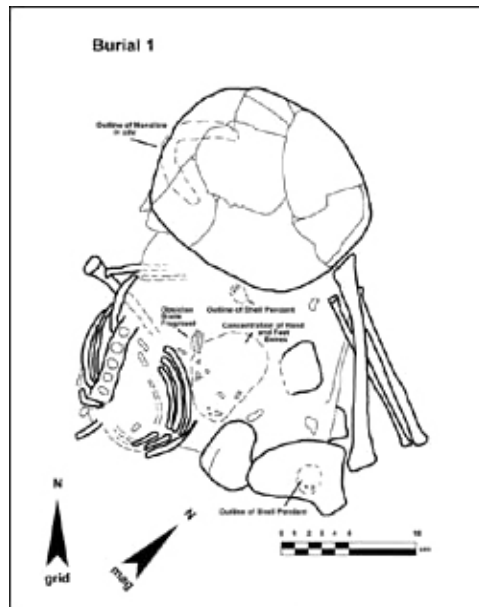


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Salvage Excavation of the Alamilla/Gomez Property, San Pedro, Ambergris Caye, Belize



Research Year: 2002

Culture: Maya

Chronology: Late Post Classic to Colonial

Location: Ambergris Caye, Belize

Site: San Pedro

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Introduction

In 1990, Graham and Pendergast commenced what they intended to be a long-term program of environmental and archaeological investigations on Ambergris Caye, Belize. Preliminary testing had been carried out in 1986 at Marco Gonzalez (Graham and Pendergast 1989), and in 1990, more extensive excavations were initiated and a marine resource survey completed (Emery and Graham, in press) at Marco Gonzalez, funded by SSHRC¹. The investigation of the site that lies beneath the town of San Pedro was begun in 1990 (Graham and Pendergast 1994; Pendergast 1990; Pendergast and Graham 1991); small-scale testing aimed at establishing a tourism development project was carried out at Santa Cruz on the leeward side of the island in 1992 and 1993; and initial soil and vegetation surveys were conducted as part of the field investigations. The project ceased operations in 1993 because only very limited funding support was available beyond the initial 1990 season.

Unfortunately for preservation of the cultural heritage of the island, the site that lay beneath the town of San Pedro was gradually destroyed as construction associated with tourism expanded and intensified. The difficulties of excavation in an urban setting were compounded even in the early 1990s by rapid development of much of San Pedro, as tourism began to have a major impact on the caye, with the result that most of the work had the quality of salvage, often carried out as construction was in progress. It proved possible, however, to augment such work with investigations on the Sands Hotel property (Graham and Pendergast 1994) and at a few other locations within the town where construction was not imminent. The results of the excavations carried out through 1993 showed that the San Pedro site had a long, internally differentiated, and possibly episodic history of occupation. The most important elements of the occupation history were the extensive evidence of Late Postclassic occupation and the indication, in the form of Spanish olive jar fragments, that the site continued to function during the Spanish Colonial period. Excavations at The Sands Hotel on the Parham property also provided evidence, through co-investigations carried out by Dr. S. Mazzullo and C. Teal, that San Pedro Town had, prior to Late Postclassic times, been divided by water from the southern part of the caye.

Much of the Late Postclassic material, as well as all of the olive jar sherds, came from excavations in what is now known as the Sands/Alijua block, situated in the center of modern San Pedro and also apparently the central portion of the ancient community from about A.D. 1400 until some time after 1545. Coupled with the history of Marco Gonzalez, the data from central San Pedro suggest the possibility that a shift of population from the caye's low-lying southern tip to the higher ground at San Pedro may have occurred, owing to advancing inundation of the caye's southern end in Late Postclassic times. The evidence of previously undocumented 16th or 17th-century Spanish contact, although insufficient to illuminate the nature of Maya/Spanish relations at San Pedro, lent an important additional aspect to the occupation history. The data recovered in the excavations during the 1990s, both as regards late occupation and as regards Maya presence in at least some portions of the San Pedro site in Classic times,

¹ Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

argued very convincingly for the value of continuing work in San Pedro whenever opportunities arose.

Although installation of a sewer system in the mid-1990s appeared to offer an opportunity to augment evidence from central San Pedro (Pendergast 1990), the duplicity of the Canadian field engineering staff made checking of the ditching operation impossible. It therefore became true that the last chance for examination of unencumbered territory within the site center lay in a single lot at the southwest corner of the Sands/Alijua block, adjacent to a small portion of the Sands Hotel property where investigations were carried out in 1992, and also to the two sites of recent construction, where very limited recovery of material was effected while work was under way. The importance of the lot was underscored by the fact that the two adjacent locations where salvage was carried out yielded virtually all of the olive-jar sample recovered from San Pedro. Graham's negotiations with the owners and with supportive San Pedranos continued periodically throughout the 1990s, but because no immediate prospect of construction existed, the owners were reluctant to provide permission to work on the property, which in any case would have been hampered by the presence of a hamburger stand on the western portion of the lot. As is often the case in such circumstances, the pace of developments shifted quickly from extremely slow to very rapid, with the result that salvage excavations were made necessary on short notice. This rendered impossible the participation of Graham and Pendergast in the fieldwork, which was carried out by Weinberg and his excavation team with the support and assistance of the Department of Archaeology, Government of Belize.

The salvage of the Alamilla/Gomez property was facilitated and administered by the Belize Department of Archaeology at the initiative of Graham and Pendergast in September and October of 1992, with funding generously provided by FAMSI. The Department of Archaeology, after being contacted about the limited window of time for testing of the property, approached Weinberg about supervising the salvage operation. With little notice, no background knowledge of the area in question, and no time for background research, Weinberg traveled with Melissa Badillo and Reyna Zavala, employees of the Department of Archaeology of the Ministry of Tourism and Youth, to San Pedro. The objective and research design were to extract as much information as possible from the lot, with hopes that the information would amplify previous research conducted by Graham and Pendergast, before construction destroyed the resource. Of particular interest were ceramics and other remains from the Postclassic and Spanish Colonial periods, as well as the possibility of encountering further interments of a type characteristic of the Postclassic occupation at San Pedro, though a considerably wider range of occupation remains was to be expected.

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Location and Setting

The property is located on the Sands/Alijua Block, in the center of San Pedro Town, at the Western corner of Buccaneer and Pescador Streets (see [Figure 1](#)). The area has a long history of occupation that includes Postclassic Maya, late Spanish Colonial, British Colonial, and Modern. The island is mostly sand with a loamy sand stratum to a depth of about a meter, which overlies a white sterile sandy subsoil. The nature of sand deposits lends itself to much bioturbation and mixing, with the matrix acting as a fluid through which artifacts are free to move vertically. This, coupled with the disturbance of modern construction makes research, in essence urban archaeology, very problematic. Additionally the long history of constant occupation adds intrusions including garbage pits, post moulds, and construction-related disturbance (Pendergast and Graham 1991).

Mr. and Mrs. Alamilla, the property owners and local informants to the excavation team, provided the excavation team with a brief history of the lot's recent occupation. When they acquired the property in the early 1980s, it was occupied by a historic home. Although they were not sure of the construction date, it must postdate the major hurricanes of 1931 and 1942 that destroyed many of the island's structures. The home was demolished by the Alamillas after they purchased the property. A squatter known as Giovanni occupied the land during this period, and was known for his accumulation of large garbage mounds on the property. It was also rumored that he buried gold, drugs, and other valuables on the property during this time. In the mid-1990s, the HL Burger Shack, a temporary wooden structure with cement block foundation, was constructed at the NW corner of the lot, close to the intersection of Buccaneer and Pescador Streets. Presumably close to this time, water service was added to the property on the NW edge of the lot, parallel to Pescador Street. The water meter for this addition was still in place when the research was begun. Also present was a drain line running from the foundation, SW to Buccaneer Street. Our informants also recounted the construction of a septic tank in the NE corner of the lot, which was never used. A rectangular depression is readily apparent in this corner of the lot, presumably from the placement of the tank. The HL Burger Shack was torn down about a month before the salvage operation was undertaken, but most of the dry-laid cement-block foundation remained.

