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**Archaeological Research and Rescue Project at Naranjo: Emerging
Documentation in Naranjo's, *Palacio de la Realeza*, Petén, Guatemala**

Translation of the Spanish by Eduardo Williams



Research Year: 2005

Culture: Maya

Chronology: Late Classic and Late Preclassic

Location: Petén, Guatemala

Site: Naranjo

Table of Contents

[Acknowledgments](#)

[Background](#)

[Archaeological Recording Methodology at El Naranjo](#)

[Research Goals for the 2005 Season](#)

[The Palace Complex of the Central Acropolis](#)

[Excavations in the East Patio](#)

[Excavations in the Palace B-15](#)

[Excavations in the palace B-16](#)

[The Passages of the East Patio of the Central Acropolis](#)

[Future Perspectives for Naranjo](#)

[List of Figures](#)

[Sources Cited](#)

[Annex 1. Excavation and stratigraphy tables](#)

[Op. 35, Subop. J21](#)

[Op. 35, Subop. E-10](#)

[Op. 35, Subop. FG-8/9](#)

[Op. 35, Subop. D9](#)

[Op. 35, Subop. D8](#)
[Op. 35, Subop. O-1](#)
[Op. 35, Subop. E7](#)
[Op. 35, Subop. F6](#)
[Op. 35, Subop. FG/7](#)
[Op. 35, Subop. O-23](#)
[Op. 35, Subop. Shovel Test](#)
[Annex 2. Updated Sculpture Catalogue](#)

Acknowledgments

The archaeological rescue and research project at Naranjo pertaining to 2005 was carried through thanks to the following institutions, which supported us in many ways: The General Direction of Cultural and Natural Heritage, which provided for field workers belonging to the National Tikal Project (PRONAT) and allowed us to use the Naranjo field camp. The Department of Prehispanic and Colonial Monuments (DEMOPRE) assigned archaeologists Rafael Cambranes and Adriana Segura to help in the excavation process and to coordinate the volunteer students. The expenses for logistical operations and general functioning were covered thanks to a timely grant for Vilma Fialko (Project # 05005) given by the Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc. (FAMSI).

Licenciado Manuel Salazar Tezagüic, minister of culture and sports, has given his enthusiastic support to the rescue and conservation of Naranjo. Architect Glenda Rodriguez, General Under-Director of Cultural and Natural Heritage, during very trying times injected me with encouragement and resolution to keep on going with this project. I also thank her for her concern to visit us in Naranjo and to watch the fieldwork.

Lic. Salvador Lopez, Chief of the Department of Prehispanic and Colonial Monuments (DEMOPRE), from the start gave his resolute support to the cause of Naranjo's rescue. From the current 2005 season, DEMOPRE has acted as co-responsible of the research and rescue works in Naranjo.

I acknowledge the collaboration of Daniel Aquino, chief archaeologist of the YX-NK-NR Park, with whom I coordinated administrative matters linked to the park. Archaeologist Miriam Salas, in charge of the PROSIAPETEN lab in Yaxhá, kindly gave us a hand in connection with cultural materials at Naranjo. Mr. Cármen Noé Cruz, who is in charge of the site, was always willing to collaborate in administrative and logistical matters, particularly in connection with communications and buying food in Melchor de Mencos.

The PROPETEN Foundation also collaborated in logistical and communication matters.

Lastly, but by no means less important, we will always acknowledge the enthusiastic dedication shown by the field workers who toiled under the sun and rain in the rescue

excavations. In particular Mr. Horacio Palacios and Mr. César Acuña, who were field foremen.

Submitted 04/01/2006 by:

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Background

Naranjo is located in the northeast region of the Petén, just 10 km from the border with Belize. It is regarded as the Pre-Columbian Maya city with the greatest volumetric development in the region, only after Tikal. This site is widely known for its sculptural richness and the particular polychrome ceramic style it produced. The site's location near the border has been one of the factors that foster the looting and trade of its cultural resources. Currently Naranjo is part of the Yaxhá-Nakum-Naranjo National Park. However, its location precisely on the vertex of the park's eastern boundary makes it vulnerable to looting, since it is surrounded on the south and the east by farming communities and on the north by the forest concession of El Esfuerzo-Yaloch ([Figure 1](#)).

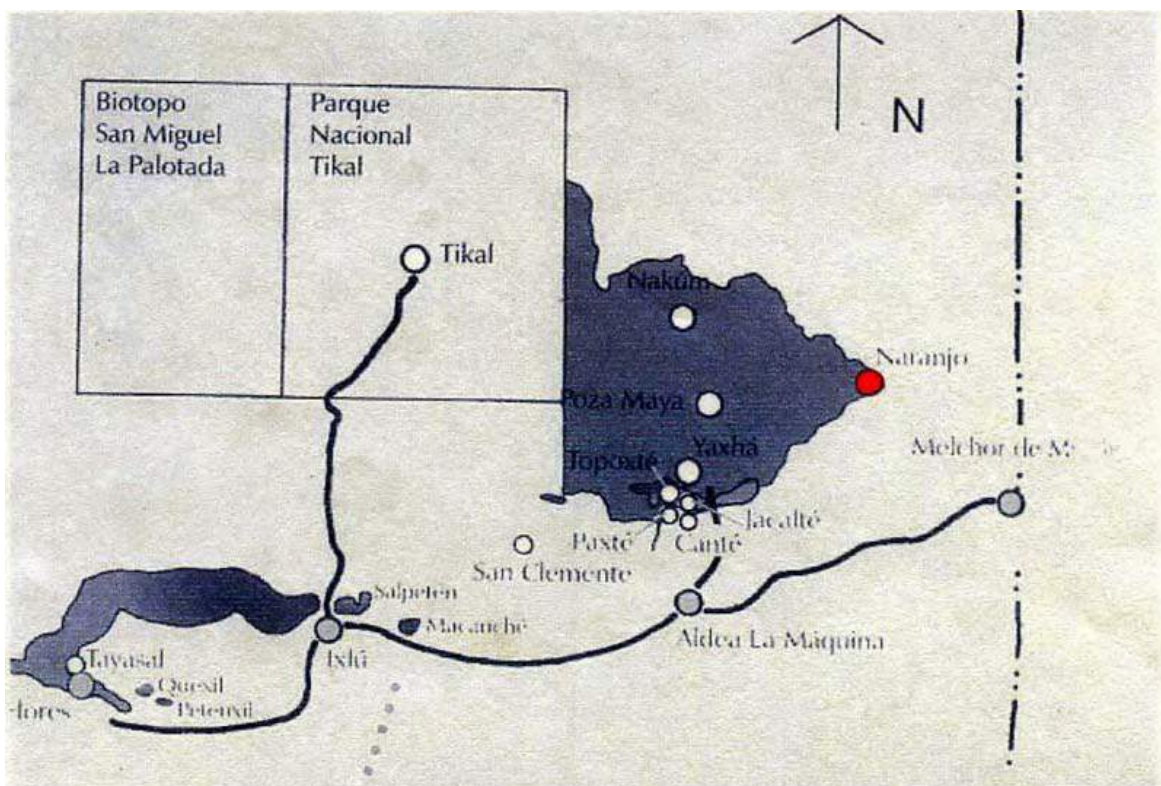


Figure 1. Location of Naranjo archaeological site.

The core of Naranjo's monumental urban zone occupies an area of 2.25 km² ([Figure 2](#)). Around this area there is a residential zone of minor elites and commoner groups, which extends for at least 8 km² around the Bajo La Pita and several of the Holmul River's tributaries.



Figure 2. Naranjo's monumental epicenter.

Naranjo's great cultural richness has made this site the object of greed from collectors who have assiduously bought its historical heritage. The first series of predatory attacks manifested itself from the beginnings of the 20th century, when the steps and panels of the hieroglyphic stairway were removed and taken to the United States and England, through Teobert Maler's intervention. A second series of predation took place in the sixties and seventies; it was focused on the stelae. In that period wood traders used tractors to climb up to the acropolis, destroying foundations and structures in order to remove several of the sculptures, which were eventually broken up and thinned down in order to be transported through the borders of Belize and Mexico ([Figure 31](#)).

In 1972 and 1973 the Department of Prehispanic Monuments of the IDAEH, under the direction of don Rafael Morales Fernández, undertook a project of "rescue operation" in Naranjo, whereby 19 stelae were rescued. Some of them are housed in the storeroom of the Parque Nacional Tikal and in the DEMOPRE's inspectorate, in Melchor de Mencos, while others are being exhibited in Melchor de Mencos' park and in the National Archaeology and Ethnology Museum in Guatemala City. During the eighties stela 24, depicting Queen Six Sky, was repatriated to Guatemala.

A third streak of devastating looting was unleashed after the public became aware of the relevance of the pictorial style found in Naranjo's polychrome ceramic vessels. This time trenches and tunnels were dug into the buildings, looking for tombs and offerings. During four straight years (1997-2001) the El Naranjo archaeological site was under the control of the predators.

Archaeological Recording Methodology at El Naranjo

Throughout 2001 the Ministry of Culture and Sports, through the PRONAT-PROSIAPETEN project, was able to gradually regain control over the site. Starting from 2002, thanks to funds provided by the governments of Guatemala and Germany, a first phase was initiated of evaluation and archaeological recording of predation related to structures in the monumental epicenter of Naranjo. The damage was initially quantified at 153 tunnels and trenches, comprising 2002.39 cubic meters of excavated material (Fialko *et al.* 2002).

Later, through the years 2003 and 2004, reconnaissance was carried out in a radius of three kilometers from the urban epicenter at Naranjo, where the peripheral residential complexes (located due north and west) contained other 62 lootings. Additional reconnaissance was carried out in a similar radius within the south and east zones. This made it possible to verify the existence of other 55 lootings, which increased the total amount of predation to 270 tunnels and trenches. In virtually all lootings were found facades of underlying buildings or substructures, as well as sculpture fragments, graffiti, ceramic and lithic refuse, and so on. In the deepest tunnels it is possible to see painted precincts, benches, thrones, friezes and vaulted tombs.

In the recording process priority was given to those buildings in danger of collapse because they had been affected by tunnels on several levels. Lootings linked to monumental architectural contexts with a deep cultural sequence are recorded in a detailed and systematic fashion, in light of the implications this information has for complementing or discarding interpretations about the site's dynastic history. These interpretations are made on the basis of the site's hieroglyphic texts, as well as studies about its polychrome ceramic tradition.

Among the specific activities carried out in the salvage process are the collection and classification by horizontal and vertical lots of materials left behind by looters, which appear to have been associated with tombs, middens, and offerings. The sieved soil is kept for the process of filling in special architectonic features, such as painted walls or with graffiti, friezes, great masks, and funerary precincts. Plan and profile drawings are made of the architectonic elements, as well as a photographic record.

In order to establish a coherent cultural sequence of the affected buildings, test pits are excavated at the tunnel's entrance, as well as making records of the bases of the substructure walls to obtain pottery samples which will be compared with the looted materials. This way it is possible to establish its probable original context. The

excavation's lots and control levels are established on the basis of stratigraphic characteristics and cultural elements such as floors, walls, and concentrations of materials, among others.

Only those tunnels that have been recorded are filled up for good, trying to preserve with sieved earth and support walls the underlying special architectural features. The cultural recovery work among the rubble has been a slow and frustrating work, due to the scarcity of resources for the immediate and proper conservation of cultural remains. Because of the occasional presence of tourists and due to the inability to tend to all lootings in a short period of time, in order to avoid possible collapse and accidents we decided to close the tunnels down provisionally. We intend to gradually re-open the tunnels and to record them properly in the future. We planted a distinctive type of vegetation on the surface in the locations of the lootings, in order to be able to locate them.

In the course of two and a half years (2002, 2003 and part of 2004), the PROSIAPETEN project supported the research and rescue of 27% of the lootings (Fialko et al. 2002, 2003, 2004). Because we no longer have resources to continue with Naranjo's recording, starting in 2005 negotiations were made with the support of the Ministry of Culture and Sports in order to obtain additional support from national and international cultural agencies, which will allow us to have an active presence in the site to avoid the possible return of the predators.

Research Goals for the 2005 Season

Archaeological research and rescue works were focused on Naranjo's Central Acropolis, which is supposed to have belonged to the main *Complejo Palaciego de la Realeza* (Palace Complex of the Royalty) ([Figure 3](#) and [Figure 4](#), below). The compound consists of nine buildings, which were organized in three main patios (North, East and South) and two minor patios (Northeast and Southeast). The most outstanding building in the palace complex is the one known as B-15, which includes a palace with five stories with facades on four sides (see [Figure 6](#), below). This is considered to be the area where Naranjo's royal family lived.

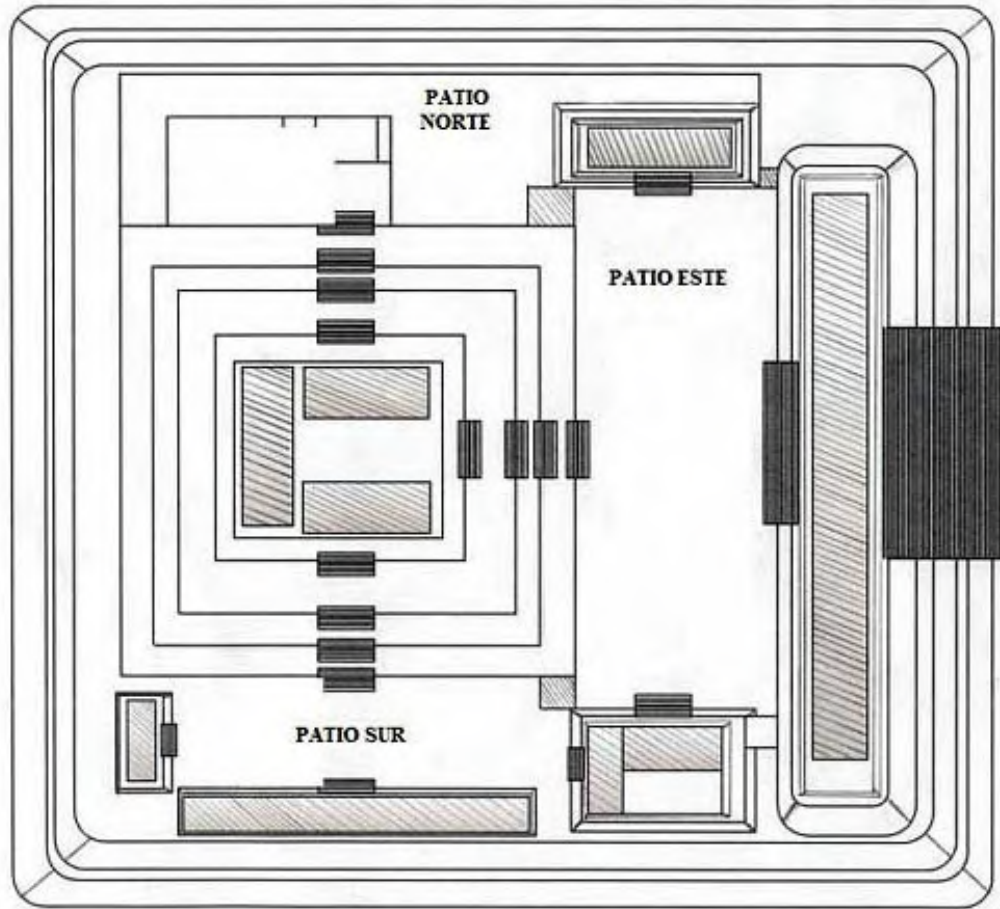


Figure 3. Central Acropolis (La Realeza Palace Complex).

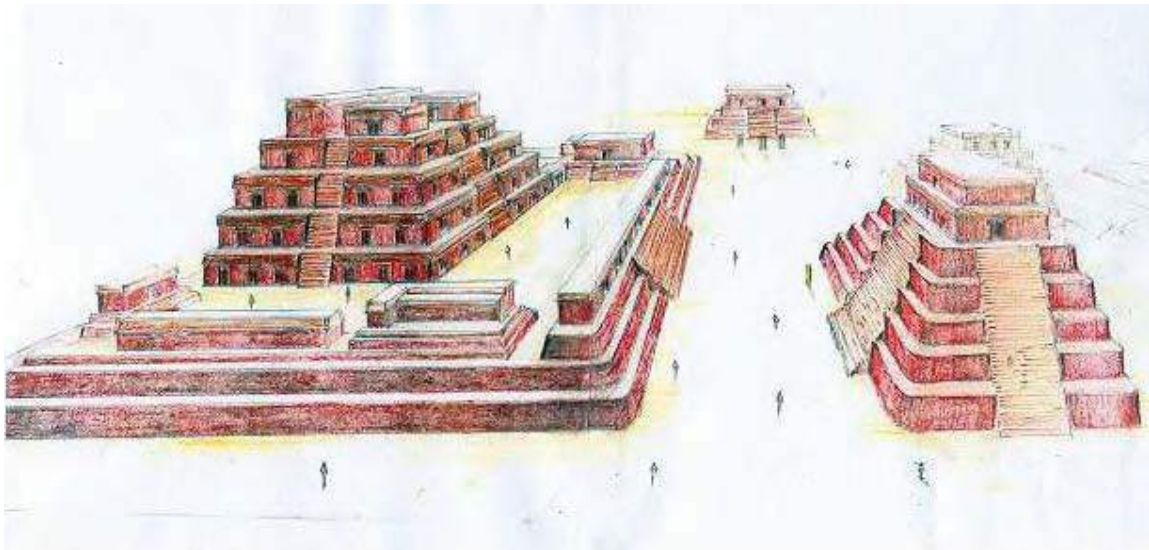


Figure 4. Central Acropolis and Temple of the Hieroglyphic Stairway(ideal reconstruction).



Figure 6. Building B-15 (ideal reconstruction).

In this compound there is a total of 16 lootings, of which only seven have been recorded in the following locations: two in building B-14, two in B-15, two in B-17, and one in B-45 ([Figure 5](#)). Rescue works carried out in a tunnel within building B-16 were not finished.

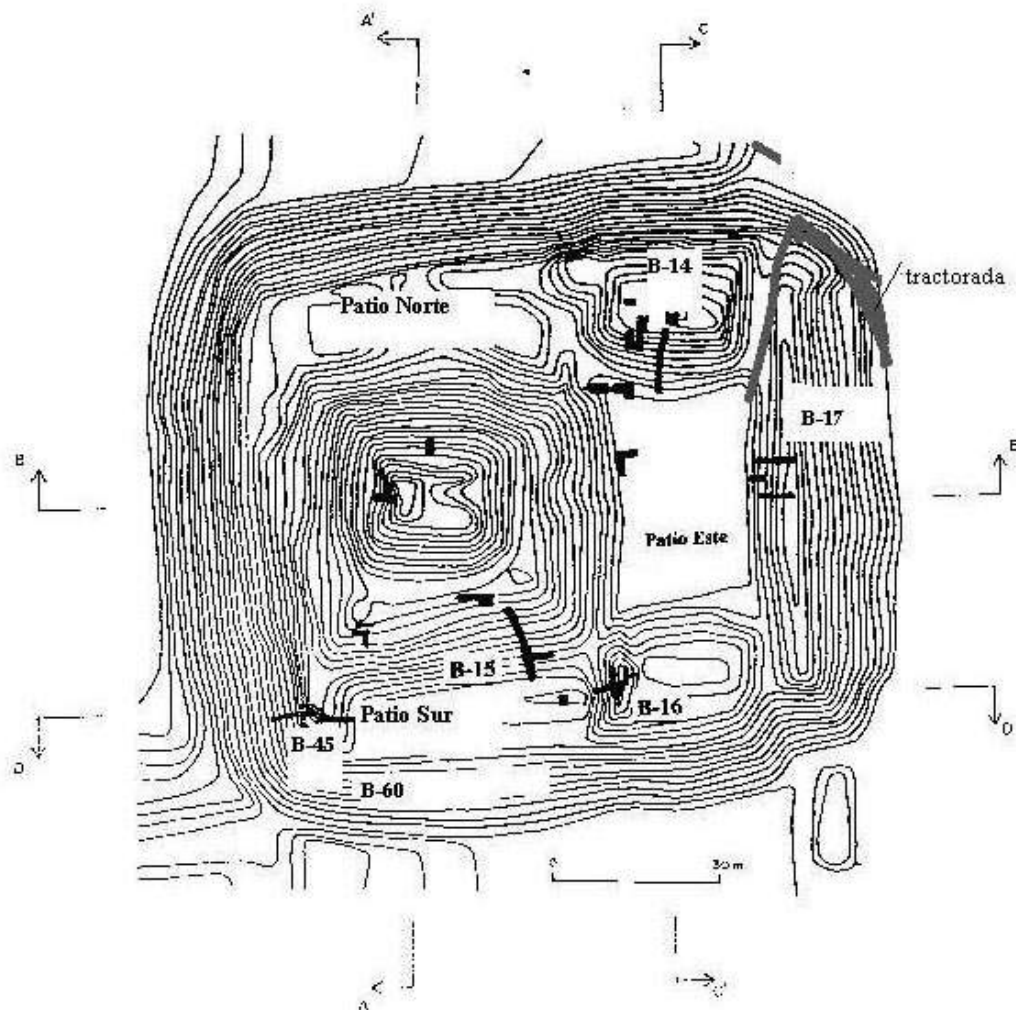


Figure 5. Location of Lootings in the Central Acropolis.

