toward Kiuic’s core. The eastern *albarrada* wall of Solar D is missing and is believed to have been destroyed when the modern road to Kiuic was created (Figure 3.2).

Solar E (Figure 3.2), also located along the main Reserve road several hundred meters east of Solar A, contained two visible apsidal structures as well, also associated with surface refuse that would suggest their uses as a sleeping structure (to the west) and a kitchen (to the east.) Unlike Solar A, the structures within Solar E are oriented in an L-shaped configuration.

Solar H, located along a footpath to the south of the main Reserve road, contained at least 5 structure footings within its walls (1 rectilinear, 3 apsidal, and 1 of unknown form) as well as a masonry basin, or *pila*. This house-lot is known to have been occupied by one of the sons of the Rancho's last landowner and was chosen for investigation as representative of relative affluence at the site. In addition to the size, number, and quality of its structures, it is strategically located near the landowner's chapel, Capilla I, as well as the Rancho's historical *chultún*¹⁰. The visible structures were surface collected and excavated in 4 operations. Operation 1 was focused on a structure of unknown form in the southwest quadrant of the *solar*, several meters south of Operation 2, which focused on a single-room rectilinear structure along the lot's western wall. Operation 3 focused on an apsidal structure and its associated masonry basin, located in the center of the lot. A two-structure apsidal complex in an L-shaped configuration, similar to that seen in Solar E, was investigated as Operation 4 (Fig 3.3).

Two *solares* were chosen for investigation on the western side of the community. Three sets of possible foundation stones were found during mapping in Solar O, and surface collected and excavated as Operations 1, 2, and 3. Excavation of these operations showed evidence of domestic activity, however the foundations of each structure were difficult to define (Figure 3.4).

¹⁰ This particular *chultún* is known through oral histories to have been used in the historical period, and features a large, stucco-lined catchment area approximately 12m in diameter, and a large stone ring around its mouth. Prehispanic *chultunes* in the region do not have these features.

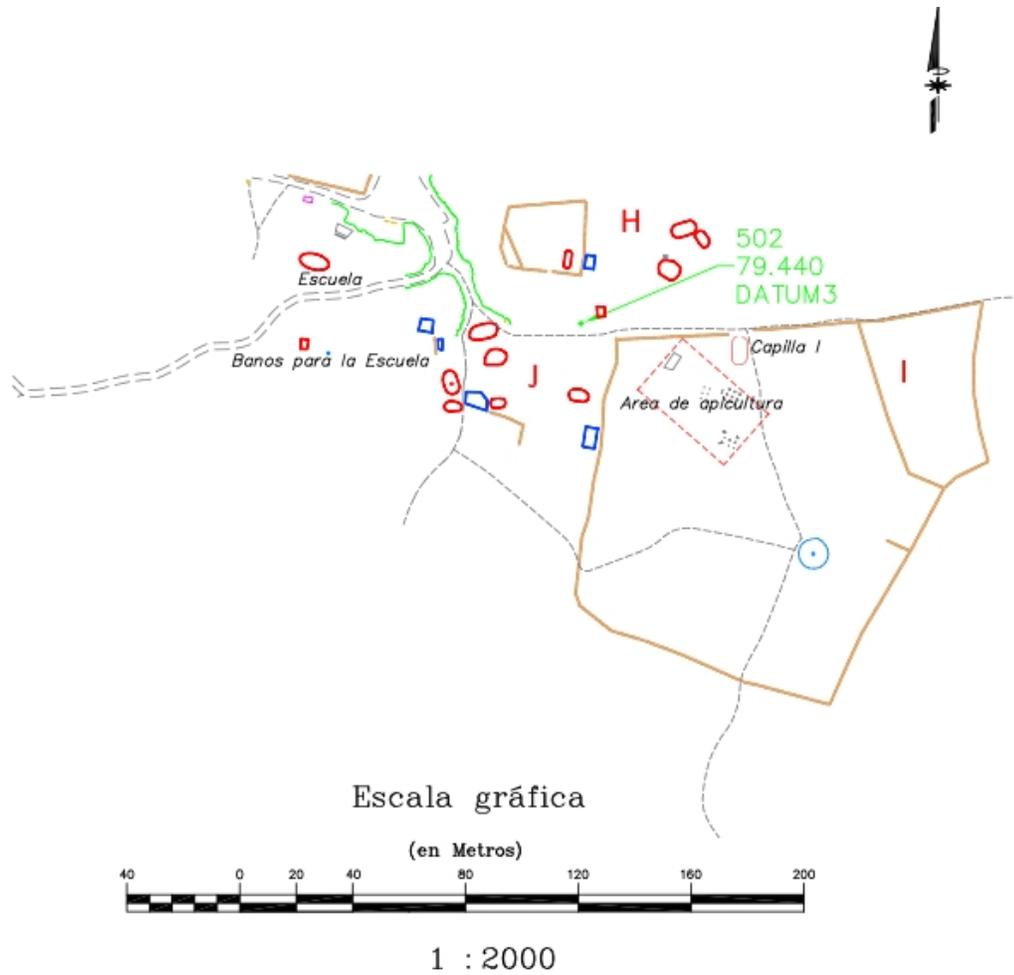


Figure 3.3 Enlarged Map Featuring Solar H and Capilla I

Solar R, located at the end of the main Reserve road to nearby Santa Rita, was investigated in two operations, Solar R North and Solar R South. Solar R South consisted of an ephemeral configuration of stones thought to be two house foundations, but later determined to be the remains of an historical apiary. Solar R North appears to have been a domestic structure located on a raised bedrock outcrop used as a *sascabera*, a quarry for decomposed limestone used as building material in the region (Figure 3.4).

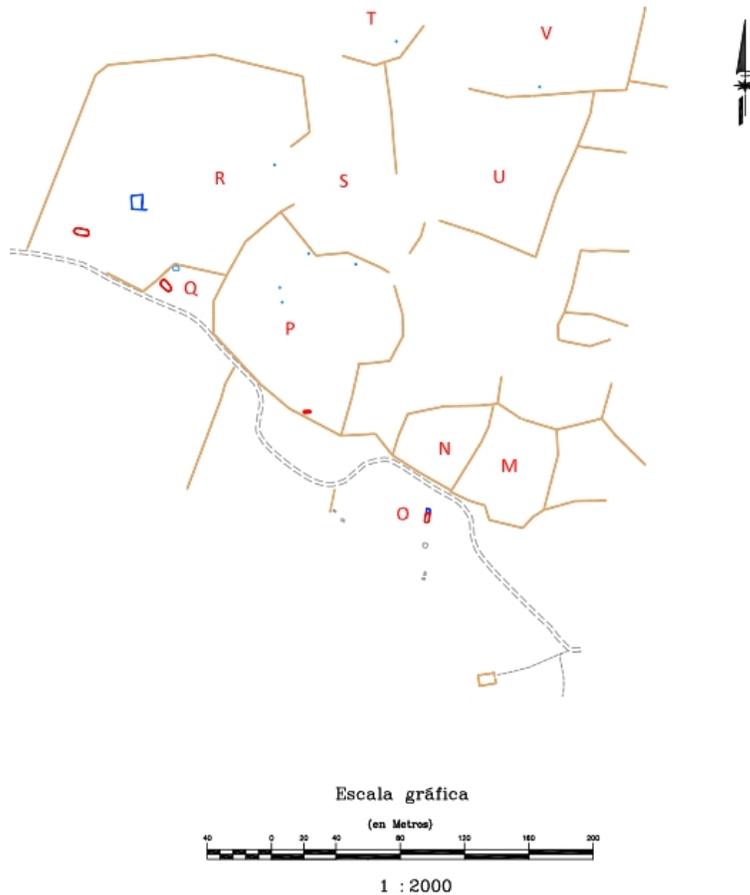


Figure 3.4 Enlarged Map Featuring Solares O and R

3.6 The Chapels

The spatial organization of the Rancho Kiuc community centers around several public or communal use spaces and architectural features, including the main corral and well, structures used as a schoolhouse and a privy, a performance stage, and a large open plaza. All of these structures were mapped during survey, however they were not selected for further investigation, as they seem to have served both landowning and laboring factions of the community. In addition to *solar* assemblages that were most likely generated by occupants of a particular

socioeconomic status, the oral history surrounding the community's religious spaces indicates that the two chapels were also used by distinct groups.

Capilla I is located among several *solares* known to have been occupied by the Rancho's owners at the turn of the 20th century, and has been identified by former residents as the landowners' personal chapel. The structure itself consists of an apsidal masonry foundation footing, which would have supported perishable walls, and a thatched roof. The entrance is marked by two large masonry pillars on the northern end of the structure. Excavation within the chapel revealed a single stucco floor, extending from the base of the masonry wall, with no evidence of remodeling. This structure is situated within the limits of a churchyard marked by dry-laid stone *albarrada* walls and adjacent to a large, historical *chultún*. Several areas, marked by sets of repurposed Late Classic Puuc-style colonnette stones, have been described by oral history collaborators as associated with bee keeping activities.

By contrast, the Capilla II complex is comprised of two apsidal structures; the chapel itself (consisting of a sanctuary and nave) and an adjacent sacristy. Both structures are located on what is believed to be a remodeled pre-Hispanic platform. The sanctuary/nave structure is similar in size to Capilla I, but has entrances on its eastern and western sides. The Late Classic platform was modified to include a small staircase on its eastern side and a tiled surface comprised of worked stones, likely repurposed from the nearby Classic site. A set of large boulder stairs lead from the platform to a single-room apsidal sacristy structure with an opening on its northern side, and masonry walls. The foundation for the sacristy, located just a few meters south of the nave, is on a natural rise, surrounded by an outcrop of bedrock. In addition to the Rancho's schoolhouse (thought to be the site of Catherwood's *casa real*), the sacristy is one of just two structures at the Rancho (of a total of 33 identified) with masonry walls. In contrast to Capilla I,

the churchyard surrounding Capilla II shows no evidence of apicultural activity areas nor any water features. Each of the two chapel complexes, were investigated using the same methods as the *solares*, which are described in the following section.

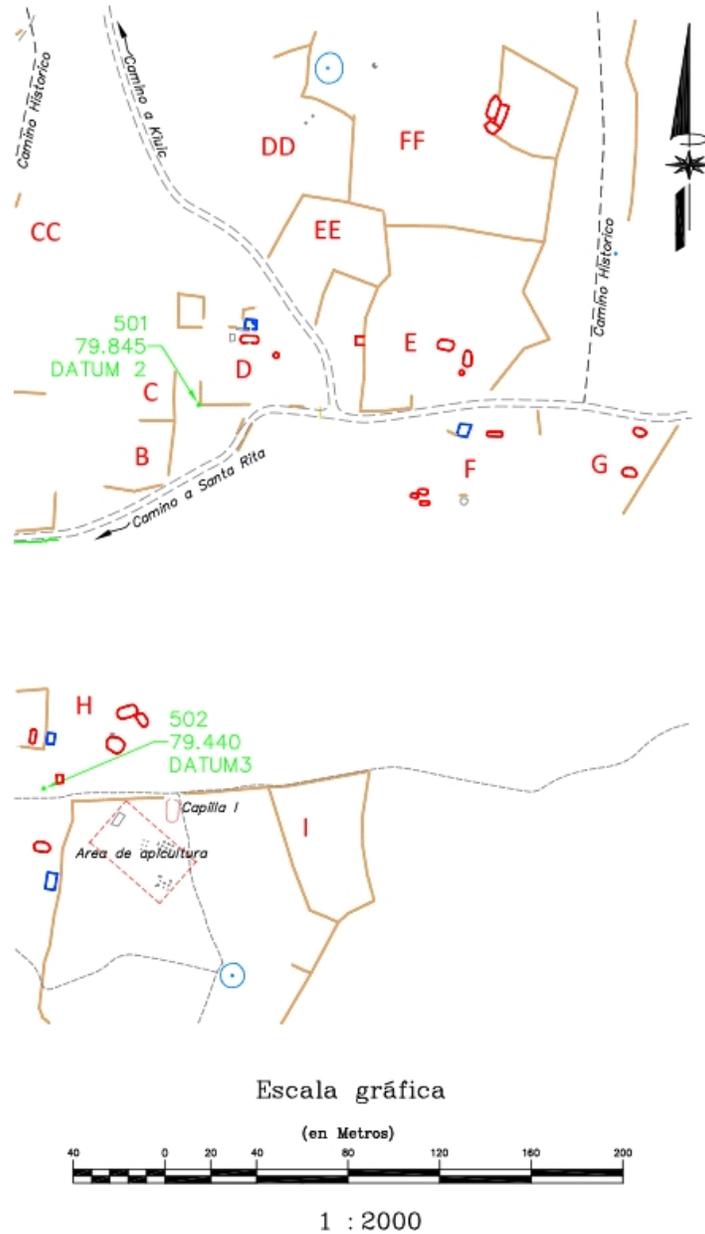


Figure 3.5 Enlarged Map Featuring Capillas I and II

3.7 Surface Collection and Excavation Methods

Starting at the southwest corner, marked by the intersection of *albarrada* walls, a 2x2 meter grid was set for each solar and churchyard. Units (*cuadros*) covering any visible architectural features were surface collected as Level 0 (*Capa 0*), and all surface refuse, regardless of material, was collected, cleaned, and cataloged. After inventorying the concentrations of artifacts for each surface collected unit, shallow (5-10 cm) perpendicular 2m-wide trenches were excavated as Level 1 (*Capa 1*) among units that had yielded the highest artifact densities in the previous level. This method provided significant coverage of architectural features, providing the spatial context necessary to place 2x2m excavation units to gain chronological information and search for evidence of possible earlier substructures. Detailed excavation descriptions are provided in Appendix B.

3.8 Issues in Identifying Households and Domestic Structures

The survey and excavation methods employed by this research are well-established, and perhaps even more thorough than those typically used in the region. The map produced for this project has been cross-referenced with recent LiDAR images of the sites within Kaxil Kiuic and indicates a high degree of accuracy. That said, a significant number of household units, delimited by *albarrada* walls, have no indication of architectural structures on the surface, nor refuse accumulation. Several possibilities of their use are conceivable. Rather than *solares*, these may have been spaces used for household-level cultivation of food crops and plants. On the other hand, oral history collaborators have indicated that space for subsistence activities, particularly fields for making *milpa*, were not available to laborers on the Rancho. It is more likely that these seemingly empty spaces are in fact *solares* that pre-date the late 19th-early 20th century structures that are still visible.

Colloquially, there is significant evidence for a habit of recycling useful elements of defunct structures. Finely cut *labrada* stones, harvested from the crumbling facades of the Classic site nearby, are frequently incorporated into historical structures around the site. It is conceivable that the combination of rapid soil accumulation in this densely forested area and a propensity for new homebuilders to reuse materials has resulted in a number of households that lack visible footing walls on the surface.

3.9 Notational Methods

Following site survey, all house-lot units marked by *albarradas* on the site map were given a letter (A-HH.) A grid of 2x2m units was placed over each house-lot investigated, starting at the southwest corner with Unit (*Cuadro*) A1, with consecutive letters moving north, and increasing in number moving east. Level (*Capa*) 0 consisted of surface collection, with consecutive *capas* consisting of 10 cm arbitrary levels. Each *capa* that produced artifacts or samples was assigned a unique 6-digit lot number (e.g. RKI 163009) used to identify all materials from that particular context in the BRAP (Bolonchén Regional Archaeological Project) and RKI (Rancho Kiuic Project) databases. Also, each lot number is associated with an excavation form containing notes, descriptions, measurements, and log of collected materials from each context (e.g. RKI 163009 = Capilla II, Cuadro A3, Capa 1). In cases where architectural features or fill changes occur horizontally within a given *cuadro*, the unit was excavated as separate zones (*zonas*). For example, a unit with a wall running through it was excavated as Cuadro ZZ3, Capa 1, Zona 1 (the interior of the structure) and Cuadro ZZ3, Capa 1, Zona 2 (the exterior of the structure), each with their own unique lot number.

In some cases, smaller portions of units were excavated to investigate further particular features. These investigative test units are labeled as numbered *sondeos* in the excavation forms,

where their spatial context within the grid system is noted. *Sondeo* levels were assigned lot numbers, as with 2x2m *cuadros*.

3.10 Artifact Identification and Cataloguing

BRAP ceramicist, Betsy Kohut, performed the majority of ceramic identification using the type-variety system to classify the collection. Identification of historical (post 1550AD) ceramic types was based on consultation of comparative collections from INAH's Ceramoteca in Mérida. All artifacts have been catalogued and curated at the Millsaps Puuc Archaeological Research Center (MPARC) located in Oxkutzcab, Yucatán, México. Ceramic data are logged in both BRAP's CerForm database as well as the author's Filemaker Pro database for Project Rancho Kiuic, which includes all excavation records and information on each artifact recovered from the site. A detailed description of the excavation data collected for this research is presented in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 4. ORAL HISTORY

4.1 Oral History Interviews

Beginning with James Callaghan and John Hayden's map of Rancho Kiuic, created in the early 2000's, a relationship was established between the Kaxil Kiuic Biocultural Reserve and former residents of the community. Since I began research on the Rancho in 2012, descendants of the community's mid-twentieth century population—the site's final occupants—have shown an interest in sharing their histories of the community. Their sentiments about the site's history had a significant impact on the trajectory of the project, and the questions that ultimately drove this investigation.

Among these former residents is Evelio Uc Uc, who became a primary collaborator for the oral history portion of this project. Initial contacts were made between myself and potential interviewees by Evelio, who currently works for Kaxil Kiuic as a maintenance director, overseeing the day-to-day upkeep of the research facilities and operations for several community outreach projects for the organization. Evelio lives within the Reserve, but makes frequent visits on his four-wheeler into the town of Xobenhaltun, where several of his children and many members of his extended family reside. As one of the only living former residents with first-hand knowledge of the community, Evelio provided an important link to the Rancho's oral history, and to potential interviewees.

In 2012, I began establishing a relationship with Evelio and his nephew, Manuel, to discuss the goals of the project and to assess whether there might be interest from the descendant community to participate. Many of those early meetings with Evelio and his family members

were not recorded and transcribed, but served to establish a rough timeline for the occupation of the community, its limits, and a sense for who else might be interested in participating in more formal oral history interviews. As rapport was established with the team at Kaxil Kiuic, additional oral history contacts were made through Eddie Dzul, another member of the operations crew, and Pedro Pablo Xix May, a longtime excavator and mapper with BRAP who was intimately familiar with the Rancho from visits throughout his youth. Because of its proximity to the “ruins” of nearby Kiuic, and its location within the modern Kaxil Kiuic Biocultural Reserve, the historical community is typically referred to by the surrounding contemporary population as “Rancho Kiuic.” Evelio, has also noted that the community was formerly referred to as “San Sebastián,” however all known archival records support the use of “Rancho Kiuic”, or some variation thereof, as commonly used since the mid-19th century.

Not surprisingly, the majority of collected oral histories relate to the early-to-mid 20th century, when the community was primarily occupied by the landowning family. Several other extended families occupied *solares* across the site at this time in exchange for their work on the Rancho and payment of a share of their household agricultural products to the Canul Pacab family (Personal Communication; Us Santana 2016, Xix May 2016.) Although the community’s population dropped significantly after the 1930’s, due to the opening of communal *ejido* lands in places like Xobenhaltún, Yaxhachén, and Yotholín, the few residents of the Rancho interacted with the regional community through events such as an annual *ch’a chaak* (rain ceremony), the celebration of their patron saint, San Isidro, and interments in the community cemetery. Furthermore, the vast forest surrounding the Rancho and its frequency of underground water cisterns called *chultúno’ob* (both Prehispanic and historical) made the community a sanctuary for neighbors during tough times, such as droughts and political conflict.

Several oral history collaborators noted that their visits to the Rancho were prompted by severe drought or blighted crops which forced them to forage and make use of alternative water sources (Uc Santana 2016; Xix May 2016; Uc Uc 2016; Canul 2016). The dense forest surrounding the community provided an abundance of fruit trees and wildlife. With no sources of permanently available groundwater in the Puuc region, the community's chultun, well, and various depressions (which filled with water seasonally) were critical for neighbors living outside of the community. These same forested areas, now protected within the reserve, are also said to have provided refuge for the Rancho's population during the Caste War as rebel troops traveled along the main road through the community from Campeche (Uc Uc 2016; Canul 2016). Although not confirmed through historical documents, several collaborators have also suggested that although the Rancho's owners had deep generational ties to the land, it was not until the early 20th century that the land was formally surveyed and titled (Uc Uc 2016; Xix May 2016). A detailed thematic analysis of the oral history transcriptions is presented in the following chapter.

4.2 The Rancho Remembered: Thematic Analysis of Oral History Data

The primary goal of this project's oral history collaboration was to gather memories of Rancho Kiuic in an effort to gain insights into inequities among the community's population that might be materialized in household and religious spaces across the community, as themes of oppression and inequality in the community featured into initial interviews with residents and descendants about the community. As the project developed, the trajectory of my research questions and areas of interest for the oral history were impacted, and I sought to investigate the material signatures of their lived experiences of inequality: Is material inequality visible in households or other spaces? Are these experiences of oppression under the Rancho's landowners remembered by everyone, or just a subset of the population?

Table 4.1 Sample Questions Provided to Potential Oral History Collaborators

<p>Initial Questions</p> <p>What is your name?</p> <p>How old are you?</p> <p>Where were you born?</p> <p>What is your relationship to Rancho Kiuic?</p>	
<p>Past Residents and Descendants</p> <p>Could you describe life at the Rancho? What was a typical day like?</p> <p>What do you remember about certain places at Rancho Kiuic? (The school? Corral? Chapels? Cemetery?)</p> <p>Where did you live at the Rancho? Who were your neighbors?</p> <p>When did you move away from Rancho Kiuic?</p>	<p>Neighbors of the Community</p> <p>Would you share a story about Rancho Kiuic?</p> <p>Who do you remember from Rancho Kiuic?</p> <p>Can you describe the relationships between people at Rancho Kiuic?</p> <p>What type of celebrations and parties happened at Rancho Kiuic?</p>
<p>Closing Questions</p> <p>How do you feel about Rancho Kiuic?</p> <p>What are your best and worst memories of Rancho Kiuic?</p> <p>Do you have any questions for me or about this project?</p> <p>Do you know of anyone who might be willing to participate in this research?</p>	

Over the course of this project, stories came from a combination of former residents, descendants of the Rancho’s laboring and landowning families, as well as longtime neighbors from surrounding communities. In March and April of 2016, a total of nine oral history collaborators agreed to formally recorded interviews ranging in length from 20 to 60 minutes in length. The first language of all oral history participants was Yucatec Maya, so all verbal consent scripts (Appendix A) and sample questions were provided in both Maya and Spanish. Interviews were semi-structured, with all participants being asked certain questions at the beginning and end of each interview, with the middle portion of interviews providing the latitude to elaborate more freely on topics of their choice (Table 4.1). Examples of these questions were provided to

potential collaborators during recruitment, both in conversation and on fliers distributed in their communities, to familiarize them with the interview process and to open a dialogue about the project. All interviews took place in the homes of participants, often with multiple family members present, chiming in on the conversations. In service of the project's research questions, interviews focused on the history of the Rancho Kiuic community and the collaborators' (or their ancestors') interactions with it, rather than individual life histories of each interviewee.

Nelci Pech, a native Yucatec Maya-speaker and graduate student from Universidad del Oriente (UNO) in Valladolid, Yucatán, and I transcribed the recorded oral history interviews from their original combination of Spanish and Yucatec Maya into Spanish, using the program InqScribe. I translated the resulting transcriptions into English for thematic analysis, with special attention to words and phrases not easily translated from Yucatec Maya into Spanish or English. Using a qualitative data analysis software program, MAXQDA, the transcriptions were analyzed using an inductive coding system for common themes and topics. Thematic analysis enables qualitative data to be systematically translated into quantitative data; in this case, a system of nested themes and topics labeled as codes. The codebook generated by this analysis can be found in Appendix II and gives a sense of the frequency with which certain words or topics arose during formal interviews. Words or phrases with very specific connotations in Yucatec Maya were coded to capture those nuances.

The most prominent themes that emerged from the oral history project are presented here and include the following: the Rancho's function within the regional context as a resource and place of protection in times of crisis, its significance to religious life, a sense that significant status inequities existed between the Rancho's owners and its workforce, and an overwhelming

sentiment that the memory of the community is dying as time passes, and we become further removed from first-hand experiences.

4.2.1 “*Then we started looking for the trees*”

A frequent theme in collaborator accounts positions Rancho Kiuic as a resource on the Puuc landscape during times of drought or famine. One oral history collaborator, an 89-year-old woman born and raised in Yaxhachen—a community located approximately 5 km from the Rancho—recalled the area immediately surrounding the village and nearby Classic ruins as being densely forested during her childhood in the late 1930s and early 1940s. During a particularly devastating corn blight, around 1938, she remembers spending significant time with her family gathering alternative food sources from the forest—particularly the fruit and roots of the *bonete*¹¹ tree, which could be eaten and ground to a masa-like consistency to make tortillas.

I was ten years old when the locusts ate the corn, I was twelve when I went there (Rancho Kiuic), when the famine came... *The famine came*. We did not see hunger for a year because there was maize preserved, but the next year there was no grace. Then we started looking for the trees.

In fact, multiple oral history respondents recalled a locust plague that decimated the area’s corn crops. Oral histories also suggest that the Ranch was one of the only places on the landscape with a plentiful water source—its *chultún*¹². Women were known to travel great distances from outside to wash clothes or gather drinking water from some of the community’s *sartenejas* in times of drought.

¹¹ *Jacaratia mexicana*. Also known as *k’umché* in Yucatec Maya (Ford and Nigh 2016: 198)

¹² a manmade bottle-shaped underground cistern lined with stucco, used to catch and store rainwater. A modern well located within the site’s central corral is thought have been constructed in the mid-20th century. A number of Classic-period *chultunes* can be found throughout the site, however most have collapsed, and it is unlikely these were maintained during the Colonial period and beyond.

While it seems that the Rancho's landowners accepted the use of their resources by outsiders in times of need, it was intimated by several interviewees that the site's *chultún*—and later its well—were tightly controlled, and used primarily for the ranch's cattle, rather than its residents, in times of severe drought. This sentiment is echoed in a 1913 *Informe* report on Kiuic by J. Martinez:

This farmer (José Agustín Pacab) opened a deep well, but as in time of drought the water is not enough for everyone. It is reserved for his cattle, and his servants [sic] have to travel a great distance to get the liquid.

In addition to physically positioning their households near the site's primary water source, the landowning family also conceivably controlled access to the churchyard next to it which contained their personal chapel (Capilla I) as well as activity areas for beekeeping and a *püib*¹³ for hosting community events. The importance of water access in this region cannot be diminished. Elite water control and strategies used by the laborer population at Kiuic to navigate situations of water scarcity may be understood through the lens of *water ways*, which offers a multiscalar framework for understanding water—and in this case—contextualizes access to water not only as a function of environmental circumstance, but as the outcome of complex human interactions (Hauser 2017). The Caribbean plantation landscape in which Hauser builds on his theory is markedly similar to that of the Puuc region with respect to potable water sources; they are few, and often consisting of manmade cisterns and small, natural depressions on the landscape that provide seasonal sources, and their access is controlled. Water, although necessary for survival, was not equally accessible to all members of the community, and the most plentiful source was directly controlled by the landowners. In interpreting the materials from both landowner and laborer households, the distributions of artifact groups such as glass

¹³ An earthen oven

and metal food storage containers and possibly ceramic jars are likely shaped by household strategies for catching and storing rainwater. Although Solares O and R are physically located near a seasonal water source, laborer Solares A, D, and E are separated from the community's historic *chultún* by a small hill and at least two houselots occupied by members of the landowning family.

4.2.2 “She’s a Christian, and she’s not dancing anymore!”

Another common theme was the importance of events and religious celebrations in the life of the community. Oral history collaborators who lived at the site or were descendants of the site's laboring population were careful to make distinctions between the “Canul chapel” and the “worker's chapel,” named Capilla I and Capilla II respectively, during mapping of the site. On San Isidro¹⁴'s feast day, processions were made between the two chapels, with the Rancho's workers carrying the *imagen* (Figure 5.1), which remains inside the home of a former resident.

Capilla I is said to have been used almost exclusively by the landowning family, however they were known to host both laborers and neighbors from nearby communities at an annual *cha'a chaak*¹⁵ ceremony in the surrounding churchyard. Although he is also characterized as a somewhat harsh employer, Don Emiliano, the Rancho's last *cacique*, is remembered by most as a devout man who frequently engaged in religious celebrations and rituals associated with the agricultural cycle. One collaborator remembers attending one of the last *cha'a chaakob* in memory as a 10 year-old boy in the 1950's, where he was honored to be included among the ceremony's “toads”:

¹⁴ San Isidro Labrador is celebrated on May 15 and is considered the patron saint of farm workers.

¹⁵ A ceremony performed in many Maya-speaking communities in an effort to bring on a prosperous rainy season

Mr. Emiliano Canul said, he said, "Boys—those who will participate as toads in the corner of the table—will be the first to eat *chok'ob*¹⁶." As we were curious—we were children who liked them—so then we made like toads." *Crouches like a toad*. "Only the *j'men*¹⁷ told us... the men in charge of the ceremony and the first fruits... we also had to make the weeping of the toad. We made the sound of the toads: wo ', wo', wo.' And 'lek, lek, lek, lek' during the ceremony. The men were offering the offerings... they are being offered to God so that they are accepted. Why? Because of Holy Chaak¹⁸, because God gives us blessings on earth. The late Don Emiliano performed the ceremony every year, because he had faith in God.

Descendants of both laborers and neighbors also recall celebrations related to the annual *Jeets' lu'um* ceremony, which was carried out in the site's corral and the churchyard adjacent to Capilla II:

A cow is killed and its head buried in the corral, in each corner, in the middle is buried the belly. The legs of the cow are buried in the four corners of the corral and in the middle, the head, so that the cattle do not die.

This celebration—for the protection of the Rancho's cattle—as well as various religious holidays, dances, and feast days were also said to have been celebrated in and around Capilla II, often drawing people from neighboring communities to the "worker's chapel." Even those neighbors who have since been "born-again" and now eschew the types of religious celebrations held in the past recall them with fondness, suggesting that these spaces played a significant role in solidifying relationships between members of the community.

¹⁶ A ground corn dough

¹⁷ An herbalist and ritual specialist

¹⁸ Mayan god of rain



Figure 4.1 The *Imagen* of San Isidro from Capilla II, Now Inside the Home of One of the Last Residents of Rancho Kiuic

In other regional landed estate contexts, such as Hacienda Tabí, funding of sacraments and religious celebrations is noted to have had a significant impact on worker debts. Baptismal records for Rancho Kiuic, explored in depth in Chapter 5, indicate that children from both laborer and landowning families were still being born at the Rancho well into the 1950's after which debts were legally dissolved and communal landholdings would have been available. If other opportunities existed outside of the Rancho, what kept workers drawn into the community? Spiritual obligations seem to have been met at the Rancho, and perhaps the sense of community built there over generations was simply too much to give up. In addition to providing space for

religious celebration, the Rancho's landowners were known to have provided a degree of protection from the tumultuous political landscape of the Caste War, and possibly served as an alternative to living on more corporate estates where conditions may have been more harsh.

4.2.3 "*There, they wait for the men*"

Broader regional and national historical events featured in conversations with past residents—primarily as points of temporal reference such as 1910's Mexican Revolution, which spurred agrarian reform. The dense forest surrounding the ranch is noted as having been used to hide from Caste War-era troops traveling along the road to Campeche, although no one could recall what years exactly, nor where the allegiances of the community lay. Still, a male collaborator in his late 30's was able to point out a large stone at the westernmost limit of the community along the main road. His great-grandfather referred to the stone as the place where the Rancho's men would wait for troops to pass: "There, they waited for the men... waited with their shotguns to see when the enemies (*contra partido*) would arrive. They would wait for them, and defend the people from those who came this way because this road comes out near Campeche."

In a region thought of as far less threatened by Caste War violence than communities to the south and east, Rancho Kiuic seems to have been prepared for passing troops—Yucatecan or Maya—that may have ravaged their resources, or worse, threatened violence:

'The bombs, they knew. (*El señor*) Don Emiliano had a bomb of this size.' *He gestures, cupping his hands to the size of a softball.* 'This is what was learned, so that when it exploded, people could hear from the entire community of San Sebastian. So that... You, women and children go away to hide the forest! You are the ones, the men, that are going to wait.'

Agrarian reform—finally taking hold in this region by the 1920s and 30s—also seems to be a common point of reference for when many families decided to leave the community. Under the Canul family, workers were not allowed to use the land surrounding the Rancho for

subsistence farming, relying mostly on provisions from the landowners. Additionally, teachers had been banned from the community and the schoolhouse was closed around this time, leaving workers with few reasons to stay. In particular, Evelio's interpretation of the events that precipitated the community's abandonment really hinges on the breaking of this social contract. In his assessment, the closing of the community's school seemed to mark the beginning of the end, as various families sought better opportunities outside of the *rancho*.

Other laborer descendants suggested that when debts were dissolved, a push came from the landowners to leave: "Then they shouted freedom¹⁹. The 70 families who were here, they (the Canul family) told them, 'Leave my ranch.'" Some respondents vaguely referred to the closing of the Rancho's school and the availability of communal landholdings in nearby communities as impetuses for the site's abandonment. Evelio recalled a story about the community's teacher—a transplant from Oxkutzcab or Tekax assigned to teach at the Rancho's one-room schoolhouse—who, upon urging the landowners to provide access to property for workers to make *milpa*, was quickly dismissed of his duties.

This sort of tension and antagonism between the landowning family and outsiders pervades Evelio's oral history of the community, in particular. As a key collaborator for this portion of the project, it is necessary to note that Evelio has a distinct perspective and a particularly close affinity for the community. He was one of the last children born at Kiuic, and his family was among the last to leave the *rancho*, citing financial hardships that made it difficult to relocate. Upon moving to Xobenhaltun, Evelio and his family maintained particularly close ties to the community, continuing to maintain the cemetery and inter their deceased family

¹⁹ A reference to the Mexican Revolution in 1910, which granted communal lands (*ejidos*) to indigenous citizens

members there. Following the creation of the Reserve, Evelio came on board as an employee of the non-profit, taking his role as a site steward in an official, full-time capacity.

It is not surprising that Evelio's stories are emphatic and emotional; in many ways, he is one of the last direct connections to the community, so the need to tell the story feels more urgent for him. As memories are shared—as they grow more and more *social* and widely accepted—it is necessary to identify the parties that are shaping particular narratives. To be certain, Evelio's insistence on sharing the hardship experienced at the hands of the Rancho Kiuic's owners has colored the memory of the community for others, but it is also critical to recognize that other oral history collaborators—completely unrelated to Evelio—expressed similar strong sentiments, and these ideas are echoed by two early accounts of the community by J. Martinez and John L. Stephens.

4.2.4 “... everyone who works for him, buys his things, and then they have no money”

One of the most important goals of this project's oral history collaboration was to get a better sense of the socioeconomic relationship between the landowning family and the laborers that worked the estate. In addition to Stephens and Catherwood's account in the early 1800's, J. Martinez's 1913 account of the community alludes to the considerable wealth and power of the landowners:

The monuments of Kiuic, are in the lands of an Indian [sic] named José Agustín Pacab, of the noble family of the *cacique* who gave obedience to Montejo, and grandson or son of the same rich owner whom Stephens found and who caught his attention powerfully. Their property titles are very old and in the ancient Mayan language. The *ranchería* of the same name is a short distance from the monuments and has about 20 families of Indians [sic] who recognize Pacab as a lord (*señor*) and who they serve in their agricultural work, much happier than they are in the hands of the whites. [sic]

Martinez's description of the relationship between the landed family and the population sustaining the Rancho echoes the familiar paternalistic justification for these labor arrangements offered by Yucatecan elites at the time. His account uses the terms *cacique* and *senor* to allude to

the status of the landowner. Among oral history collaborators, the terminology used to describe landowners varied; some using the Spanish *señor* (lord or master), *dueño* (owner or landlord), *patrón* (boss or employer), or *el mero mero* (something akin to the term “head honcho”) and others using the Maya term, *ts’uul*. According to Restall (2004:75) in colonial dictionaries, the term *ts’uul*²⁰ generally translates to the Spanish equivalent of “foreign” or “foreigner” (*advenedizo* or *extranjero*, in Spanish) or simply as “stranger” (*forastero*), however it is also known to have been used in reference to people perceived as having high status.

The term *ts’uul* or *xunam* is applied to foreigners of European descent, to Spanish-speaking people with urban manners, to people with Spanish surnames, and to persons of *maasewal* extraction who have made a transition into a middle class of rural capitalists who do not rely on subsistence agriculture. (Armstrong-Fumero 2009:304)

In parsing people into ethnic categories, Maya-speakers tend to draw not just on physical traits or biological heritage, but also on language, mannerisms, occupation and physical origin. Thus, the opposite of *ts’uul* might be *maasewal*; the term refers to rural Maya-speakers who dress traditionally, and practice *milpa* agriculture (Armstrong-Fumero 2009: 303) Surprisingly, the term *maasewal* is virtually absent from discussions of Rancho Kiuic’s population. The resident population of laborers who worked the ranch is referred to primarily as enslaved (*esclavos*) or *paálitsil* in Yucatec. As one collaborator put it: “They (*paálitsil*) buy his clothes, buy his shoes... everyone who works for him buys his things, and then they have no money.”

The root word of *paálitsil*—*paál*—means “child” in Yucatec Maya and is generally accepted as a translation for “slave.” References to “*el tiempo de esclavitud*” are frequent in conversation with descendants of the Rancho’s labor force and harken back to the time before debt peonage was officially made illegal in 1914 on Yucatecan estates. Although no direct archival or material evidence has been found at Rancho Kiuic that suggest laborers incurred

²⁰ Alternatively, spelled *dzul* in earlier orthographies

substantial formal debts, provisioning of laborer families by the landowner figures into the memory of the site. Multiple collaborators recalled the landowning family keeping a supply of items such as clothing and shoes in a building on their property that were distributed to laborers, but did not recall the specifics of those exchanges. In landed estate contexts elsewhere across the peninsula, estate or company stores were common mechanisms for ensuring that workers remained in a cycle of debt. Meyers (2012) has noted that at nearby Hacienda Tabí, a family's reliance on the estate store for provisioning was directly related to their worker status. Salaried workers had both higher pay and the freedom to live and shop in local communities and markets. By contrast, resident laborers tended to be tied to estates under various work contracts, and were thus more likely to be provisioned by the estate or make purchases in the estate store (Meyers 2012:120). Written records related to pay rolls, estate store debts and transactions, and legal records related to abuse by overseers, exist in the AGEY for larger, more corporate haciendas, particularly those located closer to large population centers such as Mérida and Campeche. To date, the strongest written evidence for laborer indebtedness at Rancho Kiuic comes from baptismal records, which suggest long term godparent relationships between laborers and landowners, and are explored in detail in Chapter 5.

4.2.5 “*The seed is running out*”

According to Gerardo Arzapalo Peña, who negotiated the purchase of the property for the Kaxil Kiuic Biocultural Reserve, all but a handful of family members had completely abandoned the property by the 1990's. Aside from occasional hunting visits, the landowning family no longer maintained a permanent residence at the site when it was purchased, having relocated to Oxkutzcab, Cancun, and the United States. The vast majority of worker families are said to have abandoned the site in the 1930's, with a few households too financially strapped to relocate immediately, staying on to continue working for the Canuls through the 1950's. Past the 1960's,

descendants of the site's resident laborers recall visiting the site only for interments in the community cemetery or to gather wood along the edges of the property. The motivations for abandonment are varied, with laborer descendants feeling that they had been forced to disperse to surrounding communities like Xul, Xkobenhaltún, Yaxhachen, and Oxkutzcab. However, from the perspective of at least one member of the landowning family, a man in his 60's now residing in Oxkutzcab, workers were not forced out, but abandoned the community following a severe locust plague:

As for San Sebastián, I did not know because at Kiuic, before, it was a good town, it was a small town—no—look, there was even a school...it was like that...Yes, my father said there were many people, then there were the locusts, long ago, locusts, yes—the people of the village dispersed. And they all left, and they left my grandmother alone.

Although competing theories emerge regarding the circumstances surrounding the depopulation of Rancho Kiuic, oral history collaborators agree that the dispersal from the Rancho has coincided with a loss of memory of the community. In the years since this project was first conceived in 2012, several elderly residents of Xkobenhaltun and Oxkutzcab who had planned to become collaborators for this project were interred in the Rancho Kiuic cemetery before they could participate. As one woman lamented, “the seed is running out.” This sentiment fostered the community's interest in participating in interviews and sharing the oral history of the Rancho.

4.3 Conclusion

The oral history of Rancho Kiuic lends insights into the complex ways that the community functioned and continues to be remembered, both by former residents and the communities nearby. The juxtaposition of the community as, at once, a biodiverse resource in times of environmental hardship, and a location in which resources were tightly controlled,

mirrors its position as both a setting for community-building and a context for struggle. Although considerable inequities, and likely relationships of indebtedness to the landowners, are part of the Rancho's memory among laborer descendants, those relationships fostered ties to the community that remained long after the dissolution of formal debt. Within a set of options severely limited by Caste War violence and the systematic oppression of Maya-speakers by Colonial and later Republican and National authorities, laborers were making the most of difficult circumstances.

CHAPTER 5. FROM THE ARCHIVES: RANCHO KIUIC IN TEXTS

5.1 Introduction

Over the course of this research project, archival materials related to Rancho Kiuic were sought in three archives, located in Mérida, Yucatán: *Archivo General del Estado de Yucatán* (the state's general archive, known as AGEY) during Summer 2015 and Spring 2016, *Archivo Histórico del Arquidiócesis de Yucatán* (the diocesan ecclesiastical archive, AHAY) during Summers 2010 and 2012, and Biblioteca Yucatanense (the state's archive for periodicals, BY, and its digital collection available online, the *Biblioteca Virtual de Yucatán*, BVY) online between 2012 and 2015, and in-person in Spring 2016.

Rancho Kiuic had a minimal presence in the archives consulted, which is not surprising for a community of its size and remote location. Interaction between the community's residents and larger population centers was likely infrequent, and perhaps the isolation was purposeful, given the tumultuous sociopolitical climate of the late 19th and early 20th century. Documented interaction between Rancho Kiuic and larger communities is limited to religious records which lend support to the oral historical and archaeological data regarding the relationships between landed and laboring families.

5.2 Organization of the Archives and Collections Consulted

The materials contained and available search methods within each of the archives varied considerably. AGEY, the largest and most comprehensive of the three, contains a variety of document types related to the Colonial period through the last few decades (1683-1993). These

consist of documents related to everything from land transactions, correspondence between the capital and outlying municipal centers, and judicial records. Due to time constraints, research within AGEY was limited to two sets of documents most likely to yield information specific to Rancho Kiuic; the *Fondo Colonial* and the *Poder Ejecutivo*. A recently-digitized database of colonial documents (9 linear meters, divided into 19 categories) was available to view on CD, but did not yield any information on Rancho Kiuic, specifically. I also consulted Republican-era (post-1821) documents held within the *Poder Ejecutivo*; the archive's most extensive collection (1,133 linear meters) of correspondence between executive powers in the state's capital and smaller municipalities. This correspondence ranges from executive orders from the governor's office to minor requests and reports from rural hamlets. Documents from 1821-1862 were classified and cataloged within a searchable database, but documents from 1863-1967 were searchable only by hand.

Within the *Archivo Histórico de la Arquidiócesis de Yucatán*, I consulted one of two relevant collections. The first, the Archivo General del Arzobispado de Yucatán (AGAY), contains approximately 1173 volumes of sacramental records from the diocese of Yucatán collected between 1543 and 1920. These are made up of handwritten log books, divided by region, parish, and sacrament, with subsets including log books for baptisms, deaths, confirmations, marriages, and mandates. I began investigations within the AGAY's baptism logs for the administrative regions of Oxkutzcab and Tekax in the summer of 2010, and continued investigation in the summer of 2012. Between 2014 and 2016, the archives were reorganized and relocated from their original location at Mérida's cathedral, to a more modern facility outside of the city in Conkal, making further research logistically difficult, although additional research within this collection could yield valuable information about the demographics of the Rancho.

The second relevant collection is the largest ecclesiastical collection, the *Archivo Histórico del Arzobispado de Yucatán*, which contains hand-written documentation related to the administrative actions and pastoral visits of Yucatán's bishops between 1633 and 1986. This collection was not consulted due to time and logistical constraints, so the decision was made to focus on archives with digital databases located in Mérida during Spring of 2016. However, having established some dates for pastoral visits in the baptismal logs, it may be possible to cross-reference some of those visits in the *Visitas Pastorales* in future years. Additionally, this collection extends further back into the colonial period, and may be useful for helping establish the Rancho's timeline.

Lastly, I spent several weeks in Spring 2016 searching the physical catalogue at the *Biblioteca Yucatanense* (BY) in Mérida. Having searched the digitized portion of the archive, *Biblioteca Virtual de Yucatán* (BVY), which contains over 20,000 documents from the 19th and 20th century newspaper articles to photographs and literary works, I wanted to investigate the physical collection for references to the Puuc region and specifically, the Rancho Kiuic community. During my research at BY, I consulted the *Biblioteca Crescencio Carrillo y Ancona*, consisting of a broad range of 19th and 20th century documents pertaining to Yucatecan and Maya culture, the *Hemeroteca José María Pino Suárez*, containing historical newspaper articles from throughout the state, and microfilms in the *Fondo Reservado* (the reserves, which required special access). Following thorough searches through both of the former catalogs, I found no direct references to the Rancho. Within the reserves, I was able to locate a guide to a collection (*Catalogo de las foto Documentos y Periodicos Yucatecos en la Biblioteca*) compiled by Maritza Arrigunaga Coello, which contains microfilm versions of select *Visitas Pastorales* from throughout Yucatán between 1778 and 1931, and sets of ledger books called "*Obvenciones*,

Cuentas de Fábrica, y Cofradías Generales” from the communities of San Antonio Ticul (1829-1835), San Francisco de Campeche (1843), Xul (August 1841), Oxkutzcab (April and May 1841), San Antonio Xul (June 1841), Tekax (July 1841). The collection itself was unavailable to view at the BY, but is held at the University of Texas at Arlington, and may yield further information about Rancho Kiuic.

5.3 Documents from the *Archivo General del Estado de Yucatán (AGEY)*

Research in Yucatán’s state archive, *Archivo General del Estado de Yucatán (AGEY)*, began with Colonial-era volumes called the *Censos y Padrones*, in an effort to locate San Sebastián or Rancho Kiuic within the census documents from nearby municipal capitals or the “Sierra Alta” district. Although one document referred to the nearby town of Xul specifically, the information it provided was not detailed enough to include the outlying communities in the *haciendas* and *ranchos* surrounding the town. Dumond and Dumond (1982:241) note that an 1828 census record includes the Rancho, and associates it with the nearby town of Xul.

Very few of the digitally catalogued documents at AGEY relate to the Colonial period (pre-1821), however archivists there were hopeful that the *Poder Ejectivo* volumes (1821-1842, 1843-1862, and 1863-1885) would contain information about Rancho Kiuic and the surrounding areas. They were also hopeful that correspondence documents dating to the mid 1800’s between Yucatán’s governor, Miguel Barbachano, and Jose Antonio Monforte, a priest in Xul, might reference the Rancho, however no mentions were found (*Poder Ejectivo* 1843-1862). Among the 19th-20th century documents for the region was an 1888 request from the community of Xul for an exemption from a roadwork *fagina* (obligatory, unpaid communal work) and a 1921 request from the “Ranchería de Yaxachen (sic.)”, requesting that their administrative jurisdiction be changed from Oxkutzcab to Tekax, a closer town, as the trip to Oxkutzcab was long and difficult

(Congreso del Estado 1833-1946) Yaxhachen, located just 5 km from Rancho Kiuic, is home to the majority of the excavators and oral history collaborators for this project.

5.4 Documents from the *Archivo General del Arzobispado de Yucatán (AGAY)*

Baptismal records from the *Archivo General del Arzobispado de Yucatán (AGAY)* contain useful information about family names and godparent relationships for children born on the Rancho in the late 19th and early 20th century. Logs kept by priests from Oxkutzcab and Tekax as they performed marriages, baptisms, and last rites within their diocesan jurisdictions were consulted for the years available (1879-1910) to get a sense for the frequency of visits from the Rancho's residents to their *municipios*. Between 1899 and 1910, 23 baptisms were logged by priests from Oxkutzcab for children born at "Kiuik," "Vivienda Kiuik," or "Rancho Kiuik". Prior to 1899, it seems that the Rancho was under the jurisdiction of Tekax, and there are 7 baptismal entries between 1896 and 1899. Multiple volumes exist for each *municipio*, often overlapping in time. Other volumes contained entries for the nearby communities of xKobenhaltún ("Vivienda Xobenjaltun") and Santa Rita (referred to as *Hacienda*, "la finca", *Rancho*, and *Ranchería*, often within the same volume), which also indicates a shift in designation from Tekax to Oxkutzcab around 1899. Without sufficient census data to estimate the number of children being born at the Rancho each year, it is difficult to ascertain exactly what the impact of these administrative changes may have been for Rancho Kiuic families, but it is likely that their sentiments were similar to neighbors in nearby Yaxhachen, who petitioned to have their municipal capital moved to Tekax.