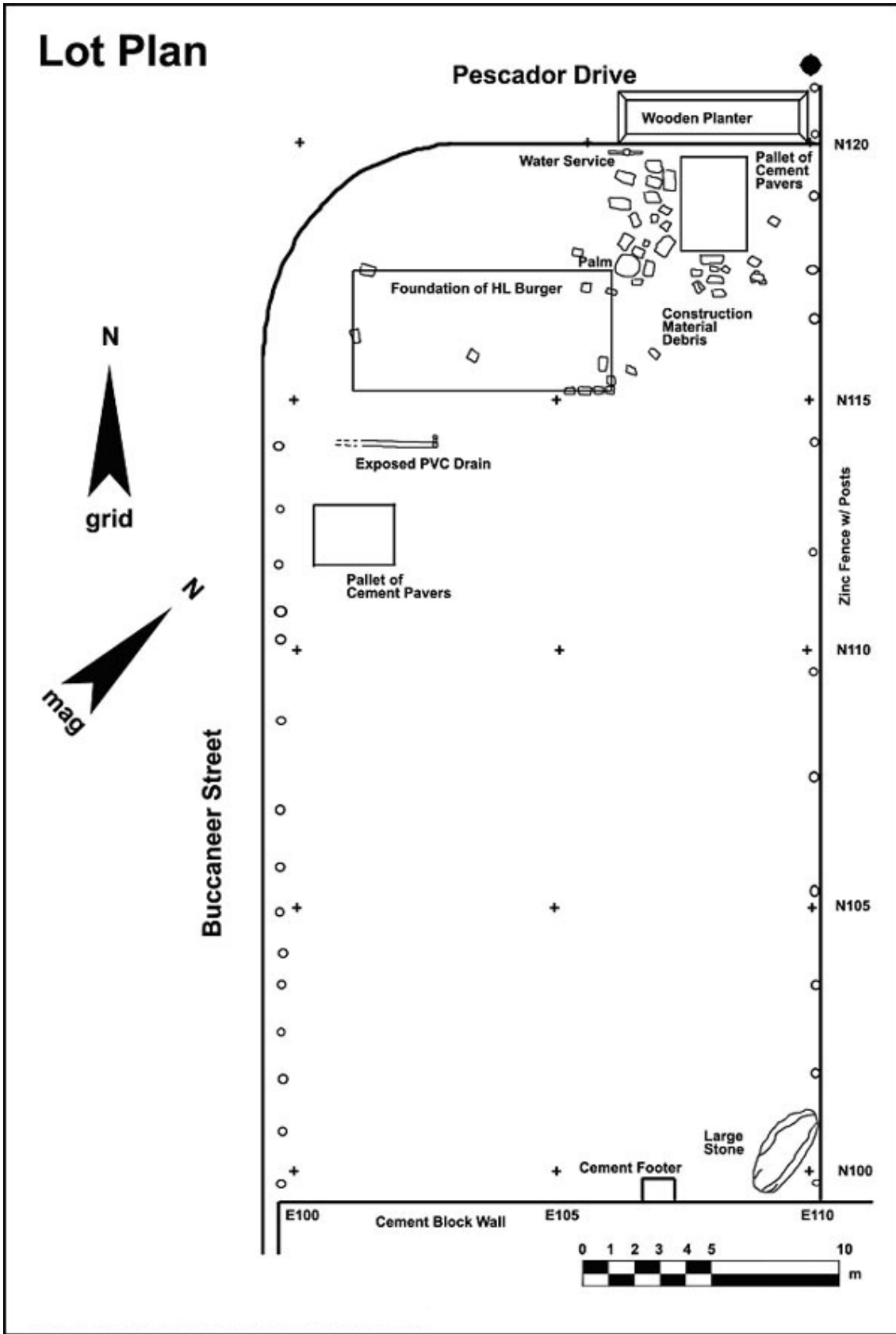


Figure 1. Plan of the Alamilla/Gomez Property.

The lot is bounded by Buccaneer Street on the SW, Pescador Street on the NW, the Alijua Building on the SE, and Cantina Bar Building on the NE. The intersection of the streets intrudes into the lot where the drive-through of the HL Burger was located. Along Buccaneer Street is a series of 15 cm diameter posts over 2 m in height. In the N corner was a large wooden bin (originally a planter), filled with garbage when the excavation was begun. The NE side of the lot is bounded by a zinc fence with wooden posts. A cement block wall associated with the Alijua Building bounds the SE side of the lot. The entire lot was strewn with modern refuse: Belikin and Coke bottles, plastic bags and wrappers, rusty metal of unidentifiable origin, and assorted construction debris. A solitary palm tree was located just SE of the wooden bin, but it was removed after our first day of excavation. There were two large pallets of cement pavers (known locally as cobbles) and many loose blocks scattered in the NW end of the lot among debris from the HL Burger. The pallets, many of the blocks, and the wooden bin were removed near the end of excavations. Surface visibility was highly variable throughout the lot, with a concentration of grass and weeds in the SE end of the lot, but bare sand in the NW end. The large amount of refuse and construction debris served to reduce surface visibility even further.

Research Methods and Results

Owing to time constraints and the lack of prior knowledge about the site and area in general, the excavation team carried out research in a staged progression. The aim was that each stage aid the next, with the general goal of identifying intact cultural features including human interments. Shovel testing was proposed as a time-conscious method of evaluating the site as regards artifact densities and perhaps the identification of features. Shovel testing also provides excellent stratigraphic control, and hence was seen as aiding in the placement of test units, the next stage. The final phase of the evaluation was to be the monitoring of the excavations for the foundations of the building to be placed on the property. It was hoped that any important cultural remains could be salvaged during this large-scale excavation.

Operation 1: Shovel Testing

Without any background information about the area, Weinberg, in consultation with Brian Woodeye of the Department of Archaeology, decided that a series of shovel tests would be likely to facilitate examination and evaluation of the site's integrity, provide stratigraphic controls, reveal artifact concentrations, and perhaps yield indicators of intact features, deposits, and burials. The team established a 5 m-interval grid over the entire lot, and excavated shovel tests along the grid (see [Figure 2](#)).