The following goals were considered for carrying out in the 2005 season:

Carry on with the recording of the looter's tunnel in building B-16. Inside this tunnel we were able to confirm the presence of substructures belonging to earlier versions of the palace, going back to the end of the seventh century. This is considered to be the period of occupation of Naranjo's queen known as Lady Six Sky ([Figure 28](#)).

Recording of the tunnel located in the southeastern sector of the B-15 palace (Palace of the Five Floors), associated with the first level.

Another goal involved finishing recording the shape and dimensions of the Preclassic building which was found below the East Patio of the Acropolis, known as building B-sub 1 (see [Figure 9](#), below). It was also considered important to determine, by means of test pits, the existence of other associated early buildings, which might allow us to know

the evolution process of the Palacio de la Realeza and by extension of the settlement of Naranjo's first dynasty.



Figure 9. Substructure B-sub 1 (ideal reconstruction).

Complete the recording of the context linked to the finding of three plain altars in the northeast sector of the East Patio (see [Figure 15](#), [Figure 16](#), and [Figure 17](#), below).



Figure 15. Precinct with offering NR-B1.



Figure 17. *Barrigón* (pot-belly) sculptures and manikin scepter.

This report includes the results of the interventions mentioned above, which were carried out between 15th May and 15th September.

At the end of the season all pits and tunnels we had dealt with were closed down. The ceramic materials are housed in the regional office of the Instituto de Antropología e Historia (IDAEH) in Flores, Petén. They will be moved to IDAEH's Ceramoteca (ceramics study collection) in Guatemala City. We had a work schedule of 23 straight days in the field by eight days off, according to IDAEH's guidelines in the Yaxhá-Nakum-Naranjo park.

Research was directed by archaeologist Vilma Fialko, who recorded the looting tunnels in palaces B-15 and B-16, and carried out the analysis of ceramic materials, the organization of catalogues and the drafting of the present report.

Archaeologist Rafael Cambranes (Department of Prehispanic and Colonial Monuments) carried out topographic work in the East Patio, excavated test pits (J-21, O-23, E-10, FG-8/9, G-6) and performed the photographic recording.

Archaeologist Diana Segura (Department of Prehispanic and Colonial Monuments) was in charge of the excavation of pits in the East Patio (GH-7, D-8, D-9) and gave logistical

support with the packing and transport of cultural materials from the field lab to IDAEH's regional office in Flores, Petén.

Archaeologist Atsushi Ito (University of Osaka) with the assistance of Carlos Castellanos (San Carlos University), developed a polygon of several stratigraphic profiles in the East and South patios, integrating them to the great palace B-15.

The Palace Complex of the Central Acropolis

Vilma Fialko, Archaeological Research and Rescue Project in Naranjo

The palace compound which is part of the Central Acropolis stands out because of its remarkable volume, its architectonic complexity, and its antiquity. It is considered to have belonged to the *Complejo Palaciego de la Realeza* (Royalty's Palace Complex). It is located next to the Astronomical Compound, an E-group type building where the Pyramid of the Hieroglyphic Stairway is located ([Figure 2](#), [Figure 3](#) and [Figure 4](#)).

The Central Acropolis covers an area of 490 square meters, and rises 40 m above the level of the plaza that supports the foundation. During the sixties some loggers made a wide cut with a tractor in the NE foundation of the acropolis complex, apparently with the aim of stealing some major sculpture ([Figure 31](#), below).



Figure 31. Cut made by a tractor in the Central Acropolis.

The palace complex is organized in five patios (three major ones and two minor ones), which are surrounded by nine palaces with several shapes and multiple precincts. Each patio shows different characteristics of space, orientation and shape, which allows us to elaborate on its function and development. The growth process of this architectonic complex was clearly focused on the central building (B-15), which is considered to be the main building of the compound ([Figure 3](#) and [Figure 4](#)).

The central palace B-15 consists of a pyramid foundation with four terraces, reaching a height of 30 m above the surrounding patios. On each terrace are several vaulted buildings, arranged lengthwise or crosswise following a format that recalls the one shown by the Caana palace of Caracol (Belize), the structure II of Calakmul (Campeche) and the palace of five floors in Edzna (Campeche). The tunnels excavated by the looters exposed precincts in the South façade (first, second and third level), the West façade (third level) and the North façade ([Figure 5](#)).

Like other palace complexes of Maya royalty, the one at Naranjo is characterized by a great variety of shapes in its precincts and the complexity of remodeling, which is to be expected because of the several generations of rulers who left the imprint of their style and their mark.

The main façade of Naranjo's *Complejo Palaciego de la Realeza* (Royalty Palace Complex) was oriented toward the city's Main Plaza, which has a similar format to Uaxactun's E-Group. Access to the complex was limited to palace B-17, which had seven doors in order to facilitate the simultaneous access of several people. As a result of the great tractor cut performed by wood merchants in the Northeast sector of the foundation of the acropolis, the space pertaining to the Northeast Patio was altered, and the North façade of palace B-17 was totally destroyed ([Figure 5](#) and [Figure 31](#)).

East Patio

The East Patio is the one of greatest dimensions in the palace complex (40 x 27 m). It is thought that by the 7th century A.D. it may have housed public activities, as inferred from the characteristics of palaces B-14, B-15, B-16 and B-17, which are around the patio ([Figure 3](#), [Figure 4](#) and [Figure 5](#)). Palaces B-14 and B-16 had ample precincts with wide bays and central benches inside.

During the 2004 rescue season we recorded two of the four lootings performed in the palace B-14 which exposed wide accesses, part of the vault, and walls carefully covered with stucco. We also encountered the frontal stairway and evidence of several remodeling stages, spanning from the seventh to the eighth centuries. Under the building there are several floors pertaining to the Preclassic period, associated with remains of a substructure which included evidence of mural painting.

Rescue activities performed in two of the four trench-tunnels of the palace B-17 allowed to determine the existence of two underlying construction periods, indicating that in the seventh century A.D. (Tepeu 1 phase) the building already functioned as the main means of access to the East Patio, the most ample one of the palace complex (Fialko et al. 2004). One of the graffiti found in the longitudinal precinct of palace B-17 shows the image of a dwarf ([Figure 7](#), below). It is possible that part of the role of these characters may have been as stewards to take important visitors to the presence of the king.

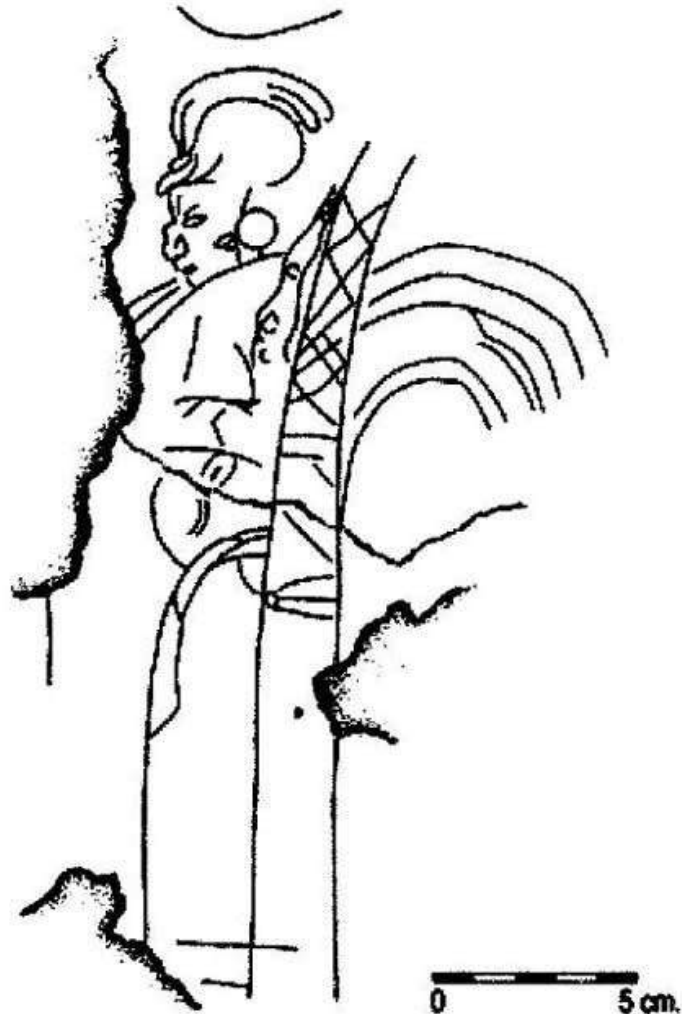


Figure 7. Graffiti showing a dwarf (Structure B-17).

South Patio

This sector of the palace complex is considered to be the most restricted and private area, since it can only be accessed from the East Patio. It is thought that around the South Patio were located the ruler's most private rooms. Precisely through the South sector the palace is connected with several quadrangles that may have been residence

areas for the service personnel, or workshops for specialized artisan production ([Figure 2](#)). In digging six tunnels and trenches, the looters destroyed the facades and substructures of the following buildings: B-15, B-16, and B-45 ([Figure 5](#)).

In the rescue season pertaining to the year 2004 we partially recorded one of five lootings carried out in palace B-15, specifically looting number 2, located in the second level of the SE sector. Likewise we made preliminary drawings of looting number 1, whose recording was quite complex because it is located on the second level, and particularly because the precincts are totally covered with painted stucco, including the vault. These precincts have to be consolidated before being closed down ([Figure 32a](#), [Figure 32b](#), and [Figure 32c](#), below).



Figure 32a. Palace B-15, painted precincts in the second level.



Figure 32b. Palace B-15: vault, soffit and holes for rafters.



Figure 32c. Palace B-15: vault of north precinct, second level.

Partial work was also carried out on looting number 2 of the palace B-16, specifically in the sector of the central precinct, in the southern end. The vault and walls are in excellent conditions. In this sector we kept a large sample of stucco fragments, gathered from several buildings that pertain to the East Patio. The work related to the tunnel that cuts into the posterior precinct were postponed until the 2005 season, therefore they are included in the information presented in this annual report.

In building B-45 there was a tunnel that destroyed a good deal of the main façade in the eastern side, exposing at least two underlying building stages pertaining to palace-type buildings. Te precincts are longitudinal and transverse, one of them includes a large-sized bench and another one extends due north toward the *Gran Palacio de Cinco Pisos* (Great Palace of Five Floors) (B-15).

North Patio

Access to this patio was by means of a vaulted corridor (B-14A) which linked it with the East Patio ([Figure 21b](#), below). The function of the North Patio may have been connected with ritual activities or ceremonies linked to public functions, because it borders with the city's Main Causeway. The North Patio is organized in two sectors, one of which is integrated with the North façade of palace B-15, which had a very wide access. The other sector of the North Patio is connected with a low L-shaped platform, located in the NW corner of the palace complex. From this spot the ruler and his family may have seen the processions which came down the Main Causeway.



Figure 21b. Vaulted passage B-14A.

A similar situation may have existed in the Northeast Patio (which was another private area between buildings B-14 and B-17), which was accessed through another vaulted corridor (B-14B) which also connected two minor precincts ([Figure 22b](#), below).



Figure 22b. Vaulted passage B-14B.

Excavations in the East Patio

Vilma Fialko, Archaeological Research and Rescue Project in Naranjo
Rafael Cambranes, Department of Prehispanic and Colonial Monuments
Adriana Segura, Department of Prehispanic and Colonial Monuments

As we mentioned in the section dealing with the East Patio, this is the greatest patio in the palace complex (measuring 40 x 27 m). In the NE and NW corners there were corridors or vaulted passageways, which facilitated access to the neighboring patios ([Figure 3](#) and [Figure 4](#)). During the 2004 season random stratigraphic test pits were carried out in the central-western sector of the East Patio, two of them associated with the axis of the stairway of building B-15 and a third one in a sector near the NE corner of the same building (Fialko et al. 2004). As a result of those test pits it was possible to define the existence of a complex stratigraphic deposition, including seven stucco floors associated to fill pertaining to the initial, middle and terminal parts of the Late Preclassic, as well as two stages from the Late Classic period (Tepeu 1 and 2). Under floor number five we found an underlying building identified as B-sub 1, of which it was only possible to know 15 steps of a stairway oriented toward the south. Regrettably, it was not possible to extend the investigation in the 2004 season to know the dimensions and general shape of this building.

A similar situation was found in a test pit excavated near the NE corner of the building B-15, which resulted in finding three fragmented altars and an anthropomorphic representation of the type known as *barrigón* (pot-belly) (offering NR-B1) which formed part of a clearly ritual context ([Figure 33](#), below). Because this find was made at the end of the season, we could not define its meaning. Therefore, it was considered important to continue with its investigation during the present season, 2005.



Figure 33. Excavation of altars.

Besides completing the recording of the substructure B-sub 1 and the offering of sculptures NR-B1, we also excavated additional pits in order to make a stratigraphic sounding. These allowed us to know the extension and origin of the seven underlying stucco floors. Likewise, several "shovel tests" allowed us to test the plaza's uppermost floor and to investigate the possible existence of additional sculptures.

East Patio Grid

With the aim of establishing an ordering and exact location of the pits to be excavated, as well as the associated cultural features, we proceeded to set up a grid oriented toward the magnetic north in the whole area of the plaza (measuring 32 x 50 m), or 1,600 m² ([Figure 8](#)). The grid spanned two meters above the mounds of the structures, taking into account that the rubble from the collapse of the façade walls often covers a

part of the plaza. From a total of 382 squares (each of 2 x 2 m) ten were selected for excavation. This selection considered their position in relation to the axes of the corners and stairways of the palaces surrounding the patio. We also considered the neighboring spaces to substructure B-sub 1 and the offering NR-B1. The quadrants selected for excavation were identified as E-10, FG-8/9, D-8, D-9, J-21, EFG-6/8, O-1 and O-23. All activities performed in the East Patio were identified as Operation 35 ([Figure 34](#), below).



Figure 34. Excavations in the East Patio.

Substructure B-Sub 1 (Sub-operations E-10, FG-8/9, D-8, D-9)

These soundings were aimed at defining the architectonic features and dimensions of the Preclassic substructure underlying the East Patio, known as B-sub 1, whose south façade is approximately aligned on the same axis as the center area of the East stairway of the great palace B-15 ([Figure 8](#), [Figure 8a](#) and [Figure 9](#)). The pits reached an average depth of 4.85 m, allowing us to discover a superposition of six floors which sealed the upper platform of the structure B-sub 1, corresponding to the seventh floor of the stratigraphic deposition of the East Patio of the Central Acropolis ([Figure 36](#)). The three upper bodies of structure B-sub 1 had an average height of 1 m. Regrettably, because of the fragile nature of the fills covering the substructure it was not possible to establish the exact number of bodies making up the foundation. Considering the location of the natural rock at the foot of the Acropolis's East foundation, it is possible to

estimate that the substructure B-sub 1 may have been approximately 9 m tall, or equal to nine bodies.

The E-10 test pit ([Figure 10](#), [Figure 35a](#), and [Figure 35b](#), below) permitted us to define three upper bodies of substructure B-sub 1 in the Southeast sector, as well as the details of the south stairway extending to the SE corner of the foundation. This is regarded as a characteristic feature of Preclassic Maya architecture.

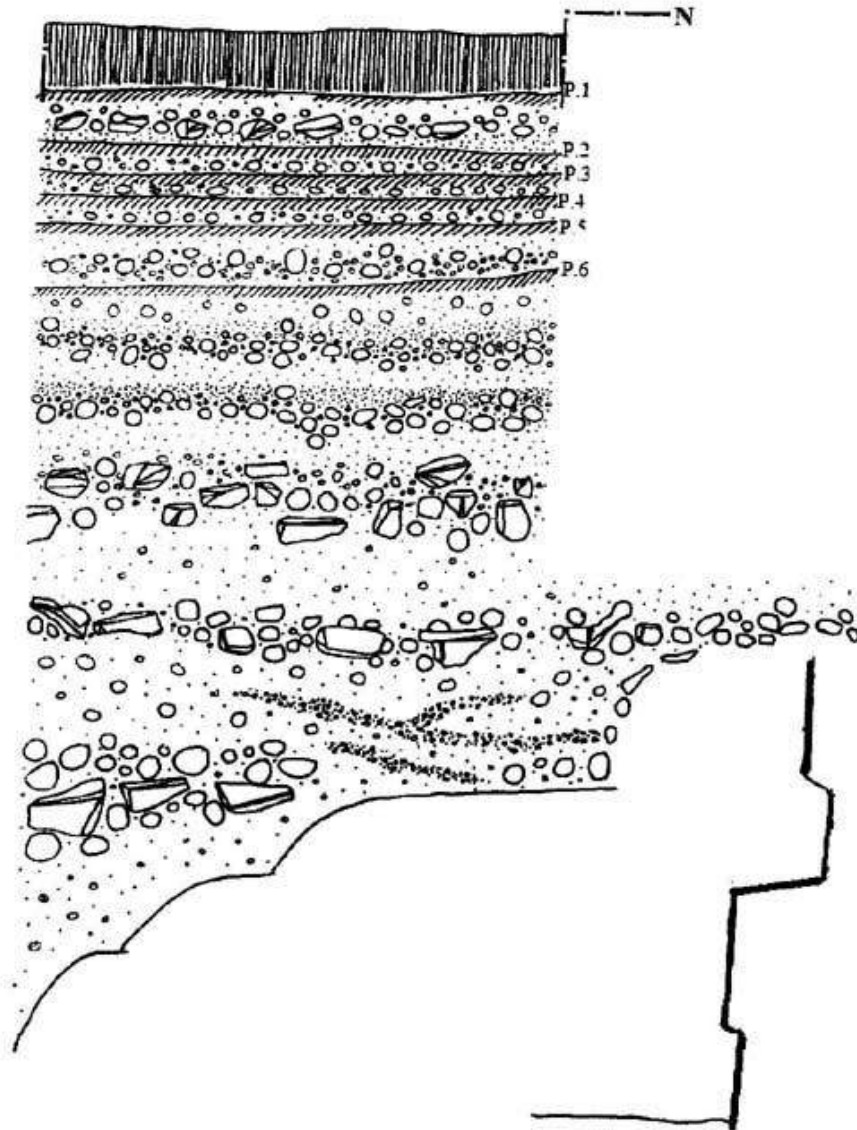


Figure 10. Sub-operation E-10 (west side).