Table 5.1 Baptismal Documents from *Archivo General del Arzobispado de Yucatán* (AHAY)

Book	Page	Entry #	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	DOB	Date of Baptism	Mother	Father	Paternal Grandparents	Maternal Grandparents	Godparents	Status	Town	Notes
8 Ox 1903-1910	9	52	Cach	Apolinar		08/05/03	10/3/1903	Manuela Cach	NA	Antonia Cach	NA	Antonio Cetins	natural	Vivienda Kiuc	
8 Ox 1903-1910	11	61	Valdez	Feliciano		06/11/03	11/19/1903	Maria Isabel Pacab	Clemente Valdez	Antonio y Felipa Arquelles	Agustin y Juliana Falcon	Agustin Falcon	legit	Vivienda Kiuc	
8 Ox 1903-1910	11	62	Quijada	Jose	Donato	10/20/03	11/19/1903	Encarnacion Falcon	Casildo Quijado	Manuela Quijado	Jose y Nocolara Alvarado	Rosalia ?	legit	Vivienda Kiuc	
8 Ox 1903-1910	46	270	Cauich	Juan	de la Cruz	10/24/04	12/23/1904	Viviana Cach	Juan de la Cruz Cauich	Alfonso y Florencia Yah	Jose y Luisa Ku	Gregorio Sacus ?	legit	Vivienda Kobenjaltun	
8 Ox 1903-1910	48	285	Cauich	Castulo		11/30/04	1/6/1905	Bonifacia Cauich			Manuel Jesus y Apolonia (maybe Antonia) May	Andres Vega	natural	Viviendo Kiuc	
8 Ox 1903-1910	65	388	Valdes	Juana	de Dios	03/08/05	8/10/1905	Maria Isabel Pacab	Clemente Valdes	Antonio y Felipa Arquelles	Agustin y Juliana Falcon	Agustin Falcon	natural	Viviendo Kiuc	
8 Ox 1903-1910	127	788	Canul	Emiliano		08/08/07	12/24/1907	Donatila Pacab	Venancio Canul	Manuel Jesus Canul	Agustin y Marcelina Parra	Manuel Canul	natural	Viviendo Kiuc	
8 Ox 1903-1910	127	789	Mis	Maria		Illegible	Illegible	(?) Mis	Olegio Mis			Casildo Quijada	legit	Rancho Kiuc	father is "difunto" and and it says "viene de dicho rancho"
8 Ox 1903-1910	128	790	May	Benigno		Illegible	Illegible	Paulina May			Laureano y Marcelina Mis	Casildo Quijada	natural	Rancho Kiuc	
8 Ox 1903-1910	172	1112	Cauich	Anselino		06/16/09	8/7/1909	Leandra Cauich					natural	Vivienda Kiuc	
8 Ox 1903-1910	172	1113	Valdes	Absalon		03/02/09	8/7/1909	Maria Isabel Pacab	Clemente Valdes	Antonio y Felipa Arquelles	Agustin y Juliana Falcon	Agustin y Juliana Falcon	legit	Vivienda Kiuc	
8 Ox 1903-1910	110	695	Mis	Alejandra		06/04/07	7/2/1907	Marcelina Mis			Martina Mis	Agustin Pacab	natural	Vivienda Kiuc	
8 Ox 1903-1910	190	1137	Mis	Paulina		06/22/10	6/30/1910	Marcelina Mis			Martina Mis	Agustin Pacab	natural	Vivienda Kihuc	
7 Ox 1899-1903	5	18	Falcon	Estanislas		5/17/1899	6/16/1899	Juana Parra (or Baeza)	Franco? Falcon	Jose Maria y Nicolara Alvarado	Antonio Parra y / Gongara	Leonardo Pacho	legit	Vivienda Kiuc	
7 Ox 1899-1903	12	51	Cauich	Jose	Refugio	7/4/1899	8/28/1899	Monica Cauich				Manuel Aroya	natural	Kiuc	
7 Ox 1899-1903	18	82	Cauich	Juan		9/29/1899	10/22/1899	Bonifacia Cauich			Manuel Jesus y Antonia May	Andres Vega	natural	Vivienda Kiuc	
7 Ox 1899-1903	38	183	Mis	Jose		03/19/00	4/17/1900	Marcelina Mis			Martina Mis	Agustin Pacab	natural	NA	
7 Ox 1899-1903	53	240	Pacab	Crescencia		4/19/1899	7/16/1900	Aurelia Valdes	Jose Mercedes Pacab	Agustin y Marcelina Parra	Antonio y Felipa Arquelles	Vicente Vazquez	legit	Kiuc	Married Maximo Arana in Oxkutzcab 10/26/1925
7 Ox 1899-1903	62	280	Valdes	Esteban		8/3/1899	10/6/1900	Isabel Pacab	Clemente Valdes	Antonio y Felipa Arquelles	Agustin y Juliana Falcon	Agustin y Juliana Falcon	legit	Kiuc	Married to Barbara Vazquez 10/16/1922

Book	Page	Entry #	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	DOB	Date of Baptism	Mother	Father	Paternal Grandparents	Maternal Grandparents	Godparents	Status	Town	Notes
7 Ox 1899-1903	62	282	May	Bernabe		6/11/1899	10/6/1900	Emilia Cach	Alejandro May	Basilio y Dominga ?	Crescencio y Dionisia Chuc	Vicente Vazquez	legit	Kiuk	
7 Ox 1899-1903	85	369	Cauich	Claudio		02/18/01	3/21/1901	Bonifacia Cauich		"ignoran el nombre de los abuelos"		D. Andres Vega y Hernanda Ayora	natural	Vividena Kiuk	
20 c Tekax 1896-1899	135	513	Camara	Eusebio		6/22/1896	12/19/1886	Juana Mis	Vicente Camara	Juan Bautista y Estebana Catzim	Martina Mis	Juan Lopez y Candelaria Pacab	legit	Vivienda Kihuik	
20 c Tekax 1896-1899	165	622	Mis	Jose	Napoleon	10/15/1898	9/5/1898	Marcelina Mis			Martina Mis	Agustin Pacab	natural	Vivienda Kiuk	Gemelo
20 c Tekax 1896-1899	165	623	Mis	Maria	Asuncion	10/15/1898	9/5/1898	Marcelina Mis			Martina Mis	Juliana Falcon	natural	Vivienda Kiuc	Gemela
20 c Tekax 1896-1899	175	687	Pacab	Severino		11/1/1898	12/15/1898	Aurelia Valdes	Jose Mercedes Pacab	Agustin y Marcelina Parra	Antonio y Felipa Arquelles	Juan Borges	legit	Vivienda Kiuk	
20 c Tekax 1896-1899	183	718	Camara	Tomas		12/29/1898	2/18/1899	Juana Mis	Vicente Camara	Juan Bautista y Estebana Catzim	Martina Mis	Juan Lopez	legit	Vivienda Kiuk	
20 c Tekax 1896-1899	187	734	Quijada	Victoria		12/23/1898	3/12/1899	Encarnacion Falcon	Casildo Quijada	Manuela Quijada	Jose Maria y Nicolara Alvarado	Justa Quijada	legit	Vivienda Kiuk	
20 c Tekax 1896-1899	188	740	Canul	Tomas		3/7/1899	4/6/1899	Estebana Cach	Venancio Canul	Manuel Jesus Canul	Jose y Luisa Camal	Luciano Solis (?)	legit	Vivienda Kiuk	
22 Tekax 1897-1898	NONE														
23 Tekax 1898-1900	NONE														
19 Tekax 1888-1892	NONE														
20 Tekax 1894-1897	NONE														
18b Tekax 1887-1895	48	162	Pacab	Petrona	Paula	5/9/1889	6/3/1889	Juliana Falcon	Agustin Pacab	Miguel Jesus y Apolonia Catzim	Jose Maria y Nicolara Alvarado	Jose Maria Pacab	legit	Rancho Kiuc	
18b Tekax 1887-1895	188	617	Quijada	Maria	Rosa	7/30/1892	9/1/1892	Encarnacion Falcon	Casildo Quijada	Manuela Quijada	Jose Maria y Nicolara Alvarado	Maria Santos Quijada	legit	not identified	
18b Tekax 1887-1895	295	956	Quijada	Maria	Isabel	10/9/1894	12/1/1894	Encarnacion Falcon	Casildo Quijada	Manuela Quijada	Jose Maria y Nicolara Alvarado	not identified	legit	not identified	Married 9/9/1912 to Modesto Ojeda in Oxkutzcab
18b Tekax 1887-1895	32	109	Quijada	Valerio		12/28/1887	1/31/1888	Encarnacion Falcon	Casildo Quijada	Manuela Quijada	Jose Maria y Nicolara Alvarado	Francisco Vasquez	legit	not identified	Married 9/17/1913 to Eulalia Mendicin(?) in Oxkutzcab
18b Tekax 1887-1895	30	101	Mis	Jose	Adon	12/10/1888	12/20/1888	Juana Mis			Martina Mis	Manuel Jesus Canul	natural	not identified	
17b Tekax 1879-1887	79	405	Uc	Juan	de la Cruz	12/24/85	2/1/1886	Rudecinda Camal	Justo Pastor Uc	Jiberrcio y Idefornza Poot	Pablo y Apolonia Chi	Feliciano Esquivel	legit	Rancho Kiuc	
17b Tekax 1879-1887	131	692	Quijada	Maria	Luisa	5/27/1887	7/2/1886	Encarnacion Falcon	Casildo Quijada	Manuela Quijada	Jose Maria y Nocolara Alvarado	Leonardo Pacho y Baberia Gongara	legit	not identified	

Available baptismal logs from between 1873 and 1910 for the municipal capitals of Oxkutzcab and Tekax revealed at least 29 baptisms for children born at Rancho Kiuic (Table 5.2) and the names of at least two of the Rancho's landowners, Agustín Pacab and Emiliano Canul. Agustín Pacab is the *cacique* named by J. Martinez during his 1913 visit to the community who was identified as the grandson or great-grandson of the cacique visited by Stephens and Catherwood in the early 19th century. Agustín Pacab appears to have been married to Juliana Falcón, and one or both of them are listed as godparents in a total of nine entries, four of whom were their own grandchildren. In 1898, they became the godparents of a set of twins born to Marcelina Mis, and to her three other children in 1900, 1907, and 1910. Marcelina was identified as the great-grandmother of an oral history collaborator, now residing in xKobenhaltún.

Emiliano Canul was Pacab's son in law, who inherited the land when he married one of Agustín and Juliana's daughters, and later passed the land on to his five children and two nieces. Emiliano, the landowner remembered by the majority of the oral history participants, was born at Rancho Kiuic in 1907 to Donatila Pacab and Venancio Canul. His paternal grandfather, Manuel Jesus Canul, served as his godfather. Manuel Jesus Canul is also listed as a godparent to Jose Mis, the child of Juana Mis, born in 1888. Both Marcelina and Juana are the daughters of Martina Mis. Other names that occur frequently as grandparents and godparents in these records are Jose Maria Falcon and his wife Nicolara Alvarado. They are the parents of Juliana Falcon, and another daughter, Encarnación, Encarnación had at least one child baptised while living at the Rancho with her husband, Casildo Quijada, in 1899. There are 4 more entries for other children of Encarnacion and Casildo between 1887 and 1898, but the location of these births are not listed. Marriage logs were not consulted for this project, due to time constraints and the relocation of the ecclesiastic archives from Mérida to the city of Conkal during the research

period. In some cases, marriage information has been entered in the baptismal record books alongside the original entries, with the date and location of their marriage. In all cases, marriages of Rancho Kiuic's baptized community members took place in Oskutzcab.

5.5 Concluding Thoughts and Directions for Further Archival Research

The baptismal documents found in the AHAY establish a pattern wherein Rancho Kiuic's landowners served as godparents for the children of laborer families. Of the 29 recorded baptisms that have been identified, the Rancho's landowners served as godparents 9 times. Baptisms had tremendous social and economic significance, as expressions of religious identity that not only wove families into the fabric of their community, but also increased indebtedness on estates. The function of these events was multifaceted; while perpetuating economic ties with the Rancho's owners through increasing debt, laborers were also cementing their social ties within the community through the celebration of important milestones.

Changes in Kiuic's settlement designation in ecclesiastic records—referred to as both a *rancho* and a *vivienda*,—is interesting. In addition to contributing to the difficulty of locating documents pertaining the community, the settlement types have been argued to represent the assertion of a landowner's elite identity (Chance 1996; Van Young 2003: 234-236), but may similarly reflect statuses being imposed on the community by outsiders. Although it is understood that there was considerable similarity between small haciendas, and what might be considered a large rancho or estancia, the implications of site designations on the identities of the people living and working there is not fully understood, and merits further exploration.

Although community documents kept by Rancho Kiuic's *registro*, the grandfather of one of the project's oral history participants, are said to have burned in a housefire in nearby Xul, further archival investigation of Rancho Kiuic is possible. As previously mentioned, the

ecclesiastical log books held at AGAY yielded the most relevant information about Kiuic residents for this particular set of research questions, but it is highly likely that there are additional entries for Kiuic residents in other sacrament collections, such as logs for marriages and last rites. For a given person, baptism is the sacrament that is most likely to be celebrated in or near his or her place of birth, and most commonly involves a variety of other individuals in familial and godparent roles. Marriages and last rites are more likely to take place away from an individual's birthplace and is likely to involve fewer named individuals and relationships in the entry.

CHAPTER 6: DESCRIPTION OF EXCAVATION CONTEXTS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter includes descriptions of each of the excavation contexts explored during the 2014, 2015, and 2016 summer field seasons of Proyecto Rancho Kiuic, which are included in the map in Figure 6.1. Following descriptions of the excavations within each laborer household context, I will turn to the landowner household and two chapel contexts. This chapter is meant to provide additional stratigraphic and architectural context for the formal artifact analysis presented in Chapter 7.

6.2 Laborer Household Contexts

6.2.1 Solar A (North and South)

Solar A, located just east of the community's historic corral, contained two visible apsidal structure footings. These were surface-collected and excavated as separate operations (Solar A North and Solar A South.) Surface collection in both operations produced very low artifact densities, and the structure footings were hardly visible prior to excavation in Level 1. Solar A contained just 2 structure footings, determined to be a kitchen and a residential structure based on surface assemblages and location within the *solar*. The structure footings within Solar A A were visible on the surface, but significantly more ephemeral than those of Solares D, E, and H, lots with definitive apsidal and rectilinear household structure footings. This is suggestive of the

Map of Rancho Kiucic

Yucatán, México, UTM Zone 16N

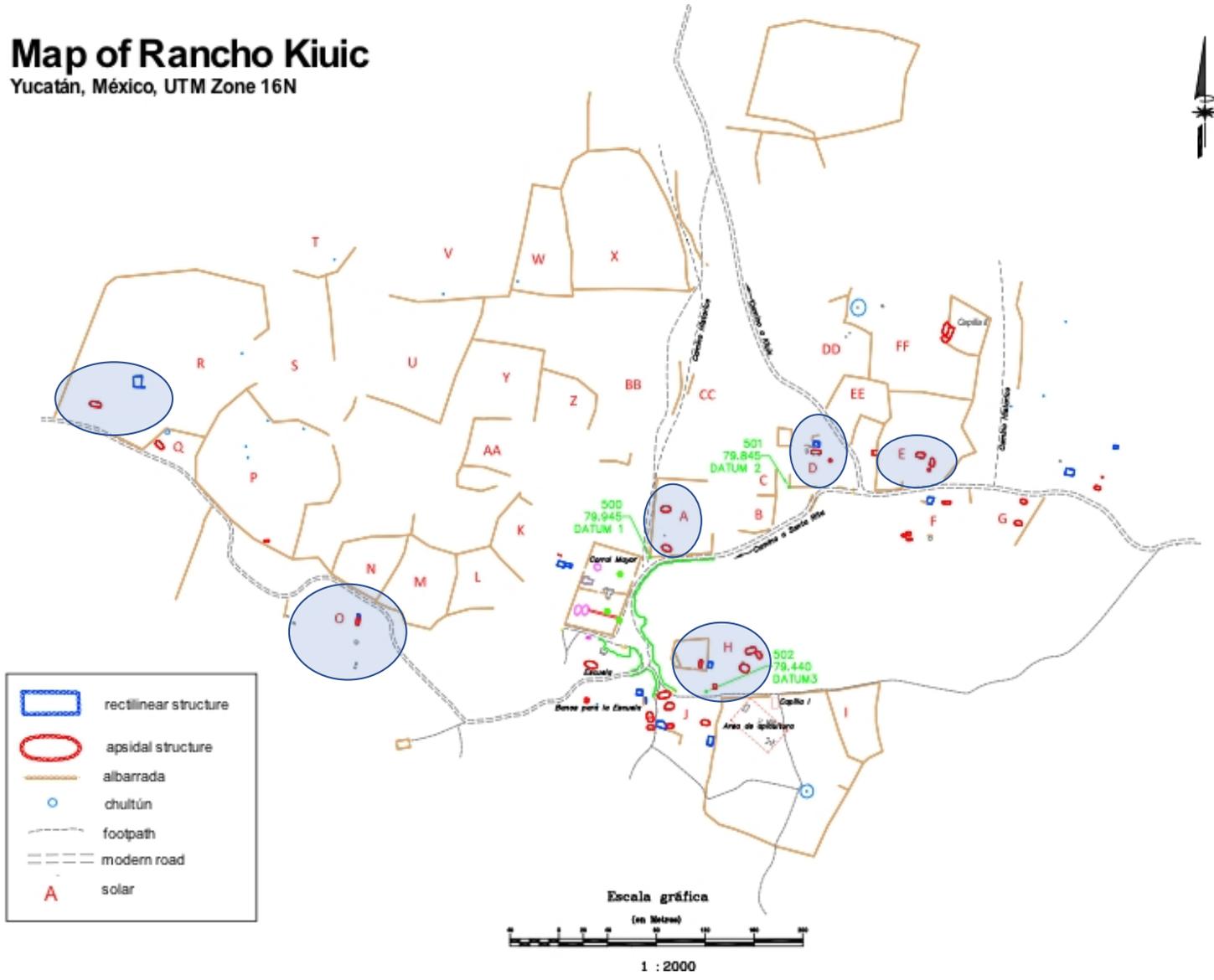


Figure 6.1 Map of Household Excavation Locations

household's earlier occupation, when compared to other laborer households located near the site center, and is supported by the ceramic dates associated with the assemblage.

Solar A North

Solar A North consisted of a single apsidal structure, marked by a *labrada* at the entrance to the structure along its south side. Surface collection yielded few artifacts, aside from a grinding stone, several bottles, and cans. Several glass jars and historic ceramic sherds were also collected, along with a stone *mano*, which is consistent with our interpretation of this structure as a kitchen, based on its location toward the back portion of the houselot (Figure 6.2). Two perpendicular 10cm trenches were run north-south through Units T5, S5, R5, and Q5 in an attempt to locate the structures two doorways, and east-west through Units S4-S8 with an apsidal footing curve visible in Unit S4. Removal of Capa 1 also revealed several small outcrops of bedrock, suggesting that there are not likely to be additional substructures beneath Solar A North, so deeper excavation was not done.

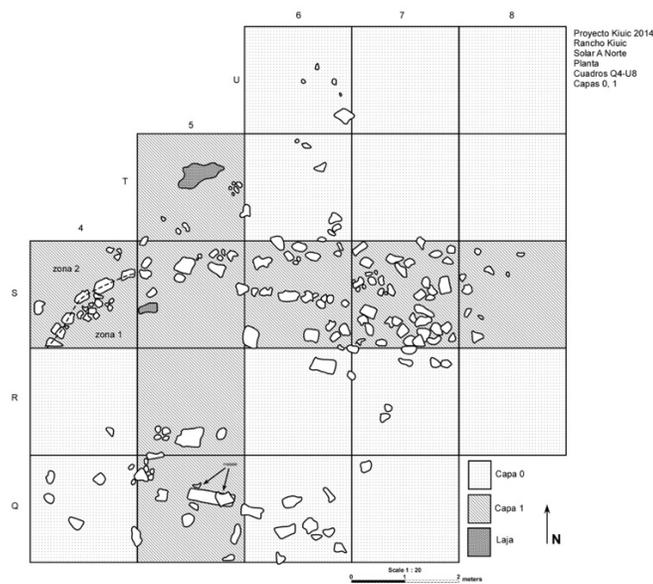


Figure 6.2 Plan View of Solar A North Excavations

Solar A South

Solar A South, a 21-unit operation, also appears to have been a single apsidal structure, though its use is not entirely clear. As is the traditional pattern for the region, the room's position near the southern entrance to the *solar* suggests it served multiple functions; as a space for visiting with family and neighbors by day and likely as a sleeping structure by night. These rooms are typically used for a variety of purposes, but are rarely associated with cooking or food preparation. This interpretation is supported by oral history, however, artifacts related to food storage and preparation, including glass jars, bottles, metal cans, and part of a broken *metate*, or grinding stone, were recovered during surface collection. It is possible that this space was used in part for storage, or that these items were deposited in the structure post-abandonment (Figure 6.3). As with Solar A North, excavation of the north-south (units F6, E6, D6 and C6) and east-west (units E6-E9) 10cm trenches revealed bedrock very close to the surface, so further excavation was discontinued.

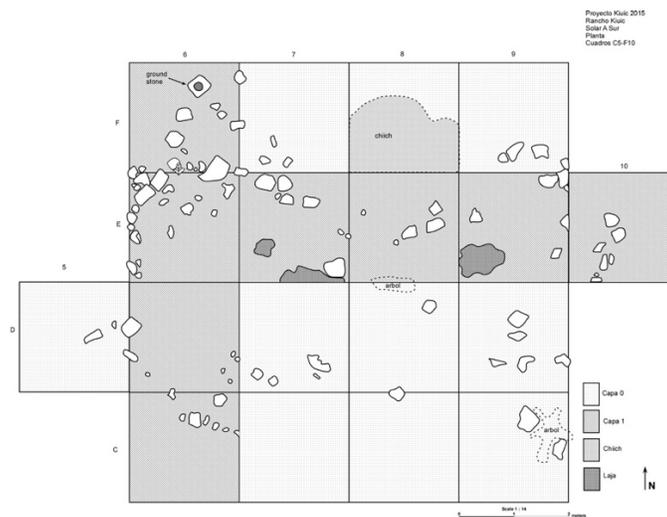


Figure 6.3 Plan View of Solar A South

6.2.2 Solar D

Solar D, located east of Solar A (and separated by Solares B and C), contained a large animal pen, a large stone planter for growing herbs and small plants, and two structures connected via a stone path to several other perishable structures marked by wall footings in the northwest portion of the domestic complex. These areas contain linear arrangements of stones which likely held perishable walls with thatched or tarped roofs, and were used for open-air storage. This interpretation is supported by large amounts of fragmented cardboard, that appears to have been treated with an oil or polymer for waterproofing. Colloquially, this is a material known to be used as part of a semi-permanent tarped or thatched roof. The material was highly eroded, but several small samples were collected for the lab. Solar D also contained a large semicircular stacked-stone planter as well as a large animal pen in the northwest corner of the lot.

The surface refuse from Solar D was abundant, particularly within the kitchen structure—marked by its hearth-- and in the largest domestic structure located in the southeast corner of the complex. Numerous glass bottles and tin cans were recovered, as well as tools, shoes, and boots (Figure 6.4). A grid was placed over the entire solar, and the domestic complex was surface-collected in Level 0. Level 1 was excavated to better define the walls of the apsidal structures and the rectilinear perishable structures to the west. The two eastern apsidal structures yielded a very high artifact density in Level 0, consisting of modern refuse including rubber and leather shoes, rusted metal cans, plastic shotgun shells, and numerous glass bottles. Ceramics identified in this area were, for the most part, highly eroded and associated with the Classic occupation of the site and the result of eroded, shallow soils and bioturbation. Surface collection from the southwestern-most apsidal structure seems consistent with its use as a sleeping structure.

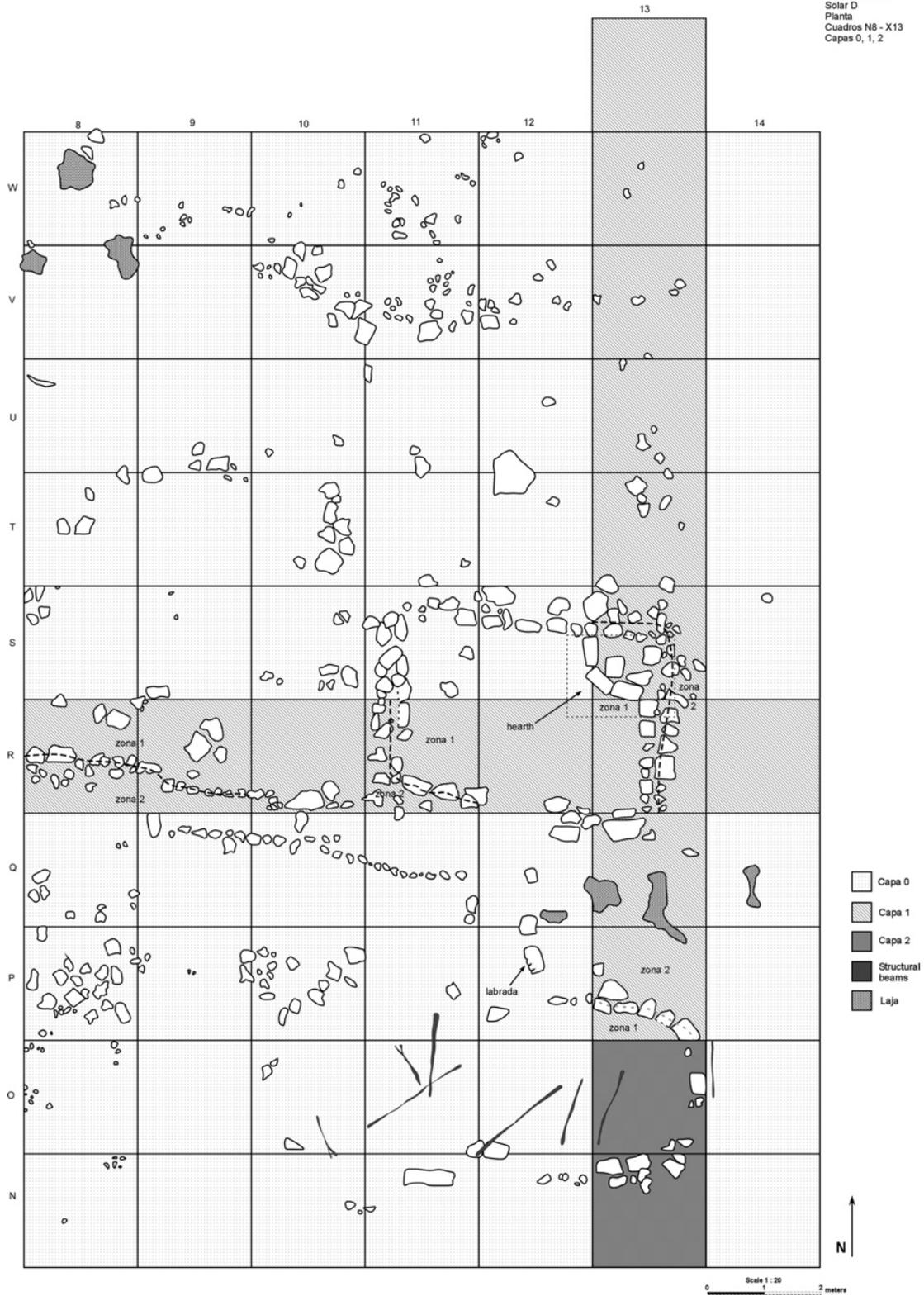


Figure 6.4 Plan View of Solar D Excavations

Just north, the rectilinear structure, identified as a kitchen, contained a three-stone hearth in the northwest corner, and surface collection recovered food storage and food processing goods such as glass bottles, cans, and jars. Few artifacts, aside from some rusted cans, were found in the western portion of the complex. This area is thought to have contained several perishable structures marked by small stone footings.

6.2.3 Solar E

Solar E is located on the northern side of the main road through Kaxil Kiuic. This solar was chosen for surface collection and excavation due to its visibility. Although the surface assemblage (level 0) was sparse in comparison with other house lots, the overall assemblage from this context was large, containing the highest concentrations of ceramics by weight (standardized by area surface collected and volume excavated) and glass and metal vessels (by number) of all contexts at the site. Solar E contained 2 visible apsidal structure footings determined to be a sleeping structure (east) and an adjacent kitchen (west). 10cm trenches were run east-west through units M5-13, and north-south through Units M6, N6, O6 and P6 in the western structure and units L13, M13, and N13 in the eastern structure. Stratigraphic information was obtained through deeper excavations in units N5 and M13 in an attempt to gain information about the construction sequence of these structures. Two exploratory units (Sondeos²¹ 1 and 2) were excavated to explore additional features outside of the two apsidal structures.

During excavation of level 1 within units M5 and N5, pieces of a round stucco disk-shaped object were found to the southwest of the sleeping structure. A small (.5x.5m) exploratory unit—Sondeo 1—was excavated for subsequent levels, but few artifacts were found.

²¹ The term *sondeo* literally translates as “probe.” This is an excavation designation used to explore a smaller areas within gridded 2x2 features. Sondeos differ from “zones” in that the sum of the zones contained within a particular 2x2m unit (or *cuadro*) comprise the entire unit, whereas a sondeo may be excavated on its own.

Further excavation in unit N5 revealed a possible substructure wall just above the level of the stucco disk, and what appears to be a juvenile human premolar was found in level 4, zone 2, just outside the substructure wall (Figure 6.5).

Project Rancho Kiiuc 2016
Solar E, Cuadro N5
Profiles N and E

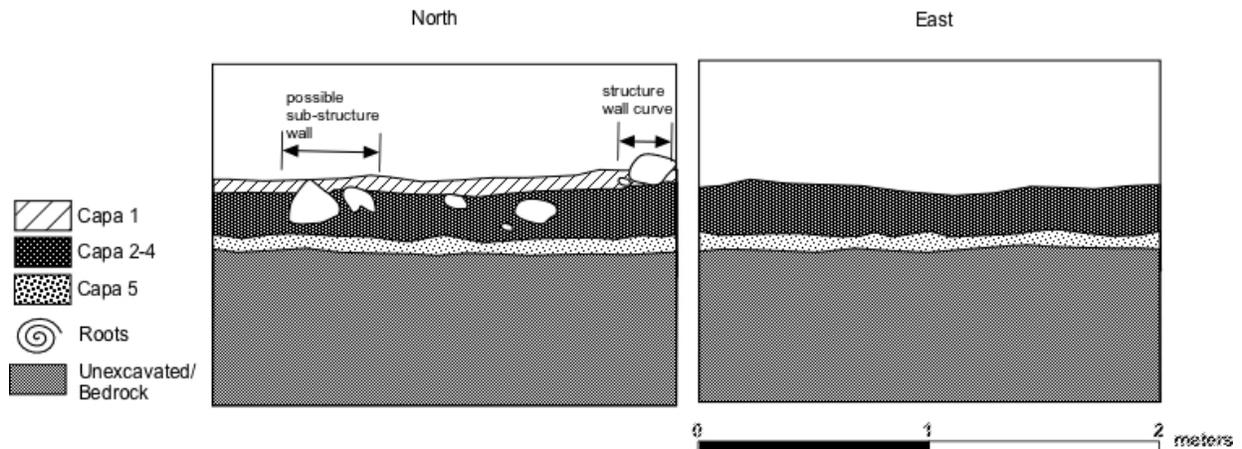


Figure 6.5 Profile Views North and East of Solar E, Cuadro N5

Sondeo 2 (a 2X1 meter unit comprising the northern ½ of K6) followed a line of *labradas* running east-west several meters south of the western sleeping structure. Levels 1 and 2 defined the wall or structure footing, and levels 3 and 4 explored the possible floor or foundation fill north (zone 1) and south (zone 2) of the stones. Zone 2 was highly compact in both levels, and contained small amounts of small stone floor fill (known locally as *chiich*), indicating that this feature is likely a structure that predates the two visible apsidal structures (Figure 6.6).

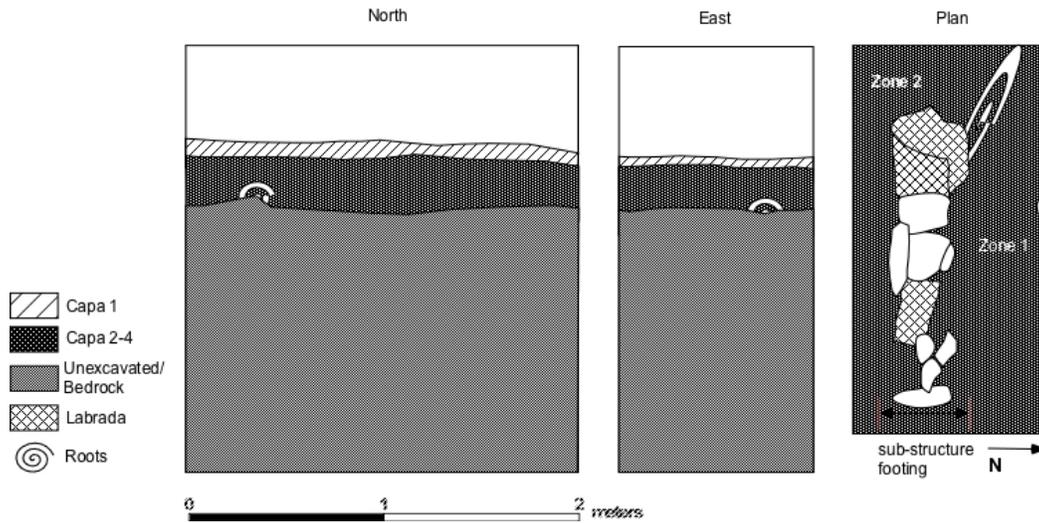


Figure 6.6 Profile and Plan View of Sondeo 2 (Solar E, K6)

6.2.4 Solar O (Operations 1 through 3)

Solar O, located along the western side of the main road to Santa Rita and northwest of the site's cemetery, was chosen for excavation due to its possible association with the Rancho community's resident herbalist. Several stone formations which were thought to be the remains of structure foundations (or possibly burial markers) located during mapping, led to excavation of this solar in three operations. Although Solar O was known to have been occupied during the historical period, all metal and glass objects recovered from these operations were fragmentary, in contrast to other houselots, which contain whole bottles, jars, and cans.

Operation 1

Operation 1 (Figures 6.7) consisted of 6 units situated over a line of rocks running east-west that was visible before excavation. Further investigation in level 1 suggested that the wall had an apsidal curve, and a large porous stone was uncovered in unit C2, level 1, thought to possibly be a hearth. Unit B2 was excavated to bedrock (level 5) in two zones, on either side of

the wall. Soil in both zones seemed unusually compact, suggesting the feature was manmade. Additionally, ceramics were relatively abundant (almost 6% of the site's total by weight)

Proyecto Rancho Kiuic 2016
Solar O, Operation 1
Cuadros A1-2, B1-2, y C1-2
Capas 0-5

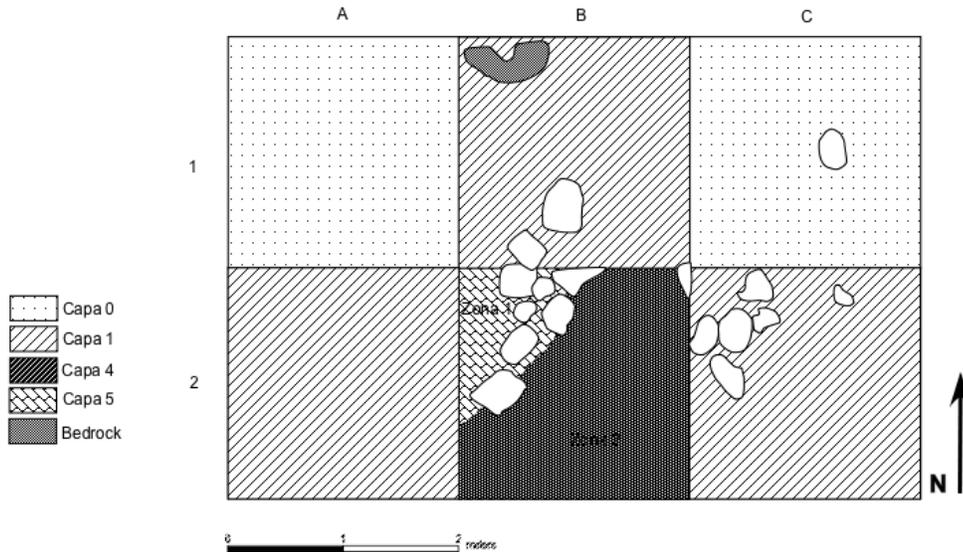


Figure 6.7 Plan View of Solar O, Operation 1 Excavations

Operation 2

Another 6 units were excavated as Operation 2, over several large, uncut stones thought to be part of a wall, running north-south through the western halves of units III1, GG1, and HH (Figures 6.8-9). The southeastern corner of GG1 was excavated in an exploratory unit (Sondeo 3) to examine the feature, however only 1 sherd was recovered, and it was determined that the stones may be naturally occurring or associated with horticultural activities.

Project Rancho Kiucic 2016
 Solar O, Operation 2
 Cuadros GG1, GG2, HH1, HH2, II1, and II2
 Plan View

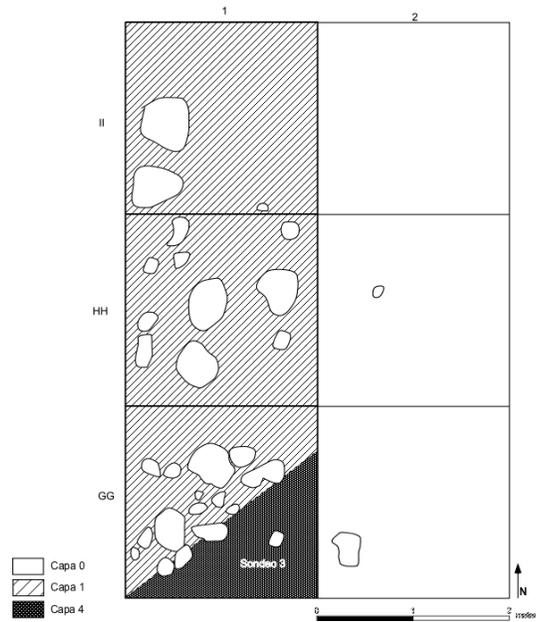


Figure 6.8 Plan View of Solar O, Operation 2 Excavations

Project Rancho Kiucic 2016
 Solar O, Operation 2
 Sondeo 3 (GG1)
 Profiles South and Northwest

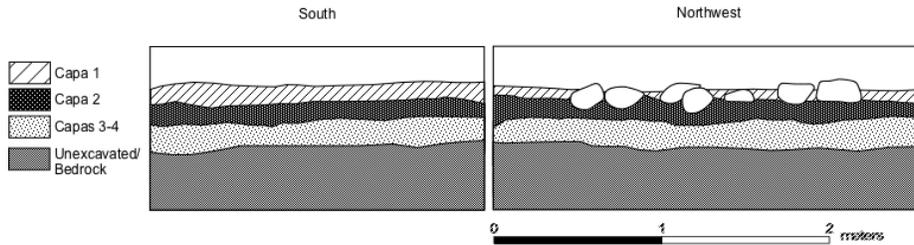
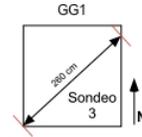


Figure 6.9 South and Northwest Profiles of Solar O, Operation 2, Sondeo 2 Excavations

Operation 3

Operation 3 consisted of 12 units covering an area with several exposed stones of unknown articulation (Figure 6.10). Unit DD5 was excavated to bedrock, producing very few artifacts, and it was determined that like Operation 2, this probably functioned as another

horticultural activity area, and that the structures associated with this house-lot have not been found.

Project Rancho Kiuic 2016
 Solar O, Operation 3
 Cuadros FF4-6, EE4-6,
 DD4-7, and CC7
 Plan View



Figure 6.10 Plan View of Solar O, Operation 3 Excavations

6.2.5 Solar R (North and South)

Solar R, located along the main road to Hacienda Santa Rita, marks the northeastern limit of Rancho Kiuic. This area was chosen for excavation due to its close proximity to a small, seasonal water source called a *haltún*—a naturally-occurring depression in a limestone outcrop that reliably collects water. As with Solar O, this eastern portion of the site is more physically removed from the resources in the site center, and did not figure prominently in oral historical

accounts of the site during the 20th century. These two solares were thus chosen for excavation in hopes that they might represent earlier occupation or a different facet of laborer life.

Solar R North

Solar R North consisted of 20 units (4 x 5) placed over a slightly raised area identified as a possible historical structure by Tomas Gallareta Negrón and Rossana May Ciau during a 2012 LIDAR ground-truthing survey (Figure 6.11). The southernmost units in this operation covered a *sascabera*—a naturally occurring limestone marl outcrop that would have been an important resource for building materials in the distant and recent pasts (Hutson et al. 2006).

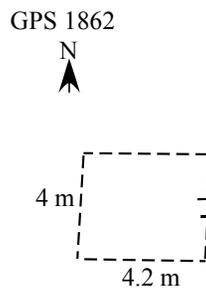


Figure 6.11 Sketch Drawing of Possible Historical Structure in Solar A North, by Tomas Gallareta Negrón and Rossana May Ciau

Unit Z10, located along the northern edge of the operation, was excavated to bedrock in an effort to define what was thought to have been a wall footing running diagonally (southwest-northeast) in levels 1-3. An additional wall footing, thought to be a substructure, was oriented the same way in level 4, directly above bedrock. This area produced a considerable number of ceramics—close to 12% of the site assemblage by weight—but very few of those were identifiably historical artifacts, such as metal or glass. Rather than an historical domestic structure, this construction may be associated with the Late Classic occupation of Kiuic, though

parts of this houselot most certainly served as activity areas in the Colonial and Postcolonial eras (Figures 6.12).

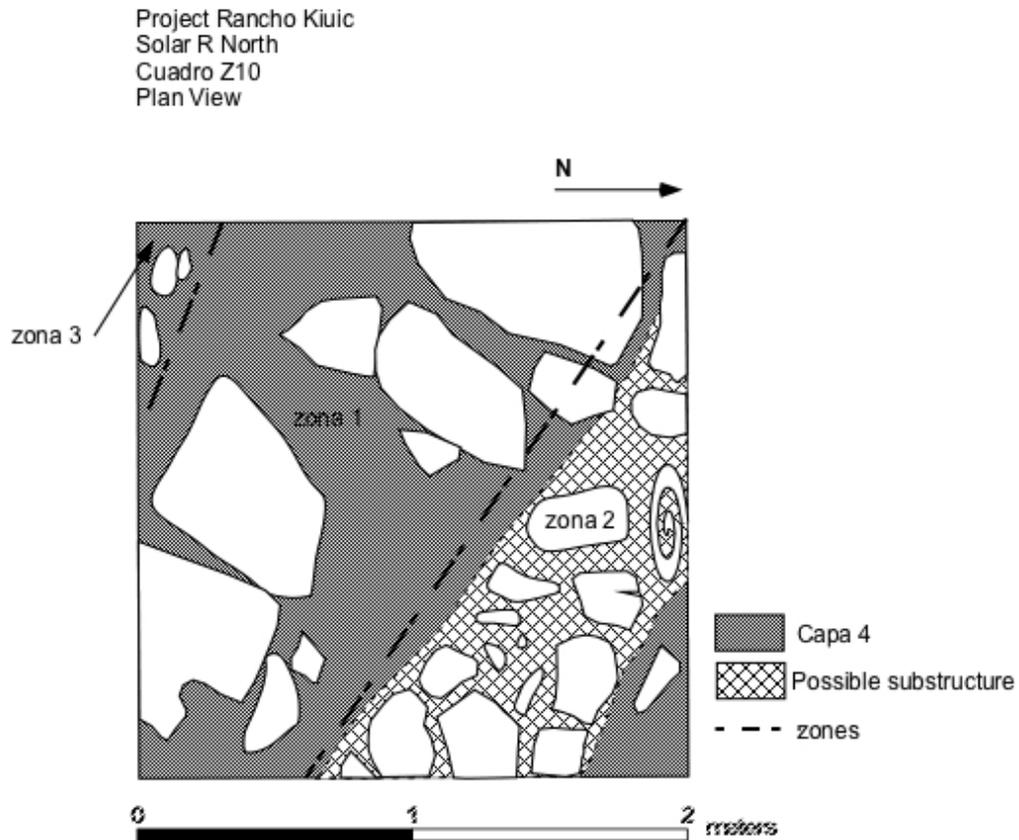


Figure 6.12 Plan View of Solar R North, Unit Z10, Zones 1-3 Excavations

Solar R South

The southern operation within Solar R consisted of 19 units, placed over a very flat, clear area sparsely scattered with stones. In an effort to determine whether any of the surface stones articulated as wall footings, the entire area was surface collected, and level 1 was excavated in units with possible features. Subsequent levels produced relatively large numbers of ceramics, but no articulated stones were identified except in Unit I5 (Figure 6.13) in the southwestern corner of the grid. Unit I5 was excavated to bedrock to explore a possible structure footing seen

in Level 1, and yielded a mix of early ceramics, including a significant number of postclassic Zodz complex sherds. Glass, metal, and even plastic artifacts were recovered during surface collection of Solar R South, indicating its use into the 20th century, however it is unlikely that this area served as a full-time living space. Upon further consultation with oral history collaborators, it seems likely that this large, clear space—with its distance from the deforested site-center and close proximity to a seasonal water source—served as an apicultural activity space during the historical period. Additionally, the open, flat area is visually comparable to a known *melipona* activity area near the landowning family’s houselots to the southwest (Figure 6.13).

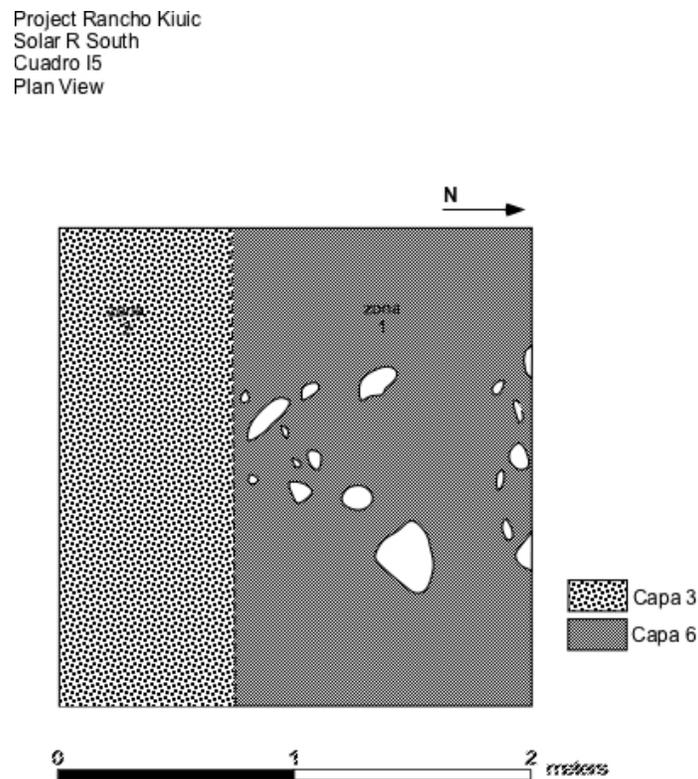


Figure 6.13 Plan View Solar R South, Unit I5, Zones 1 and 2 Excavations

6.3 Landowner Household Context: Solar H

6.3.1 Solar H (Operations 1 through 4)

During the 2015 field season, excavations continued within one solar (Solar H) compound and an adjacent chapel (Capilla I), in an effort to better understand the construction sequence, time depth, and abandonment context, as compared with laborer Solares A and D. These two areas of the site are located in the community core, between a number of centrally-located community resources including the Rancho's main corral (located just northeast of Solar H) and the historical *chultún* (located just southeast of Capilla I.) The historic footpath between Rancho Kiuic and the nearby town of Xul is situated between Solar H and Capilla I. Members of the Rancho's landowning family are known to have occupied Solar H during the years leading up to the community's abandonment by its laboring population, and metal and glass artifacts suggest that this area was occupied from at least the late 19th century. Excavation within this solar focused on establishing a timeline of occupation by this family, and was carried out in 4 Operations, covering a total of 5 domestic structures and 1 masonry *pila* feature.

Solar H, Operation 1

Operation 1 was located in the southwestern quadrant of Solar H, along the footpath known as the Camino a Xul. The excavated structure appears to have had a straight wall, running east-west, along its southern side. The walls of the structure were likely perishable with a small stone footing, although many of the stones appear to have been moved or reused elsewhere. The comparatively small size and ephemeral construction of the structure in Operation 1 indicates that it was likely a storage or kitchen structure associated with another, perhaps unexcavated, building within Solar H. Fragmentary *sascab* or stucco was present at floor level (Level 1) in this structure, and suggests that it likely had a prepared floor. Several notable finds in this set of

excavations include two 1-centavo coins from 1888 and 1900, in Levels 3 and 4, respectively, dating this structure to the turn of the 20th century, or earlier (Figure 6.14-16).

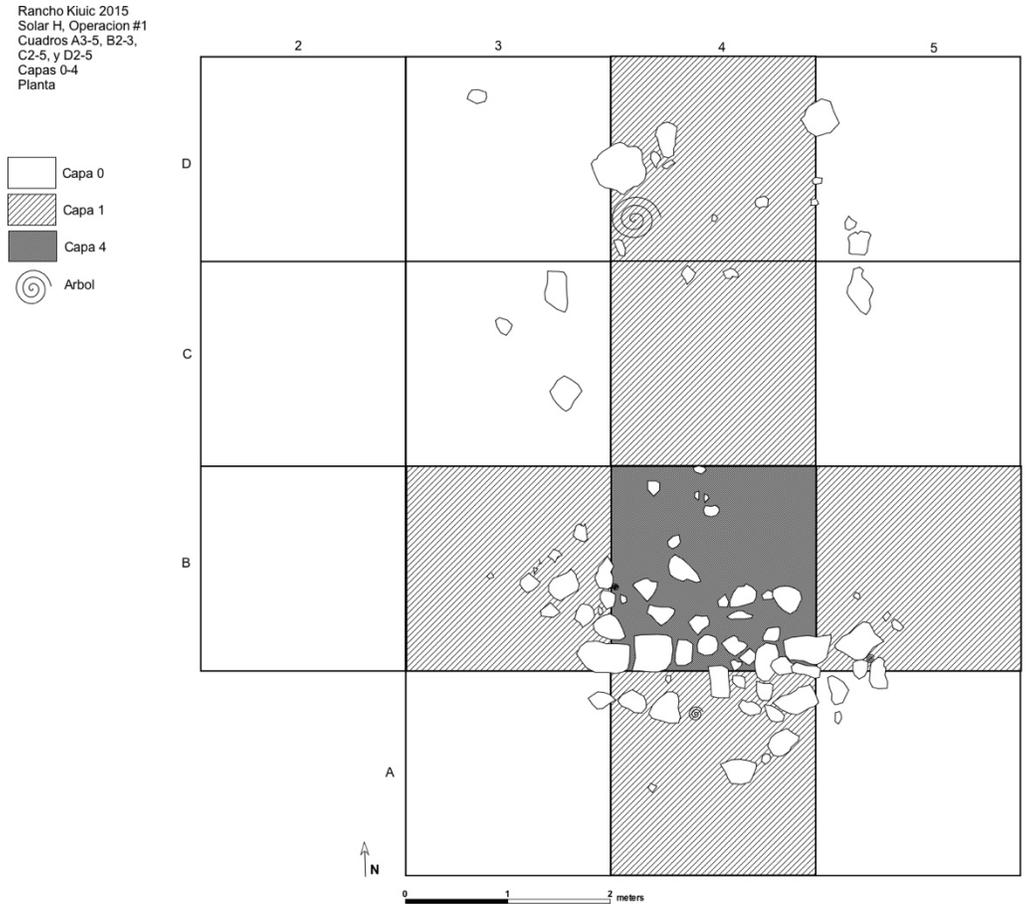


Figure 6.14 Plan View of Solar H, Operation 1 Excavations

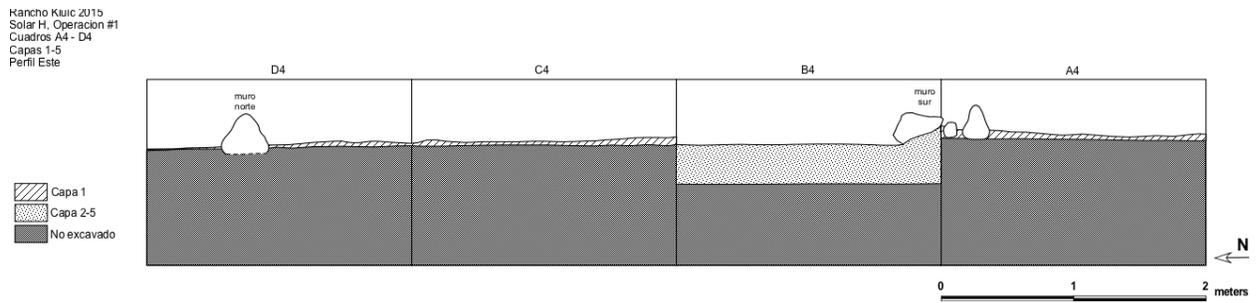


Figure 6.15 Eastern Profile of Solar H, Operation 1 Excavations

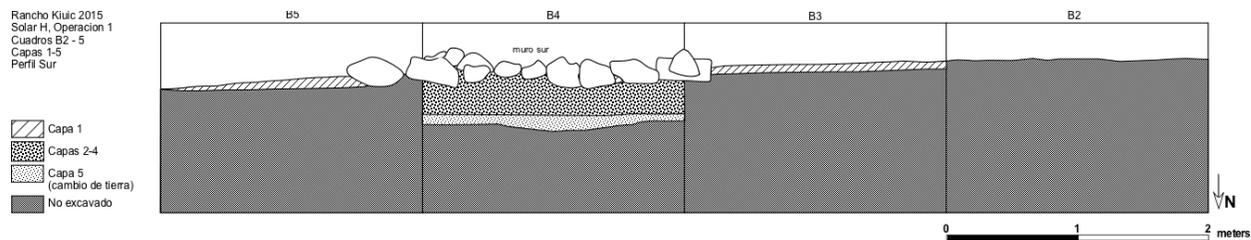


Figure 6.16 Southern Profile of Solar H, Operation 1 Excavations

Solar H, Operation 2

Operation 2 (12 units) covered a rectilinear structure at the western edge of Solar H, close to the *albarrada* wall delineating Solar H from Solar G, to the west. The footing of this structure was highly visible, and its high volumes of both ceramic and glass artifacts in Levels 0 and 1 suggest that it was one of the later structures within Solar H. This is the only structure excavated during the 2015 field season that was not apsidal in shape, and its structure footing is comprised almost entirely of repurposed *labradas*²². Despite its high quality and purposeful construction, its proximity to animal pens in the adjacent solar and its lack of a prepared *sascab* or stucco floor may indicate that the structure had an alternative use, such as a storage building (Figures 6.17-19). The range of artifacts found in Operation 2 did not vary significantly from other areas of Solar H, with respect to the major artifact categories. Unit L2 showed significant root disturbance and a soil change that indicated excavation was nearing bedrock at about 50 cm below the surface.