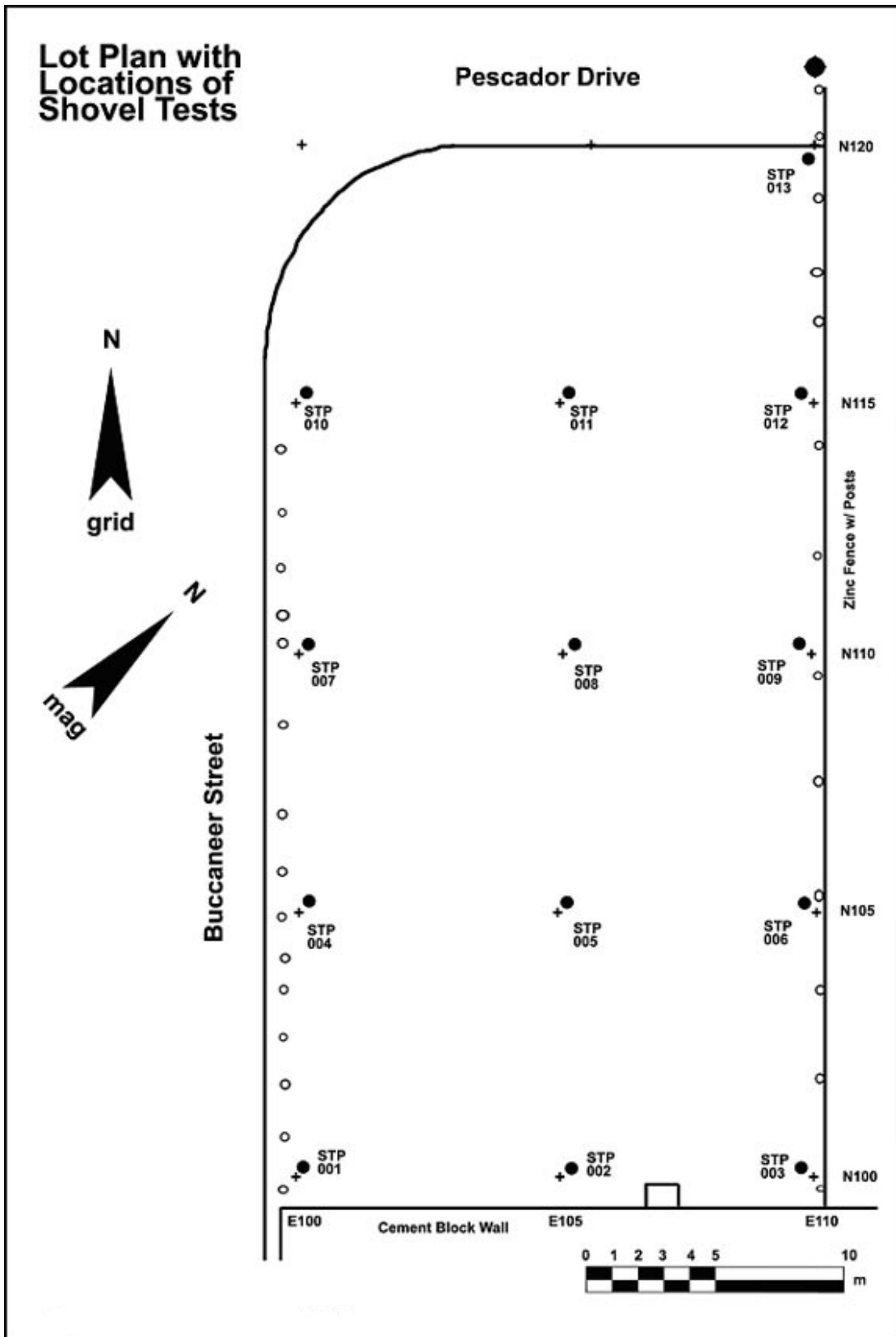


Figure 2. Location of Shovel Tests.

Although shovel tests are utilized primarily in survey work to identify and define sites, they are also used to investigate the integrity of sites, and produce concentration maps to aid in the placement of test units, especially when time concerns are a factor in excavation. Shovel test profiles may also provide significant stratigraphic controls. Consistency of testing is of essence when the technique is used to evaluate a site, or in the case of the Alamilla/Gomez Property, an entire lot.

A shovel test consists of a vertical hole, a little wider than the width of a shovel blade. Shovel test probes are typically excavated to sterile subsoil or the maximum practical depth at which matrix can be removed by shovel, usually just over a meter. During excavation, care is taken that soil strata are recognized and artifacts from each stratum are bagged separately. A profile is then produced and soils are classified by type and Munsell colors.

The team excavated thirteen shovel tests on the property (Lots 101-113). Shovel testing indicated that there was a consistently mixed occupation stratum of dark loamy sand throughout the lot. Nearest to the surface was a stratum of more recent occupation debris that included construction materials and recent refuse. Sterile white sand subsoil typically appeared about 1 meter below modern ground surface. An extremely mixed collection of prehistoric, historic, and modern artifacts occurred in all strata and depths except the subsoil. An area of seemingly greater artifact density appeared at the SE end of the lot, adjacent to the Alijua Building. A general slope of subsoil, from deep at the coastal (E) side, to shallow as one moved inland, was observable in the stratigraphic profiles. No features or burials emerged during shovel testing, except an area adjacent to the septic tank that seemed to be marked by more than typically mixed matrices.

Operation 2: Test Units

After discussions with Graham and Pendergast, Weinberg decided that the best approach to the property would be the excavation of either a mini-trench or test units. Owing to time and personnel constraints, the choice was a series of 2x1 m test units running along the N-S axis of the grid. The first unit was placed close to the cement block wall associated with the Alijua Building, and subsequent units were placed running grid north extending to Pescador Street. In all, three units were excavated on the property (see [Figure 3](#)).

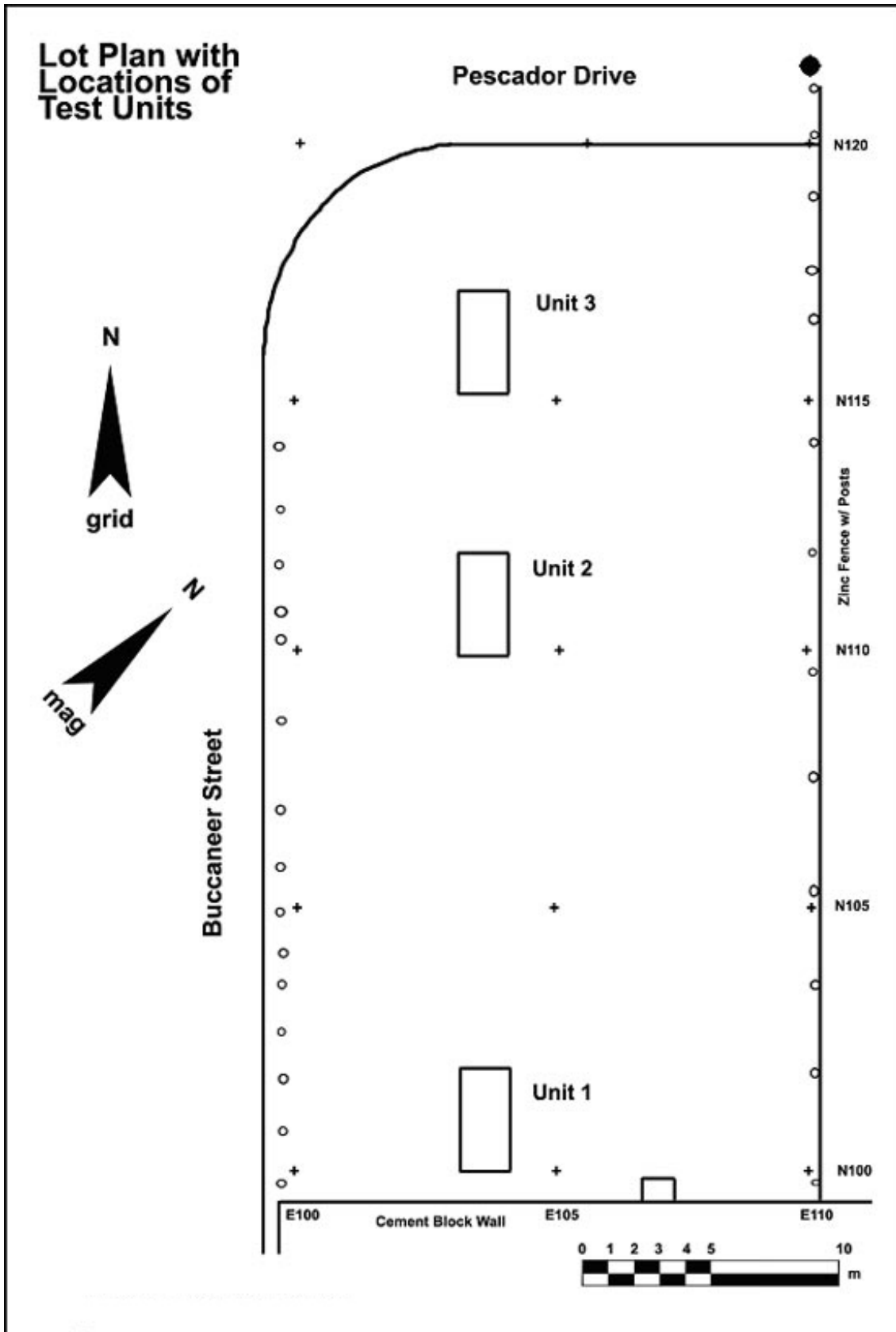


Figure 3. Location of Test Units.

Excavation of each Unit followed standard procedures. Twenty-centimeter arbitrary levels were used in the upper portion of the deposit, with the intention of switching to 10 cm or cultural levels should the stratigraphy dictate the need. The most recent fill and matrix were excavated along with the dark slightly loamy sand that was typical of occupation periods as a result of shared and mixed contexts, but are discussed as separate strata below. Excavation of each level was followed by depth measurement, drawing of a sketch plan and profile, identification of the matrix on Munsell charts, and photographing. Owing to time constraints, artifacts were not sorted in the field, but rather were bagged according to level and lot. Considerable care was given to the identification of possible burials and features, which were assigned separate lot numbers and given special treatment. Excavation of each unit 20 cm into the white sand subsoil was followed by production of a detailed profile drawing.

