

1984

PSB-018-Jeffrey Hendricks-Field Notes-1984

Jeffrey Hendricks

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digital.kenyon.edu/honduras>



Part of the Archaeological Anthropology Commons

Recommended Citation

Hendricks, Jeffrey, "PSB-018-Jeffrey Hendricks-Field Notes-1984" (1984). *Four Valleys Archive*. Paper 92902.

<https://digital.kenyon.edu/honduras/92902>

This Field Notes is brought to you for free and open access by the Anthropology at Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Four Valleys Archive by an authorized administrator of Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact noltj@kenyon.edu.

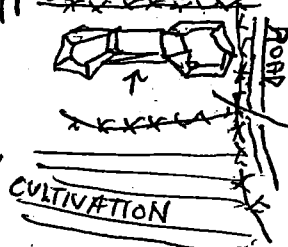
SITE # 300

June Hemicks
5 May - Tues.
P84-18-1

Begin First Day Tencon Valley Survey

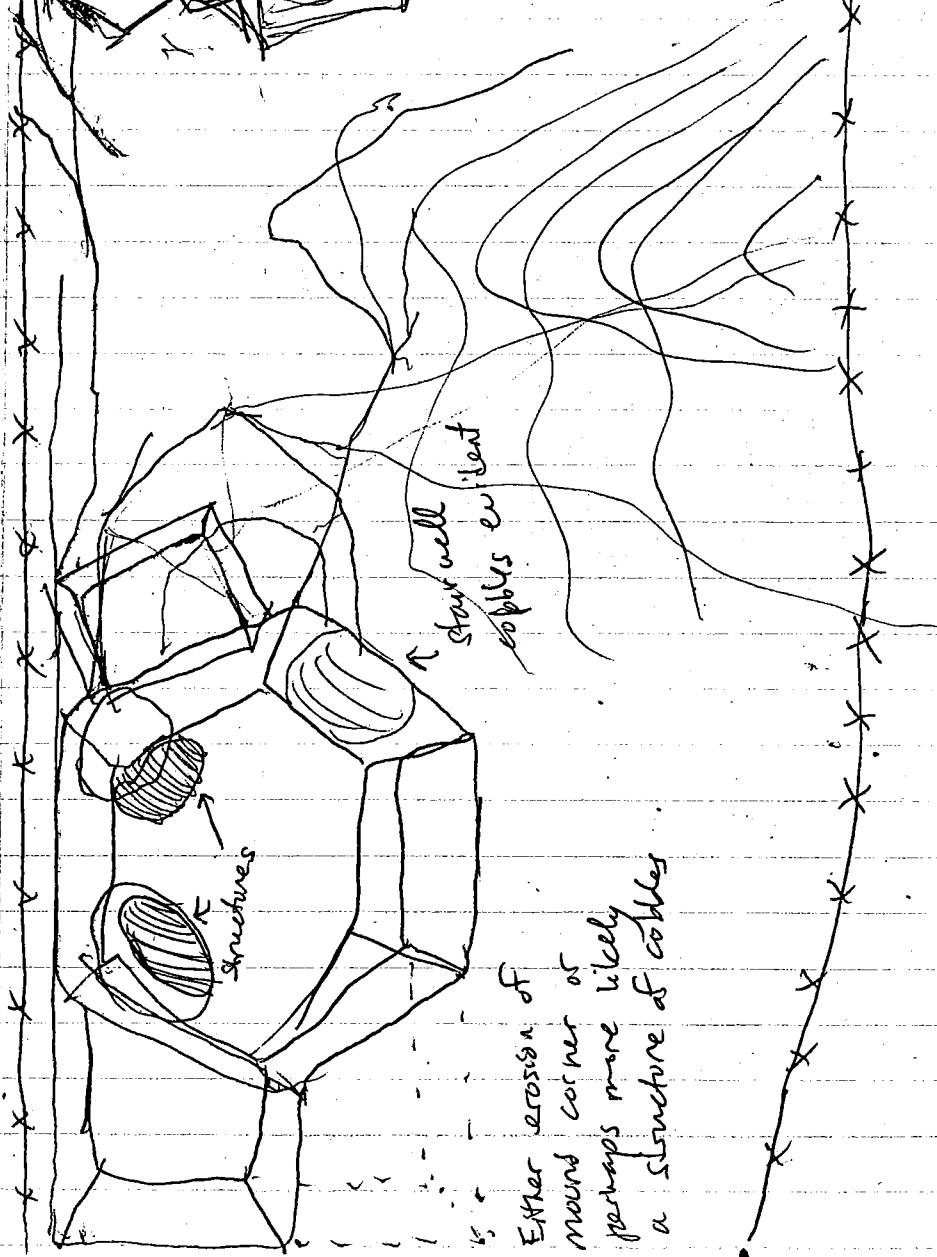
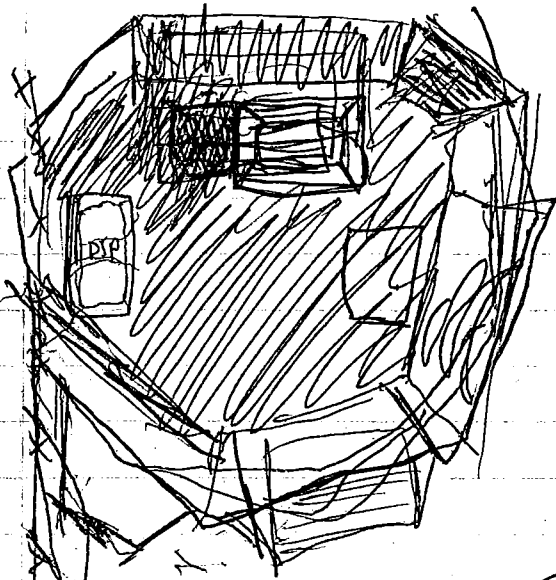
Start of day - overcast, then broken clouds, now (9:30) sun
an few clouds. Manuel Baide, owner of the northern
most fields of this valley most helpful. His fields
contains ³ ~~three~~ ^{manticulos} granates on the N side of the quebrada
("broken" = stream bed). ^{more perhaps beyond.} Quebradas tended to have sides
established around or near them for they provide a
clean source of water. The Rio Ulua is too muddy for
being a primary drinkingwater source. Cobbles are found
all over this area beginning with the Quebradas and
extending into the hilly rises (mountains) around this
north section of the valley. This might hint at the geological
history of the region.

This section sports two large mounds within fields under
cultivation and both are opposite ~~the other~~ with perhaps a
common ridge between them



lies a fallow field containing
completely overgrown
and ~~possibly~~ ^{is} in an approximately ~~in~~ ^{straight} line with
the other two structures. Crops look ^{somewhat} healthy as do the
insects. Season not been very good thus far - drought
then large rains damaging. Hope for improvement in crop
healthy soon.

Site in excellent state of preservation - no obvious
looter's trenches. No artifacts found as yet. Site to be
surveyed with transit + stadia rod today. Mounds are
all approx 5-6 meters high the mound in fallow ground
is possibly lower but has a greater table area.