²² Cut stones

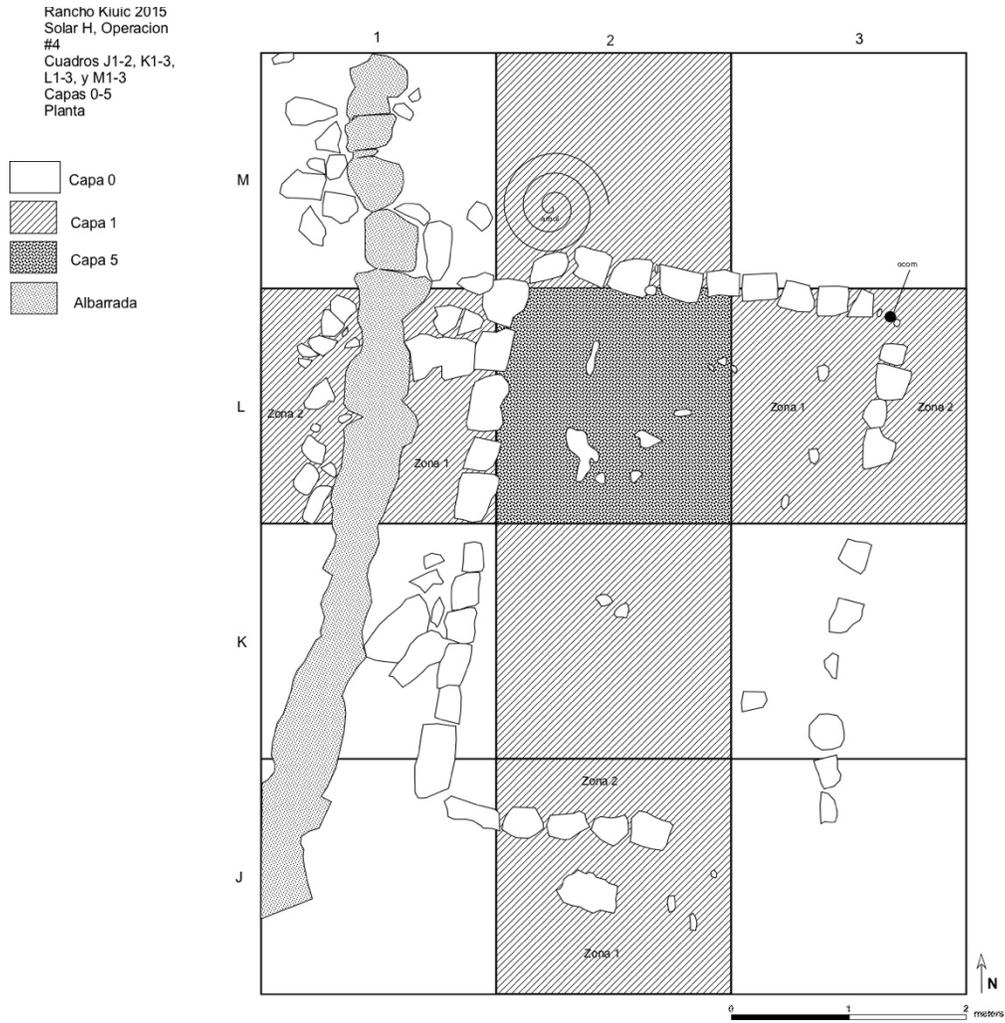


Figure 6.17 Plan View of Solar H, Operation 2 Excavations

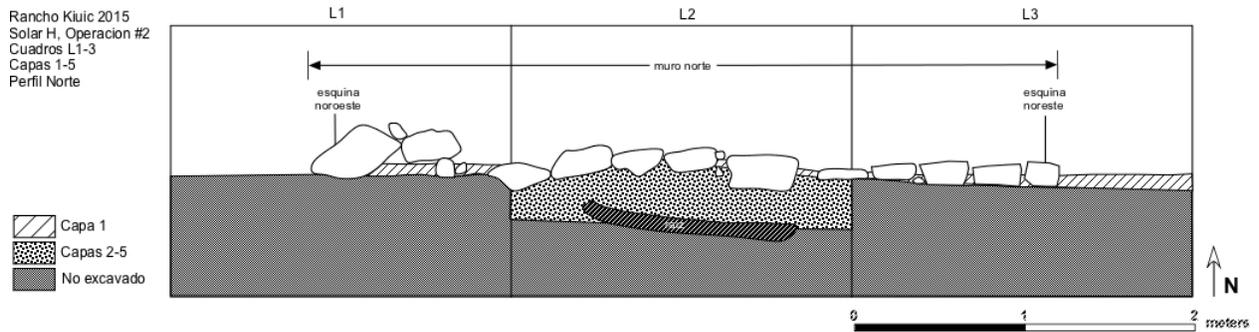


Figure 6.18 Northern Profile of Solar H, Operation 2 Excavations

Rancho Kúic 2015
Solar H, Operación #2
Cuadros J2, K2, L2, y M2
Capas 1-5
Perfil Oeste

Capa 1
Capas 2-5
Cambio de tierra
en Capa 5
No excavado

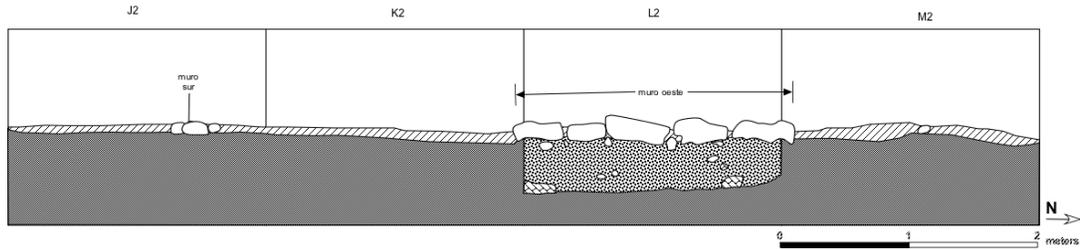


Figure 6.19 Western Profile of Solar H, Operation 2 Excavations

Solar H, Operation 3

Excavations in Operation 3 (16 units) covered a large apsidal structure and an associated masonry *pila*. The use of the structure was not entirely evident from its surface assemblage, but seems consistent with sleeping or domestic structures in other parts of the community. Initially, this structure was thought to be rectilinear, as the wall footings were more ephemeral than those in other operations. The grid covering the structure was set up accordingly, although upon further surface collection and excavation, it appears that the structure was much larger than previously assumed, and apsidal in shape (Figures 6.20-22). Thus, the excavations described represent the eastern half of the structure. In contrast to the other structures in Operations 1, 2, and 4, this structure has evidence of a prepared stucco floor, although it was highly disturbed and poorly preserved. Based on the assemblage from this structure, it likely dates to the turn of the 20th century or earlier.

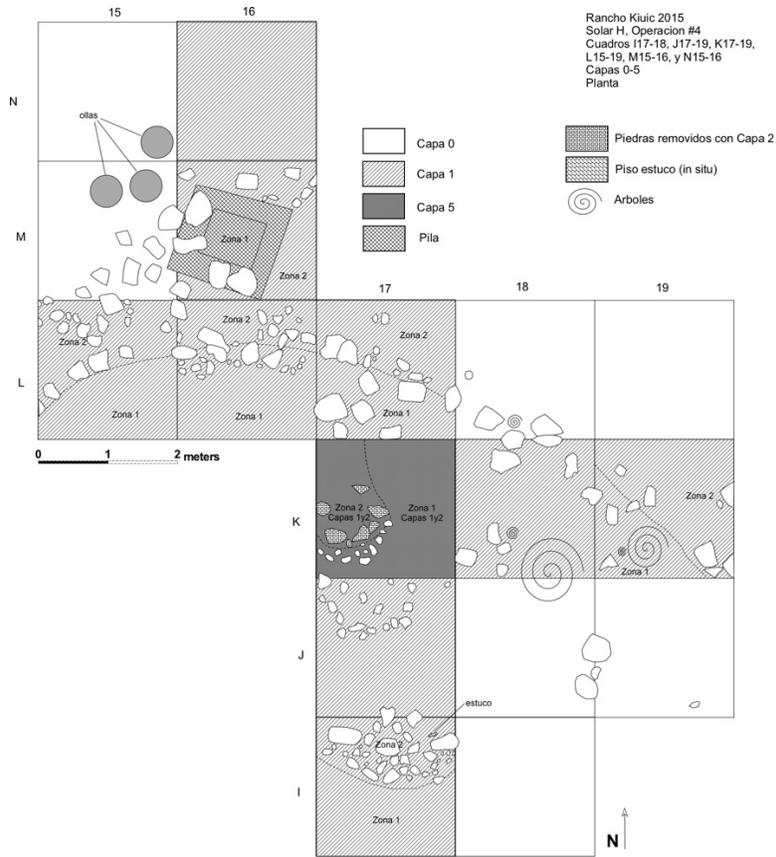


Figure 6.20 Plan View of Solar H, Operation 3 Excavations

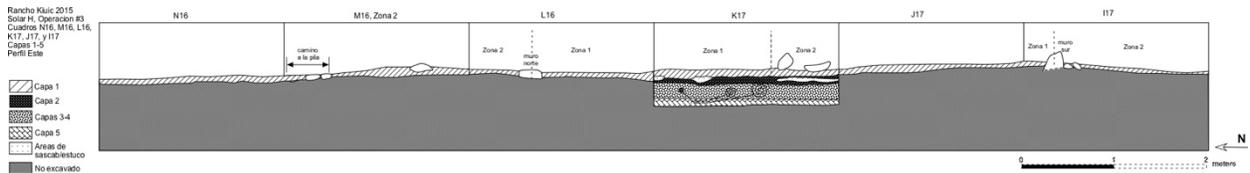


Figure 6.21 Eastern Profile of Solar H, Operation 3 Excavations

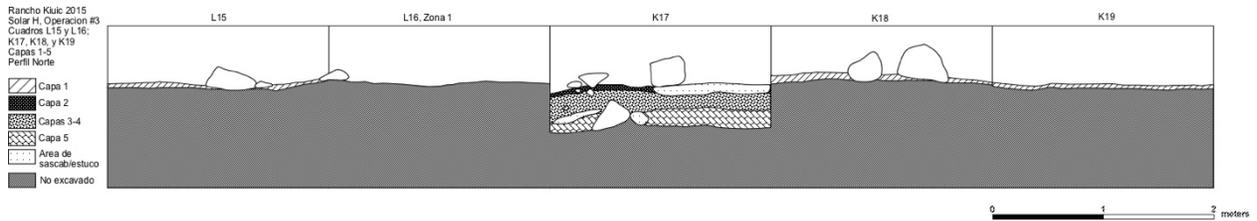


Figure 6.22 Northern Profile of Solar H, Operation 3 Excavations

Solar H, Operation 4

Operation 4 consisted of two large structures with highly visible footings, compared to those in Operations 1 and 3 (Figure 6.23-26). As compared to the other structures within Solar H, these two structures seem to represent the final occupation within this house lot. The western structure, with thick, double wall footings seems to have been used as a sleeping or living structure, while the easternmost structure contained evidence of storage vessels such as glass and ceramic jars and bottles, and cooking implements, consistent with its use as a kitchen or cooking structure. It is believed that these two structures were inhabited well into the 20th century by members of the landowning family, based primarily on the glass artifacts from this operation, which represent commonly available items such as Nestlé instant coffee jars. Several 5-centavo coins from the 1960s and 70's indicate that this was likely one of the last structures to be inhabited at Rancho Kiuic, which is consistent with oral history data.

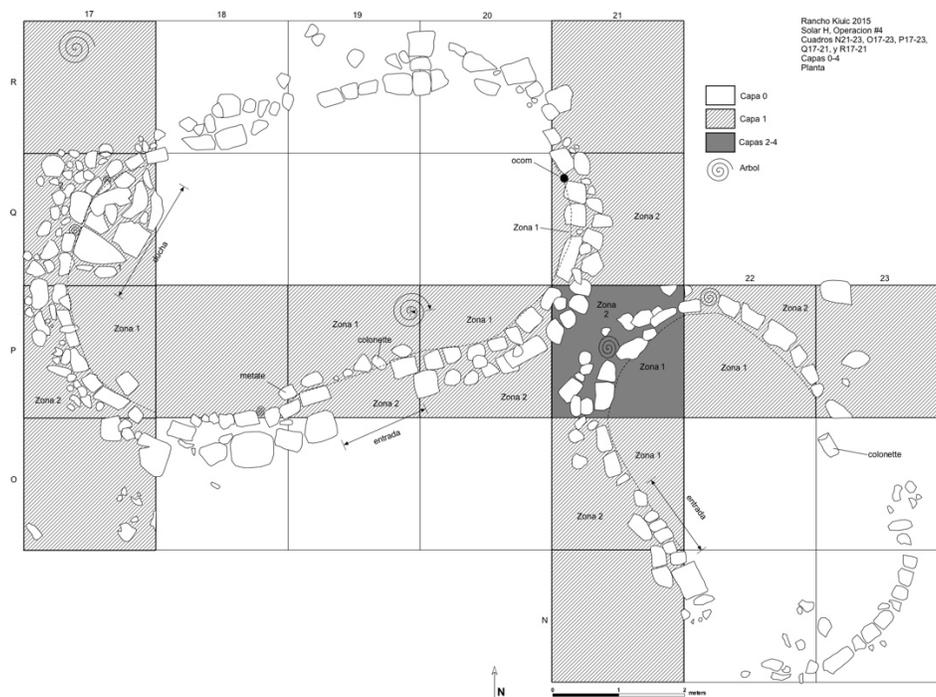


Figure 6.23 Plan View of Solar H, Operation 4 Excavations

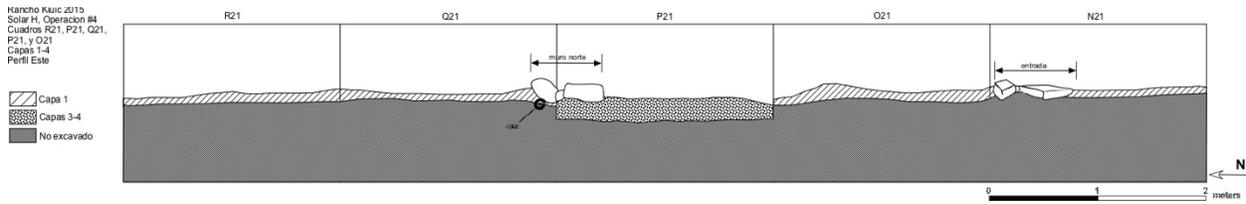


Figure 6.24 Eastern Profile of Solar H, Operation 4 (Units R21, P21, Q21, and N21) Excavations

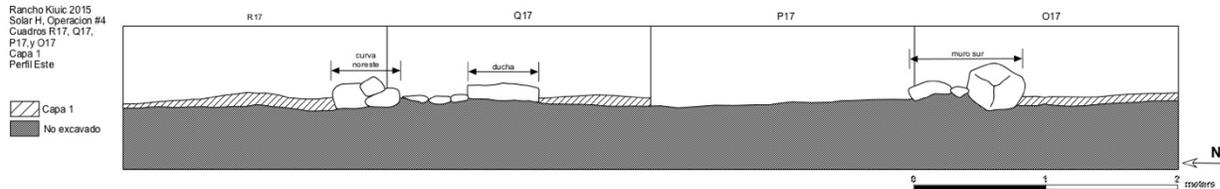


Figure 6.25 Eastern Profile of Solar H, Operation 4 (Units R17, Q17, P17 and O17) Excavations

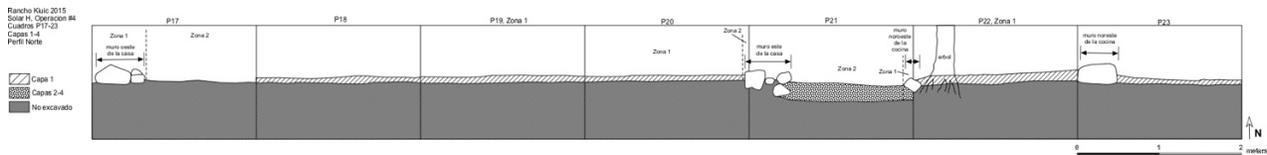


Figure 6.26 Northern Profile of Solar H, Operation 4 (Units P17-23) Excavations

Two 10cm north-south trenches—units R21, P21, Q21, and N21 through the easternmost structure, and units R17, Q17, P17 and O17 through the westernmost structure—were excavated to define the edges of each structure and the space between, excavated to Level 4 in P21. An east-west trench was also excavated in units P17-23 to 10cm. None of these excavations indicated earlier substructures, nor stucco flooring.

6.4 Summary of Chapel Excavation Contexts

6.4.1 Capilla I, The Landowner’s Chapel

Excavations in and around Capilla I, located just southeast of Solar H, consisted of eight 2x2m units across the southern 1/3 of the structure. Capilla I is a masonry apsidal structure

footing oriented NS, with large door jambs on its northern end. The footing has a low masonry wall—about 40cm tall—around its perimeter which would have supported the perishable upper walls of the structure, since disintegrated (Figures 6.27-31).



Figure 6.27 Photo of Door Jambs, Capilla I

In the late 20th century, large uncut stones were placed along the top of the wall footings and in the doorway to prevent livestock from entering the structure (Figure 6.27). Excavation of level 1 revealed a well-preserved stucco floor in the interior of the structure (Figure 6.28-30). Very few artifacts were recovered from these excavations, suggesting that the area in and around Capilla I was well maintained by its users. Less than 1% of the overall ceramic assemblage (by weight) was recovered from this area. Survey within the surrounding churchyard suggests that the area around the sanctuary was used for beekeeping activities. Triangulated sets of cut

colonnade stones (20-25cm in diameter)—frequently used in Classic-period Puuc-style architectural facades—were repurposed from one of the nearby Classic sites to hold boxes of Africanized honey bees (Figure 6.31).

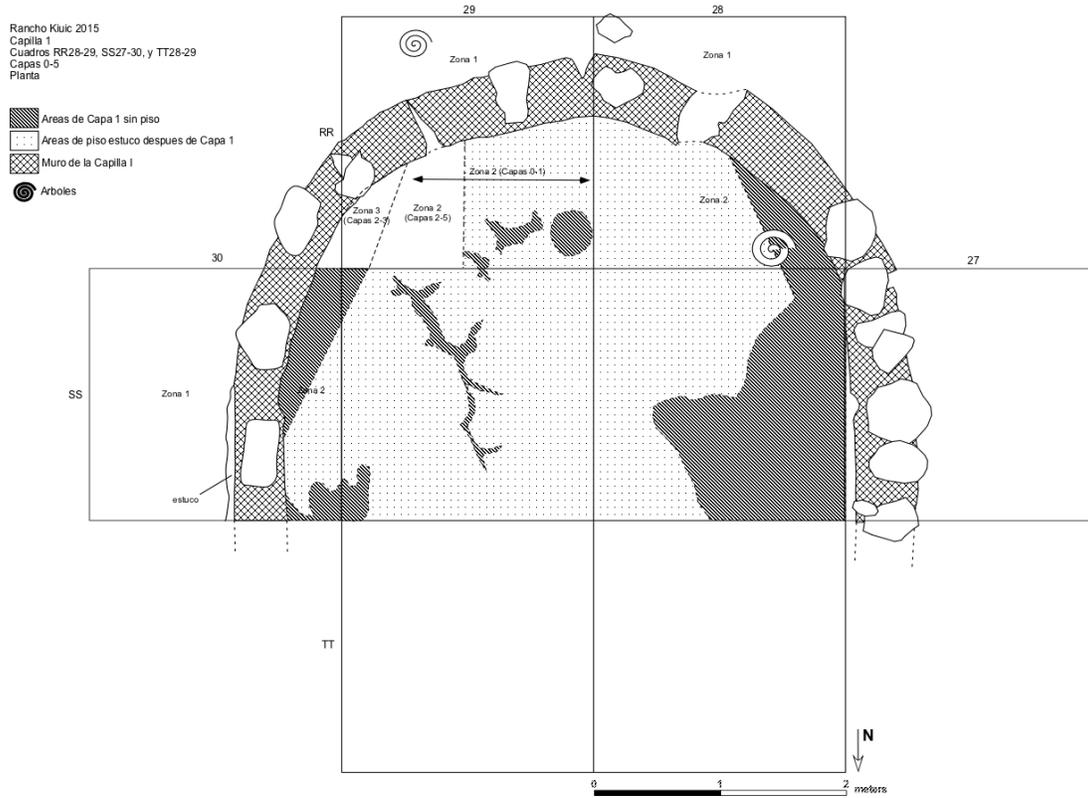


Figure 6.28 Plan View of Capilla I Excavations

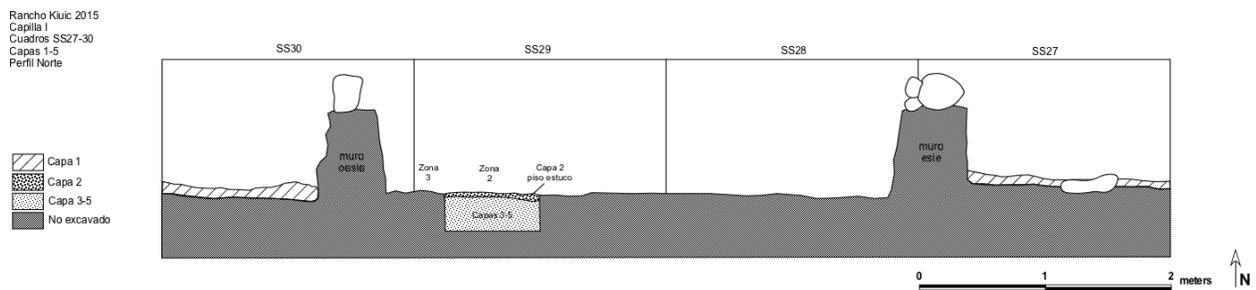


Figure 6.29 Northern Profile of Capilla I Excavations



Figure 6.30 Stucco Floor of Capilla I in Unit RR29



Figure 6.31 Puuc-style *Colonette* Stones Repurposed for 19th-20th Century Apiculture

6.4.2 Capilla II, The Laborer's Chapel

Capilla II, known to have been used primarily by families working the Rancho, is a complex comprised of two apsidal structures; the chapel itself (consisting of a sanctuary and nave) and an adjacent sacristy (Figures 6.32). Both structures are located on what is believed to be a remodeled Prehispanic platform. The sanctuary/nave structure is similar in size to Capilla I, but has entrances on its eastern and western sides, and a low masonry wall to support pole and thatch walls and roof. Excavations within unit G2, located near the nave, was excavated down to bedrock in order to compare the construction of the two chapels. Fragments of the *sascab* or stucco floor were considerably disturbed by roots, and found within levels 2 and 3, alongside pieces of the crumbling altar niche.

Project Rancho Kiuic 2016
 Capilla II
 Plan View

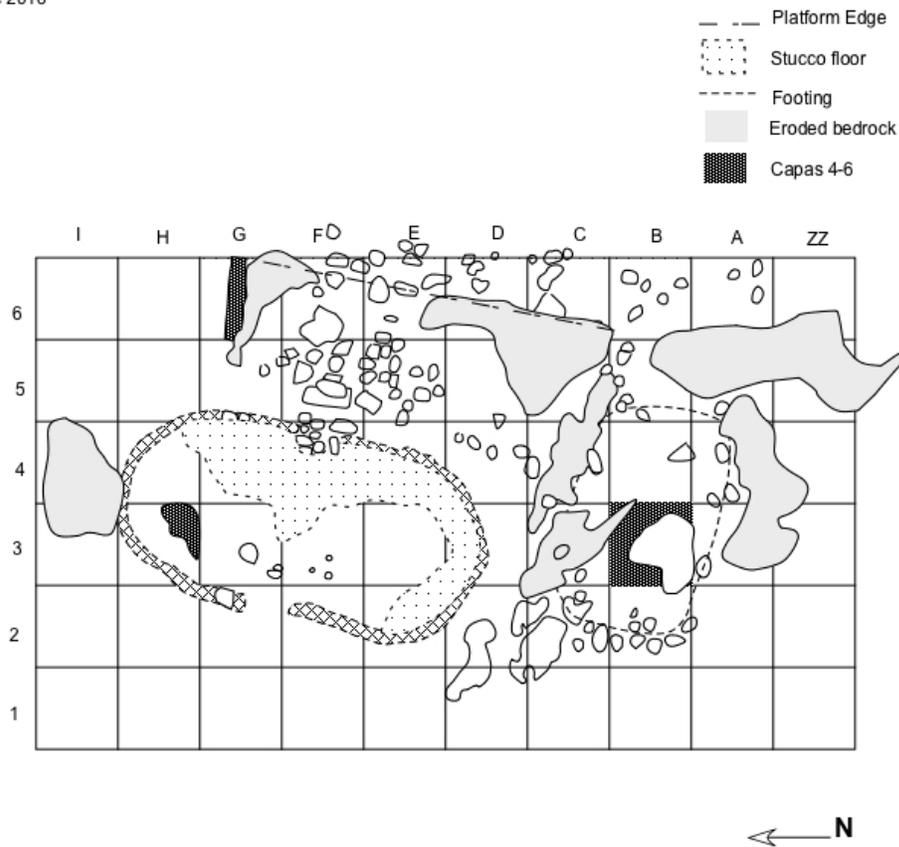


Figure 6.32 Plan View of Capilla II Excavations

Project Rancho Kiuic
 Capilla II
 Cuadro C3
 Perfil Este

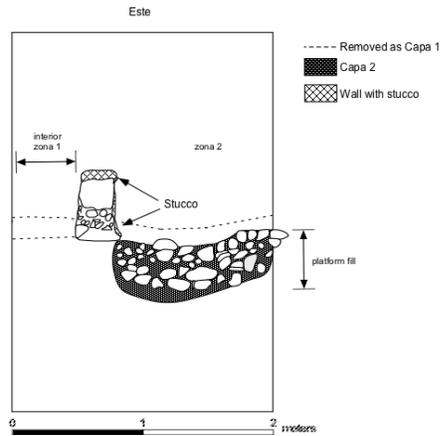


Figure 6.33 Eastern Profile of Capilla II, Unit C3 Excavation

Project Rancho Kiuic 2016
 Capilla II
 Cuadro F5, Zona 1
 Perfiles E y S

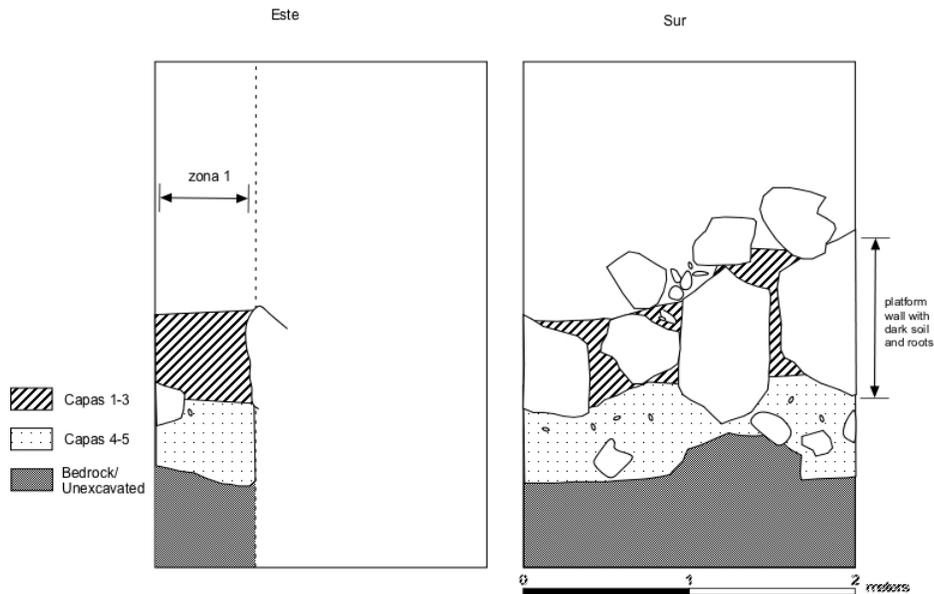


Figure 6.34 Eastern and Southern Profiles of Capilla II, Unit F5, Zone 1 Excavation

The platform itself seems to date to the Late Classic or earlier—as evidenced by excavation at its northeast corner in unit F5 (Figure 6.34)—and had been modified to include a small staircase on its eastern side, and a tiled surface comprised of repurposed *labrada* stones

(Figure 6.35). A set of large boulder stairs lead from the platform to a single-room apsidal “sacristy” structure with an opening on its northern side and masonry walls. The foundation for the sacristy, located just a few meters south of the nave, is on a natural rise, surrounded by an outcrop of bedrock. In addition to the Rancho’s schoolhouse (thought to be the site of Catherwood’s *casa real*), the sacristy is one of just two structures at the Rancho (of a total 33 identified) with masonry walls.



Figure 6.35 Repurposed Labradas on Platform Surface

In contrast to Capilla I, the churchyard surrounding Capilla II shows no evidence of apicultural activity areas nor any water features, and the churchyard is comparatively smaller. This chapel also differs significantly in its material patterning. 15.7% of the site’s total ceramic assemblage (by weight) was recovered from Capilla II, compared with less than 1% from Capilla

II. Interestingly, nearly 2% of the assemblage from Capilla II came from the Postclassic Zodz Complex, including types such as Navulá Unslipped, Mama Red, and Yacman Striated, which may be linked to Postclassic use of the platform.

CHAPTER 7. A COMMUNITY DIVIDED: RECONSTRUCTING FACTIONS THROUGH MATERIAL ANALYSIS

7.1 Introduction

Due to low artifact counts, assemblages from each sub-context (i.e. Solar A's North and South operations, or Operations 1-4 of Solar H) have been combined for the purpose of these analyses. Sub-contexts typically represent excavation and/or surface collection related to a defined architectural structure and its immediate surrounding area. Thus, they represent logistically useful spatial units for excavation and surface collection, and may also represent specific activity areas within a given house lot, which would be useful for addressing different research questions than those proposed here. For the purposes of comparing entire households and spaces used by different sectors of the Rancho Kiuic community, assemblages from all excavated structures within a given context have been calculated together to address issues of sample size. Here, I will first describe the overall trends within the major classes of artifacts found in each of the excavation contexts at the Rancho, divided into ceramic, glass, and metal assemblages. Finally, correspondence analysis will be used to explore the similarity of excavation contexts based a functional categorization of their artifact assemblages.

7.2 Site-wide Excavation Findings by Artifact Class

7.2.1 Ceramics

Ceramic identification for this project was done by Betsy Kohut, the Bolonchén Regional Archaeological Project's lab manager and ceramicist, using established regional type-varieties (see Brainerd 1958 and Smith 1971) within a set of temporal complexes established by the

project. The majority of Rancho Kiuic's ceramic assemblage (Table 7.1) spans the Postclassic through the 20th century, with Postclassic types representing about 5.5% of the total assemblage by weight, and Colonial and Postcolonial types representing about 55.1%. Small amounts of verifiably Classic (1.6%) and Preclassic (<1%) were also found, and are consistent with the occupation span of the Classic site. High numbers of sherds (about 37.8%) were unidentifiable, due to erosion and size. A sizeable portion of the overall assemblage (26.8% by weight) consisted of unidentified slatewares, whose paste and waxy surface treatment mimic the Late Classic Puuc Slates. These unidentified slatewares are most abundant in contexts with common Postclassic Mayapan wares (which account for about 5.5% of the overall assemblage) and Colonial and Postcolonial types, such as Sakpokana Red (10.3%) and Yuncú Unslipped (40.3%), suggesting that the "unidentified slatewares" category may represent an undocumented later form of Puuc Slate. Except where specified, the analyses presented here include only Zodz and Wakax ceramic complexes, those produced from the Postclassic period to present. The Zodz complex has been included alongside Colonial and Postcolonial for several reasons. First, these ceramics occur in low numbers, comprising only about 5.5% of the site's overall assemblage. Second, Postclassic ceramic types share a lot of characteristics with their later Colonial iterations, particularly in the absence of form data. Finally, it is likely that Zodz complex ceramic traditions continued into the Contact and Colonial periods (Hanson 2008), so these have been included as "historical" ceramics in analysis.

The most abundant type found on the Rancho is *Yuncú*, (Figure 7.1) produced between 1550 and 1800, but likely well into the 19th century in various forms (Rafaél Burgos, personal communication, 2016). As Hanson (2008: 865-866) notes, *Yuncú* body sherds can be difficult to discern from *Navulá* (a very similar Postclassic type also found at the Rancho), and it is possible

that they were manufactured contemporaneously for a period of time. A variety of red-slipped wares (*Mama Red*, *Sakpokana Red*, and *Colonial Red*) (Figure 7.2) spanning the Postclassic, Colonial, and Postcolonial periods are also numerous in each domestic context. Colonial era vessel forms are overwhelmingly unidentifiable at Rancho Kiuic. Sherd size, particularly for the Colonial and Postcolonial eras, tend to be very small. Smith (1971) has noted that this is common for Colonial types due to their superficial deposition, and oral history participants have suggested that at Rancho Kiuic, the fragmentary condition of sherds from the first two excavation levels can be attributed to free-ranging pigs and cattle.

The majority of what is known of indigenous Colonial ceramic types, including Yuncú Unslipped, Sakpokana Red, Oxcum Brown, and Kinchil Composite, comes from short entries within volumes by Brainerd (1958) and Smith (1971) and ethnographic comparisons by Thompson (1958). As noted by Hanson (1998: 1509) a decade ago, little headway has been made by archaeologists working on the Historical period towards a comprehensive and systematic understanding of the range and distribution of Colonial ceramic types and forms across the peninsula (Ball 1978). All of the indigenous Colonial types represented in the Rancho Kiuic assemblage share a similar coarse calcite temper, with a light reddish-brown paste (5YR 6/4).

Yuncú Unslipped is purported to be a continuation of Zodz Complex Navulá and Yacman Striated, and are characterized by light brown to reddish brown paste with a smoothed, undecorated surface of the same color (Smith 1971:24). Hanson (2008:865) has suggested that the primary types found at Ek Balam are *tecomates* (restricted bowls) and cooking jars. This is in keeping with Smith's assessment, and Bey et al. (1998:87) suggest the Yuncú form range also included plates and bowls. At Rancho Kiuic, the majority of diagnostic Yuncú sherds are characterized by flat rims, and are assumed to be cooking jars. Small amounts of Kinchil

Composite have also been found. A decorated variety of Yuncú, Kinchil Composite is limited to restricted-orifice bowls, characterized by “a thumb-impressed fillet encircling the upper part of the exterior body (Smith 1971:247).

Table 7.1 Ceramics Types Represented

Compl ex	Prod. Range	Ware	Group	Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	% Total Assemblage by Weight	
Bah	600-300 BC	Flores Waxy	Dzudzu quil	<i>Bakxoc Black-and-Cream-to-Buffer</i>	1	7	0.02%	0.04%
Bah	600-300 BC	Flores Waxy	Dzudzu quil	<i>Canaima Incised-Dichrome</i>	1	7	0.02%	
Ceh	800-1000 AD	Puuc Slate	Muna	<i>Akil Impressed</i>	2	61	0.16%	1.64%
Ceh	800-1000 AD	Puuc Slate	Muna	<i>Muna Slate</i>	11	153	0.41%	
Ceh	800-1000 AD	Puuc Slate	Muna	<i>Nohcacab Composite</i>	5	103	0.27%	
Ceh	800-1000 AD	Puuc Red	Teabo	<i>Teabo Red</i>	7	16	0.04%	
Ceh	800-1000 AD	Puuc Slate	Muna	<i>Tekit Incised</i>	2	42	0.11%	
Ceh	800-1000 AD	Puuc Slate	Muna	<i>Yaxachen Striated</i>	3	21	0.06%	
Ceh	800-1000 AD	Puuc Unslipped	Chum	<i>Chum Unslipped</i>	5	68	0.18%	
Ceh	800-1000 AD	Puuc Unslipped	Chum	<i>Yokat Striated</i>	8	155	0.41%	
Zodz	1000-1550 AD	Mayapan Red	Mama	<i>Mama Red</i>	10	38	0.10%	5.46%
Zodz	1000-1550 AD	Mayapan Unslipped	Navula	<i>Navula Unslipped</i>	528	1462	3.87%	
Zodz	1000-1550 AD	Mayapan Unslipped	Navula	<i>Yacman Striated</i>	128	562	1.49%	
Wakax	1800-1950 AD	Refined Earthenware	Glazeware	<i>Camote Dark Brown-on-Light Brown</i>	18	62	0.16%	55.09%
Wakax	1550-1800 AD	Ochil Unslipped	Yuncu	<i>Kinchil Composite</i>	44	467	1.24%	
Wakax	1780-1850 AD	Refined Earthenware	Glazeware	<i>Late Spanish Olive Jar</i>	1	38	0.10%	
Wakax	1490-1900 AD	Refined Earthenware	Glazeware	<i>Olive Jar</i>	2	31	0.08%	
Wakax	1550-1800 AD	Bolon Brown	Oxcum	<i>Oxcum Brown</i>	199	720	1.91%	
Wakax	1550-1800 AD	Abala Red	Sakpokana	<i>Sakpokana Red</i>	995	3901	10.33%	
Wakax	1550-1800 AD	Unidentified	Unidentified	<i>Unidentified Colonial/Postcolonial</i>	1	4	0.01%	
Wakax	1830-Present	Refined Earthenware	Fine White	<i>Whiteware, hand-painted</i>	7	17	0.05%	
Wakax	1830-Present	Refined Earthenware	Fine White	<i>Whiteware, transferware</i>	15	288	0.76%	

Wakax	1830- Present	Refined Earthenware	Fine White	<i>Whiteware, undecorated</i>	32	53	0.14%	
Wakax	1550- 1800 AD	Ochil Unslipped	Yuncu	<i>Yuncu Unslipped</i>	2954	15219	40.31%	
Unident ified	Unknown	Unidentified	Unident ified	<i>Unidentified</i>	91	314	0.83%	37.78%
Unident ified	Unknown	Unidentified	Unident ified	<i>Unidentified eroded</i>	222	753	1.99%	
Unident ified	Unknown	Puuc Slate	Unident ified	<i>Unidentified Steware</i>	1309	10087	26.71%	
Unident ified	Unknown	Unidentified	Unident ified	<i>Unidentified slipped</i>	38	177	0.47%	
Unident ified	Unknown	Unidentified	Unident ified	<i>Unidentified slipped striated</i>	18	84	0.22%	
Unident ified	Unknown	Unidentified	Unident ified	<i>Unidentified unslipped</i>	422	2435	6.45%	
Unident ified	Unknown	Unidentified	Unident ified	<i>Unidentified unslipped striated</i>	54	414	1.10%	
TOTAL					7133	37759	100.00%	

Sakpokana Red²³ is also an abundant Colonial type at Rancho Kiuic, characterized by the same course calcite temper as Yuncú, but with a red slip smoothed to a matte or slightly burnished finish with a wide range of variation in color depth. Smith notes the most common forms for this type are parenthesis-rimmed jars and hemispherical bowls (1971:15). Like Yuncú, Sakpokana shares considerable similarities with its Zodz complex predecessor, Mama Red. According to Brainerd, “the slip of most of the Colonial Coarse Redware [Sakpokana Red] is indistinguishable from that of the Mayapan ware [Mama Red]. The jar form is also similar, but somewhat slimmer, and new base and rim forms have been introduced. The other vessel forms are quite distinct and new (1958:25).”

Oxcum Brown, the least common of the indigenous historical types, shares the same course calcite temper, and a similar surface treatment to Sakpokana, however the slip tends to be more brown or orange. Oxcum Brown is considered by Smith to be limited to restricted orifice bowls and *comales*, flat clay griddles used over open fires.

²³ Alternatively spelled, “Sacpokana” in Smith 1971.



Figure 7.1 Yuncú Unslipped Cooking Jar Fragments



Figure 7.2 Sakpokana Red or Colonial Redware Rim Examples

Brown glazewares such as *Camote Dark Brown on Light Brown* have been found in some contexts, and date to the Postcolonial period 1800-1950 (see Burgos 1995). Additionally, a variety of transfer-printed, hand-painted, and undecorated whitewares (Figure 7.3) have been found in very small numbers in most contexts. Consultation with comparative collections in

INAH Yucatán's Ceramoteca indicate that these are also likely from the Postcolonial (1800-1950) era (Burgos, et al. 2006:45; see also Thompson 1958; Burgos and Andrews 2002).



Figure 7.3 Examples of Decorated Whitewares

Figures 7.4 and 7.5 compare the average amount of surface collected ceramic material context (above) to the average amounts of historical-period ceramic material (spanning the Zdoz and Wakax ceramic complexes) in each context. These figures were produced by taking the total weight (g) of the assemblage within each house lot or chapel, and standardizing them by square meter surface collected.

By comparison, the chapel contexts (Capillas I and II) as well as Solares D and H had mostly Colonial-Postcolonial surface collections, which are consistent with oral historical information that suggests they were among the last areas of the community to be occupied. Solares A, E, and R also had considerable amounts of historical ceramics, but had significant pre-Columbian material on the surface as well. This is a common occurrence in the region due to shallow soils and bioturbation, and indicates that these areas may overlay domestic spaces associated with Preclassic-Classic Kiuic. Solar O, thought to have been a house-lot based on

oral history data, has no historical ceramic material from its surface collection, and be a non-architectural space that may have been associated with a neighboring lot.

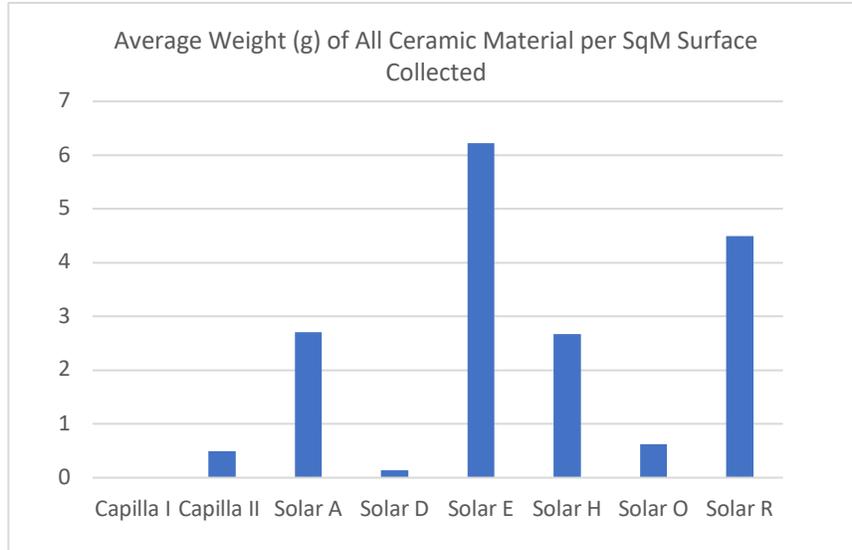


Figure 7.4 Total Surface Collected Ceramics by Context

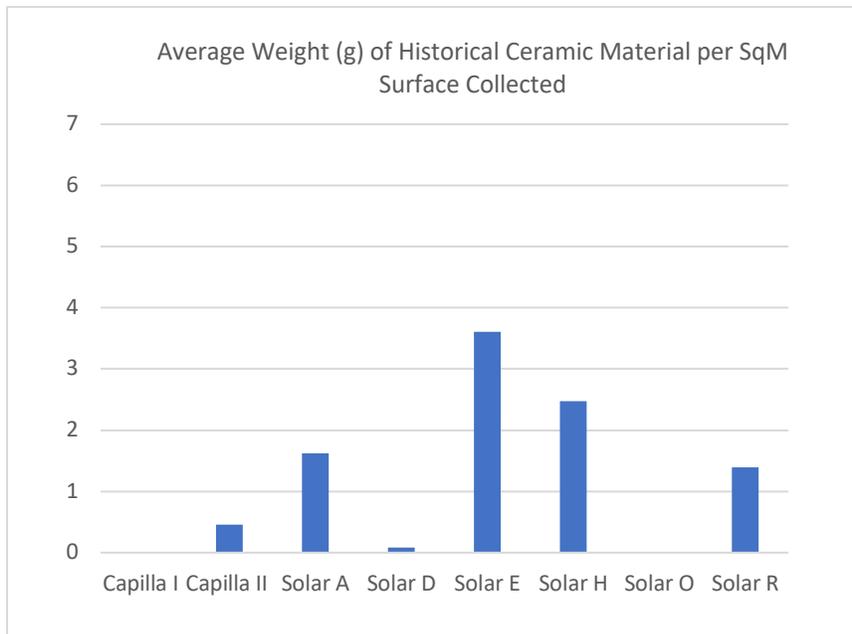


Figure 7.5 Historical Surface Collected Ceramics by Context

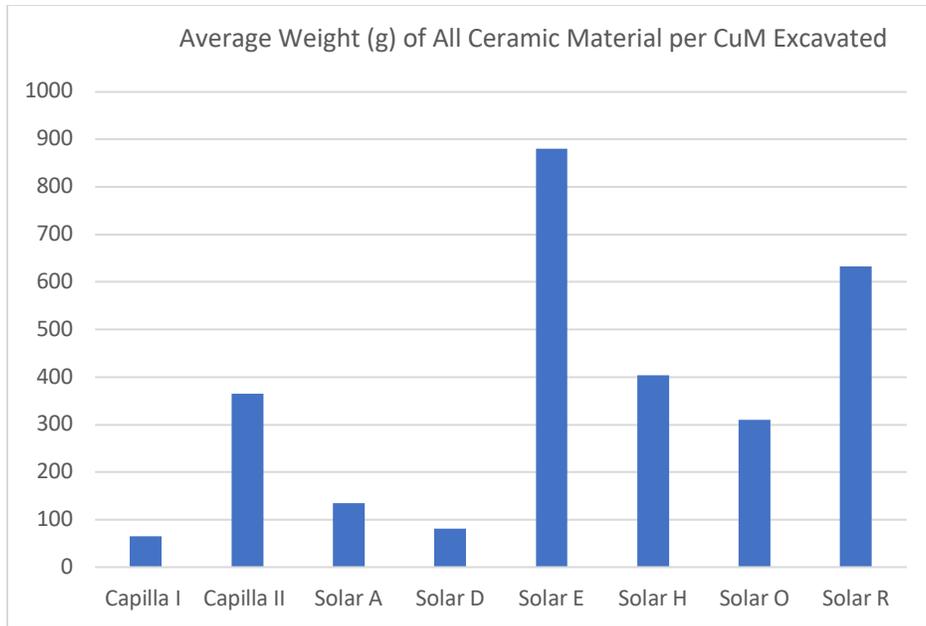


Figure 7.6 Total Excavated Ceramics by Context

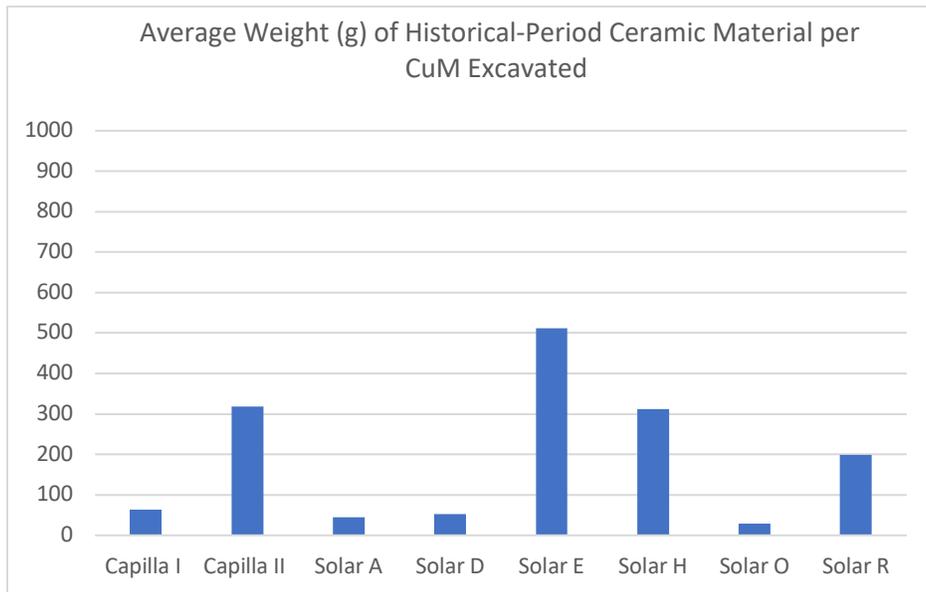


Figure 7.7 Historical Excavated Ceramics by Context

Figures 7.6 and 7.7 compare the excavated (levels 1 through 6) ceramic assemblages of each excavation context, including all and historical-period types respectively, standardized by cubic meter excavated. Surface collected materials for Capillas I and II, and Solar D look to be

representative of the excavated assemblage, with these three contexts consistently yielding primarily historical materials during both surface collection and excavation. Again, Solar H's ceramic assemblage is mostly historical, with some older material as well. Solares A, E, O and R also yield a mixture of the time periods, but with pre-Columbian material dominating their assemblages.

With the presence of historical ceramic material present across contexts established, efforts were made to determine whether there was variation between contexts with respect to ceramic forms. As previously discussed, one of the biggest issues with ceramic identification at Rancho Kiuic has been the condition and preservation of the ceramics, particularly those from the surface collection in Capa 0. Due to their small size, about 85% of surface-collected historical ceramics and 97% of excavated historical ceramics are not diagnostic for form. Figures 7.8 and 7.9 show the range of forms identified for each excavation context, including bowls, jars, lid or griddle forms, and *tecomates*.

Although forms have been identified in only a small subset of the total ceramic assemblage, several patterns are evident. Not surprisingly, ceramic form is virtually unidentifiable among the surface collected materials, with very small numbers of bowl and jar fragments identified in Solar H (Figure 7.8). Notably, the widest range of forms are found in the landowner's household context, Solar H, followed closely by the range found in Capilla II, the laborer's chapel. Solar H is the only household to have bowls, which seem to dominate the assemblages of the chapel contexts. When comparing chapel and household contexts to one another, the *solares* are the only contexts in which storage jars are found, and bowls seem to be isolated primarily in chapel contexts (although a few small fragments were also found in Solar H). This is an expected pattern, as jars are likely to have been used primarily for preparing and

storing food, while bowls tend to be serving vessels expected to be associated with public activities. Jar fragments were most common in Solar A (thought to be one of the oldest houselots) and least common in Solar D (thought to be one of the latest house lots), which roughly corresponds to patterns in the number of glass and metal containers in each of these contexts, which are discussed further in sections 7.2.2 and 7.2.3, where I suggest that there is an inverse relationship between ceramic storage jars and metal or glass storage containers that may be indicative of temporal differences between houselots.

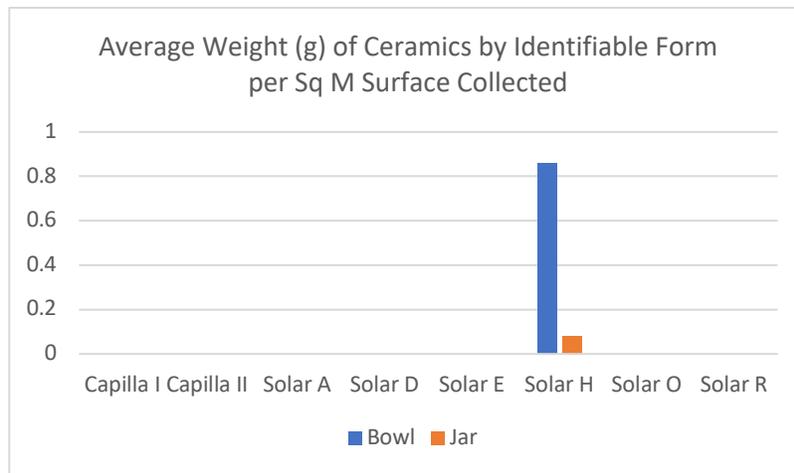


Figure 7.8 Surface Collected Ceramics by Form

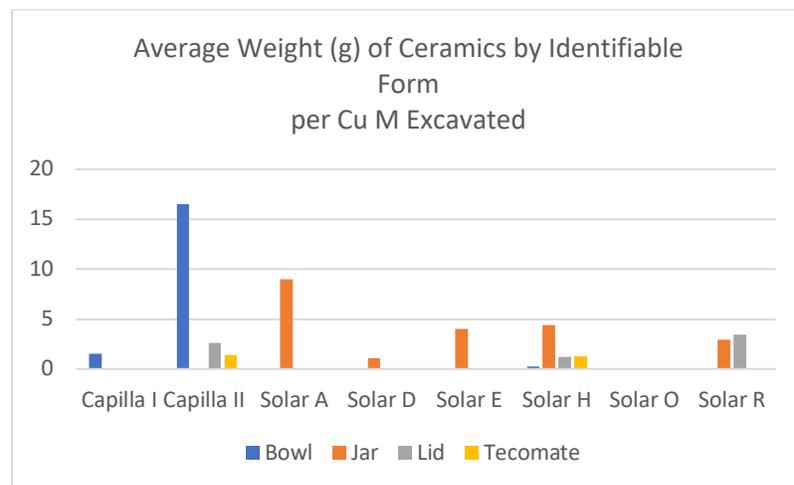


Figure 7.9 Excavated Ceramics by Form

A number of flat ceramic fragments identified as lids, or possibly griddle fragments, were identified among the excavated ceramics collected in Solar H and Solar R, as well as the laborer's chapel, Capilla II. The comparatively high number of lid fragments, ranging in diameter from 15 to 21cm, in Solar R is striking, given the overall low artifact density of this houselot, and may support the idea that this area was used, for at least part of its history, as an apiary. Solar R North was identified as a possible Colonial-era house in a 2012 site survey, but the open space just 20 meters south of that structure, Solar R South, revealed some possible structure footings that were explored during surface collection and excavation, and began a dialogue with some interviewees who remembered the space as being an apiary in the mid-twentieth century. Both African and stingless bees were kept by various households at Rancho Kiuic, but artifacts associated with these practices can be difficult to detect. The stingless bees indigenous to the region, known as *melipona*, are kept in large, hollowed logs, the ends of which must be capped. Oral history participants noted that the logs were sometimes plugged with thick clay-like mud, and other times with ceramic or wooden lids and sealed with mud. The high concentration of lid fragments in Solar R may be attributed to beekeeping, particularly with this houselot's close proximity to a shallow seasonal *háltún*; a natural depression in a limestone outcrop that fills with water for much of the rainy season. Solar O, once again, had no identifiable forms in its historical ceramic assemblage, lending more support to the assertion that this was not an active house lot, but perhaps an ancillary side yard or activity area for a nearby residence.

Further analysis of the ceramic assemblages from each context will be discussed in section 7.3, where correspondence analysis will be used to explore the temporal ordination of contexts across the site, and the similarity of contexts based on the makeup of each assemblage with respect to type-variety.

7.2.2 Metal

The majority of metal artifacts recovered from Rancho Kiuic are fragmentary and related to food storage. Surface assemblages across the Rancho's household contexts are variably dominated by the remains of tin cans and lids of various sizes. Although the labels and manufacturing markers are too rusted to identify, they are indicative of a community that was engaging with local markets and making use of a considerable number of commercial consumer goods until the site's abandonment.

Among the most common identifiable metal artifacts are various agricultural tools such as *coa*²⁴ and *machete* blades, battery cores, horseshoes, nails, and fragments of small machinery, such as hand-operated *molinos*, all consistent with rural agricultural livelihoods in the 19th and 20th centuries (Figures 7.10-12).



Figure 7.10 *Coa* and *Machete* Heads

²⁴ A *coa* is a common type of agricultural hand tool with a small, short, curved head, used in a similar fashion to a scythe or sickle. It is used for a variety of purposes, including yard maintenance, weeding, and harvesting.



