FLORIDA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

CROC NEWSLETTER

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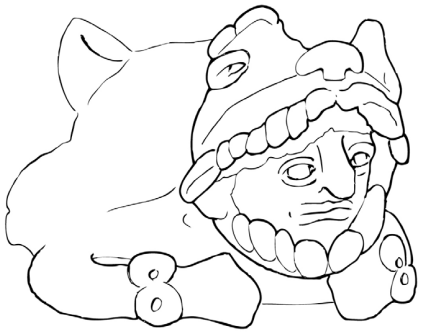

Cerros Research Online Catalogue

Caching in Context at Cerros, Belize

by Debra S. Walker

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Florida Museum of Natural History
University of Florida, Gainesville
www.flmnh.ufl.edu/latinarch/

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Acknowledgements

Many organizations have contributed to the Cerros projects over the past three decades. Most contributors to the 1970s project were acknowledged by David Freidel (1986c:xi). His seven seasons of excavation were supported by NSF funds as well as institutional support from Southern Methodist University and other private sources. The CCADP excavations 1993-1995 were supported by the University of Minnesota, the University of Texas and Florida International University. More recently, radiocarbon dating was funded by FAMSI Grant #03064. The collection was transported to the Florida Museum of Natural Hisotry (FLMNH) in 2009 with funds from Southern Methodist University. Since its arrival in Gainesville, costs of curation and digitization have been underwritten by the FLMNH and a UF Faculty Enhancement Opportunity Grant (2011-2012) as well as the current NEH Grant #PW-51116-12 which runs through June 2014.

The list of individuals contributing to the project over the years is too lengthy to reproduce here. As for the current CROC Project, UF Latin American Curator Susan Milbrath was pivotal in bringing the collection to FLMNH, acquiring funding and negotiating myriad bureaucratic hurdles to make the move work. Jaime Awe oversaw the transfer representing the Belize Department of Archaeology. Pamela Hogan supervised the inventory and shipping, and escorted me around SMU in 2012 when I retrieved three vessels left there by mistake. UF graduate students Jeffery Vadala and Lucas Martindale-Johnson put together a professional quality Cerros exhibit for the FLMNH in 2012. They also participated in the FEO Grant; Lucas photographed many of the artifacts illustrated here and Jeffery created the database for online access. Lucas also illustrated a number of vessels used in Tables 1-3. UF students Ashley Sharpe, Petra Cunningham-Smith, Austin Bell and Lisa Duffy worked hard to curate and document the collections, a process that is ongoing. Carrie Todd deserves special mention for taking on digitizing the 18,000+ handwritten entry lab log kept by Robin Robertson in the field. Digitizing it is the linchpin for data organization and retrieval in the future. David Freidel, Kathryn Reese-Taylor, Maynard Cliff and Jim Garber provided original field records for the digitization project. Beverly Mitchum Chiarulli always offered good advice and great Cerros stories over the years. Laura Kosakowsky often provided a "second set of eyes" perspective on Preclassic pottery that helped me crystalize my ideas on type revisions. Finally, thanks are due to my husband Marshall and my children Mary and Daniel who continue to tolerate the time spent at the sherd table or at the computer.

Preface

An earlier version of this paper was presented at the 2009 Belize Archaeology Symposium while negotiations were underway to transfer the Cerros collections to the Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH) at the University of Florida in Gainesville. Prior to that time, most of the materials had been stored in Dallas for more than 20 years and were difficult for researchers to access. Thanks to an agreement between permit holder David Freidel, the FLMNH, represented by Susan Milbrath and Debra Walker, and the Belize Department of Archaeology, represented by Jaime Awe, the transfer was completed at the end of 2009. Since that time Milbrath and Walker secured funding to curate the collection and create an online database of artifact images and other site records, termed the Cerros Research Online Catalogue (CROC). That work is still in progress, although a preliminary web site is active for viewing portions of the collection, www.flmnh.ufl.edu/latinarch/cerros/gallery.htm.

Unless otherwise noted, the figures and tables in this report were created by the author from FLMNH and CROC resources. Most of the pottery vessels illustrated have been photographed as a result of the 2009 transfer to the FLMNH. These new images as well as details gained from curating artifacts and records improved the report dramatically. In the online database, vessels may be found by searching for a Small Finds (SF) number, added here where appropriate. About 80 artifacts including pottery vessels from the 1970s project remain in the Belize Vault and are not part of the FLMNH collections. Images of those materials presented here are taken from the CROC photo archive which includes original project slides and photographs that have been digitized since 2009. The quality in these archival images is variable, but they add depth to the work as a whole. Most of these vessels have not been published before.

Introduction

Cerros, Belize is exceptional in terms of geography, accessibility and excavation history; it is legendary for masks and mosquitoes alike. I was not part of the original 1970s excavation team that put Late Preclassic Cerros on the map, but came to work on the ceramic collections as an SMU graduate student in the 1980s. My original work (Walker 1990) focused on Terminal Classic and Postclassic occupation at Cerros, which, because of its visibility on the horizon of Corozal Bay, never disappeared from public view, hence the modern name Cerros, or Cerro Maya, meaning Maya Hill. A subsequent 1990s-era project developed out of my dissertation. The Cerros Cooperative Archaeological Development Project (1993-1995) focused on the demise of Preclassic Cerros as well as the extent of Classic and Postclassic reoccupation (Walker 1998, 2005; Reese 1996).

This paper synthesizes information on Late Preclassic Cerros pottery vessels from cache contexts. Information for the analysis was gathered from several sources including Maynard Cliff's work (1982, 1986; Cliff and Crane 1989) on the nucleated village occupation underlying parts of the monumental center, Robin Robertson's Preclassic ceramic analysis (Robertson-Freidel 1980, Robertson 1983, 1986; Scarborough and Robertson 1986), David Freidel's work on the monumental architecture (1978, 1979, 1986a, 1986b, n.d.), Vern Scarborough's work on the settlement system (1991), Jim Garber's analysis of the artifacts (Garber 1983, 1989), Beverly Mitchum Chiarulli's lithic analysis (Mitchum 1994) and Kathryn Reese-Taylor's architectural dissertation from the CCADP (Reese 1996). The work also benefits from Late Preclassic regional ceramic research in the intervening decades at Cuello (Pring 1977, 2000; Kosakowsky 1987, Kosakowsky and Pring

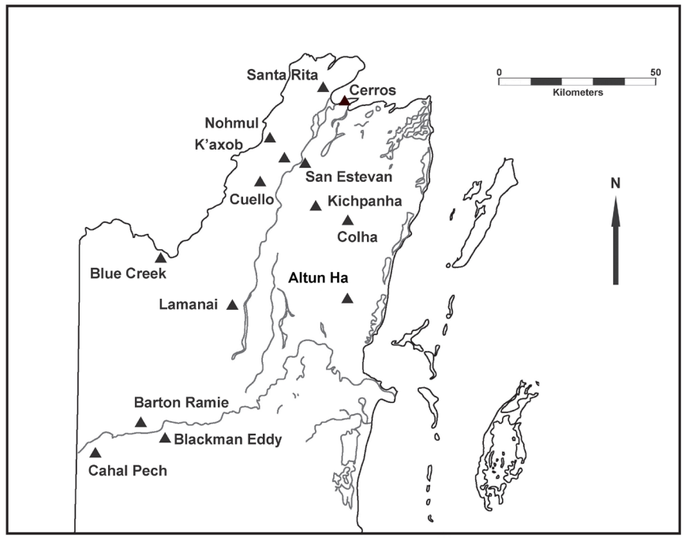

Figure 1. Map of northern Belize locating Cerros and other sites with significant Preclassic components.

1998), Colha (Valdez 1987), K'axob (Lopez-Varela 1996), Pulltrouser Swamp (Fry 1989) and elsewhere. I have added interpretive and analytical comments, but the principal aim of this paper is to report data that has gone unpublished these past decades. It is but one part of a larger process of making the Cerros materials available to a new generation of researchers.

Cerros is located in northern Belize on a spit of land known as Lowry's Point which juts into Corozal Bay between the New River and Freshwater Creek (Figure 1). It is now accessible by car or boat from Corozal via the New River ferry. During excavation in the 1970s and 1990s the site was accessible only by boat or on foot. The site itself sits on 33 acres, including a smaller

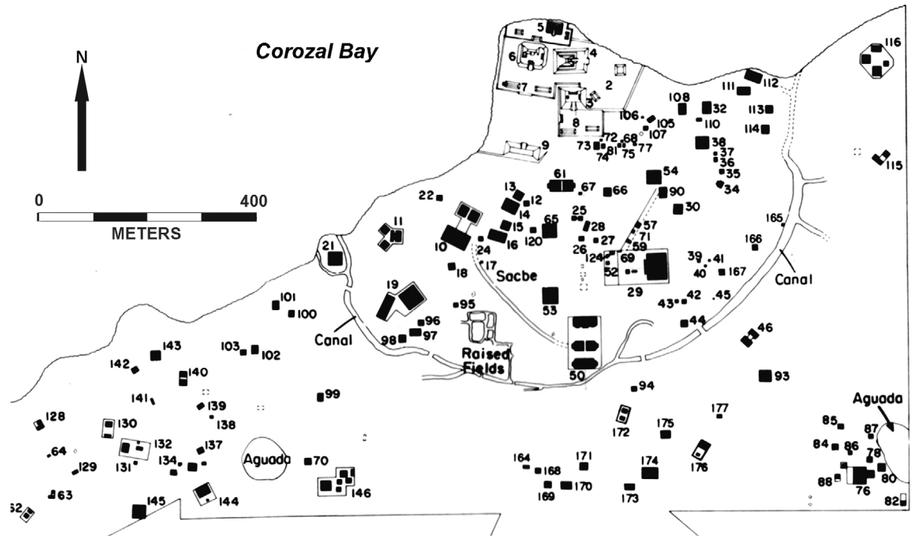

Figure 2. Map of Cerros Settlement Zone. After Scarborough 1991:8 Fig. 2.1.