Figure 35a. Penultimate body of Structure B-sub 1.



Figure 35b. Structure B-sub 1, steps of the penultimate body.

The convergence between the stairway and the bodies is visible in a proportion of three steps measuring .40 cm in tread and .35 cm in riser against a body of 1 m in height ([Figure 9](#)). The bodies of B-sub 1 have an average inclination of 21° and are characterized by featuring a projecting molding (or slope) measuring .06 cm and a covering of thick stucco, which regrettably no longer has traces of color. The width of the staircase landings was on average 1.38 m ([Figure 36](#), below).

The FG-8/9 test pit ([Figure 8](#) and [Figure 13](#)), was aimed at knowing the details of the façade on the east side of B-sub 1, and to define the possible presence of great masks that could have confronted the Preclassic pyramid underlying the Temple of the Hieroglyphic Stairway (B-18) which defines the West sector of the Astronomical Complex. It was possible to know the penultimate and antepenultimate bodies of B-sub 1 with their respective landings.



Figure 36. Structure B-sub 1: bodies, steps and landings.

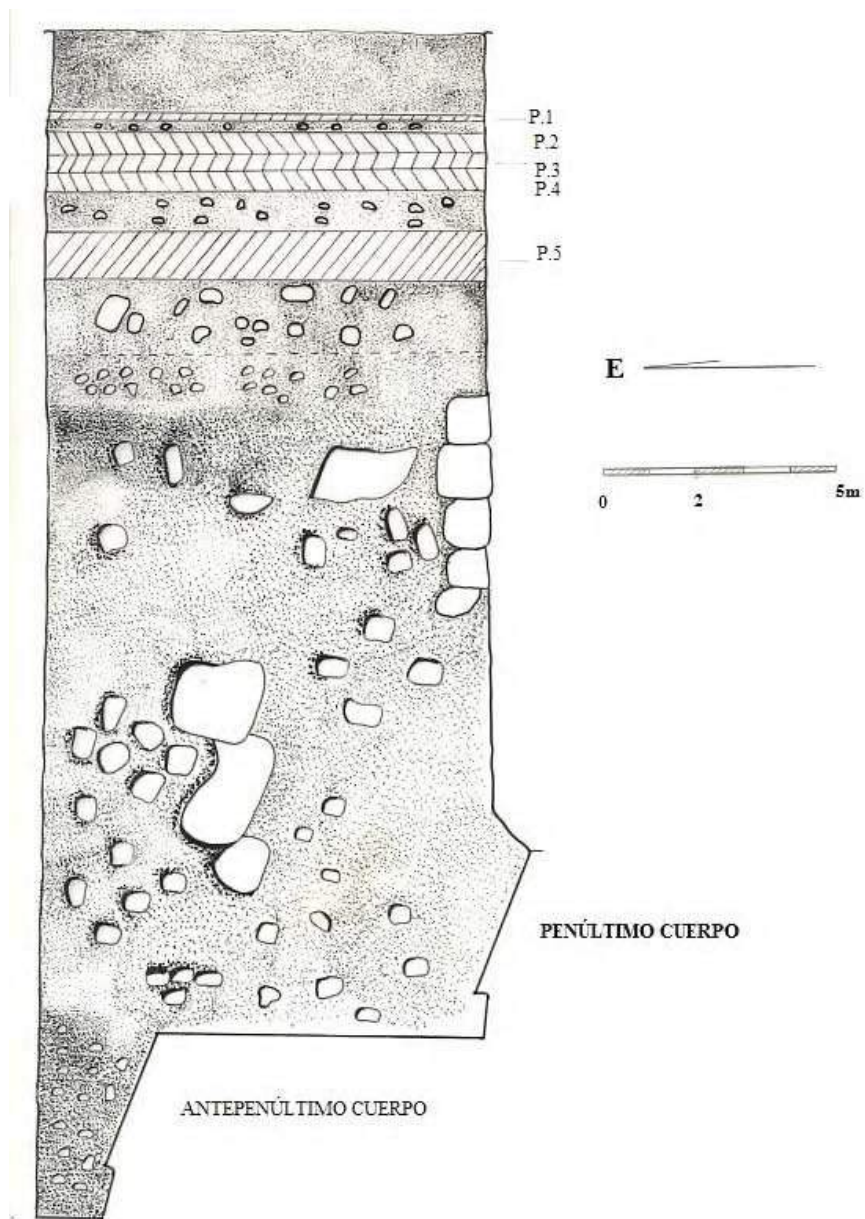


Figure 13. Stratigraphy of building B-sub 1.

Due to the fact that the fill in pit FG-8/9 was found to be more solid, it was possible to excavate a tunnel of 4.50 x .40 x .60 m, which allowed to see a 4 m extension of the central stairway of the eastern façade at the level of the antepenultimate body (Figure 9, Figure 12b and Figure 37, below). This find of stairways in the South and East facades of substructure B-sub 1 means that it had a radial foundation. There was no evidence of great masks associated with the bodies bordering the stairs. However, if the stairways are of lateral type it could still be possible to find great masks between them and the central stairway.

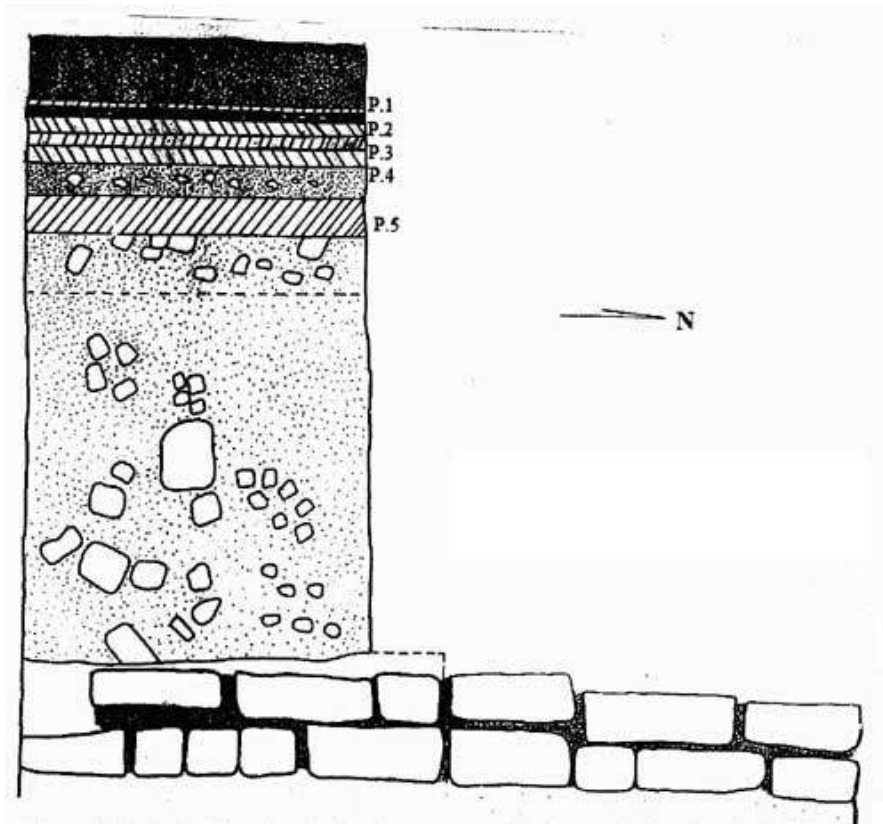


Figure 12b. Substructure B-sub 1, record of stairway section.



Figure 37. Structure B-sub 1, tunnel (view toward east).

D-8 and D-9 test pits were excavated with the aim of exploring the interior of the upper platform of substructure B-sub 1 and to recover cultural materials which might allow us to know in which period the building was constructed. D-8 pit ([Figure 8](#) and [Figure 12](#)), discovered the section of the upper platform where it blends with the stairway, forming an inset. It was also possible to verify that part of the South façade of the substructure B-sub 1 sinks under building B-15 ([Figure 38](#), below).

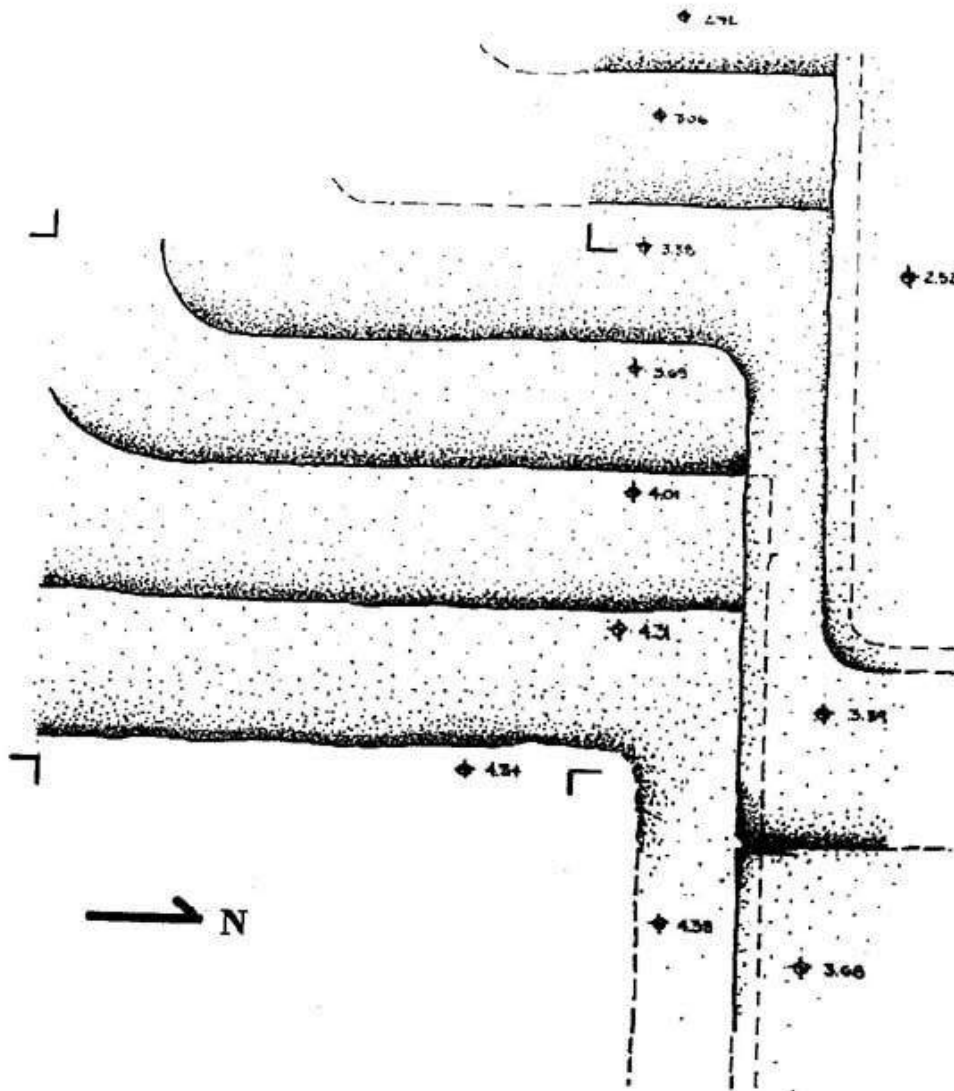


Figure 12. Substructure B-sub 1, detail of ground plan.

Considering that only three eroded sherds were collected in the excavation of both pits, the date of B-sub 1 is calculated on the basis of the analysis of its stratigraphic deposition compared to the depth and stratigraphy in which another substructure (identified as B-sub 2) was found under the SE corner of the same East Patio. (See the detailed description of building B-sub 2 in the section on Substructure B-sub 2). Inner

and outer fills of B-sub 2 provided an ample ceramic collection dating to the Middle and Late Preclassic periods. Substructure B-sub 2 is located under floor 9 of the plaza, at a depth of 3 m, while floor 7 is located at a depth of -2.15 m, associated to materials linked with the initial part of the Late Preclassic period (AD 100-250), which is equivalent to Tikal's Chuen phase.



Figure 38. Substructure B-sub 1, upper platform and banquette.

Substructure B-sub 1 may belong to the beginning of the Late Preclassic period because its upper platform correlates with floor 7, which in this sector of the plaza is located at a depth of 1.60 m. On top of this floor was found a banquette covered with stucco with its plastered face toward the north, which sinks under the great palace B-15. This seems to belong to a remodeling performed over the upper platform of B-sub 1. Later this banquette was covered by floor 6, in whose fill was found pottery related to the Late Preclassic period.

Pit D-9 ([Figure 8](#) and [Figure 14](#)), was excavated parallel to pit D-8 with the goal of finding a sector of the upper platform of B-sub 1 which could be perforated in order to obtain cultural samples of the interior fill. A retaining wall was found under floor 7, made of irregular, mid-sized limestones, of which a height of just 1.35 m was seen. In the excavation process, which involved a volume of 3 m³ of material, only two eroded

sherds were found. Regrettably, this fact precluded dating substructure B-sub 1 by means of ceramic materials.

Precinct with offering of sculptures NR-B1 (Sub-operations EFG-6/7 and GH-7)

This excavation was aimed at increasing the information related to the find (NR-B1) during the 2004 season of three plain altars and an anthropomorphic figure of the *barrigón* (pot-belly) type (NRAP 012, 013, 014 and NREM-058) located in the northwest sector of the East Patio of the palace complex (see [Figure 8](#), [Figure 8a](#) and [Figure 11](#)).

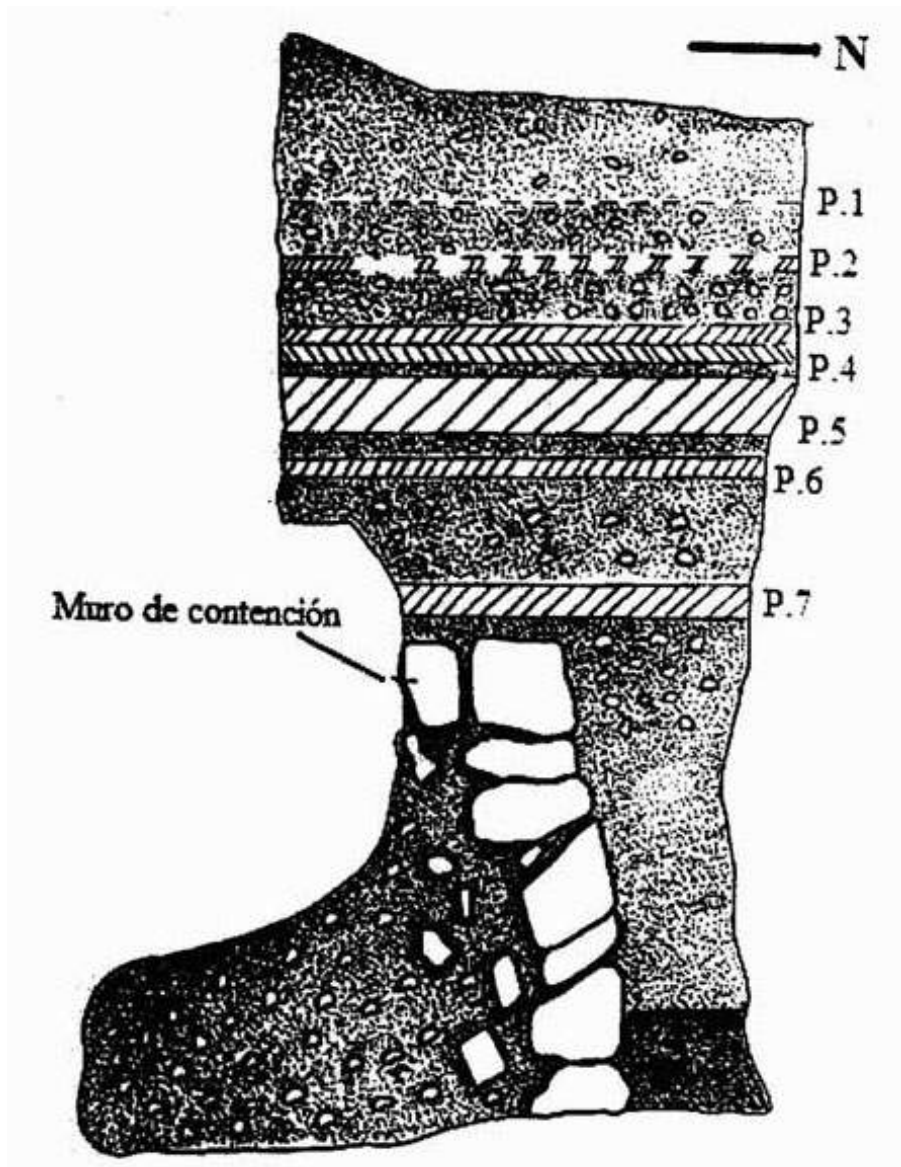


Figure 14. Sub-operation D-9, west side.

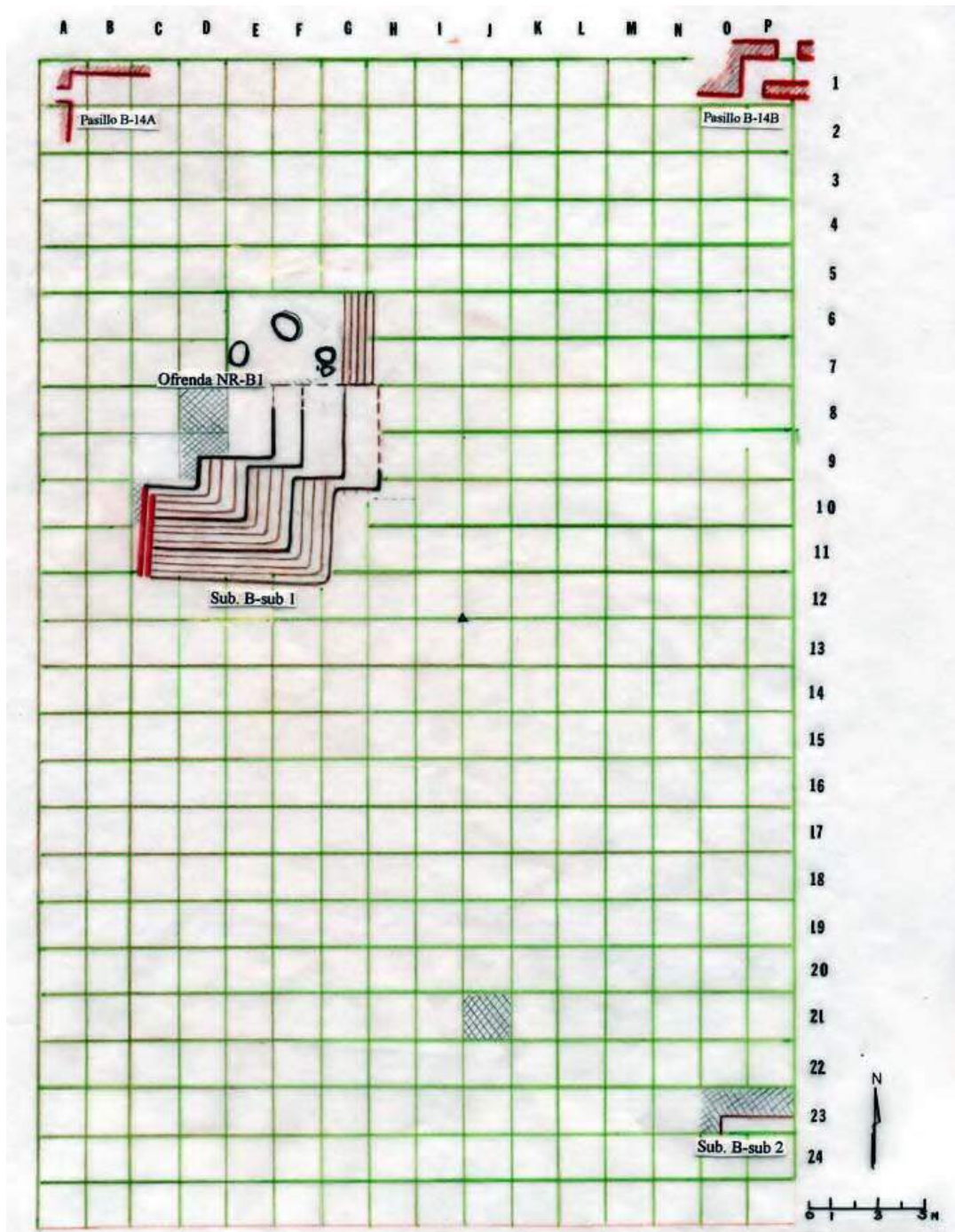


Figure 8. Map showing excavations in the East Patio.