Test Unit 1 (Lots 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, (Burial 1, 119), 122). Test Unit 1 was located at N100 E103. The 1x2 m unit was placed in an area of very high artifact density as revealed during shovel testing. Postclassic, historic, and modern components were all present. Test Unit 1 was made up of three distinct strata divided into six arbitrary levels (see [Figure 4](#)). **Burial 1 was encountered and excavated in this unit.**

Stratum I consisted of very dark grayish brown 10YR3/2 loamy sand, typical of the property, with inclusions of very pale brown 10YR8/3 sand. It was excavated in a single arbitrary 20 cm level, for a total depth of 20 cm.

Stratum II consisted of very dark grayish brown 10YR3/2 loamy sand with some stone inclusions and a very high density of conch throughout. It was excavated in four arbitrary 20 cm levels, for a total depth of 80 cm.

Stratum III consisted of very pale brown 10YR8/2 sand subsoil. It was excavated in a single 20 cm arbitrary level to insure that there was no further presence of cultural remains. The level was almost completely sterile, with most of the artifacts recovered coming from the first 5 cm, possibly mixed from levels above. Most of the material recovered consists of faunal remains that may not be cultural in origin.

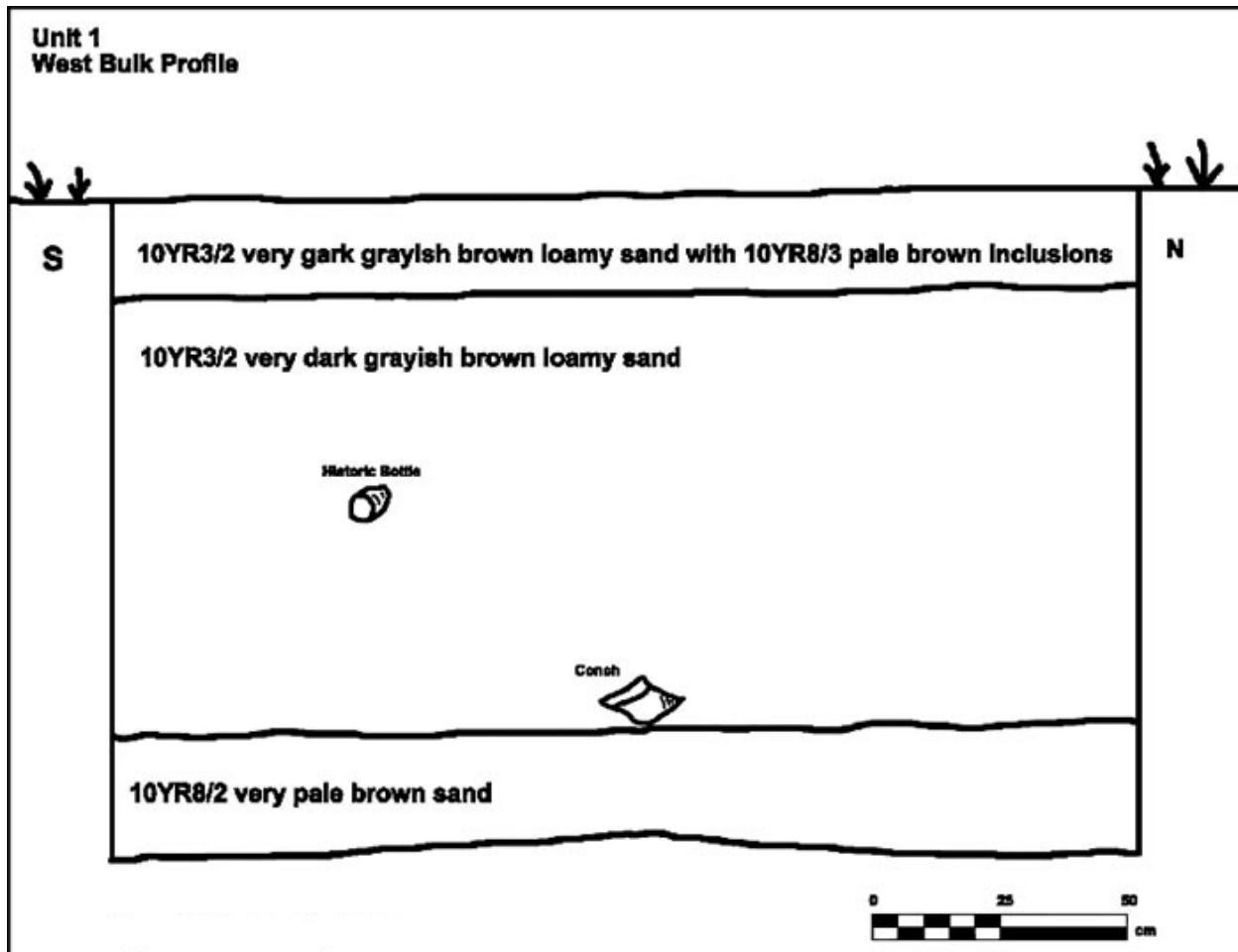


Figure 4. West Profile, Unit 1.

Burial 1. Burial 1 was revealed in Unit 1 at a depth of 71 cm below modern ground surface (see [Figure 5](#)). It measured 35 cm E-W and 40 cm N-S. Preservation initially appeared very good, but proved rather poor upon excavation. There was no distinct grave outline, but the burial was surrounded by consistent matrix of very dark grayish brown 10YR3/2 loamy sand.

Burial 1, a juvenile or young adult, was in a tightly flexed position, consistent with that labeled 'frog', with hands and feet all behind the back. The cranium was facing west. The skeleton did not appear to be completely *in situ*, but articulation of portions of the skeleton indicated that it was not secondary. Disturbance is probably related to the liquid nature of sand matrices. Only artifacts that could be directly associated with the burial were counted in the burial provenience; the remainder were included with artifacts from Level 1e, Lot 118. Eight shell pendants or beads were associated with Burial 1, as was a single obsidian blade fragment.