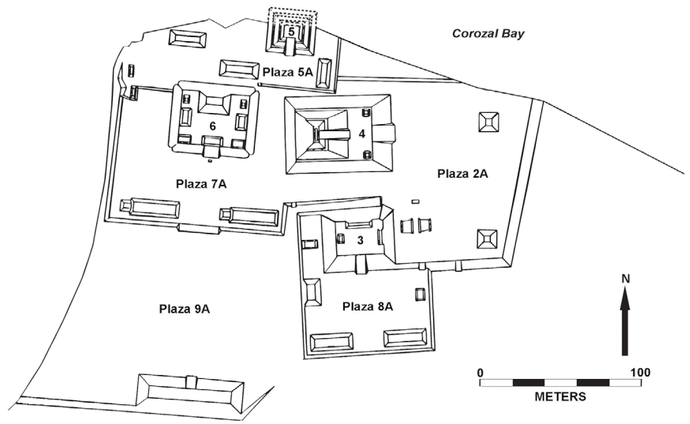

Figure 3. Map of Cerros locating major structures in the monumental center.

site core surrounded by a settlement zone ringed by a ditch or canal (Figure 2). The site core is composed of four principal pyramidal building groups, Structures 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Figure 3). Building designations follow the Tikal system (Freidel 1986a:1; Shook an Coe 1961). The Late Preclassic masks on its most famous building, Structure 5C-2nd, were reconstructed in 2006 by the Belize Department of Archaeology (Figure 4), offering a memorable visit for anyone who did not see the originals when they were open in the 1970s.

Dates anchoring the Cerros chronology stem from six AMS carbon samples run by the CCADP as well as recalibration of six C-14 dates from the prior project (Walker 2005:11 Fig. 7). Phases were established using Maya long count period endings rather than Common Era endings (Reese-Taylor and Walker 2002:87; Figure 5). The new C-14 date ranges support a revision of Robertson's (1980:382) three phase Late Preclassic sequence, replacing it with one ceramic phase comprised of two facets, Early Facet Tulix 7.0.0.0.0 – 7.15.0.0.0 (354 - 58 BCE) and Late Facet Tulix 7.15.0.0.0 - 8.6.0.0.0 (58 BCE – 159 CE). Excavations in the region over the last 30 years clearly support a longer single ceramic phase. A chronological analysis of the construction caches bears this out, as several major types presumed to be later at Cerros, including Cabro

Figure 4. Cerros Structure 5C-2nd in 2007 showing mask reproductions completed by the Belize Department of Archaeology.

PHASE	ERA	FACET	MAYA LONG COUNT	COMMON ERA
Tulix	*Late Preclassic*	Early Facet	7.0.0.0.0 - 7.15.0.0.0	354 - 58 BCE
		Late Facet	7.15.0.0.0 - 8.6.0.0.0	58 BCE – 159 CE
Hubul	*Early Classic*	Early Facet	8.6.0.0.0 - 8.10.0.0.0	159 – 238 CE
		Late Facet	8.10.0.0.0 - 8.17.1.4.12	238 – 378 CE
Tzakol 3			largely abandoned	
Tepeu 1			largely abandoned	
Unnamed	*Late Classic*		9.13.3.7.18 - 10.0.0.0.0	695-830 CE
Sihnal	*Terminal Classic*	Early Facet	10.0.0.0.0 - 10.6.0.0.0	830 – 948 CE
		Late Facet	10.6.0.0.0 - 10.13.12.0.0	948 – 1100 CE
Kanan	*Postclassic*	Early Facet	10.13.12.0.0 - 11.8.0.0.0	1100 – 1382 CE
		Late Facet	11.8.0.0.0 - 11.15.12.0.0	1382 - 1532 CE
Numul	*Colonial*			1532 – 1566 CE

Figure 5. Cerros Site Chronology.

Red and Hole Dull Red, span the entire caching sequence. In addition to the cache vessels, over 40 whole and reconstructable Late Preclassic vessels were recovered from burials in the village. Although they are not reported here, they are consistent with this chronology.

The Residential Caches

During early work at the site in the 1970s, researchers noted a significant portion of residential debris and burials eroding into Corozal Bay along the eastern edge of Plaza 2A. Based on spot finds in the water over several years and the erosive face of Structure 5C (Figure 3), they

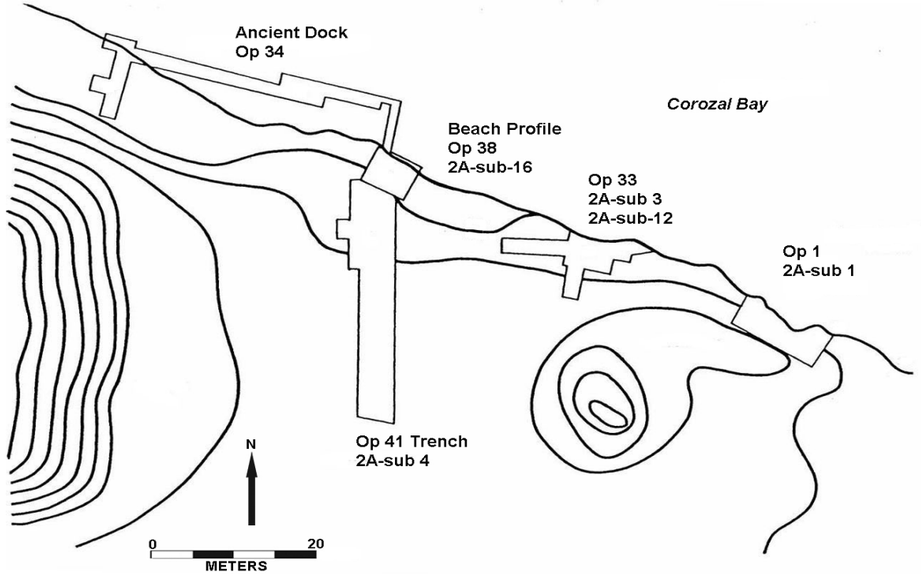

Figure 6. Village excavations under and adjacent to Plaza 2A. After Cliff 1986:57 Figure 3.1.

deduced that at least ten meters of the site had eroded into the bay over the course of the last two millennia. This erosion may have claimed an important cache or burial that seems to have been exposed on the north face of Structure 5C earlier in the last century (Walker 2012).

Cliff's work focused on a section of the residential village eroding along the beachfront as well as adjacent portions underlying Plaza 2A (Figure 6). His excavations included two major horizontal exposures along the bay front, Ops 1 and 33. To the west of this, Op 34 consisted of a bracket-shaped coastal investigation which uncovered several renovations of an ancient dock and ancillary structures. South of the eastern end of Op 34, Cliff established Op 41, a north-south trench into Plaza 2A. This 25+ m long trench revealed residential remains as well as partially uncovering an early east-facing civic building. Using a lengthy beach profile (Op 38), Cliff connected these four large operations and some smaller ones, producing a single stratigraphic column for the nucleated village (1982:446 Fig. 100).

Together, these sea level deposits were referred to as the nucleated village. As at least some of them originally underlay monumental architecture, the village was presumed to predate the monumental center, although they may have been partly contemporary. Actual dating of village deposits remains unresolved, but carbon samples from the 1970s project now in Gainesville are slated for analysis over the next few years (Jeffery Vadala pers. comm. 2012).

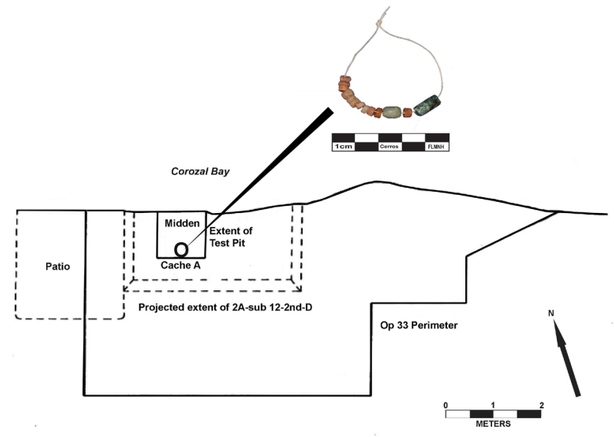

Figure 7. Projected dimensions of Structure 2A-sub 12-2nd-D locating Cache A below it. After Cliff 1982:313 Fig. 51.

While Cliff referred to all non-burial contexts generically as features, he recognized that some deposits of whole or reconstructable artifacts appeared to constitute intentionally concealed offerings or caches. Those reported here as residential caches were associated with tamped earth or fired clay floors, the latter referred to as *tierra quemada*. It was presumed these floors had been covered by perishable superstructures; postholes were identified in some instances to support this interpretation. Cliff noted that residential caches were located on building corners or medial axes and were somehow associated with specific building renovations. Although he did not give them separate cache designations at the time, they have been assigned letter names as part of the present research. Letters were used to distinguish them from Cerros' existing numerical log of monumental caches, described in more detail below. In total, seven residential caches were discovered in the nucleated village. All date to Tulix Phase. These stem from renovation sequences at three houses, Structures 2A-Sub 1, 2A-sub 12 and 2A-sub 16 (Table 1). As the entire deposit suffered from erosion and

repeated salt water and sand intrusions, most buildings were represented by only partial house floors. The proposed reconstructions included here are based on excavated detail.

Cache A is the earliest residential dedication event identified in the nucleated village. It stems from a small test excavated into one of the earliest building floors discovered at Cerros, Structure 2A-sub 12-2nd-D. The cache contained no pottery, consisting only of a group of 14 beads, including two jadeite, three *Spondylus sp*. and nine conch shell beads, arranged in a pattern that suggested a bracelet (Figure 7; one shell bead was not located for the photo). The beads were found resting atop a midden surface that was subsequently buried by the floor of 2A-sub 12-2nd-D. While admittedly a small deposit, whole jade beads are such a rarity at Cerros that it was unlikely tossed out as garbage in a midden. A more likely interpretation for the beads is a dedicatory deposit for a new household.