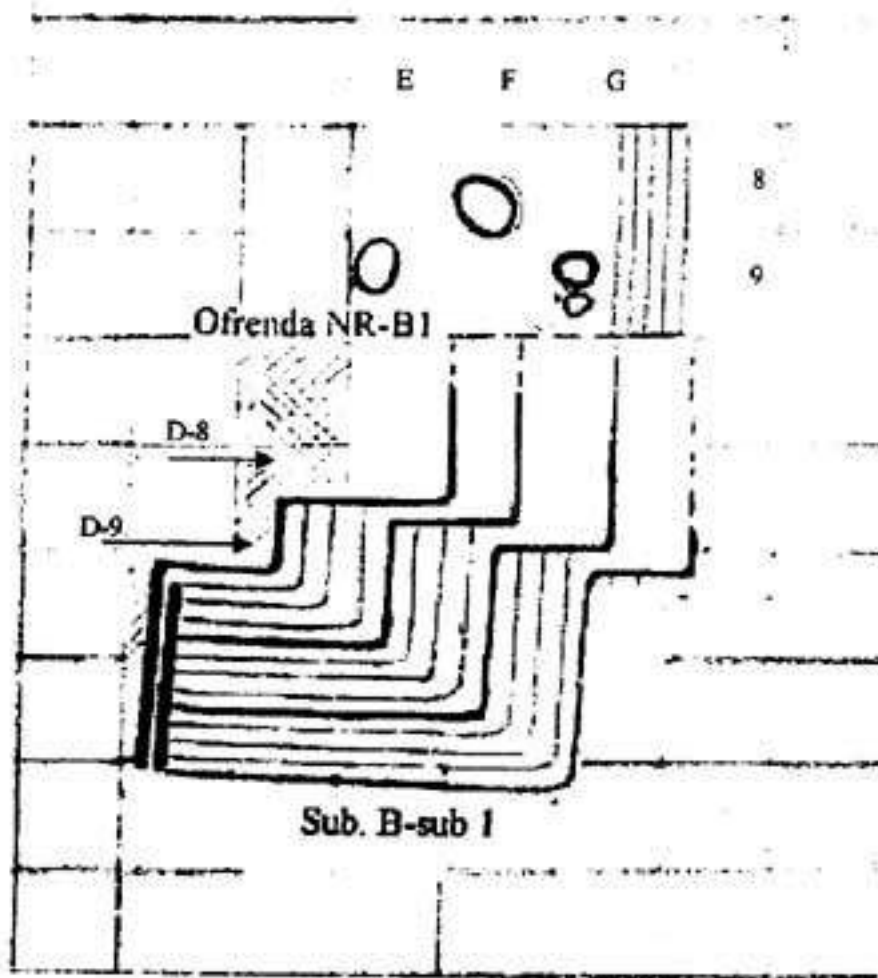


Figure 8a. Detail of the excavation of pits.

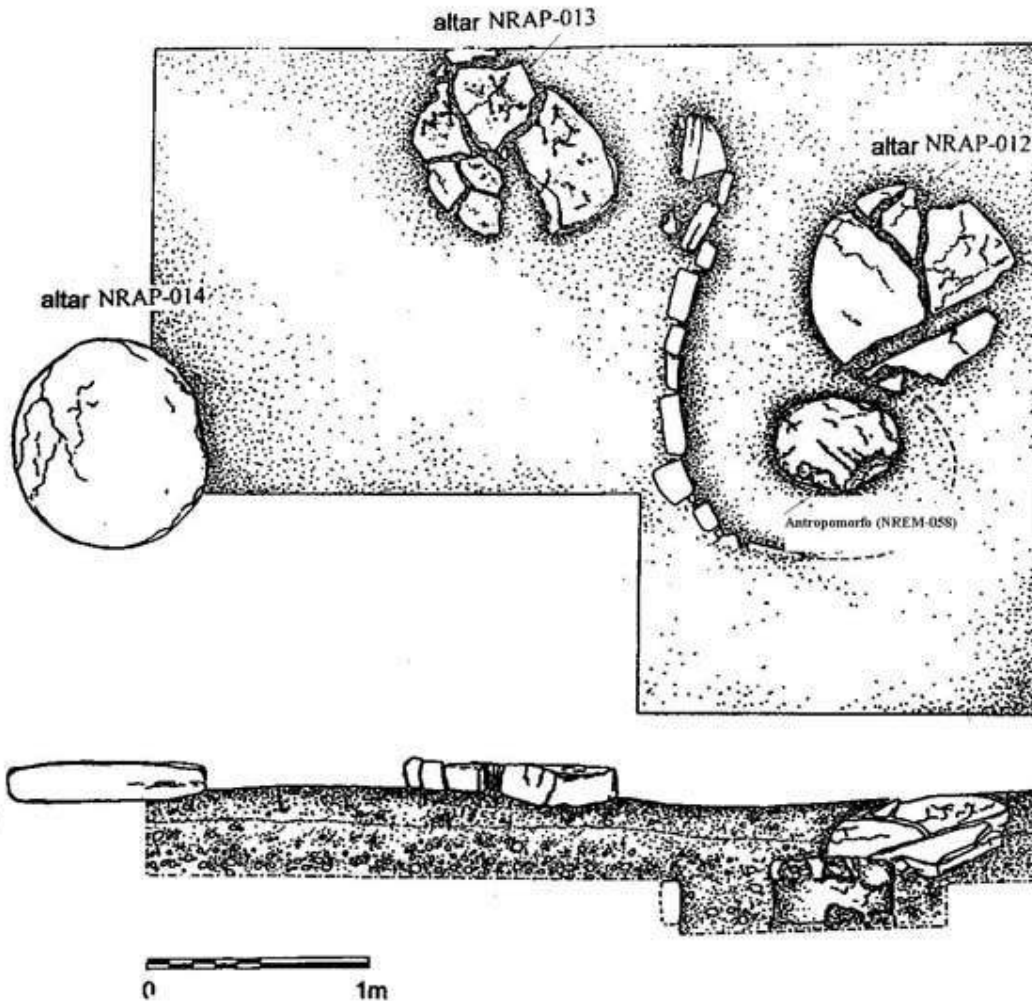


Figure 11. Sub-operations EFG 6/7 and GH-7 (Offering NR-B1).

By widening the excavation around the sculptures, we were able to know about the existence of a .50 m wall covered with stucco which bordered an oval-shaped sunken precinct of 1.45 by 1.25 m (Figure 15, Figure 16, Figure 17 and Figure 18). In order to build the ritual space three floors from the Late Classic and two from the Preclassic were cut through. The ceramic materials found within the stratigraphic matrix indicate that there was ritual activity periodically during the Terminal Classic period.

In the precinct's central sector a mutilated sculpture that originally represented a *barrigón* (pot-belly) (NREM-058) was found on the floor, together with a stone vessel in the shape of a shallow tray (NREM-059), which may have functioned as a receptacle for solid and liquid offerings (see Figure 18). Another object that was also placed on the floor was a sculpture fragment which may have been part of a scepter (NREM-060), with an incised bearded human figure on the surface (Figure 17 and Figure 39).

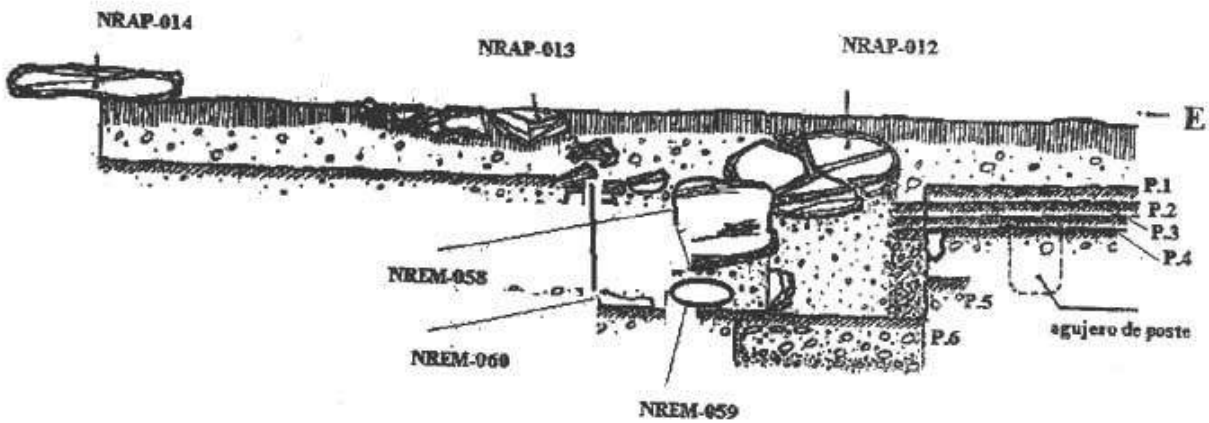


Figure 16. Sub-operation EFG-6/7, offering.

Offering NR-B1

The *barrigón* or pot-bellied figure (NREM-058) was oriented toward the east (where the Main Plaza is located, with a group-E type format). This sculpture is quite rough, and apparently it is quite early. The head, arms and frontal part are mutilated, but it is still possible to see the upper part of the shoulders and a belt on the right side; likewise on the back can be seen part of the loincloth and a curve of the right buttock ([Figure 18](#), below).



Figure 39. Fragment of scepter with effigy.



Figure 18. *Barrigón* (pot-belly) sculptures and receptacle for offerings.

The tray-shaped sculpture (NREM-059) was found in the posterior left side of the pot-bellied figure, and the scepter fragment (NREM-060) in the posterior right side. These two sculptures were placed directly on the floor, unlike the pot-bellied figure, which was resting on a small layer of some 0.03 cm of gray earth mixed with 24 eroded sherds (one belonging to the Infierno Negro ceramic group) and a silex flake. Although all the (very eroded) potsherds that were found associated with the find belong to the Terminal Classic period, the stratigraphic deposition indicates that the pot-bellied figure was placed after the other two sculptures, although it could also have been removed provisionally to be later returned back to its original context.

In another episode associated with the Terminal Classic period, the pot-bellied figure and its offering were covered by adding a stucco floor, on which was placed the plain altar (NRAP-012). Finally in a third episode that might have been associated with the period after the abandonment of the site, two altars (NRAP-013 and NRAP-014) were placed on the earth surface.

Substructure B-sub 2 (Sub-operations O-23 and J-21)

The two stratigraphic test pits were excavated in relation to the north façade of the palace B-16.

Sub-operation O-23 ([Figure 8](#) and [Figure 19](#)), was placed on the NE corner, with the objective of knowing in detail aspects of the plaza's drainage, as well as the existence of a substructure that might be related with B-sub 1. At a depth of 2.80 m, under nine successive floors, we found the west façade of B-sub 2, a substructure that consisted of a platform built of small, densely compacted limestones with a fill of reddish-orange color ([Figure 19b](#), [Figure 19c](#), [Figure 40a](#), below, and [Figure 40b](#), below). Substructure B-sub 2 was mutilated on the NW corner, before being buried by fills that are associated with the middle of the Chicanel phase. In a section of the building with a relatively good state of preservation it was possible to measure a height of 2.10 m with an inclination angle between 5° and 15°. The floor of the upper platform was remodeled with an additional layer which gave it a total thickness of 0.07 cm. In the inner fill we found abundant diagnostic ceramic material pertaining to the Middle Preclassic period, apparently more closely associated with the early Belizean wares than to the wares characteristic of the Pre-Mamom sphere of the central and northeast section of Petén. Still pending is the comparative ceramic analysis that will enable us to confirm this supposition.

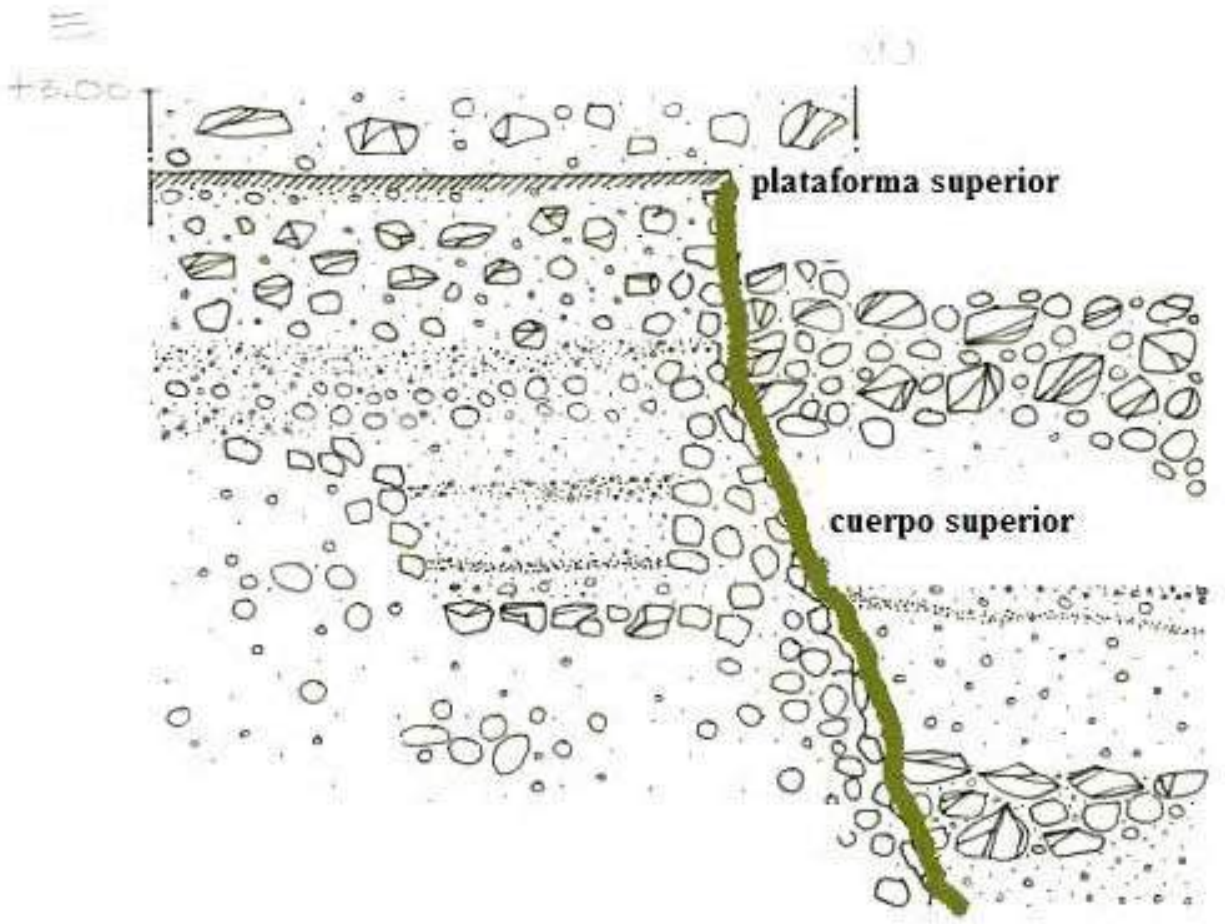


Figure 19. Stratigraphy of Structure B-sub 2.



Figure 19b. Floor sequence sealing B-sub 2.

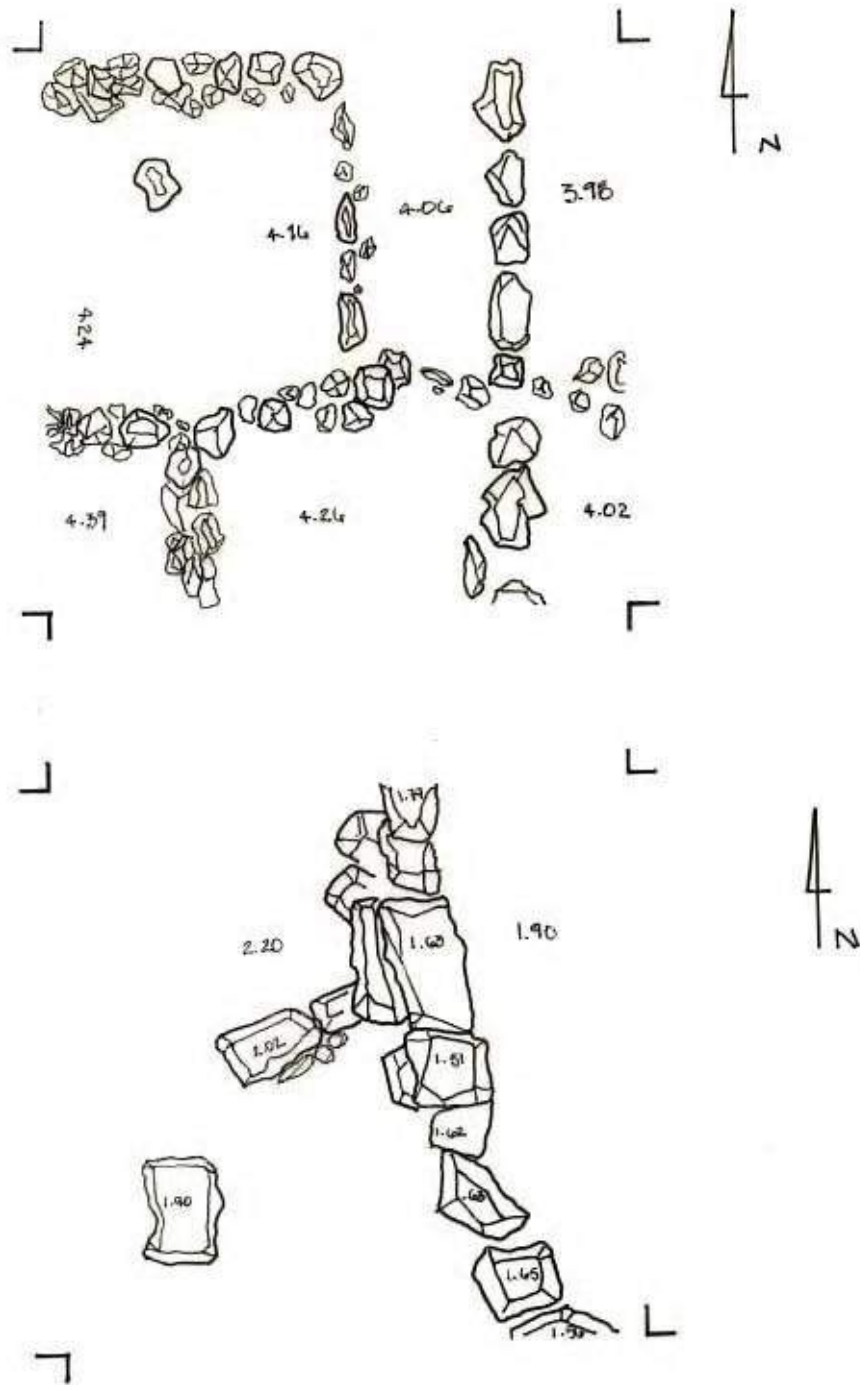


Figure 19c. Substructure B-sub 2. Ground plan with remodeling.