Burial 1

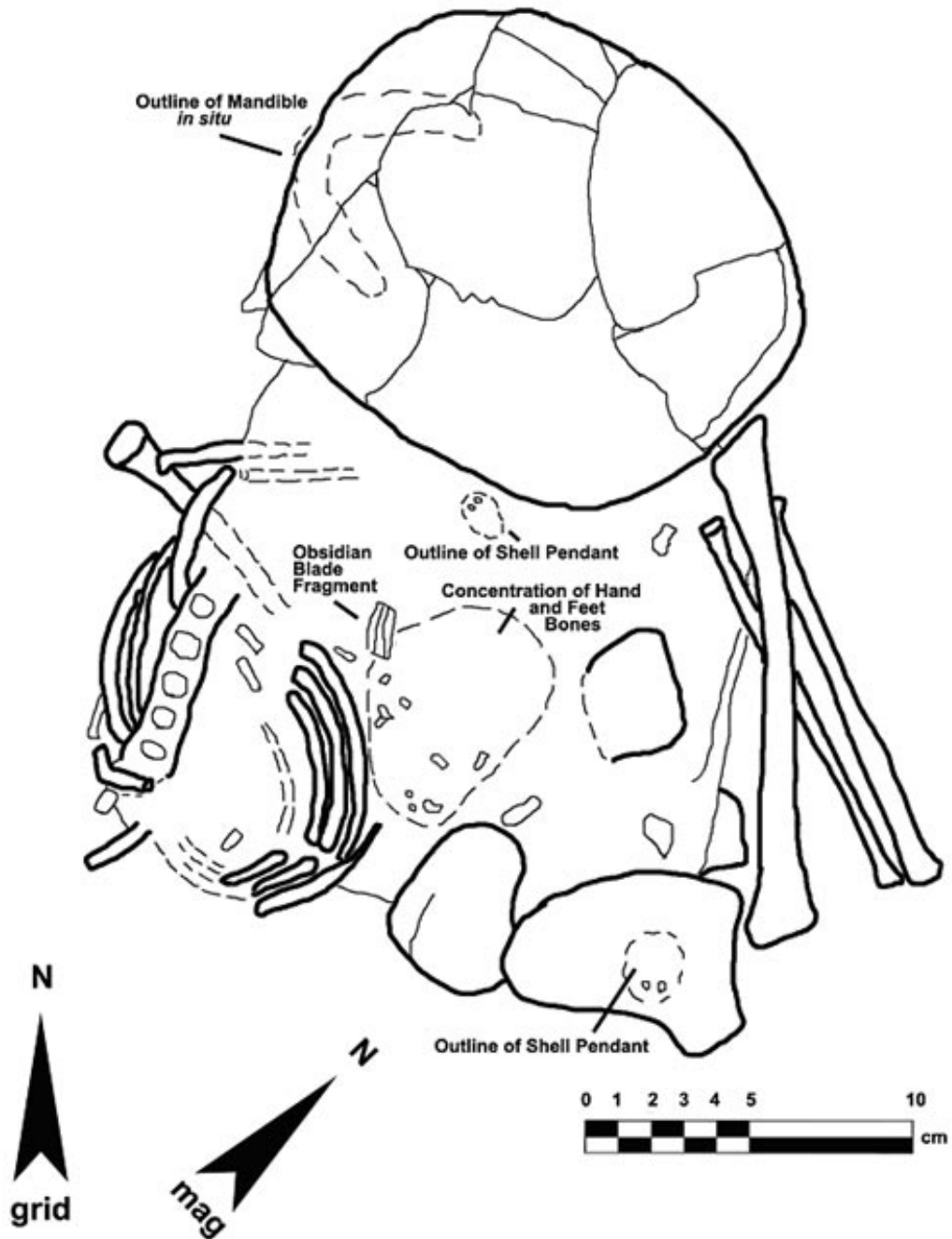


Figure 5. Burial 1, Unit 1.

Test Unit 2 (Lots 120, 121, 123, 124, 125). Test Unit 2 was located at N110 E103. The 1x2 m unit was placed in an area of very high artifact density as revealed during shovel testing, and continued the line of excavations grid north. Postclassic, historic, and modern components were all present. Test Unit 2 was made up of three distinct strata divided into five arbitrary levels (see [Figure 6](#)). No Features or Burials were encountered during the excavation of this unit.

Stratum I consisted of dark grayish brown 10YR4/2 loamy sand, typical of the property, and inclusions of other fill matrices. It was excavated in a single arbitrary 20 cm level along with some of the next stratum, though its depth varied from 10 to 15 cm. Most of Stratum 1 was very recent matrix, and the artifacts are largely modern.

Stratum II consisted of very dark gray 10YR3/1 loamy sand with some stone inclusions and a very high density of conch throughout. It was excavated in three complete and one partial arbitrary 20 cm level, for a total depth of 70-80 cm.

Stratum III consisted of very pale brown 10YR8/2 sand subsoil. It was excavated in a single 20 cm arbitrary level to insure that there was no further presence of cultural remains. The level was almost completely sterile, with most of the artifacts recovered from the first 5 cm, possibly mixed from levels above. Most of the material recovered consists of faunal remains that may not be cultural in origin.

Test Unit 3 (Lots 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132). Test Unit 3 was located at N116 E103. The 1x2 m unit was placed in an area of very high artifact density as revealed during shovel testing. Postclassic, historic, and modern components were all present. Test Unit 3 was made up of three distinct strata divided into five arbitrary levels (see [Figure 7](#)). **Features 1 and 2 were encountered and excavated in this unit.**

Stratum I was very dark grayish brown 10YR3/2 loamy sand, typical of the property, consisting of modern fill and a mix of artifacts and construction-related material. It was excavated in one arbitrary 20 cm level that intruded into the occupation matrix below for a total depth of 12 to 16 cm.

Stratum II consisted of very dark grayish brown 10YR3/2 loamy sand to grayish brown 10YR5/2 loamy sand, with some stone inclusions and a very high density of conch throughout. It was excavated in three complete and one partial arbitrary 20 cm level, for a total depth of 57-65 cm.

Stratum III consisted of very pale brown 10YR8/2 sand subsoil. It was excavated in a single 20 cm arbitrary level to insure that there were no further cultural remains. The level was almost completely sterile, with most of the artifacts recovered coming from the first 5 cm, possibly mixed from levels above. Most of the material recovered consists of faunal remains that may not be cultural in origin. Features 1 and 2 were revealed in the transition between Stratum II and this stratum, and extended well into this subsoil (see [Figure 8](#)).

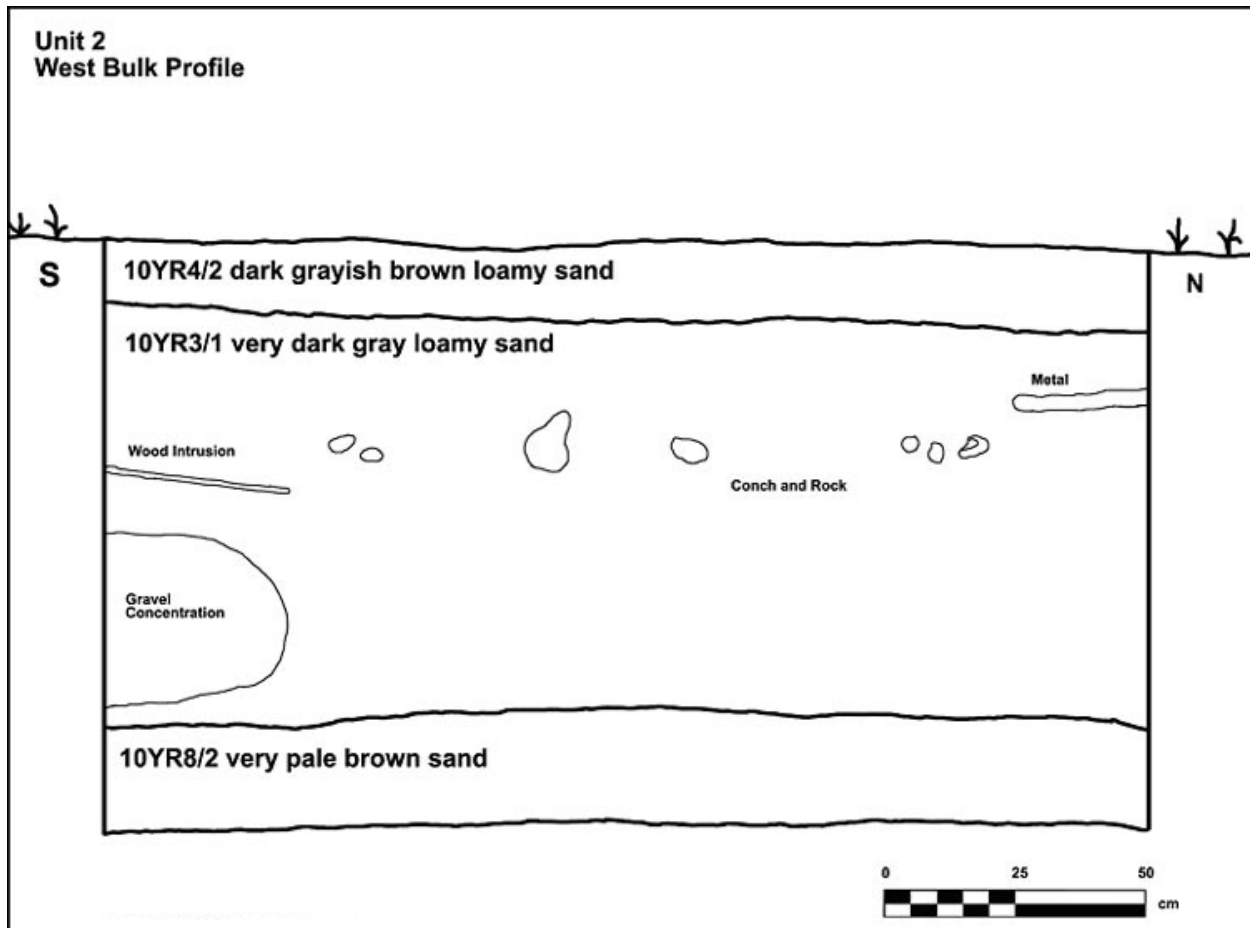


Figure 6. West Profile, Unit 2.