Caches B and C were found buried beneath the two extant corners of Structure 2A-Sub 1-5th (Figure 8). Apparently the northern portion of the rectangular house has since eroded into Corozal Bay. Cache B was located in the presumed southwest corner of the building. It was comprised of a small Hole Dull Red subglobular jar (SF-502) with a kill hole in its base found lying on its side. This is a common type and form found at Tulix Phase Cerros that is associated with ritual deposits as well as residential debris. Hole Dull Red was defined at Cerros (Robertson-Freidel 1980:93) and is distinguished from Sierra Red by its thin, dull dark red slip. It may have affinities with ceramic traditions to the north, although this is as yet unverified. In Cerros caches and burials, small jars were invariably found empty, implying a perishable offering, if any. Cache B was the only small jar found to have a kill hole. A Cabro Red bucket fragment (SF- 4007) from the same lot may constitute part of the offering. It has a mend hole indicating a long period of use, but only a portion of the vessel was recovered. The bucket form is common in ritual deposits at the site. Cabro Red was defined at Cerros (Robertson-Freidel 1980:158) based on a double slipping technique as well as its hard, glossy slip surface differentiating it from the softer waxy Sierra Red. Cabro is the principle ceramic group in Late Preclassic Tulix Phase. It correlates with Terminal Preclassic facets at other sites in northern Belize such as Cuello (Kosakowsky 1987:63) and Colha (Valdez 1987:140).

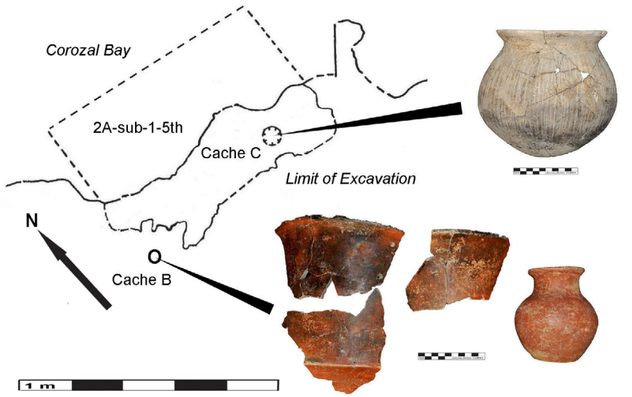

Figure 8. Projected dimensions of Structure 2A-Sub 1-5th locating Cache B, SF-502 Hole Dull Red small jar and SF-4007 Cabro Red bucket fragment and Cache C, SF-1360 Poknoboy Striped wide mouth jar.
After Cliff 1982:230 Fig. 27.

Cache C is comprised of a 75% reconstructable Poknoboy Striped wide mouth jar (SF-1360) found lying on its side in a pit at the southeast corner of 2A-sub 1-5th. It had been smashed *in situ*,

though it is not clear whether this was intentional or the accidental result of post-depositional processes. Poknoboy Striped was defined at Cerros (Robertson-Freidel 1980:34) and has no known analogues at other sites. This domestic cooking pot is restricted primarily to Early Facet Tulix contexts and was probably used for stone boiling soups and stews (Robertson-Freidel 1980:39). Its smaller size is unique in the Cerros type sample.

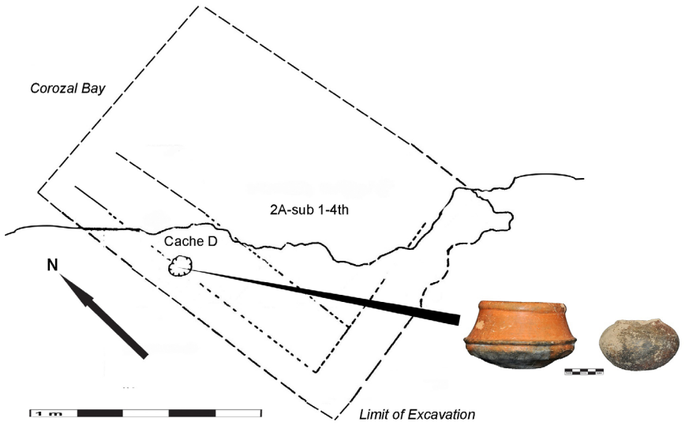

Figure 9. Projected dimensions of Structure 2-Sub 1-4th locating Cache D, SF-800 Hole Dull Red jar and SF-801 Tuk Red-on-red Trickle Special gadrooned bucket. After Cliff 1982:235 Fig. 30.

Cache D was a medial axis cache revealed below the floor of the subsequent building at the same locus, Structure 2A-Sub 1-4th. Based on the quality and arrangement of the house floor Cliff postulated that it was an early elite residence. The cache held two vessels, a well worn Hole Dull Red subglobular jar with the neck removed (SF-800) and a small Tuk Red-on-red Trickle bucket with a gadrooned base (SF-801; Figure 9). Tuk Red-on-red Trickle was defined at Cerros (Robertson-Freidel 1980:198). It is within the Cabro Group and differs only that the second slip was trickled over the pot in vertical bands rather than covering it completely. This type is present in most ritual contexts at Cerros, including caches, burials and termination deposits, and was produced in a broad variety of forms. A comparable type was reported to the north at Becan in the Late Facet Late Preclassic Pakluum Phase (Ball 1977:53) but it is rare in Belize, having been reported at Blue Creek (Kosakowsky and Guderjan nd) and Nohmul (Pring 2000 Figs. 36 and 51). Powis (2002:410) also reports a similar technique on a golden brown slip from Terminal Preclassic Lamanai.

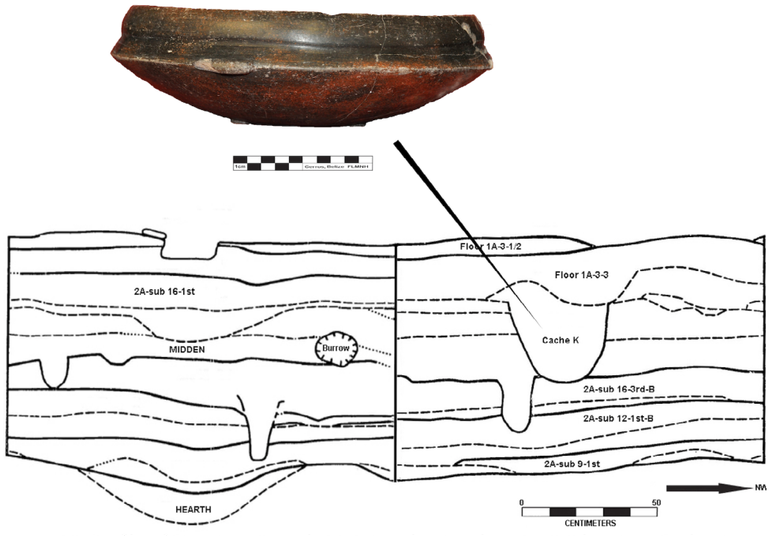

Figure 10. Profile of Structure 2A-sub 16-1st and patio Floor 1A-3-3 locating Cache K below it, SF-953 Polvero Black. After Cliff 1982:528 Fig. 110, 529 Fig. 111.

Cache K constitutes the next depositional event in the sequence. It was discovered in a portion of the coastal erosion profile adjacent to Op 33 that was designated Op 38. Based on analysis of a series of profile cuts, Cache K appears to be a dedicatory event associated with the construction of 2A-sub 16-1st and its accompanying patio floor 1A-3-3 (Figure 10). As it was retrieved from an eroding coastal profile, little more can be inferred about the context. The single vessel comprising Cache K is a 75% complete Polvero Black incurving bowl (SF-953) with four nubbin feet and four small decorative lugs adorning the medial angle. A similar vessel fragment from Uaxactun is illustrated by Smith (1955:II Fig. 70a44). It is the only reconstructable black vessel yet recovered at Tulix Phase Cerros. After it had been fired and perhaps after some period of use, two thin lines in the form of a cross were excised into the central bowl interior. The four ends of the crossed lines roughly point to the four lugs decorating the exterior. Although iconographic analysis is beyond the scope of this paper, the quadrapartite imagery evoked by this simple graffito is common in later Maya iconography, and there is no reason to expect that the context is different here in a house dedication. Nonetheless, graffiti is rare in the Cerros collection, although a few contemporary examples are known from burials and other contexts. Elsewhere in the region similar graffiti excised on fired monochrome pots is a hallmark of the Terminal Preclassic. It presages the shift to painted design in the Early Classic.

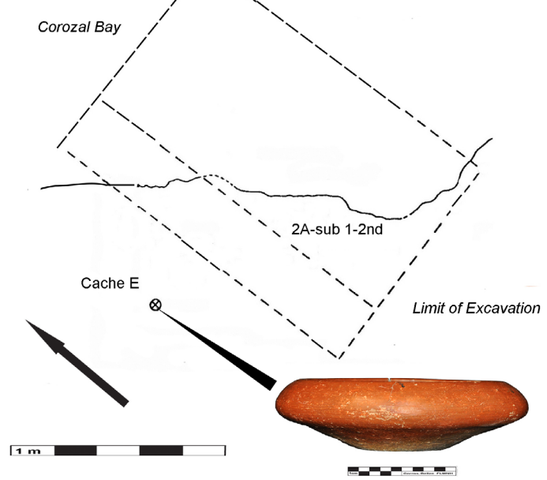

Figure 11. Projected dimensions of Str. 2A-Sub 1-2nd locating Cache E, SF-492 Tuk Red-on-red Trickle incurving rim bowl. After Cliff 1982:259 Fig. 38.

Robertson (quoted in Cliff 1982:493) felt that this vessel should be described as burned Cabro Red, partly because of the small sample of black sherds found at Tulix Phase Cerros, and partly because the vessel retains blotchy red spots particularly below the medial angle. It is the author's contention, however, that methods for firing black vessels can include strategies that leave red blotches, particularly in a poorly controlled reducing atmosphere. The Late Classic type Infierno Black, for example, as described at Naachtun (Walker and Reese-Taylor 2012:55 Fig. 37) is often mottled with red blotches. Regardless of the manner in which the vessel was produced, black was the intended color, and in other respects the vessel falls within the Polvero Black type description.