Figure 40a. Substructure B-sub 2.



Figure 40b. Stratigraphy of Substructure B-sub 2.

Sub-operation J-21 ([Figure 8](#) and [Figure 20](#)), which was performed 7 m to the west of O-23, shows a stratigraphic deposition associated with fills from the Late Chicanel phase, lacking cultural materials as early as those observed in O-23. It is likely that, although substructures B-sub 2 and B-sub 1 were not contemporaneous, both coexisted during a brief period of time.

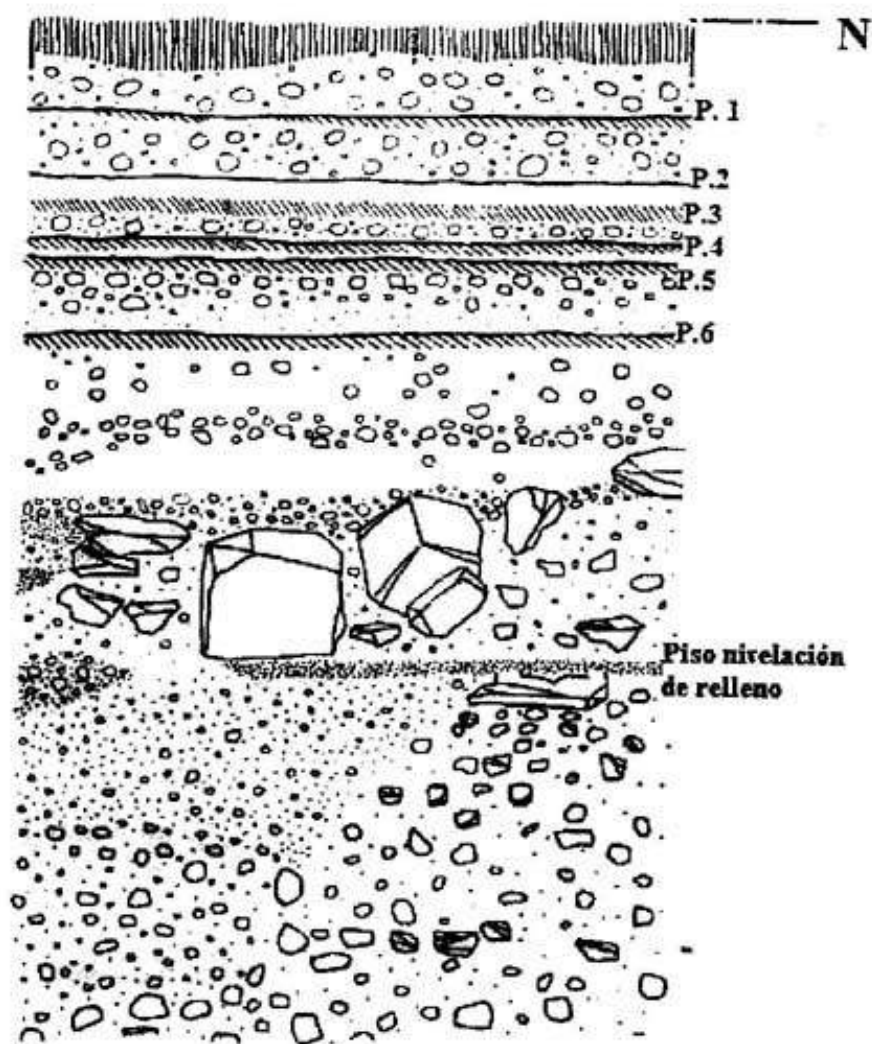


Figure 20. Sub-operation J-21, east side.

For detailed information about the stratigraphy of the soundings see the annex: [Stratigraphy Tables](#).

Excavations in the Palace B-15

Vilma Fialko, Archaeological Research and Rescue Project in Naranjo

The central palace (B-15) is organized on a pyramidal foundation with four terraces, reaching a height of 30 m over the surrounding patios ([Figure 3](#), [Figure 4](#) and [Figure 6](#)). On each level are arranged several vaulted longitudinal and transversal precincts. The tunnels excavated by the looters exposed five precincts in the façade of the south side.



Figure 41a. Palace B-15, tunnels in the first and second level.

Location and Condition of Looting Number 3

Research activities were focused on looting number 3, which is located in the southeast section of the first body of the south façade ([Figure 5](#), and [Figure 41a](#), above). It was necessary to re-open the tunnel that had been closed down in 2001. The looting had a total length of 16 m, starting as a trench (measuring 5 m in length, 1.25 m in width and 1.85 m in height) that destroyed the wall of the façade of precinct number 3, part of the door jambs (.55 m in width) and the back wall, to which a bench had been affixed (height: 57 cm; width: 99 cm). The bench still has stucco covering in good condition (see [Figure 23](#), [Figure 24](#), below, [Figure 42a](#) and [Figure 42b](#)).



Figure 24. Looter's tunnel B-15.

Upon going through the back wall of precinct number 3, the excavation turned into an 11 m- long tunnel, with an average height of 1.48 m and a width of 1.25 m. The tunnel destroyed two earlier construction phases (Substructure B-15-2 [precinct number 4] and Substructure B-15-1) (see [Figure 24](#), above, and [Figure 25](#), below). In one of the limestone blocks that were part of the vault's soffit in precinct number 4, the looters wrote the word "Pichoy" which may be the surname of one of the looters.

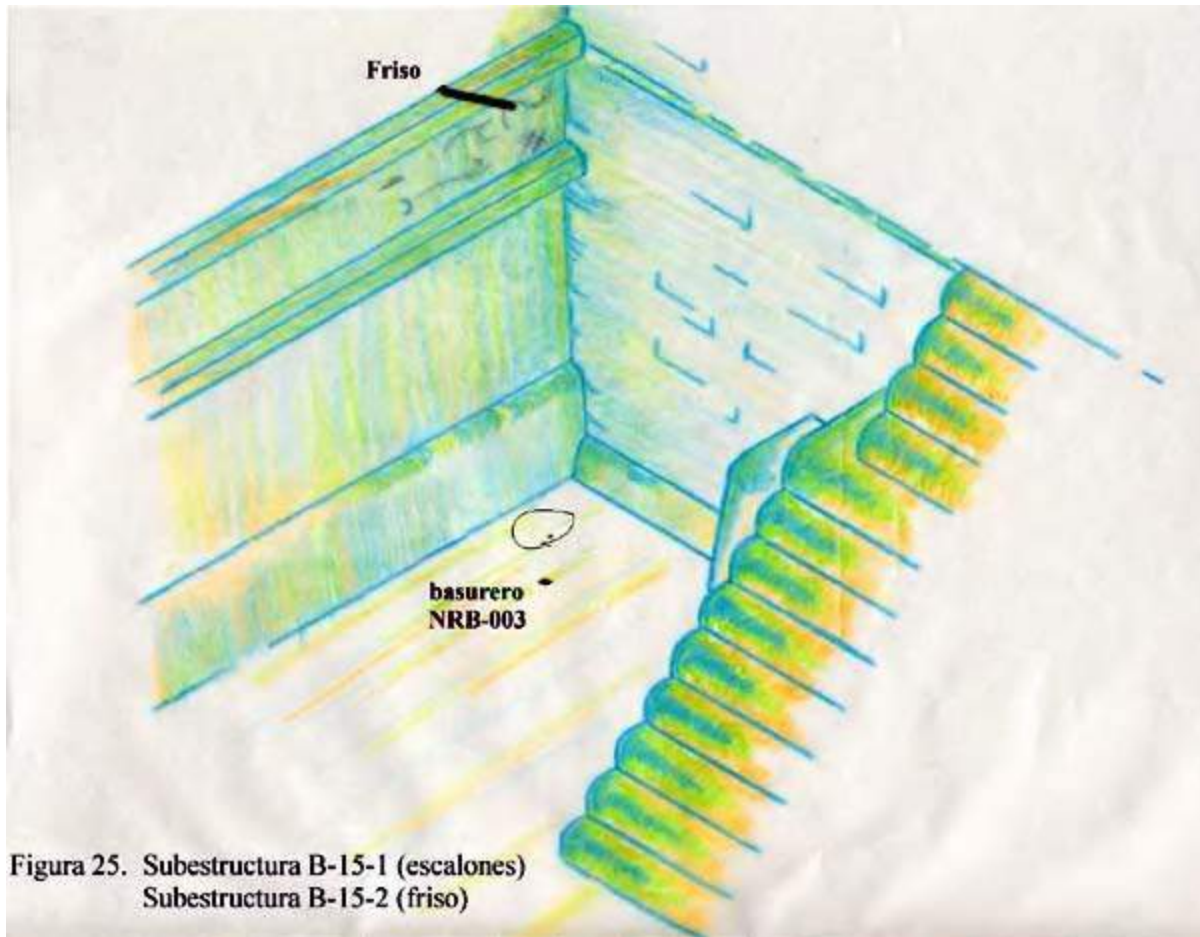


Figure 25. Substructure B-15-1 (steps) and Substructure B-15-2 (frieze).

Precinct 3 (Final Phase of Palace B-15)

Precinct 3 consisted of a rectangular space (2.70 m long by 1.39 m wide); its access bay had an approximate width of 1.22 m, the jamb on the west side was observed (.55 m in width, 1.30 m in visible height). The precinct's interior was painted in red, as can be seen in the section of the vault's soffit belonging to the back wall. A bench (57 cm high, 99 cm wide, 2.70 m long) occupied most of the precinct, except for a space of barely 38 cm at the front ([Figure 23](#), [Figure 24](#), [Figure 41b](#), [Figure 42a](#), below, and [Figure 42b](#)).



Figure 41b. Bench and wall destroyed by looting.



Figure 42a. Palace B-15, precinct 3.

The bay apparently included a lintel covered by a layer of stucco with designs in relief, since between the rubble from the collapsed vault and the façade covering the floor of the bay's sector we found a .05 cm- thick layer of mortar and stucco with wavy designs ([Figure 42b](#), below). Precinct number 3 is considered to belong to a remodeling period associated with the latter part of the eighth century AD or the beginning of the ninth century (Tepeu 2-3 phase).



Figure 42b. Precinct 3, stucco design on floor.

Precinct 3 is part of a series of precincts of rectangular plan which were found along the first level of the south façade of palace B-15. There were probably three of them on each side of the stairway that led to the upper levels (see [Figure 6](#)). It is thought that the precinct's function may have been associated with the exhibition of paraphernalia or deities, because the bay was quite wide and the bench occupies most of the space inside without allowing much room for privacy. It is also possible that they were occupied by guardians or people who guarded access to the upper levels of the palace. Among the materials associated with the rubble of the collapsed façade and vault that were found on top of the floor in the bay, there were sherds of the Terminal Classic period (*Pantano Impreso* and dishes with modeled-sculpted flange), which indicates that the precinct was inhabited during Naranjo's last years of occupation.

Substructure B-15-2 (precinct No. 4)

The looter's tunnel brought to light an earlier version of the palace, located behind the back wall of precinct number 3. This is a vaulted precinct with a rectangular plan and an average width of 1.65 m, measuring 3.40 m in height from the floor to the vault's keystone. We could only observe 7 m in length. The vault had a height of 1.45 cm, and the soffit 0.10 cm of projection ([Figure 23](#), [Figure 24](#), [Figure 43a](#), below, and [Figure 43b](#)).



Figure 43a. Precinct 4.



Figure 43b. Charcoal layer in vault of precinct 4.

Graffiti

The walls which still have a covering of stucco may have sections modeled with wavy designs, as observed in the sector near the northwest corner of the precinct ([Figure 43a](#), above). In this corner there is a bench with its backrest resting on the north wall (2.40 x 1.65 and .45 m tall). Three graffiti were found on the north sector of the bench. Graffito 1 shows a female character wearing a turban of tubular shape, who is inside a precinct or a covered litter ([Figure 44a](#) and [Figure 44b](#), above). Graffito 2 shows a covered litter decorated with a *petate* (reed-mat) design, which is being carried by two people ([Figure 45a](#) and [Figure 45b](#), below). Graffiti 3 shows a similar scene to that of Graffiti 2, but in this case the covered litter is smaller and the two people carrying it are bigger ([Figure 46](#)).



Figure 44a. Graffiti B-15.1.

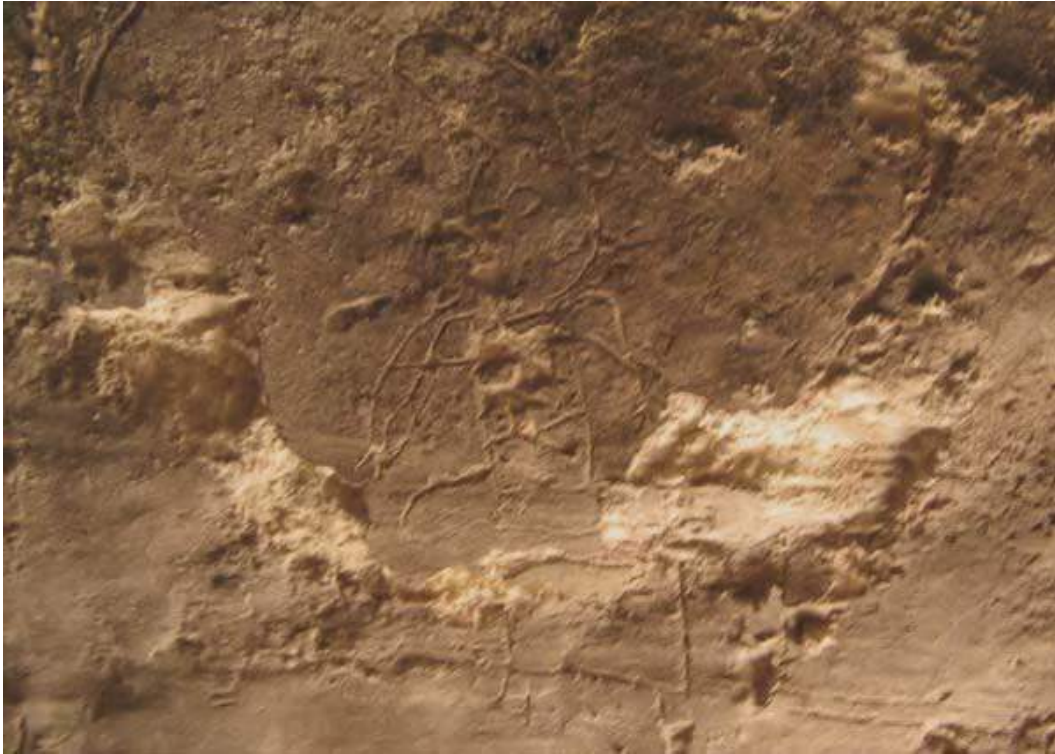


Figure 44b. Precinct 4, graffiti 1.

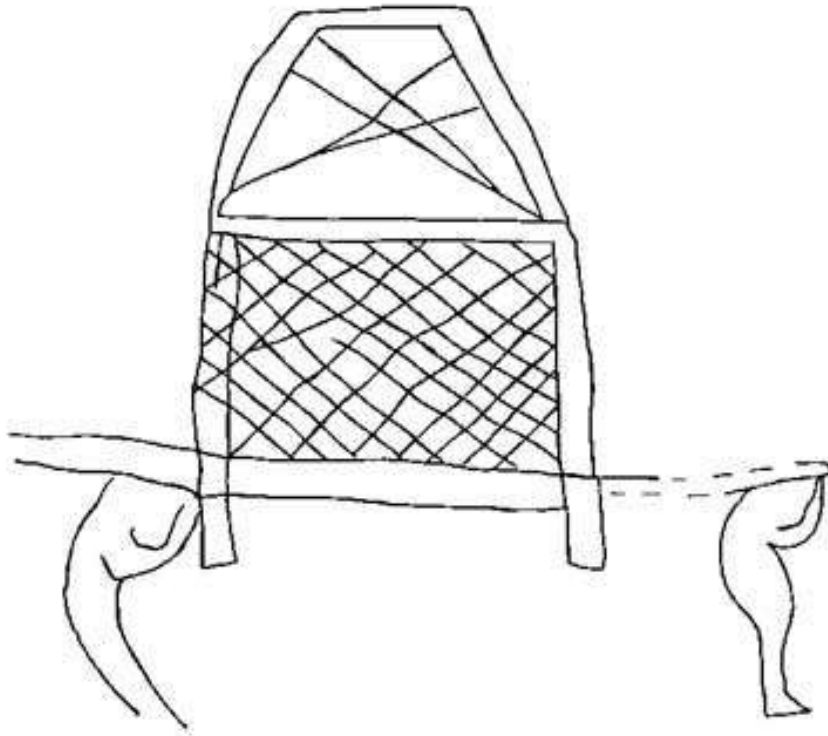


Figure 45a. Graffiti B-15.2.



Figure 45b. Precinct 4, Graffiti 2.

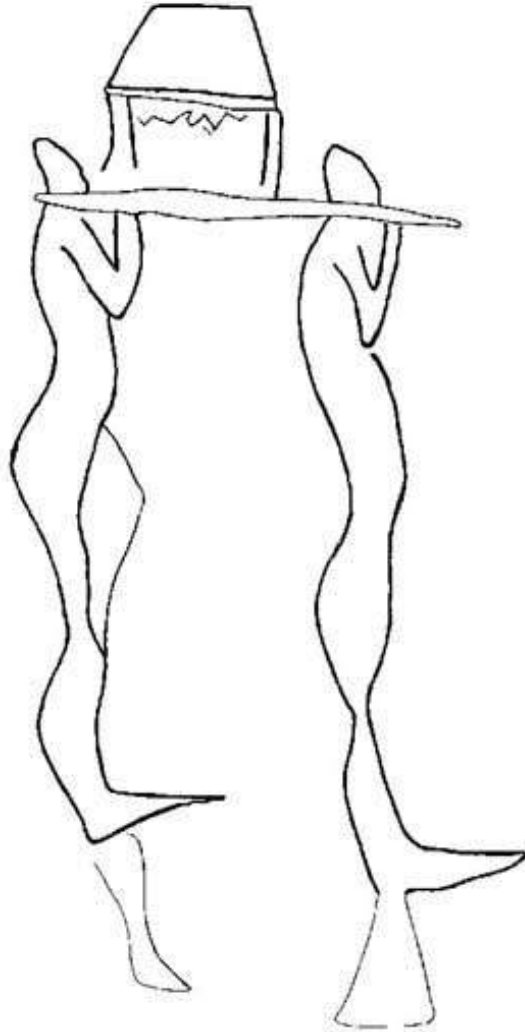


Figure 46. Graffiti B-15.3.

Frieze

The looter's trench destroyed the north wall of precinct 4, which shows on its outer side (see [Figure 43a](#)), a façade decorated with a frieze oriented toward an inner courtyard which was circumscribed on its north and west ends by substructure B-15-2A ([Figure 25](#)). The frieze is in a relatively good state of conservation, one can still see designs in relief showing a reed mat and hieroglyphic cartouches painted in red ([Figure 26](#), [Figure 26b](#), [Figure 26c](#), below, [Figure 26d](#) and [Figure 26e](#)). The façade of the frieze of substructure B-15-2 is partially sealed by the west wall of substructure B-15-2A, which may have been built in the middle of the eighth century. Until we know the west façade of the building that covered the frieze, we won't be able to tell if its construction is linked with the cultural episode that sealed the inside of precinct 4 of substructure B-15-2.



Figure 26a. Designs on frieze, B-15-2.



Figure 26b. Designs on frieze.



Figure 26c. Designs on frieze.