Figure 7.11 Head of a Hatchet and an Iron Pin



Figure 7.12 Small Enameled Bowl

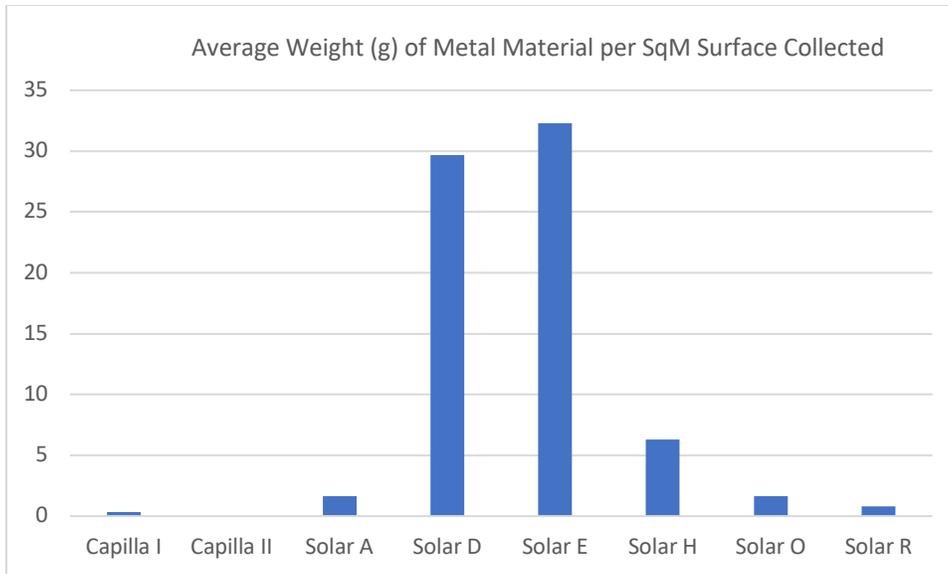


Figure 7.13 Surface Collected Metal by Context

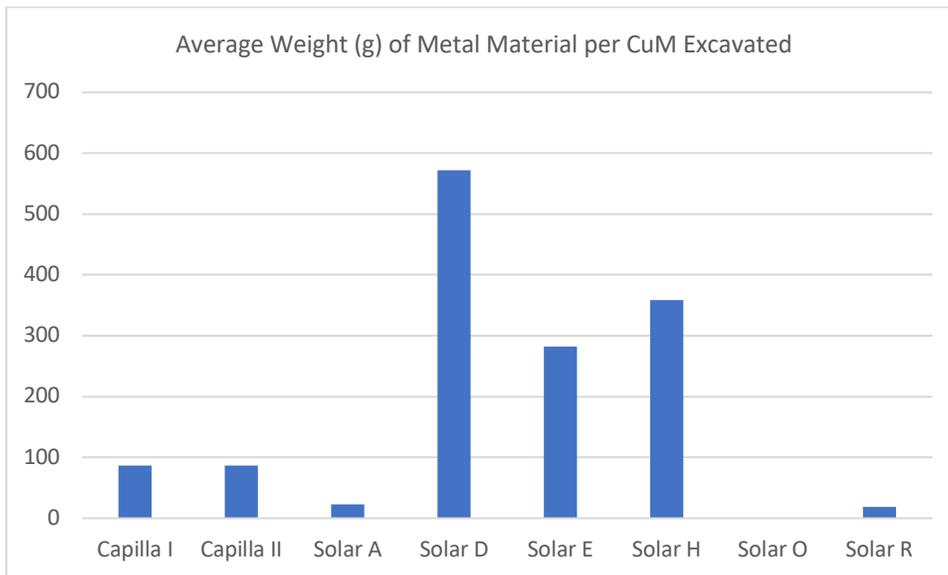


Figure 7.14 Excavated Metal by Context

Figures 7.13 and 7.14 compare the total weight of metal assemblages from each context, standardized by square meters surface collected (above) and cubic meters excavated (below). Almost no metal was found in the surface collection of either chapel, and both had comparable, moderate amounts of excavated metal, as compared to the household contexts. Solares A, D, and

R had surface collections that reflected similar patterns when excavated. Solares A and R, had considerably low amounts of metal overall, mostly limited to tin cans, and their patterning may indicate contemporaneous occupation.

Solar D had the largest metal assemblage overall, including agricultural tools, but also large amounts of tin cans, buckets, and unidentifiable fragments. Taken alongside this context's low ceramic numbers, it is possible that this indicates reliance on metal vessels, rather than ceramic ones, for food preparation and storage. Solar E had high amounts of metal, also primarily tin cans and agricultural tools, but lower amounts of excavated metal, while Solar H had the exact opposite. These lots are thought to be contemporaneous, so these patterns likely indicate differences in maintenance or reuse of these spaces during visits to the Rancho after its abandonment. The comparatively high amounts of surface collected metal in both Solares D and E may indicate more intense or frequent reuse, when compared to the landowner houselot, Solar H.

Coinage (Table 7.2) was found in several excavation contexts, but concentrated in Solares E and H. In the landowners' houselot, 9 coins were found with dates ranging from 1888 to 1973, representing the earliest and latest dated coins from the community. A total of 7 coins were recovered from Solar E, with the majority dating between 1958 and 1969, just after the laborer families are thought to have abandoned the community. Coupled with the comparatively high density of other artifact categories in the Solar E surface collection, I suggest that this is evidence for some degree of interaction with the space post-abandonment, likely by former residents returning to the community for interments in the cemetery or festivities in the nearby laborer chapel, Capilla II, as discussed by oral history participants. In keeping with the expected timeline for each context, coins recovered from Capilla II (1912), Solar A (1936) and Solar D (1973) seem to represent time periods in which these spaces were in active use.

Table 7.2 Coinage by Location and Value

Lot #	Provenience	Unit	Level	Zone	Year	Denomination (MXN)
163019	Capilla II	H3	1	2	1912	unknown
141615	Solar A	S5	1		1936	5 centavos
141546	Solar D	P13	1	1	1973	5 centavos
163099	Solar E	P6	1	1	1936	unknown
163103	Solar E	M12	1		1958	5 centavos
163098	Solar E	N11	1	2	1963	5 centavos
163050	Solar E	K11	0		1969	5 centavos
163095	Solar E	N11	1	1	1969	5 centavos
163103	Solar E	M12	1		1969	5 centavos
163090	Solar E	N8	1	2	1969	5 centavos
153135	Solar H	B4	3		1888	unknown
153131	Solar H	L2	2		1900	unknown
153137	Solar H	B4	4		1900	unknown
153095	Solar H	L15	1	1	1906	2 centavos
153084	Solar H	K17	1	1	1919	50 centavos
153118	Solar H	P23	1		1945	5 centavos
153096	Solar H	L16	1	2	1963	5 centavos
153103	Solar H	Q17	1	1	1965	5 centavos
153108	Solar H	P19	1	1	1973	5 centavos

7.2.3 Glass

The majority of glass vessels and fragments across the site come from bottles and jars, which span the expected color range (clear, brown, olive, and green) for mass-produced consumer items from the 19th and 20th centuries. Though most are bottle or jar forms, the size of vessels varies greatly, indicating that the Rancho Kiuic community had access to a broad range of products, from beer, wine and liquor, to condiments and medicines. Instant Nescafé coffee jars, introduced to the region in the late 1930's, are particularly numerous in both small and large sizes, and were commonly found among the surface collected finds in areas thought to be kitchen

contexts. These jars are identifiable by most any Yucatecan, and are often found in contemporary household contexts repurposed as flower vases or containers for spice mixes and herbs, making it likely that these experienced considerable use beyond their original purpose. Many of the whole glass bottles, primarily brown beer and medicine bottles, are stamped with the “running V” logo used by various Mexican glass manufacturers throughout the 20th century, or the distinctive “Vidriera Monterrey” mark on the base, which was used between 1930 and the early 1980s.

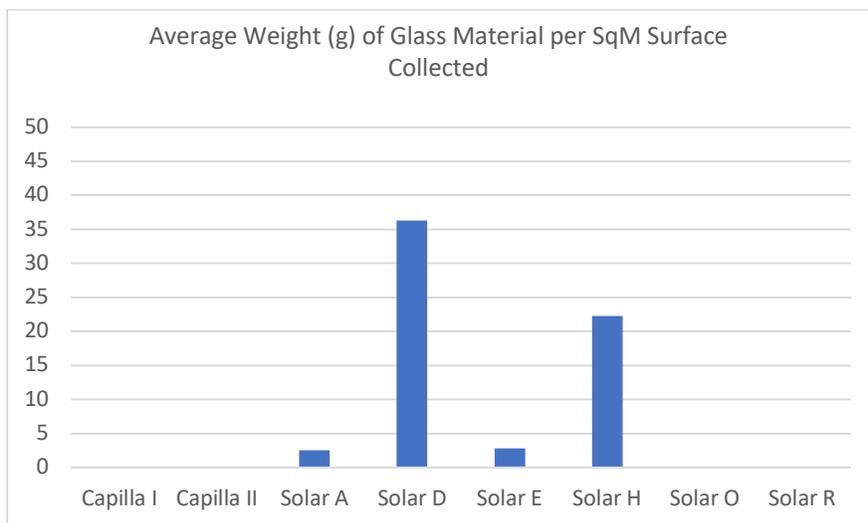


Figure 7.15 Glass Material Surface Collected

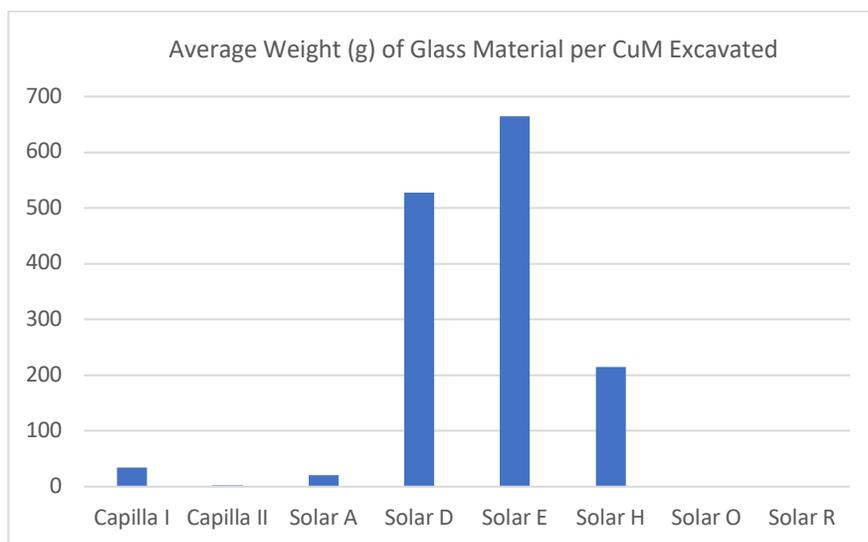


Figure 7.16 Glass Material Excavated

Figures 7.15 and 7.16 compare the weight of glass assemblages from each context, standardized by square meters surface collected and cubic meters excavated, respectively. No glass was found among the surface collected materials from either of the chapels, and only small amounts were found among the excavated materials from Capilla I, the landowners' chapel. As spaces of religious observance, it is likely that they were well-maintained by their users and did not accumulate considerable amounts of debris.

In Solares D and H, comparatively large amounts of glass were recovered from surface collection, and moderate amounts were recovered from excavation. Again, this pattern is consistent with later occupation, or reuse of these spaces post-abandonment. An interesting anomaly is seen with Solar E, thought to be contemporaneous with both D and H. Surface collection in Solar E produced relatively low amounts of glass artifacts, on par with Solar A, but had the largest assemblage of glass bottles (Figures 7.17 and 7.18) from excavation. This pattern is particularly interesting in light of the large amounts of ceramic and metal material in the surface collection of Solar E, which seem to indicate that interaction and maintenance with this lot varied from the others. My assertion is that glass vessels—when intact—have many useful functions beyond their original purposes, and it is possible that any usable vessels left in the lot found new homes in other *solares*, or returned to the homes of post-abandonment visitors. The amount of glass, from both surface collection and excavation in Solar A is comparatively low, mirroring patterns in other artifact categories that suggest this household used considerably fewer consumer goods than others.

Solares R and O, as previously mentioned, do not fit the expected patterns for historical households. In addition to having hardly any historical ceramics, no glass material was found

among the surface collected nor excavated materials in Solar O, and Solar R had very small amounts of glass in its surface collection.



Figure 7.17 Common Clear and Brown Bottle Forms



Figure 7.18 Examples of Branded Consumer Bottles Including (Left to Right) Pepsi Cola (C. 1973), Mission Orange Soda (C. 1940), and Valle Grape Juice (Date Unknown)

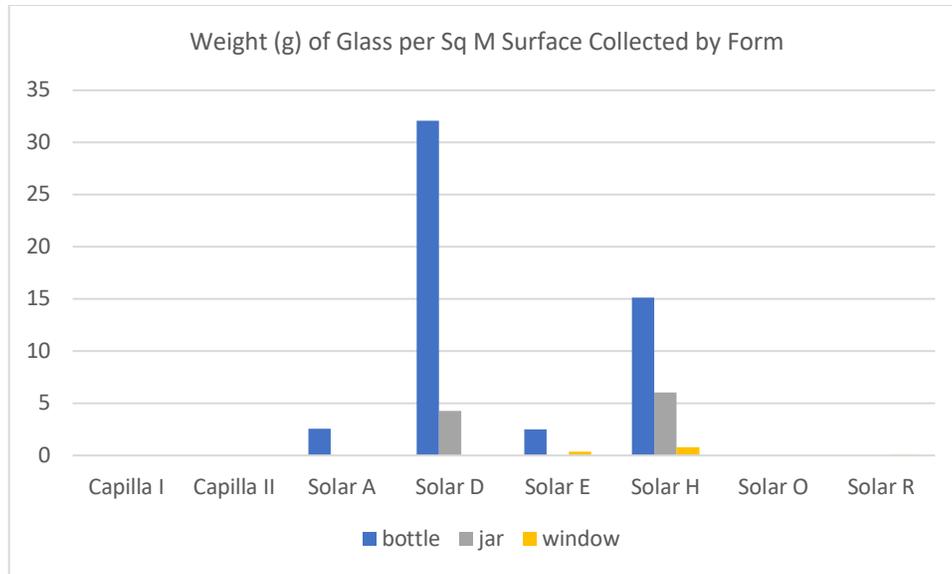


Figure 7.19 Surface Collected Glass in Bottle, Jar, and Window Forms

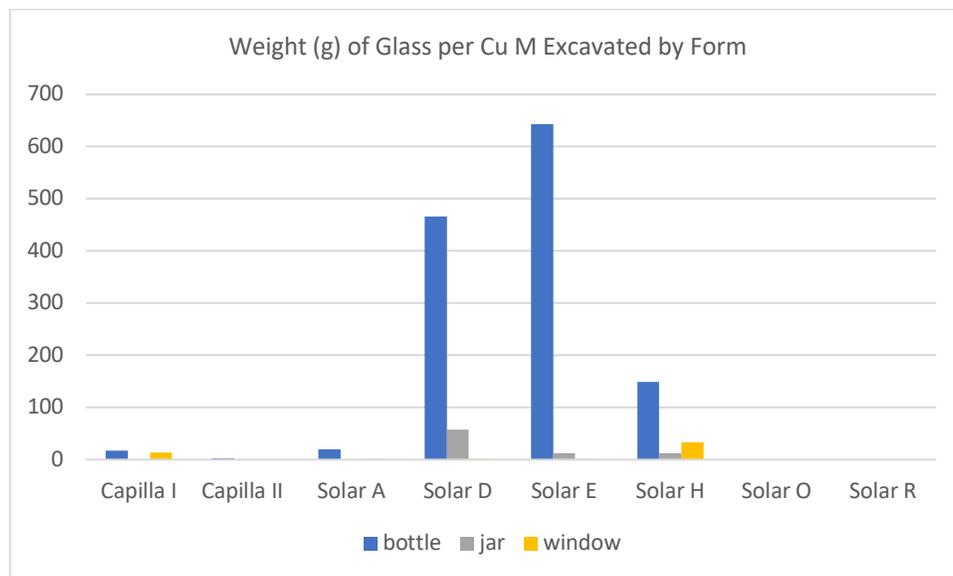


Figure 7.20 Excavated Glass in Bottle, Jar, and Window Forms

The most common glass forms across the site were bottles, mostly clear and brown varieties associated with single-serving beverages. While the contents of the majority of bottles is unknown, examples of common consumer brands from the early and mid-twentieth century were found in Solares D, E, and H (Figures 7.19-7.20) including Coca-Cola, Mission orange soda,

various flavors of Valle juice, Habanero Piza hot sauce, and Libanol commercial vegetable oil. Some branded alcohol bottles including Bacardi rum, Tequila Sauza, wine bottles, and beer bottles stamped with “Cerviceria Moctezuma” and “Cerviceria Yucateca” were also found in surface collection, and it seems that alcohol consumption may have played a significant role in post-abandonment use of the household contexts. Some olive-colored wine bottle glass was found in the Capilla II excavation—likely associated with mass celebrations—but other alcohol bottles seem to be associated with post-abandonment household deposits.

As with ceramic forms, the broadest range of glass forms are found in both the surface and excavated assemblages from Solar H, which contained whole and fragmented bottles and jars, and examples of window glass. Solar H also produced a variety of other glass objects in small numbers including a marble, a nail polish or perfume bottle, and fragments of a drinking glass. These items were not included in the calculations for Figure 7.21 and 7.22, but are included in the correspondence analysis as status goods.

7.2.4 Other Artifact Categories and Small Finds

A number of artifact categories—primarily faunal and lithic materials—occurred in small numbers across the site. All faunal remains were fragmentary, and most are unidentified fragments of vertebrate long bone, as well as tooth fragments from cattle or horses. One juvenile premolar, likely human, was found in Solar E (Unit N5, Level 4, Zone 2) as well as a possible human skull fragment (Unit L12, Level 1.)

A surprising number of lithic artifacts also have been found at Rancho Kiuic, and tend to be concentrated within the laborer chapel (Capilla II) and household contexts. In most cases, chert flakes and obsidian blades are found in contexts with Colonial and Postcolonial ceramics. (Figure 7.21) Formal stone tools are known to have been in use at Colonial sites such as Tipú, Belize (e.g. Jones et al. 1986; Simmons 1995) and elsewhere, so their persistence at Rancho

Kiuc is not surprising. Several speleothems have also been found, which continue to have spiritual significance for Maya-speakers, due to their connections with caves and Maya cosmology (Russell 2016). Additionally, ground stone stools such as stone *manos* and grinding stones (*metates*) are found in small numbers (Figure 7.22).



Figure 7.21 Obsidian Blade Fragment



Figure 7.22 Grinding Stone Foot

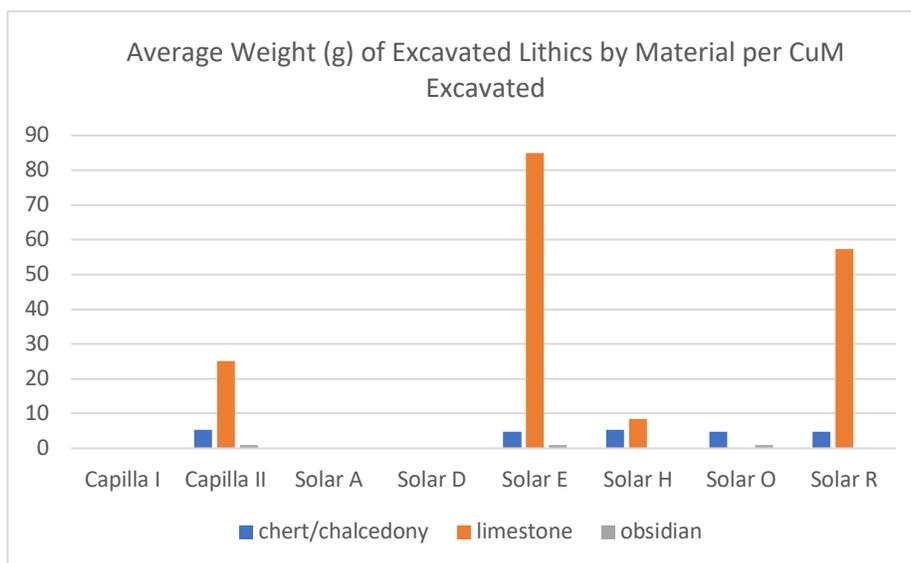


Figure 7.23 Distribution of Excavated Lithic Materials, Standardized by Cum Excavated

Finally, a small, but significant, category of artifacts recovered from the site are considered personal items or *small finds* (Figures 7.24-7.27.) These include items of personal adornment such as religious medals, jewelry and buttons, clothing and shoes, or items specific to

individual identities, such as children's toys (clay and glass marbles) or sewing and embroidery implements. While the low frequency of these artifacts renders them difficult to analyze statistically, they are important in their capacities for performing identity. Personal adornment conveys information about the wearer's status, tastes, and beliefs, and are thus one of the most important artifact categories for gaining intimate insights into *who* the wearers were (Loren 2010). Various personal items appear in the assemblages of Solares A, D, E, and H. Solar A had the fewest, with only a 1933 coin and a couple of sewing needles, likely associated with the embroidery tradition in this region. Solar D, nicknamed "Casa Xanab²⁵" by our excavation team, had an unusually high number of rubber and leather shoe soles on its surface, and a comparatively high number of razor blades in its excavated assemblage. These are thought to be remnants of this household's patriarch, Pablo Uc, who served the community and surrounding area as a barber.

The cacique's solar, H, and laborer Solar E, thought to have been occupied by ancestors of the Uc Uc family, had the broadest range of artifacts in the *small finds* category. Solar H had the site's highest concentration of coinage, examples of status goods such as a rhinestone ring, a hair comb, a religious medal, and a variety of shoe buckles and buttons including one made of a mother-of-pearl. Jewelry aside, Solar E had a similar range of personal items including a glass marble and artifacts related to sewing and embroidery such as needles and scissors.

²⁵ Xanab is the Yucatec word for shoe



Figure 7.24 Religious Medal from Solar H



Figure 7.25 Glass Marble from Solar E



Figure 7.26 Rhinestone Ring from Solar H



Figure 7.27 Small Finds from Solar E, Including Coinage, Shoe Buckles, and Sewing Scissors

7.3 Correspondence Analysis (CA) of Excavation Data

Using the statistical package, R, the excavation data from Rancho Kiuic were explored using Correspondence Analysis (CA), a multivariate exploratory data technique, to address

whether patterns of inequality—a theme evident in the site’s oral history—were evident in household and religious spaces and to establish occupation ranges across the site. In archaeology, CA is most commonly used to determine the similarity of excavation contexts based on the distribution of particular finds across a given site, such as the similarity of household consumption patterns, or in distinguishing public versus private spaces based on storage versus serving vessels (Robinson 2015).

CA uses tabular data that has been organized into contexts (rows) and finds (columns) and produces plot visualizations of each. Context plot points which are closer together indicate assemblage similarity, whereas contexts that appear distant on the plot, have differing assemblage profiles. Plots of column data correspond to a particular find’s distribution across the site. Those that appear closer together are similarly distributed across the site, whereas finds that appear distant indicate different patterning. The various dimensions produced by CA are measures (as a percentage) of the variation captured within a particular recombination of variables. (For more detailed explanations of the mathematical reasoning behind this analysis and its utility with archaeological data sets, see Shennan 1997 (308-341) and Baxter 2003 (136-136).)

7.3.1 Occupation Ranges Across Rancho Kiuic’s Excavation Contexts

The production ranges (Table 7.3) and mean ceramic dates (MCD) for ceramic assemblages were used to ordinate the occupations of excavation contexts across the site. Ware types with less than 1 sherd per context were omitted from the calculations.

Table 7.3 Complex and Production Ranges for Included Ceramic Types

Complex	Range	Ware	Group	Type
Zodz	1000-1550 AD	Mayapan Red	Mama	<i>Mama Red</i>
Zodz	1000-1550 AD	Mayapan Unslipped	Navulá	<i>Navula Unslipped</i>
Zodz	1000-1550 AD	Mayapan Unslipped	Navulá	<i>Yacman Striated</i>
Wakax	1800-1950 AD	Refined Earthenware	Glazeware	<i>Camote Dark Brown-on-Light Brown</i>
Wakax	1550-1800 AD	Ochil Unslipped	Yuncú	<i>Kinchil Composite</i>
Wakax	1780-1850 AD	Refined Earthenware	Glazeware	<i>Late Spanish Olive Jar</i>
Wakax	1490-1900 AD	Refined Earthenware	Glazeware	<i>Olive Jar</i>
Wakax	1550-1800 AD	Bolon Brown	Oxcum	<i>Oxcum Brown</i>
Wakax	1550-1800 AD	Abala Red	Sakpokana	<i>Sakpokana Red</i>
Wakax	1830-Present	Refined Earthenware	Fine White	<i>Whiteware, hand-painted</i>
Wakax	1830-Present	Refined Earthenware	Fine White	<i>Whiteware, transferware</i>
Wakax	1830-Present	Refined Earthenware	Fine White	<i>Whiteware, undecorated</i>
Wakax	1550-1800 AD	Ochil Unslipped	Yuncú	<i>Yuncú Unslipped</i>
Zodz	1000-1550 AD	Mayapan Red	Mama	<i>Mama Red</i>
Zodz	1000-1550 AD	Mayapan Unslipped	Navulá	<i>Navula Unslipped</i>
Zodz	1000-1550 AD	Mayapan Unslipped	Navulá	<i>Yacman Striated</i>
Wakax	1800-1950 AD	Refined Earthenware	Glazeware	<i>Camote Dark Brown-on-Light Brown</i>
Wakax	1550-1800 AD	Ochil Unslipped	Yuncú	<i>Kinchil Composite</i>
Wakax	1780-1850 AD	Refined Earthenware	Glazeware	<i>Late Spanish Olive Jar</i>
Wakax	1490-1900 AD	Refined Earthenware	Glazeware	<i>Olive Jar</i>
Wakax	1550-1800 AD	Bolon Brown	Oxcum	<i>Oxcum Brown</i>
Wakax	1550-1800 AD	Abala Red	Sakpokana	<i>Sakpokana Red</i>

Based on the prevalence of each ceramic type in the site's total assemblage, a CA including Ceh-Wakax type-varieties was run to see whether the earliest (Ceh complex) ceramics occur across the site (see Table 7.3, following Brainerd 1958 and Smith 1971). This resulted in an expected pattern, with ceramics in the same complex with similar dates of manufacture clustering in three groups. Ceh complex ceramics tend to be found in the same contexts, and are likely the result of domestic occupation of the area surrounding the nearby Preclassic-Classic

site. The two later complexes, Zodz (Postclassic) and Wakax (Colonial-Modern) split at approximately 0 on the X-axis, which indicates a temporal trend in Dimension 1, moving through time from left to right. (Figure 7.28) An interesting pattern can be seen here in which Unidentified Slateware (a type with an unknown production span) clusters temporally with Zodz complex (Postclassic) types such as Navulá Unslipped and Yacman Striated and is not found in association with Classic period Muna Slates, which are similar in appearance. This pattern merits further exploration as this region is not thought to have had significant Postclassic occupation. It is also possible that this Unidentified Slateware represents a continuation of the Muna Slate tradition in the Postclassic or Contact periods. Ceh complex and ceramics with unidentified type-varieties are omitted for the rest of the analyses.

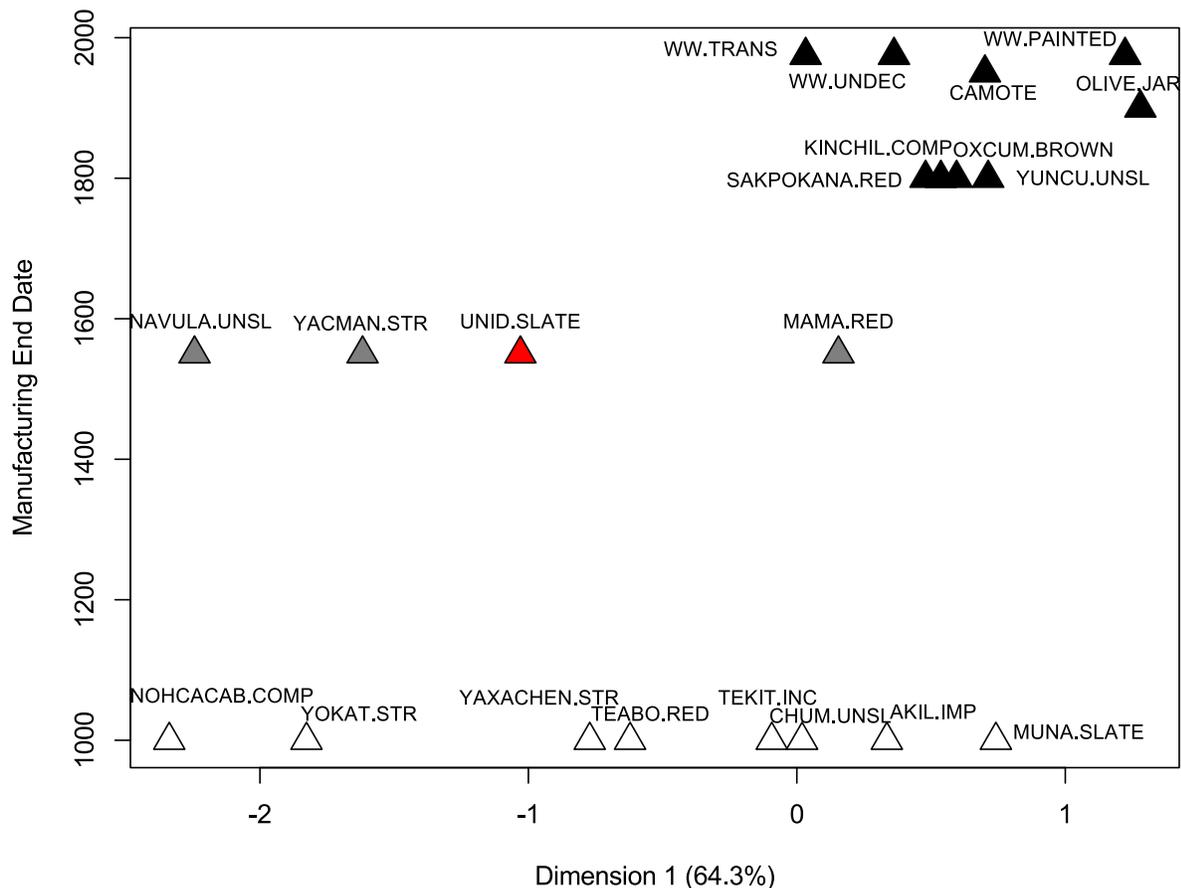


Figure 7.28 CA Plot of Ceramic Types Based on Manufacturing End Date

With the Ceh complex ceramics eliminated from the analysis, Figure 7.28 indicates a temporal ordination of the excavation contexts at Rancho Kiuic based on the assemblage mean ceramic dates for each (see Table A in Appendix V for mean ceramic dates.) The mean ceramic date (MCD) for each ceramic type was calculated using the following formula: $MCD = \frac{\sum m_j p_j}{\sum p_j}$ where j = ware type, m = manufacturing midpoint, and p = relative frequency. MCD is commonly used as a method to provide an average of the manufacturing midpoints of historical ceramics, weighted by the counts within a given assemblage (South 1978). Results can be skewed by ceramic types with long production spans, such as those found at Rancho Kiuic, and this measure does not take use life into account. Many of the common ware types for the Colonial and Republican periods have exceptionally long production spans, so these results likely have little bearing on the actual occupation of these particular households. However, they do suggest that the site was in active use by the late Colonial period, and there does not appear to be a break in occupation until the site's abandonment in the mid-to-late 20th century. The MCD calculations for each excavation context (found in Table A of Appendix IV) are artificially low, however this method has some utility in ordinating the contexts across the site, as seen in Figure 7.29.

Solares R and O seem to represent the oldest occupations at Rancho Kiuic. This is not surprising, as these two lots also had the fewest identifiable historical structures, and only one oral history collaborator was able to speak to their occupation. Solares A and E fall in next, along with the Solar H, Operation 1, which was thought to represent the oldest landowner-occupied context. Grouped together as most recent are Solares D and H, which are the last households to have been abandoned, and the two Capillas (I and II). These are consistent with interview data,

which place Solares A and E as occupied at the turn of the 20th century, and Solares D and H as the most recent contexts.

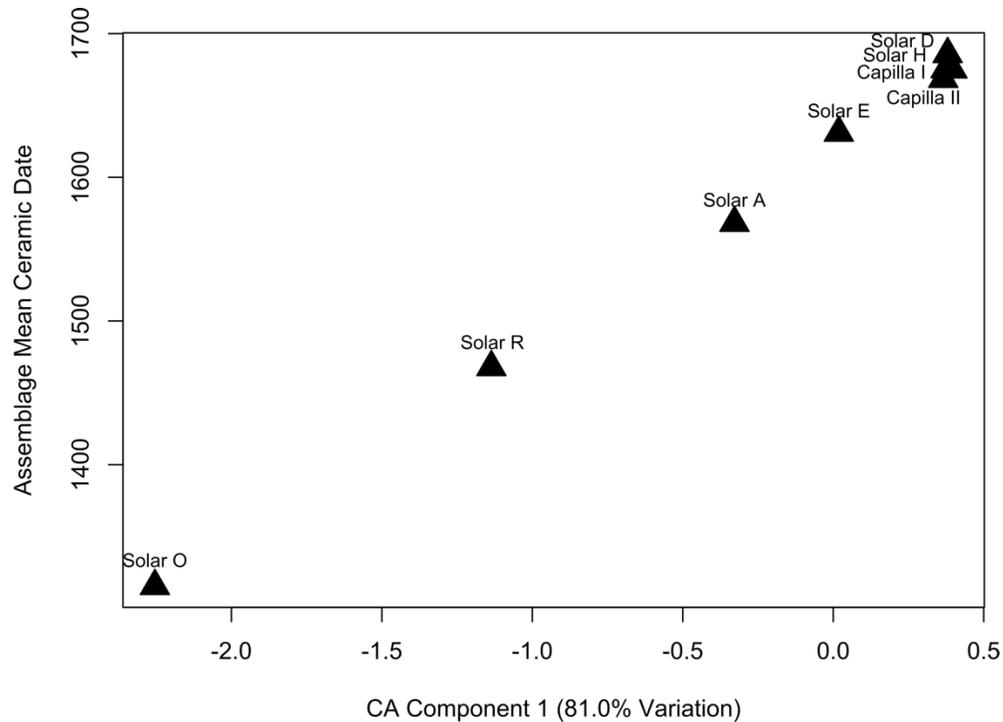


Figure 7.29 CA Plot of Excavation Contexts Based on Assemblage Mean Ceramic Date

Figure 7.30, a set of CA plots which associate excavation contexts (above) with particular type-varieties (below), supports this temporal ordination, showing Solares O and R as being dominated by earlier wares, such as Navulá Unslipped and Yacman Striated from the Postclassic period (See Appendix IV, Table E for data). All other excavation contexts and ceramic ware types cluster vertically between -0.5 and .5 on the X-axis, suggesting they are definitively historical. As described earlier with respect to other artifact categories, I propose that Solares O and R may have been associated with some historical activities at Rancho Kiuic, but were not active living spaces during the Colonial or Republican periods. Similarly, this plot further validates that Solares D and A are historical, but differ in their ceramic patterning from other

households, and from the chapel contexts. I suggest that Solar D represents the latest occupation at Rancho Kiuic, characterized by a temporal shift towards using metal and glass in place of ceramic vessels. The dearth of ceramic material in laborer Solar A does not appear to be a function of time; other artifacts—particularly the coin from the 1930’s—suggest that it was a contemporary of Solares H and E, and differences in ceramic patterning may be due to increased maintenance of the living areas excavated, or the accumulation of fewer goods due to the household’s status.

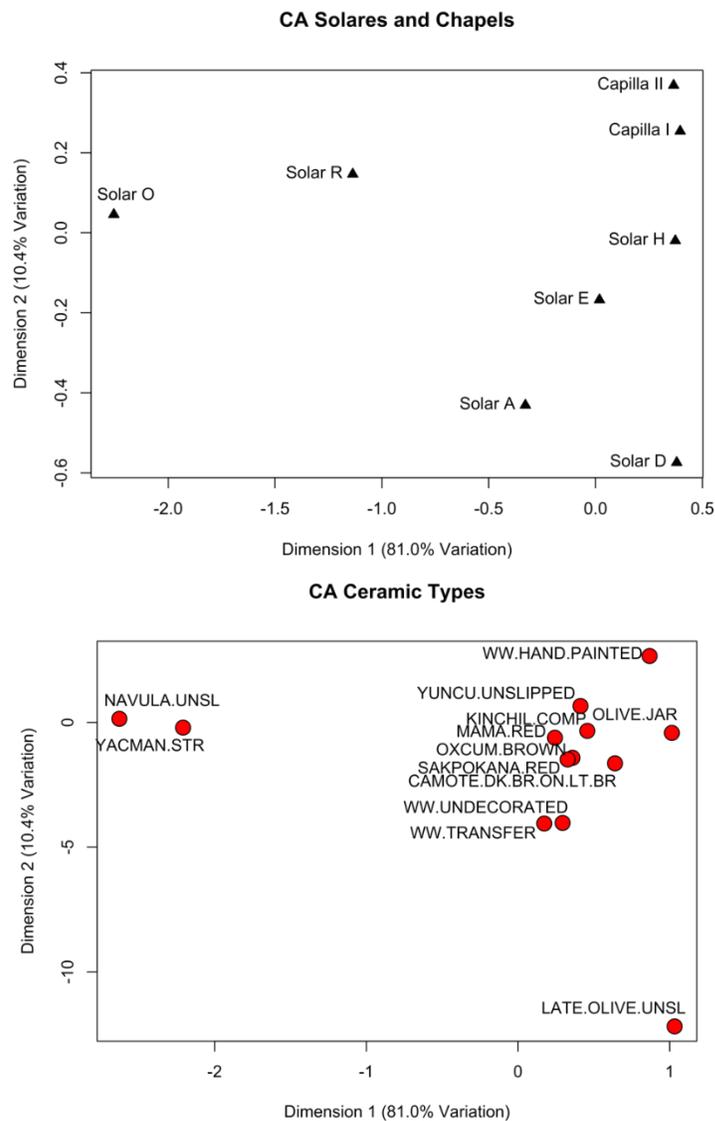


Figure 7.30 CA of Excavation Contexts to Ceramic Type-Varieties

7.3.2 CA of the Distribution of Status Goods Across Rancho Kiuic

In an effort to compare the distribution of status good across the site, finds from each excavation context—were sorted into functional categories to help assess whether particular contexts were associated with greater or lesser access to certain types of goods (Table 7.4 and Figure 7.31.)

Solares A and D, thought to have been occupied by some of the last laborer families to leave the Rancho in the 1940s-1970's, and periodically visited for interments in the cemetery have—not surprisingly—higher concentrations of goods made of modern materials. This includes items such as rubber shoes, plastic storage bottles, glass soda bottles and other glass and metal containers for prepared foods. Although these artifact classes suggest greater access to a broad range of goods which might indicate status, they are perhaps more indicative of later occupation.

Interpretation of materials in contexts of economic hardship necessitate consideration of consumer choice, the range of available materials, reuse and recycling of those materials, and critically, absence of materials (Reilly 2016: 321-322). Surprisingly, Solar E (occupied by a laborer family) and Solar H (occupied by landowners) appear to be associated with the site's highest concentrations of both status goods (noted in red in Figure 7.31) including refined earthenwares, coinage, and alcohol bottles. However, personal items that occur in very low numbers, such as a glass marble and two pieces of jewelry, were found only in Solar H. With respect to status, the ceramic data—on the whole—is not reflective of the stark status differences described by the descendant community. Refined earthenwares are found across the site's household contexts in small quantities, suggesting that access to these types of goods were limited throughout the community.

Table 7.4 Categories Included in CA

Summary Categories	
Adorn	Items of personal adornment including buttons, jewelry, fragmentary shoe soles (leather and rubber) and fabric scraps from clothing; personal items such as toy marbles, sewing implements such as scissors and needles;
Ag tools	Tools associated with agricultural work such as machetes, coas, and sharpening tools
Alcohol	Glass bottles for beer, wine, and commercially labeled alcoholic beverages
Ammo	Components from ammunition and shotgun shells
Battery	Whole and fragmented batteries
Coins	Primarily 5 centavo pieces from late 1800s-1970s
Fasteners	Nails, bolts, screws, etc.
Food Prep	Items (ceramic and metal) related to food preparation such as enameled cooking pots and
FS Glass	Food storage containers including glass jars, bottles (non-alcohol)
FS Metal	Food storage containers including cans and tins
Med	Hygiene items such as razors, combs, and the like were included in this category, as well as metal and glass medicinal/personal care items with manufacturer labels
REW Decorated	Decorated whitewares, including hand-painted and transferware varieties
REW Undecorated	Undecorated whitewares and brown glazewares
Window Glass	Window and mirror glass fragments

Figure 7.31 plots the similarity of excavation contexts with respect to a subset of functional categories of artifacts (Table 7.4) comprised of artifacts from across all material groupings. Locally produced coarse earthenwares were excluded from these calculations because of their ubiquity across the site. Metal and glass artifacts were divided into food storage (FS) types and a variety of other functional categories. Refined earthenwares (REW) were lumped into “decorated” and “undecorated” categories and all personal items were lumped into an “adornment” category to address issues of sample size. Categories that might be considered “status” goods are marked in red.

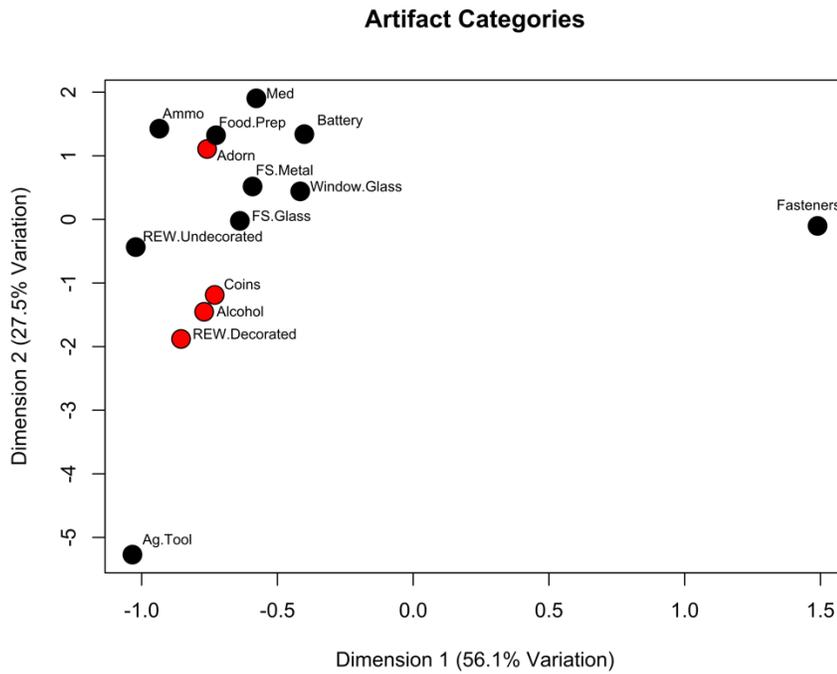
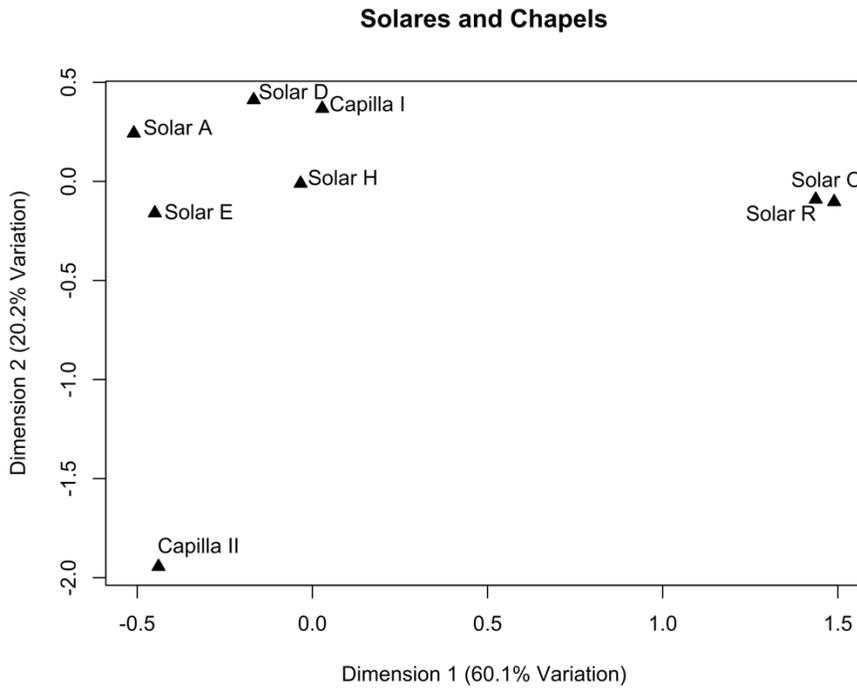


Figure 7.31 CA Plots of Excavation Contexts (above) and Categorized Finds (below)

Agricultural tools, including tool pieces like *machete* and *coa* heads, were most closely associated with the laborer's chapel, Capilla II. This is an interesting pattern, and may be indicative of maintenance within and around the chapel. The "fasteners" category (not to be confused with buttons or clothing pins) was comprised of various types of metal hardware including screws, nails, and staples which seem to be concentrated in Solares O and R, and further contextualize these spaces as non-residential (at least during the historical period.)

Solar D, as the most recently occupied context at the site, appears to be in association with the most modern items like battery pieces, medicine bottles, and food storage cans. The most interesting pattern presented here is a cluster of status categories including decorated refined earthenware, alcohol bottles, and coinage which seem to co-occur in relation to Solares E and H and Capilla II. This is an incredibly interesting pattern, given that Solar E and Capilla II are associated with laborers. Patch (1993:132-137) has suggested that coinage was an important feature of *repartamiento*—the Colonial forced labor system imposed on Maya-speakers centuries prior. Workers would be given coins not as wages, but as loans to pay tithes and taxes. In this later, National-period context, it is possible that coinage found in the laborer spaces may also represent loans or tithes, rather than relative wealth or increased engagement with the cash economy. The personal adornment category does not seem to associate with any particular household, and is thus likely to yield more useful insights on a piece-by-piece basis. Jewelry and decorative hair combs, for example, are only associated with landowner Solar H, while laborer Solar D is associated with the community's largest collections of razor blades and shoe parts.

7.4 Laborer Identity in Social Space

The artifact assemblages from Rancho Kiuic do not paint the clear portrait of inequality that might be expected from landed and laborer households. Instead, the patterning seen across the community are representative of the complicated relationships residents had with the Rancho and each other. Community spaces, such as the chapels, do exhibit some differences (see Figures 7.30 and 7.31) Large numbers of ceramics are conspicuously absent from the two chapel assemblages, indicating that both of these spaces were well-maintained, although there are a few examples of decorated earthenwares from Capilla II. I suggest that the presence and use of these two classes of status goods within the “worker’s chapel” indicate a level of investment within this community space—an area of the community that was both physically distant and socially distinct from the Rancho’s landowners. Coupled with the additional sacristy structure, remodeled platform, and history as a location for communal social gatherings, the Capilla II complex may be seen as a space in which residents are investing in community and building and maintaining laborer identity. By contrast, the Rancho’s landowners seem to be actively maintaining control of apicultural activities, as well as access to the site’s most plentiful water sources within the churchyard of Capilla I.

Rancho Kiuic is distinct with respect to the ethnic dynamics of the community. Whereas Colonial and Republican Yucatán has traditionally been viewed as a system in which landowners of Spanish and Mestizo descent oppressed an indigenous Maya-speaking labor force (e.g. Patch 1993), this research offers a context in which all involved were ethnically Maya. This shared identity complicates understandings of power relationships on landed estates. Bracamonte y Sosa (2010:130-131) contends that throughout the process of colonization and into the modern period, the concept of cyclical time and the importance of prophecies remained a critical aspect of the Maya-speaking worldview in rural Yucatán. Although memory of the more formalized pre-

Hispanic ritual calendar was lost in many communities (Villa Rojas 1986:147), Maya-speakers maintained observance of many rituals, such as the *ch'a chak* rain ceremony and incorporated them into the Catholic ritual calendar (Bracamonte y Sosa 2010; Restall 2004; see also Hostettler 2004). These kinds of celebratory, community-building events are materialized in the Rancho's social spaces.

7.5 Landowner Identity and the Subtleties of Small Finds

In constructions of identity, *small finds*—artifacts that fall under personal affects or adornment—including items such as buttons, jewelry, or sewing implements become important markers (Cochran and Beaudry 2006; Wilkie 2006.) As Cochran and Beaudry (2006:00) and others have noted, the analytical power of small finds in addressing questions of consumer choice or status has largely been dismissed. Due to their infrequency, small finds tend not to impact statistical analyses in significant ways, however, their uses were very personal, and intimately tied to the performative identities of the user or wearer.

Status markers within the households at Rancho Kiuic are found in small finds (see Figure 7.33). Solar H, known to have been occupied by members of the landowning family in the early 20th century and before, is associated with several types of artifacts that are not present in high numbers, but suggest higher status or greater access to a range of goods that would not have been locally available. Glass and clay marbles, items of personal adornment (such as mother-of-pearl buttons, a rhinestone ring, and leather shoe soles) and coins (typically in 5 centavo denominations from the late 1800's) are all associated with this household. Personal care items such as razor blades for shaving and a hair comb were also found near a masonry trough (or *pila*)—the only one of its kind at the site—which was likely used to collect or store water for bathing and cooking.

CHAPTER 8: CONCLUDING THOUGHTS AND FURTHER DIRECTIONS

8.1 Introduction

The memory of Rancho Kiuic, built and perpetuated by past residents and their descendants, is fashioned around stories of celebration and meaningful acts of residence against a backdrop of oppressive labor conditions. The research presented here was guided by two questions. First, how are the memories of oppression and resistance under the Rancho's landowners materialized in household and religious spaces? Archaeological evidence for this collective memory lies in small personal artifacts of adornment and spatial relationships between landowning and laboring factions within the community. Material finds in class-specific spaces within the community, particularly the laborer's chapel and the landowner's household, lend insights into the social memory of the site as it is remembered by the descendant community.

The second, and more difficult question, considers how differential patterns of tenancy and inequality can inform our understandings of indigenous landownership. As a function of the rancho's comparatively small scale and its resident *cacique* family, the landowner-laborer relationship at Rancho Kiuic varies from what is seen on *haciendas* in important ways, despite it being remembered as similar. This study offers a case in which archival evidence does not directly indicate formal debt relationships, but does suggest control of the resident labor force through an ethos of paternalism. This study also shows that despite experiences of oppression, Rancho Kiuic's laborer population invested in community, and their descendants continue that work through collective remembering, stewardship of the site, and continued use of the community's cemetery.

8.2 Materialized Memory: Oppression, Resistance, or Something Else?

With the exception of Solares O and R, which represent artifact distributions that are inconsistent with historical households, the other contexts across the site share a lot of similarities at the surface level. Rather than *solares*, O and R may have been spaces used for household-level cultivation of food crops, plants, or beekeeping. On the other hand, oral history collaborators have indicated that space for subsistence activities, particularly fields for making *milpa*, were not available to laborers on the Rancho. It is more likely that these seemingly empty spaces are in fact *solares* that pre-date the late 19th-early 20th century structures that are still visible.

Laborer Solares A, D, E, and landowner Solar H are comparable in terms of their construction and size, and in the ranges of ceramic types and consumer goods found in each context. Differences between status groups at Rancho Kiuic emerge in two distinct areas; post-abandonment refuse and small find status goods that occur in very low frequencies.

I suggest that the comparatively high levels of surface refuse in laborer Solares D and E are a function of post-abandonment reuse; not full-time occupation, but frequent visits to the community by laborer families after they relocated to other nearby towns. When compared with Solar H, which produced more moderate amounts of surface debris, a reasonable interpretation is that the landowning family used their spaces less frequently after residential abandonment. Although the Reserve is fenced today, the road running through Rancho Kiuic would have been open, and access to the community's cemetery and the forests' resources may have drawn former residents to the community. The landowning family, having relocated to more far flung cities across the Peninsula and even to the United States, are unlikely to have visited as frequently. Solar A, with low artifact density overall, seems to have been abandoned earlier than D and E, and may be associated with a family that no longer maintained ties to the community. D and E

are known to have been occupied by extended family members of the oral history participants, and are thus representative of laborer families with deep ties.

In looking for material evidence for the kinds of socioeconomic inequality described by historical accounts and oral history narratives, household contexts at Rancho Kiuic invite several interpretations. First, it is possible that the superficial similarities between households—those based on the limited range of ceramic types, metal artifacts, and glass found within each context—is a pattern associated with communities existing along the periphery of direct Colonial and National authority. Rancho Kiuic remains physically remote from urban centers, so it is not surprising that the overwhelming majority of consumer goods are from the latest occupation at the *rancho*, and ceramics are primarily locally-produced utilitarian types. As rural indigenous citizens navigating 19th and 20th century policies, options for upward mobility among both the landowning family and the community's laborers were also potentially limited.

It is possible that the subtlety with which we see difference between the assemblages associated with the landowning family and those of laborer households is purposeful; the result of some sort of leveling by the landowners and their tight control of goods coming in and out of the community. Several oral history interviews mentioned provisioning of laboring families from a sort of company store, so the similarity in the range of goods available to the community is not surprising. Coinage, although in very low amounts, was also found in laborer Solares A, D, and E, indicating that laborer households had at least some engagement with the cash economy. An alternative interpretation, suggested by Patch (2003), is that coinage was a feature of Colonial *repartamiento* practices. Laborers might be extended cash from landowners to pay personal tithes, and in exchange, would work to pay off those debts. Extended to this case, coins found in

laborer contexts might not represent purchasing power or wealth, but instead, mounting indebtedness to the Canul family.

The fact remains that landowner identity was asserted in some way, and there are some indicators that landowners were performing a distinct identity through their personal items. Landowners are also documented as having bolstered their position within the community by serving as godparents for children of laborer families, providing protection during insurgencies, and hosting community events. Although there is no direct archival evidence for the types of formally calculated debt relationships seen on larger estates, members of the landowning family appear to have established their status within the community, in part, through fulfilling the godparent roles which would have placed them in a position of authority and control, both financially and socially.

The paternalistic ethos which characterizes the relationship between landowners and laboring populations as mutually beneficial, has been used historically by apologists of the hacienda system and as justification for practices that forced resident laborers into relationships of reliance. Among landowners during the Porfiriato regime (1876-1911), paternalism “morally rationalized peasant exploitation by emphasizing a symbiotic relationship: the labor of the rural Maya was (seen as) an appropriate return for the master’s guardianship (Meyers and Carlson 2002: 230).” In extending the concept of paternalism to Yucatecan estates, landowner visibility is operative. This point has been addressed by Meyers and Carlson (2002:230) in their assessment of Hacienda Tabí, and by Wells (1985: 232-237) more broadly, who suggests that “a true paternalistic relationship on Yucatecan haciendas was only weakly realized” in that the majority of estates had absentee landowners and thus never benefitted laborers in any way. By contrast it has been argued, in other resident labor contexts outside of Yucatan, such as Ely and

Elizabeth mines in Vermont that, “Paternalism seems to have been most prevalent in isolated communities with resident owners.... In these situations, the interdependence between labor and capital was particularly strong, leading to an increased personal bond (Crawford 1995:34, Ford 2011:738)”. While personal bonds between landed and laboring factions undoubtedly developed at Rancho Kiuic, the labor arrangement could never be interpreted as beneficial for laborers. The oppressive perpetuation of debt, formal or informal, placed on laboring families through landowner social control cannot be discounted, and is perhaps most evident in the documentation of the landowning family’s continued patronage of laborer children through baptism.