Feature 1 (Lot 131). Feature 1 was a round, very dark grayish brown 10YR3/2, loamy sand stain. It was identified just below the transition from occupation matrix to white sandy subsoil. Owing to its rather small 20x30 cm size it was excavated as a whole rather than bisected. The matrix was completely removed until subsoil was reached on all sides and bottom. The matrix was consistent with that of the occupation stratum and extended 17 cm below the transition to subsoil, terminating in a rounded bottom. The morphology and fill of Feature 1 are consistent with identification as a post mould, and dating appears to be no earlier than the historic period.

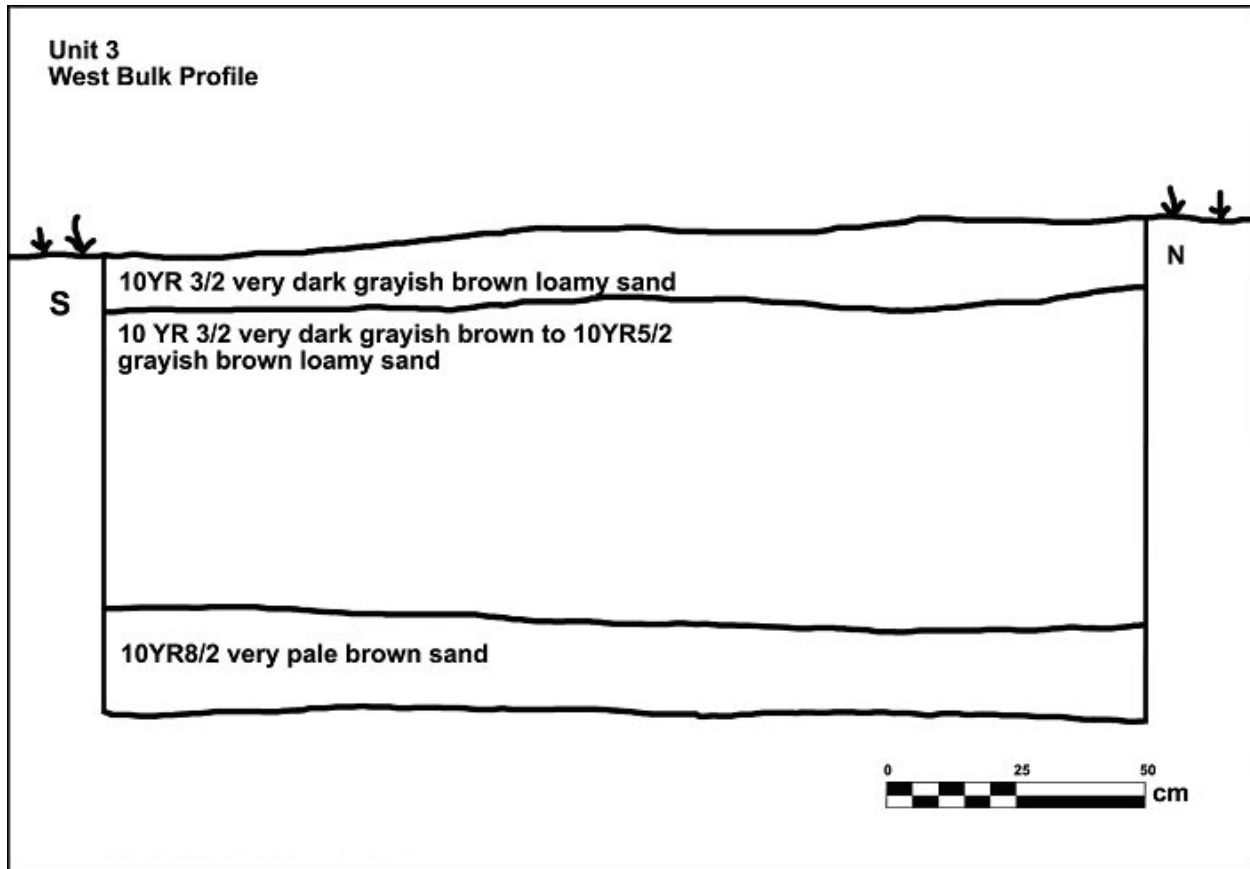


Figure 7. West Profile, Unit 3.

Feature 2 (Lot 132). Feature 2 was an oval stain of very dark brown 10YR2/2 very loamy sand with visible rotten wood inclusions. It was identified just below the transition from occupation matrix to sterile subsoil. Its 35x60 cm size and the obvious modern wood inclusions dictated that it be excavated as a whole. Excavation revealed a rotten post, over 50 cm in length, *in situ* near the center of the stain. The surrounding matrix, with rotten wood fragments, was excavated to subsoil on all sides and bottom. The feature reached 64 cm in depth, tapering downward to a rounded bottom. The morphology and matrix of Feature 2 suggest identification as a modern post and post mould, excavated by a posthole digger, a hinged double bladed tool capable of producing very narrow holes that extend to great depths.

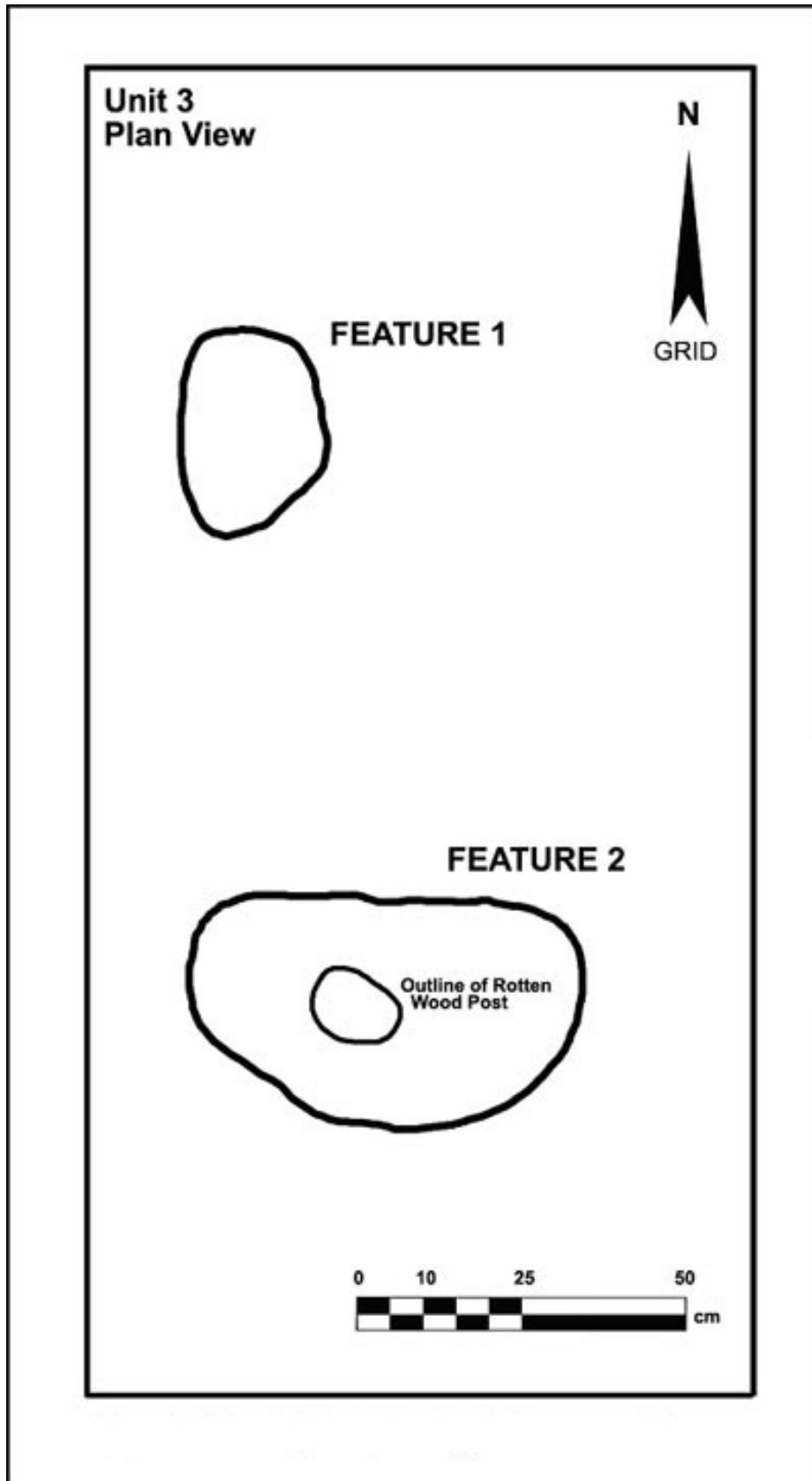


Figure 8. Plan of Unit 3 Showing Features 1 and 2.