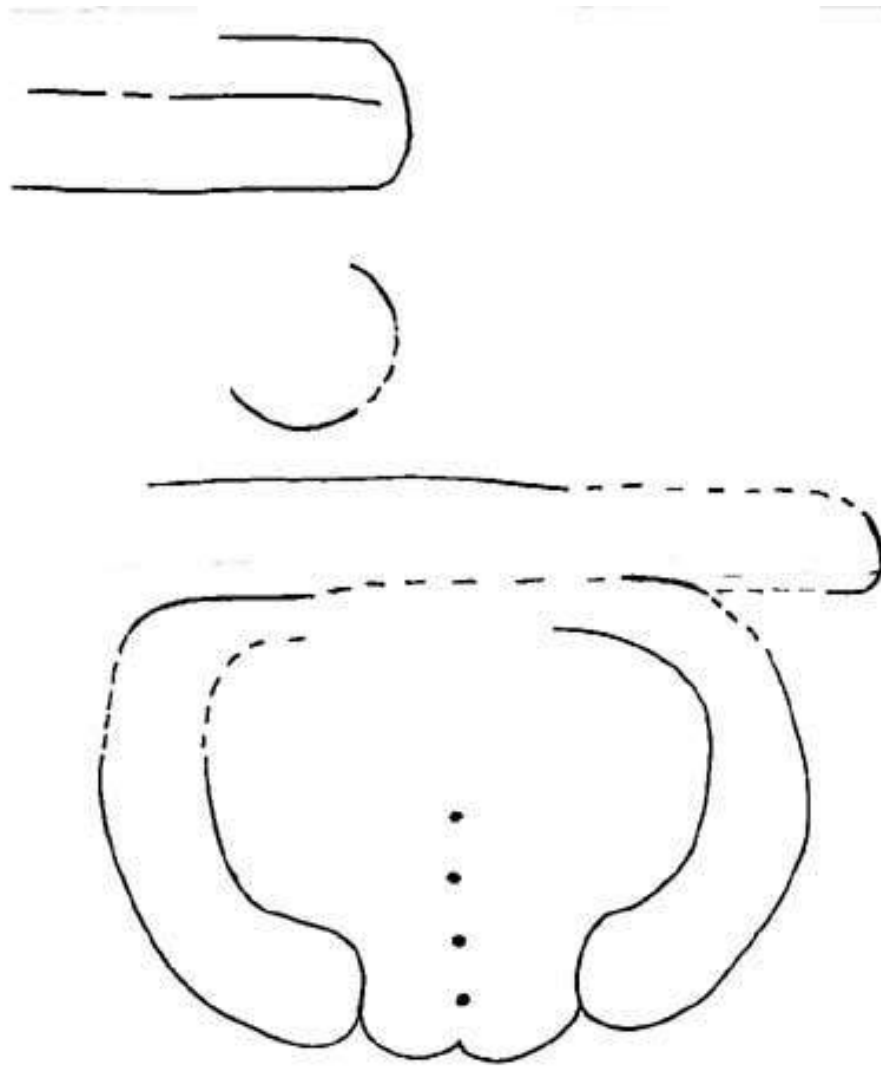


Figure 26d. Detail of frieze on Substructure B-15-2.

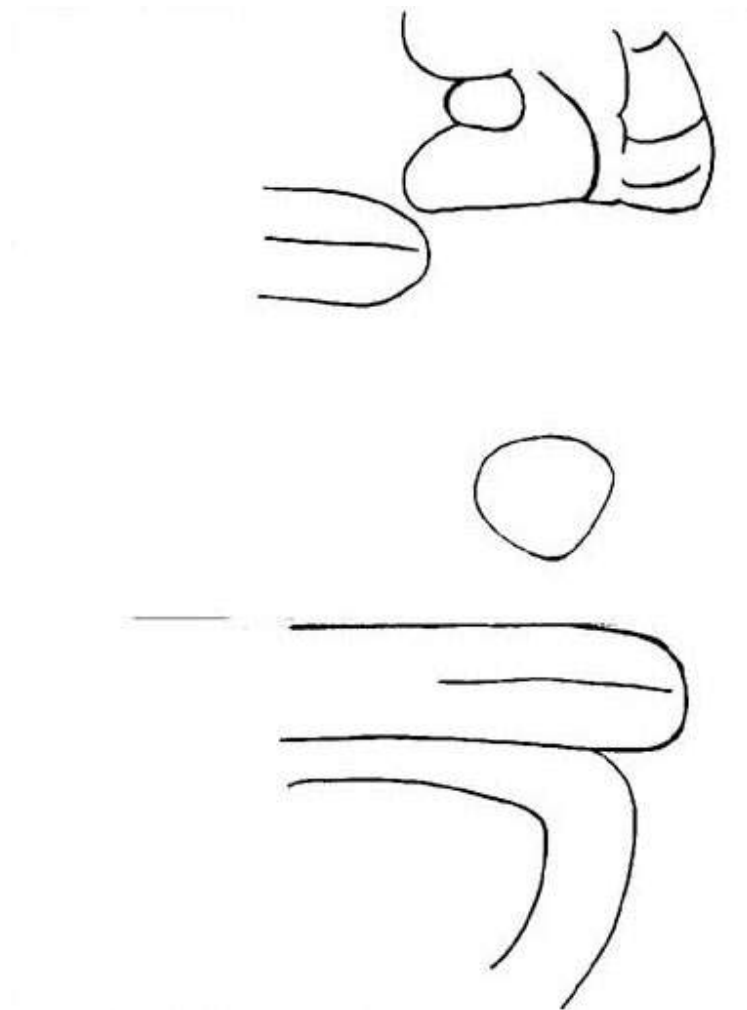


Figure 26e. Designs of frieze on Substructure B-15-2.

The process of filling-up the inside of precinct 4 involved the use of mid-sized and large carved limestone blocks which were firmly cemented with mortar and masonry mixed with small bits of charcoal ([Figure 23](#)). The inside of the precinct was burned before being filled up, as we could see on the walls, floor, vault and bench. At the height of the vault's soffit we found a 25 cm thick layer of charcoal, which could be the remains of a rafter; there were remains of thatching as well. We took samples for analysis ([Figure 43a](#) and [Figure 43b](#)).

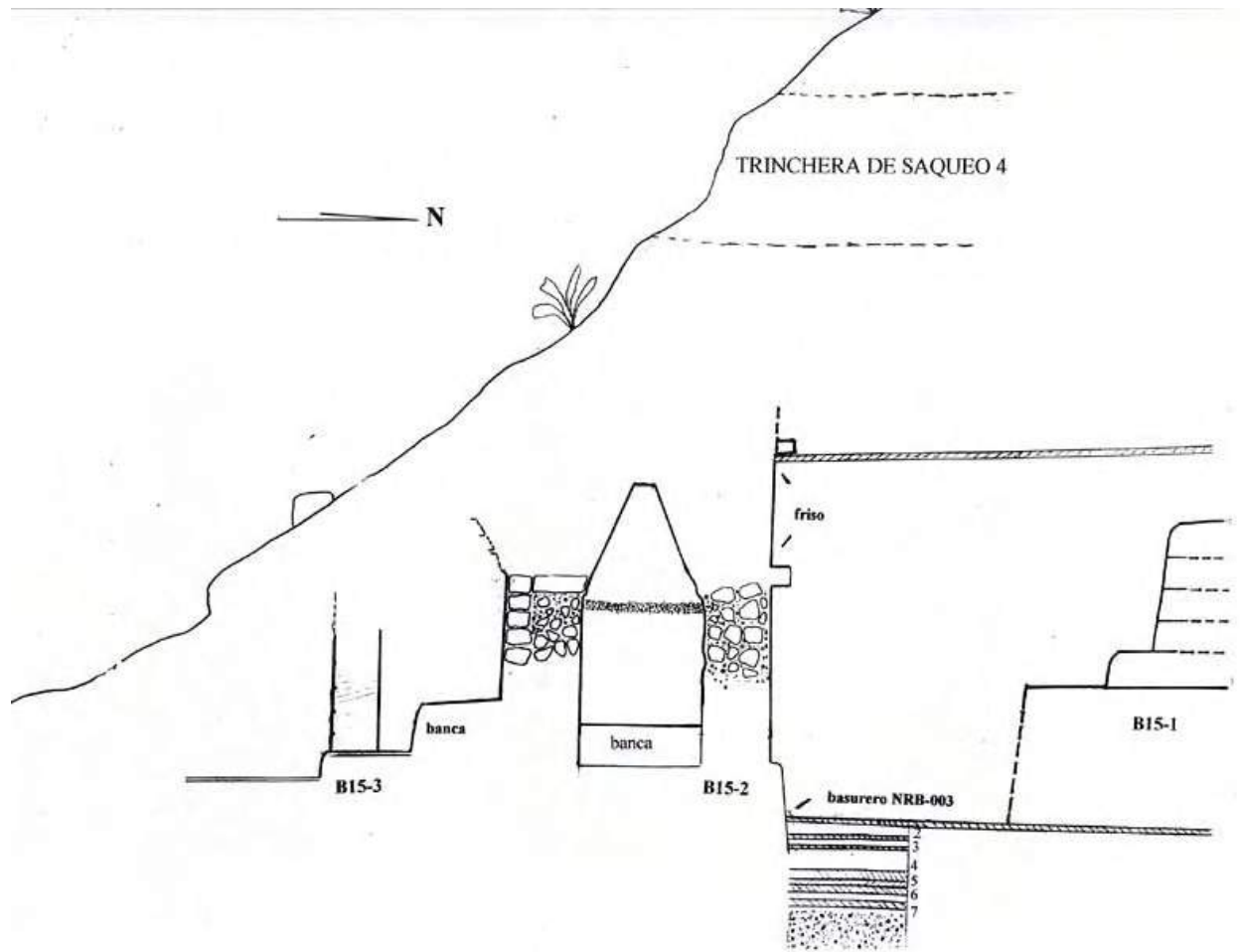


Figure 23. Substructures of Palace B-15, first level.

Midden NRB-003



Figure 27. Polychrome sherds from midden NRB-003.

In the southwest corner of the inner patio, at the foot of the wall with the frieze, we found a midden (NRB-003) which contained a great amount of sherds of polychrome vessels, representing primarily bowls and vases ([Figure 27](#), above, [Figure 47a](#), [Figure 47b](#), [Figure 47c](#), and [Figure 47d](#), below). The designs show glyph texts of the Standard Primary Sequence, together with scenes of people and mythical monsters. We also found a few animal bones.



Figure 47a. Midden NRB-003, fragmented bowls.



Figure 47b. NRB-003, geometric designs.



Figure 47c. NRB-003, human figures.



Figure 47d. NRB-003.

We excavated a 2 x 2 m pit in the sector of the southwest corner associated with the midden, which enabled us to see a stratigraphic succession of seven floors, four from the Classic and three from the Preclassic period ([Figure 23](#) and [Figure 25](#)). On the basis of this evidence we think that these buildings may have functioned between the seventh century and the first half of the eighth century, a period associated with the rule of queen Wak Chanil Ahau, better known as Lady Six Sky. The palace of the frieze (B-15-2) was built on floor 4, which is to say it is the first one from the Classic period and it may be dated between AD 600 and 650. Therefore it could have been constructed by ruler Ah Wosal or his successor, while the building that closed the patio (B-15-2A) could have been constructed by Lady Six Sky. Midden NRB-003 belongs to this period.

Substructure B-15-1

This substructure consists of the foundation of a probable palace of at least two stories ([Figure 23](#) and [Figure 25](#)). Looting exposed two bodies linked to the south façade, and part of the stairway of the east façade which pertains to the second body, integrated by five steps with a 34 cm tread and a 37 cm riser. The first step of the second body blends into the side wall forming a socle. The height of the first body is thought to have been 1.60 m, while the second one may have reached 2.70 m. It is likely that on top of the landing of the second body there were one or several vaulted precincts.

At some point during the second half of the eighth century the patio was closed with the buildings B-15-2 and B-15-2A, including their interiors. On top of the roof of substructure B-15-2 a thick floor was laid, which supported the second-level precincts in this sector of the palace.

Excavations in the Palace B-16

Vilma Fialko, Archaeological Research and Rescue Project in Naranjo



Figure 48. Looting in building B-16.

Building B-16 borders the south sector of the East Patio of the Central Acropolis, as well as occupying the east sector of the South Patio ([Figure 3](#), [Figure 4](#), and [Figure 48](#), above). The structure reaches a height of ten meters. For most of the Late Classic period (Tepeu 1 and 2 phases) it functioned as a palace for receptions. It is possible that on the façade oriented toward the East Patio it had nine doors, while the façade associated with the South Patio had only one central access. During the investigations carried out in this sector we could see that the palace was organized in two rows of spacious precincts with ample access bays, including wide benches inside ([Figure 28](#), [Figure 29](#), below, and [Figure 30](#)). At the end of the Late Classic period the building went through a severe period of remodeling, before which the precincts were totally filled-up, including the façades on the north and west sides. Instead of a palace for receptions accessible from the level of the patios it had a new function: a pyramid foundation with three L-shaped bodies on top of which there was a gallery of precincts of limited size ([Figure 3](#), [Figure 4](#) and [Figure 5](#)).



Figure 29. Chamber 1 of Structure B-16.

Conditions of Looting:

Two looters' trenches were performed in the west façade, one on the level of the second body (looting 1) and another one on the third (looting 2). Recording activities were focused on looting 1 ([Figure 5](#)).

Location and Condition of Looting 1

Looting 1 consisted of a 4.45 m-long trench which extended on the level of the second body, exposing part of the landing of the stairway. Later the excavation was deepened in the shape of a pit to 3.20 m until it reached the floor of the central precinct of a substructure. From this level the looting became a tunnel penetrating 4 m, until it reached the bench of the back precinct ([Figure 28](#) and [Figure 29](#)). Later the looters excavated a southern branch tunnel of approximately 4 m, with the aim of exposing the said sector of the central precinct. A second branch tunnel extended for a similar distance toward the north, in order to liberate part of the interior wall of the back precinct ([Figure 30](#), below).



Figure 30. B-16-2, precinct 2.

In 2004 we investigated a section of the looter's "great pit" and the tunnel associated with the south branch tunnel. At the end of the season we closed down the whole excavation to prevent looter's trench 2 (located near the third body) from caving in. In order to continue recording the aforementioned precincts, in the 2005 season we had to re-open the looter's pit.

Substructure B-16-1

A recording performed under the bay of the first chamber allowed us to find two steps perfectly covered with stucco oriented to the west. Because of the narrow space of the excavation it was not possible to look for a third step below, which --if it existed-- should have been under the space occupied by the bench of the second chamber. It is possible that B-16-1 pertains to a platform or low altar. The first step had a 30 cm riser, while the second one was 20 cm. The level of the floor of the second step corresponds with the floor of the plaza ([Figure 28](#)).

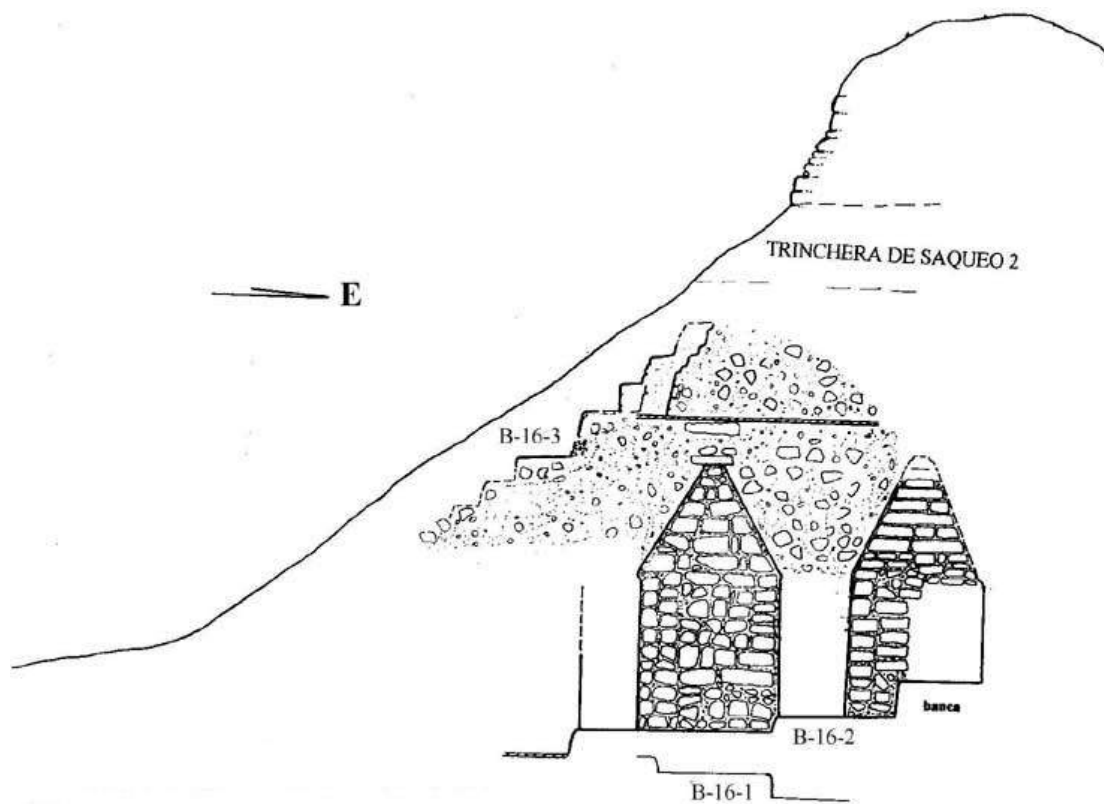


Figure 28. Substructures of Palace B-16.

Substructure B-16-2

This construction period pertains to a palace in which we found two long chambers that seem to have extended all along the west façade, facing the South Patio of the Acropolis complex. The first chamber's width was 1.95 m, with a total height of 3.40 m (of which 1.5 m pertain to the vault) ([Figure 29](#)). The thickness of the bay's jamb is 80 cm, and the access step has a 30 cm riser. The vault's upper part narrows in the shape of a bottleneck, which seems to be a stylistic feature of the Tepeu 1 phase (AD 600-700). The walls of the precinct were covered with a thick layer of stucco which at some point was painted red, cream and orange.

Going through a 1.54 m wide bay, with a jamb with a thickness of 96 cm and a step with a riser of 20 cm, one enters a second chamber which is 1.68 m wide by 3.10 m tall. Inside there is a bench finely covered with stucco (2.45 x 1.13 x .50 m tall). As we described regarding the first chamber, the walls were originally covered by a thick layer of painted stucco ([Figure 30](#)). We discovered a length of 6.10 m in the chamber up to an area associated with a lateral bay. We believe that the precinct's total length could not have been less than seven meters. Structure B-16-2 may have been integrated to the palace pertaining to substructure B-15-2. We found several graffiti in the walls of the precinct and in the SW corner of the bench.

Inside B-16-2's second precinct we detected a remodeling consisting in adding one wall at just 55 cm to the north of the bench, which reduced the size of the precinct to only 4.5 m in length.

Prior to constructing a new building, and before sealing substructure B-16-2 with big masonry blocks, the Maya performed a termination ceremony in which the building was burned down including the bench; they also cut and unassembled several sections of the walls (see [Figure 30](#)).

Substructure B-16-3

The new construction period in the building was carried out with the purpose of making it more restricted to public use, at least regarding the façade associated with the South Patio. To this end was built a pyramidal foundation with three L-shaped bodies, over which a gallery of precincts (probably of transversal type and small size) was outfitted.

The looter's trench exposed part of what had been a third body, of which we only found a section measuring 1.45 m in height, supported by a 65 cm banquette. The remains of three steps were found integrated to this body, with steps and risers measuring 25 cm on average. The steps were part of a stairway of free-standing type. Under the banquette of the third body we could see other three steps with similar dimensions to the ones described above ([Figure 28](#)).