The spatial arrangement of the *cacique*’s household is also suggestive of this type of control. Rancho Kiuic’s owners strategically located their houses near the site’s most plentiful water source, and within view of their economic activities at the corral and apiary. Although little is known about the access laborer families might have had to these resources, J. Martinez’s 1901 site visit and oral history suggests that there were severe restrictions on access to water and to *milpa* lands on which families could participate in subsistence farming to supplement the provisions provided in “exchange” for their ranching work. Laborer families are said to have traveled well outside the community to work patches of land, tending fields in the middle of classic Kiuic during work hours for the landowners.

The relative scarcity of water throughout the Puuc region has, and continues to be a factor that impacts the viability of communities and the movement of populations. Mark Hauser’s (2017) analysis of water ways on eighteenth century Caribbean plantations highlights the regulation of access to water and its sources for humans bound to estates. “Because water inscribes itself in the archaeological record in economic, metabolic and symbolic ways, the concept of “water ways” allows an examination of slavery’s predicaments and the assemblages

of politics, economy, body, and culture it generated (Hauser 2017:230).” I suggest that the strategic manipulation of water ways at Rancho Kiuic might be seen in laborer spaces where glass containers are most prevalent. In the context of these harsh conditions, the laboring population persisted through daily acts of residence that are embedded in these patterns, as well as the site’s community spaces.

Household patterns suggest that laborer families may have been engaging with the most basic resources, food and water, differently than the landowners. Laborer Solares D and E, exhibiting comparatively higher concentrations of excavated glass and metal storage containers than the landowning family invites multiple interpretations. At face value, it would seem that these households had greater means to access commercial goods; perhaps their residents were more mobile or had greater connections outside of the community. I contend that this pattern actually suggests that these households were more reliant on provisioned (or otherwise procured) goods than those they could produce themselves, as a function of landowner control of agricultural land. They were perhaps also more likely to keep and reuse containers such as cans and bottles that had utility beyond their original purpose. These could be used to capture rainwater, store bulk dry goods, or to grow household plants. Surface collections are also suggestive of different interactions with the houselots after they were abandoned. Laborer Solares D and E have considerable accumulations of surface debris when compared with landowner Solar H, which is consistent with the use of these spaces during visits from nearby xKobenhaltun and Yaxachen to hunt and visit the cemetery.

Landowner and laborer engagement with community spaces differ as well. While both Capillas I and II yielded low artifact densities suggestive of conscientious maintenance by their users, Capilla II is marked by higher concentrations of agricultural tools and decorated

whitewares than other areas of the community. Tools like coas, machetes, and sharpeners certainly have functional uses as implements for cutting grass and removing overgrowth from the church yard, but are also important elements in scenes of comradery. It is difficult to imagine a day's work in rural Yucatán that isn't punctuated by stints of tool sharpening among friends and family in a shaded spot—a few moments to exchange stories and laughter before returning to work. The patterns associated with the laborer's chapel, Capilla II, are indicative of people using and investing in this space as they built community among their neighbors—the type of community that continues to bond descendants around the memory of this community. Within a context of limited options, laborers are persisting, even resisting, by making the most of it—making residence—and building lives that are meaningful and remembered fondly, despite their context.

8.3 Memory as Power: Controlling the Conversation

One of the most prominent themes that emerge from the oral history was the overwhelming sense that the memory of this community and others like it are dying. As younger generations seek opportunities in urban centers, and fewer people remain in Yucatán's rural villages, oral history interviewees expressed a nostalgic desire to remember Rancho Kiuic. As Michel Trouillot's (1995) has asserted, writing—or in this case, speaking—history is a selective process, and those selections hold power. The pieces of narratives that are selected to be shared and promoted are strategic. This act has been characterized within the majority of social memory literature as a process primarily shaped and manipulated by elites (Gillespie 2008). Those with the capacity to command an audience for their versions of the past guide the ways in which that past is remembered. As Overholtzer and Bolnick point out, “commoner household remains have rarely been described in the social memory literature as political tools that legitimize claims to

power by ‘writing history (2017:52).’” This research thus contributes to a growing interest in exploring the ways that commoners assert authority through the control of narratives surrounding household and community activity, and by sharing oral history.

To borrow a bit from psychology and folklore, it is critical to recognize that our individual identities are inextricably linked to the stories of our past. That is, our personal narratives are embedded in those of generations before us (Fivush et al., 2008). People derive power from moving between the positions of object and subject within stories that are traumatic or difficult (e.g. Lawless 2001). Telling stories of past hardship imbues Maya-speakers with resilience to struggle in the present. In some ways, the harkening back to the memory of struggle at Kiuic operates as an example of *survivance* in the face of difficult circumstances encountered by rural Maya-speakers today, and in doing so instills those descendants remembering the community with a degree of power and resilience (Vizenor 2008).

As it relates to the larger theoretical framing of this project, it is critical to recognize that the individual acts of remembering that contribute to social memory are ultimately presentist, and thus tinged by current emotions, motivations, and contexts. They are representative of a larger movement of Maya-speakers taking ownership of the narratives surrounding their pasts. Furthermore, as Atalay (2006) has so aptly described, scholars must also work to be sure that a “sense of the struggle” is apparent in our representations of the past. We must work to highlight the atrocities to fully appreciate the agency of indigenous people.

8.4 Insights into Indigenous Landownership

The subtlety with which we see difference in the diversity of household assemblages at the Rancho calls to mind a 2012 research trip to several rural communities around Valladolid, Yucatán with the PACOY (*Proyecto Arqueológico Colaborativo del Oriente de Yucatán*). Led

by Dr. Patricia McAnany and Dr. Ivan Batún Alpuche, I and several other students embarked on one of many day-long journeys to locate the remains of a Colonial archaeological site. Like so many. Like so many Colonial places, these sites were hidden in the forest, down long, unpaved roads barely wide enough for our truck. After driving into the forest alone for nearly an hour, people began to appear along the road; traveling on foot, by bicycle and on mopeds. They were heading in the same direction. We heard music in the distance, then fireworks. Suddenly, the road opened into a clearing shaded by a gigantic *bonete* tree, surrounded by a couple of corrals, and a modest *solar* containing a small masonry building and a handful of traditional thatched structures surrounding a large, open gathering space in their yard. Intending to turn our truck around, we were greeted by half a dozen young men, and invited to join a party in honor of the rancho's patron saint. As we joined the procession of the *santo* and watched a young boy perform several songs accompanied by his grandfather on guitar, I remember scanning the yard to figure out who was hosting us. Almost all of the older women wore their most intricate *huipiles* with wide combs neatly tucked into their swirled silver hair. The older men were mostly uniformed as well—white *guayaberas*, brown slacks, and *huaraches*. As we all sat down to eat, the *cacique* and his wife appeared, and took their places at a central table as they welcomed everyone to their home. The afternoon sun danced across her earrings and his watch as it became clear who our hosts were. Since completing artifact analysis for this research, I have often thought about that afternoon, and the way that scene mirrored some of my first discussions with community members about Rancho Kiuic. Stories of the *cacique*'s “jars of gold” that were rumored to be hidden in one of the *solares* near the chultun. Stories of the feast days hosted in the church yard when neighbors would travel for hours on foot to join the party.

In his classic ethnographic work in the community of Chan Kom—a *ranchería* turned *ejido*—Redfield emphasized the heterogeneity of the community (1950:38). Later ethnographers have questioned the validity of that interpretation (Lewis 1951; Goldkind 1966), noting a considerable degree of social stratification among the indigenous residents of both Chan Kom and Tepotzlan²⁶, and clear factionalism along socioeconomic lines. The *milperos* of Chan Kom referred to the politically powerful Don Eus²⁷ using the same terminology employed by Stephens and Catherwood and J. Martinez to describe Rancho Kiuic's owner:

A number of informants, both rural and urban, referred to Don Eus as a *cacique*. This term has the connotation of tyrant when applied to leaders in urban and peasant communities by Mexicans sympathetic to the ideals of the Revolution of 1910. A *cacique* is understood to have the economic and political power to dominate his local community, although this power may be shared among several *caciques*. Typically, the *cacique* engages in illegal dealings with allies of similar ethics and profits from corruption in the public offices which he occupies or controls. A substantial share of all public funds collected or distributed in the community is apt to be taken for his private use. The *cacique* often is completely ruthless in his treatment of all who oppose any undertaking, and in his exploitation of the economically poor and ethically weak. The *cacique* achieves and maintains his position through political intrigue, alliances, and bribery within the local community, with politicians in larger urban centers, and through the use or threat of armed violence. The *cacique* uses political power to obtain economic wealth and vice versa, the greater his success the higher his power (Goldkind 1966: 333).

Although there is currently no documentation of Rancho Kiuic's owners engaging in illegal activities or political posturing within the community or surrounding areas, there are some references to questionable ethics, including disallowing laborer access to water sources and discontinuing support for the community's school in response to mounting pressures for social reform from visiting teachers.

²⁶ (see Lewis 1951)

²⁷ Don Eustaquio Cime, Redfield's primary informant in Chan Kom (see Redfield and Villa 1934 and Redfield 1950)

As previously discussed, whether landowners were attempting to present themselves in ways that might increase their status, or diminutive identifiers were being projected onto the community by outsiders is still not understood. In any event, the fluctuation of the community's settlement identifier—from “Rancho”, to “Ranchería”, to “Estancia”—in archival records is indicative of a community negotiating its place in the regional pecking order.

8.5 Spaces Abandoned but Remembered

Preliminary research at Rancho Kiuic sought to address the role of inequality in the site's abandonment, by interpreting material signatures from laborer households, and incorporating archival and ethnographic data, to provide additional information on timing and motivations for leaving. As the project progressed, it became clear that the archival data related to the community was limited, the justifications for leaving the Rancho were variable and family-specific, and archaeologically, it became difficult to interpret the occupational lengths within each household. Ultimately, the research questions that drove the project shifted toward questions of labor relationships within the community. Still, there are some compelling patterns within laborer household surface collections that seem to align with some of my initial hypotheses.

Early on, I hypothesized that solares utilized by families who were latecomers to the community—those who may have lived and worked at the Rancho for only a single generation—would be expected to exhibit less diverse assemblages with fewer status goods. Conversely, contexts in which families occupied particular solares for comparatively longer periods would suggest closer ties to the community and with the landowning family. I posited that long-term residents would have comparatively more refuse, and perhaps evidence of access to rare ceramics or imported goods, suggestive of higher status in the community or gifting and

provisioning from the landed family. Given what is known through oral history about the various families occupying laborer Solares D and E, I can say that those contexts were home to several generations of laborers. Solares D and E contain more diverse assemblages with higher concentrations of surface debris than other household contexts. In particular, there are comparatively high amounts of surface-collected metal in both contexts, which may indicate that abandonment was later than in other areas of the community. These patterns are interpreted as post-abandonment reuse of these spaces during hunting trips in the surrounding woods and visits to the community's cemetery. Interestingly, landowner Solar H tended to have the less surface refuse, despite being abandoned around the same time. This is in keeping with the oral historical information that indicates the landowning family had little interaction with the community after relocating to other communities.

8.6 Contributions to the Field of Historical Archaeology and Archaeologies of Social Memory

The narrative and memory promoted by the Rancho's descendant population contributes to the ongoing refinement of regional historical narratives that have tended to paint rural Maya-speaking Yucatecans in broad strokes. Not surprisingly, much of the Colonial and Early Independence history of Yucatán has been formulated using documents written by and for elites and clerics, but there are compelling questions related to the ways that indigenous inhabitants negotiated the social and political impacts of their time. Although there tends to be a lack of historical documentation, Maya communities existed in the “unoccupied” *terrenos baldíos* of the 17th-19th centuries in the midst of historical processes such as colonialism and independence, indigenous insurgency and agrarian reform. These processes played a key role in creating and maintaining hegemonic structures replicated within this community. As the Republic of México

was busy using the tools of its colonizers to fashion an *imagined community* (Anderson 1983) of its expansive and diverse population, the localities along the edges of centralized political authority coalesced as real communities. Drawing on their shared experience, language, and faith, they forged livelihoods off the grid. But in doing so, they reproduced unequal power structures that mirrored those of society more broadly. This work contributes to the ongoing archaeological and archival study of underrepresented historical sites, namely rural *ranchos*, within a field that has primarily focused on large-scale *hacienda* sites and urban settings characterized by Colonial architecture. This project also expands our understandings of social memory among rural Yucatec speakers, particularly the “period of enslavement” which remains salient among the indigenous population of Yucatán.

Engagement with local and descendant populations has long provided historical archaeologists with an additional avenue of enquiry into historical sites, however collaborative research relationships have rarely yielded equitable results for all stakeholders (Atalay 2012; Little and Shackel 2007). This approach is part of an ongoing transformation in the Maya region and within the discipline that prioritizes ethical and inclusive collaboration with descendent groups in the production of knowledge and seeks ways to make that knowledge relevant in the modern world and beneficial to the community (McAnany and Rowe 2015; Ardren 2002). Community-focused archaeological projects tend, as Proyecto Rancho Kiuic began, by developing projects that focus on the community or household level. This is a trend noted within African Diaspora contexts as well, where increased engagement with stakeholders and descendant communities has revealed their interest in sites of institutional and community importance that may be best approached at the household scale (Agbe-Davies 2008; 2010:3). My initial interest in community households quickly developed into a collaboration with interested

oral history participants, despite the project not being designed as a community-based participatory research project from the outset. Out of our mutual interest in the site's unique history, some form of community archaeology chose us.

Although not a planned nor perfect partnership, concerted efforts were made to consult with members of Rancho Kiuic's descendent community—particularly those involved with Kaxil Kiuic's current ecological conservation and archaeological projects—at every step of this project, and I am incredibly grateful for the time and effort contributed by the Kaxil Kiuic team to connect me with additional oral history participants in the surrounding communities. In response to early conversations with Evelio and Miguel “Lito” Uc about the directions of this project, plans were quickly formulated to include investigations of the community's chapel complexes in addition to the households. Interest in the site's central role among descendants in celebrating religious ceremonies was of special importance to former community members living in nearby xKobenhaltun.

8.7 Final Thoughts and Directions for Further Investigation

The data and insights presented here have provided a baseline temporal and social understanding of Rancho Kiuic, but there is much potential for further research. Of particular interest in future field seasons is an investigation of the *casa real* (Figure 6.1) the communal building visited by Stephens and Catherwood in the early 1800's. Based on Catherwood's lithograph of the structure (Figure 6.2), it was positioned prominently on a prehispanic mound, likely near the center of the community. Rancho Kiuic's masonry schoolhouse occupies a similar position and is possibly a later remodeling of this structure. Excavations within this area of the site are likely to yield additional stratigraphic data to solidify the range of occupation and could lend insights into the community's connections within the region, as the *casa real* would have

housed visitors to the community. The later iteration of the structure has been identified as both a schoolhouse and as living quarters for teachers who came from larger municipalities in the region to teach at the Rancho.



Figure 8.1 Remaining Masonry Walls of the Rancho Kiuic's Schoolhouse, Thought to be the Site of Catherwood's "Casa Real"

Much work remains to be done with regard to identifying variation across time and space of locally-produced Yucatecan ceramics during the historical period. INAH Yucatán's Ceramoteca has made great strides in identifying and curating collections from Mérida's many salvage and *hacienda* projects, particularly with respect to ceramic types made in Europe and central México. Their collections also contain considerable amounts of locally-produced coarse earthenwares—namely Yuncú, Sakpokana Red, and Oxcum Brown types—which comprise the majority of Rancho Kiuic's assemblage yet remain poorly understood with respect to variations within type, form, and production spans. I am encouraged by ongoing conversations with other

archaeologists working within the region who indicate a desire to collaborate and compare collections across the peninsula to arrive at more nuanced understandings of these types. Additionally, the frequency of Unidentified Slatewares, which appear in contexts with Postclassic types and appear temporally distinct from the ubiquitous Classic period Puuc slateware tradition, offers another avenue for further ceramic research.



Figure 8.2 Lithograph of Rancho Kiuic's Casa Real by Frederick Catherwood (reproduced from 1962 printing of *Incidents of Travel in Yucatán* [1839])

Finally, there is potential for exploring the variety of economic activities performed in this community. The areas in and around the site's main corral were mapped, but not explored in depth, due to their current use by Kaxil Kiuic for various community outreach projects. Further investigation of these areas could yield information about the magnitude of the site's ranching

operation and the degree to which laborers may have been involved in ranching or other agricultural pursuits. Beekeeping is another economic activity of interest, both to the descendent community, and to Kaxil Kiuic. Stewards at the reserve maintain an active apiary on site, and there is both physical and oral historical evidence for apicultural activities during the 19th and 20th centuries at Rancho Kiuic. The importance of honey and beekeeping to the Classic Maya, and to Colonial authorities in the 16th and 17th centuries, are documented both textually and archaeologically, and the broader Maya region, and Yucatán in particular has a deep tradition of stingless (*melipona*) beekeeping. Among other ecological and economic forces, rapid deforestation and the introduction of African bees to the region have led to the endangerment of the *melipona* species, as well as the loss of traditional ecological knowledge surrounding their care. Beekeeping remains at Rancho Kiuic during the National period differ from those seen at Classic and Colonial era sites, suggesting that ethnoarchaeology may be an avenue for improving archaeologists' ability to detect apiculture in the more distant past. A focus on apiculture also opens the possibility of exploring gendered household activities—a topic that was not explicitly investigated by this dissertation, but has significant promise. The focus of this research, broadly, on laborer household units has rendered them masculine—in part because the majority of oral history participants were male and the subject of “work” tended to focus on ranching and *milpa* agriculture, and my daily interactions were with male community members. Stories and artifacts related to feminine identities and women's work need further exploration.

Traditional Yucatec Maya gender roles, observed by generations of ethnographers, persist in rural communities despite the impacts of immigration to the United States and the economic pull of the tourism industry along the Riviera Maya. Maya women engage in a variety of household economic activities including gardening, raising small animals within the *solar* such

as chickens, turkey, and pigs, and are generally responsible for taking care of small children and cooking. Sewing and embroidery are also important activities, and in most rural communities, older women continue to wear traditional *huipiles*, colorfully embroidered white cotton tunics, which tend to be worn by younger women only for special occasions. As tourism has increased the demand for items such as *huipiles*, handmade hammocks, and other embroidered items in urban centers, weaving, sewing, and embroidery represent additional opportunities for women to contribute to their household economies (Kintz 1998:5; McAnany and Brown 2016). There is potential for working within current infrastructure with a local women's sewing collaborative organized with the help of James Callaghan and Kaxil Kiuic several years ago. Many of the gendered small finds at the Rancho such as scissors and embroidery needles and even physical spaces such as sewing stoops in front of houses, house gardens, and the "girl's bathroom" of the schoolhouse may be topics that would pique the interest of more women in the descendent community and further the overall project's collaborative efforts.

APPENDIX I: VERBAL CONSENT SCRIPTS FOR ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEWS IN ENGLISH, SPANISH, AND YUCATEC MAYA

VERBAL CONSENT

My name is Maggie Morgan-Smith, and I am a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at The University of North Carolina. I am interested in learning about the history of Rancho Kiuic and the social and economic relationships between its residents.

The information you share with me will be used to contextualize the archaeological data gathered from excavations in the house-lots at the Rancho. If you are willing to participate, this interview will take about 30 minutes to an hour of your time. All efforts will be made to keep your responses to interview questions confidential, and your name will not be linked to anything you say in the text of my dissertation or any other publications, unless you would like it to be included. I would like to make a digital audio recording of our discussion, so that I will have an accurate record of your responses. The recording will be transcribed and included in my dissertation, which will be made available to all participants.

Participation is entirely voluntary and you may decline to answer any question or stop participating at any time. Do you have any questions about this research?

Do you agree to participate?

CONSENTIMIENTO VERBAL

Mi nombre es Maggie Morgan-Smith, y soy un estudiante de Antropología en la Universidad de Carolina del Norte. Estoy interesado en aprender acerca de la historia de Rancho Kiuic y las relaciones socioeconómicas entre sus residentes.

La información que comparte conmigo será utilizado para contextualizar los datos arqueológicos obtenidos de las excavaciones en los solares del Rancho. Si usted está dispuesto a participar, esta entrevista se llevará a unos 30 minutos a una hora de su tiempo. Se harán todos los esfuerzos para mantener sus respuestas a las preguntas de la entrevista confidencial, y su nombre no estarán ligados a todo lo que diga en el texto de mi disertación o cualquier otra publicación, a menos que le gustaría que para ser incluido. Me gustaría hacer una grabación de audio digital de nuestra discusión, por lo que voy a tener un registro exacto de sus respuestas. La grabación se transcribe y se incluye en mi tesis, que se pondrá a disposición de todos los participantes.

Tu participación es totalmente voluntaria y puedes negarse a responder a cualquier pregunta o dejar de hacerlo en cualquier momento. ¿Tiene alguna pregunta sobre esta investigación?

¿Está de acuerdo para participar?

TSIKBALTIKECH

In k'aaba Maggie Morgan-Smith. Tin xookik antropología ti le Universidad de Carolina del Norte. In k'aat wojel junpiit maas ti le uchben tsikbal (historia) ti Rancho Kiuicyeetel le winiko'ob ti' Chan K'i'iwik utial le conteexto in meyaj arqueología.

A kaat tsikbaltik yeetel tene', yaan 30 minutos ti' jun'péel hoora. Ma' ten utialtik a k'aaba wa a t'aan ma' a k'aati'. Tulaakal tsikbalo'ob utial jun'péel grabador digital chen utial ma'alob tsibtiko'on a tsikbalo'ob. Tin bin utial le tsiibo' ich in teesis doctoral yeetel ulaak publicaciones mix u k'aaba. Yaan ulaak preguntas?

Ma'alob?



**APPENDIX II: EXCAVATION NOTES BY UNIT (CUADRO) ADAPTED FROM
INFORMES FIELD REPORTS 2014-2016**

Excavaciones de Solar A Norte

Q4

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141569

Capa 0 [RKI 141569]: was excavated from 37 to 37 cm in the NE, 48 to 48 cm in the NW, 49.5 to 49.5 cm in the SE, 56.5 to 56.5 cm in the SW, and 51 to 51 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil. Several rocks were exposed that were partially buried, but the architectural significance of this cuadro is unknown.

Ceramicos: 1 sherd was found the southeast quadrant of Capa 0.

Q5

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141570, 141599

Capa 0 [RKI 141570]: was excavated from 48 to 48 cm in the NE, 36 to 36 cm in the NW, 54 to 54 cm in the SE, 46 to 46 cm in the SW, and 49 to 49 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil and roots from several small trees within the unit. Several stones, including a labrada, were partially exposed.

Capa 1 [RKI 141599]: was excavated from 48 to 51 cm in the NE, 36 to 36 cm in the NW, 54 to 56 cm in the SE, 46 to 62 cm in the SW, and 49 to 53 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown, and was removed from between the tree roots to better define the stones exposed in Capa 0.

Elementos no Ceramicos: 1 glass bottle was found in Capa 0. Broken glass shards and a piece of rusted metal were found in Capa 1.

Ceramicos: 1 small bag of historical ceramics was recovered from Capa 1.

Q6

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 48 to 48 cm in the NE, 47.5 to 47.5 cm in the NW, 52 to 52 cm in the SE, 54 to 54 cm in the SW, and 42.5 to 42.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil and bordas throughout the cuadro.

Q7

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141571

Capa 0 [RKI 141571]: was excavated from 52 to 52 cm in the NE, 47 to 47 cm in the NW, 53 to 53 cm in the SE, 55 to 55 cm in the SW, and 50.5 to 50.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil.

Ceramicos: 2 sherds were found in the southeast quadrant of Capa 0.

R4

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141522

Capa 0 [RKI 141522]: was excavated from 45 to 45 cm in the NE, 47 to 47 cm in the NW, 38 to 38 cm in the SE, 48.5 to 48.5 cm in the SW, and 41.5 to 41.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil and a few small rocks.

Elementos no Ceramicos: A shotgun or birdshot shell was found in Capa 0.

Ceramicos: 1 sherd was found the southeast quadrant of Capa 0.

R5

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141573, 141611

Capa 0 [RKI 141573]: was excavated from 46.5 to 46.5 cm in the NE, 45 to 45 cm in the NW, 47 to 47 cm in the SE, 38 to 38 cm in the SW, and 46 to 46 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil and roots throughout the cuadro.

Capa 1 [RKI 141611]: was excavated from 46.5 to 54 cm in the NE, 45 to 54 cm in the NW, 47 to 52 cm in the SE, 38 to 38 cm in the SW, and 46 to 52 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil and roots. It is likely that this cuadro was the southwestern quadrant of the interior of the domestic structure. There is a large uncut stone that may have supported a pole and thatch roof that seems to have fallen into this cuadro from the southern wall.

Elementos no Ceramicos: A small rounded metal plate was found in Capa 0.

Ceramicos: 2 eroded sherds were found in the northwest quadrant of Capa 0. 1 sherd was found in Capa 1.

R6

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 47 to 47 cm in the NE, 46 to 46 cm in the NW, 47 to 47 cm in the SE, 47.5 to 47.5 cm in the SW, and 48 to 48 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil and a few partially exposed stones in the northeastern quadrant.

R7

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 51 to 51 cm in the NE, 46.5 to 46.5 cm in the NW, 59 to 50 cm in the SE, 47.5 to 47.5 cm in the SW, and 46 to 46 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil and a few partially exposed stones.

R8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141584

Capa 0 [RKI 141584]: was excavated from 51 to 51 cm in the NE, 50.5 to 50.5 cm in the NW, 52 to 52 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 47 to 47 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil and several stones.

S4

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1 zona 1, 1 zona 2

Números de lote: RKI 141582, -----, 141574

Capa 0 [RKI 1415782]: was excavated from 46.5 to 46.5 cm in the NE, 43.5 to 43.5 cm in the NW, 45 to 45 cm in the SE, 46 to 46 cm in the SW, and 44 to 44 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and roots. This cuadro is located on the western side of the structure and likely contains a wall, which will be excavated as two zones in the next capa.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 46.5 to 50.5 cm in the NE, 43.5 to 52 cm in the NW, 45 to 52.5 cm in the SE, 46 to 46 cm in the SW, and 44 to 43 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was loose, dark reddish brown soil, likely disturbed by moles. This zone comprises the

southeastern portion of the cuadro, and is bounded by stones, making it the interior of the structure.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 141574]: was excavated from 46.5 to 50 cm in the NE, 43.5 to 48 cm in the NW, 45 to 50 cm in the SE, 46 to 52 cm in the SW, and 44 to 51 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was also dark reddish brown soil and roots, and comprises the area of the cuadro outside the stone wall.

Elementos no Ceramicos: A small shard of glass was found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Ceramicos: 1 eroded sherd was found in Capa 0, and 1 sherd was found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

S5

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI -----, 141615

Capa 0 [RKI 141573]: was excavated from 42 to 42 cm in the NE, 46 to 46 cm in the NW, 46 to 46 cm in the SE, 45.5 to 45.5 cm in the SW, and 44 to 44 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro likely contains the northern wall of the structure seen in S4.

Capa 1 [RKI 141615]: was excavated from 42 to 48.5 cm in the NE, 46 to 49 cm in the NW, 46 to 52 cm in the SE, 45.5 to 53 cm in the SW, and 44 to 53 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil and roots removed to define the northern or northwestern wall footing, although the stones are not as clearly defined as in the adjacent cuadros S4 and S6.

Elementos no Ceramicos: A 5 centavo coin dating to 1936 was found in Capa 1.

Ceramicos: 1 eroded sherd was found in Capa 1.

S6

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141577, 141612

Capa 0 [RKI 141577]: was excavated from 47 to 47 cm in the NE, 42.5 to 42.5 cm in the NW, 46 to 46 cm in the SE, 46 to 46 cm in the SW, and 46 to 46 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose dark reddish brown soil.

Capa 1 [RKI 141612]: was excavated from 42 to 48.5 cm in the NE, 46 to 49 cm in the NW, 46 to 52 cm in the SE, 45.5 to 53 cm in the SW, and 44 to 53 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil and roots removed to define the northern or northwestern wall footing, also visible in S4 and S5.

Ceramicos: 2 sherds were found in Capa 0 and also in Capa 1.

S7

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141576, 141614

Capa 0 [RKI 141576]: was excavated from 53.5 to 53.5 cm in the NE, 47 to 47 cm in the NW, 51 to 51 cm in the SE, 46.5 to 46.5 cm in the SW, and 45 to 45 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and several stones thought to comprise the northwest curve of the structure.

Capa 1 [RKI 141614]: was excavated from 53.5 to 53.5 cm in the NE, 47 to 57 cm in the NW, 51 to 52 cm in the SE, 46.5 to 49 cm in the SW, and 45 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil and roots removed to define the northwestern wall footing, which is marked by several aligned labrads.

Elementos no Ceramicos: A stone mano (74 cm from the south and 79 cm from the west, at a depth of 50 cm) was found in Capa 1, as well as a piece of rusted metal.

Ceramicos: 2 small sherds were found in Capa 0, and a small bag of sherds was recovered from Capa 1.

S8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141575, 141613

Capa 0 [RKI 141575]: was excavated from 55.5 to 55.5 cm in the NE, 53 to 53 cm in the NW, 51 to 51 cm in the SE, 51 to 51 cm in the SW, and 49 to 49 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. Comparatively fewer stones were exposed in this cuadro, suggesting that it lies to the east of the structure.

Capa 1 [RKI 141613]: was excavated from 55.5 to 56 cm in the NE, 53 to 60 cm in the NW, 51 to 52 cm in the SE, 51 to 57 cm in the SW, and 49 to 52 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil and roots, excavated to ensure that the structure footing did not extend into this cuadro. It appears that this cuadro is outside of the structure.

Elementos no Ceramicos: A piece of a plastic bottle was found in Capa 1.

Ceramicos: Both Capa 0 and Capa 1 had 1 sherd each.

T5

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141579, 141578

Capa 0 [RKI 141579]: was excavated from 51 to 51 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 42 to 42 cm in the SE, 46 to 46 cm in the SW, and 49 to 49 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil. This area had some surface debris, so it will be excavated in Capa 1, but does not contain any visible architectural features.

Capa 1 [RKI 141578]: was excavated from 51 to 53.5 cm in the NE, 50 to 54 cm in the NW, 42 to 45 cm in the SE, 46 to 50 cm in the SW, and 49 to 54 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil and roots from three small trees, which were removed. This cuadro contains a few rocks which likely fell from the northwestern corner of the structure, but

the footing is not in this unit.

Ceramicos: Both Capa 0 and Capa 1 had 1 sherd each.

T6

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141583

Capa 0 [RKI 141583]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 46.5 to 46.5 cm in the SE, 42.5 to 42.5 cm in the SW, and 43 to 43 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil. This row had surface debris, and is being surface collected in hopes that a midden will be found. This unit is located to the north of the structure.

Ceramicos: 2 sherds were found in Capa 0.

T7

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141583

Capa 0 [RKI 141583]: was excavated from 51 to 51 cm in the NE, 50.5 to 50.5 cm in the NW, 53.5 to 53.5 cm in the SE, 47 to 47 cm in the SW, and 51 to 51 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil. Again, this cuadro is located to the north of the structure, but is being surface collected to find a possible midden.

Elementos no Ceramicos: 1 metal fragment was found in Capa 0.

Ceramicos: 1 sherd found in Capa 0.

T8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141580

Capa 0 [RKI 141580]: was excavated from 53 to 53 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 54 to 54 cm in the SE, 53.5 to 53.5 cm in the SW, and 52.5 to 52.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil. This cuadro is located to the northeast of the structure, at the northeast corner of this operation.

Elementos no Ceramicos: 1 glass bottle neck was found in Capa 0.

Ceramicos: 4 ceramic sherds were found in Capa 0.

U6

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 46.5 to 46.5 cm in the NE, 49 to 49 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 51 to 51 cm in the SW, and 51 to 51 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil to the north of the structure.

U7

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141586

Capa 0 [RKI 141586]: was excavated from 52.5 to 52.5 cm in the NE, 47 to 47 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 49 to 49 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil to the north of the structure.

Ceramicos: 2 ceramic sherds were found in Capa 0.

U8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141581

Capa 0 [RKI 141581]: was excavated from 51.5 to 51.5 cm in the NE, 52 to 52 cm in the NW, 53 to 53 cm in the SE, 51 to 51 cm in the SW, and 52 to 52 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil. This cuadro was in the northeast corner of this operation

Ceramicos: 3 ceramic sherds were found in Capa 0.

Sondeo 1

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 1.5 m NS por 1 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Números de lote: RKI -----, 141616, 141617, 141618, 141619, 141620

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 49 to 49 cm in the NE, 51 to 51 cm in the NW, 55 to 55 cm in the SE, 51 to 51 cm in the SW, and 53 to 53 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish gray soil, and a small pile of rocks. This sondeo was placed between cuadros V9 (30 cm from the east) and V10 (70 cm from the west), and extending northward 150 cm from their southern profiles, to examine the arrangement

of the stones, to see if this area may have been a cache or midden.

Capa 1 [RKI 141614]: was excavated from 49 to 51 cm in the NE, 51 to 57 cm in the NW, 55 to 59 cm in the SE, 51 to 57 cm in the SW, and 53 to 57 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was medium reddish gray soil and several small rocks. Very few artifacts, just a few ceramic sherds too eroded to identify, were found in this capa.

Capa 2 [RKI 141617]: was excavated from 56 to 58 cm in the NE, 57 to 61 cm in the NW, 59 to 63 cm in the SE, 57 to 64 cm in the SW, and 57 to 63 cm in the center. In this capa we continued to remove soil and several bordas were exposed, but there were still very few artifacts.

Capa 3 [RKI 141618]: was excavated from 58 to 70 cm in the NE, 61 to 69 cm in the NW, 63 to 69 cm in the SE, 64 to 71 cm in the SW, and 63 to 71 cm in the center. The fill for this capa slightly more red and hard than in previous capas, indicating that we were getting close to laja. Several of the bordas, roughly 20-30 cm in diameter, were removed in this capa in hopes of exposing a possible cache underneath, however very few artifacts were found.

Capa 4 [RKI 141619]: was excavated from 70 to 77 cm in the NE, 69 to 78 cm in the NW, 69 to 82 cm in the SE, 71 to 80 cm in the SW, and 71 to 80 cm in the center. The fill for Capa 4 was a continuation of the slightly more reddish and compact soil beneath the bordas from Capa 3. We determined that we would excavate one more capa beyond this, as ceramics (though highly eroded and not diagnostic) were being produced.

Capa 5 [RKI 141620]: was excavated from 77 to 95 cm in the NE, 78 to 95 cm in the NW, 82 to 95 cm in the SE, 80 to 95 cm in the SW, and 80 to 95 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was increasingly red and compact, so excavation ended in Capa 5, as very few artifacts were found, and we were getting close to laja.

Ceramicos: Small bags of badly eroded ceramics were recovered from Capas 1 to 5.

Excavaciones de Solar A Sur

C5

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141587

Capa 0 [RKI 141587]: was excavated from 54.5 to 54.5 cm in the NE, 60 to 60 cm in the NW, 56.5 to 56.5 cm in the SE, 50.5 to 50.5 cm in the SW, and 52 to 52 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves removed to expose medium reddish brown soil. This cuadro was in the SW corner of the grid over this operation, but contained no visible architectural features.

Ceramicos: 4 highly eroded ceramic sherds were found in Capa 0.

C6

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI -----, 141609

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 56 to 56 cm in the NE, 55 to 55 cm in the NW, 54 to 54

cm in the SE, 57 to 57 cm in the SW, and 52.5 to 52.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves removed to expose reddish gray soil. This cuadro seemed to contain the SW corner of the domestic structure near its southern entrance, as several large stones were visible.

Capa 1 [RKI 141609]: was excavated from 56 to 58 cm in the NE, 55 to 59 cm in the NW, 54 to 59 cm in the SE, 57 to 62 cm in the SW, and 52.5 to 59 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily soil and small roots removed to reveal the structure's SW corner.

Ceramicos: 1 ceramic sherd was found in Capa 1.

C7

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 56 to 56 cm in the NW, 49 to 49 cm in the SE, 54 to 54 cm in the SW, and 50 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris removed to expose medium reddish brown soil and some rocks. The architectural significance of this cuadro is unclear, and it is difficult to tell whether the stones are derumbe or comprise parts of the wall.

C8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141588

Capa 0 [RKI 141588]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 46 to 46 cm in the SE, 49 to 49 cm in the SW, and 50 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris removed to expose medium reddish gray soil and some rocks. The architectural significance of this cuadro is unclear as there were few rocks.

Elementos no ceramicos: 1 piece of bottle glass was found in the NE quadrant of Capa 0.

Ceramicos: 1 ceramic sherd was found in the SW quadrant of Capa 0.

C9

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141589

Capa 0 [RKI 141589]: was excavated from 46.5 to 46.5 cm in the NE, 49 to 49 cm in the NW, 44 to 44 cm in the SE, 45 to 45 cm in the SW, and 49.5 to 49.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris removed to expose medium reddish gray soil and some rocks. This unit was located in the SE corner of the cuadrículo, and contained several large rocks that possibly comprise a wall or gallinero.

Elementos no ceramicos: 1 piece of bottle glass was found in the SE quadrant of Capa 0.

Ceramicos: 1 ceramic sherd was found in the NW quadrant of Capa 0.

D5

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 54.5 to 54.5 cm in the NE, 52 to 52 cm in the NW, 56 to 56 cm in the SE, 60 to 60 cm in the SW, and 55 to 55 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish gray soil and some rocks in the E profile. This unit was located to the west of the domestic structure.

D6

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI -----, 141607

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 52.5 to 52.5 cm in the NE, 57 to 57 cm in the NW, 55 to 55 cm in the SE, 56 to 56 cm in the SW, and 54 to 54 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris removed to expose medium reddish gray soil and rocks comprising the western wall of the domestic structure.

Capa 1 [RKI 141607]: was excavated from 52.5 to 57.5 cm in the NE, 57 to 58 cm in the NW, 55 to 58 cm in the SE, 56 to 59 cm in the SW, and 54 to 59 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily medium reddish gray soil and roots. A small tree was removed from the NW corner of the unit.

Elementos no ceramicos: 1 piece of rusted metal was found in Capa 1.

Ceramicos: 1 small bag of eroded ceramic sherds was found in Capa 1.

D7

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141590

Capa 0 [RKI 141590]: was excavated from 56.5 to 56.5 cm in the NE, 55 to 55 cm in the NW, 50.5 to 50.5 cm in the SE, 54 to 54 cm in the SW, and 54 to 54 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish gray soil from the interior of the domestic structure.

Ceramicos: 1 ceramic sherd was found in the NW quadrant of Capa 1.

D8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 52 to 52 cm in the NE, 56.5 to 56.5 cm in the NW, 49 to 49 cm in the SE, 50.5 to 50.5 cm in the SW, and 50 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish gray soil, and also appear to be the interior of the domestic structure.

D9

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 45 to 45 cm in the NE, 52 to 52 cm in the NW, 46 to 46 cm in the SE, 49 to 49 cm in the SW, and 48 to 48 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose dark reddish gray soil and a dry-laid stone feature that is either a continuation of the western wall in C9, or a planter or gallinero.

E6

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI -----, 141601

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 52 to 52 cm in the NE, 55 to 55 cm in the NW, 53 to 53 cm in the SE, 56.5 to 56.5 cm in the SW, and 50 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose dark reddish gray-brown soil from the NW corner of the structure. The soil in this unit is highly disturbed by mole holes.

Capa 1 [RKI 141601]: was excavated from 52 to 52 cm in the NE, 55 to 55 cm in the NW, 53 to 58 cm in the SE, 56.5 to 59 cm in the SW, and 50 to 58 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was medium reddish gray soil and roots which revealed a rounded line of labradas comprising the footing of the structure in the NW corner of the cuadro.

Elementos no Cerámicos: Several pieces of bottle glass were found in Capa 1.

E7

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141591, 141602

Capa 0 [RKI 141591]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 52 to 52 cm in the NW, 57 to 57 cm in the SE, 54 to 54 cm in the SW, and 53 to 53 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose dark reddish gray-brown soil and several large stones comprising the northern wall of the domestic structure in the northwest portion of the cuadro.

Capa 1 [RKI 141602]: was excavated from 50 to 52 cm in the NE, 52 to 52 cm in the NW, 57 to 57.5 cm in the SE, 54 to 58.5 cm in the SW, and 53 to 59.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was medium reddish gray soil, roots, and small rocks. This unit appears to be inside the domestic

structure.

Elementos no Ceramicos: Several pieces of bottle glass and rusted metal were found in Capa 1.

Ceramicos: 1 eroded sherd was found in the NE quadrant of Capa 0, and Capa 1 produced 1 small bag of ceramics.

E8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141592, 141603

Capa 0 [RKI 141592]: was excavated from 51 to 51 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 52.5 to 52.5 cm in the SE, 56 to 56 cm in the SW, and 54 to 54 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose dark reddish gray-brown soil. The architectural context for this unit is unclear as there are several large rocks in this unit that look like derumbe from a nearby wall, but it is possible that the northwest corner of the structure falls within this cuadro. This unit was continued in Capa 1 to better define these stones.

Capa 1 [RKI 141603]: was excavated from 51 to 55 cm in the NE, 50 to 57.5 cm in the NW, 52.5 to 56 cm in the SE, 56 to 58.5 cm in the SW, and 54 to 56 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was medium reddish gray soil, roots, and small rocks. Upon excavation in this capa, this unit appears to be inside the domestic structure, rather than containing architectural features.

Elementos no Ceramicos: Several pieces of bottle glass were found in Capa 1.

Ceramicos: 1 eroded sherd was found in the NW quadrant of Capa 0, and Capa 1 produced 1 small bag of ceramics.

E9

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141593, 141606

Capa 0 [RKI 141593]: was excavated from 34.5 to 34.5 cm in the NE, 51 to 51 cm in the NW, 44 to 44 cm in the SE, 52 to 52 cm in the SW, and 46 to 46 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish gray-brown soil. A line of stones ran through the eastern profile of this cuadro, and are likely part of a planter or gallinero.

Capa 1 [RKI 141606]: was excavated from 34.5 to 42 cm in the NE, 52 to 54 cm in the NW, 44 to 53 cm in the SE, 52 to 58 cm in the SW, and 46 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was medium reddish gray soil and small rocks, disturbed by lots of roots. The fill was removed to further expose the line of rocks in the eastern profile of the cuadro. These appear to be part of a planter or gallinero. Several other rocks were exposed in the southern portion of the cuadro (running east-west) and seem to comprise the southern wall of the structure.

Elementos no Ceramicos: Several pieces of bottle glass were found in Capa 1.

Ceramicos: 1 eroded sherd was found in the NE quadrant of Capa 0.

E10

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1 zona 1, 1 zona 2

Números de lote: RKI 141594, 141608, 141610

Capa 0 [RKI 141594]: was excavated from 43 to 43 cm in the NE, 36 to 36 cm in the NW, 46 to 46 cm in the SE, 43 to 43 cm in the SW, and 45 to 45 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose dark reddish gray-brown soil and several large rocks. Either side of the stones were excavated as two zones in Capa 1, as they appeared to be part of a wall.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 141608]: was excavated from 43 to 51 cm in the NE, 36 to 36 cm in the NW, 46 to 51 cm in the SE, 43 to 53 cm in the SW, and 45 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was medium reddish gray soil, roots, and small rocks, and a small tree was removed from the southwest corner of the zona. This area represents the interior of the structure, and is bounded by a wall running north-south along the eastern profile.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 141610]: was excavated from 43 to 50 cm in the NE, 36 to 41 cm in the NW, 46 to 53 cm in the SE, 43 to 52 cm in the SW, and 45 to 51 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was also medium reddish gray soil, roots, and small rocks. The aforementioned wall is in the western profile of this zona, and the wall seems to extend into cuadros E9 and F9.

Elementos no Ceramicos: Several pieces of bottle glass and rusted metal were found in Capa 1, Zona 1. Capa 1, Zona 2 also contained rusted metal, though none were identifiable. They are likely the remains of small tools or pieces of cans.

Ceramicos: 1 eroded sherd was found in the NW quadrant of Capa 0. A small bag of ceramics were recovered from both Capa 1, Zona 1 and Capa 1, Zona 2.

F6

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1 zona 1, 1 zona 2

Números de lote: RKI 141595, 141604, 141605

Capa 0 [RKI 141595]: was excavated from 48 to 48 cm in the NE, 45 to 45 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 49 to 49 cm in the SW, and 46.5 to 46.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish gray-brown soil and several large rocks, including a ground labrada in the NE quadrant. This cuadro is in the northwest corner of the operation, and contained the most surface refuse.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 141604]: was excavated from 48 to 54.5 cm in the NE, 45 to 57 cm in the NW, 50 to 58 cm in the SE, 49 to 58 cm in the SW, and 46.5 to 60 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was medium reddish gray soil, roots, and small rocks. This zone lies inside what is thought to be the northwest corner of the structure, following the line of labradas found in E6 Capa 1. The stones comprising the wall in this unit are not cut, but are arranged in a curve like those in E6. A small stone metate was found, overturned, at the base of the wall.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 141605]: was excavated from 48 to 55 cm in the NE, 45 to 59 cm in the NW, 50 to 60 cm in the SE, 49 to 56 cm in the SW, and 46.5 to 56 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was also medium reddish gray soil, roots, and small rocks on the outside of the

structure. The labrada found in Capa 0, which has an indentation ground into it (possibly to catch water or for feeding chickens or other small animals) was left in place.

Elementos no Ceramicos: In Capa 0, a plastic shotgun or birdshot shell and a small glass bottle were found in the northwest quadrant of the cuadro. A ground labrada was also found in Capa 0, but was left in place. Capa 1, Zona 1 contained an overturned cut stone metate, which appears markedly older than the more modern cement metates found in the Solar D and Solar A Norte operations, however it is definitely not prehistoric. The metate was left in place, and will be recovered in Capa 2 during the 2015 field season.

Ceramicos: 3 eroded sherds were found in Capa 0. A small bag of ceramics were recovered from both Capa 1, Zona 1 and Capa 1, Zona 2.

F7

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141596

Capa 0 [RKI 141596]: was excavated from 45 to 45 cm in the NE, 49 to 49 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 51 to 51 cm in the SW, and 52 to 52 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish gray soil. Several rocks were exposed, and it is possible that this unit contains the northern wall of the structure.

Ceramicos: 2 sherds were found in Capa 0, which appear to be prehistoric.

F8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141597

Capa 0 [RKI 141597]: was excavated from 45 to 45 cm in the NE, 46 to 46 cm in the NW, 51 to 51 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 53 to 53 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish gray soil. Several rocks were exposed, and it is possible that this unit also contains the northern wall of the structure. More likely, this unit lies to the north of the structure.

Ceramicos: 2 highly eroded sherds were found in Capa 0.

F9

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141598

Capa 0 [RKI 141598]: was excavated from 40 to 40 cm in the NE, 44 to 44 cm in the NW, 34 to 34 cm in the SE, 51 to 51 cm in the SW, and 40 to 40 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris removed to expose medium reddish gray soil. This unit was located at the northwest corner of the operation, and contained no visible architectural features.

Ceramicos: 1 ceramic sherd was found in Capa 0.

Excavaciones de Solar D

N8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 49 to 49 cm in the NE, 47 to 47 cm in the NW, 47 to 47 cm in the SE, 36 to 36 cm in the SW, and 50 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa consisted only of leaves and debris removed to expose the dark reddish brown soil and rocks below. This test unit was located in the southwest corner of the grid placed over the domestic complex within Solar D, and did not reveal any visible architectural features.

N9

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 46 to 46 cm in the NE, 49 to 49 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 47 to 47 cm in the SW, and 49 to 49 cm in the center. The fill for this capa consisted only of leaves and debris removed to expose the dark reddish brown soil and rocks below. This test unit was located outside the structures of the domestic complex within Solar D, and did not reveal any visible architectural features.

N10

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 33 to 33 cm in the NE, 46 to 46 cm in the NW, 46 to 46 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 49 to 49 cm in the center. The fill for this capa consisted only of leaves and debris removed to expose the dark reddish brown soil and rocks below. This test unit was located to the south of the southwesternmost structure within the domestic complex, and did not reveal any visible architectural features.

N11

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141506

Capa 0 [RKI 141506]: was excavated from 39 to 39 cm in the NE, 33 to 33 cm in the NW, 45 to 45 cm in the SE, 46 to 46 cm in the SW, and 39 to 39 cm in the center. The fill for this capa consisted only of leaves and debris removed to expose the dark reddish brown soil and rocks below. An entrance to the southwesternmost structure appeared to run east-west in the northern portion of this cuadro, marked by a labrada.

Elementos no ceramicos: In Capa 0, a small orange glass bottle was found 8cm from the E, and 59 cm from the N.

N12

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 29 to 29 cm in the NE, 39 to 39 cm in the NW, 48 to 48 cm in the SE, 45 to 45 cm in the SW, and 46 to 46 cm in the center. The fill for this capa consisted only of leaves and debris removed to expose the dark reddish brown soil and the wall of the southwesternmost structure within Solar D. The entrance and wall of the structure was exposed, running east-west along the north profile of the unit.

N13

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI -----, 141544, 141548

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 42 to 42 cm in the NE, 29 to 29 cm in the NW, 48 to 48 cm in the SE, 48 to 48 cm in the SW, and 54 to 54 cm in the center. The fill for this capa consisted only of leaves and debris removed to expose the dark reddish brown soil and the wall of the southwesternmost structure within Solar D. The entrance and southern wall of the structure was (continuing from N12) along the north profile of the unit.

Capa 1 [RKI 141544]: was excavated from 42 to 45 cm in the NE, 29 to 42 cm in the NW, 48 to 50 cm in the SE, 48 to 48 cm in the SW, and 54 to 54 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil, which was excavated to further reveal the southern wall of the structure. The remains of several structural support beams from the structure's roof were visible, but not removed. The majority of this unit fell outside the structure's SE corner.

Capa 2 [RKI 141548]: was excavated from 45 to 47.5 cm in the NE, 42 to 45 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 48 to 49 cm in the SW, and 54 to 54 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil from the interior of the structure, which was excavated to further reveal the interior of its southern wall as well as the floor.

Elementos no ceramicos: Capa 2 contained one bag of bottle-glass shards.

Ceramicos: Capa 1 contained one bag of ceramics.

N14

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 49 to 49 cm in the NE, 42 to 42 cm in the NW, 46 to 46 cm in the SE, 48 to 48 cm in the SW, and 51 to 51 cm in the center. The fill for this capa consisted only of leaves and debris removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and the remains of a large tree stump in the NW corner of the cuadro. This unit was located just outside the SE corner of the domestic complex, but did not contain any visible structure features.

08

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 40 to 40 cm in the NW, 49 to 49 cm in the SE, 47 to 47 cm in the SW, and 41 to 41 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, which were removed to expose the dark reddish brown soil. This unit was located on the western side of the domestic complex, directly west of what appears to be an apsidal residential structure and to the south of several associated rectilinear rooms or storage spaces.

09

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 46 to 46 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 46 to 46 cm in the SE, 49 to 49 cm in the SW, and 50 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leave and debris removed to expose reddish brown soil. Like O8, this cuadro is located to the west of the domestic structure.

010

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141501

Capa 0 [RKI 141501]: was excavated from 31.5 to 31.5 cm in the NE, 45 to 45 cm in the NW, 32 to 32 cm in the SE, 46.5 to 46.5 cm in the SW, and 36 to 36 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves and debris, removed to reveal dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro appears to be inside the western portion of the sleeping structure within the complex. Several

structural beams were still present on the floor of the structure in this cuadro, though none were removed.

Elementos no ceramicos: Several metal objects were found during surface collection in Capa 0, including a large rectangular metal bucket, and several wire pieces still attached to the structural beams. These were not removed from the cuadro, though a small sample of wire was collected.

011

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141502

Capa 0 [RKI 141502]: was excavated from 41 to 41 cm in the NE, 30 to 30 cm in the NW, 40 to 40 cm in the SE, 32 to 32 cm in the SW, and 44 to 44 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves and organic debris, removed to reveal dark reddish brown soil. The accumulation of organic matter in this unit seems comparatively high as there are multiple rotting structural beams in this cuadro, as with O10.

Elementos no ceramicos: Capa 0 surface collection in this cuadro produced numerous commercially made modern items including rubber and leather shoes, a plastic baby bottle, and several metal cans and buckets. A blue enameled tin bowl and a glass jar were also found.

012

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141503

Capa 0 [RKI 141503]: was excavated from 42.5 to 42.5 cm in the NE, 41 to 41 cm in the NW, 29 to 29 cm in the SE, 39 to 39 cm in the SW, and 32 to 32 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves and organic debris, removed to reveal dark reddish brown soil. Again, there was a large accumulation of organic matter from deteriorating structural beams. This cuadro was located just inside the southern entrance to what is thought to be a sleeping structure.

Elementos no ceramicos: A blue enameled tin vessel, a rubber boot, and several pieces of rusted metal were found in Capa 0.

013

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1, 2

Números de lote: RKI 141504, 141545, 141547

Capa 0 [RKI 141504]: was excavated from 37 to 37 cm in the NE, 41 to 41 cm in the NW, 42 to 42 cm in the SE, 29 to 29 cm in the SW, and 33 to 33 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves and debris which revealed dark reddish brown soil and deteriorating beams from the structure's perishable roof.