Cache E was a medial axis cache deposited in front of a subsequent renovation at Structure 2A-Sub 1-2nd. A Tuk Red-on-red Trickle incurved rim low bowl (SF- 492) was the only offering (Figure 11). Cliff suggests that the quality of the construction and the building rededication constituted its continued use as an elite residence. The elegant form of this serving vessel is consistent with an elite family context.

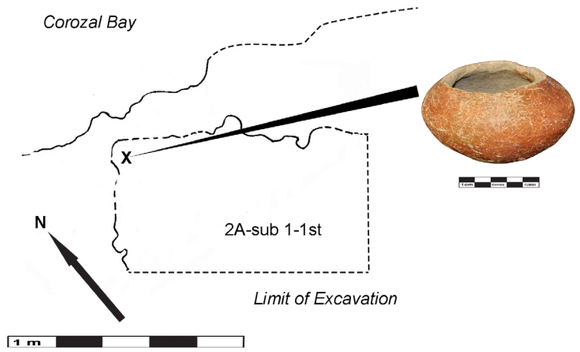

Figure 12.tif Remnant extent of Structure 2A-sub 1-1st locating Cache F, SF-1612 Hole Dull Red neckless jar. After Cliff 1982:267 Fig. 41.

Cache F constituted the final dedicatory event at the same building locus, Structure 2A-Sub 1-1st. A small Hole Dull Red jar (SF-1612) with the rim and shoulder broken off was deposited upright in the northwest corner of the building (Figure 12). Several small jars with similar breaks were recovered at Cerros. They exhibit use wear atop the break, implying systematic secondary use in the amended form, perhaps as dry condiment storage.

In sum, of the seven residential caches identified at Cerros, all but the earliest contained ceramics. The range of vessel functions represented in the collection include cooking, serving and storing, paralleling the activities of a normal household. Water jars and bowls for soaking corn in lime water were not represented in residential caches, but it is otherwise functionally complete. Major Tulix types occur throughout the sequence without change. Only one Early Facet Tulix type is present, Poknoboy Striped. To presage the discussion on monumental caches, residential cache vessels were not dissimilar from domestic wares in terms of vessel size as well as range of types. In contrast, plates and buckets found in monumental caches tended to be substantially larger in size that those found in domestic contexts.

Civic Activity at the Village Level

While there is a clear difference between residential caches in the nucleated village and monumental caches in the site core, two civic contexts were identified at the village level that do not fit precisely into either category, Structures 2A-sub 3 and 2A-sub 4. Both are masonry buildings that saw multiple renovations prior to their burial below Plaza 2A.

Cache G was recovered in association with Structure 2A-Sub 3-1st-C, the only masonry building discovered along the beachfront in the nucleated village. It was located within the confines of Op 33. The partially eroded west facing building had rounded corners and an outset stair typical of other civic buildings at Cerros (Figure 13). Unlike residential structures with *tierra quemada* flooring, it had a plaster floor and patio. A posthole was identified near the southwest corner of the building indicative of a perishable superstructure. Cache G was deposited several meters west of the outset stair edge along the building's presumed centerline. It included an untyped small

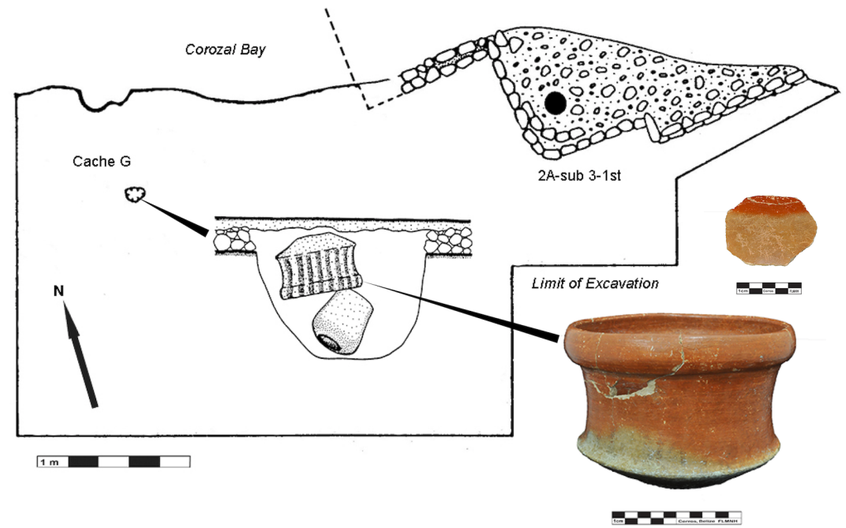

Figure 13. Extant portion of Str. 2A-Sub 3-1st and associated civic Cache G, SF-798 untyped small vase found with SF-854 sherd lid and SF-799 Tuk Red-on-red Trickle bucket. After Cliff 1982:353 Fig. 71, 355 Fig. 72.

insloped vase (SF-798) which sat upright at the base of a pit dug through several earlier floors. It was found covered by a sherd lid (SF-854) made on a Matamore Dichrome vessel fragment with incised design. A Tuk Red-on-red Trickle small bucket (SF-799) with groove hook rim, rounded lip, and sharply ridged medial angle was found upended over the vase. Two knockout sherds from a ritual kill hole at the base of the bucket were found below it in the pit. A small obsidian blade fragment was located in the fill between the two vessels. The small insloped vase is a form seemingly unique to Cerros, given the name "beer mug" in the field in recognition of its weighted base that prevented spillage. SF-798 is not in the FLMNH collection and no photo is available. This vessel form has not been reported elsewhere in northern Belize. Buckets of various sizes saw plenty of use in both domestic and ritual contexts, but most whole and reconstructable insloped vases stemmed strictly from ritual contexts at Cerros. Taken together, the two vessels and lid imply a drinking ritual had occurred at the locus prior to the dedication event. Other monumental caches and termination deposits contained multiple examples of broken lids and insloped vases. This cache conforms to the same formula but at a smaller scale.

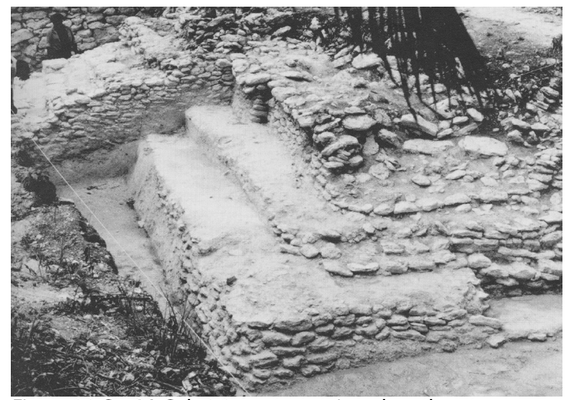

Figure 14. Str. 2A-Sub 4-1st outset stair and northeast corner. From the CROC archive.

Structure 2A-sub 4 was the only pyramidal structure located below Plaza 2A. Presumably it was in use contemporary with other buildings in the nucleated village. 2A-sub 4 was discovered at the eastern edge of Structure 4 during excavation of Op 41, a long trench dug perpendicular from the coast beginning south of the east end of the dock (Figure 14; see also Figure 6 for trench location). This east-facing building has been interpreted as an early version of Structure 4 in part because it has the same orientation (Cliff 1986:53-54). Carbon from beneath the outset stair was recently recalibrated to a 2-sigma range of 100 BCE – 70 CE (SMU-776). A construction date around 50 BCE fits the data best. A nearly contemporary AMS date from the midden below Structure 5E (Beta 118413) links 2A-sub 4 in time to Structure 5C-2nd, implying that the nucleated village contained both residences and civic buildings during the time 5C-2nd was in use.

Structure 2A-sub 4 did not reveal a cache, but it did produce a substantial termination deposit (Cliff 1986:53). Garber (1983), Robertson (1983, Scarborough and Robertson 1986) and others have reported on termination rites such as those found smashed on the terraces of 2A-Sub 4. Material

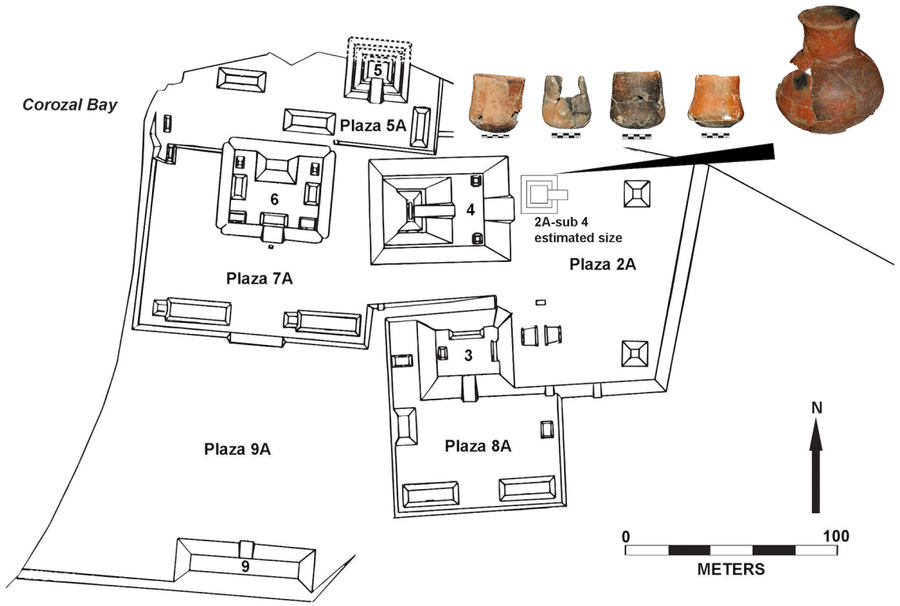

Figure 15. Estimated size and location of Structure 2A-sub 4 and selection of materials from the termination deposit discovered banked against its terraces. From left to right Hole Dull Red insloping vases SF-4002, SF-4003; Cabro Red insloping vases SF-4004, SF-4001; SF-4154 Chicago Orange: Kuxche Variety long necked jar.

remains of these events included partially burned broken pots, especially three-handled jugs and small insloped vases as well as broken jadeite and shell artifacts, hematite mirror fragments, copal, sherd lids, animal bones and caches of painted plaster. These comprise the remnants of feasting, drinking, and breaking valuables in the context of ending a building's period of use. Many burned fragmentary vessels were discovered banked along the terraces of exposed

areas of 2A-sub 4. A sample illustrated here (Figure 15), includes four reconstructable small insloped vases (beer mugs), two Hole Dull Red (SF-4002, SF-4003) and two Cabro Red (SF-4004, SF-4001) as well as a large Chicago Orange: Kuxche Variety long-necked jug (SF-4154). A number of sherd lids were recovered from the deposit as well, so that most of the small vases originally had been paired with lids during use. Over 30 other drinking and serving vessel fragments were identified in this deposit, but most have not been restored.