↑ stair well
↑ cobbles in 'tent'

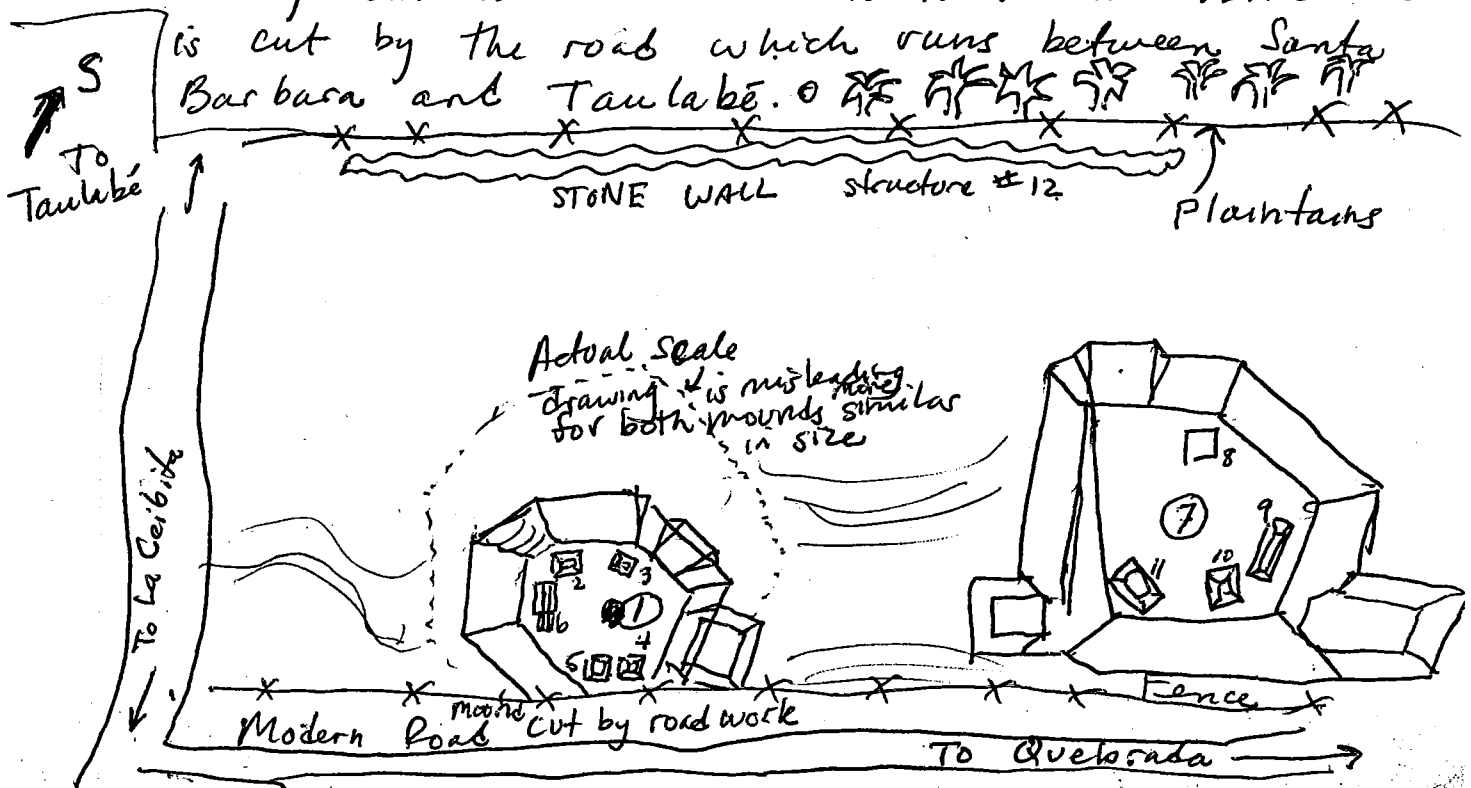
↑ structures

Either erosion of
mound corner or
perhaps more likely
a structure of cobbles

First Day of Tencoas Survey

I) Location: Northernmost fields within Tencoas Valley owned by Manuel Baide, who was very helpful and interested in ~~what~~ what we were doing. The site examined today is designated #300 and is within a 1/4 mile of Mr. Baide's homestead. The land is fertile and ^{partly} under cultivation and ~~the~~ fallow. It is cut by a Quebrada ("broken" stream bed) which is a ~~few~~ geological feature most favorable for ^{nearby} settlement, they provide a source of cleaner water than would be provided by rivers such as the Uluu, to which this Quebrada is tributary. The site examined today, and by examination I mean areas walked through at least, and surveyed if possible. ~~There~~

o Further clarification on site location: site lies directly south of the small town of La Ceibita and is cut by the road which runs between Santa Barbara and Taulabé.



A third mound lies across the road in a nearly straight line with the previously depicted mounds. It is heavily overgrown and is in the process of being cleared. The first 2 mounds are approx. 6 meters tall, the third mound is approx. 5 yet has a very large surface area. There are other mounds, probably smaller further south of the site examined this day.

II Modern Conditions

- 1) Topography - site in "flat" valley bottom with a few rolling hills. Valley surrounded at all sides by mountains. Beautiful. Large parts of the valley are under cultivation, ~~and~~ in fallow, and/or pasturage.
- 2) State of preservation - excellent. No ceramic sherds or stone tools found upon foot and instrument survey of ~~Structure~~ Structure/mounds 1 and 7 with their corresponding platformed structures.

III Potential Resources

- 1) nearest water - a perennial Quebrada running perpendicular to the site as depicted upon map on P84-18-1. Amount of water seems sufficient even at this time to support a considerable population.
- 2) Local resources - cobbles abound in and near Quebrada. Also common on through the area and extending ~~the~~ into the hilly rises surrounding this northern section of the valley.


This might hint at the geological P84-18-3
geographical history of the
valley.

b) as of yet no known sites of ^{stone} tool material.

3) soil - fertility - fertile soil, crops not healthy
due to drought then high rainfall - hope for
crop recovery by farmer/owner of land.

IV Site Description

1) Two irregularly - pentagonal and a hexagonal structure
in a straight line with a completely overgrown
mound of large size. for mound heights see
P84-18-3 under III, Potential Resources. Other
structures as yet ~~unexplored~~ unexplored.

if organization of structures -  built
within a line. South of
these structures are more mounds of smaller
size. Fields surrounding site almost certainly
will contain minor structures. Structures 1 & 7
are close together connected with what
might be a natural rise in terrain. As
yet no connecting features have been found
with the overgrown mound because of
dense vegetation and a road cutting
through the area... not to mention the
distance between the two together and
the overgrown mound.

3) construction - river worn cobbles used.

IV No Surface Collection.