Capa 1 [RKI 141545]: was excavated from 37 to 37 cm in the NE, 41 to 42 cm in the NW, 42 to

44.5 cm in the SE, 29 to 41 cm in the SW, and 33 to 38.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil and organic matter which was removed to reveal the southern footing of the structure. This cuadro appears to be in the southeastern quadrant of the structure. *Capa 2 [RKI 141547]*: was excavated from 37 to 40 cm in the NE, 42 to 42 cm in the NW, 44.5 to 49 cm in the SE, 41 to 45 cm in the SW, and 38.5 to 42 cm in the center. Excavation continued with Capa 2, as the accumulation of soil is much higher in this structures as compared to the others within the complex. Dark reddish brown soil and several deteriorated beams were removed to further define the southeastern wall of the structure and reach the level of the structure's floor, where stucco or sascab was visible.

Elementos no ceramicos: Capa 0 contained 2 glass bottles, a small metal can, a baby shoe, pieces of a plastic bottle, and a glass jar. A shotgun shell and a piece of metal wire were found in Capa 1. Modern refuse covered the entire floor of the structure in Capa 2, where the following were found: 7 small glass medicine bottles, a glass "Pepsi" bottle, a glass "Mission" bottle, a broken mirror, a plastic baby bottle, a plastic "Clorox" bottle, a square metal bucket, 2 rubber chanclas, 1 rubber boot, several plastic combs, a battery, and a shotgun shell.

014

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141505

Capa 0 [RKI 141505]: was excavated from 51 to 51 cm in the NE, 36 to 36 cm in the NW, 49.5 to 49.5 cm in the SE, 41 to 41 cm in the SW, and 52 to 52 cm in the center. Primarily leaves and debris were removed from this capa to expose dark reddish brown soil.

Elementos no ceramicos: A small brown glass bottle was found in Capa 0.

P8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 44 to 44 cm in the NE, 39 to 39 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 43 to 43 cm in the SW, and 40 to 40 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris which revealed reddish brown soil and several burdas. This cuadro was located along the western edge of the domestic complex, likely on a patio or within a perishable rectilinear structure.

P9

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141507

Capa 0 [RKI 141507]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 44 to 44 cm in the NW, 46 to

46 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 50 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leave and organic debris which exposed dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro seems to be located within an open space between the sleeping structure to the east and a rectilinear structure or patio to the east.

Elementos no ceramicos: A green bottle glass sherd was found in Capa 0.

P10

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 42 to 42 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 31 to 31 cm in the SE, 46 to 46 cm in the SW, and 42.5 to 42.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leave and organic debris which exposed dark reddish brown soil. A stone-lined path was located just to the north of this cuadro, and the northwest corner of the the sleeping structure is in the southern profile, marked by a labrada.

P11

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141508

Capa 0 [RKI 141508]: was excavated from 48 to 48 cm in the NE, 43.5 to 43.5 cm in the NW, 41 to 41 cm in the SE, 32 to 32 cm in the SW, and 36 to 36 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris, which has accumulated from deteriorating structural beams from the sleeping structure. The northern wall of the sleeping structure runs east-west through the middle of this cuadro, though most of the rocks are not visible.

Elementos no ceramicos: A plastic clorox bottle, a tin bowl, and a metal can were found in Capa 0.

P12

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141509

Capa 0 [RKI 141509]: was excavated from 49 to 49 cm in the NE, 37.5 to 37.5 cm in the NW, 42 to 42 cm in the SE, 41 to 41 cm in the SW, and 35 to 35 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leave and organic debris which revealed several large stones comprising the northern wall of the sleeping structure. Most of the cuadro was located within the structure, and the doorway to the stone path is exposed.

Elementos no ceramicos: 2 rubber shoe soles, a glass jar, a rubber boot, and a rectangular metal can were found in Capa 0.

P13

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1 zona 1, 1 zona 2

Números de lote: RKI 141510, 141546, 141549

Capa 0 [RKI 141510]: was excavated from 51 to 51 cm in the NE, 49 to 49 cm in the NW, 36 to 36 cm in the SE, 42 to 42 cm in the SW, and 39 to 39 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and organic debris which exposed dark reddish brown soil and a accumulation of dirt from the rotting support beams of the sleeping structure. Removal of Capa 0 exposed the rocks comprising the easternmost wall of the structure.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 141546]: was excavated from 51 to 38 cm in the NE, 49 to 43 cm in the NW, 36 to 38 cm in the SE, 42 to 42 cm in the SW, and 39 to 42 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil and organic accumulation form the structural beams, removed to define the eastern wall of the structure. This capa was divided into two zones, with Zona 1 being the interior of the structure.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 141549]: was excavated from 51 to 55 cm in the NE, 49 to 52 cm in the NW, 36 to 50 cm in the SE, 42 to 51 cm in the SW, and 39 to 52 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was also dark reddish brown soil and organic accumulation. This zone comprised the area outside the eastern wall of the structure.

Elementos no ceramicos: Metal wire, a metal blade and a small glass bottle were found in Capa 0. In Capa 1, Zona 2, a small curved metal object was found. Several pieces of lamina de carton were found in Capa 1, Zona 1 and Capa 1, Zona 2, which is interpreted as remains of the fallen roof of the structure. One sample of the lamina de carton was collected.

Ceramicos: 3 small fragments were found in Capa 1, Zona 1. 1 small bag of ceramics were collected from Capa 1, Zona 2.

P14

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 52 to 52 cm in the NE, 51 to 51 cm in the NW, 51.5 to 51.5 cm in the SE, 36.5 to 36.5 cm in the SW, and 51 to 51 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves which revealed dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro had no surface refuse, and was located just east of the sleeping structure.

Q8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141517

Capa 0 [RKI 141517]: was excavated from 42 to 42 cm in the NE, 44 to 44 cm in the NW, 44 to 44 cm in the SE, 49 to 49 cm in the SW, and 49 to 49 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was

primarily leaves which revealed dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro was located on the interior of a possible patio or rectilinear structure on the western side of the domestic complex.

Elementos no ceramicos: A white enameled tin bowl and a large metal can were recovered from Capa 0.

Q9

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141516

Capa 0 [RKI 141516]: was excavated from 48 to 48 cm in the NE, 43 to 43 cm in the NW, 49.5 to 49.5 cm in the SE, 44 to 44 cm in the SW, and 45 to 45 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves which revealed dark reddish brown soil. In the northern portion of this cuadro, a stone pathway is visible, which connects the kitchen and sleeping structures to the rectilinear rooms or perishable structures on the western side of the complex.

Elementos no ceramicos: A glass vegetable oil bottle and a tin can were found in Capa 0.

Q10

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 46 to 46 cm in the NE, 47 to 47 cm in the NW, 43 to 43 cm in the SE, 49.5 to 49.5 cm in the SW, and 50 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves which revealed dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro had no surface refuse, but the path between the apsidal and rectilinear structures was visible.

Q11

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141514

Capa 0 [RKI 141514]: was excavated from 42 to 42 cm in the NE, 46 to 46 cm in the NW, 48 to 48 cm in the SE, 44 to 44 cm in the SW, and 47 to 47 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves which revealed dark reddish brown soil. The pathway between the apsidal and rectilinear structures is very clear in this cuadro. There is also a structural beam (ocom) from the kitchen in this unit, which was not removed.

Elementos no ceramicos: 1 rusted can was found in Capa 0.

Q12

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141513

Capa 0 [RKI 141513]: was excavated from 39 to 39 cm in the NE, 42 to 42 cm in the NW, 49 to 49 cm in the SE, 48 to 48 cm in the SW, and 49 to 49 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves which revealed dark reddish brown soil and several large stones form the northern wall of the sleeping structure, the southern wall of the kitchen structure, and the pathway between them.

Elementos no ceramicos: Several rusted pieces of metal, including a disc were found in Capa 0.

Q13

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141512, 141550

Capa 0 [RKI 141512]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 39 to 39 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 49 to 49 cm in the SW, and 52 to 52 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves which revealed dark reddish brown soil, and the partially exposed southeastern corner of the kitchen structure.

Capa 1 [RKI 141550]: was excavated from 50 to 56.5 cm in the NE, 39 to 48.5 cm in the NW, 50 to 51 cm in the SE, 49 to 53 cm in the SW, and 52 to 56 cm in the center. The fill was dark reddish brown soil, removed to define the corner of the kitchen structure in the northwestern area of the cuadro. The majority of the cuadro is located between the kitchen and sleeping structures.

Elementos no ceramicos: A black rubber boot was found in Capa 0. 1 small bag of historical ceramics, several small pieces of plastic, and a number of bottle caps with nails through them were found in Capa 1. The bottle caps were likely used to secure tarps on the roof for weatherproofing these two structures.

Q14

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141511

Capa 0 [RKI 141511]: was excavated from 48 to 48 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 51 to 51 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 50 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves which revealed dark reddish brown soil. No architectural features were evident in this cuadro, and it is likely that it lies outside of the kitchen structure, to the east.

Elementos no ceramicos: Clear bottle glass shards and a small folded piece of metal were found in Capa 0.

R8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1 zona 1, 1 zona 2

Números de lote: RKI -----, 141566, 141567

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 44 to 44 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 43 to 43 cm in the SE, 44 to 44 cm in the SW, and 43.5 to 43.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa consisted of leaves and debris, removed to reveal what appears to be a wall running east-west through the cuadro. It is likely that it delineates two rectilinear rooms or perishable structures on the western side of the complex.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 141566]: was excavated from 44 to 52 cm in the NE, 50 to 55 cm in the NW, 43 to 50 cm in the SE, 44 to 55 cm in the SW, and 43.5 to 49 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil from the area north of the east-west wall running through the unit.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 141567]: was excavated from 44 to 45 cm in the NE, 48 to 48 cm in the NW, 43 to 47 cm in the SE, 44 to 46 cm in the SW, and 43.5 to 45 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil from the area south of the east-west wall running through the unit. It is unclear whether either zone is inside or outside of a structure, or if the wall delineates open patios or storage areas.

Elementos no ceramicos: Clear bottle glass was found in Capa 1, Zona 1. Several pieces of rusted metal were found in both Capa 1, Zona 1 and Capa 1, Zona 2.

R9

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1 zona 1, 1 zona 2

Números de lote: RKI 141524, 141565, 141568

Capa 0 [RKI 141524]: was excavated from 47 to 47 cm in the NE, 44 to 44 cm in the NW, 47 to 47 cm in the SE, 43 to 43 cm in the SW, and 45.5 to 45.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves and organic debris that revealed dark reddish brown soil and small rocks forming a path between all of the structures. The corner of a rectilinear structure is evident in the northern portion of the cuadro.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 141565]: was excavated from 47 to 53 cm in the NE, 44 to 51 cm in the NW, 47 to 53 cm in the SE, 43 to 51.5 cm in the SW, and 45.5 to 49.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil from the area north of pathway between the kitchen and sleeping structure. The path itself will be excavated as Zona 2.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 141568]: was excavated from 47 to 49 cm in the NE, 44 to 45 cm in the NW, 47 to 47 cm in the SE, 43 to 47 cm in the SW, and 45 to 47 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil from pathway between the kitchen and sleeping structures. None of the rocks delineating the path were removed.

Elementos no ceramicos: Green bottle glass was found in Capa 0. Capa 1, Zona 1 produced small pieces of plastic or rubber, several small pieces of rusted metal, and a few shards of bottle glass. Capa 1, Zona 2 contained bottle glass shards.

Ceramicos: Capa 1, Zona 1 produced a small bag of historical and highly eroded prehistoric ceramics.

R10

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI -----, 141564

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 47 to 47 cm in the NW, 45 to 45 cm in the SE, 47 to 47 cm in the SW, and 50 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris which revealed dark reddish brown soil, and the path between the kitchen and sleeping structures, along the southern profile of this cuadro.

Capa 1 [RKI 141564]: was excavated from 50 to 53.5 cm in the NE, 47 to 54 cm in the NW, 45 to 47 cm in the SE, 47 to 49.5 cm in the SW, and 50 to 51.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil, which was removed to better define the stone pathway.

Elementos no ceramicos: Bottle glass was found in Capa 1.

Ceramicos: A small bag of eroded ceramics were found in Capa 1.

R11

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141519, 141563, -----

Capa 0 [RKI 141519]: was excavated from 46 to 46 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 42 to 42 cm in the SE, 45 to 45 cm in the SW, and 45 to 45 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris which revealed dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro comprised the southwestern corner of the kitchen structure and contained part of the southern and western wall footings.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 141563]: was excavated from 46 to 53 cm in the NE, 50 to 54 cm in the NW, 42 to 48 cm in the SE, 45 to 53 cm in the SW, and 45 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was mostly dark reddish brown soil, with a small area of light gray soil from inside the kitchen at floor level. Soil samples were taken, as this may have been a cooking area. The area on the interior of the kitchen structure was excavated as Zona 1.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 46 to 54 cm in the NE, 50 to 53 cm in the NW, 42 to 43 cm in the SE, 45 to 49 cm in the SW, and 45 to 49.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from the area outside the structure wall to define the footing.

Elementos no ceramicos: Capa 0 produced coiled metal wire, a clear glass jar, and a brown glass bottle. A soil sample from the light gray soil as well as the surrounding dark reddish brown soil were taken from Capa 1, Zona 1. A shotgun shell, a small bag of glass fragments, and several pieces of rusted metal were also found in Capa 1, Zona 1.

Ceramicos: 1 small bag of historic ceramics were found in Capa 1, Zona 1.

R12

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS by 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141518, 141562

Capa 0 [RKI 141518]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 46 to 46 cm in the NW, 37 to 37 cm in the SE, 42 to 42 cm in the SW, and 49 to 49 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro was located in the interior of the kitchen structure, just north of Q12, which contained the entrance.

Capa 1 [RKI 141562]: was excavated from 50 to 55 cm in the NE, 46 to 52.5 cm in the NW, 37 to 45 cm in the SE, 42 to 44.5 cm in the SW, and 49 to 51 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil. This capa was excavated to define the interior of the kitchen walls and the southern entrance, and to check for refuse at floor level.

Elementos no ceramicos: A rubber baby shoe, a metal cannister fragment, and a piece of brown bottle glass were collected from Capa 0. A shotgun shell, bottle glass shards, and several metal fragments were found in Capa 1.

R13

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1 Zona 1, 1 Zona 2

Números de lote: RKI 141515, 141551, 141554

Capa 0 [RKI 141515]: was excavated from 49 to 49 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 40 to 40 cm in the SW, and 44 to 44 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, which exposed dark reddish brown soil and several footing stones associated with southeastern corner of the kitchen structure. The interior and exterior of the structure was defined in two zones in Capa 1.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 141551]: was excavated from 49 to 51 cm in the NE, 50 to 54 cm in the NW, 50 to 46 cm in the SE, 40 to 44 cm in the SW, and 44 to 48 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil from the interior of the kitchen structure at its southeastern corner. Unlike the sleeping structure to the south, the kitchen does not appear to have had a stucco or sascab floor.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 141554]: was excavated from 49 to 52 cm in the NE, 49 to 49 cm in the NW, 50 to 54 cm in the SE, 40 to 52 cm in the SW, and 44 to 51 cm in the center. The fill for this zona was the same dark reddish brown soil, excavated to define the exterior eastern wall of the kitchen structure.

Elementos no ceramicos: 2 rubber shoes, 4 rusted metal can pieces, a brown glass medicine bottle, and a piece of wire were found in Capa 0. A clear glass bottle, a metal can, a plastic bottle, and a piece of leather were found in Capa 1, Zona 1.

Ceramicos: 1 small bag of historical ceramics were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

R14

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141542, 141561

Capa 0 [RKI 141542]: was excavated from 52 to 52 cm in the NE, 49 to 49 cm in the NW, 47 to

47 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 52 to 52 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris which revealed dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro is located just outside the SW corner of what is thought to be the kitchen.

Capa 1 [RKI 141561]: was excavated from 52 to 57 cm in the NE, 49 to 56 cm in the NW, 49 to 51 cm in the SE, 50 to 55 cm in the SW, and 52 to 55 cm in the center. This capa consisted of dark reddish brown soil and small rocks. This cuadro lies just E of a kitchen structure, and is the beginning of an EW cala through all of the R-cuadros. These were excavated to Capa 1 to better define the wall footings of the structures within the domestic complex. This cuadro did not contain architectural features

Elementos no ceramicos: 2 small sherds of bottle glass were found in Capa 0. The remains of 1 metal artifact was found in Capa 1.

Ceramicos: 1 small bag of historical ceramics were recovered from Capa 1.

S8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 47 to 47 cm in the NE, 47 to 47 cm in the NW, 45 to 45 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 47 to 47 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris which revealed dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro appeared to be located within a rectilinear room near the W portion of the complex. There was a labrada near the NW corner of the cuadro that may indicate that there was once a wall present (running NS.) The footings in this portion of the complex are much more ephemeral, and there is very little surface refuse compared to the E side.

S9

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141543,

Capa 0 [RKI 141543]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 47 to 47 cm in the NW, 47 to 47 cm in the SE, 45 to 45 cm in the SW, and 47 to 47 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris which revealed dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro appeared to be within a rectilinear room on the W side of the complex.

Ceramicos: 1 badly eroded prehistoric sherd and one decorated whiteware sherd was recovered from Capa 1.

S10

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI ----]: was excavated from 51 to 51 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 47 to 47 cm in the SW, and 49.5 to 49.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris which revealed dark reddish brown soil and likely the SW corner of a rectilinear room, located in the NW corner of the cuadro.

S11

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141523

Capa 0 [RKI 141523]: was excavated from 49 to 49 cm in the NE, 51 to 51 cm in the NW, 46 to 46 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 41 to 41 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris which revealed dark reddish brown soil and stone wall footings associated with the NW corner of the structure.

Elementos no ceramicos: 5 glass bottles of varying sizes and a large metal bucket were found in Capa 0.

S12

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141522, 141560

Capa 0 [RKI 141522]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 49 to 49 cm in the NW, 51 to 51 cm in the SE, 46 to 46 cm in the SW, and 48 to 48 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves and debris. Surface collection revealed dark reddish brown soil, and what appears to be an entrance to the kitchen structure on its N side.

Capa 1 [RKI 141560]: was excavated from 50 to 54 cm in the NE, 49 to 50 cm in the NW, 51 to 55 cm in the SE, 46 to 54 cm in the SW, and 48 to 58 cm in the center. This capa consisted of dark reddish brown soil and small rocks. This cuadro is directly W of a semi-circular feature in S13, and was excavated to define the feature, as well as the N entrance to the kitchen.

Elementos no ceramicos: 2 glass jars, 1 brown glass bottle, a tin can, and a piece of cloth were found in Capa 0. Plastic, glass, and metal objects were found in Capa 1.

Ceramicos: 1 small bag of historical ceramics were recovered from Capa 1.

S13

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1 zona 1, 1 zona 2

Números de lote: RKI 141521, 141552, 141553

Capa 0 [RKI 141521]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 49 to 49 cm in the NW, 51 to 51 cm in the SE, 46 to 46 cm in the SW, and 48 to 48 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was primarily leaves and debris. Surface collection revealed dark reddish brown soil, and what appears to be an entrance to the kitchen structure on its N side.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 141552]: was excavated from 50 to 54 cm in the NE, 49 to 50 cm in the NW, 51 to 55 cm in the SE, 46 to 54 cm in the SW, and 48 to 58 cm in the center. This capa consisted of dark reddish brown soil and small rocks. This cuadro is directly W of a semi-circular feature in S13, and was excavated to define the feature, as well as the N entrance to the kitchen.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 141553]: was excavated from 50 to 54 cm in the NE, 49 to 50 cm in the NW, 51 to 55 cm in the SE, 46 to 54 cm in the SW, and 48 to 58 cm in the center. This capa consisted of dark reddish brown soil and small rocks. This cuadro is directly W of a semi-circular feature in S13, and was excavated to define the feature, as well as the N entrance to the kitchen.

Elementos no ceramicos: 2 glass jars, 1 brown glass bottle, a tin can, and a piece of cloth were found in Capa 0. Plastic, glass, and metal objects were found in Capa 1.

Ceramicos: 1 small bag of historical ceramics were recovered from Capa 1.

S14

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141520

Capa 0 [RKI 141520]: was excavated from 52 to 52 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 52 to 52 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 52 to 52 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris which revealed dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro contained no stones or architectural features, and was located outside the northwest corner of the kitchen structure.

Elementos no ceramicos: A shotgun shell, and a shoe sole with nails in it was found in Capa 0.

Ceramicos: A fragment of ceramic tile was found in Capa 0.

T8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 48 to 48 cm in the NE, 49.5 to 49.5 cm in the NW, 47 to 47 cm in the SE, 48 to 48 cm in the SW, and 50 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris. Removal exposed dark reddish brown soil and several large stones, though their architectural significance is unknown. It is possible that this area contains wall footings for perishable structures such as a bodega.

T9

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141526

Capa 0 [RKI 141526]: was excavated from 47.5 to 47.5 cm in the NE, 48 to 48 cm in the NW,

50 to 50 cm in the SE, 47 to 47 cm in the SW, and 49 to 49 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris. Removal exposed dark reddish brown soil and several large stones, though their architectural significance is unknown. Like T8. it is possible that this area contains wall footings for perishable structures such as a bodega.

Elementos no ceramicos: A rubber boot and a piece of rusted metal were found in Capa 0.

T10

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141527

Capa 0 [RKI 141527]: was excavated from 48.5 to 48.9 cm in the NE, 47.5 to 47.5 cm in the NW, 49 to 49 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 45 to 45 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris. Removal exposed dark reddish brown soil and several large stones which may form a wall or separation between rooms or patios in the northern portion of the complex.

Elementos no ceramicos: A glass bottle was found in Capa 0.

T11

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141528

Capa 0 [RKI 141528]: was excavated from 49 to 49 cm in the NE, 48.5 to 48.5 cm in the NW, 49 to 49 cm in the SE, 49 to 49 cm in the SW, and 52 to 52 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro appears to be inside of a rectilinear structure in the northwestern portion of the complex, although wall footings are barely visible.

Elementos no ceramicos: 2 sherds of bottle glass and 2 pieces of metal were found in Capa 0.

T12

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141529

Capa 0 [RKI 141529]: was excavated from 48 to 48 cm in the NE, 49 to 49 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 49 to 49 cm in the SW, and 52 to 52 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. Like T11, this cuadro appears to be inside of a rectilinear structure in the northwestern portion of the complex, just north of the entrance to the room or structure.

Elementos no ceramicos: A metal bucket was found in Capa 1.

T13

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141530, 141555

Capa 0 [RKI 141530]: was excavated from 55 to 55 cm in the NE, 48 to 48 cm in the NW, 51 to 51 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 49 to 49 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro appears to contain the southeastern corner of the northeasternmost rectilinear structure or room in the complex.

Capa 1 [RKI 141555]: was excavated from 55 to 60 cm in the NE, 48 to 54.5 cm in the NW, 51 to 55 cm in the SE, 50 to 54 cm in the SW, and 49 to 59 cm in the center. In this capa, dark reddish brown soil and some small rocks were removed to expose some larger stones. There is a vaguely linear group of rocks, but they do not appear to have held a substantial wall. Again, this is likely part of a perishable building off the back (north) side of the kitchen.

Elementos no ceramicos: 3 glass bottles, 1 shard of brown bottle glass, and several pieces of rusted metal were found in Capa 0. 1 glass bottle and 1 piece of metal were found in Capa 1.

T14

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 49.5 to 49.5 cm in the NE, 55 to 55 cm in the NW, 52 to 52 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 53 to 53 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro is in the area east of the domestic structures, and contained only a few small rocks on the surface.

U8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141525

Capa 0 [RKI 141525]: was excavated from 49 to 49 cm in the NE, 49 to 49 cm in the NW, 48 to 48 cm in the SE, 49.5 to 49.5 cm in the SW, and 51 to 51 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and a possible wall running east-west along the southern profile of this unit.

Elementos no ceramicos: A rubber shoe sole was found in Capa 0.

U9

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 49 to 49 cm in the NW, 47.5 to 47.5 cm in the SE, 48 to 48 cm in the SW, and 50 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and a possible wall running east-west along the southern profile of this unit, extending from U8.

U10

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141531

Capa 0 [RKI 141531]: was excavated from 44 to 44 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 48 to 48 cm in the SE, 47.5 to 47.5 cm in the SW, and 46 to 46 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and a possible wall running north-south that extends into the southeastern quadrant of this cuadro.

Elementos no ceramicos: A shoe sole with very thick tread and a piece of cloth were found in Capa 0.

U11

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141532

Capa 0 [RKI 141532]: was excavated from 42 to 42 cm in the NE, 44 to 44 cm in the NW, 49 to 49 cm in the SE, 48 to 48 cm in the SW, and 50 to 50 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. The architectural significance of this cuadro is unclear, however it contains a large isolated stone that may form the corner of the north-south wall in U10.

Elementos no ceramicos: A chipped glass jar was found in Capa 0.

U12

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141533

Capa 0 [RKI 141533]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 42 to 42 cm in the NW, 48 to 48 cm in the SE, 49 to 49 cm in the SW, and 52.5 to 52.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. The architectural significance of this cuadro is also unclear, as it contains few rocks. If the rocks scattered throughout the rest of the U cuadros are fallen from perishable walls, this may cuadro may be located inside one of those rooms or structures.

Elementos no ceramicos: Capa 0 contained a metal bucket.

U13

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141534, 141556

Capa 0 [RKI 141534]: was excavated from 53 to 53 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 55 to 55 cm in the SE, 48 to 48 cm in the SW, and 49.5 to 49.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. The architectural significance of this cuadro is unclear, as there are very few stones visible after surface collection.

Capa 1 [RKI 141556]: was excavated from 53 to 59 cm in the NE, 50 to 55 cm in the NW, 55 to 60 cm in the SE, 48 to 54 cm in the SW, and 49.5 to 54 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil and some small rocks. These were removed to define some larger stones that became visible with excavation, and may comprise a small footing for a structure or patio associated with the kitchen, on the north side.

Elementos no ceramicos: Capas 0 and 1 each contained a metal can and a glass bottle.

U14

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 54 to 54 cm in the NE, 53 to 53 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 55 to 55 cm in the SW, and 48.5 to 48.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. No architectural features are visible after surface collection in this cuadro, and it appears to be located to the north/northwest of any bodegas or patios associated with the domestic structures.

V8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 44 to 44 cm in the NE, 42 to 42 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 49 to 49 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and laja in several areas. There appears to be no architectural significance in this unit.

V9

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 44 to 44 cm in the NE, 44 to 44 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 46 to 46 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. There appears to be no architectural features in this unit, which seems to lie northwest of the domestic complex and its associated rooms, patios, or bodegas.

V10

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 46 to 46 cm in the NE, 44 to 44 cm in the NW, 30 to 30 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 44 to 44 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and several rocks aligned along the eastern profile. These do not clearly mark a wall, but are likely part of the bodega, rooms, or patios on the western side of the domestic complex.

V11

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141536

Capa 0 [RKI 141536]: was excavated from 44 to 44 cm in the NE, 45.5 to 45.5 cm in the NW, 42 to 42 cm in the SE, 30 to 30 cm in the SW, and 46.5 to 46.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil several large stones along the southern, eastern, and northern profiles. The stones along the eastern profile may represent a partition between perishable structures or bodegas.

Elementos no ceramicos: A metal can was found in Capa 0.

V12

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141535

Capa 0 [RKI 141535]: was excavated from 46 to 46 cm in the NE, 44 to 44 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 42 to 42 cm in the SW, and 47.5 to 47.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and a concentration of stones in the southern half of the cuadro. None of the stones appear to be large enough to comprise a structure footing, but may have held a perishable bodega structure.

Elementos no ceramicos: A metal bucket was found in Capa 0.

V13

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI -----, 141557

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 50 to 50 cm in the NE, 46 to 46 cm in the NW, 53 to 53 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 49.5 to 49.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and a few stones. This cuadro is possibly along the eastern limit of the bodegas or associated perishable structures.

Capa 1 [RKI 141557]: was excavated from 50 to 57 cm in the NE, 46 to 56 cm in the NW, 53 to 57 cm in the SE, 50 to 54.5 cm in the SW, and 49.5 to 56 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil and small rocks. The architectural context is unclear in this unit, but was excavated to Capa 1 as it may have served as a bodega or midden.

Elementos no ceramicos: Several pieces of bottle glass and rusted metal were found in Capa 1.

Ceramicos: Capa 1 produced a small bag of historical ceramics.

V14

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 51 to 51 cm in the NE, 50 to 50 cm in the NW, 53 to 53 cm in the SE, 53 to 53 cm in the SW, and 51.5 to 51.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. No stones are visible in this cuadro, and it is likely that it lies to the northwest of the hypothesized bodega features.

W8

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141541

Capa 0 [RKI 141541]: was excavated from 33 to 33 cm in the NE, 29 to 29 cm in the NW, 45 to 45 cm in the SE, 41 to 41 cm in the SW, and 38 to 38 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and laja in several areas. There appears to be no architectural significance in this unit.

Elementos no ceramicos: 2 small pieces of green bottle glass were found in Capa 0.

W9

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 34 to 34 cm in the NE, 33 to 33 cm in the NW, 45 to 45 cm in the SE, 44 to 49 cm in the SW, and 36 to 36 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and some smaller stones. There do not appear to be any architectural features in the cuadro, which lies northwest of the hypothesized bodega area.

W10

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141540

Capa 0 [RKI 141540]: was excavated from 35 to 35 cm in the NE, 34 to 34 cm in the NW, 45 to 45 cm in the SE, 44 to 44 cm in the SW, and 43 to 43 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro does not contain any architectural elements, and lies north of the bodega area. Surface refuse was present, so this may be a midden area in future capas.

Elementos no ceramicos: A glass bottle neck, a shard of clear glass, and a shard of green bottle glass were found in Capa 0.

Ceramicos: A sherd of whiteware was found in Capa 0.

W11

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141539

Capa 0 [RKI 141539]: was excavated from 48 to 48 cm in the NE, 35 to 35 cm in the NW, 44 to 44 cm in the SE, 45 to 45 cm in the SW, and 43 to 43 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and several stones along the southern profile, which may represent the northern limit of the bodega area.

Elementos no ceramicos: A brown glass bottle base was found in Capa 0.

Ceramicos: A small bag of eroded ceramics was found in Capa 0.

W12

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI 141538

Capa 0 [RKI 141538]: was excavated from 38 to 38 cm in the NE, 48 to 48 cm in the NW, 46 to 46 cm in the SE, 44 to 44 cm in the SW, and 40 to 40 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and a small group of stones in the northwest corner and along the western profile of the cuadro. This cuadro may represent the eastern limit of the bodega area, and the surface collection suggests that it may be a midden area.

Elementos no ceramicos: 2 glass “Coca Cola” bottles, a small metal can, and a broken rectangular glass bottle were found in Capa 0.

Ceramicos: 1 historical sherd was found in Capa 0.

W13

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI -----, 141558

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 47.5 to 47.5 cm in the NE, 38 to 38 cm in the NW, 50 to 50 cm in the SE, 46 to 46 cm in the SW, and 45 to 45 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. Only a few stones were exposed, and this cuadro seems to be located in the area to the northwest of the bodegas.

Capa 1 [RKI 141558]: was excavated from 47.5 to 56.5 cm in the NE, 38 to 50 cm in the NW, 50 to 55 cm in the SE, 46 to 55.5 cm in the SW, and 45 to 53 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil and a few small rocks. There are no visible architectural features, but this cuadro lies north of the kitchen and bodega area.

Elementos no ceramicos: Capa 1 produced a small bag of broken glass and rusted metal pieces.

Ceramicos: A small bag of eroded ceramics were found in Capa 1.

W14

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: was excavated from 52 to 52 cm in the NE, 47.5 to 47.5 cm in the NW, 51 to 51 cm in the SE, 50 to 50 cm in the SW, and 48.5 to 48.5 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil and very few stones. There are likely no architectural features in this cuadro, which is located at the northeastern corner of this operation.

X13

Localización:

Estructuras:

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW

Niveles: 0, 1

Números de lote: RKI 141537, 141559

Capa 0 [RKI 141537]: was excavated from 45 to 45 cm in the NE, 41 to 41 cm in the NW, 47 to 47 cm in the SE, 38 to 38 cm in the SW, and 42 to 42 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was leaves and debris, removed to expose dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro is on the far northern edge of the complex. It did not appear to contain any architectural features, but was included in the grid because there was visible surface refuse and it could be an associated midden.

Capa 1 [RKI 141559]: was excavated from 45 to 51 cm in the NE, 41 to 46 cm in the NW, 47 to 57 cm in the SE, 38 to 49 cm in the SW, and 42 to 52 cm in the center. The fill for this capa was

dark reddish brown soil. This cuadro does not appear to be located over a midden or contain any architectural features.

Elementos no ceramicos: 2 large pieces of rusted metal buckets and an enameled tin strainer were found in Capa 0. 2 pieces of metal and 1 shard of bottle glass were found in Capa 1.

Ceramicos: 1 small bag of highly eroded ceramics were found in Capa 1.

Excavations in Solar H, Operation 1

Cuadro A3

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI 153001.

Capa 0 [RKI 153001]: fue excavada de 27 a 27 cm en el extremo NE, de 29 a 29 cm en el NW, de 37 a 38 cm en el SE, de 35 y 35 cm en el SW y de 34 a 34 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa consisted leaves and surface debris, removed to reveal the southern stone wall footing of the structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 green bottle shard (2g) was found in this cuadro.

Cerámica: 1 unslipped course gray sherd (6g), 1 Kukula cream rim (39g), and 1 Navula rim (7g), were found in this cuadro.

Cuadro A4

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1.

Números de lote: RKI 153002, RKI 153053.

Capa 0 [RKI 153002]: fue excavada de 31 a 35 cm en el extremo NE, de 26 a 27 cm en el NW, de 40 a 40 cm en el SE, de 37 a 38 cm en el SW y de 27 a 33 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa consisted leaves and surface debris, removed to reveal the southern stone wall footing of the structure. At this level, it is unclear whether the wall was straight or curved, so excavation continued with Capa 1.

Capa 1 [RKI 153053]: fue excavada de 35 a 35 cm en el extremo NE, de 27 a 27 cm en el NW, de 40 a 48 cm en el SE, de 37 a 46 cm en el SW y de 27 a 39 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish-brown soil, removed from the southern side of the exterior wall running east-west along the northern profile of this unit.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 metal can lid was found in Capa 0; 1 small metal ring, 1 olive bottle shard (5g) and 1 pale green bottle shard (1g.)

Cerámica: 1 Kukula Cream sherd (9g) was found in Capa 0. 4 Late Mama Red sherds (18g), 6 unslipped course earthenware sherds (possibly Grupo Navula – 52g), 3 gray-slipped earthenware sherds (17g) and 3 brown-slipped earthenware sherds (Likely Colonial -18g) were found in Capa 1.

Cuadro A5

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI 153003

Capa 0 [RKI 153003]: fue excavada de 49 a 50 cm en el extremo NE, de 33 a 36 cm en el NW, de 39 a 40 cm en el SE, de 40 a 40 cm en el SW y de 38 a 46 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa consisted leaves and surface debris, removed to reveal the southeastern corner of the structure, with the southern wall running east-west through the northern profile of the cuadro. Elementos no cerámicos: 1 clear medicine bottle rim (20g) was found in this capa. Cerámica: 1 Late Mama Red sherd (5g) was found in Capa 0.

Cuadro B2

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 31 a 35 cm en el extremo NE, de 32 a 33 cm en el NW, de 29 a 29 cm en el SE, de 28 a 29 cm en el SW y de 20 a 26 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris. No visible architectural features were revealed with this capa, which appears to be located outside of the structure entirely.

Cuadro B3

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1.

Números de lote: RKI -----, RKI 153058.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 33 a 37 cm en el extremo NE, de 26 a 34 cm en el NW, de 26 a 27 cm en el SE, de 29 a 30 cm en el SW y de 25 a 33 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris, removed to reveal the entrance to the structure, along the western profile of this cuadro.

Capa 1 [RKI 153058]: fue excavada de 37 a 43 cm en el extremo NE, de 34 a 37 cm en el NW, de 26 a 27 cm en el SE, de 30 a 40 cm en el SW y de 33 a 33 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish-brown soil, removed to define the entrance to the structure, along the cuadro's western profile. The stone footing of this structure is very ephemeral, but it appears that this is the entrance.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 olive bottle shard (7g) and 2 clear window fragments (<1g) were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: 8 sherds of eroded Late Mama Red (30g), 5 unslipped course gray earthenware sherds (21g), and 2 Kukula Cream sherds (17g) were found in Capa 1.

Cuadro B4

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capas 0, 1, 2, 3, y 4.

Números de lote: RKI 153004, RKI 153054, RKI 153133, RKI 153135, y RKI 153137

Capa 0 [RKI 153004]: fue excavada de 40 a 40 cm en el extremo NE, de 35 a 38 cm en el NW, de 32 a 35 cm en el SE, de 27 a 27 cm en el SW y de 27 a 39 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris from among the stone fall from the structure's southern wall. This unit is located on the interior of the structure.

Capa 1 [RKI 153054]: fue excavada de 40 a 46 cm en el extremo NE, de 38 a 41 cm en el NW, de 35 a 39 cm en el SE, de 27 a 27 cm en el SW y de 39 a 41 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish-brown soil, removed to define the interior of the stone footing wall, running along the southern profile of this unit.

Capa 2 [RKI 153133]: fue excavada de 40 a 55 cm en el extremo NE, de 38 a 53 cm en el NW, de 35 a 52 cm en el SE, de 27 a 55 cm en el SW y de 39 a 52 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish-brown soil. Excavation of this capa continued to define the structure's southern wall, which was intact.

Capa 3 [RKI 153135]: fue excavada de 55 a 61 cm en el extremo NE, de 53 a 59 cm en el NW, de 52 a 60 cm en el SE, de 55 a 58 cm en el SW y de 52 a 61 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish-brown soil and several small stones. The stones are likely fallen from the southern wall of the structure.

Capa 4 [RKI 153137]: fue excavada de 61 a 68 cm en el extremo NE, de 59 a 67 cm en el NW, de 60 a 68 cm en el SE, de 58 a 66 cm en el SW y de 61 a 69 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was slightly lighter in color than the previous capas-- medium reddish-brown soil. In this unit, we continued to define the wall feature along the southern profile of this cuadro. In keeping with the rest of the Operaciones in Solar H, we stopped excavation of this unit after Capa 4. No substructures or stucco floors are visible in this Operacion.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 pale green bottle base (9g) was found in Capa 0. Bottle fragments in pale green (1 – 2g), brown (1 – 5g), clear striated (1 – 3g) and olive (2 – 5g), pale green (1 – 1g) and clear (1 – 1g) window shards, 1 small fragment of a graphite or carbon battery core, 1 piece of metal were found in Capa 1. Bottle fragments in pale green (1 – 4g), olive (1 – 5g), and brown (1 – 1g), a clear striated shard (1 - 2g), a square clear drinking glass base (132g) , several small metal fragments, and a graphite or carbon battery core were found in Capa 2. Capa 3 contained an 1888 1-centavo coin marked “Republica de Mexico”, bottle fragments in olive (9 – 27g), pale green (4 – 18g), clear (4 – 21g) and brown (7 – 16g), and 1 shard of clear window glass (2g). In Capa 4, a 1900 1-centavo coin, a fragment of pale green bottle glass (6g), and a piece of stucco (possibly modeled), and 1 chipped chert flake were recovered.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 Late Mama Red rim (2g) and 1 unslipped earthenware (possibly Grupo Navula - 2g). Capa 1 contained 12 Late Mama Red sherds (31g), 8 Navula unslipped sherds (47g), 1 Kukula cream sherd (2g), and 13 unslipped course earthenware sherds (36g.) Capa 4 contain 2 Pencyut sherds (42g), 10 unslipped course earthenware sherds (41g) and 1 Late Mama Red sherd (7g). Capa 2 contained 2 unslipped course earthenware sherds (79g), 4 Mama Red sherds (18g), 6 Navula Unslipped sherds (14g), 1 Yokat sherd (4g), and 2 gray slipped course earthenware sherds (6g.) Capa 3 contained 60 unslipped course earthenware sherds (250g), 2 glazed historical earthenware sherds (20g), 34 Late Mama Red sherds (154g) and 53 Navula unslipped sherds (539g).

Cuadro B5

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1.

Números de lote: RKI 153005, RKI 153057.

Capa 0 [RKI 153005]: fue excavada de 49 a 49 cm en el extremo NE, de 40 a 41 cm en el NW, de 49 a 49 cm en el SE, de 32 a 34 cm en el SW y de 38 a 45 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris. The back (eastern) wall of the structure appears to run north-south through this cuadro.

Capa 1 [RKI 153057]: fue excavada de 37 a 43 cm en el extremo NE, de 34 a 37 cm en el NW, de 26 a 27 cm en el SE, de 30 a 40 cm en el SW y de 33 a 33 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish-brown soil, removed to define southern wall of the structure in the southwestern quadrant of this cuadro.

Elementos no cerámicos: 2 clear bottle fragments (4g) were found in Capa 0.

In Capa 1, the sole of a plastic shoe, 1 chipped chert flake, 5 tin can fragments were found. Also in Capa 1, 2 olive bottle fragments (10g), the base of a clear bottle (marked “Vidriera Monterrey”- 9g), and 1 shard of clear window glass (3g).

Cerámica: Capa 1 contained 14 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (83g), 1 Late Mama Red sherd (<1g), and 4 sherds of brown slipped course earthenware (20g).

Cuadro C2

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI 153006

Capa 0 [RKI 153006]: fue excavada de 38 a 40 cm en el extremo NE, de 37 a 38 cm en el NW, de 33 a 33 cm en el SE, de 32 a 32 cm en el SW y de 34 a 35 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris. No visible architectural features were revealed with this capa, which appears to be located in front of the structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 shard of pale green bottle glass (3g) was found in Capa 0.

Cuadro C3

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 36 a 40 cm en el extremo NE, de 38 a 40 cm en el NW, de 35 a 37 cm en el SE, de 33 a 33 cm en el SW y de 39 a 40 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris. No visible architectural features were visible in this cuadro, aside from several stones fallen from the northern wall of the structure along the eastern profile.

Cuadro C4

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1.

Números de lote: RKI 153007, RKI 153055.

Capa 0 [RKI 153007]: fue excavada de 46 a 48 cm en el extremo NE, de 38 a 39 cm en el NW, de 40 a 41 cm en el SE, de 37 a 37 cm en el SW y de 34 a 40 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris. This cuadro is located inside the northern portion of the structure, and contains several stones fallen from the northernmost wall.

Capa 1 [RKI 153055]: fue excavada de 48 a 51 cm en el extremo NE, de 39 a 43 cm en el NW, de 41 a 44 cm en el SE, de 37 a 42 cm en el SW y de 40 a 42 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish-brown soil from the interior of the structure. This cuadro was taken down approximately 5 cm in an effort to find the floor of the structure. No stucco was present.

Elementos no cerámicos: Capa 0 contained 1 olive bottle shard (7g) and 1 metal can lid. A battery, 1 chipped chert flake, 3 brown bottle fragments (5g), 1 milk glass fragment (4g), and 2 clear shards (5g) were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 unslipped course earthenware body sherd (9g). Capa 1 contained 7 Late Mama Red sherds (31g) and 9 Navula unslipped sherds (37g)

Cuadro D2

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI 153008

Capa 0 [RKI 153008]: fue excavada de 38 a 43 cm en el extremo NE, de 47 a 47 cm en el NW, de 38 to 39 cm en el SE, de 37 to 37 cm en el SW y de 42 a 44 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris. No architectural features were visible in this unit.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 brown bottle fragment (1g) was found in Capa 0.

Cuadro D3

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI 153009

Capa 0 [RKI 153009]: fue excavada de 47 a 48 cm en el extremo NE, de 41 a 43 cm en el NW, de 38 a 39 cm en el SE, de 38 a 40 cm en el SW y de 40 a 42 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris, revealing no architectural features. Cuadros D2, D3 and D4 appear to be outside of the structure, to the north.

Cerámica: 1 sherd of unslipped course earthenware (6g) was found in Capa 0.

Cuadro D4

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1.

Números de lote: RKI 153010, RKI153056.

Capa 0 [RKI 153010]: fue excavada de 50 a 50 cm en el extremo NE, de 47 a 48 cm en el NW, de 47 a 48 cm en el SE, de 38 a 38 cm en el SW y de 45 a 46 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris. Removal of this capa revealed several stones fallen from the northern wall of the structure in the southwest and southeast corners of the cuadro.

Capa 1 [RKI 153056]: fue excavada de 50 a 55 cm en el extremo NE, de 48 a 51 cm en el NW, de 48 a 50 cm en el SE, de 38 a 43 cm en el SW y de 46 a 46 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish-brown soil, removed to define the northernmost wall of the structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: Tin can fragments were found in Capa 0. 4 pale green glass fragments (14g) and 2 tin can fragments were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: Capa 1 contained 2 slipped, nail-impressed sherds (possibly Kukula Cream – 46g) and 2 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (12g).

Cuadro D5

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI -----

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 53 a 52 cm en el extremo NE, de 50 a 50 cm en el NW, de 49 a 50 cm en el SE, de 47 a 47 cm en el SW y de 40 a 43 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris, revealing several rocks fallen from the northern and eastern walls of the structure.

Excavations in Solar H, Operation 2

Cuadro J1

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI 153011.

Capa 0 [RKI 153011]: fue excavada de 77 a 78 cm en el extremo NE, de 77 a 77 cm en el NW, de 74 a 74 cm en el SE, de 66 a 70 cm en el SW y de 79 a 74 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris. This operation covered a single-room rectilinear structure with a highly visible footing.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 fragment of clear bottle glass (12g) was found in Capa 0.

Cerámica: 1 sherd of Late Mama Red (5g) was found in Capa 0.

Cuadro J2

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI -----, RKI 153059, y RKI 153060.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 77 a 77 cm en el extremo NE, de 76 a 78 cm en el NW, de 80 a 80 cm en el SE, de 73 a 74 cm en el SW y de 72 a 75 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the southernmost wall of the rectilinear structure, with an entrance near the southwest corner.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153059]: fue excavada de 77 a 83 cm en el extremo NE, de 78 a 81 cm en el NW, de 80 a 84 cm en el SE, de 74 a 81 cm en el SW y de 75 a 79 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from outside what appears to be the southern wall of the unit. The interior of the structure was excavated as Zona 2.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153060]: fue excavada de 77 a 84 cm en el extremo NE, de 78 a 82 cm en el NW, de 80 a 84 cm en el SE, de 74 a 82 cm en el SW y de 75 a 82 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the structure. No stucco fragments, as found in Capa 1 in Operaciones 1 and 3 were present, and it seems that this structure did not have a prepared floor.

Elementos no cerámicos: Capa 1, Zona 1 contained a nail, a bottle cap, and a piece of wire were found in this capa, as well as a whole brown bottle (likely a beer bottle - 409g), 1 clear bottle fragment (4g), 1 olive bottle fragment (2g), and 1 fragment each of brown and green unidentified forms. Several nails, a bottlecap, a plastic shotgun shell, and 7 pale green bottle fragments (28g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cerámica: Capa 1, Zona 1 contained 1 Late Mama Red sherd (2g) and 6 unslipped course earthenware sherds (31g). Capa 1, Zona 2 contained 2 Mama Red sherds (5g), 1 Navula unslipped sherd (7g), 1 gray slipped course earthenware sherd (2g) and 1 unslipped course earthenware sherd (3g).

Cuadro J3

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI -----.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 79 a 80 cm en el extremo NE, de 75 a 76 cm en el NW, de 80 a 82 cm en el SE, de 79 a 80 cm en el SW y de 71 a 82 cm en el centro. The fill for

this capa was leaves and surface debris removed from the entrance to the structure, located in this cuadro's northwest quadrant.

Cuadro K1

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI -----.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 80 a 80 cm en el extremo NE, de 85 a 86 cm en el NW, de 77 a 77 cm en el SE, de 79 a 80 cm en el SW y de 76 a 77 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris removed from around the Solar H wall running north-south through the middle of the cuadro. The adjacent structure's western wall footing runs north-south along the eastern profile of the cuadro.

Cuadro K2

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 2.

Números de lote: RKI 153012, RKI 153061.

Capa 0 [RKI 153012]: fue excavada de 81 a 82 cm en el extremo NE, de 79 a 81 cm en el NW, de 77 a 76 cm en el SE, de 77 a 77 cm en el SW y de 79 a 79 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris removed from interior of the structure.

Capa 1 [RKI 153061]: fue excavada de 82 a 88 cm en el extremo NE, de 81 a 89 cm en el NW, de 76 a 85 cm en el SE, de 77 a 82 cm en el SW y de 79 a 88 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the structure. This capa was excavated about 10cm to reach the floor level, and ended with a level of chich, indicating that there was likely no stucco floor in this structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: A clear glass "Habanero Piza" bottle was found in Capa 0 (271g). A tin can fragment, a piece of plastic, 2 unidentified green shards (3g) and 8 pale green bottle fragments (17g) were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 sherd of historical glazed whiteware (4g) and 1 sherd of unslipped course earthenware (3g). Capa 1's ceramic assemblage spans the Dodz complex and historical periods, and contained 7 sherds of Mama Red (13g), 1 sherd of Kukula Cream (8g), 5 sherds of gray slipped course earthenware (15g), 27 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (likely Navula-110g), as well as 18 sherds of brown slipped earthenware (likely historical - 59g), 3 sherds of stucco-slipped earthenware (12g) and 1 sherd of historical brown glazed earthenware (<1g)

Cuadro K3

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI 153013.

Capa 0 [RKI 153013]: fue excavada de 74 a 83 cm en el extremo NE, de 82 a 82 cm en el NW, de 79 a 79 cm en el SE, de 76 a 77 cm en el SW y de 78 a 79 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris removed from the eastern wall of the structure, running north-south through the middle of this cuadro. All materials found were on the interior of the structure.

Cerámica: 1 sherd of unslipped course earthenware (9g) was found in Capa 0.

Cuadro L1

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI 153014, RKI 153065, y RKI 153067.

Capa 0 [RKI 153014]: fue excavada de 72 a 72 cm en el extremo NE, de 75 a 89 cm en el NW, de 80 a 82 cm en el SE, de 85 a 86 cm en el SW y de 76 a 80 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the eastern wall of the structure, similar to adjacent K2. In Capa 1, this unit was excavated in two zonas on either side of the wall.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153065]: fue excavada de 72 a 76 cm en el extremo NE, de 75 a 75 cm en el NW, de 80 a 85 cm en el SE, de 85 a 88 cm en el SW y de 78 a 80 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from outside the western wall of the cuadro, between the structure and the albarrada wall for Solar H.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153067]: fue excavada de 77 a 84 cm en el extremo NE, de 78 a 82 cm en el NW, de 80 a 84 cm en el SE, de 74 a 82 cm en el SW y de 75 a 82 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was also dark reddish brown soil removed from between the structure and the adjacent albarrada wall for Solar H. This zona did not yield the type of refuse that we were expecting, as it seemed to be a likely catchment area for household items.

Elementos no cerámicos: Tin can fragments and a rubber shoe were found in Capa 1, Zona 1.

Cerámica: Capa 1, Zona 1 produced 5 unslipped course earthenware sherds (21g), 2 Late Mama Red sherds (4g), and 5 Navula unslipped sherds (18g). Capa 1, Zona 2 contained 3 brown-slipped course earthenware sherds (20g), and 3 Late Mama Red sherds (11g.)

Cuadro L2

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, y 5.

Números de lote: RKI 153015, 153062, 153134, 153136, 153138.

Capa 0 [RKI 153015]: fue excavada de 76 a 83 cm en el extremo NE, de 82 a 79 cm en el NW, de 82 a 84 cm en el SE, de 80 a 82 cm en el SW y de 78 a 84 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic surface debris removed from the northwestern interior corner of the structure. The northern wall of the structure is in the northern profile, and the western wall is in the western profile of this cuadro

Capa 1 [RKI 153062]: fue excavada de 83 a 83 cm en el extremo NE, de 76 a 79 cm en el NW, de 84 a 87 cm en el SE, de 82 a 88 cm en el SW y de 84 a 91 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of dark reddish brown soil at what is thought to be the structure's floor level. Several larger stones, including one labrada, are visible in this capa.

Capa 2 [RKI 153131]: fue excavada de 83 a 103 cm en el extremo NE, de 86 a 94 cm en el NW, de 87 a 99 cm en el SE, de 88 a 96 cm en el SW y de 91 a 100 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil. The labrada and other large stones were documented and removed with this capa.

Capa 3 [RKI 153134]: fue excavada de 103 a 105 cm en el extremo NE, de 94 a 105 cm en el NW, de 99 a 100 cm en el SE, de 90 a 104 cm en el SW y de 100 a 109 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil and subfloor stone fill. These stones were too small to be from the structure footing, and too large to be considered chich.

Capa 4 [RKI 153136]: fue excavada de 105 a 107 cm en el extremo NE, de 108 a 110 cm en el NW, de 100 a 113 cm en el SE, de 104 a 114 cm en el SW y de 109 a 117 cm en el centro.

The fill for this capa was very dark reddish brown soil and additional subfloor stone fill, as in the previous capa.

Capa 5 [RKI 153138]: fue excavada de 107 a 120 cm en el extremo NE, de 110 a 115 cm en el NW, de 113 a 120 cm en el SE, de 114 a 127 cm en el SW y de 117 a 124 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil, and a large tree root that bisected the cuadro running north-south. The stone floor fill continued in this level.