Burying the Nucleated Village

At some point around the beginning of the Common Era, or a bit before, Cerros residents decided to bury the sea level nucleated village below Plaza 2A, an expansive 2.5 m high, 100 n-s x 80 m rectangular rubble platform. The work was accomplished as part of an overall site renovation that included major changes at Structure 4, which was built atop the finished elevation of Plaza 2A. It was unclear to excavators if the present extent of Plaza 2A was completed as a single construction episode or in stages from west to east, but the sequence may have been tied to overall site renovation brought on by a major hurricane. In excavating the ancient dock (Op 34), Cliff (1982:436) noted a thick sand lens in the profile just prior to the construction of Plaza 2A. It is the largest of three sand lenses recorded in the profile during the life of the dock and it extended farther inland than prior lenses. The dock was so thoroughly buried in sand by this third deposit that it was never refurbished. It is unclear if a new dock was constructed elsewhere at the site. Such a serious wind driven storm must have damaged the nucleated village and other low elevation features such as Structures 2A-sub 4-1st and 5C-2nd, creating an impetus to raise the city's base elevation to minimize inundations in future. Scarborough (1991:127-129) proposed that a large semicircular canal ringing the perimeter of Cerros may have had its origin in part as quarry for building stone used in construction. It also served to provide better drainage for the expanding settlement during the rainy season. Both of these functions would fit well into a post-hurricane public works refurbishment scenario.

Whatever the intended function of Plaza 2A, it was completed with some amount of ceremony. Cache H was deposited near the northeastern corner of Plaza 2A, just 30 cm past the finished edge of the north-south wall (Figure 16). This cache consisted of a single Hole Dull Red small globular jar (SF-290) and an associated Cabro Red sherd lid (SF-297) as well as three discoidal chert tools, a discoidal hammerstone (SF-291), a straight perforator (SF-

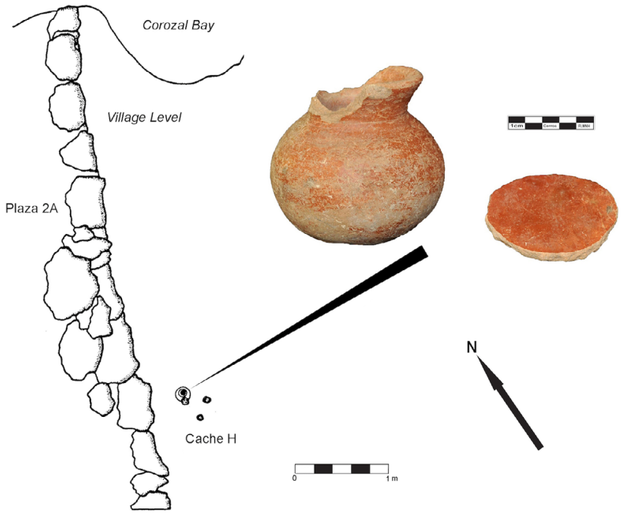

Figure 16. Eastern edge of Plaza 2A locating Cache H, SF-290 Hole Dull Red jar and SF-297 Cabro Red lid found in probable association. After Cliff 1982:283 Fig. 47.

292) and a core tablet (SF-293) found laid out in the shape of an equilateral triangle (Mitchum 1994:193, 211, 222; Cliff 1982:282-284). The vessel was anchored in an upright position under the hammerstone (SF-291), essentially aligning it with the points of the triangle. Two other hammerstones (SF-294, SF-311) and four bifaces (SF-295, SF-296, SF-309, SF-310) were found in the vicinity of Cache H as was a piece of worked shell (SF-4054). Three lithic discoids laid out in a triangular arrangement harken back to Maya myth invoking a three stone hearth at the locus of creation. The small jar and lid suggest the use of a liquid in the ritual process. This three stone cache marked both the perimeter of Plaza 2A and the edge of the original village underlying it. Tests east of Plaza 2A revealed midden at that elevation, but no further village house floors. In addition, there is no evidence that the finished elevation of Plaza 2A saw further residential occupation, rather, new domiciles were created further inland from the coastline, expanding the site perimeter (Figure 2). Moving residences away from the shoreline may be further evidence in support of a major hurricane as a prime mover in Tulix Phase site development.

Figure 17. Structure 3A-2nd stair excavated by the CCADP in 1993. From the CROC archive.

The Monumental Caches

Expansion is apparent at other areas of the site in tandem with Plaza 2A construction. A trench into Plaza 5A (Op 39) and a test pit cut through Structure 5E (Op 9402b) revealed the same village midden at approximately the same elevation as the nucleated village. This correlates the burial of Plaza 2A with the construction of 5C-1st and 5E-1st. Freidel (1986b:4 Table 1.3) has indicated that these renovations coincided with the expansion of Structure 4A as well in the site core. To the south, pyramidal Structure 29B and the large Structure 50 ballcourt may have been constructed at the same time (Figure 2). Such a massive construction program would have benefitted greatly from using material quarried from the nearby canal.

Nine Tulix Phase caches discovered in the monumental center can be tied to this substantial renovation sequence (Table 2). They are essentially coeval, stemming from major constructions or renovations on Structures 3, 4, 5, 6 and 29. Two subsequent Hubul Phase caches, while demonstrably later, show continuity with the Late Preclassic civic caching pattern at Cerros and are included here for that purpose. As is common in the Maya region, all monumental caches were discovered on the medial axes of buildings, including both summits and staircases. Furthermore, all Tulix era caches were included in construction fill during building renovations. In contrast, Hubul era caches were deposited in buildings after use, an indication that an active construction program had ceased, at least in the monumental zone, although a few new residences were constructed in Hubul Phase (Walker 1990:248).

Excavations by both projects failed to produce much artifactual information at Structure 3. The CCADP identified an earlier phase of construction in Op 9303, Structure 3A-2nd, which had a well preserved plastered staircase and terraced facades that probably originally held masks (Figure 17). The excavation produced very little evidence of use, however, and it may be that construction work at 3A-1st was never completed. The 1970s project did encounter one ceramic concentration that may constitute a construction offering, Cache 19. This deposit was located at the eastern edge of the 3A-1st staircase base (Figure 18). The small collection of sherds include at least one portion of a Hole Dull Red jar base, but it is in poor condition and has not been reconstructed.

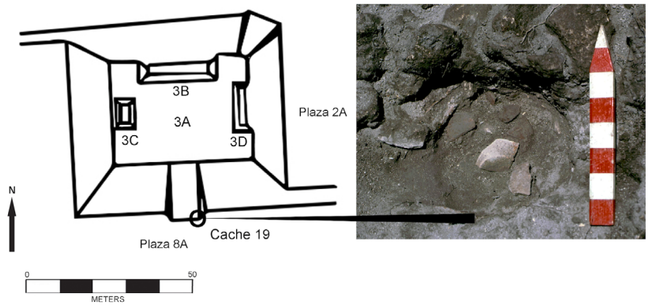

Figure 18. Structure 3 locating Cache 19 which includes a Hole Dull Red jar fragment that has not been reconstructed. Photo from CROC archive.

In contrast, excavations in the Structure 5 Group were very productive. Four caches were found in Tulix architecture, three of which are reported here. The original 1970s project recovered two caches from Structure 5C, Caches 8 and 9, while the CCADP discovered Cache 10 at the summit of Structure 5E (Figure 19). The fourth, excavated in 2006 by the Belize Department of Archaeology when clearing Structure 5C-2nd for mask renovation, is beyond the scope of this report.

Both caches on Structure 5C were incorporated into building fill during construction of 5C-1st as it buried 5C-2nd. Cache 9 was discovered on the central summit and Cache 8 was found below the plaza floor where it underlay the 5C-1st staircase base. Cache 9 was clearly incorporated into a construction pen of the 5C-1st superstructure (Figure 20). It consisted of a large untyped red slipped bucket (SF-1440) capped by a large Matamore Dichrome plate (SF-982) that was found broken and inverted over the bucket. The bucket held a tubular apple green jadeite bead (SF-983), a shell cutout (SF-984) and twelve specular hematite mirror fragments (SF-985). Cache 8 comprised a lip-to-lip arrangement of two large Matamore Dichrome flaring

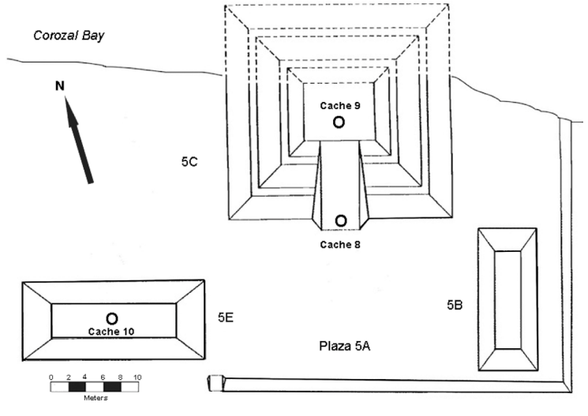

Figure 19. Structure 5 Group Plan View locating Caches 8, 9 and 10.