6 June Wed.

P84-18-4

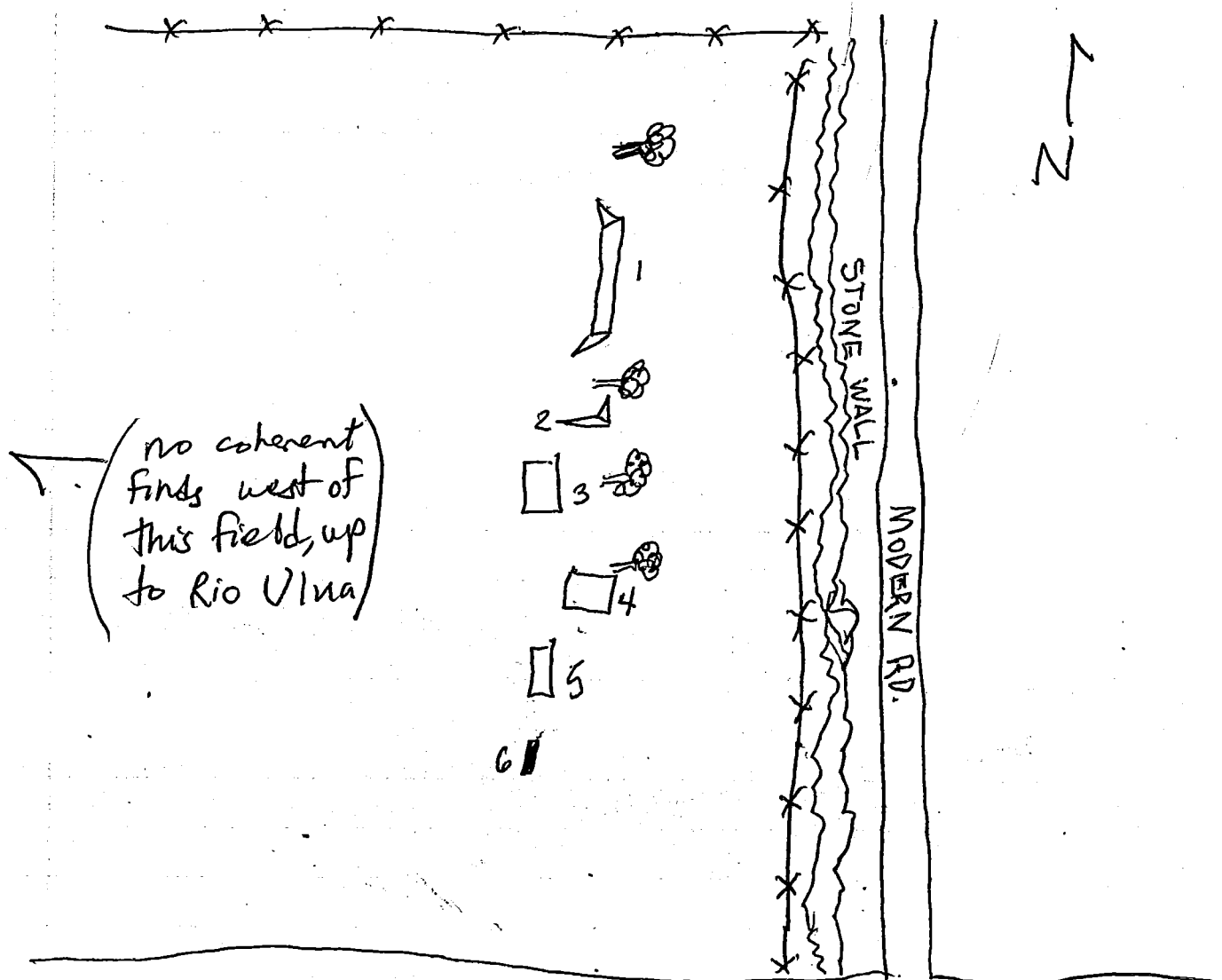
Survey of the two ^{large,} natural rise connected mounds within site #300 was completed today using stadia rod and transit. Tomorrow these mounds will be scanned for any cultural debris - as yet none has been found. The third large mound ~~on~~ this site has been in the process of being cleared, hopefully in a few days ^{and} survey will be possible.

South, ~~at~~ ^{end across} The Quebrada Julia Benyo attempted to find a transit station upon a mound built upon a large, natural rise. This ~~site~~ ^{rise} is higher in elevation than the mound tops we have been surveying, so tomorrow work will probably extend to this section.

Today our team surveyed on foot the fields extending west from site #300 up to the Uluu. In some of the fields we found concentrations of cobbles within fields yet ~~was~~ they were not deemed worth mapping because of the randomness of the concentrations (i.e.: there was no discernable structure to the cobbles. Some fields were too overgrown to be sure no remnants of structures were present. In the first field directly west of site #300 six small structures were found, one, str. #6 a stone wall(?) and five small stone "mounds" This site has been designated #301. Map of site is on following page. Much of the land surveyed on foot today was fallow pasturage. Two small cultivated fields were examined but nothing of note found.

Note: Farmers or laborers encountered ~~one~~ while surveying mentioned the remains of an old church(?) no location given. An old colonial road was found, now

P84-18-5



(no coherent finds west of this field, up to Rio Ulua)

Quebrada Aguacate

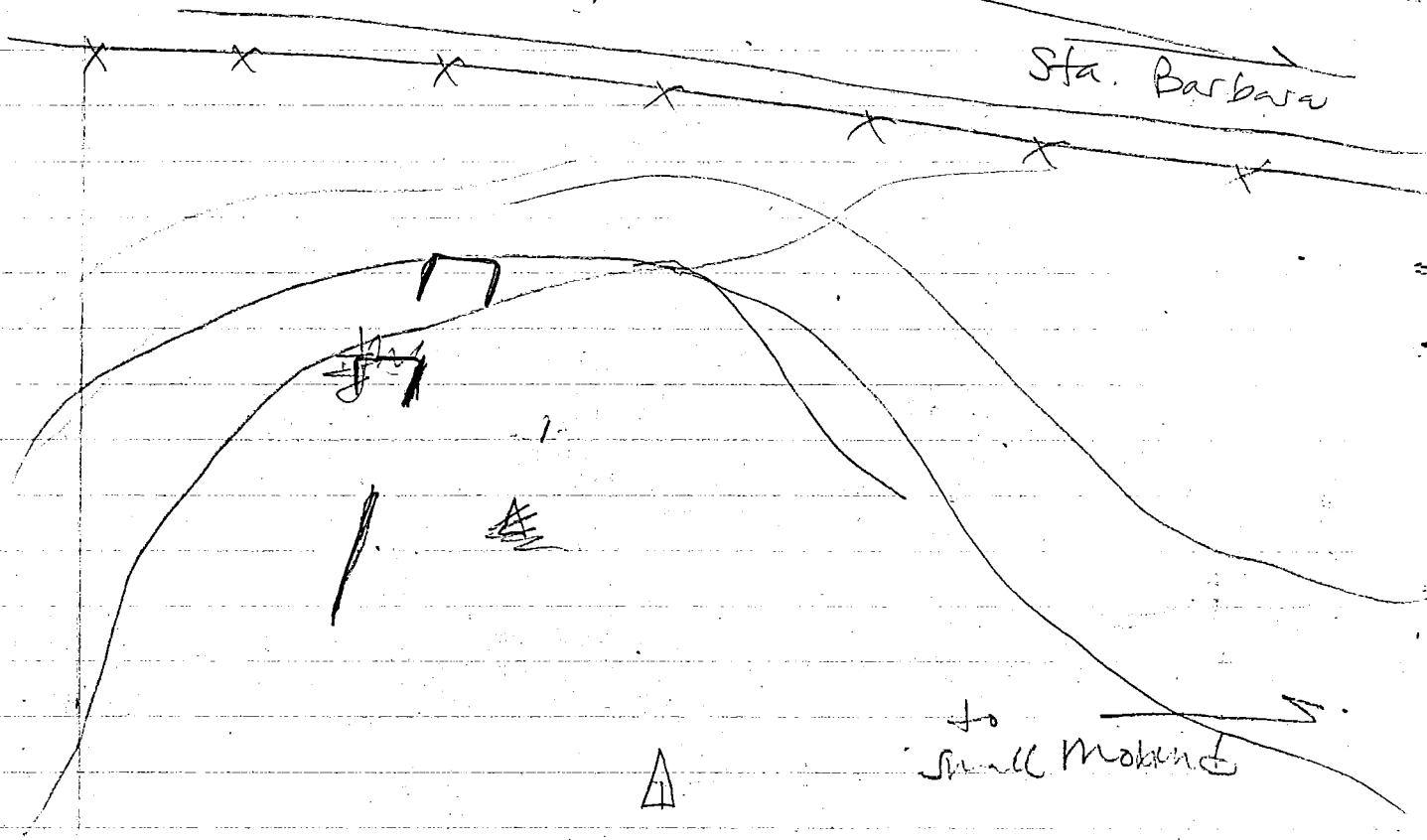
being used today as ~~one~~ path - condition of road not very good much submerged in soil/mud. This road ran approx. parallel to site #301 and the Rio Ulua (traverse two fields over from the field harbouring site #301).