Discussion and Conclusions

The Alamilla/Gomez property consisted of occupation periods ranging from modern to Postclassic. The artifacts recovered were greatly mixed owing to modern and historic disturbance, as well as to the nature of sand matrices, which allow artifacts to move vertically and to some extent laterally. The deposit appears to share characteristics with the other lots of the Sands/Alijua block of the San Pedro site as regards occupation periods, types of artifacts recovered, and types of burials (Pendergast and Graham 1991).

Shovel testing aided in the identification of areas of high artifact density and provided stratigraphic controls for the site. The stratigraphy identified in this phase was consistent with that of the test units excavated later. The tests also showed a general sloping of the site's subsoils which were found to be much more shallow progressing NW across the site.

Excavations of test units revealed one burial and two features of cultural significance, and will allow study of depositional processes and mixture in sand matrices once complete artifact inventories are produced. The test units also confirmed the sloping subsoils across the lot, with increasing depth as one moves towards the shoreline.

Burial 1 was a sub-adult burial in a 'frog' position with both the hands and feet behind the back, perhaps bound. This type of burial is characteristic of portions of the Postclassic interment sample at Lamanai (Pendergast 1981), and a variant form is known at the Marco Gonzalez site on Ambergris Caye, but the type to our knowledge has not been reported elsewhere in the Maya area. Unfortunately the eight shell pendants and single obsidian blade fragment clearly associated with the burial do not provide a basis for dating.

The two features encountered proved to be post-moulds from either late historic or modern occupations. The late date of Feature 2 is indicated by the fact that the mould still contained a partially rotten post, as well as the morphology of the hole.

The artifacts recovered from the Alamilla/Gomez Property have not been analyzed at the time of writing. Some general conclusions can nevertheless be based on field artifact identifications.

Ceramics represent a variety of periods from Postclassic through modern. Identifiable forms include a number of distinctive feet from tripod vessels, one with a scrolled bottom, other pre-colonial rim and body sherds, whiteware, coarse earthenware, and modern ceramics. The excavations also recovered one possible ceramic effigy. Much of the ceramic sample recovered appears to be Late Postclassic in date (J. Awe, personal communication). The material was, however, recovered from throughout the occupation levels, and extensive mixing of contexts is indicated.

Lithic material recovered includes chipped chert and obsidian. The chert sample consists of a very small number of flakes, a few expedient tools, and one broken bifacial projectile point. The obsidian consists of a large number of obsidian blade fragments, but only a few pieces of debitage. Field observation indicated that all obsidian is likely to be the black-gray variety indicative of trade with areas in Guatemala.

A variety of faunal material was observed and recovered during the excavations. The sample includes many bone fragments unidentifiable in the field as well as a large amount of shell. A high density of conch shell was observed throughout the matrix, but the material was not collected.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank excavation team members Melissa Badillo and Reyna Zavala; George Thompson, Brian Woodeye, and everyone at the Department of Archaeology (now the Institute of Archaeology, NICH); the Gomez and Alamilla families for permission to enter on their land; Jaime Awe, Sherry Gibbs, Rafael Guerra, and everyone at the Tourism Development Project who aided with time, advice, and equipment; and all of those in San Pedro, San Ignacio, and Belmopan who made this project possible and enjoyable.

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Appendix A. Lot Index

Lot #	Operation	STP #	Unit #	Level	Provenience	Date Opened	Date Closed
101	1	001	N/A	1-3	STP 001, N 100 E 100	25/9/02	25/9/02
102	1	002	N/A	1-2	STP 002, N 100 E 105	25/9/02	25/9/02
103	1	003	N/A	1	STP 003, N 100 E 110	25/9/02	25/9/02
104	1	004	N/A	1-3	STP 004, N 105 E 100	25/9/02	25/9/02
105	1	005	N/A	1-2	STP 005, N 105 E 105	26/9/02	26/9/02
106	1	006	N/A	1-2	STP 006, N 105 E 110	26/9/02	26/9/02
107	1	007	N/A	1-3	STP 007, N 110 E 100	26/9/02	26/9/02
108	1	008	N/A	1-3	STP 008, N 110 E 105	26/9/02	26/9/02
109	1	009	N/A	1-2	STP 009, N 110 E 110	26/9/02	26/9/02
110	1	010	N/A	1-2	STP 010, N 115 E 100	26/9/02	26/9/02
111	1	011	N/A	1-2	STP 011, N 115 E 105	26/9/02	26/9/02
112	1	012	N/A	1-2	STP 012, N 115 E 110	26/9/02	26/9/02
113	1	013	N/A	1-2	STP 013, N 120 E 110	26/9/02	26/9/02
114	2	N/A	1	1a	Test Unit 1, SW Corner at N100 E103, 0-20cm	27/9/02	27/9/02
115	2	N/A	1	1b	Test Unit 1, SW Corner at N100 E103, 20-40cm	28/9/02	29/9/02
116	2	N/A	1	1c	Test Unit 1, SW Corner at N100 E103, 40-60cm	29/9/02	29/9/02
117	2	N/A	1	1d	Test Unit 1, SW Corner at N100 E103, 60-80cm	29/9/02	29/9/02
118	2	N/A	1	1e	Test Unit 1, SW Corner at N100 E103, 80-100cm	30/9/02	31/9/02
119	2	N/A	1	B1	Test Unit 1, Burial 1	30/9/02	30/9/02
120	2	N/A	2	1a	Test Unit 2, SW Corner at N110 E103, 0-20cm	30/9/02	30/9/02
121	2	N/A	2	1b	Test Unit 2, SW Corner at N110 E103, 20-40cm	30/9/02	31/9/02
122	2	N/A	1	2a	Test Unit 1, SW Corner at N100 E103, 100-120cm	31/9/02	31/9/02
123	2	N/A	2	1c	Test Unit 2, SW Corner at N110 E103, 40-60cm	31/9/02	31/9/02
124	2	N/A	2	1d	Test Unit 2, SW Corner at N110 E103, 60-80cm	2/10/02	2/10/02
125	2	N/A	2	2a	Test Unit 2, SW Corner at N110 E103, 80-100cm	2/10/02	2/10/02
126	2	N/A	3	1a	Test Unit 3, SW Corner at N116 E103, 0-20cm	2/10/02	2/10/02
127	2	N/A	3	1b	Test Unit 3, SW Corner at N116 E103, 20-40cm	2/10/02	2/10/02
128	2	N/A	3	1c	Test Unit 3, SW Corner at N116 E103, 40-60cm	3/10/02	3/10/02
129	2	N/A	3	1d	Test Unit 3, SW Corner at N116 E103, 60-75cm	3/10/02	3/10/02
130	2	N/A	3	2a	Test Unit 3, SW Corner at N116 E103, 75-95cm	3/10/02	3/10/02
131	2	N/A	3	F1	Test Unit 3, Feature 1	3/10/02	3/10/02
132	2	N/A	3	F2	Test Unit 3, Feature 2	3/10/02	3/10/02