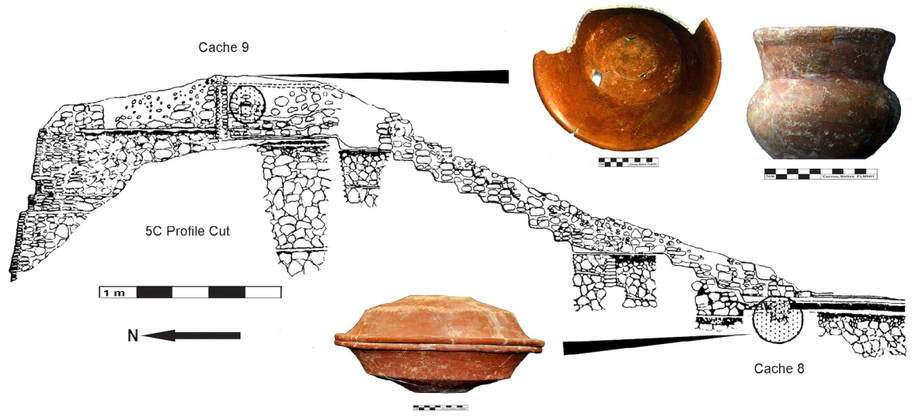

Figure 20. Structure 5C east profile cut locating Cache 8, SF-899 (upper) and SF-950 (lower) Matamore Dichrome: Shipyard Variety bowls with groove-incision and Cache 9, SF-1440 untyped bucket and SF-982 Matamore Dichrome: Shipyard Variety bowl as lid. From the CROC archive.

walled bowls with pre-slip groove incision on the interior rims (SF-950, SF-899). The vessels revealed no extant contents, so a perishable offering is implied. Of the two vessels, the lower one (SF-950) was better preserved (Figure 21). A greenish gold blotchy area on its interior base was intentional, produced by a technique of patterned double slipping rather than creating fire clouds (Robertson-Freidel 1980:224). Matamore Dichrome has a regional distribution in Late Preclassic northern Belize including sites such as Cuello, Nohmul and K'axob (Pring 1977:297; Kosakowsky 1987:79 McAnany and Lopez-Varela 1999:157).

Cache 10 is a related lip-to-lip offering discovered at the staircase summit of Structure 5E in 1994 by the CCADP. Later residents had apparently uncovered it when laying a Terminal Classic Sihnal Phase flagstone floor foundation for a perishable superstructure. They ultimately left it in place and worked their renovation around it, although it sat very close to the ground surface and was subsequently impacted by tree root damage. The cache consisted of two lip-to-lip Cabro Red flaring walled bowls (Figure 22). Both vessels were fragmentary and some sherds were not recovered. Both had suffered from exposure to the elements; the lower vessel was in much worse shape. There was nothing found inside the collapsed cache.

Figure 21. Cache 8, interior view of lower vessel SF-950 Matamore Dichrome: Shipyard Variety bowl with groove-incision.

Two trenches into a series of floors and other features below the present elevation of Plaza 5A

(Op 39 and Op 9402a) revealed that Structure 5E-1st was the last building to be completed in the Structure 5 Group. It also provided a radiocarbon date for the latest use of Plaza 5A. A context adjacent to the east wall of the well-preserved apsidal Structure 5E-1st comprised the normal components of a termination rite including Cayman Modeled censer stand fragments and small Hole Dull Red insloped vase fragments mapped *in situ* on the final plaza floor. The AMS date associated with this deposit has a tight 2-sigma range of 40-130 CE (Beta 118412), providing a reasonable range for the end of Tulix era use.

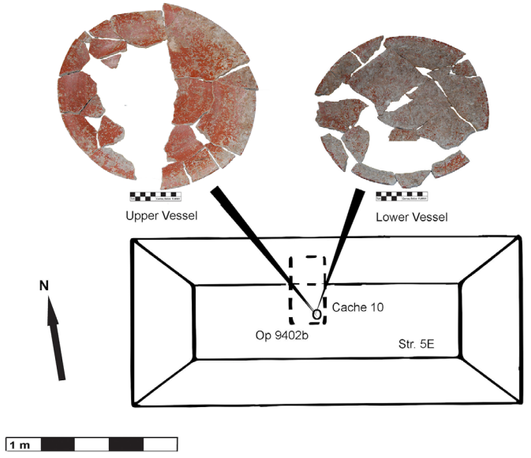

Figure 22. Str. 5E-1st locating Cache 10, Op 9402b-4 fragmentary Cabro Red bowls found lip-to-lip; probably disturbed by later occupants.

Based on analysis of the same t-shaped Op 39 trench, Freidel proposed that a smaller building underlying Structure 6 (6A-sub 1) existed in tandem with 5C-2nd (Freidel 1986b:4 Table 3.1). It is unclear exactly when 6A was completed in its final form but evidence compiled by both projects indicated it was designed and built as a single unit (Figure 23). Structure 6A is a massive 60 m square substructure with inset corners making its overall shape a quatrefoil. It was topped by eight smaller superstructures (6B-6I) arranged at the cardinal directions and intercardinal points. Reese (1996:124) was the first to recognize that Structure 6 had an Eight-House-Partition configuration, the mythical place where worlds were separated and the directions laid out. Tests into two superstructures situated on the building's medial axis, 6B and 6E, documented only a single plaza floor which did not underlay the superstructures, indicating the entire complex was designed as a single unit. The only C-14 date available on Structure 6 (Beta 118415) stems from a slight alteration to the gateway building Structure 6E near the end of its period of use, indicating the alteration was made sometime after the beginning of the Common Era (Walker 2005:19).

Three Tulix caches placed along the medial axis were incorporated into the final construction fill of Structure 6. These are Cache 1, Cache 13 and Cache 14 (Figure 23). Two of them are stairway caches, that is, large vessel fragments smashed *in situ* and incorporated into the fill of the stairway as it was being built. Cache 13 was located by the CCADP at the top of the 6A stair (Op 9401). It is comprised of about 1/3 of a large Liscanal Groove-incised plate. The large plate fragment has a single incised curvilinear design running parallel to the rim on the exterior portion of the vessel. Cache 14 is a 25% complete vessel fragment of a large Cabro Red plate (SF-4050). It was found in construction fill of the basal tread of the 6B staircase.

Cache 1, the most famous offering recovered at Cerros, was found within the construction

fill of the 6B summit (Figure 24). A very large Savannah Bank Usulutan bucket (SF-132) found upright in a construction pen held a complex series of offerings. Savannah Bank Usulutan has a wide distribution in Belize. It was covered by a large Chactoc Dichrome plate (SF-169) inverted over the bucket. Chactoc Dichrome was defined at Cerros (Robertson-Freidel 1980:229) and consists of Cabro Red and Nictaa Buff slips combined in blotchy patterns on the same vessel. It is related to Matamore Dichrome, but has a harder Cabro like slip rather than the softer, waxy Sierra Red slip of Matamore Dichrome. It has a very limited distribution in northern Belize.

The bucket held the now famous jade heads arranged in a quincunx pattern (see cover image), accompanied by other jadeite earflares, beads, mosaics, and fragments as well as shell ornaments, sherd disks and specular hematite mirror fragments (Table 3). Arranged around the bucket were four small insloping vases, three typed as Chactoc Dichrome (SF-149, SF-152, SF-154) and one Hole Dull Red (SF-156). Each was associated with a lid (SF-170, SF-153, SF-155, SF-157). Also found next to the bucket was a Hole Dull Red three-handled jug (SF-150) and an associated lid (SF-151). All artifacts except the bucket itself remain in the Belize Vault. Clearly, a broader range of ceramics and other materials was available for inclusion in this important cache which dedicated the Eight-House-Partition Group.

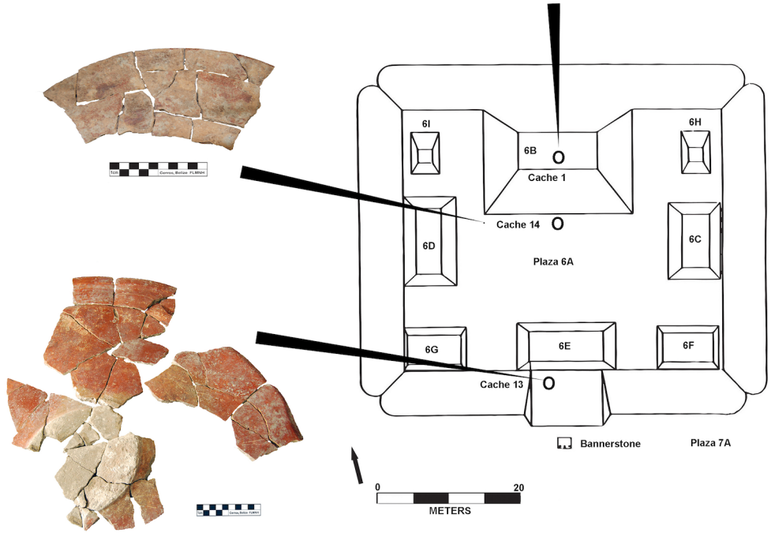

Figure 23. Structure 6 locating Cache 1, Cache 13 and Cache 14.
Cache 1, SF-156 Hole Dull Red insloped vase with lid SF-157, SF-154 Chactoc Dichrome insloped vase with lid SF-155, SF-152 Chactoc Dichrome insloped vase with lid SF-153, SF-149 Chactoc Dichrome insloped vase with lid SF-170, SF-150 Hole Dull Red three handled jug with lid SF-151, SF-169 Matamore Dichrome plate as lid for SF-132 Savannah Bank Usulutan bucket;
Cache 13, no number, Liscanal Groove-incised plate fragment;
Cache 14, SF-4050 Cabro Red plate fragment.

Figure 24. Close up of Cache 1 *in situ*. From the CROC archive.