The ceramic materials recovered in this sector of the looter's tunnel were very scarce, but they seem to pertain to the Tepeu 2 phase. The rubble from the collapse of the B-16-3 phase contains materials that are associated with the beginning of the Tepeu 3 phase.

The Passages of the East Patio of the Central Acropolis

Vilma Fialko, Archaeological Research and Rescue Project in Naranjo
Rafael Cambranes, Department of Prehispanic and Colonial Monuments

Northwest Corner Passage (B-14A)

In the NW corner of the East Patio we verified the existence of a vaulted precinct which functioned as passage or conduit connecting with the adjacent patio located to the north. This precinct (B-14A) seems to belong to the Tepeu 2 phase. It was attached to a section of the NE corner of B-15 and the SW corner of B-14. It still retains a stone lintel in good condition ([Figure 21a](#) and [Figure 21b](#)). Previous investigations involved removing part of the collapse of the façade of passage B-14A and of the façade of building B-14 (Fialko et al. 2004); it was possible to verify that the façade was finely decorated with stucco with relief and painted in red, showing a variety of designs including whorls, circles, cacao-bean designs and probably step-frets. Because the PROSIAPETEN storeroom did not have enough space to house the stuccos, we chose to protect them by burying them in the far south end of the first precinct of palace B-16, associated with the west façade.

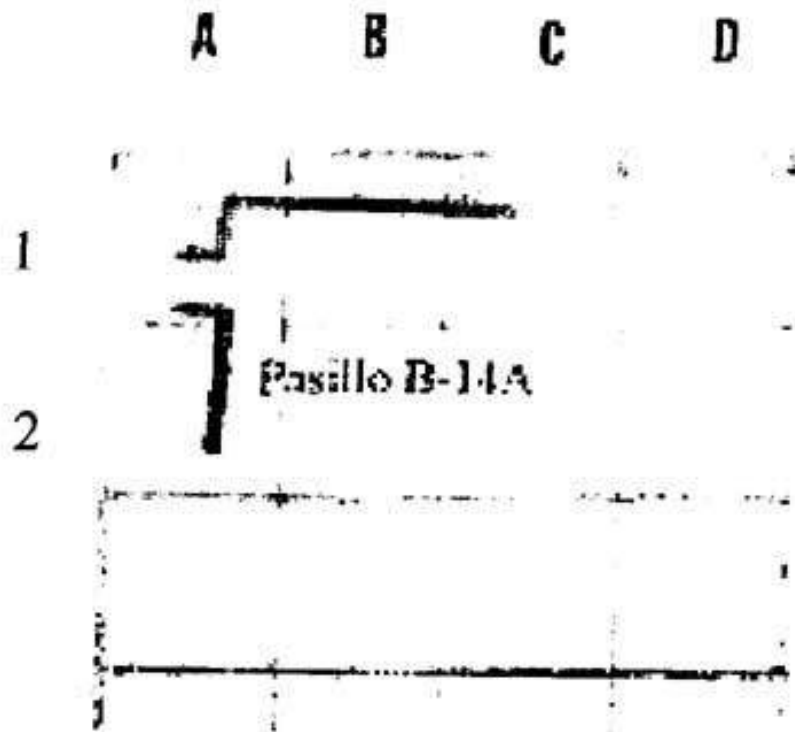


Figure 21a. East patio, NW passage (B-14A).

We believe that passage B-14A may have been similar to the access passage to Tikal's G Group, which is characterized by including on its façade a great mask depicting a snake --although the example at Naranjo was of more modest proportions.

The topographic characteristics associated with the four corners of the East Patio of the palace complex suggest that there also was a passageway in the SW corner leading to the South Patio, which probably had symmetric dimensions and shape to the one in the NW sector. Inside the looter's tunnels and exactly under B-15 and B-16, we found two substructures of the Tepeu 1 phase which had a palace format. They seem to have formed a passageway some four meters long in the corner, connecting them with the South Patio. However, their exact shape will only be known through the excavation of an additional test pit.

Sub-operation O-1 (Northwest corner Passage)

This excavation's goal was to verify the existence of a passage in the NE corner of the East Patio which might connect with a secondary patio located on the NE end of the palace complex ([Figure 3](#) and [Figure 8](#)). This sector was affected in the sixties by a logger's tractor which deformed the topographic characteristics of the secondary NE patio.

As a result of the study we were able to confirm the existence of a vaulted connecting precinct which has been identified as structure B-14B (Figure 22a and Figure 22b). This structure was contemporaneous with precinct B-14A, organized in two longitudinal precincts which were annexed (probably in the Tepeu 2 phase) to the SE corner of B-14 and to a sector of the NW façade of B-17. The first precinct is entered via a step measuring 25 cm in height, the bay is 90 cm wide and the precinct's interior space is 1 m wide. The bay of the second precinct is also 90 cm wide, and was displaced 45 cm to the east from the first precinct's bay. It is also accessed via a 20 cm-high step. The exact shape and dimensions of both precincts will only be defined by excavating an additional test pit.

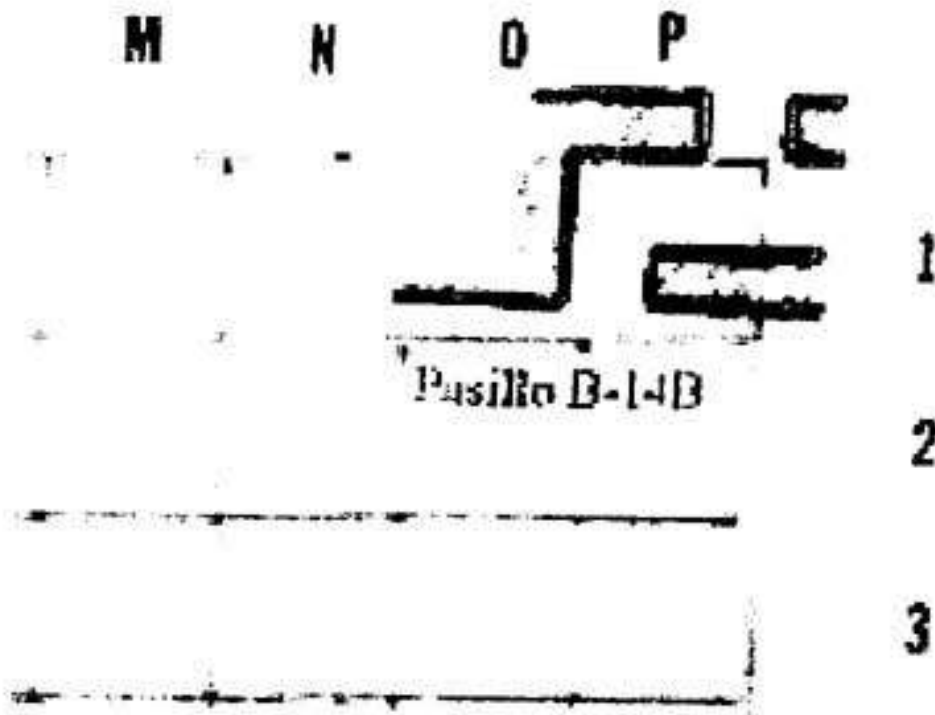


Figure 22a. East Patio passage NE (B-14B).

We were able to confirm that the main façade was finely decorated with stuccos painted in red and with relief showing a variety of designs including scrolls, circles and probably frets. Because there is not enough room in the PROSIAPETEN storeroom to house the stuccos, it was decided to preserve them by burying them in the western end of precinct 3 of palace B-15, on the first level of the south façade.

Future Perspectives for Naranjo

We believe that advancing in the negotiations for financial aid supported by the cultural agency World Monuments Fund is among the future perspectives which are important in the process of rescuing Naranjo's cultural heritage. Last June the World Monuments Fund included Naranjo on its list of the world's most important 100 sites, which urgently need support for rescue and conservation. The World Monuments Fund has started an international publicity campaign which includes raising donations to strengthen the process of registering the lootings and looking after the buildings in the monumental zone that are in a situation of extreme deterioration.

Because lootings are still taking place in some sectors of the site's periphery, in future we intend to extend the process of rescue, stabilization and conservation to the critical areas. In order to strengthen and systematize watching over Naranjo's periphery, we intend to make a planimetric and geo-referenced map of four square kilometers in the periphery and to instruct the watchmen in the use of GPS and satellite maps.

In relation to the problem of Naranjo's dispersed sculptures, we are organizing a special project which will try to reunite them for safekeeping in a museum to be built in Melchor de Mencos. As a first step toward this goal the lady mayoress of Melchor, doña Teresa de Casanova, has acknowledged the enormous damage suffered by the stelae in the park and has agreed to donate the land in front of DEMOPRE's office for building the museum. The next step will be to carry out the design and later to get the resources from donors contacted by the World Monuments Fund.

Step by step we are trying to return to Naranjo its historic dignity, which has great meaning for the present Maya communities who in the near future will use this historical heritage to strengthen their identity.

List of Figures

[Figure 1.](#) Location of Naranjo archaeological site.

[Figure 2.](#) Naranjo's monumental epicenter.

[Figure 3.](#) Central Acropolis (La Realeza Palace Complex).

[Figure 4.](#) Central Acropolis and Temple of the Hieroglyphic Stairway(ideal reconstruction).

[Figure 5.](#) Location of Lootings in the Central Acropolis.

[Figure 6.](#) Building B-15 (ideal reconstruction).

- [Figure 7.](#) Graffiti showing a dwarf (Structure B-17).
- [Figure 8.](#) Map showing excavations in the East Patio.
- [Figure 8a.](#) Detail of the excavation of pits.
- [Figure 9.](#) Substructure B-sub 1 (ideal reconstruction).
- [Figure 10.](#) Sub-operation E-10 (west side).
- [Figure 11.](#) Sub-operations EFG 6/7 and GH-7 (Offering NR-B1).
- [Figure 12.](#) Substructure B-sub 1, detail of ground plan.
- [Figure 12b.](#) Substructure B-sub 1, record of stairway section.
- [Figure 13.](#) Stratigraphy of building B-sub 1.
- [Figure 14.](#) Sub-operation D-9, west side.
- [Figure 15.](#) Precinct with offering NR-B1.
- [Figure 16.](#) Sub-operation EFG-6/7, offering.
- [Figure 17.](#) *Barrigón* (pot-belly) sculptures and manikin scepter.
- [Figure 18.](#) *Barrigón* (pot-belly) sculptures and receptacle for offerings.
- [Figure 19.](#) Stratigraphy of Structure B-sub 2.
- [Figure 19b.](#) Floor sequence sealing B-sub 2.
- [Figure 19c.](#) Substructure B-sub 2. Ground plan with remodeling.
- [Figure 20.](#) Sub-operation J-21, east side.
- [Figure 21a.](#) East patio, NW passage (B-14A).
- [Figure 21b.](#) Vaulted passage B-14A.
- [Figure 22a.](#) East Patio passage NE (B-14B).
- [Figure 22b.](#) Vaulted passage B-14B.
- [Figure 23.](#) Substructures of Palace B-15, first level.

- [Figure 24.](#) Looter's tunnel B-15.
- [Figure 25.](#) Substructure B-15-1 (steps) and Substructure B-15-2 (frieze).
- [Figure 26a.](#) Designs on frieze, B-15-2.
- [Figure 26b.](#) Designs on frieze.
- [Figure 26c.](#) Designs on frieze.
- [Figure 26d.](#) Designs of frieze on Substructure B-15-2.
- [Figure 26e.](#) Designs of frieze on Substructure B-15-2.
- [Figure 27.](#) Polychrome sherds from midden NRB-003.
- [Figure 28.](#) Substructures of Palace B-16.
- [Figure 29.](#) Chamber 1 of Structure B-16.
- [Figure 30.](#) B-16-2, precinct 2.
- [Figure 31.](#) Cut made by a tractor in the Central Acropolis.
- [Figure 32a.](#) Palace B-15, painted precincts in the second level.
- [Figure 32b.](#) Palace B-15: vault, soffit and holes for rafters.
- [Figure 32c.](#) Palace B-15: vault of north precinct, second level.
- [Figure 33.](#) Excavation of altars.
- [Figure 34.](#) Excavations in the East Patio.
- [Figure 35a.](#) Penultimate body of Structure B-sub 1.
- [Figure 35b.](#) Structure B-sub 1, steps of the penultimate body.
- [Figure 36.](#) Structure B-sub 1: bodies, steps and landings.
- [Figure 37.](#) Structure B-sub 1, tunnel (view toward east).
- [Figure 38.](#) Substructure B-sub 1, upper platform and banquette.
- [Figure 39.](#) Fragment of scepter with effigy.

[Figure 40a.](#) Substructure B-sub 2.

[Figure 40b.](#) Stratigraphy of Substructure B-sub 2.

[Figure 41a.](#) Palace B-15, tunnels in the first and second level.

[Figure 41b.](#) Bench and wall destroyed by looting.

[Figure 42a.](#) Palace B-15, precinct 3.

[Figure 42b.](#) Precinct 3, stucco design on floor.

[Figure 43a.](#) Precinct 4.

[Figure 43b.](#) Charcoal layer in vault of precinct 4.

[Figure 44a.](#) Graffiti B-15.1.

[Figure 44b.](#) Precinct 4, Graffiti 1.

[Figure 45a.](#) Graffiti B-15.2.

[Figure 45b.](#) Precinct 4, Graffiti 2.

[Figure 46.](#) Graffiti B-15.3.

[Figure 47a.](#) Midden NRB-003, fragmented bowls.

[Figure 47b.](#) NRB-003, geometric designs.

[Figure 47c.](#) NRB-003, human figures.

[Figure 47d.](#) NRB-003.

[Figure 48.](#) Looting in building B-16.

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Annex 1. Excavation and stratigraphy tables

Op. 35, Subop. J21

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Rafael Cambranes

LOCATION: South Sector, East Plaza, Central Acropolis. In front of stairway of B-16

GOAL: To verify plaza floors, collect material, locate possible architecture.

Depth	Lot	Association	Matrix	Observations
0.0 - 0.30	1	from surface to floor 1	humus, dark brown earth, small and medium limestone rocks, dark gray earth	This floor seems to extend itself towards the SE sector of the patio, since in Subop. O23 there is a floor of similar level.
0.30 - 0.60	2	From floor of <i>malerio</i> (tree) to floor 2	Dark gray earth, small limestone, black earth	In the East profile we could see that the floor shows a covering of 0.08 m. On lifting the covering we could see the original floor. This covering was only applied to a certain area, because in the pit it is seen in only two thirds of the total floor area.
0.60 - 0.68	3	From level to floor 2	Small limestone, light gray earth	The former floor showed 0.10 m leveling made up of gray earth and small limestone rocks. This lot consists of material extracted from the leveling.
0.68 - 0.75	4	from floor 2 to floor 3	Small limestone, white earth	
0.75 - 1.29	5	From floor 3 to fill	Small limestone, black earth	On restarting the excavation we must consider that the pit was looted in a 1 x 1 m area, to an approximate depth of 0.54 m. The material lot is from looting.
0.75 - 1.32	5a	From floor 4 to floor 5	Small limestone, black earth	Taking into account that the looting was at the center of the pit, there were floor rims and fills without alteration. We proceeded to excavate them to collect material.
1.32 - 1.64	6	From earth fill to alignment of big limestone rocks	White, brown, and gray earth with charcoal chips, black earth stains	These alignments can be seen in subop. E10 and FG89.

			at the bottom, small and big limestones	
1.64 - 1.92	7	From big limestone to brown earth	Gray earth, small and big limestone rocks	The distribution of the different matrixes is: brown earth at NW, gray earth at NE, and gray earth with charcoal at S.
1.92 - 2.09	8	From brown earth to small limestone	Brown earth, small and medium limestone rocks, clay mix	
2.09 - 3.40	9	From small limestone to yellow sandy earth with small limestone	Small limestone, yellow earth, brown clay stains	The gravel fill carries on. There is no evidence for continuation of rock alignments; these consist of two rows that rest on a black and orange earth fill. These alignments can be seen in the east and west profiles. This may be plaza lining. Under alignments the yellow earth with small limestone rocks carries on. Once we stopped collecting more material the excavation was halted.

Op. 35, Subop. E-10

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Rafael Cambranes

LOCATION: East Patio, Central Acropolis. In front of stairway B-15

GOAL: To widen recording by Gamez about the stairway, defining its possible body, to define plaza floors, to collect materials.

Depth	Lot	Association	Matrix	Observations
0.0 - 0.30	1	From surface to floor 1	humus, small limestone	The floor is in very bad shape.
0.30 - 0.48	2	From floor 1 to floor 2	Black earth, small limestone	This floor shows the same state of preservation seen in the former one
0.48 - 0.54		From floor 2 to floor 3	Black earth, small limestone	
0.54 - 0.63		From floor 3 to floor 4	Gray earth, small limestone	
0.63 - 0.73		From floor 4 to floor 5	Gray earth, small limestone	
0.73 - 0.94		From floor 5 to floor 6	Gray earth, small limestone, white earth	
0.94 - 1.96	3	From floor 6 to alignment of big limestone rocks	Big limestone rocks, white earth, small limestone rocks	In this level we detected Gamez's recording tunnel. The alignments rest on a yellow fill and 0.70 m below are the reported steps. The alignment's orientation is N-S with a small deviation to the SE. These may be low walls for covering the patio.
1.96 - 4.32	4	From alignment of big limestone rocks to substructure	White earth, small, medium and big limestone rocks	The excavation of this pit allows seeing in a better way the proportion and shape of the substructure. In Gamez's recording we can only see steps of 35 cm in tread and 32 cm risers. In this pit the tread measures 50 cm and the riser is the same as above. Gamez mentions that the orientation of the steps is

				<p>north-south, but in our recording these steps deviate to the north to join bodies with average heights of approximately 1 m, slope of 60 cm, and molding of 40 cm in the case of the possible first body, and 90 cm for the rest. The molding gets 11 cm into the slope. The recordings made in corners NE and NW allowed us to see that we are dealing with three possible stepped bodies oriented to the east. Each body shows a 1.35 m extension to the east. Each body is joined by three steps. Two bodies were excavated with their respective six steps, and a seventh step which obviously forms the third (lower) body.</p>
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Op. 35, Subop. FG-8/9

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Rafael Cambranes

LOCATION: NE corner of East Patio, Central Acropolis. Between B-14 and B-17

GOAL: To reconnoiter linking architecture between B-14 and B-17, to verify floors and collect material.

Depth	Lot	Association	Matrix	Observations
0.00 - 0.42	1	From surface to floor 2	humus, black earth, small limestone	Floor 1 in bad shape, floor 2 is found on a similar level to the recorded floor in NRAP-14.
0.42 - 0.53	2	From floor 2 to floor 3	Small limestone	Like the former floor, floor 2 is found on a similar level to the recorded floor in NRAP-14.
0.53 - 0.64	3	from floor 3 to floor 4	Small limestone	
0.64 - 0.73	4	From floor 4 to floor 5	Small limestone	In this floor we can see a slope oriented toward the NW corner of the pit, therefore to the NW sector of the patio. Up to this floor 4 the floor sequence is similar to the recording at the east of NRAP-14, since they are on a level with minimal differences. Floor 5 in sector East of NRAP-14 sustains the miscellaneous items described in sub-operation EFG-67.
0.73 - 0.86	5	From floor 5 to floor 6	Small limestone	Like in former floor, in this one we see a slope to the NW.
0.86 - 1.01	6	From floor 6 to fill of small and medium-sized limestone rocks	Small and medium-sized limestone rocks	
1.01 - 2.22	7	From fill to limestone- rock alignment	White earth, small, medium and large limestone rocks, yellow earth	Two alignments are seen, one is oriented east-west and one north-south (the latter is better defined), they rest over a yellow-earth fill and are found on a level similar to the alignments of E10 and J21.