Site # 303

7 June
P84-18-6

← Taulabé

Sta. Barbara



Owner : ?

~~Small~~ remains of small mound and stone well?

side road

Garden

Quebrada

Dry ~~Creek~~

Highland field

Wheat field

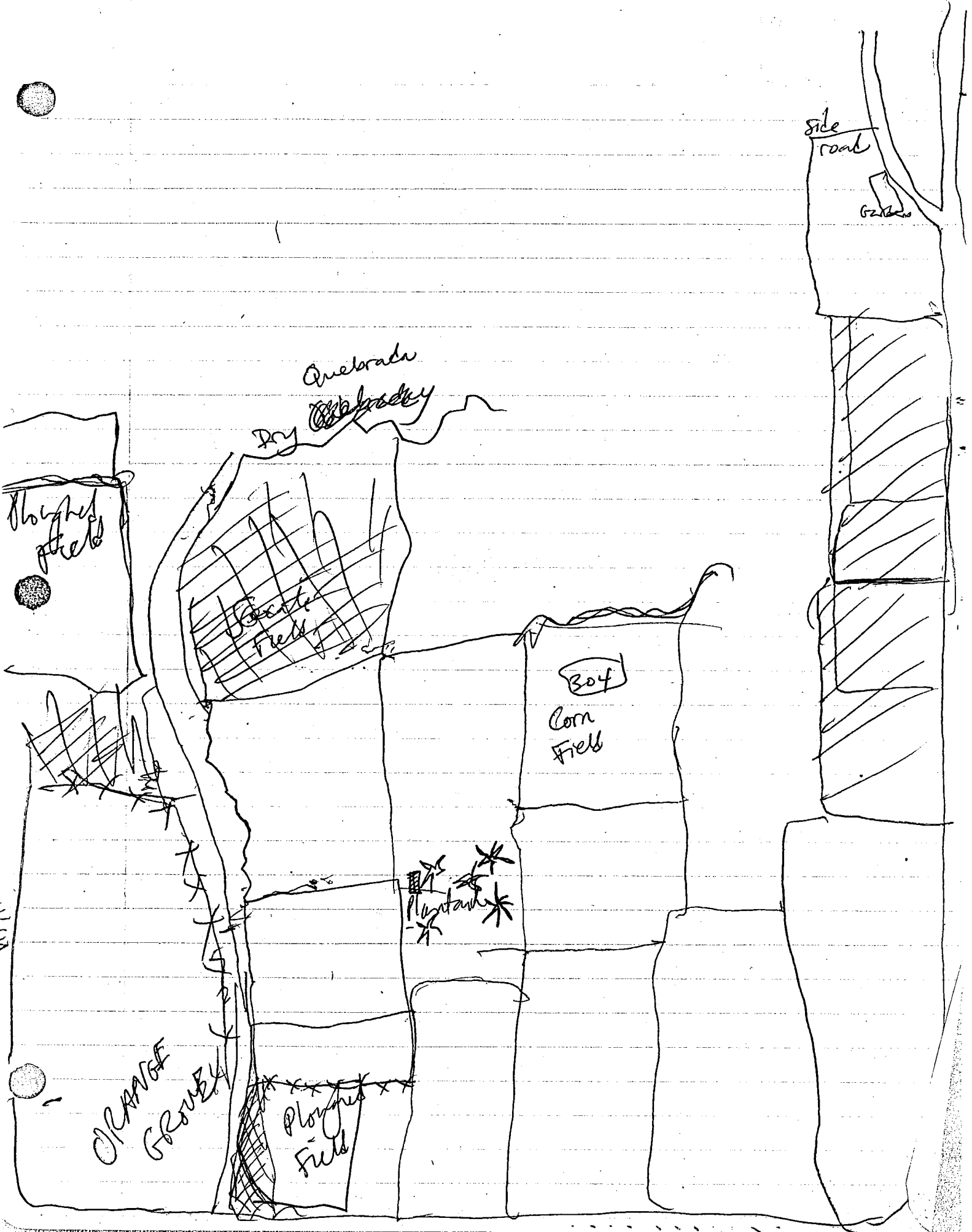
Boy
Corn
Field

Plantain

ORANGE
GROVE

Planted
Field

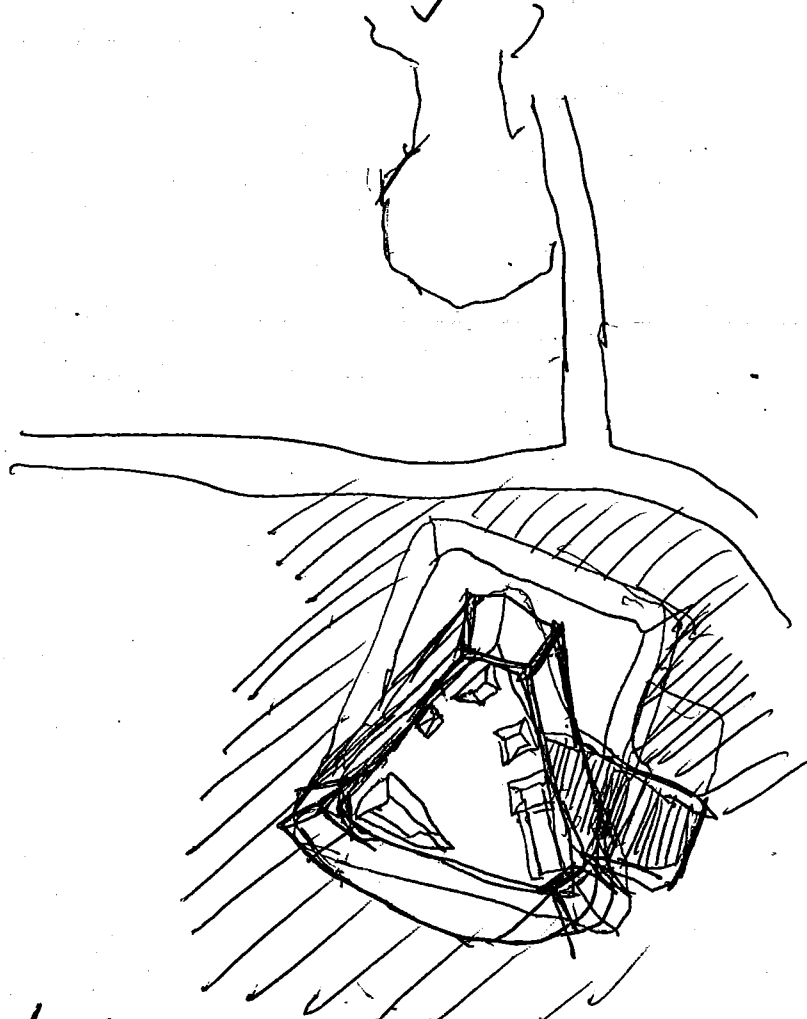
1000



11 June

P84-18-7

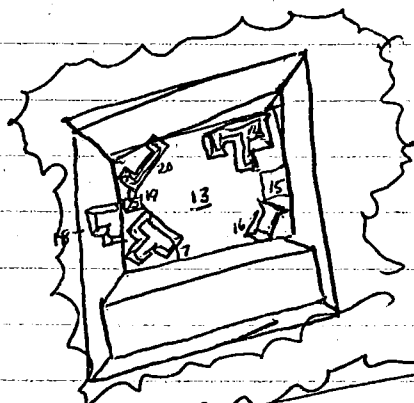
Today dawned hazy and humid - soon the sun will drive the haze away. We have begun at the newly cleared mound in site # 300. As part of its base remains to be cleared a rough sketch now as possible only we will survey its points this afternoon. On Saturday some sherds and chert flakes were found near some animal burrows on the east "side" of the mound - they might be from the classic period but as yet nothing accurate can be said of them.