Elementos no cerámicos: A pale green bottle glass shard (5g) and a large clear coffee jar (225) were found in Capa 0. A sample of “lamina de carton” from the structure’s roof, tin can fragments, bottle glass fragments in olive (1 – 4g), brown (6 – 15g), pale green (4 – 10g), clear with black and white paint (5 – 11g) and green (4 – 21g), and 1 shard of clear window glass (<1g) were recovered from Capa 1. 1 tin can fragment, a 1-centavo coin from 1936, a plastic button, bottle glass fragments in pale green (6 – 40g with “63” emblem on the base), clear with black and white paint (9 – 17g), olive (9 – 18g), and brown (4 – 8g), 1 shard of clear window glass (2g), and 6 fragments of green glass with “HIEL” and “IAPP” emblems (42g) were found in Capa 2. Capa 3 contained tin can fragments, a stalactite, bottle glass fragments in olive (7 – 19g), pale green (4 – 18g), clear (4- 21g) and brown (7 – 16g), 1 shard of clear window glass (2g) and 2 fragments of pale green glass, of an unidentified form (8g). 2 pieces of unidentified longbone, a plastic button, a bottlecap, a nail, bottle glass fragments in pale green (1 – 4g) and olive (1 – 2g), 1 fragment of clear window glass (2g), and shards of clear (1 – 3g) and brown (1 – 3g) from unidentified forms were found in Capa 4.

Cerámica: Capa 1 contained 9 sherds of Mama Red (54g), 11 sherds of Navula unslipped (65g), 3 sherds of Kukula Cream (18g), 4 sherds of brown-slipped course earthenware (12g), 19 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (118g) and 1 sherd of glazed whiteware (2g). Capa 2 contained 2 sherds of glazed whiteware (5g), 1 sherd of brown glazed earthenware (4g), 29 sherds of Navula (185g), 57 sherds of slipped course earthenware (212g) and 34 sherds of unslipped course earthenwares (181g.) Capa 3 contained 1 sherd of gray glazed earthenware (12g), 1 sherd of brown and black glazed earthenware (8g), 34 sherds of Late Mama Red (154g), 59 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (250g), and 53 sherds of Navula unslipped (539g). Capa 4 contained 18 sherds of slipped course earthenware (75g), 74 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (540g), 2 sherds of Mama Red (11g), 4 sherds of Yokat striated (31g), 50 sherds of Navula (418g). Capa 5 contained 13 sherds of Navula (218g), 10 sherds of Mama Red (49g), and 4 sherds of Yokat (34g).

Cuadro L3

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI 153016, RKI 153064, y RKI 153066.

Capa 0 [RKI 153016]: fue excavada de 89 a 90 cm en el extremo NE, de 83 a 83 cm en el NW, de 83 a 84 cm en el SE, de 82 a 83 cm en el SW y de 82 a 80 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the eastern wall of the structure, running north-south through the cuadro’s western half. One structural column (ocom) is standing in the northwest quadrant, 21 cm from the northern profile, and 60 cm from the western profile. In Capa 1, this unit was excavated in two zonas on either side of the wall.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153064]: fue excavada de 90 a 100 cm en el extremo NE, de 83 a 99 cm en el NW, de 84 a 95 cm en el SE, de 83 a 93 cm en el SW y de 80 a 97 cm en el centro.

The fill for this capa was very loose, dark reddish brown soil removed from outside the western wall near the structure's NE corner. This capa seems to be heavily disturbed by animal activity.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153066]: fue excavada de 90 a 94 cm en el extremo NE, de 83 a 83 cm en el NW, de 84 a 95 cm en el SE, de 83 a 89 cm en el SW y de 80 a 90 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was also dark reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the NE corner of the structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: Capa 1, Zona 1 contained bottle glass fragments in pale green (3 – 11g), pale olive (6 – 14g), olive (3 – 6g) and brown (2 – 8g) and 1 shard of clear glass (5g) of an unidentified form. A plastic spoon, a bottlecap, 2 nails, 3 unidentified pieces of longbone, and bottle fragments in brown (4 – 19g), pale green (4 – 10g) and pale olive (3 – 20g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cerámica: 1 historical unslipped fine earthenware sherd (16g) was found in Capa 0. Capa 1, Zona 1 contained 1 sherd of blue and black striped transferware (2g), 1 sherd of leadglazed brown earthenware (5g), 2 sherds of Mama Red (8g), 1 sherd of Late Mama Red (6g), 1 sherd of Kukula Cream (2g), 6 sherds of Navula Unslipped (48g) and 3 eroded fine earthenware sherd (14g). Capa 1, Zona 2 contained 7 sherds of Navula Unslipped (49g) and 15 sherds of Late Mama Red (52g).

Cuadro M1

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI -----.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 87 a 89 cm en el extremo NE, de 97 a 99 cm en el NW, de 74 a 76 cm en el SE, de 89 a 90 cm en el SW y de 73 a 78 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris removed from the albarrada wall of Solar H, running north-south through this unit. No parts of the rectilinear structure are in this cuadro.

Cuadro M2

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y 1.

Números de lote: RKI -----. RKI 153063.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 93 a 95 cm en el extremo NE, de 86 a 96 cm en el NW, de 83 a 85 cm en el SE, de 74 a 76 cm en el SW y de 80 a 82 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris removed from area just north (behind) the rectilinear structure. This unit was excavated to see if this area may contain household refuse.

Capa 1 [RKI 153063]: fue excavada de 87 a 89 cm en el extremo NE, de 97 a 99 cm en el NW, de 74 a 76 cm en el SE, de 89 a 90 cm en el SW y de 73 a 78 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from along the northernmost wall of the rectilinear structure, which is in M2's southern profile. This unit contains a large tree, and its stratigraphy is likely highly disturbed.

Elementos no cerámicos: Tin can fragments and bottle fragments in brown (7 – 21g), pale green (2 – 5g), olive (4 – 23g), green (3 0 10g), and clear (2 – 11g) were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: Capa 1 contained 15 Mama Red sherds (64g) and 15 sherds of unslipped course earthenwares (120g).

Cuadro M3

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI 153017.

Capa 0 [RKI 153017]: fue excavada de 95 a 95 cm en el extremo NE, de 93 a 94 cm en el NW, de 90 a 90 cm en el SE, de 84 a 85 cm en el SW y de 85 a 88 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was leaves and surface debris removed from outside the rectilinear structure to the northeast.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 bottlecap was found in Capa 0.

Excavations in Solar H, Operation 3

Cuadro I17

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI 153019, RKI 153085, y RKI 153086.

Capa 0 [RKI 153019]: fue excavada de 43 a 44 cm en el extremo NE, de 42 a 43 cm en el NW, de 54 a 54 cm en el SE, de 50 a 52 cm en el SW y de 48 a 49 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the southernmost wall of a large apsidal structure. The use of this structure is not apparent from the assemblage of this structure, but it seems to be older than the structures north and northeast, excavated as Operacion 4. Consecutive capas were excavated in two zonas, on either side of the wall.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153085]: fue excavada de 44 a 52 cm en el extremo NE, de 43 a 54 cm en el NW, de 54 a 56 cm en el SE, de 52 a 54 cm en el SW y de 49 a 55 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil removed from outside what appears to be the southern wall of the unit. The wall footings of this structure run along the northern profile of this zone.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153086]: fue excavada de 44 a 50 cm en el extremo NE, de 43 a 50 cm en el NW, de 54 a 54 cm en el SE, de 52 a 52 cm en el SW y de 48 a 49 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the structure. Fragments of stucco were mixed into the fill, and a small piece was left *in situ* in the NE corner of the unit.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 metal can fragment was found in Capa 0. A nail was found in this Capa 1, Zona 1. Several small tin can fragments, 3 pale green glass fragments (9g), and a sample of floor stucco were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cerámica: Capa 1, Zona 1 contained 2 sherds of Navula Unslipped (6g), 1 Late Mama Red sherd (7g), and 1 sherd of historical unslipped refined earthenware (11g). Capa 1, Zona 2 contained 13 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (35g), 2 sherds of Late Mama Red (9g), and 1 sherd of glazed terra cotta (5g).

Cuadro I18

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI 153018.

Capa 0 [RKI 153018]: fue excavada de 50 a 52 cm en el extremo NE, de 44 a 44 cm en el NW, de 51 a 57 cm en el SE, de 54 a 55 cm en el SW y de 54 a 55 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leave and organic surface debris removed from the exterior of the structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 pale green bottle fragment (1g) was found in Capa 0.

Cuadro J17

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1.

Números de lote: RKI -----, 153083.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 49 a 50 cm en el extremo NE, de 47 a 52 cm en el NW, de 44 a 44 cm en el SE, de 42 a 43 cm en el SW y de 48 a 48 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic surface debris removed from the southwestern entrance of the structure, and revealed several rocks that are fallen from the wall.

Capa 1 [RKI 153083]: fue excavada de 50 a 57 cm en el extremo NE, de 52 a 55 cm en el NW, de 44 a 49 cm en el SE, de 43 a 50 cm en el SW y de 48 a 53 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of medium reddish brown soil mixed with stucco/sascab fragments from the floor of the structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 chipped chert flake, metal can fragments, 9 shards of clear bottle glass (marked “Vidriera Monterrey” – 113g) and 5 pale green bottle fragments (10g) were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: Capa 1 contained 8 Kukula Cream sherds (77g), 19 Navula Unslipped sherds (49g), 6 sherds of Late Mama Red (14g) and 16 unslipped course earthenware (one with fabric impression) sherds (38g).

Cuadro J18

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI 153021.

Capa 0 [RKI 153021]: fue excavada de 42 a 45 cm en el extremo NE, de 50 a 50 cm en el NW, de 48 a 51 cm en el SE, de 44 a 44 cm en el SW y de 40 a 44 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic surface debris removed from the eastern wall of the structure, which is highly disturbed by a large tree.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 unslipped course earthenware sherd (5g).

Cuadro J19

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI 153020.

Capa 0 [RKI 153020]: fue excavada de 50 a 53 cm en el extremo NE, de 43 a 45 cm en el NW, de 52 a 58 cm en el SE, de 49 a 50 cm en el SW y de 50 a 53 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic surface debris removed from east of the eastern wall of the structure, and contains some rock fall from the structure footing.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 tin can fragment and 1 clear bottle shard (20g) were found in Capa 0.

Cuadro K17

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, 1 Zona 2, 2 Zona 1, 2 Zona 2, 3, 4, y 5.

Números de lote: RKI -----, 153084, -----, 153094, 153100, 153109, 153125, y 153126.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 48 a 49 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 62 cm en el NW, de 49 a 50 cm en el SE, de 49 a 52 cm en el SW y de 48 a 50 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic surface debris removed from the floor of the structure. A round formation of rocks was revealed, and was excavated in Zonas 1 and 2 in the consecutive 2 capas.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153084]: fue excavada de 49 a 55 cm en el extremo NE, de 58 a 62 cm en el NW, de 50 a 57 cm en el SE, de 52 a 52 cm en el SW y de 50 a 55 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was light reddish brown soil mixed with stucco floor fragments, excavated from the eastern side of a rounded formation of stones.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 49 a 58 cm en el extremo NE, de 62 a 65 cm en el NW, de 52 a 57 cm en el SE, de 61 a 67 cm en el SW y de 55 a 67 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of light reddish brown soil removed from the western side of the rounded stone formation. Initially, this was thought to be a feature on the structure's floor, but it seems to be rocks fallen from the structure's wall footing.

Capa 2, Zona 1 [RK153094]: fue excavada de 58 a 66 cm en el extremo NE, de 65 a 68 cm en el NW, de 52 a 66 cm en el SE, de 61 a 65 cm en el SW y de 67 a 67 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was light reddish brown soil mixed with sascab. Some smaller rocks, possibly a level of chiich, were also mixed with the fill. Several larger stones, interpreted as rocks fallen from the structure's footing were also photographed and removed.

Capa 2, Zona 2 [RKI 153100]: fue excavada de 58 a 65 cm en el extremo NE, de 65 a 68 cm en el NW, de 52 a 52 cm en el SE, de 61 a 65 cm en el SW y de 67 a 69 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was light reddishbrown soil mixed with sascab and small amounts of chiich. As with Zona 1, stones in Zona 2, interpreted as fall from the structure's northern wall, were photographed and removed.

Capa 3 [RKI 153109]: fue excavada de 66 a 78 cm en el extremo NE, de 68 a 76 cm en el NW, de 66 a 77 cm en el SE, de 65 a 75 cm en el SW y de 67 a 79 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was highly compact medium to light reddish brown soil. structure, and contains some rock fall from the structure footing. In Capas 1 and 2, it was determined that the round stone formation was not a feature, but stones fallen from the structure's footing, so Capas 3 and 4 were excavated without zonas.

Capa 4 [RKI 153125]: fue excavada de 78 a 82 cm en el extremo NE, de 76 a 77 cm en el NW, de 77 a 82 cm en el SE, de 75 a 80 cm en el SW y de 79 a 84 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown removed from below the structure's floor.

Capa 5 [RKI 153126]: fue excavada de 82 a 95 cm en el extremo NE, de 77 a 80 cm en el NW, de 82 a 92 cm en el SE, de 80 a 94 cm en el SW y de 84 a 94 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was reddish brown soil, and a large tree root that bisected the cuadro running east-west. The tree root caused significant disturbance in this unit.

Elementos no cerámicos: A stucco floor fragment was taken from 75 cm from the eastern profile, and 69 cm from the southern profile in Capa 1, Zona 1. A plastic button with 2 holes, a battery core, and several pieces of tin can were also recovered, in addition to 3 shards of pale green glass (9g). Finally, a 50-centavo coin from 1919 was found. Capa 2, Zona 1 contained 1 tin can fragment and 1 small coffee jar (127g). 6 fragments of brown bottle glass (11g), 6 fragments of clear glass (7g), 1 piece of a metal tin can, and one plastic shoe were found in Capa 2, Zona 2.

Capa 3 contained 1 tin can fragment, a plastic comb, a rubber shoe, and 517g of clear window glass shards. Capa 4 contained 1 tin can fragments, 1 clear unidentified shard (<1g), and bottle glass fragments in brown (1 – 126g with “S&L” logo), pale green (2 – 8g), brown (4 – 20g) and clear (2 – 7g). 1 tin can fragment and a ladies shoe were found in Capa 5.

Cerámica: Capa 1, Zona 1, contained 1 Mama Red sherd (3g). Capa 2, Zona 1 contained 2 Mama Red sherds (14g), 2 unslipped course earthenwares (6g), and 1 glazed whiteware sherd (1g). Capa 2, Zona 2 contained 1 unslipped course earthenware sherd (2g) and 1 Navula Unslipped sherd (5g). Capa 3 contained 4 Navula Unslipped sherds (19g) and 1 glazed whiteware sherd (10g).

Cuadro K18

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1.

Números de lote: RKI -----, 153088.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 50 a 52 cm en el extremo NE, de 47 a 49 cm en el NW, de 43 a 44 cm en el SE, de 49 a 50 cm en el SW y de 44 a 46 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic surface debris removed from some large rocks fallen from the structure footing.

Capa 1 [RKI 153088]: fue excavada de 52 a 56 cm en el extremo NE, de 49 a 54 cm en el NW, de 44 a 48 cm en el SE, de 50 a 57 cm en el SW y de 46 a 52 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the structure to the level of the stucco floor fragments found in other units.

Elementos no cerámicos: One piece of metal and 3 pale green glass fragments (7g).

Cerámica: Capa 1 contained 7 sherds of Late Mama Red (18g), 4 sherds of Navula Unslipped (12g), and 1 sherd of unslipped course earthenware (5g).

Cuadro K19

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI -----, RKI 153090, y RKI 153091.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 55 a 57 cm en el extremo NE, de 50 a 52 cm en el NW, de 50 a 54 cm en el SE, de 43 a 45 cm en el SW y de 50 a 52 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from among several large stones thought to comprise the eastern wall of the structure. Consecutive capas were excavated in two zonas, on either side of the wall.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153090]: fue excavada de 43 a 50 cm en el extremo NE, de 43 a 48 cm en el NW, de 44 a 50 cm en el SE, de 45 a 50 cm en el SW y de 50 a 52 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the structure, likely the northeastern corner. One of the posts (ocom) was still in place, and left *in situ*, as it was poorly preserved.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153091]: fue excavada de 50 a 61 cm en el extremo NE, de 48 a 56 cm en el NW, de 50 a 58 cm en el SE, de 45 a 50 cm en el SW y de 50 a 57 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil removed from the exterior of the northeastern corner of the structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: A small plastic “Pedro Picapiedra” figurine (c. 1960) and a metal battery core were found in Capa 1, Zona 1. Part of a molido, part of a coa blade, bottle glass

fragments in brown (3 – 8g), olive (2 – 4g), and clear with black and white paint (1 – 4g), and 5 clear (5g) and 1 pale brown (3g) fragments from unidentified forms were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cerámica: 10 sherds of Mama Red (47g), 7 sherds of Navula Unslipped (15g), 4 sherds of Chen Mul (7g) and 1 sherd of glazed whiteware (2g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cuadro L15

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI 153024, RKI 153095, y RKI 153097.

Capa 0 [RKI 153024]: fue excavada de 46 a 50 cm en el extremo NE, de 52 a 53 cm en el NW, de 50 a 51 cm en el SE, de 43 a 44 cm en el SW y de 46 a 48 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from around a masonry pila located to the northwest of the other structure in Operacion 3. This unit, as well as adjacent cuadros L16, M15 and 16, and N15 and 16 are littered with surface refuse.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153095]: fue excavada de 50 a 55 cm en el extremo NE, de 53 a 56 cm en el NW, de 51 a 60 cm en el SE, de 44 a 52 cm en el SW y de 46 a 53 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil. The eastern half of this zona is in the southeastern quadrant of the cuadro and contains large pieces of sascab and chiich, which was not found in the western portion of the cuadro, Zona 2. The boundary between the two zonas is a line of stones thought to be the structure footing

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153097]: fue excavada de 50 a 53 cm en el extremo NE, de 53 a 56 cm en el NW, de 51 a 56 cm en el SE, de 44 a 53 cm en el SW y de 46 a 53 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from the exterior of the structure. Several large stones, likely fallen from the structure footing are also visible.

Elementos no cerámicos: Capa 1, Zona 1 contained 1 shard of clear bottle glass (6g) and a 2-centavo piece from 1906. A piece of wire, tin can fragments, 2 shard of green glass (1g) and 2 shards of brown glass (3g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cerámica: Capa 1, Zona 1 contained 7 unslipped course earthenware sherds (40g), 5 Navula Unslipped (18g) and 1 Kukula Cream sherd (3g). 1 sherd of gray slateware (12g), 3 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (12g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cuadro L16

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI 153023, RKI 153093, y RKI 153096.

Capa 0 [RKI 153023]: fue excavada de 46 a 46 cm en el extremo NE, de 48 a 50 cm en el NW, de 60 a 62 cm en el SE, de 59 a 52 cm en el SW y de 47 a 46 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris revealing several large stones from what is thought to be the northern wall of the structure.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153093]: fue excavada de 46 a 60 cm en el extremo NE, de 50 a 54 cm en el NW, de 62 a 65 cm en el SE, de 52 a 60 cm en el SW y de 46 a 56 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil mixed with small pieces of sascab and chiich, thought to comprise a path from the structure to the pila in cuadro M16.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153096]: fue excavada de 50 a 56 cm en el extremo NE, de 53 a 56 cm en el NW, de 51 a 60 cm en el SE, de 44 a 57 cm en el SW y de 46 a 57 cm en el centro. The

fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil removed from the area north of the path in Zona 1.

Elementos no cerámicos: Tin can fragments were found in Capa 0. A piece of wire, 3 tin can fragments, and a small coffee jar (127g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 1. A plastic comb, tin can fragments, a 2-centavo coin from 1965, and a brown glass bottle (104g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 highly eroded coarse earthenware sherd (15g.) Capa 1, Zona 1 contained 3 Mama Red sherds (11g), 5 Navula Unslipped sherds (42g), and 5 sherds of unglazed white refined earthenware (possibly eroded whiteware – 5g). Capa 1, Zona 2 contained 3 Navula Unslipped sherds (6g), 1 Chen Mul sherd (2g), 1 Kukula Cream sherd (3g), 3 Mama Red sherds (7g), and a black slateware sherd (<1g).

Cuadro L17

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI 153022, RKI 153089, y RKI 153092.

Capa 0 [RKI 153022]: fue excavada de 52 a 54 cm en el extremo NE, de 45 a 45 cm en el NW, de 47 a 48 cm en el SE, de 62 a 63 cm en el SW y de 48 a 51 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris revealing several large stones from what is thought to be the northwestern wall of the structure.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153089]: fue excavada de 54 a 55 cm en el extremo NE, de 45 a 58 cm en el NW, de 47 a 55 cm en el SE, de 62 a 66 cm en el SW y de 48 a 57 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil from the southwestern half of the cuadro, which is bisected by a line of stones.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153092]: fue excavada de 54 a 59 cm en el extremo NE, de 45 a 53 cm en el NW, de 47 a 54 cm en el SE, de 57 a 62 cm en el SW y de 47 a 48 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil removed from the area northeast of the line of stones running through L16 and L17. This seems to mark the edge of a platform that the pila in M16 is sitting on, which likely functioned as a patio, associated with the structures in Operaciones 3 and later, 4.

Elementos no cerámicos: A small rubber ball was found in Capa 0. Tin can fragments, and 2 fragments of brown bottle glass (6g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 1. Additionally, a carbon sample was taken at a depth of 52cm, 28 cm from the southern profile, and 27cm from the eastern profile in Capa 1, Zona 1. A mother-of-pearl button, a ground stone tool, tin can fragments, a bottle cap, a piece of wire, and a plastic spoon were found in Capa 1, Zona 2, as well as bottle glass fragments in brown (1 – 1g) and clear (1 - 5g).

Cerámica: Capa 1, Zona 1 contained 1 Navula Unslipped sherd (10g) and Capa 1, Zona 2 contained 1 Late Mama Red sherd (2g), 3 Navula Unslipped sherds (one with applique – 22g), and 1 red and blue striped transferware sherd (2g.)

Cuadro L18

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI -----.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 52 a 52 cm en el extremo NE, de 52 a 53 cm en el NW, de 52 a 52 cm en el SE, de 49 a 49 cm en el SW y de 49 a 49 cm en el centro. This capa

consisted of leaves and organic surface debris removed from among the stones comprising the patio edge or path from the adjacent cuadros.

Cuadro L19

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI -----.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 55 a 55 cm en el extremo NE, de 52 a 52 cm en el NW, de 57 a 57 cm en el SE, de 52 a 52 cm en el SW y de 54 a 54 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic surface debris removed from stones fallen from a possible pila platform or path.

Cuadro M16

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 Zona 1, Capa 0 Zona 2, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI 153026, RKI 153025, y RKI 153098.

Capa 0, Zona 1 [RKI 153026]: fue excavada de 55 a 57 cm en el extremo NE, de 59 a 59 cm en el NW, de 47 a 48 cm en el SE, de 47 a 47 cm en el SW y de 38 a 55 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the walls and interior of the pila associated with the structures in Operaciones 3 and 4. Capa 1 was not excavated in this zona, because Capa 0 revealed the pila floor. The pila itself measures 150 x 130 cm (exterior) and its interior measures 90 x 75cm. The walls are masonry stones with a stucco façade, and are 65cm tall. From the top of the pila walls, the pila floor is about 55cm deep.

Capa 0, Zona 2 [RKI 153025]: fue excavada de 55 a 60 cm en el extremo NE, de 59 a 61 cm en el NW, de 49 a 47 cm en el SE, de 46 a 47 cm en el SW y de 38 a 61 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic removed from the area surrounding the masonry pila.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153098]: fue excavada de 60 a 63 cm en el extremo NE, de 61 a 66 cm en el NW, de 40 a 57 cm en el SE, de 46 a 56 cm en el SW y de 61 a 63 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was very loose dark reddish brown soil disturbed by moles.

Elementos no cerámicos: A green liquor bottle (660g) with a “Hill Thompson and Co. LTD” (Queen Anne Rare-style bottle, ca. 1970) logo was found inside the pila in Capa 0, Zona 1. A seashell was found in Capa 0, Zona 2. Tin can fragments, clear bottle glass fragments (208g), a small coffee jar (122), and a metal and rhinestone ring were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cerámica: 9 sherds of Navula Unslipped (47g), 3 sherds of Mama Red (35g), and 6 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (24g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cuadro N15

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0.

Números de lote: RKI -----.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 60 a 62 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 62 cm en el NW, de 59 a 61 cm en el SE, de 58 a 59 cm en el SW y de 60 a 65 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic surface debris removed from the area north of the pila. A large can of NIDO and a metal bucket were visible, but left *in situ*, as they could not be removed without disturbing Capa 1.

Cuadro L19

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y 1

Números de lote: RKI ----- y RKI 153099.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 58 a 58 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 62 cm en el NW, de 56 a 60 cm en el SE, de 60 a 61 cm en el SW y de 60 a 70 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic surface debris removed north of the pila. 3 large blue enamel cooking pots were left in situ for collection in the following capa.

Capa 1 [RKI 153099]: fue excavada de 58 a 65 cm en el extremo NE, de 62 a 66 cm en el NW, de 60 a 64 cm en el SE, de 61 a 65 cm en el SW y de 70 a 64 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of dark reddish brown soil from just north of the masonry pila area. It contained evidence of water storage and cooking vessels, suggesting that this area was used until abandonment of the structures in Operacion 4.

Elementos no cerámicos: 3 large blue enamel cooking pots were found in Capa 1.

Excavations in Solar H, Operation 4

Cuadro N21

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1

Números de lote: RKI 153050 and 153122.

Capa 0 [RKI 153050]: fue excavada de 63 a 63 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 60 cm en el NW, de 55 a 57 cm en el SE, de 62 a 63 cm en el SW y de 60 a 60 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris. A small tree and its roots disturbed the southwestern quadrant of this unit.

Capa 1 [RKI 153122]: fue excavada de 63 a 66 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 69 cm en el NW, de 57 a 66 cm en el SE, de 63 a 68 cm en el SW y de 60 a 68 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish-brown soil, excavated from the exterior of the SW curve of the apsidal kitchen structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 coffee jar (137g) was found in Capa 0. 1 olive bottle fragment (5g), part of a horseshoe, metal wire fragments, 2 bottle caps, part of a machete blade, and several fragments of plastic were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 sherd of transferware with a rose and leaf pattern (6g). Capa 1 contained 8 sherds of Navula Unslipped (48g), 6 sherds of Late Mama Red (16g), 9 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (24g) and 1 sherd of blue and red striped transferware (<1g).

Cuadro N22

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0

Números de lote: RKI 153051.

Capa 0 [RKI 153051]: fue excavada de 60 a 62 cm en el extremo NE, de 56 a 60 cm en el NW, de 60 a 60 cm en el SE, de 56 a 58 cm en el SW y de 57 a 58 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris, which was located outside of the kitchen structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 large coffee jar (223g) and 1 brown bottle (514g) with a “Cerviceria Moctezuma” eagle emblem were found in Capa 0.

Cuadro N23

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0

Números de lote: RKI 153052.

Capa 0 [RKI 153052]: fue excavada de 62 a 64 cm en el extremo NE, de 61 a 60 cm en el NW, de 63 a 64 cm en el SE, de 60 a 60 cm en el SW y de 60 a 63 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris, which was located outside of the kitchen structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: 2 large coffee jars (217g each), a small clear jar (127g), a large clear jar (248g), and several tin can fragments were found in Capa 0.

Cerámica: 1 Late Mama Red sherd (11g) and 1 Navula Unslipped (4g) were found in Capa 0.

Cuadro O17

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1

Números de lote: RKI 153028 y 153101.

Capa 0 [RKI 153028]: fue excavada de 50 a 50 cm en el extremo NE, de 58 a 59 cm en el NW, de 55 a 56 cm en el SE, de 57 a 59 cm en el SW y de 59 a 59 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris from in front of southwestern corner of the domestic structure.

Capa 1 [RKI 153101]: fue excavada de 50 a 66 cm en el extremo NE, de 58 a 68 cm en el NW, de 56 a 65 cm en el SE, de 59 a 68 cm en el SW y de 59 a 68 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil and some chiich, which may indicate that a this area served as a patio or walkway between this structure and the pila in Operacion 3.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 brown bottle fragment (4g) was found in Capa 0. Bottle fragments in clear (4 – 111g) pale green (2 – 4g) and olive (2 – 4g) and a 22-calibur bullet and several glass fragments were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: Capa 1 contained 1 sherd of glazed terra cotta (1g), 1 sherd of unidentified red slateware (7g), 4 sherds of Late Mama Red (13g), 59 sherds of stucco-slipped course earthenware with applique (583g), 17 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (66g), and 7 sherds of Navula Unslipped (39g).

Cuadro 018

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0

Números de lote: RKI 153029.

Capa 0 [RKI 153029]: fue excavada de 52 a 53 cm en el extremo NE, de 51 a 53 cm en el NW, de 59 a 60 cm en el SE, de 56 a 56 cm en el SW y de 59 a 59 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the front (southern) wall of the domestic structure running east-west along the northern profile of this unit.

Elementos no cerámicos: Several small bottles were found along the structure's southern wall in Capa 0, including a clear round bottle (283g) with a running-V logo, a pale green wine bottle (656g) and a cylindrical brown bottle (86g), both with "Vidriera Monterrey" marks.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 sherd of Navula Unslipped (13g).

Cuadro 019

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0

Números de lote: RKI 153032.

Capa 0 [RKI 153032]: fue excavada de 62 a 63 cm en el extremo NE, de 52 a 53 cm en el NW, de 53 a 54 cm en el SE, de 54 a 60 cm en el SW y de 60 a 62 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the front (southern) entrance to the domestic structure.

Cerámica: 2 sherds of Late Mama Red (6g).

Cuadro 020

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0

Números de lote: RKI 153037.

Capa 0 [RKI 153037]: fue excavada de 60 a 62 cm en el extremo NE, de 62 a 63 cm en el NW, de 59 a 62 cm en el SE, de 55 a 55 cm en el SW y de 62 a 63 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from between the two structures in Operacion 4. Elementos no cerámicos: 1 seashell was found in Capa 0.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 sherd of Late Mama Red (16g).

Cuadro 021

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI 153040, RKI 153119, y RKI 153121.

Capa 0 [RKI 153040]: fue excavada de 58 a 58 cm en el extremo NE, de 58 a 60 cm en el NW, de 57 a 57 cm en el SE, de 61 a 62 cm en el SW y de 60 a 62 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the entrance to the kitchen structure.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153119]: fue excavada de 58 a 68 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 64 cm en el NW, de 57 a 67 cm en el SE, de 62 a 67 cm en el SW y de 62 a 66 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the kitchen structure. The two zones for capa 1 were defined by the entryway, with zona 1 on the interior and zona 2 on the exterior.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153121]: fue excavada de 58 a 65 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 68 cm en el NW, de 57 a 67 cm en el SE, de 62 a 70 cm en el SW y de 60 a 62 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from the exterior of the kitchen structure, outside the entryway.

Elementos no cerámicos: A large coffee jar (210g) and a brown bottle (104g) with a running-V mark were found in Capa 0. Capa 1, Zona 1 contained tin can and a piece of metal wire, and a clear bottle glass fragment (1g.) Capa 1, Zona 2 contained a shotgun shell and several fragments of metal were found in this capa, along with 1 olive bottle fragment (4g).

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 sherd each of unslipped coard earthenware (16g), Late Mama Red (2g), and Navula Unslipped (9g). Capa 1, Zona 1 contained 17 sherds of Late Mama Red (47g) and 4 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (11g). Capa 1, Zona 2 contained 18 sherds of Navula Unslipped (74g), 15 sherds of Mama Red (29) and 1 sherd of glazed refined earthenware with gray paste (12g).

Cuadro 022

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0

Números de lote: RKI 153041.

Capa 0 [RKI 153041]: fue excavada de 63 a 63 cm en el extremo NE, de 58 a 58 cm en el NW, de 60 a 61 cm en el SE, de 56 a 58 cm en el SW y de 60 a 62 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the interior of the kitchen structure. The structures back (eastern) wall runs along the eastern profile of this cuadro.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 brown bottle (197g) was found in Capa 0.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 unslipped course earthenware sherd (6g) and 2 Navula Unslipped sherds (9g).

Cuadro 023

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0

Números de lote: RKI 153044.

Capa 0 [RKI 153044]: fue excavada de 65 a 67 cm en el extremo NE, de 63 a 63 cm en el NW, de 63 a 62 cm en el SE, de 61 a 63 cm en el SW y de 56 a 61 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the interior of the kitchen structure. The structures back (eastern) wall runs along the western profile of this cuadro, and contains an overturned colonette stone in the doorway.

Elementos no cerámicos: A small coffee jar (127g) was recovered from Capa 0.

Cuadro P17

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI 153027, RKI 153102, y RKI 153104.

Capa 0 [RKI 153027]: fue excavada de 60 a 60 cm en el extremo NE, de 58 a 59 cm en el NW, de 50 a 51 cm en el SE, de 59 a 59 cm en el SW y de 58 a 61 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the interior of the domestic structure. This cuadro contains the western curve of the apsidal wall, and was excavated in two zones for the following capa. All artifacts from this capa were found on the interior of the structure, which was excavated as Zona 1 in consecutive capas.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153102]: fue excavada de 60 a 67 cm en el extremo NE, de 59 a 62 cm en el NW, de 51 a 64 cm en el SE, de 59 a 64 cm en el SW y de 61 a 65 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the domestic sleeping structure.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153104]: fue excavada de 50 a 67 cm en el extremo NE, de 58 a 67 cm en el NW, de 56 a 66 cm en el SE, de 59 a 67 cm en el SW y de 59 a 66 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from the exterior of the domestic sleeping structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: Capa 0 contained 2 clear bottle fragments (29g) several metal artifacts including part of a broken coa and several pieces of broken cans and buckets were found in the surface collection. Capa 1, Zona 1 produced a plastic medicinal oil bottle which reads, “de recino erba”, bottle glass fragments in pale green (1 – 12g) and olive (1 – 1g), and a 5-centavo coin from 1958.

A tin can, a nail, a tiny round perfume or nail polish bottle (no identifying marks – 17g), and 3 unidentified clear fragments (8g) were found Capa 1, Zona 2 in addition to a small chipped chert flake.

Cerámica: 1 glazed whiteware bowl with green transfer decoration (245g) was found inside the wall in Capa 0. Capa 1, Zona 1 contained 6 Chen Mul (54g) with applique, 7 sherds of Navula Unslipped (51g), 1 sherd of Late Mama Red (1g), and a small ceramic marble or rattle piece (3g).

Cuadro P18

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1

Números de lote: RKI 153030 y 153106.

Capa 0 [RKI 153030]: fue excavada de 60 a 61 cm en el extremo NE, de 59 a 60 cm en el NW, de 53 a 53 cm en el SE, de 50 a 51 cm en el SW y de 63 a 63 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the interior of the domestic sleeping structure. The structure's southern (front) wall runs along this cuadro's southern profile.

Capa 1 [RKI 153106]: fue excavada de 61 a 68 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 70 cm en el NW, de 53 a 64 cm en el SE, de 51 a 53 cm en el SW y de 63 a 68 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil from the interior of the domestic sleeping structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: Capa 0 produced 2 brown bottles (70g and 85g each) and 1 clear bottele (76g), a clear glass fragment (unidentified form – 22g) tin can fragments, and a rubber shoe. A door lock, a can, a piece of leather, and various fragments of glass and plastic were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: Capa 1 contained 14 Late Mama Red sherds (37g) and 76 unslipped course earthenware sherds (127g).

Cuadro P19

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI 153033, RKI 153108, y RKI 153111.

Capa 0 [RKI 153033]: fue excavada de 58 a 59 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 60 cm en el NW, de 62 a 63 cm en el SE, de 52 a 53 cm en el SW y de 60 a 60 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the front entryway of the domestic sleeping structure. In it's southeastern quadrant, the stones marking the southern entry to the structure are visible. The consecutive capa was excavated in two zones representing the interior and exterior of the structure.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153108]: fue excavada de 59 a 67 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 67 cm en el NW, de 63 a 64 cm en el SE, de 53 a 65 cm en el SW y de 60 a 70 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was tightly packed medium reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the structure. This cuadro, and others within the domestic sleeping structure's interior, had artifacts recovered from Capa 1 which were consistent with floor level, but no signs of a prepared stucco or sascab floor.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153111]: fue excavada de 59 a 63 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 64 cm en el NW, de 63 a 67 cm en el SE, de 53 a 56 cm en el SW y de 60 a 62 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil removed from the exterior of the domestic sleeping structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: A battery core and a horseshoe were found in the entryway in Capa 0. 2 bottle fragments in olive (1g) and brown (10g), a mirror fragment (2g), a piece of wire, several nails, and a 5-centavo coin from 1973 were found in Capa 1, Zona 1.

A piece of wire, 2 shards of olive bottle glass (7g), and a fragment of longbone were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 sherd (8g) of Navula Unslipped. Capa 1, Zona 1 contained 21 sherds of Late Mama Red (101g) and 30 sherds of Navula Unslipped (160g). Capa 1, Zona 2 contained 6 sherds of Late Mama Red (20g) and 8 sherds of Navula Unslipped (24g).

Cuadro P20

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI 153036, RKI 153110, y RKI 153112.

Capa 0 [RKI 153036]: fue excavada de 55 a 59 cm en el extremo NE, de 59 a 60 cm en el NW, de 58 a 60 cm en el SE, de 63 a 62 cm en el SW y de 55 a 59 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris. This unit contains the eastern apsidal curved wall of the structure, and was excavated in Zonas 1 and 2 in the consecutive capa.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153110]: fue excavada de 59 a 65 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 64 cm en el NW, de 60 a 66 cm en el SE, de 62 a 67 cm en el SW y de 59 a 66 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil removed from the southeastern corner of the interior of the domestic sleeping structure.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153112]: fue excavada de 50 a 62 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 63 cm en el NW, de 62 a 67 cm en el SE, de 60 a 68 cm en el SW y de 59 a 66 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from the exterior of the domestic sleeping structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: A coa blade, a green glass “Bacardi” bottle (623g), and a pale green bottle fragment (5g) were recovered from the interior of the structure in Capa 0. Capa 1, Zona 1 contained metal fragments (likely a can), a piece of wire, 1 fragment of clear window glass (1g), and unidentified clear (1 – 1g) and pale green (1 – 1g) glass fragments. One nail was found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cerámica: 2 Kukula Cream sherds (7g) and 1 unslipped course earthenware sherd (2g) were found in Capa 0. Capa 1, Zona 1 contained 8 sherds of Navula Unslipped (22g) and 16 sherds of Mama Red (27g). Capa 1, Zona 2 contained 11 sherds of Navula Unslipped (36g).

Cuadro P21

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zonas 1 y 2, 2 Zonas 1 y 2, 3 Zonas 1 y 2, y 4 Zonas 1 y 2.

Números de lote: RKI 153039, 153113, 153115, 153127, 153116, 153129, 153128, 153132, -----

-.

Capa 0 [RKI 153039]: fue excavada de 55 a 56 cm en el extremo NE, de 57 a 59 cm en el NW, de 58 a 59 cm en el SE, de 60 a 62 cm en el SW y de 50 a 56 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from between the two apsidal structures in Operacion 4, and includes their respective walls. Artifacts from Capa 0 were found on the interior of the kitchen structure.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153113]: fue excavada de 56 a 65 cm en el extremo NE, de 59 a 68 cm en el NW, de 59 a 67 cm en el SE, de 62 a 65 cm en el SW y de 56 a 67 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the kitchen structure.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153115]: fue excavada de 56 a 67 cm en el extremo NE, de 59 a 63 cm en el NW, de 59 a 65 cm en el SE, de 62 a 68 cm en el SW y de 56 a 68 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed between the two structures in Operacion 4.

Capa 2, Zona 1 [RKI 153127]: fue excavada de 65 a 71 cm en el extremo NE, de 68 a 72 cm en el NW, de 67 a 75cm en el SE, de 65 a 74 cm en el SW y de 67 a 75 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the kitchen structure. Artifacts recovered from this capa seem to indicate that Capas 1 and 2 of Zona 1 are near floor level. There was no soil color or consistency change between these two levels, as seen in the domestic sleeping structure.

Capa 2, Zona 2 [RKI 153116]: fue excavada de 67 a 79 cm en el extremo NE, de 63 a 77 cm en el NW, de 65 a 75 cm en el SE, de 68 a 70 cm en el SW y de 68 a 77 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from between the kitchen and sleeping structures in Operacion 4. This unit had evidence of significant bioturbation, likely a mole hole.

Capa 3, Zona 1 [RKI 153129]: fue excavada de 71 a 84 cm en el extremo NE, de 72 a 82 cm en el NW, de 75 a 84 cm en el SE, de 74 a 84 cm en el SW y de 75 a 85 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium-to-dark reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the kitchen structure. This capa was similarly excavated as a 10cm arbitrary level, as no evidence for a prepared floor was present. Capa 3 seems to be below the floor level, based on the low number of artifacts recovered.

Capa 3, Zona 2 [RKI 153128]: fue excavada de 69 a 73 cm en el extremo NE, de 70 a 77 cm en el NW, de 73 a 75 cm en el SE, de 70 a 77 cm en el SW y de 77 a 77 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from between the two structures in Operacion 4.

Capa 4, Zona 1 [RKI 153132]: fue excavada de 89 a 90 cm en el extremo NE, de 82 a 89 cm en el NW, de 88 a 89 cm en el SE, de 89 a 90 cm en el SW y de 85 a 91 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was extremely compact dark reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the kitchen structure. This cuadro ended at Capa 4, as it became increasingly difficult to excavate.

Capa 4, Zona 2 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 73 a 89 cm en el extremo NE, de 70 a 89 cm en el NW, de 73 a 83 cm en el SE, de 77 a 87 cm en el SW y de 77 a 89 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from between the two structures and their walls. Excavation ended with this capa, as it was sterile and no longer possible to excavate around the structure footings without risking their collapse.

Elementos no cerámicos: Two large coffee jars (223g each) were recovered in Capa 0. A stone mano grinding tool and several nails were found Capa 1, Zona 1. Several can fragments were found in Capa 1, Zona 2. Two chipped chert flakes, a piece of a metal can, and 2 shards of green glass (5g) were found in Capa 2, Zona 1. A green wine bottle base fragment (323g) and a can lid were recovered in Capa 2, Zona 2. Capa 3, Zona 2 contained 1 olive brown glass fragment (5g). A rusted can and a bone fragment were found in Capa 4, Zona 1.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 2 sherds of historical unslipped refined earthenware (14g). Capa 1 Zona 1 contained 5 sherds of Late mama Red (29g), 6 sherds of Navula Unslipped (27g), and 8 sherds of unslipped course gray earthenware (28g). Capa 1, Zona 2 contained 13 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (46g) and 1 sherd of Late Mama Red (4g). Capa 2, Zona 1

contained 9 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (47g), 8 Late Mama Red sherds (24g) and 14 Navula Unslipped sherds (115g). 1 unslipped course earthenware sherd (3g), 2 Navula Unslipped sherds (20g), and 1 Mama Red sherd (7g) were found in Capa 3, Zona 1. Capa 3, Zona 2 contained 3 Yokat sherds (13g) 3 Mama Red sherds (13g), and 2 Navula Unslipped sherds (12g). 1 Mama Red sherd (2g) and 2 Navula Unslipped sherds (12g) were found in Capa 4, Zona 1.

Cuadro P22

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI 153042, RKI 153114, y RKI 153117.

Capa 0 [RKI 153042]: fue excavada de 60 a 62 cm en el extremo NE, de 55 a 56 cm en el NW, de 60 a 62 cm en el SE, de 59 a 59 cm en el SW y de 59 a 59 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris. This unit contains the northeastern corner of the kitchen structure, and was excavated in Zonas 1 and 2 in the consecutive capa.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153114]: fue excavada de 62 a 69 cm en el extremo NE, de 56 a 67 cm en el NW, de 62 a 70 cm en el SE, de 59 a 67 cm en el SW y de 59 a 67 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil removed from interior of the kitchen structure. As with other cuadros in this operation, fill between the stones comprising the wall were excavated with Zona 2.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153117]: fue excavada de 60 a 69 cm en el extremo NE, de 55 a 65 cm en el NW, de 62 a 67 cm en el SE, de 59 a 66 cm en el SW y de 59 a 69 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from the exterior of the kitchen structure and between the stones comprising the wall.

Elementos no cerámicos: Tin can fragments, 1 tall rectangular clear bottle with an “8 ▲ 5” mark and a small coffee jar (137g) were found in Capa 0.

A blade sharpener for coa and machetes, a piece of wire, several nails, and a T-shaped piece of iron were found in Capa 1, Zona 1, as well as 3 olive glass fragments (9g).

1 clear bottle fragment (<1g), 2 fragments of olive glass (<1g), tin can fragments and a battery core were found in Capa 1, Zona 2, as well as a chipped chert flake.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 eroded sherd of Late Mama Red (104g). Capa 1, Zona 1 contained 18 sherds of Navula Unslipped (75g) and 7 sherds of Mama Red (34g). 5 sherds of Chen Mul (10g) and 3 sherds of Late Mama Red (7g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Elementos no cerámicos:

Cerámica:

Cuadro P23

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1

Números de lote: RKI 153043 y 153118.

Capa 0 [RKI 153043]: fue excavada de 62 a 64 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 61 cm en el NW, de 65 a 67 cm en el SE, de 62 a 63 cm en el SW y de 59 a 61 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the exterior of the kitchen structure.

Capa 1 [RKI 153118]: fue excavada de 64 a 70 cm en el extremo NE, de 61 a 69 cm en el NW, de 67 a 73 cm en el SE, de 63 a 70 cm en el SW y de 61 a 70 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil from the exterior of the kitchen structure. This cuadro was

located entirely outside the structure, and the assemblage likely represents objects discarded behind the structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: Brown bottle glass shards (2 – 15g) were found in Capa 0. Glass metal and a black chipped chert flake were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 unslipped coarse earthenware sherd (8g) and Capa 1 contained 19 Navula Unslipped sherds (152g), 6 unslipped coarse earthenware sherds (23g), 4 Late Mama Red sherds (4g), and a clay marble (4g).

Cuadro Q17

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI -----, RKI 153103, y RKI 153107.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 51 a 52 cm en el extremo NE, de 58 a 60 cm en el NW, de 59 a 60 cm en el SE, de 59 a 60 cm en el SW y de 52 a 58 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris. This cuadro contains several large, flat stones arranged in a semi-circular shape, adjacent to the domestic structure's northwestern apsidal curve. A large support column (ocom) was partially disintegrated, but left in place.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153103]: fue excavada de 52 a 60 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 63 cm en el NW, de 60 a 68 cm en el SE, de 60 a 68 cm en el SW y de 52 a 64 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil removed from the northwestern corner of the domestic structure, from between several large, flat stones that make up what appears to be an area for showering or washing.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153107]: fue excavada de 52 a 66 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 66 cm en el NW, de 60 a 62 cm en el SE, de 60 a 68 cm en el SW y de 48 a 52 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from the exterior of northwest corner of the structure, where the “shower” area described in Zona 1 would have drained.

Elementos no cerámicos: A 5-centavo piece from 1965, a piece of wire, and glass fragments in clear and brown (<1g each) were found in Capa 1, Zona 1. Bottle glass is pale green (2 – 6g) and pale brown (2 – 7g) and metal wire were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cerámica: 2 sherds of Mama Red (7g), 4 sherds of Late Mama Red (7g), 2 sherds of Navula Unslipped (7g) and 3 sherds of unslipped coarse earthenware (12g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 1. Capa 1, Zona 2 contained 6 sherds of unslipped coarse earthenware (10g), 1 sherd of brown-slipped coarse earthenware (1g) and 1 sherd of gray-slipped refined earthenware (1g).

Cuadro Q18

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0

Números de lote: RKI 153031.

Capa 0 [RKI 153031]: fue excavada de 58 a 60 cm en el extremo NE, de 52 a 52 cm en el NW, de 60 a 61 cm en el SE, de 59 a 60 cm en el SW y de 58 a 62 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the interior of the domestic structure. The structures back (northern) wall runs along the northern profile of this cuadro.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 pale green bottle shard (33g) was found in Capa 0.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 4 sherds of unslipped coarse earthenware (16g).

Cuadro Q19

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0

Números de lote: RKI 153034.

Capa 0 [RKI 153034]: fue excavada de 53 a 60 cm en el extremo NE, de 59 a 61 cm en el NW, de 57 a 60 cm en el SE, de 58 a 60 cm en el SW y de 58 a 61 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the interior of the domestic structure.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 4 sherds of Navula Unslipped (49g).

Cuadro Q20

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0

Números de lote: RKI 153035.

Capa 0 [RKI 153035]: fue excavada de 59 a 53 cm en el extremo NE, de 53 a 60 cm en el NW, de 55 a 58 cm en el SE, de 54 a 59 cm en el SW y de 59 a 59 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the interior of the domestic structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 pale green bottle shard (2g) was found in Capa 0.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 sherd of unslipped coarse earthenware (8g) and 1 sherd of Late Mama Red (2g).

Cuadro Q21

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, 1 Zona 1, y 1 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI 153038, RKI 153120, y RKI 153123.

Capa 0 [RKI 153038]: fue excavada de 60 a 60 cm en el extremo NE, de 54 a 54 cm en el NW, de 57 a 57 cm en el SE, de 59 a 59 cm en el SW y de 61 a 61 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the easternmost apsidal wall curve of the domestic structure. Consecutive capas were excavated in two zonas, on either side of the wall.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153120]: fue excavada de 60 a 63 cm en el extremo NE, de 54 a 58 cm en el NW, de 57 a 64 cm en el SE, de 59 a 63 cm en el SW y de 61 a 61 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil removed from the interior of the structure.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153123]: fue excavada de 52 a 66 cm en el extremo NE, de 60 a 66 cm en el NW, de 60 a 62 cm en el SE, de 60 a 68 cm en el SW y de 48 a 52 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil removed from the exterior of eastern edge of the structure, located immediately north of the apsidal kitchen structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: A nail and 1 pale green bottle fragment (10g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 1. Several metal can and bucket fragments, bottle fragments in pale green (1 – 3g) and brown (1 – 3g), 3 clear window fragments (6g), unidentified fragments in lilac (1 – 2g) and clear (1 - 2g), and a whole clear bottle with a Vidriera los Reyes mark (ca. 1980) were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 Late Mama Red sherd (3g) and 2 Navula Unslipped sherds (7g). 17 sherds of unslipped coarse earthenware (54g) and 2 sherds of Late Mama Red (7g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cuadro R17

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1

Números de lote: RKI 153045 y 153105.

Capa 0 [RKI 153045]: fue excavada de 63 a 64 cm en el extremo NE, de 59 a 59 cm en el NW, de 50 a 52 cm en el SE, de 59 a 61 cm en el SW y de 60 a 62 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the exterior of the domestic structure.

Capa 1 [RKI 153105]: fue excavada de 64 a 68 cm en el extremo NE, de 59 a 66 cm en el NW, de 52 a 68 cm en el SE, de 61 a 66 cm en el SW y de 62 a 67 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil from area outside the northwest corner of the domestic structure. This cuadro was located entirely outside the structure, and the assemblage likely represents objects discarded behind the structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: Several large pieces of tin cans, metal wire, a plastic comb, bottle fragments in brown (3 – 10g), olive (5 – 6g) and clear (2 – 5g), and unidentified shards in pale green (2 – 5g) green (2 – 2g) and olive brown (1 – 1g) were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: 1 brown-slipped course earthenware (27g) was found in Capa 0. Capa 1 contained 19 sherds of Late Mama Red (52g), 31 sherds of unslipped coarse earthenware (108g), and 19 sherds of Navula Unslipped (93g).

Cuadro R18

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0

Números de lote: RKI 153046.

Capa 0 [RKI 153046]: fue excavada de 61 a 63 cm en el extremo NE, de 62 a 63 cm en el NW, de 58 a 62 cm en el SE, de 52 a 52 cm en el SW y de 56 a 56 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from north of the domestic structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: A small brown medicine bottle (103g) and 2 pale green bottle shards (5g) were found in Capa 0.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 1 sherd of glazed terra cotta (1g) and 4 sherds of unslipped course earthenware (38g).

Cuadro R19

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0

Números de lote: RKI 153047.

Capa 0 [RKI 153047]: fue excavada de 60 a 62 cm en el extremo NE, de 61 a 61 cm en el NW, de 59 a 61 cm en el SE, de 59 a 61 cm en el SW y de 54 a 55 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the area north (behind) the domestic structure.

Elementos no cerámicos: 5 metal can fragments were found in Capa 0.

Cerámica: 5 sherds of brown-slipped course earthenware (26g) were found in Capa 0.

Cuadro R20

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0

Números de lote: RKI 153048.

Capa 0 [RKI 153048]: fue excavada de 57 a 59 cm en el extremo NE, de 59 a 60 cm en el NW, de 53 a 53 cm en el SE, de 59 a 62 cm en el SW y de 54 a 54 cm en el centro. This capa

consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the exterior of the domestic structure to the north.

Elementos no cerámicos: 2 clear bottle shards with a “tequila sauza” logo (185g) were found in Capa 0.

Cerámica: 2 sherds of Navula Unslipped (10g) were found in Capa 0.

Cuadro R21

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1

Números de lote: RKI 153049 y 153124.

Capa 0 [RKI 153049]: fue excavada de 54 a 65 cm en el extremo NE, de 58 a 58 cm en el NW, de 59 a 61 cm en el SE, de 53 a 55 cm en el SW y de 60 a 63 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the exterior of the domestic structure, near its northeastern corner.

Capa 1 [RKI 153124]: fue excavada de 65 a 74 cm en el extremo NE, de 58 a 73 cm en el NW, de 61 a 72 cm en el SE, de 55 a 55 cm en el SW y de 60 a 75 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil from area outside the northeast corner of the domestic structure. A large rock, unrelated to the structure’s construction, was located in the SW corner of this cuadro.

Elementos no cerámicos: Several small pieces of tin cans, a plastic hair clip, bottle glass fragments in pale green (8 – 42g), brown (3 – 10g), and olive (4 – 42g), 3 fragments of clear window glass (9g), and unidentified pale green (5 – 15g) and clear (1 – 2g) fragments were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 4 sherds of Navula Unslipped (15g) and Capa 1 contained 1 brown-slipped course earthenware sherd (7g), 4 Late Mama Red sherds (10g), 1 white-slipped course earthenware sherd (17g) and 2 Navula Unslipped sherds (9g).