2.22 - 3.25	8	From limestone rock alignment to yellow-earth fill	Small and big limestone rocks, black earth, yellow earth	We can see a fill of big limestone rocks in the SW corner.
3.25 -	9	From yellow-earth fill to the body of B-sub 1		On level 3.28 we spotted the fourth body of B-sub 1 which was recorded in the NE corner of E-10. On this point this body shows a north-south orientation. The body shows a height of 1.0 m to give its place to a new body. It extends itself as expected.
3.25-4.25	10	Continuation of excavation of body number 4 of B-sub 1	Small and large limestone rocks, reddish earth of loose consistency	We proceeded to decrease the excavation oriented north-south. Body number 4 measured 60 cm wide and 1.72 m long, with a depth of 60 cm from the start of the slope and 35 cm from the molding to the floor. Then we made a 1.35 m extension to the south stopping in the corner of body number 4, with a total length of 3.07 m. In the east profile we saw three stones, one with traces of red stucco (23 cm wide by 55 cm long), another one rests on the floor (30 cm long by 31 cm wide). The third stone (25 cm long by 28 cm wide) is found at approximately 10 cm from the floor. We collected one bag of ceramic material.
2.30-4.25	11	Body number 3 of excavation extension, to the north of steps. Under fill.	Medium-sized and big limestone rocks, light-brown earth of soft consistency.	Extension of excavation to the north of steps, locating just three steps following the extent of the first step, which is 4.60 m long. The riser is 25 cm and the tread is 40 cm. We collected one bag of ceramic material.

Op. 35, Subop. D9

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Adriana Segura

LOCATION: In front of B-15 in East Patio, Central Acropolis. Between sub-operations E-10 and EFG-67

GOAL: to locate upper platform of B-sub 1, to verify floors and collect material.

Depth	Lot	Association	Matrix	Observations
0.0 - 0.48	1	From surface to floor 3	humus, black earth, small limestone rocks	Floors 1 and 2 were in bad shape, pertaining to a great extent to the first two floors of Pit E10 (sub 1)
0.48 - 0.54	2	from floor 3 to floor 4	Small limestone, white earth	
0.54 - 0.65		from floor 4 to floor 5	Small limestone, white earth	
0.65 - 0.73		from floor 5 to floor 6	Small limestone	
0.73 - 0.93		from floor 6 to floor 7	Small and medium-sized limestone rocks and white earth	Comparing levels with sub-operation E-10, the floors don't show major changes, just like pit FG-89. Likewise, all three sub-operations relate to the same substructure.
0.93 - 1.90	3	From floor 7 to banquette of B-15	Small and medium-sized limestone rocks and white earth	The banquette starts from the 1.04 m level and is 30 cm high. It consists of a wall made of 30 x 50 cm worked limestone rocks resting on a fill of yellow earth with small and medium-sized limestone rocks. This wall contains a fill of white earth with limestone rocks and a stuccoed floor. Its orientation is east-west, extending under B-15. The step located by Gamez may be located over this banquette. The banquette shows a deviation of 0.00 degrees from north. The upper platform of B-sub 1 was found 18 cm under the floor of the said banquette. The slope and molding of the body can be seen.

1.04	4	From banquette floor to fill	Small limestone rocks, white earth, yellow and red earth	Recording over banquette: one of the limestone rocks was retrieved from the wall of the banquette to carry out the recording inside it. We could confirm that there is only one row of limestone rocks resting on the fill of yellow sand with medium-sized limestone rocks.
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Op. 35, Subop. D8

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Adriana Segura

LOCATION: In front of B-15 in East Patio, Central Acropolis. North extension of D-9.

GOAL: To locate upper platform of B-sub 1, to verify floors and collect fill material from B-sub 1.

Depth	Lot	Association	Matrix	Observations
0-0.15	1	Surface to floor 1	humus, small and minute limestone rocks. Dark brown-gray earth of loose, humid consistency.	Bad state of preservation visible in West profile
0.15-0.30	2	From floor 1-2	Small and minute limestone rocks	Bad state of preservation visible in floor, throughout the pit.
0.30-0.50	3	Under floor 2-3	Well integrated small limestone with dense fill. Dark gray earth of loose consistency	
0.55	4	Floor 3	Small limestone	Floor thickness is 5 cm, good state of preservation, with slope toward the east.
0.55-0.60	5	Floor 3-4	Small limestone	7 cm floor thickness. Good state of preservation, with slope toward the east.
0.67-0.80	6	Floor 4-5	Fill	Uneven thickness, maximum 13 cm, ranging between 12 and 10 cm.
0.80-1.05	7	Floor 5-6	Fill, small limestone rocks integrated to mortar and light-gray earth of loose consistency.	25 cm thickness. Under floor 5 we found a banquette covered with stucco measuring 1.08 m wide by 20 cm thick, which integrated to floor number 6.
1.05-1.40	8	Floor 6-7	Small and minute limestone rocks. Soft red earth with loose, dry consistency	Under floor 6 we located the floor belonging to the upper platform of substructure B-sub 1, which pertains to the façade of the south side.

1.4	9	Floor 7	<p>Medium-sized and big limestone rocks, not integrated among themselves. Red earth</p>	<p>In the north profile we found a containment wall for the plaza fill. We could only liberate the height of the big limestone rocks. On the west and east sides we made recordings to obtain material. In these we only saw limestone fill. We collected a bag of ceramic material.</p>
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Op. 35, Subop. O-1

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Rafael Cambranes

LOCATION: NE corner of East Patio, Central Acropolis. Between B-14 and B-17

GOAL: To know passage of NE plaza, between B-14 and B-17, to verify floors and collect material.

Depth	Lot	Association	Matrix	Observations
0.0 - 1.86	1	From collapsed material to wall	Big, medium-sized and small limestone rocks, humus and black earth	We see big aligned limestone rocks, some missing in certain areas.
1.86 - 2.74		From wall to banquette	Gray earth, small, medium-sized and large limestone rocks.	<p>The wall is oriented from east to west with some missing limestone rocks. We assume this to be a banquette, since the plaza's floor 1 is lower still (roughly 0.45 m).</p> <p>Recording is carried out in SW corner of O-1 to see the continuity of the banquette. We can thus see that the wall ends in a jamb. Widening the recording to the east we find the other one, leaving an access space of 0.90 m with an access step 0.25 m high. In front of the access step there is a limestone rock. On doing a recording under it we see the banquette's covering. The said limestone rock functioned as a small access step. The recording is extended toward the north to measure the precinct, which consists of a 1 m space limited by a wall with east-west orientation and jambs displaced .45 m to the east from the ones described above. This new</p>

				access is 0.90 m long and has a 0.20 m-high access step.
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Op. 35, Subop. E7

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Rafael Cambranes

LOCATION: East Patio, Central Acropolis, between B-14 and B-15

GOAL: To widen Gamez's recording of plain altars, to verify floors and collect material.

Depth	Lot	Association	Matrix	Observations
0.0 - 0.52		From surface to floor 1	humus, black earth	No material was collected since this area had been already excavated. On the surface one can see the plain altar. We excavated to record the floor on which it rests: a layer of humus and black earth. The floor is seen at 0.30 m from the altar. The altar has a diameter of roughly 0.90 m and is 0.20 m thick. This altar was registered with code NRAP-12.

Op. 35, Subop. F6

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Rafael Cambranes

LOCATION: East Patio, Central Acropolis, between B-14 and B-15

GOAL: To widen Gamez's recording of plain altars, to verify floors and collect material.

Depth	Lot	Association	Matrix	Observations
0.0 - 0.73		From surface to floor 1	humus, black earth, small limestone rocks	NRAP-13 is found on a lower level than the former, at approximately 0.12 m below NRAP-12. This altar is in seven big fragments and four small ones, with a diameter of 0.85 m and .20 m thickness. No material was collected. Recording in north sector of NRAP-13: we detected four floors. Floor 4 shows evidence of three possible remodelings or replasterings 0.03 m thick. These floors are the same ones found in the north recording of NRAP-14, in the north sector of sub-operation G7 with slope to the NW in both cases.

Op. 35, Subop. FG/7

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Rafael Cambranes

LOCATION: East Patio, Central Acropolis, between B-14 and B-15

GOAL: To widen Gamez's recording of plain altars, to verify floors and collect material.

Depth	Lot	Association	Matrix	Observations
0.0 - 1.15		From surface to floor 2	humus, black earth, small limestone rocks	NRAP-14 shows a diameter of 0.90 m and 0.15 m thickness. At 0.19 m to the SW is a fragment of an anthropomorphic "potbelly" sculpture (N058) of 0.56-0.50 m in diameter and approximately 0.48 m tall. NRAP-14 and NREM-058 are boxed in by a low wall associated with floor 5 (level 1.10) which goes up to approximately floor 3 (level 0.48) and is 60 cm tall. Up to a height of 30 cm it is covered with stucco (from the observed remains), the rest being medium-sized limestone rocks. Under NREM-58 (potbelly figure) we found a new sculpture shaped like a shallow tray (NREM-59) with 0.62 m in diameter and 0.20 thick, which rested on the floor of the stuccoed wall which surrounds them. Between NREM-58 and NREM-59 we found a "scepter" sculpture measuring 33 by 18 cm with the effigy of a human figure. It was catalogued as NREM-060. The potbelly figure (NREM-58) rests on a lining of Black earth and small limestone rocks. NREM-59 and NREM-60 rest 0.12 m lower than the former ones, on the floor of the surrounding wall.
0.0 - 0.48	1	From surface to floor 2	Black earth, humus, small limestone	Recording in the east sector of NRAP-14: This recording shows that the sequence of floors is the same in FG-89 and in the north sector of NRAP-13. The first floor is in bad condition.
0.48 - 0.53	2	From floor 2 to floor 3	Small limestone	This floor is repeated from operations mentioned above.
0.53 - 0.61	3	From floor 3 to floor 4	Small limestone	There is a possible posthole of 0.28 m in diameter which extended to a depth of 0.40 m. The floor sequence is the same as the

				recordings of NRAP-13 and the pit FG-8/9 to the fourth floor (FG 8/9 shows six floors) and they all show a slope toward the NW in order to eliminate possible residual water.
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Op. 35, Subop. O-23

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Rafael Cambranes

LOCATION: SE corner, East Patio, Central Acropolis, between B-16 and B-17

GOAL: To verify plaza floors, collect material, verify SE corner of patio.

Depth	Lot	Association	Matrix	Observations
0.0 - 1.10	1	From surface to collapsed limestone in rows with N-S orientation	humus, brown earth, small and big limestone rocks	Three collapsed rows, the lowest one is seen ahead.
1.10 - 1.30	2	From limestone rows to floor 1	Dark gray earth, small, medium-sized and large limestone rocks	A corner of 1 x 0.85 x 0.20 m with a 0.10 x 0.05 m water channel was found. Under the corner there is a fourth row of collapsed limestone rocks. Below these the floor is in a bad state of preservation.
1.30 - 1.40	3	From floor 1 to floor 2	Light gray earth, white earth, small and medium-sized limestone rocks	Floor seen in J21
1.40 - 1.86	4	From floor 2 to dark-gray earth of leveling and black earth	Dark gray earth, small limestone rocks	
1.86 - 2.04	5	From black earth to floor 3	Black earth, small limestone rocks	This floor's drop in level is oriented toward the NE.
2.04 - 2.13	6	From floor 3 to floor 4	small limestone rocks	
2.13 - 2.24		From floor 4 to floor 5	small limestone rocks	
2.24 - 2.36		From floor 5 to floor 6	small limestone rocks	
2.36 - 2.48		From floor 6 to leveling	small limestone rocks	
2.48 - 2.78		From leveling to fill material and alignment	Small limestone rocks, yellow earth, gray earth, black earth, in the SE	One can see an alignment of medium-sized limestone rocks with a N-S orientation

			corner red earth	
2.78 - 3.25	7	From limestone alignment to <i>kanchan</i> floor	Red earth, black earth, medium-sized limestone rocks	
3.25 - 3.65	8	from <i>kanchan</i> floor to black earth and small limestone rocks	Black earth, yellow earth, small and medium-sized limestone rocks	At the start of this lot the NW corner shows black earth, the NE corner shows yellow earth, and to the south small limestone rocks with white earth, then on level 3.65 we see compact black earth and small limestone rocks
3.65 - 4.16	9	From black earth and small limestone rocks to alignment of medium-sized limestone rocks	Black earth, medium-sized limestone rocks, white sand	We see two alignments of limestone rocks with an E-W orientation and three more with N-S orientation. These alignments intersect each other.
4.16 - 4.39	10	Limestone rock alignment, sounding in sector SW	Compact black earth, yellow sand	SW sector could possibly be the posterior façade of a substructure
4.39 - 5.30	11	Sounding in SW sector of alignment	Gray earth and small limestone rocks	<p>On recording SW sector the posterior corner of B-sub 2 is better defined. The record shows that there are two slopes, One oriented to the south and the other one to the west, forming a corner in the pit's SW sector. The likely height of the said sub is approximately 1.25 m, which rests on a layer of yellow sand.</p> <p>the slope oriented to the south shows a height of 0.60 m, resting on a 0.50 m-high wall. This slope is 0.36 m lower than the previous one. The <i>kanchan</i> floor seems to be a remodeling of this B-sub 2, since one sees a tamped-down level of white sand where the slope starts and above the fillings that support the said <i>kanchan</i> floor.</p>

Op. 35, Subop. Shovel test

LOCATION: East Patio, Central Acropolis

GOAL: to verify floors and explore the possible existence of sculptures in patio

Depth	Lot	Association	Matrix	Observations
0.0 - 0.35		From surface to floor 1	humus, small limestone	P.P. 1 no evidence was found of possible sculpture
0.0 - 0.34		From surface to floor 1	humus, small limestone	P.P. 2 no evidence was found of possible sculpture
0.0 - 0.31		From surface to floor 1	humus, small limestone	P.P. 3 no evidence was found of possible sculpture
0.0 - 0.32		From surface to floor 1	humus, small limestone	P.P. 4 no evidence was found of possible sculpture
0.0 - 0.22		From surface to floor 1	humus, small limestone	P.P. 5 no evidence was found of possible sculpture
0.0 - 0.50		From surface to floor 2	humus, small limestone	P.P. 6 no evidence was found of possible sculpture
0.0 - 0.33		From surface to floor 1	humus, small limestone	P.P. 7 no evidence was found of possible sculpture
0.0 - 0.32		From surface to floor 1	humus, small limestone	P.P. 8 no evidence was found of possible sculpture
0.0 - 0.33		From surface to floor 1	humus, small limestone	P.P. 9 no evidence was found of possible sculpture
0.0 - 0.38		From surface to floor 1	humus, small limestone	P.P. 10 no evidence was found of possible sculpture
0.0 - 0.27		From surface to floor 2	humus, small limestone	P.P. 11 no evidence was found of possible sculpture
0.0 - 0.34		From surface to floor 2	humus, small limestone	P.P. 12 the first floor was cut. no evidence was found of possible sculpture

Annex 2. Updated Sculpture Catalogue

CATALOGUE OF MISCELLANEOUS SCULPTURES FROM STRUCTURE C-9				
No. Cat.	Dimension	Location	Comments	Box No.
NREM-016	22 × 24 cm	At foot of terrace 1, acropolis C9	Near stela 32, plaza offering	
NREM-017	23 × 43 cm	general fill of looting	Toad shape or lizard head?	
NREM-018	18 × 27 cm	general fill of looting	Design of calendar glyph?	
NREM-019	21 × 8 × 8 cm	Fill over Witz cave	Design with snake eye?	
NREM-020	25 × 15 × 15 cm	Fill over Witz cave	Half-moon design with three dots	
NREM-021	30 × 28 × 20 cm	Fill over C9 sub2	Preclassic stela?. Day glyph	
NREM-022		Fill over C9 sub2	Deity glyph. Preclassic stela	
NREM-023		Fill over C9 sub2	Deity glyph. Preclassic stela	
NREM-024	58 × 30 × 15.5 cm	Fill over C9 sub2	Hand and scroll design	
NREM-025	61 × 32 × 19 cm	Platform C-14, looter's fill	West of C9, fragment of stolen stela n/e	
NREM-026	82 × 73 × 57 cm	Over terrace 1, part of stela 27	Biggest of three fragments, shows Ajwosaj's feet. Other fragments also show glyphs (see Graham 1978)	
NREM-027				
NREM-028	55 × 35 × 33 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Preclassic stela iconography	4
NREM-029	42 × 22 × 20 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Preclassic stela iconography	2

NREM-030	29 × 22 × 17 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Preclassic stela iconography	
NREM-031	43 × 30 × 15 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Preclassic stela iconography	1
NREM-032	42 × 25 × 17 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Preclassic stela iconography	
NREM-033	41 × 17 × 11 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Preclassic stela iconography	
NREM-034	41 × 40 × 24 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Preclassic stela iconography	3
NREM-035	70 × 29 × 24 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	altar, includes glyphs, companion of stela	5
NREM-036	25 × 16 × 10 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	serpent? Eye, eyebrow, curved nose, Preclassic stela	
NREM-037	20 × 11 × 10 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Scroll and frame of Preclassic stela	
NREM-038	48 × 40 × 20 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Shaft sector of Preclassic stela	6
NREM-039	41 × 27 × 20 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Headdress sector? of Preclassic stela	7
NREM-040	30 × 14 × 7 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Monster with headdress and snout, from Preclassic stela	8
NREM-041	27 × 24 × 19 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Scroll and frame of Preclassic stela	9?
NREM-042	12 × 9 × 6 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Vertical, curved, and horizontal lines, scroll and cinnabar	8
NREM-043	16 × 11 × .05 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	curves, feathers? Cinnabar, Preclassic stela	8
NREM-044	19 × 15 × .08 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Eye design? Cinnabar? Deep relief with cinnabar	8
NREM-045	12 × .08 × .03 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	eye?, Preclassic stela	8
NREM-046	.09 × .08 × .02 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Profile deity face, Preclassic stela	8

NREM-047	78 × 48 × 22 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Hands, 9 <i>Muwan</i> glyph, serpent, left frame, cinnabar	8
NREM-047A	18 × .08 × .03 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	frame, cinnabar	11
NREM-047B	27 × 22 × 14 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Glyphs, lateral part of Preclassic stela	11
NREM-048	38 × 33 × 22 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Deity, IK headdress, scrolls on head	10
NREM-049	14 × 10 × .06 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Jaguar circles, feathers?, Preclassic stela	11
NREM-050	13 × 13 × 10 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Cartouche, Preclassic stela frame	11
NREM-051	23 × 13 × .09 cm	fill over C9 sub 2	Glyphs and frame of Preclassic stela	11
NREM-052	12 × .08 × .03	fill over C9 sub 2	Earspool, two parallel bars	11
NREM-'053		fill over C9 sub 2	Lot of 24 fragments of several sizes, some with minor designs	12
NREM-054		General looting C9	Lot of three small fragments, perhaps part of stelae, second terrace	13
NREM-055	20 × 17 × 15 cm		Oval plumb stone	14
NREM-056		South sector causeway to D-1	Drum-shaped stone	
NREM-057		Second terrace of C-9 group	Worked fragment of unidentified stela	
NREM-058	56 × 50 × 48 cm	Central Acrop., East Patio (NW)	offering NR-B1, fragment of anthropomorphic figure of <i>barrigón</i> (pot-belly) type.	
NREM-059	63 × 25 cm	Central Acrop., East Patio (NW)	offering NR-B1, concave receptacle associated to NREM-058	
NREM-O60	33 × .18 cm	Central	offering NR-B1, fragment of	

		Acrop., East Patio (NW)	sculpture (scepter) with anthropomorphic representation.	
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