Further from the site core, excavation revealed that Structure 29B and its three superstructures 29C, 29D, and 29E were raised in a single construction event. While no covered caches were located in this building, a staircase cache was discovered. Cache 12 included a fragment of a large Matamore Dichrome plate (SF-1477) that was incorporated into the fill of the Structure 29B staircase (Figure 25). It has not been located in the FLMNH collection and no photo is available. Structure 29B did reveal extensive termination deposits as well. Carbon from that deposit was recalibrated, producing a y-intercept of 50 CE and a 2-sigma range 80 BCE to 150 CE (SMU 906). While recalibrating a 30 year old date is less accurate than running a new AMS sample, the effective range for the building's useful life parallels the dates from other buildings.

Figure 25. Structure 29B at end of excavation. From the CROC archive.

Structure 4A saw one of the latest and most massive renovation projects undertaken at Cerros. Based on tests by both projects into the 4A-1st summit, their may be an interior structure set well back from its present eastern face, but it was not encountered directly in the large axial trench (Op 25h) cut into the staircase (Freidel 1986b:21 Fig. 1.11). Building 4A-1st involved scaffolding several tiers of offset, giant rubble filled construction pens to form the

massive core on which the staircase was lodged. Attempts to tunnel further into the building were unsuccessful because the dry laid rubble inside the construction pens was too unstable.

Cache 15 was the only Tulix era offering discovered in probes at Structure 4. It was found smashed in the construction fill of the 4A-1st staircase on the six step from the bottom (Figure 26). Cache 15 consisted of a 20% complete large Tuk Red-on-red Trickle plate with pre-slip groove-incision and a concave base (SF-4051). Although a few other combination trickle and groove-incision examples are known in the Cerros collection, no new type name has been assigned.

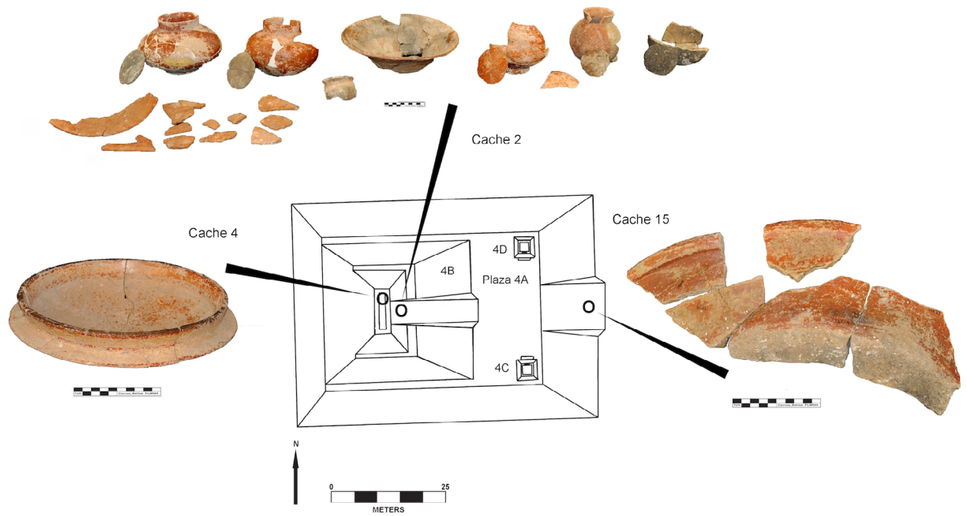

Figure 26. Structure 4 locating Cache 2, Cache 4 and Cache 15. Cache 2, SF-491 Naranjada Group Unnamed Incised and Punctate straight neck subglobular jar with lid SF-490, SF-255 Naranjada Orange straight neck subglobular jar with lid SF-223, SF-257 Alba Orange-brown flaring walled bowl, SF-251 Naranjada Group Excised incurved carinated olla with lid SF-252, SF-248 Alba Orange-brown globular jar with lid SF-249, SF-253 Unnamed Striated jar with lid SF-256; in front fragments of SF-250 Alba Orange-brown flaring walled bowl; Cache 4, SF-514 Dos Arroyos Group Unnamed Brown-and-red-on-orange Polychrome basal flange bowl. Cache 15, SF-4051 Cabro Group Unnamed Red-on-red Trickle and Incised bowl fragment.

Hubul Caches on Structure 4B-1st

Caches 2 and 4 were deposited on Structure 4B during Hubul Phase sometime after 200 CE. As noted above, these offerings were found resting on or within extant building components rather than incorporated into construction fill. It is likely but not confirmed that they are contemporary parts of a single expansive rite that extended the length of the 4B staircase and summit, a topic beyond the scope of this report.

Cache 4 was discovered within the 4B-1st vaulted chamber at the summit (Figure 26). The vault had collapsed in antiquity. A pit dug into a slightly elevated platform lining the northern end of the building (Figure 27) held a single Dos Arroyos Group Unnamed Brown-and-red-on-orange Polychrome basal flange bowl (SF-514). The basal flange is a diagnostic Early Classic form found

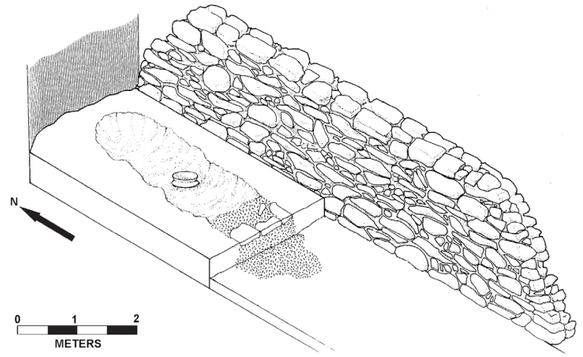

Figure 27. Schematic illustration of Cache 4 in context. From the CROC archive.

throughout the Maya region and was often used in dedicatory offerings. Dos Arroyos Orange Polychrome is a black and red on orange type; the use of brown here instead of black is unusual but not unknown, particularly in Early Facet Early Classic. Three jade bead fragments (SF-739a, SF-739b, SF-739c) found arranged in the form of a triangle on the vessel interior mirror the triadic arrangement of the lithic disks discovered in Cache H described above (Figure 28). Cache 4 constituted one part of a much bigger ritual process that encompassed the entire floor of the summit structure, described in more detail elsewhere (Walker 1998).

Cache 2 was found on the surface of the upper steps of 4B-1st just below the summit chamber (Figure 26). As it had been left to the elements after deposition, the bowls and jars comprising this offering were in various stages of disrepair. Two flat bottom flaring walled Alba Orange Brown bowls (Meskill 1992:82) were recovered, one complete (SF-257) and one heavily fragmented (SF-250), although it is likely that originally they were arranged lip-to-lip. Five jars surrounded the plates on a series of three steps. Each jar had distinctive characteristics, and each was accompany by a sherd lid. Three are from the Early Classic Naranjada Group (Meskill 1992:62). One is a Naranjada Group Unnamed Incised and Punctate straight neck subglobular jar with a ring base (SF-491) that was accompanied by a sherd lid (SF-490). A second is a Naranjada Orange straight neck subglobular jar (SF-255) probably associated with a sherd lid (SF-223). The third is a Naranjada Group Excised incurved carinated olla on a pedestal base (SF-251) associated with a red slipped sherd lid (SF-252). Another vessel found was an Alba Orange-brown globular jar (SF-248) along with an associated sherd lid (SF-249). The last jar fragment was an Unnamed Striated

Figure 28. Close up of Cache 4 with jade bead fragments *in situ*. From the CROC archive.

jar base (SF-253) associated with a striated lid (SF-256). A Chiculte Slipped Rim Striated jar fragment was also present. This type was defined at Cerros (Robertson-Freidel 1980:40) and relates to Tulix Phase. All the others can be dated to Hubul Phase based on form or surface treatment. Cache 2 vessels seem to have been abandoned on the staircase surface and left to the elements until they were buried within the humic zone.

In sum, excavation in the monumental architecture between 1974 and 2006 produced four Tulix Phase lidded caches and five contemporary stair tread caches. More stair caches may have gone unnoticed during major excavations due to erosion. All of these caches were incorporated into the construction process linked to a site wide expansion some time after 50 BCE. Types include regionally available Matamore Dichrome and Cabro Red, as well as the more widely used Savannah Bank Usulutan type. Forms included large sized plates and open bowls and buckets. Robertson (1983:134-138; Robertson-Freidel 1980:299-304) has noted that larger plates and bowls functioned as special occasion serving types for extended family or community use.

Discussion

Tulix caches at Cerros conform to the same formula utilized elsewhere in the Maya region. Each caching event interpreted a common set of ritual norms for local use. Village caches incorporated small, often well-used domestic vessels, particularly jars, in corner caches or on the central axis. Most pottery types used in household caches had a very local origin and do not seem to be common elsewhere in northern Belize. Hole Dull Red jars and Tuk Red-on-red Trickle serving vessels constituted most of the household caches. Both of these types were first defined at Cerros, as was the single example of Poknoboy Striated. Even the single Polvero Black bowl included in a residential cache varies from the regional standard in some ways.

Monumental caches, in contrast, used larger open serving vessels meant for multifamily special occasion use. Some of these types, including Matamore Dichrome and Savannah Bank Usulutan, were more widely available in northern Belize than those from residential caches. Some may in fact have been actual imports to Cerros, or alternatively they were made to order locally for a specific ritual occasion. Two summit caches contained jadeite and other durable commodities (Caches 1 and 9). A third summit cache was empty (Cache 10) but had been disturbed by subsequent Sihnal Phase renovation. In four cases, workers interred similar large plate fragments into the stairway construction at Structures 4, 6 and 29; a fifth possible concentration of jar fragments was located at the base of Structure 3. Structure 6A-1st was designed as a single unit complete with its eight superstructures, thus, depositing vessel fragments on the 6B and 6A stair treads expanded the perimeter of the caching locale to essentially include the entire Eight-House-Partition complex in a single caching event.

The 6B summit cache is the only one to incorporate multiple whole insloping vases and a three handled jug into the caching locale. Elsewhere at the site these vessel forms were found broken and burned in termination deposits, presumably after feasting and drinking had occurred. Most insloping vases were made on the locally produced Hole Dull Red and Chactoc Dichrome types. Together with the three handled jugs, they represent a subcomplex with Yucatecan affinities. Thus, the predominant vessel types weaving social action together through civic and family ritual at Cerros were both unique to the site and more closely affiliated with Yucatan than Peten. Burials

contained a wider range of types as burial furniture, but caches and termination deposits were quite consistent throughout Tulix Phase. Perhaps more sites with this cache subcomplex will be identified in future, but one might expect to find them in Quintana Roo rather than northern Belize.