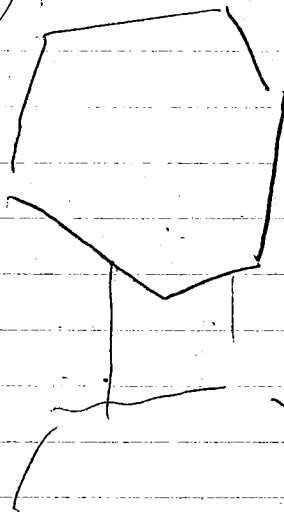
This mound is very unique in shape - probably also built and further so now there have been centuries of erosion. Above sketch is exceedingly rough and probably inaccurate by 75% at least.

P84-18-8

The actual layout of structure #13 of site #300 can be seen as:



OVER GROWTH



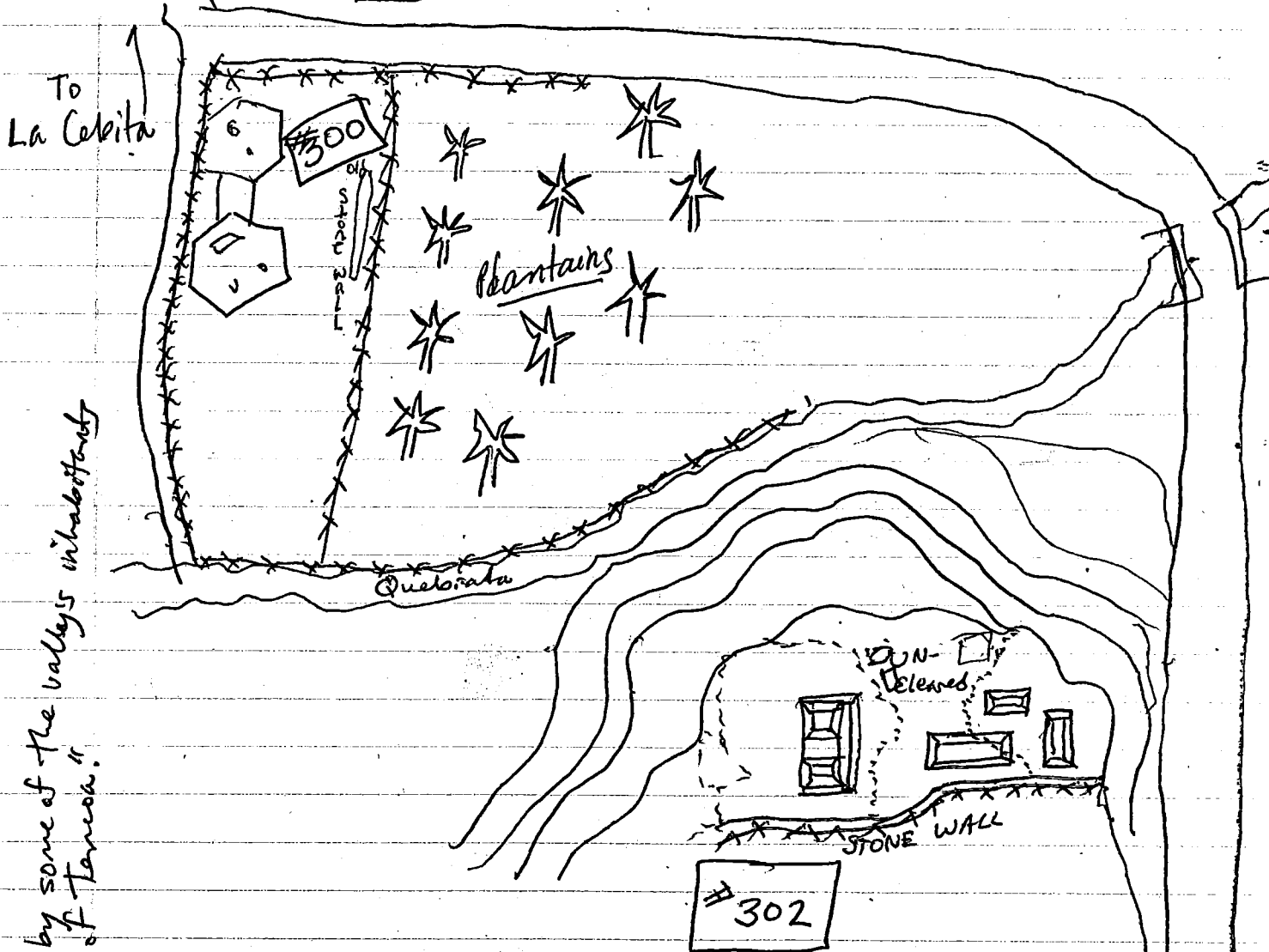
This is merely a rough sketch. We remained surveying this mound until 1:00. After lunch we moved up to site #302, which is situated upon a natural rise above the opposite edge of the Quebrada ^(from site #300) and is overlooking the site. The top of this rise has yet to be completely cleared, yet in its present state it sports at least seven structures of approx (\pm) one meter in height.