Excavations in Capilla I

Cuadro RR28

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1 Zonas 1 y 2.

Números de lote: RKI -----, 153081, -----.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 80 a 80 cm en el extremo NE, de 93 a 93 cm en el NW, de 98 a 98 cm en el SE, de 97 a 97 cm en el SW y de 90 a 90 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris. The chapel wall, running through the northern half of the unit, was approximately 40 cm below datum. Further excavation in this cuadro was done in two zones on either side of the wall.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153081]: fue excavada de 80 a 104 cm en el extremo NE, de 93 a 101 cm en el NW, de 98 a 104 cm en el SE, de 97 a 105 cm en el SW y de 90 a 102 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish-brown soil and small roots. This zone was located outside the chapel wall, in the southern half of the cuadro.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 80 a 105 cm en el extremo NE, de 93 a 107 cm en el NW, de 98 a 104 cm en el SE, de 97 a 107 cm en el SW y de 90 a 106 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish-brown soil, excavated in the area north of the wall.

This zone comprised the interior SW curve of the apsidal chapel structure. Two trees and their root systems have disturbed much of this zone, but the stucco floor of the chapel is still intact in most areas. As with the adjacent cuadro RR29 (which contains the southeastern curve), the stucco floor in this zone does not extend to the southwestern curve of the wall. This creates two half-moon shaped areas along the curved walls that have earthen fill, rather than stucco. Similarly, in the eastern profile of this zone, there was a hole in the stucco floor, roughly 25 cm in diameter. These floorless areas are located at the southern end of the chapel, and were likely used to place support beams or scaffolding for its altar.

Elementos no cerámicos: Metal can fragments and 1 pale green bottle shard (7g) were found in Capa 1, Zona 1.

Cuadro RR29

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0, Capa 1 Zonas 1, 2 y 3, Capa 2 Zonas 2 y 3, Capa 3 Zona 2, Capa 4 Zona 2, Capa 5 Zona 2,

Números de lote: RKI -----, 153077, 153078. -----, 153082, 153130, -----, y -----.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 92 a 92 cm en el extremo NE, de 93 a 93 cm en el NW, de 102 a 102 cm en el SE, de 97 a 97 cm en el SW y de 92 a 92 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from both sides of the chapel wall bisecting this unit. Beginning in Capa 1, this cuadro was excavated in zones on either side of the wall.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153077]: fue excavada de 92 a 107 cm en el extremo NE, de 93 a 103 cm en el NW, de 102 a 105 cm en el SE, de 97 a 103 cm en el SW y de 92 a 103 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was dark reddish brown soil, removed from the exterior of the chapel wall to better define the structure's footing.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153078]: fue excavada de 92 a 105 cm en el extremo NE, de 93 a 105 cm en el NW, de 102 a 106 cm en el SE, de 97 a 104 cm en el SW y de 92 a 105 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil, removed from the interior of the chapel, along the southernmost apsidal curve. Several large stones, stacked on top of the masonry walls in recent years, had fallen inside of the structure, and were removed with this capa.

Capa 1, Zona 3 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 92 a 105 cm en el extremo NE, de 93 a 104 cm en el NW, de 102 a 105 cm en el SE, de 97 a 106 cm en el SW y de 92 a 105 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil and several rocks in a half-moon formation, removed from the eastern portion cuadro inside of the chapel. It was determined, following additional excavation in Capa 2, Zona 3, that the stone formation was not a feature, but rocks fallen from the chapel wall.

Capa 2, Zona 2 [RKI 153082]: fue excavada de 105 a 108 cm en el extremo NE, de 105 a 108 cm en el NW, de 106 a 108 cm en el SE, de 105 a 109 cm en el SW y de 104 a 107 cm en el centro. The chapel's stucco floor, revealed in Capa 1, Zona 1, was excavated with this capa.

Capa 2, Zona 3 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 105 a 108 cm en el extremo NE, de 105 a 108 cm en el NW, de 106 a 109 cm en el SE, de 106 a 108 cm en el SW y de 105 a 107 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil, removed from between the wall and the stucco floor. This half-moon shaped area is present on both sides of the chapel, where the floor does not meet wall. This zona produced no artifacts, so our initial thought that this area may have contained a cache or offering, seems implausible. It is likely that these floorless spaces on the sides of the altar area were structural.

Capa 3, Zona 2 [RKI 153130]: fue excavada de 108 a 117 cm en el extremo NE, de 108 a 118 cm en el NW, de 109 a 118 cm en el SE, de 109 a 118 cm en el SW y de 107 a 118 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa consisted of medium reddish brown soil with some stucco remnants from Capa 2. This zona was located in the interior of Capilla I near the SE corner of the structure, and comprises the NE quadrant of RR29. The western half of the zone was left as intact, exposed stucco floor.

Capa 4, Zona 2 [RKI ----]: fue excavada de 117 a 130 cm en el extremo NE, de 118 a 130 cm en el NW, de 118 a 130 cm en el SE, de 118 a 131 cm en el SW y de 118 a 130 cm en el centro. The fill was medium reddish brown soil, which changed to a lighter reddish brown towards the end of the Capa, removed from beneath the stucco floor.

Capa 5, Zona 2 [RKI ----]: fue excavada de 130 a 136 cm en el extremo NE, de 130 a 136 cm en el NW, de 130 a 137 cm en el SE, de 131 a 136 cm en el SW y de 130 a 137 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was lighter reddish brown soil. In this capa, we continued excavation beneath the Capilla I floor. The soil in this capa was sterile and became increasingly compact and difficult to excavate, so excavation ended at roughly 7cm.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 battery core was found in Capa 1, Zona 2. 2 carbon samples were taken from stucco floor in Capa 2, Zona 2, and appear to have been mixed into the stucco during construction. They were found at depths of 110 cm and 107 cm. 1 fragment each of olive (2g) and pale green (3g) glass were in Capa 3, Zona 2.

Cerámica: 1 sherd of unslipped refined earthenware was found in Capa 1, Zona 1. 1 sherd of black-slipped coarse earthenware (6g), 1 sherd of Late Mama Red (7g) and 4 sherds of unslipped refined earthenware (19g) were found in Capa 3, Zona 2.

Cuadro SS27

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1

Números de lote: RKI 153068 and 153079.

Capa 0 [RKI 153068]: fue excavada de 108 a 108 cm en el extremo NE, de 97 a 97 cm en el NW, de 100 a 100 cm en el SE, de 100 a 100 cm en el SW y de 95 a 95 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris. The southwestern curve of the capilla runs along this cuadro's eastern profile, so the entirety of this cuadro lies along the exterior of the structure.

Capa 1 [RKI 153079]: fue excavada de 108 a 99 cm en el extremo NE, de 97 a 106 cm en el NW, de 100 a 97 cm en el SE, de 100 a 104 cm en el SW y de 101 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil, excavated from the exterior of the capilla. The lip of stucco present in SS30 (see below) on the exterior of the structure's masonry wall was not visible in this unit.

Elementos no cerámicos: 5 olive bottle shards (23g) and 2 clear window glass fragments (9g) were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: Capa 0 contained 2 sherds of unslipped coarse earthenware (9g) and Capa 1 contained 5 sherds of Navula Unslipped (16g), 4 sherds of Mama Red (26g) and 2 sherds of unslipped coarse earthenware (13g).

Cuadro SS28

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1

Números de lote: RKI 153069 and 153072.

Capa 0 [RKI 153069]: fue excavada de 104 a 104 cm en el extremo NE, de 105 a 105 cm en el NW, de 93 a 93 cm en el SE, de 100 a 100 cm en el SW y de 100 a 100 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the interior of the southwestern curve of the capilla.

Capa 1 [RKI 153072]: fue excavada de 104 a 106 cm en el extremo NE, de 105 a 111 cm en el NW, de 93 a 105 cm en el SE, de 107 a 100 cm en el SW y de 100 a 105 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil and small fragments of broken stucco from the capilla's floor. When the floor was reached, this capa ended. Additionally, several large stones, fallen from on top of the structure wall, were photographed and removed with this capa. Each were roughly 50cm in diameter.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 piece of metal wire was recovered from Capa 0. 1 battery core, 1 metal wire fragment, part of a metal door lock, and 2 fragments of window glass (6g) were found in Capa 1. 1 stucco sample was also taken from the fill in Capa 1.

Cuadro SS29

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1

Números de lote: RKI ----- and 153073.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 99 a 99 cm en el extremo NE, de 104 a 104 cm en el NW, de 92 a 92 cm en el SE, de 93 a 93 cm en el SW y de 96 a 96 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris. A small tree and its roots disturbed the southwestern quadrant of this unit.

Capa 1 [RKI 153073]: fue excavada de 99 a 103 cm en el extremo NE, de 104 a 105 cm en el NW, de 92 a 104 cm en el SE, de 93 a 105 cm en el SW y de 96 a 102 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil, excavated to the level of the stucco floor. Several rocks, fallen from on top of the capilla walls, were photographed and removed with this capa.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 piece of metal wire was found in Capa 0.

Cerámica: Capa 1 contained 2 unslipped couard earthenware sherds (5g), 1 eroded Late Mama Red sherd (5g) and 3 Navula Unslipped sherds (12g).

Cuadro SS30

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1 Zona 1, and Capa 1 Zona 2

Números de lote: RKI -----, 153075, and 153076

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 98 a 98 cm en el extremo NE, de 99 a 99 cm en el NW, de 96 a 96 cm en el SE, de 92 a 92 cm en el SW y de 91 a 91 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris. The southeastern curve of the capilla runs about 20 cm from the western profile of this cuadro, and was excavated in 2 zones on either side of the wall in Capa 1.

Capa 1, Zona 1 [RKI 153075]: fue excavada de 98 a 107 cm en el extremo NE, de 99 a 102 cm en el NW, de 96 a 107 cm en el SE, de 92 a 93 cm en el SW y de 91 a 105 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil, excavated from the exterior of the capilla along its eastern wall. Several stones that had fallen from the structure's wall were

removed in this capa. The fill also contained several pieces of red painted stucco from the structure's exterior wall, which were taken as samples.

Capa 1, Zona 2 [RKI 153076]: fue excavada de 98 a 98 cm en el extremo NE, de 99 a 103 cm en el NW, de 96 a 103 cm en el SE, de 92 a 105 cm en el SW y de 91 a 105 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil, excavated from the interior of the capilla along its eastern wall. Several smaller stones fallen from the structure's wall were removed in this capa, as well as a poorly preserved structural column (ocom) which was laying across cuadros SS30, SS29 and RR29. The wood ocom was 255cm in length and 67cm in diameter.

Elementos no cerámicos: A sample of red painted stucco from the structure's exterior wall, a piece of metal wire, 2 sherds of pale olive bottle glass (4g), and 1 clear window glass fragment (3g) were recovered Capa 1, Zona 1.

2 metal "Nivea Cream" jar lids were recovered from Capa 1, Zona 2.

Cerámica: Capa 1, Zona 1 contained 1 Late Mama Red sherd (8g) and Capa 1, Zona 2 also contained 1 Late Mama Red sherd (6g).

Cuadro TT28

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1

Números de lote: RKI 153070 and 153074.

Capa 0 [RKI 153070]: fue excavada de 100 a 100 cm en el extremo NE, de 97 a 97 cm en el NW, de 103 a 103 cm en el SE, de 107 a 107 cm en el SW y de 103 a 103 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the interior of the capilla, with its western wall along the western profile of the cuadro.

Capa 1 [RKI 153074]: fue excavada de 100 a 106 cm en el extremo NE, de 97 a 110 cm en el NW, de 103 a 106 cm en el SE, de 107 a 113 cm en el SW y de 103 a 108 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil, excavated to the level of the stucco floor. As with the northwestern corner of SS28, the stucco floor is missing along the wall.

Elementos no cerámicos: 1 pale green bottle fragment (1g) was found in Capa 0. 1 metal nail was recovered from Capa 1.

Cerámica: 3 unslipped course earthenware sherds (5g) and 4 Navula Unslipped sherds (11g) were found in Capa 1.

Cuadro TT29

Dimensiones: 2 m NS por 2 m EW.

Niveles: Capa 0 y Capa 1

Números de lote: RKI ----- and 153071.

Capa 0 [RKI -----]: fue excavada de 96 a 96 cm en el extremo NE, de 100 a 100 cm en el NW, de 99 a 99 cm en el SE, de 104 a 104 cm en el SW y de 96 a 96 cm en el centro. This capa consisted of leaves and organic debris removed from the interior of the capilla, just north of where an alter may have been located.

Capa 1 [RKI 153071]: fue excavada de 99 a 103 cm en el extremo NE, de 104 a 105 cm en el NW, de 92 a 104 cm en el SE, de 93 a 105 cm en el SW y de 96 a 102 cm en el centro. The fill for this capa was medium reddish brown soil, excavated to the level of the stucco floor, which was intact and preserved in this entire cuadro.

Elementos no cerámicos: 5 clear window fragments (10g) and 1 brown bottle fragment (7g) were found in Capa 1.

Cerámica: 8 Late Mama Red sherds (22g) were found in Capa 1.

APPENDIX III: CODEBOOK FOR THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF FORMAL ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPTIONS

Code System	244
Events	
Cattle escaping the Rancho	3
When Luis Echeverria Alvarez was President	1
1910 Miguel Hidalgo	2
Virgin of Guadalupe December 12	1
Caste War	2
Jets' Lu'um	1
Procession for San Isidro on May 15	1
Drought	2
Locust plague/corn blight	5
Novenas	2
Ch'a' chaak	3
Descriptions/History of the Property	
Conservation	1
Maya language	1
Heritage	1
Albarradas	1
Heavily forested	2
Lack of food	2
Dying memory	1
Suggestion that the property should be ejidal	2
Use of San Sebastian	3
Area as "terreno baldio"	3
Size of property	1
Buying the property	6
Loss of forest	1
Abandonment by Canul family	4
Described as a "good, small town"	1
Low population numbers	3
Status/Occupation/Position	
"paalitsil"	3
Debt arrangement	2

"t'suul"	5
"esclavos"	2
"el dueno"	1
"el patron"	5
"el mero mero" ("head honcho")	1
Canul property ownership	13
Home ownership	1
Landowner-Laborer Relations	2
Low status of landowners	2
High status of landowners	4
"Peasant" status	1
"Gabachos"	1
Cost of living in US	1
Work in San Francisco	1
Activities	
Herbalist/ j'men	2
Beekeeping	3
African bees	1
Melipona	2
Forestry	1
Washing Clothes	1
Cultivation	2
Hunting	2
Places	
Merida	1
Reference to Hospital O' Horan	1
Hacienda Santa Rita	3
Cooperativa	1
Yaxhachen	5
Kaxil Kiuic Reserve	3
Work within Kaxil Kiuic	1
Students	1
Oxkutzcab	1
Marriage registry in Oxkutzcab	1
Distance to Rancho from Oxkutzcab	1

Rancho Kiuic/San Sebastian	2
Features within RK/SS	0
Evelio's house/corral	3
Corral	1
School	5
Theatre	1
School Bathrooms	2
Teacher in the school	1
Well	3
Baseball field	2
Chultun	1
Sarteneja	2
Cemetery	1
Capilla I	2
Capilla II	1
Reference to Solar A	1
Reference to Solar D	1
Reference to Solar E	1
Reference to Solar F	1
Reference to Solar H	2
Reference to Solar I	2
Reference to Solar J	1
Reference to Solar O	1
Reference to Solar R	1
Cancun	2
Xul	2
Xul's "jefe"	1
Oregon	1
References to Solares M, N, and P	2
Reference to Solar Q	2
Reference to Solar G	1
Names	
Members of Laborer Families	1
Ernesto Uc	4

Don Malin	1
Arturo Chi	1
Clementine Uc	1
Juan Chi	1
Don Agustin	1
Manuel "Lito" Uc	1
Feliciana Kach Novelo	1
Victor Falcon	1
Juventino Uc	1
Elio Mas	3
Tasio Uc	1
Pablo Uc	2
Barber	1
Don Isabel Uc	1
Evelio Uc Uc	1
Members of Landowner Family	
Don Agapito	3
Jesus Bej	1
Rey Canul	1
Santiago Canul	1
Miguel Bej	1
Pedro Canul	3
Maricela and Mireya Trujeque	2
Emiliano Canul	9
Benigno Canul	5
Jorge Canul	1
Melchor Canul Dzul	6
Santiago Canul	4
Gregorio Pacab	1
Kaxil Kiuc and BRAP People	
Maggie Morgan-Smith	1
Bill Ringle	1
Rossana May Ciau	1
Mario Magana	1
James Callaghan	1

Gerardo Arzapalo Pena	1
Tomas Gallareta Negrón	2
George Bey	2

APPENDIX IV: DATA TABLES FOR ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Table A. Context Calculations for Surface Collection and Excavation

Context	Surface Collection		Excavation	
	# 2x2 Units Surface Collected	Total SqM	# 10cm Levels Excavated (each 0.4 CuM)	Total CuM
Capilla I	8	32	5	2
Capilla II	46	184	40	16
Solar A	39	156	17	6.8
Solar D	71	284	19	7.6
Solar E	32	128	30	12
Solar H	71	284	51	20.4
Solar O	23	92	20	8
Solar R	39	156	24	9.6

Table B. Total Weight of Surface Collected Ceramics by Context (Capa 0)

Context	Total Assemblage		Historical Production Dates	
	Raw Weight (g)	Standardized Weight per SqM	Raw Weight (g)	Standardized Weight per SqM
Capilla I	0	0	0	0
Capilla II	90	0.489130435	84	0.456521739
Solar A	422	2.705128205	253	1.621794872
Solar D	39	0.137323944	25	0.088028169
Solar E	796	6.21875	462	3.609375
Solar H	759	2.672535211	702	2.471830986
Solar O	57	0.619565217	0	0
Solar R	701	4.493589744	218	1.397435897

Table C. Total Weight of Excavated Ceramics by Context (Capa 1 and higher)

Context	Total Assemblage		Historical Production Dates	
	Raw Weight (g)	Standardized Weight per CuM	Raw Weight (g)	Standardized Weight per CuM
Capilla I	130	65	127	63.5
Capilla II	5837	364.8125	5092	318.25
Solar A	920	135.2941176	306	45
Solar D	620	81.57894737	399	52.5
Solar E	10570	880.8333333	6132	511

Solar H	8237	403.7745098	6354	311.4705882
Solar O	2480	310	234	29.25
Solar R	6078	633.125	1912	199.1666667

Table D. Total Weight of Glass Artifacts by Context

Context	Surface Collection		Excavation	
	Raw Weight (g)	Standardized Weight per SqM	Raw Weight (g)	Standardized Weight per CuM
Capilla I	0	0	69	34.5
Capilla II	0	0	45.4	2.8375
Solar A	400.6	2.567948718	137.4	20.20588235
Solar D	10321	36.3415493	4010.4	527.6842105
Solar E	361.1	2.82109375	7977	664.75
Solar H	6318.3	22.24753521	4372	214.3137255
Solar O	0	0	0	0
Solar R	10	0.064102564	0	0

Table E. Total Weight of Metal Artifacts by Context

Context	Surface Collection		Excavation	
	Raw Weight (g)	Standardized Weight per SqM	Raw Weight (g)	Standardized Weight per CuM
Capilla I	11	0.34375	173	86.5
Capilla II	0	0	1388.7	86.79375
Solar A	256.7	1.645512821	156.8	23.05882353
Solar D	8431.5	29.68838028	4344	571.5789474
Solar E	4135.7	32.31015625	3388.9	282.4083333
Solar H	1793	6.313380282	7321.3	358.8872549
Solar O	150	1.630434783	0	0
Solar R	127.2	0.815384615	183.5	19.11458333

APPENDIX V: DATA LOADINGS FOR CORRESPONDENCE ANALYSIS

Table A (see Figures 7.28 and 29)

	unit	MCD	blueMCD	Count
1	Capilla I	1675	1675	37
2	Capilla II	1668.4206	1672.991331	869
3	Solar A	1568.2438	1627.162481	121
4	Solar D	1685.7143	1694.996191	98
5	Solar E	1630.9775	1661.215707	1624
6	Solar H	1675.1116	1679.058332	1523
7	Solar O	1315.5063	1354.458239	158
8	Solar R	1467.8571	1543.77828	504

Table B (see Figures 7.28 and 7.29)

WareID	Ware	ObjectTypeID	BeginDate	EndDate	inverseVar	span	midPoint
1	AKIL IMP	4	800	1000	0.03	200	900
2	CAMOTE DK BR- ON-LT BR	4	1800	1950	0.04	150	1875
3	CHEN MUL MOD	4	1000	1550	0.0109091	550	1275
4	CHUM UNSL	4	800	1000	0.03	200	900
5	KINCHIL COMP	4	1550	1800	0.024	250	1675
6	LATE OLIVE UNSL	4	1780	1850	0.0857143	70	1815
7	MAMA RED	4	1000	1550	0.0109091	550	1275
8	MUNA SLATE	4	800	1000	0.03	200	900
9	NAVULA UNSL	4	1000	1550	0.0109091	550	1275
10	NOHCACAB COMP	4	800	1000	0.03	200	900
11	OLIVE JAR	4	1490	1900	0.0146341	410	1695
12	OXCUM BROWN	4	1550	1800	0.024	250	1675
13	SAKPOKANA RED	4	1550	1800	0.024	250	1675
14	TEABO RED	4	800	1000	0.03	200	900
15	TEKIT INC	4	800	1000	0.03	200	900

16	UNID COLONIAL	4	1550	1800	0.024	250	1675
17	UNID SLATE	4	800	1550	0.008	750	1175
18	WW HAND-PAINTED	4	1830	1975	0.0413793	145	1902.5
19	WW TRANSFER	4	1830	1975	0.0413793	145	1902.5
20	WW UNDECORATED	4	1830	1975	0.0413793	145	1902.5
21	YACMAN STR	4	1000	1550	0.0109091	550	1275
22	YAXACHEN STR	4	800	1000	0.03	200	900
23	YOKAT STR	4	800	1000	0.03	200	900
24	YUNCU UNSLIPPED	4	1550	1800	0.024	250	1675

Table C (see Figure 7.31)

	CEW Zodz	CEW Wakax	CEWC Wakax	CEWS Wakax	Nonlocal Wakax	REW Decorated	REW Undecorated	Coins	Adorn	Ammo	Battery	Fasteners	Window Glass	Ag Tool	Food Prep	FS Glass	FS Metal	Med	Alcohol	Plastic	Gas	Faunal	HH Misc
Capilla I	0	30	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	4	0	0	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Capilla II	16	732	8	111	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	6	1	0	2	0	0	3	0
Solar A	34	41	0	43	0	1	2	1	6	2	0	4	1	0	2	14	13	1	3	0	0	0	0
Solar D	0	51	0	42	1	1	3	1	2	5	1	53	2	1	8	69	4	2	2	1	0	0	5
Solar E	201	873	21	490	0	2	2	7	1	4	5	37	6	1	5	13	4	7	4	5	0	8	3
Solar H	12	1031	12	445	2	1	7	9	1	1	1	14	1	6	5	18	6	8	8	0	2	7	7
Solar O	142	9	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar R	261	192	1	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0

Table D (see Figure 7.30)

	CAMOTE DK BR-ON- LT BR	KINCHIL COMP	LATE OLIVE UNSL	MAMA RED	NAVULA UNSL	OLIVE JAR	OXCUM BROWN	SAKPOKANA RED	UNID SLATE	WW HAND-PAINTED	WW TRANSFER	WW UNDECORATED	YACMAN STR	YUNCU UNSLIPPED
Capilla I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	30
Capilla II	0	8	0	4	3	0	22	89	22	3	0	0	9	731
Solar A	0	0	0	4	15	0	3	40	97	0	1	2	15	41
Solar D	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	30	12	0	1	3	0	51
Solar E	7	21	0	0	170	0	77	412	542	1	12	20	31	873
Solar H	11	14	0	2	4	2	75	369	109	3	2	7	6	1028
Solar O	0	0	0	0	116	0	3	4	232	0	0	0	26	9
Solar R	0	1	0	0	220	0	7	44	292	0	0	0	41	191

REFERENCES

- Agbe-Davies, Anna S.
2010 An Engaged Archaeology for Our Mutual Benefit: The Case of New Philadelphia. *Historical Archaeology* 44(1).
- Alcock, S.E.
2002 *Archaeologies of the Greek Past: Landscape, Monuments, and Memories.*: Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Alexander, Rani T.
1999a The Emerging World-System and Colonial Yucatán: The Archaeology of Core-Periphery Integration 1780-1847. In *World-Systems Theory in Practice*, edited by P. Nick Kardulias, pp.103-124, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Lanham.
1999b Households and Communities in Yaxcabá, Yucatán, México 1750-1847. In *At the Interface of Households and Beyond*, edited by David B. Small and Nicola Tennenbaum, pp. 175-199.
2003 Architecture, Haciendas, and Economic Change in Yaxcaba, Yucatán, México. *Ethnohistory* 50(1): 191-220.
2004 *Yáxcaba and the Caste War of Yucatán: an Archaeological Perspective*. 1st ed. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
2006 Maya Settlement Shifts and Agrarian Ecology in Yucatán, 1800-2000. *Journal of Anthropological Research* 62(4):449-470.
- Alexander, Rani T., and Susan Kepecs
2005 The Postclassic to Spanish-era transition in Mesoamerica: An introduction. *The Postclassic to Spanish-Era Transition in Mesoamerica*. Edited by Susan Kepecs and Rani Alexander: pp 1-12. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Alexander, Rani T., and Susan Kepecs, eds.
2018 *Colonial and Postcolonial Change in Mesoamerica: Archaeology as Historical Anthropology*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Alston, Lee J., Shannan Mattiace, and Tomas Nonnemacher
2009 Coercion, Culture, and Contracts: Labor and Debt on Henequen Haciendas in Yucatán, Mexico, 1870-1915. *Journal of Economic History*. 69(1): 104-137.
- Andrews, Anthony P.
1981 Historical Archaeology in Yucatán: A preliminary framework. *Historical Archaeology*. 15(1): 1-18.

- Andrews, Anthony P., Rafael Burgos Villanueva, and Luis Millet Camera
 2012 The Henequen Ports of Yucatán's Gilded Age. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*. 16(1): 25-46.
- Andrews, George
 1995 Pyramids and Palaces, Monsters and Masks: The Golden Age of Maya Architecture. *Vol. 1: Architecture of the Puuc Region and the Northern Maya Lowlands*. Labyrinthos, Plains. Lancaster, CA
- Angel, Barbara
 1995 *Aftermath of the Mayan Rebellion of 1847 in the Puuc Region of Yucatán*. Ph.D. Dissertation. University of Manitoba.
- Ardren, Traci
 2002 Conversations about the production of archaeological knowledge and community museums at Chunchucmil and Kochol, Yucatán, México. *World Archaeology* 34(2):379-400,
 2015 *Social identities in the Classic Maya Northern Lowlands: Gender, Age, Memory, and Place*. University of Texas Press, Austin.
- Armstrong-Fumero, Fernando
 2009 A Heritage of Ambiguity: The Historical Substrate of Vernacular Multiculturalism in Yucatán, Mexico. *American Ethnologist* 36(2): 300-316.
 2013 *Elusive Unity: Factionalism and the Limits of Identity Politics in Yucatán, México*. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.
- Arnould, Eric J., and Robert Netting
 1982 Households: changing form and function. *Current Anthropology* 23(5): 571-575.
- Atalay, Sonia
 2006 No Sense of the Struggle: Creating a Context for Survivance at the NMAI. *American Indian Quarterly* 30(3):597-618.
- Baerlein, Henry
 1913 *Mexico: Land of Unrest*. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.
- Baxter, Michael J.
 2003 *Statistics in Archaeology*. Arnold, London.
- Baxter, Michael J. and Hilary Cool
 2010 Correspondence Analysis in R for Archaeologists: An Educational Account. *Archeologia e Calcolatori* 21:211-228

- Bender, Barbara
 1993 "Landscape: Meaning and Action." In *Landscape: Politics and Perspectives*. Edited by Barbara Bender, pp.1–17. Berg, Oxford.
- Bey, George J.
 2006 Changing Archaeological Perspectives on the Northern Maya Lowlands. In *Lifeways in the Northern Maya Lowlands: New Approaches to Archaeology in the Yucatán Peninsula*. Edited by J. P. Mathews and B. A. Morrison, pp. 13-37. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Bornemann, Margarita Menegus
 2005 *El Cacicazgo en Nueva España*. In *El Cacicazgo en Nueva España y Filipina*, edited by Margarita Menegus Bornemann and Rudolfo Aguirre Salvador, pp. 13-70. Universidad Autónoma de México, México City.
- Bracamonte y Sosa, Pedro
 2003 *Los Mayas y la tierra: La propiedad indígena en el colonial*. México. CIESAS/ICY- Miguel Ángel Porrúa, México.
 2010 *Tiempo Cíclico y Vaticinios: Ensayo Etnohistórico sobre el Pensamiento Maya*. CIESAS- Miguel Ángel Porrúa, México.
- Borgstede, Greg and Charles Golden
 2010 Introduction: Maya Archaeology and Social Memory. *Ancient Mesoamerica* 21:309-313.
- Brainerd, GW
 1958 *The Archaeological Ceramics of Yucatan*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Bradley, R.
 2003 The Translation of Time. In *Archaeologies of Memory*. Edited by R. M. Van Dyke & S. E. Alcock, pp. 221–227. Blackwell, Malden, MA.
- Bricker, Victoria
 1977 The Caste War of Yucatan: The History of a Myth and the Myth of History. In *Anthropology and History in Yucatan*. Edited by G. D. Jones, pp. 251-258. University of Texas Press, Austin.
- Burgos Villanueva, Francisco Rafael
 1995 El Olimpo: Un predio colonial en el lado poniente de la Plaza Mayor de Mérida, Yucatán, y análisis cerámico comparativo. *Colección Científica* 261. Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico.

- Burgos Villanueva, Rafael and Anthony P. Andrews
2002 Xtul: Un puerto salinero y henequenero durante el siglo XIX y principios del XX. *In Los Investigadores de la Cultura Maya* 10(2): 521–527.
- Burgos Villanueva, Rafael, Miguel Covarrubias, and Sara Dzul
2006 Estudios en la región de Ah Kin Chel desde la perspectiva de Izamal. *Los Investigadores de la Cultura Maya* 14. Universidad Autónoma de Campeche, pp. 169–184.
- Chance, John K.
1996 The Cacique of Tecali: Class and Ethnic Identity in Late Colonial México. *The Hispanic American Historical Review* 76(3): 475-502.
2003 Haciendas, Ranchos, and Indian Towns: A Case from the Late Colonial Valley of Puebla. *Ethnohistory* 50(1):15-45.
2010 From Lord to Landowner: The Predicament of the Late Colonial Mixtec Cacique. *Ethnohistory* 54(3): 445-466.
- Charlton, T. H., Patricia Fournier, and C. L. O. Charlton
2009 Historical Archaeology in Central and Northern Mesoamerica: Development and Current Status. *International Handbook of Historical Archaeology*. Edited by Teresa Majewski and David Gaimster, pp. 409-428. Springer, New York.
- Cipolla, Craig
2008 Signs of Identity, Signs of Memory. *Archaeological Dialogues* 15(2): 196-215.
- Clendinnen, Inga
2003 *Ambivalent Conquests: Maya and Spaniard in Yucatan, 1517-1570*. Vol. 61. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Cochran, Matthew and Mary C. Beaudry
2006 Material Culture Studies and Historical Archaeology. In *Historical Archaeology and Material Culture*. Edited by Dan Hicks and Mary C. Beaudry, pp. 191-204. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Connorton, Paul
1989 *How Societies Remember*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Coser, Lewis
1992 The Revival of the Sociology of Culture: The Case of Collective Memory. *Sociological Forum* 7(2): 365-373.

- Crumley, Carole
 2002 Exploring Venues of Social Memory. In *Social Memory and History: Anthropological Perspectives*. Edited by Jacob Climo and Maria Cattell, pp. 39-52. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA.
- Deagan, Kathleen
 2002 *Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies of Florida and the Caribbean 1500–1800, Volume 2: Personal Portable Possessions*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.
- Dedrick, Maia
 2018 Photovoice as a method for the development of collaborative archaeological practice. *Journal of Community Archaeology and Heritage* 5(2): 85-100.
- Direccion General de Estadistica, Yucatán, México
 1920 *Informes de Kiuic*
- Dumond, Carol S., and Don E. Dumond
 1982 Demography and Parish Affairs in Yucatán, 1797-1897. *University of Oregon Anthropological Papers*, No. 27. University of Oregon Press, Portland.
- Dutt, Rajeshwari
 2017 *Maya Caciques in Early National Yucatán*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK.
- Eiss, Paul
 2010 *In the Name of el Pueblo: Place, Community, and the Politics of History in Yucatán*. Duke University Press, Durham, NC.
- Farriss, Nancy
 1984 *Maya Society Under Colonial Rule: The Collective Enterprise of Survival*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ.
- Faust, Betty B.
 2004 The End of Innocence in a Modernizing Maya Community: “There is No More Timber; Let’s Sell the Land!” in *Rights, Resources, Culture, and Conservation in the Land of the Maya*. Edited by Betty B. Faust, E.N. Anderson, and John H. Frazier. Praeger, Westport, CT.
- Fournier-Garcia, Patricia, and Fernando Miranda-Flores
 1996 Historic Sites Archaeology in México. In *Images of the Recent Past: Readings in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Charles Orser. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

Ford, Anabel and Ronald Nigh

- 2016 *The Maya Forest Garden: Eight Millennia of Sustainable Cultivation of the Tropical Woodlands*. Routledge, New York.

Fowler, William

- 2009 Historical Archaeology in and Central America. In *The International Handbook of Historical Archaeology*, edited by Teresa Majewski and David Gaimster, pp. 429-448. Springer, New York.

Gillespie, Susan D.

- 2008 History in Practice: Ritual Deposition at La Venta Complex A. In *Memory Work: Archaeologies of Material Practices*. Edited by Barbara J. Mills and William H. Walker, pp. 109-136. School of Advanced Research Press, Santa Fe.

Golden, Charles

- 2005 Where Does Memory Reside, and Why Isn't It History? *American Anthropologist* 107:270–274.

Goody, Jack

- 1987 *The interface between the written and the oral*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Halbwachs, Maurice

- 1992 [1941] *On collective memory*. Edited and translated by L.A. Coser, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Hanks, William

- 2010 *Converting Worlds: Maya in the Age of the Cross*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Hanson, Craig A.

- 2002 In Praise of Garbage: Historical Archaeology, Households, and the Maya Political Economy. In *Ancient Maya Political Economies*, edited by Marilyn Masson and David Friedel, pp. 365-397. Alta Mira, Walnut Creek, CA.

- 2008 *The Late Mesoamerican Village*. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Tulane University.

Heidelberg, Kurt and Dominique Rissolo

- 2006 Ethnoarchaeology in the Northern Maya Lowlands A Case Study at Naranjal. In *Lifeways in the Northern Maya Lowlands: New Approaches to Archaeology in the Yucatán Peninsula*. Edited by J. P. Mathews and B. A. Morrison, pp. 13–37. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

- Hendon, Julia
 2010 *Houses in a Landscape: Memory and Everyday Life in Mesoamerica*. Duke University Press, Durham.
- Henige, D. P.
 1974 *The chronology of oral tradition: quest for a chimera*. Clarendon Press, Oxford.
- Hervik, Peter
 1999 *Mayan people within and beyond boundaries: Social categories and lived identity in Yucatán*. Vol. 25. Elsevier.
- Hernández Álvarez, Héctor
 2014 Corrales, chozas y solares: estructura de sitio residencial de la Hacienda San Pedro Cholul, Yucatán. *Temas Antropológicos* 36:2.
- Hobsbawm, E., & Ranger, T. (Eds.).
 1983 *The Invention of Tradition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hodell, D. A., Curtis, J. H., & Brenner, M.
 1995 Possible role of climate in the collapse of Classic Maya civilization. *Nature*, 375(6530), 391.
- Hostettler, Ueli
 2004 Rethinking Maya Identity in 1500-1940. *Journal of Latin American Anthropology* 9(1):187-198.
- Hutson, Scott R., Aline Magnoni, Daniel E. Mazon, and Travis W. Stanton.
 2006 "The archaeology of urban houselots at Chunchucmil, Yucatán." *Lifeways in the Northern Maya Lowlands. New Approaches in the Yucatán Peninsula* (2006): 77-92.
- Iannone, Gyles
 2010 Collective memory in the Frontiers: A case study from the ancient Maya center of Minanha, Belize. *Ancient Mesoamerica* 21(2): 353-371.
- Johnson, Matthew
 1999 The New Post-Medieval Archaeology. In *Old and New Worlds*. Edited by Geoff Egan and Ronald Michael. Oxbow, Oxford.
- Jones, Grant D.
 1989 *Maya resistance to Spanish rule: time and history on a colonial frontier*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Jones, Grant D., Robert R. Kautz, and Elizabeth Graham.
 1986 Tipu: A Maya town on the Spanish colonial frontier. *Archaeology* 39:1, pp. 40-47.

Joseph, Gilbert

1985 From Caste War to Class War: The Historiography of Modern Yucatán (c. 1750-1940). *The Hispanic American Historical Review*. 65 (1): 111-134.

1986 *Rediscovering the Past at Mexico's Periphery*. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

1988 *Revolution from Without: Yucatan, Mexico, and the United States, 1880-1924* (Vol. 42). Duke University Press, Durham.

Kaeding, Adam R.

2013 *Negotiated Survival: An Archaeological and Documentary Investigation of Colonialism in Beneficios Altos, Yucatán, México*. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. Boston University.

Killion, Thomas

1990 Cultivation Intensity and Residential Site Structure: An Ethnoarchaeological Examination of Peasant Agriculture in the Sierra de los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, Latin *American Antiquity* 1(3): 191- 215.

Killion, Thomas, Jeremy Sabloff, and Nicholas Dunning

1989 Intensive surface collection of residential clusters at terminal classic Sayil, Yucatan, Mexico. *Journal of field archaeology*, 16(3): 273-294.

Kintz, Ellen R.

1998 The Yucatec Maya Frontier and Maya Women: Tenacity of Tradition and Tragedy of Transformation. *Sex Roles* 39 (7/8).

Kintz, Ellen R. and Amanda Ritchie

2004 The Transformation of "Paradise;" Deep, Social, and Political Ecology among the Yucatec Maya of Cobá, Quintana Roo, México—A Dialogical Approach. In *Rights, Resources, Culture, and Conservation in the Land of the Maya*. Edited by Betty B. Faust, E.N. Anderson, and John H. Frazier. Praeger, Westport, CT.

Kistler, S. Ashley (ed)

2018 *Faces of Resistance: Maya Heroes, Power, and Identity*. The University of Alabama Press. Tuscaloosa.

Knight, Alan

1986 Mexican Peonage: What Was It and Why Was It? *Journal of Latin American Studies* 18(1): 41-74.

Lawless, Elaine

2001 *Women Escaping Violence: Empowerment through Narrative*. University of Missouri Press: Columbia

- Lillios, Katina
 1999 Objects of Memory: The Ethnography and Archaeology of Heirlooms. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 6(3):235-262.
- Litka, Stephanie J.
 2018 Caste War Heroes in the Yucatán Peninsula. In *Faces of Resistance: Maya Heroes, Power, and Identity*. Edited by S. Ashley Kistler. The University of Alabama Press: Tuscaloosa.
- Loren, Diana D.
 2010 *The Archaeology of Clothing and Bodily Adornment in Colonial America*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Loren, Diana D. and Mary Beaudry
 2006 Becoming American: small things remembered. *Historical Archaeology* 9: 251.
- Lucero, Lisa
 2008 Memorializing place among classic Maya commoners. In B. J. Mills & W. H. Walker (Eds.), *Memory work: archaeologies of material practices* (pp. 187–205). Santa Fe: School for Advanced Research.
- 2010 Materialized cosmology among ancient Maya commoners. *Journal of Social Archaeology*, 10(1): 138–167.
- McAnany, Patricia A. and Sarah M. Rowe
 2015 Re-visiting the field: Collaborative archaeology as paradigm shift. *Journal of Field Archaeology*, 40(5):499-507.
- Martinez, J.
 1913 *Informe de la visita de la inspeccion practicada en el transcurso del presente mes en los monumentos arqueologicos de Chacmultun, Chacbolay, Kiuic, y Labna*. 994-16. Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia, México.
- Mason, Ronald
 2000 Archaeology and Native American Oral Traditions. *American Antiquity* 60(2):239-266
- Mattiace, Shannan and Tomas Nonnenmacher
 2014 The Organization of Hacienda Labor during the Mexican Revolution: Evidence from Yucatán. *Estudios Mexicanos* 30(2): 366-96.
- McAnany, Patricia A.
 1995 *Living with the Ancestors: Kinship and Kingship in Ancient Maya Society*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

- 2010 *Ancestral Maya Economies in Archaeological Perspective*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- McAnany, Patricia A. and Linda A. Brown
 2016 Perceptions of the past within Tz'utujil ontologies and Yucatec hybridities. *Antiquity*. 90(350): 487-503.
- McAnany, Patricia and Sarah M. Rowe
 2015 Re-visiting the Field: Collaborative archaeology as paradigm shift. *Journal of Field Archaeology*. 40(5):499-507.
- Megged, Amos
 2010 *Social Memory in Ancient and Colonial Mesoamerica*. Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Meyers, Allan D.
 2004 Challenge and Promise of Hacienda Archaeology in Yucatán. *SAA Archaeological Record*. January. 4(1): 20-23.
- 2005 Material Expressions of Social Inequality on a Porfirian Sugar Hacienda in Yucatán, México. *Historical Archaeology* 39(4): 112-137.
- 2012 *Outside the Hacienda Walls: The Archaeology of Plantation Peonage in Nineteenth-Century*. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Meyers, Allan and David Carlson
 1999 *Informe: Investigacion Arqueologica de Hacienda Tabi*, 30-165. Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia, México.
- 2002 Peonage, Power Relations, and the Built Environment at Hacienda Tabi, Yucatán, México. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 6(4):225-252.
- Meyers, Allan D., Allison Harvey, and Sarah A. Levithol
 2008 Houselot Refuse Disposal and Geochemistry at a Late 19th Century Hacienda Village in Yucatán, Mexico, *Journal of Field Archaeology*, 33(4): 371-388.
- Mitchell, Mark and Laura Scheiber
 2010 Crossing Divides: Archaeology as Long-term History. In *Across a Great Divide: Continuity and Change in Native North American Societies, AD 1400–1900*. Edited by Laura S. Scheiber and Mark Mitchell, pp. 1–22. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Mixter, David
 2017 Collective Remembering in Archaeology: a Relational Approach to Ancient Maya Memory. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, 24(1).

- Mixer, David and Edward Henry
 2017 Introduction to Webs of Memory, Frames of Power: Collective Remembering in the Archaeological Record. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*. 24 (1): 1-9.
- Monaghan, John, Arthur Joyce, and Ronald Spores
 2003 Transformations of the Indigenous Cacicazgo in the Nineteenth Century. *Ethnohistory* 50:1.
- Mullins, Paul R.
 2011 The Archaeology of Consumption. *Annual Review of Anthropology* Vol. 40 October 133-144
- Newman, Elizabeth
 2010 Butchers and Shamans: Zooarchaeology at a Central Mexican Hacienda. *Historical Archaeology* 44(2): 35-50.
 2014 *Biography of a Hacienda: Work and Revolution in Rural México*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Netting, R. M., Wilk, K. K., and Arnould, E.J. (eds.)
 1984 *Households: Comparative and Historical Studies of the Domestic Group*. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.
- Nichols, Christopher
 2003 Solares in Tekax: The Impact of the Sugar Industry on a Nineteenth-Century Yucatecan Town. *Ethnohistory* 50:1.
- Nora, Pierre
 1989 Between memory and history: Les lieux de mémoire. *Representations* 26: 7–24.
 1996 *Realms of Memory: Rethinking the French Past*, Edited by Lawrence D. Kritzman, translated by Arthur Goldhammer, 3 vols. Columbia University Press, New York.
- Ochoa-Winemuller, Virginia J.
 2004 *Places to Live: a Multidisciplinary Approach to Modern Maya Houses in Yucatan, Mexico*. Doctoral Dissertation. Louisiana State University.
- Oland, Maxine
 2014 “With the Gifts and Good Treatment That He Gave Them”: Elite Maya Adoption of Spanish Material Culture at Progresso Lagoon, Belize. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 18(4):643–667.

- Overholtzer, Lisa and Deborah Bolnick
 2017 The archaeology of commoner social memories and legitimizing histories. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, 24(1):50-89.
- Overholtzer, Lisa
 2013 Archaeological interpretation and the rewriting of history: deimperializing and decolonizing the past at Xaltocan. *American Anthropologist*, 115(3): 481–495.
- Palka, Joel
 2009 Historical Archaeology of Indigenous Culture Change in Mesoamerica. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 17: 297-346.
- Patch, Robert
 1993 *Maya and Spaniard in Yucatan 1648-1812*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Peniche Rivera, Piedad
 1994 Gender, Bridewealth, and Marriage: Social Reproduction of Peons on Henequen Haciendas in Yucatán (1870–1901). In *Women of the Mexican Countryside, 1850–1900: Creating Spaces, Shaping Transitions*. Edited by Heather Fowler-Salamini and Mary Kay Vaughan, pp. 74–92. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Pollock, Harry
 1980 The Puuc: An Architectural Survey of the Hill Country of Yucatan and Northern Campeche, México. *Memoirs of the Peabody Museum* Vol. 19. Cambridge, MA: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University.
- Quezada, Sergio
 1995 *Documentos de Indios Yucatecos 1822-1847*. Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mérida, México.
- 2014 *Maya Lords and Lordship: The Formation of Colonial Society, 1350-1600*, translated by Terry Rugeley. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Reed, Nelson
 2001 *The Caste War of Yucatan*. Revised edition. Stanford University Press, Stanford.
- Reilly, Matthew
 2016 “Poor White” Recollections and Artifact Reuse in Barbados: Considerations for Archaeologies of Poverty. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 20:318-340.
- Restall, Matthew
 1999 *The Maya world: Yucatec culture and society, 1550-1850*. Stanford University Press.
- 2004 Maya Ethnogenesis. *The Journal of Latin American Anthropology* 9(1): 64-81.

- 2009 *The Black Middle: Africans, Mayas, and Spaniards in colonial Yucatan*. Stanford University Press, Stanford.
- Ringle, William M.
 1999 Pre-Classic cityscapes: Ritual politics among the early lowland Maya. *Social patterns in pre-classic Mesoamerica*, pp. 183-223.
- Robertson, I. G.
 2015 *Mapping the Social Landscape of an Early City: Teotihuacan, Mexico*, University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Roys, Ralph Loveland
 1943 *The Indian background of colonial Yucatan*. No. 548. Carnegie Institution of Washington.
- Rugeley, Terry
 1995 The Maya Elites of Nineteenth-Century Yucatán. *Ethnohistory* 42(3): 477-493.
 1996 *Yucatan's Maya Peasantry and the Origins of the Caste War*. University of Texas Press, Austin.
 2009 *Rebellion Now and Forever*. Stanford University Press, Stanford.
- Russell, Bradley
 2016 All the Gods of the World: Modern Maya Ritual in Yucatán, Mexico. *Ethnoarchaeology* 8(1):4-29.
- Sanders, William and Barbara J. Price
 2003 The native aristocracy and the evolution of the Latifundio in the Teotihuacan Valley, 1521-1917. *Ethnohistory* 50(1).
- Shennan, Stephen
 1997 *Quantifying Archaeology: Second Edition*. Edinburgh University Press
 Edinburgh.
- Silliman, Stephen W.
 2010 Indigenous Traces in Colonial Spaces: Archaeologies of Ambiguity, Origins, and Practices. *Journal of Social Archaeology* 10(1):28-58.
 2011 Households, Time, and Practice: A Reply to Vitelli. *American Antiquity*, 76(1): 190-192.
 2009 Change and Continuity, Practice and Memory: Native American Persistence in Colonial New England. *American Antiquity* 74:211–230.

Sinopoli, Carla

- 2003 Echoes of empire: Vijayanagara and historical memory, Vijayanagara as historical memory. In *Archaeologies of Memory*, Edited by R. M. Van Dyke and S. E. Alcock, (pp. 17–33). Blackwell, Malden, MA.

Simmons, Scott

- 1995 Maya resistance, Maya resolve: The tools of autonomy from Tipu, Belize. *Ancient Mesoamerica*, 6: 135-146.

Simms, Stephanie

- 2012 *Prehispanic Maya Foodways: Archaeological and Microbotanical Evidence from Excalera al Cielo, Yucatán, México*. Doctoral Dissertation. Boston University.

Smith, Robert E.

- 1971 *The Pottery of Mayapan: including studies of ceramic material from Uxmal, Kabah and Chichen Itza*. Peabody Museum of Archaeology.

Spradley, Kelly

- 2017 Small Finds: Problems and Possibilities. In *TRAC 2000: Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Theoretical Archaeology Conference. London 2000*, p. 104. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Stanton, Travis and Aline Magnoni

- 2008 Places of Remembrance: The Use and Perception of Abandoned Structures in the Maya Lowlands. In *The Ruins of the Past: The Use and Perception of Abandoned Structures in the Maya Lowlands*. Edited by Travis W. Stanton and Aline Magnoni, pp. 1–24. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

Stephens, John L. and Frederick Catherwood

- 1839 *Incidents of Travel in Yucatán*. Reprinted 1962. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Stockett, Miranda

- 2010 Sites of Memory in the Making: Political Strategizing in the Construction and Deconstruction of Place in Late to Terminal Classic Southeastern Mesoamerica. *Ancient Mesoamerica* 21: 315–330.

Sweitz, Samuel

- 2012 *On the Periphery of the Periphery: Household Archaeology at Hacienda San Juan Bautista Tabi, Yucatán, Mexico*. Springer-Verlag, New York

Taylor, William B.

- 1974 Landed Society in New Spain: A View from the South. *The Hispanic American Historical Review* 54(3): 387-413.

- Thompson, E.H.
 1958 Modern Yucatecan Maya Pottery Making. *Memoirs of the Society for American Archaeology* 15:1-157.
- 1897 Ancient Structures of Yucatán, Not Communal Dwellings. *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 8: 262–269.
- Turner, John Kenneth
 1910 *Barbarous Mexico*. CH Kerr.
- Trouillot, Michel
 1995 *Silencing the past: power and the production of history*. Beacon Press, Boston.
- Van Young, Eric
 2003 Beyond the Hacienda: Agrarian Relations and Socioeconomic Change in Rural Mesoamerica. *Ethnohistory* 50(1): 231-245.
- 2006 *Hacienda and Market in Eighteenth-Century México: the Rural Economy of the Guadalajara Region, 1675-1820*. Rowman & Littlefield, Lanham.
- Van Dyke, Ruth M.
 2009 Chaco Reloaded: Discursive Social Memory on the Post-Chacoan landscape. *Journal of Social Archaeology*, 9(2): 220-248.
- 2017 Durable Stones, Mutable Pasts: Bundled Memory in the Alsatian Community of Castroville, Texas. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 24: 10-27.
- Van Dyke, Ruth M., and Susan E. Alcock (eds.)
 2003 *Archaeologies of Memory*. Blackwell Publishing, Oxford.
- Vansina, Jan M.
 1985 *Oral Tradition as History*. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison.
- Villa Rojas, Alfonso
 1968 Los conceptos de espacio y tiempo entre los grupos mayances contemporáneo, In *Tiempo y Realidad en el Pensamiento Maya*, pp. 121-167.
- Vizenor, Gerald
 2008 *Survivance: Narratives of native presence*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
- Wells, Allen
 1985 *Yucatan's Gilded Age: Haciendas, Henequen, and International Harvester, 1860-1915*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

- 1992 All in the Family: Railroads and Henequen Monoculture in Porfirian Yucatan. *The Hispanic American Historical Review* 72(2): 159-209.
- Wertsch, J.V.
 2002 *Voices of Collective Remembering*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- 2009 Collective Remembering. *Semiotica*, 173: 233–247.
- White, Carolyn L., and Mary C. Beaudry.
 2009 Artifacts and personal identity. In *International Handbook of Historical Archaeology*, pp. 209-225. Springer, New York.
- Wilk, Richard
 1988 Maya Household Organization: Evidence and Analogies In *Household and community in the Mesoamerican past*. Edited by Wilk, Richard R., and Wendy Ashmore. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Wilk, Richard R., and Robert M. Netting
 1984 Households: changing forms and functions. In *Households: comparative and historical studies of the domestic group*, pp. 1-28.
- Wilkie, Laurie
 2001 Black sharecroppers and white fratboys: living communities and the appropriation of their archaeological pasts. In V. Buchli & G. Lucas (Eds.), *Archaeologies of the contemporary past* (pp. 108–118). London and New York: Routledge.
- 2006 Engendered and Feminist Archaeologies of the Recent and Documented Pasts. *Journal of Archaeological Research*, 14(3): 243-264.
- Wilson, Eugene M.
 1980 Physical Geography of the Yucatán Peninsula. In *Yucatan: A World Apart*. Edited by E. H. Moseley and E. D. Terry. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- Wolf, Eric and Sidney Mintz
 1957 Haciendas and Plantations in Middle America and the Antilles. *Social and Economic Studies* 6(3): 380-412.
- Yentsch, Anne
 1996 Beads as Silent Witnesses of an African-American Past: Social Identity and the Artifacts of Slavery in Annapolis, Maryland. In *The Written and the Wrought: Complementary Sources in Historical Archaeology*. Mary Ellen D'Agostino, Elizabeth Prine, Eleanor Casella, and Margot Winer, eds. Pp. 45–60. Kroeber Anthropological Society Papers, 79. Berkeley: Department of Anthropology, University of California.

Yoffee, Norman

2007 *Negotiating the past in the past: identity, memory, and landscape in archaeological research*. University of Arizona Press, Tuscon.