In tandem with C-14 dates, the monumental caches provide data supporting a major site-wide renovation at Cerros sometime after 50 BCE. One cannot ignore the effects of a massive hurricane on plaster facades and low lying perishable superstructures. Freidel (1986b:6) has noted that the 5C-2nd masks were buried with uncharacteristic care during renovation. This might indicate they were partly destroyed by wind and water before their useful life ended. It might even be the case that the total site renovation, in a FEMA-like response, ultimately preserved the 5C-2nd masks for our enjoyment today. We can only hope the new masks will be spared such an insult for many years to come.

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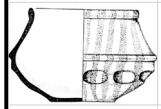
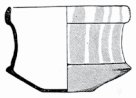
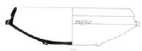
Illustration	Photo	Village Caches	Structure	Op #	SF #	Description of Vessels	Other Materials
		A Earliest Cache is Bracelet	2A-Sub 12-2nd-D on midden underlying floor renovation	Op 33a-60	none		SF-1965, 1967 jadeite beads (2); SF-1966,1968-1978 shell beads (12)
		B Subfloor Corner Cache	2A-Sub 1-5th SE corner	Op 1h-9 (F13)	SF-502 SF-4007	Hole Dull Red jar with kill hole; Cabro Red burned bucket fragment	
		C Subfloor Corner Cache	2A-Sub 1-5th SW corner	Op 1c-15 (F30)	SF-1360	Poknoboy Striped wide mouth jar	
		D Subfloor Medial Axis Cache	2A-Sub 1-4th on centerline of structure	Op 1l-9 (F19)	SF-800 SF-801	Hole Dull Red subglobular olla Tuk Red-on-red Trickle jar	
		E Subfloor Cache	2A-Sub 1-2nd in front of structure on medial axis	Op 1m-3	SF-492	Tuk Red-on-red Trickle bowl	
		F Subfloor Cache	2A-Sub 1-1st	Op 1j-15 (F22)	SF-1612	Hole Dull Red small jar with neck removed	
		G Earliest Masonry Structure Dedication	2A-Sub 3-1st-C west of base of west facing stair of civic building	Op 33a-11 (F20)	SF-798 SF-799 SF-854	untyped beer mug not in FLMNH; Tuk Red-on-red Trickle bucket with kill hole (2 plugs from killhole in Belize); sherd lid for beer mug	obsidian blade fragment
		H Three Stone Cache	30 cm east of eastern retaining wall of Plaza 2A	Op 1b-6	SF-290 SF-297	Hole Dull Red jar; sherd lid	SF 291-293 three disc-shaped lithics arranged/triangle; 13 lithics in matrix
		K House Dedication Cache	Str. 2A-sub 16-1st sealed under eastern portion of floor	Op 38a-4 (F24)	SF-953	Polvero Black bowl w/ cross graffito in center	

Table 1 Residential Caches at Cerros.

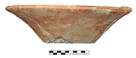
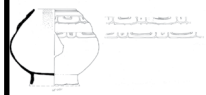
Illustration	Photo	Monumental Cache #	Structure	Op #	SF #	Description of Vessels	Other Materials
		1	6B Summit	Op 17abc-6	SF-132	Savannah Bank Usulutan large bucket as container	See Table 3
		2	4B Summit	Op 22a/4-2	SF-257	Alba Orange-brown flaring walled bowl	
					SF-250	Alba Orange-brown flaring walled bowl in fragments	SF-276 blade midsection
					SF-248	Alba Orange-brown globular jar	
					SF-249	lid for SF-248	
					SF-251	Naranjada Group Unnamed Excised pedestal based jar	
					SF-252	lid for SF-251	
					SF-253	Unnamed Striated vessel base	
					SF-254	Chilculte Slipped Rim Striated small jar	
					SF-255	Naranjada Orange straight neck globular jar	
					SF-256	lid for SF-255	
					SF-491	Naranjada Group Unnamed Incised and Punctate straight necked jar	
					SF-490	lid for SF-491	

Table 2 Monumental Caches at Cerros (Part 1).

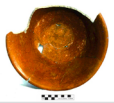
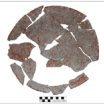
Illustration	Photo	Monumental Cache #	Structure	Op #	SF #	Description of Vessels	Other Materials
		4	4B Summit	Op 20e-8	SF-514	Dos Arroyos Group Unnamed Brown-and-red-on-orange Polychrome bowl	SF-539a through SF-539i; nine jadeite bead fragments
		8	5A/Base of 5C Staircase	Op 35ac-6	SF-899	Matamore Group Dichrome with groove-incision lower vessel	
					SF-950	Matamore Group Dichrome with groove-incision upper vessel	
		9	5C Summit	Op 35aa-3	SF-1440	untyped bucket as container	SF-983 jade bead SF-984 shell cutout SF-985 12 mirror fragments
					SF-982	Matamore Dichrome plate as lid	
		10	5E Summit	Op 9402b-4	-	Cabro Red plate lower vessel in lip-to-lip arrangement	
						Cabro Red plate upper vessel in lip-to-lip arrangement	
		12	29B Staircase	Op 111f-4	SF-1477	Matamore Dichrome plate fragment	not located
		13	6A/E Staircase	Op 9401a-7	-	Liscanal Groove-incised plate fragment	
		14	6B Base of Staircase	Op 17a-3	SF-4050	Cabro Red: Cabro Variety plate fragment	
		15	4A Staircase	Op 25h-17	SF-4051	Cabro Group Unnamed Red-on-red Trickle and Incised plate fragment	
		19	3A Base of Staircase	Op 36f-2/3	SF-4260	Hole Dull Red jar	perhaps one other vessel fragment; not reconstructed

Table 2 Monumental Caches at Cerros (Part2).

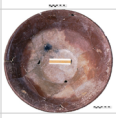
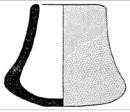
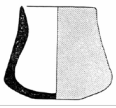
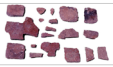
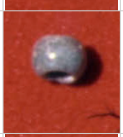
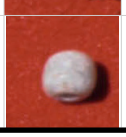
Illustration	Archive Photo	SF #	Location	Item and Type
		SF-132	FLMNH	Savannah Bank Usulutan large bucket with groove hook rim
		SF-169	Vault #63	Chactoc Dichrome flaring walled bowl, used as lid smashed over SF-132
		SF-150	Vault #44	Hole Dull Red 3-handled jug
		SF-149	Vault #43	Chactoc Dichrome small insloping vase
		SF-152	Vault #46	Chactoc Dichrome small insloping vase
		SF-154	Vault #48	Chactoc Dichrome small insloping vase
		SF-156	Vault #50	Hole Dull Red small insloping vase
		SF-173	Vault #67	19 sherds from one vessel plus fragments of ground sherds
		SF-143	Vault #37	square pottery plate found inside cache 1
		SF-151	Vault #45	worked sherd lid to SF-150
		SF-153	Vault #47	worked sherd lid to SF-152
		SF-155	Vault #49	worked sherd lid to SF-154
		SF-157	Vault #51	worked sherd lid to SF-156
		SF-170	Vault #64	sherd lid possibly associated with SF-149
		SF-136	Vault #30	jadeite bead
		SF-137	Vault # 31	jadeite bead
		SF-138	Vault #32	jadeite bead

Table 3 Contents of Cache 1 (Part 1).

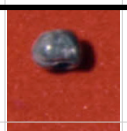
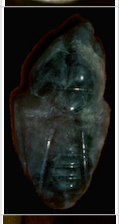
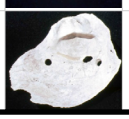
Illustration	Archive Photo	SF #	Location	Item and Type
		**SF-139**	**Vault #33**	jadeite bead
		**SF-140**	**Vault #34**	incised jadeite bead
		**SF-142**	**Vault # 36**	jadeite ear spool
		SF-144	**Vault #38**	jadeite ear spool
		**SF-145**	**Vault # 39**	jadeite ear spool counterweight
		**SF-146**	**Vault #40**	drilled jadeite fragment
		**SF-147**	**Vault #41**	5 jadeite fragments
		**SF-158**	**Vault #52**	jadeite head with top knot
		**SF-159**	**Vault #53**	jadeite head with k'in eyes
		**SF-160**	**Vault #54**	jadeite head with headdress
		**SF-161**	**Vault #55**	jadeite head with helmet
		**SF-162**	**Vault #56**	olmecoid jadeite head with drilled holes
		**SF-171**	**Vault #65**	jadeite mosaic fragments
		**SF-148**	**Vault #42**	specular hematite mirror fragments
		**SF-131**	**Vault # 26**	pierced *Spondylus sp*. pendant
		**SF-133**	**Vault # 27**	2 hole pierced *Spondylus sp*. pendant

Table 3 Contents of Cache 1 (Part 2).

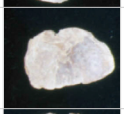
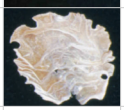
Illustration	Archive Photo	SF #	Location	Item and Type
		**SF-134**	**Vault # 28**	pierced *Spondylus sp*. pendant
		**SF-135**	**Vault #29**	3 hole pierced *Spondylus sp*. pendant
		**SF-141**	**Vault # 35**	*Spondylus sp*. shell bead
		**SF-163**	**Vault #57**	shell adorno
		**SF-164**	**Vault #58**	shell adorno
		**SF-165**	**Vault #59**	shell adorno
		**SF-166**	**Vault #60**	shell adorno --possibly from mirror back?
		**SF-167**	**Vault #61**	shell adorno --possibly from mirror back?
		**SF-168**	**Vault #62**	shell adorno
		SF-172	**Vault #66**	fragments of shell adornos

Table 3 Contents of Cache 1 (Part 3).