Some are larger than others. A few sherds and our first piece of obsidian has been found in this site - one sherd has an orange paste and red and black paint suggesting a late classic origin (J. Berz's personal communication). This site is well located in respect to viewing the northern section of this valley. The Quebrada (perennial) would have provided an easy source of water for this apparently comfortable settlement areas. The site is cut by a stone wall and bashed mure marking the

P84-18-9

of Señor Baide's land. It can certainly be expected that the site extends beyond this hill but very dense undergrowth prevents examination of this area. A rough sketch of sites 300 and 302:

P. 17



* The area is called by some of the valley's inhabitants the "ancient city of Tancón."

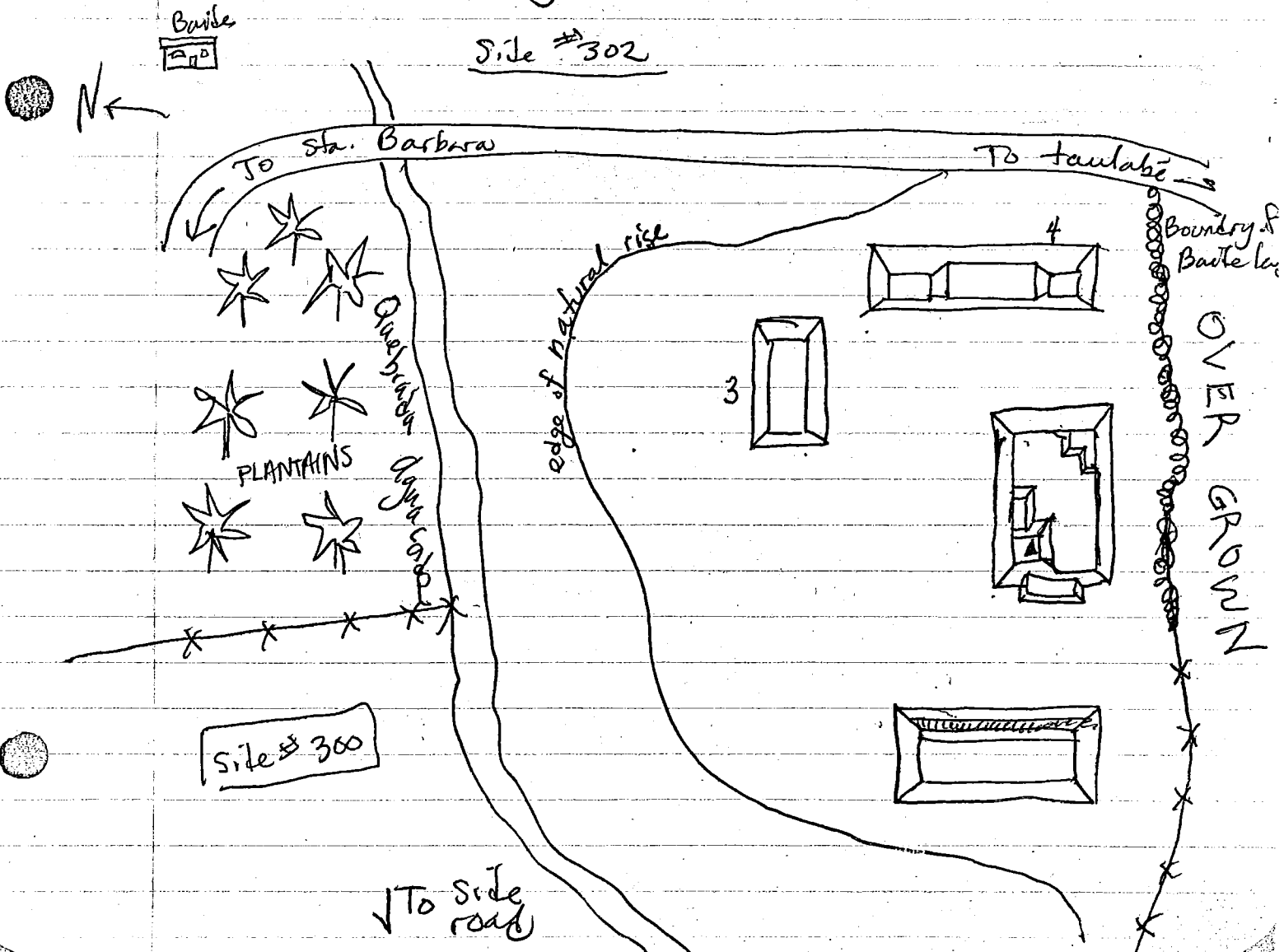
The remains of last year's corn crop (dried stalks) is found all over the hill upon which is found the site. Burrowing rodents have set up housekeeping in some of these structures thus allowing mice to find some sheds. Tomorrow we shall survey #302 and move on to the orange grove of mystery*

12 June

P84-18-10

Site #302

The morning dawned overcast and cool. By 9:30 broken clouds and hot sunshine. The site is nearly fully cleared and surveyed. There are approx 5 structures in this site not 6 or 7 unless other structures are very small. Signs of habitation exist all over this rise from chunks of baked clay indicating house-structures to sherds to obsidian to intriguing broken lines of cobbles - these are not considered definite lines therefore they are not being mapped.



Site #300

June 12, 1984

P84-18-11

Site #302 commands an excellent view of La Ceilita. The soil around it seems quite fertile enough for agriculture and some sections have obviously been/are under cultivation with maize and plantains currently. Both #300 and #302 have been linked together today as #302 was surveyed.

From #302 we moved south to the mayor of Santa Barbara's fields on the south edge of the San Vicente road (Nispero Rd. also). There three fields were surveyed: #307, #308, #309 upon which a total of 14 structures were found, though there may have been fewer or more. #309 was surveyed first and is thought to contain 7 structures six of them contained within a location at the NE corner of the field. The field was much longer (parallel to the road) than wide. It is cut by a drainage ditch which is now a swampy depression of mud and uneven dimension - probably a natural formation in the Eastern portion of the field, to the West lies a man-made drainage ditch. The concentration of structures at the NE corner were laboriously and perhaps not accurately noticed due to severe overgrowth of not only this section of the field but the whole of it. Structure #seven is the only structure which is not found in the concentration. It is composed of two walls forming a corner to a natural rise. The concentrated structures were relatively small and of no great elevation of .5m at the highest. The area around str #7 was once perhaps a field of palm trees. In field #308 on to the east lay a site in the SE section which runs on into the next field, #309 - the

p84-18-12

structures number four and none are over $\frac{1}{2}$ meter in height. Site #307 contains three structures two small platforms and one perpendicular-wal hill corner ((. Each of the above fields are currently watered overabundantly thanks to drainage ditches recently constructed. As for ancient water sources I am unsure. All of these fields are and/or have been used as pasturage.