Operations:
1–Shovel Testing
2–Test Units

Appendix B. Artifact Inventory							
Lot #	Operation	STP #	Unit #	Level	# Of Bags	Class	Frequency
101	1	001	N/A	1-3	1		
102	1	002	N/A	1-2	1		
103	1	003	N/A	1	1		
104	1	004	N/A	1-3	1		
105	1	005	N/A	1-2	1		
106	1	006	N/A	1-2	1		
107	1	007	N/A	1-3	1		
108	1	008	N/A	1-3	1		
109	1	009	N/A	1-2	1		
110	1	010	N/A	1-2	1		
111	1	011	N/A	1-2	1		
112	1	012	N/A	1-2	1		
113	1	013	N/A	1-2	1		
114	2	N/A	1	1a	1		
115	2	N/A	1	1b	2		
116	2	N/A	1	1c	3		
117	2	N/A	1	1d	2		
118	2	N/A	1	1e	1		
119	2	N/A	1	B1	2		
120	2	N/A	2	1a	1		
121	2	N/A	2	1b	2		
122	2	N/A	1	2a	1		
123	2	N/A	2	1c	3		
124	2	N/A	2	1d	1		
125	2	N/A	2	2a	1		
126	2	N/A	3	1a	1		
127	2	N/A	3	1b	2		
128	2	N/A	3	1c	2		
129	2	N/A	3	1d	1		
130	2	N/A	3	2a	1		
131	2	N/A	3	F1	1		
132	2	N/A	3	F2	1		
Operations: 1–Shovel Testing 2–Test Units							

Appendix C. Photo Log

Roll	Shot	Date	Description	Direction From	Direction To
1	1	25/9/2002	Overview of Project Area	NW	SE
1	2	25/9/2002	Overview of Project Area	W	E
1	3	25/9/2002	Overview of Project Area	S	N
1	4	25/9/2002	Overview of Project Area	S	NE
1	5	25/9/2002	Overview of Project Area w/Grid	NW	SE
1	6	25/9/2002	Overview of Project Area w/Grid	W	E
1	7	25/9/2002	STP 001	Top	S Bulk
1	8	25/9/2002	STP 002	Top	S Bulk
1	9	25/9/2002	STP 003	Top	SE Bulk
1	10	25/9/2002	STP 004	Top	S Bulk
1	11	25/9/2002	STP 004	Top	N Bulk
1	12	26/9/2002	STP 005	Top	S Bulk
1	13	26/9/2002	STP 005	Top	SE Bulk
1	14	26/9/2002	STP 006	Top	E Bulk
1	15	26/9/2002	STP 007	Top	N Bulk
1	16	26/9/2002	STP 008	Top	NE Bulk
1	17	26/9/2002	STP 008	Top	NE Bulk
1	18	26/9/2002	STP 009	Top	N Bulk
1	19	26/9/2002	STP 009	Top	N Bulk
1	20	26/9/2002	STP 010	Top	S Bulk
1	21	26/9/2002	STP 010	Top	S Bulk
1	22	26/9/2002	STP 011	Top	S Bulk
1	23	26/9/2002	STP 011	Top	N Bulk
Roll	Shot	Date	Description	Direction From	Direction To
2	1	26/9/2002	STP 012	Top	W Bulk
2	2	26/9/2002	STP 012	Top	W Bulk
2	3	26/9/2002	STP 013	Top	W Bulk
2	4	26/9/2002	STP 013	Top	E Bulk
2	5	27/9/2002	Unit 1 pre-excavation	N	S
2	6	27/9/2002	Unit 1 pre-excavation	N	S
2	7	27/9/2002	Location of Unit 1	N	S
2	8	27/9/2002	Unit 1 end of Level 1a	N	S
2	9	27/9/2002	Unit 1 end of Level 1a	N	S
2	10	28/9/2002	Unit 1 Level 1b, partially excavated, pre-rain	N	S
2	11	29/9/2002	Unit 1 end of Level 1b	N	S
2	12	29/9/2002	Unit 1 end of Level 1b	N	S
2	13	29/9/2002	Unit 1 Faunal Bone Concentration	S	N

2	14	29/9/2002	Unit 1 Faunal Bone Concentration	S	N
2	15	29/9/2002	Unit 1 End of Level 1c	N	S
2	16	29/9/2002	Unit 1 End of Level 1c	N	S
2	17	29/9/2002	Unit 1 End of Level 1d	N	S
2	18	29/9/2002	Unit 1 End of Level 1d	N	S
2	19	29/9/2002	Unit 1 Crown of Skull	E	W
2	20	29/9/2002	Unit 1 Crown of Skull	E	W
2	21	30/9/2002	Unit 2 End of Level 1a	N	S
2	22	30/9/2002	Unit 2 End of Level 1a	N	S
2	23	30/9/2002	Unit 1, Burial 1	Top	S
2	24	30/9/2002	Unit 1, Burial 1	Top	S

Roll	Shot	Date	Description	Direction From	Direction To
3	1	30/9/2002	Unit 1, Burial 1	Top	S
3	2	30/9/2002	Unit 1, Burial 1	Top	S
3	3	30/9/2002	Unit 1, Burial 1	Top	S
3	4	30/9/2002	Unit 1, Burial 1	Top	S
3	5	30/9/2002	Unit 1, Burial 1	Top	S
3	6	30/9/2002	Unit 2, End of Level 1b	N	S
3	7	30/9/2002	Unit 2, End of Level 1b	N	S
3	8	30/9/2002	Unit 1, End of Level 1e	N	S
3	9	30/9/2002	Unit 1, End of Level 1e	N	S
3	10	1/10/2002	Lot, with construction materials removed	N	S
3	11	1/10/2002	Lot, with construction materials removed	N	S
3	12	1/10/2002	Unit 1, End of Level 2a	N	S
3	13	1/10/2002	Unit 1, End of Level 2a	N	S
3	14	1/10/2002	Unit 1, End, West Bulk Profile	E	W
3	15	1/10/2002	Unit 1, End, West Bulk Profile	E	W
3	16	1/10/2002	Unit 2, End of Level 1c	N	S
3	17	1/10/2002	Unit 2, End of Level 1c	N	S
3	18	2/10/2002	Unit 2, End of Level 1d	N	S
3	19	2/10/2002	Unit 2, End of Level 1d	N	S
3	20	2/10/2002	Unit 2, End of Level 2a	N	S
3	21	2/10/2002	Unit 2, End of Level 2a	N	S
3	22	2/10/2002	Unit 2, End, West Bulk Profile	E	W
3	23	2/10/2002	Unit 2, End, West Bulk Profile	E	W

Roll	Shot	Date	Description	Direction From	Direction To
4	1	2/10/2002	Unit 3, End of Level 1a	N	S
4	2	2/10/2002	Unit 3, End of Level 1a	N	S
4	3	2/10/2002	Unit 3, End of Level 1b	N	S
4	4	2/10/2002	Unit 3, End of Level 1b	N	S
4	5	3/10/2002	Unit 3, End of Level 1c	N	S
4	6	3/10/2002	Unit 3, End of Level 1c	N	S
4	7	3/10/2002	Unit 3, End of Level 1d	N	S
4	8	3/10/2002	Unit 3, End of Level 1d	N	S
4	9	3/10/2002	Unit 3, Feature 1, Pre-excavation	N	S
4	10	3/10/2002	Unit 3, Feature 1, Pre-excavation	N	S
4	11	3/10/2002	Unit 3, Feature 2, Pre-excavation	N	S
4	12	3/10/2002	Unit 3, Feature 2, Pre-excavation	N	S
4	13	3/10/2002	Unit 3, Feature 1, Post-excavation	N	S
4	14	3/10/2002	Unit 3, Feature 1, Post-excavation	N	S
4	15	3/10/2002	Unit 3, Feature 2, Post-excavation	N	S
4	16	3/10/2002	Unit 3, Feature 2, Post-excavation	N	S
4	17	3/10/2002	Unit 3, End of Level 2a	N	S
4	18	3/10/2002	Unit 3, End of Level 2a	N	S
4	19	3/10/2002	Unit 3, West Bulk Profile	E	W
4	20	3/10/2002	Unit 3, West Bulk Profile	E	W
4	21	3/10/2002	Lot, with open Test Units	N	S
4	22	3/10/2002	Lot, with open Test Units	N	S
4	23	3/10/2002	Lot, with open Test Units	N	S
4	24	3/10/2002	Lot, with open Test Units	N	S