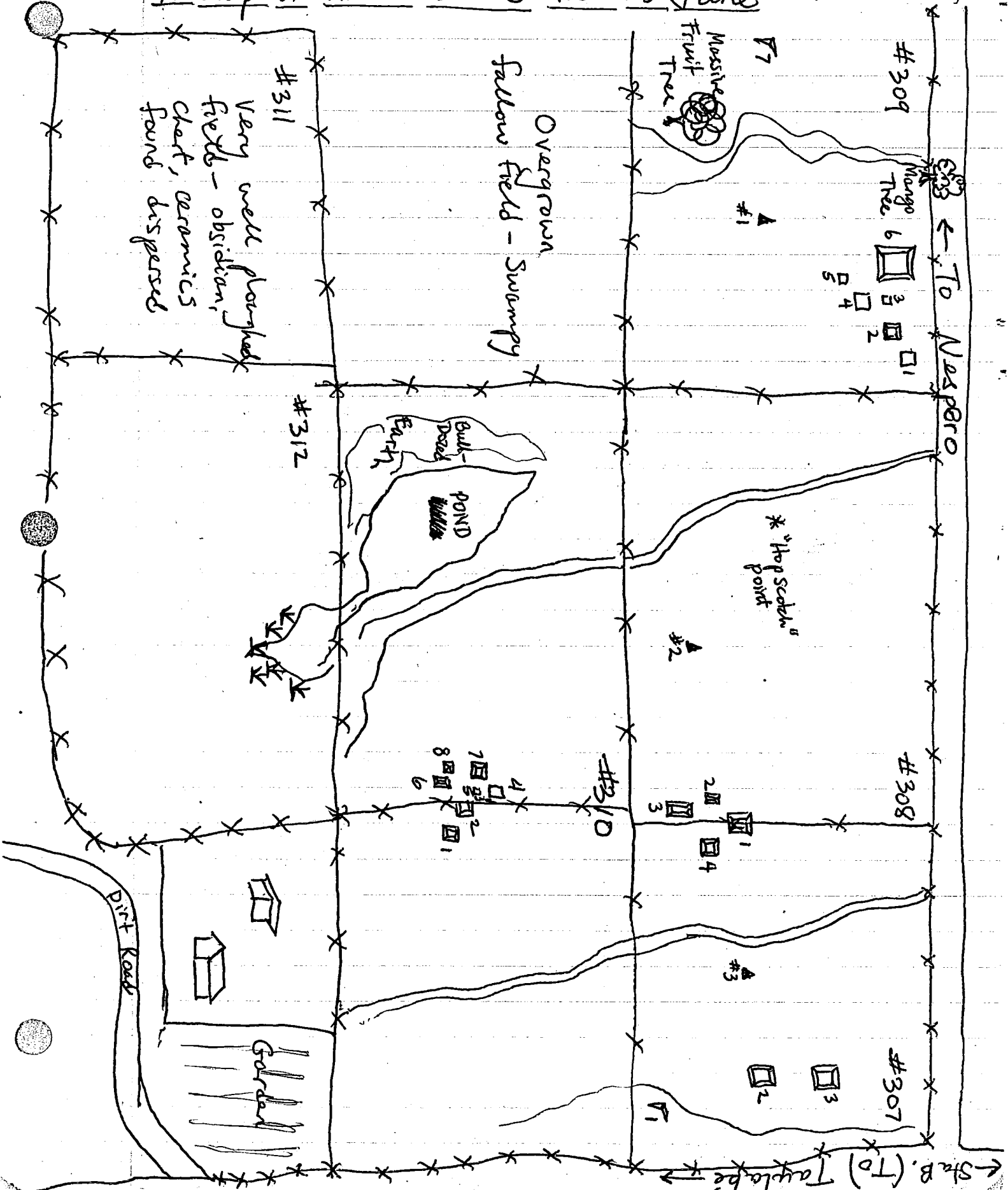
June 13, 1983

P84 - 18 - 13

Day began overcast with low clouds obscuring mountain ringing Tencon Valley. Cool and overcast all morning until 12:00 when short weak storm passed over. Four fields surveyed this morning, 1) two fields that together contained one site, #310 of eight structures none over 1.5m high. The site is split by a fence bounding two fields. No ceramics or stone tools found. Large frog making home by str #5 in overgrowth. Near site #310 is an artificial lake surrounded by mounds of bulldozed earth which appear from the road to be ancient mounds. Lake and earth pile is of recent origin. To the east of #310 was a heavily overgrown swampy field containing a structure termed #8 belonging to site #309. The field was otherwise, apparently empty. South of this field lay #311, a well ploughed field once planted in maize which yielded from walking three ceramic handles, sherds, obsidian blades and traces of chert and obsidian. No concentrations found and existing structures ^{if any} too plowed over to be noticeable. Further west from #311 lies site #312 within a large field of pasturage which houses a large # of cows - some very unhealthy looking, shrunken, bones showing. Fields containing sites #310 and str. #8 of #309 also show evidence of use of pasturage in cow "pie" stream about the fields. In walking site #312 at least seven structures were discovered clustered within the north central part of the field. Turns out there are cows suffering from some disease - either TB. or Hoof and Mouth (there go the old boots). A heavy rain storm at 12:00 o'clock prevented our mapping the site.

A Map of Area Covered 12-13 June

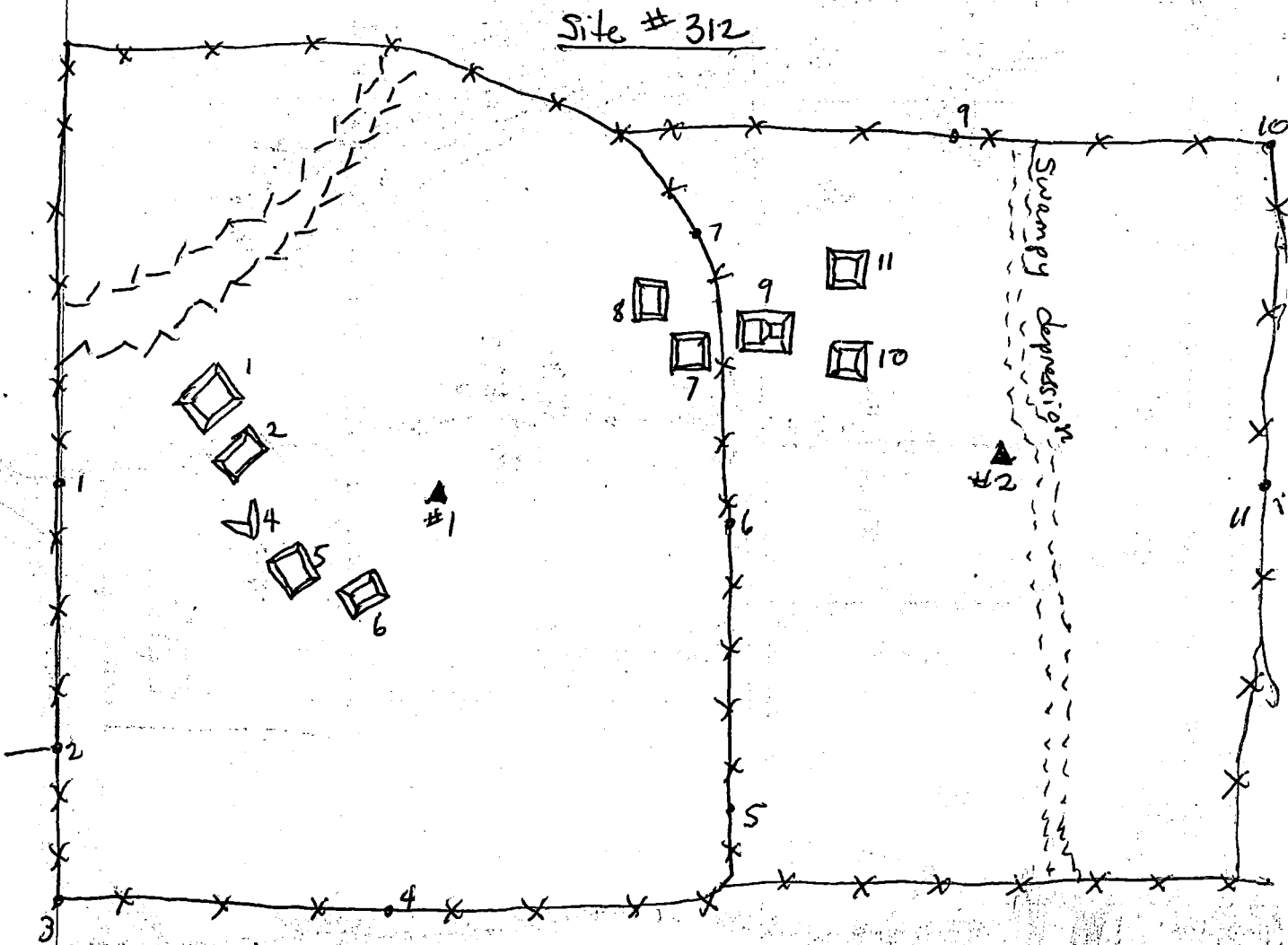
P84-18-14



June 14, 1984

P84-18-15

Rain, beginning yesterday at approx 12:00 lasted persistently if not continuously until approx 5:30. Sueljoints project members stayed in today for lab work due to ^{moist} field conditions and we entered the field by about 10:00. Upon rapping already plotted fields #306 was found to have erroneous plotting so it was resurveyed. From there we moved on to site #312 and mapped it by 12:30. We attracted an audience of cows for most of this time. Eleven structures were mapped #9 being the largest at approx 1 meter in height. Field conditions are good but my physical condition is not. My notes today will not be up to par, chances are.

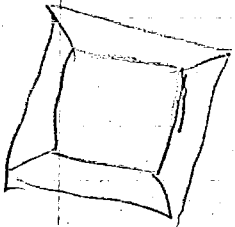


15 June 1984

P84-18-16

No field work today, I was ailing. Julie
Beyers and two others though found the
remains of a Columbian or Post Columbian
church in context with like-period sherds.

184-68-17



#215

#312

Sat. June 16

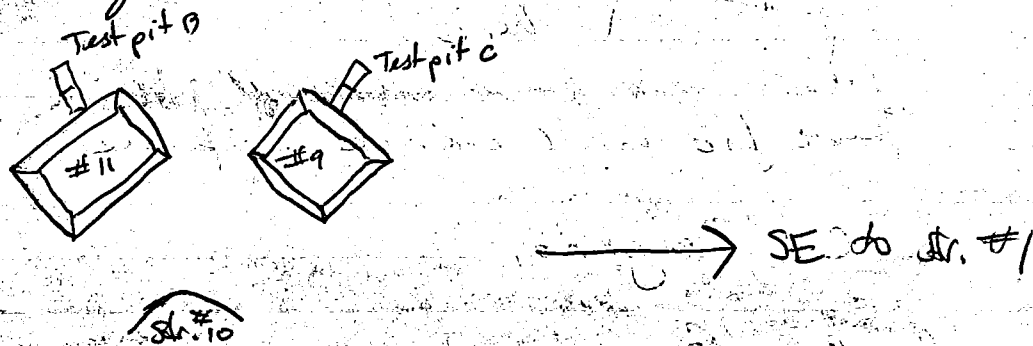
P84-18-18

This morning dawned overcast, then the sun came out to burn away some of the mist before cloud cover carried the morning. Site #315 was discovered after an uneventful few fields extending from Quebrada D. - to fields of site #312. I walked over to the foundations of a colonial structure, apparently a church (and hopefully). In a plowed field adjacent to the church lay sherds of colonial + older periods (I guess at this as the ^{previous} ~~plowed~~ day this plowed field had been surface "collected".) Site #315 contained merely one definite structure. A few possibilities near by were disregarded due to their seeming to be merely "possibilities". The natural rise which supported #315 was covered in cobbles and a ^{had} large flat top + a good view, apparently a fine place for a site, though the fields below it were quite marshy.

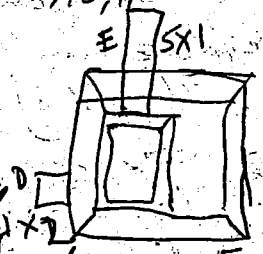
At the end of the day we moved on to Mr. Torres' orange grove finding four - five large mounds of 2+ meters in height. Lack of time permitted only a fast scan of ~~the~~ a superficial area.

Monday 17 June
P84-18-19

Am working today with Pat and Ed on site #33 near Guajiquito on excavation. This site contains a number of clusters, str. 11 is being excavated with a 1x2 m test pit designated 33B. Str. #9 is being examined with a 1x2 m test pit as "C" well. We are looking for trash deposits and have purposely placed the pits in places we think will most likely have been trash deposits.



SE of str. 9, 10, 11 lies str. #1 where a 5x1 m. test pit is being sunk in as well as a 1x2 m. pit. The 5x1 pit will intersect the terrace level on str. #1 and will be dug until sterile earth is reached. 1x5 m. pit is desig. E and the 1x2 desig. D.



I am going to draw up a chart later today to show the results per 10cm level on each of the test pits. This is due to the fact that today I'm getting the hang of all excavation. In the 1x2 m test pits the sq. meter furthest away from the ~~pit~~ structure seems excavated first to determine the depth of the loose soil - i.e. the end of man's activity on the ground.

Tues.
19 June 1984

P84-18 -20

Dawn sunny with a few large overcasty clouds.
Pictures to be taken of test pits.

A 1x1 Test pit ~~into~~ 33F began this morning
on str. #9. upon the opposite wall from yesterday's
excavation

Drew an elevation diagram for 33C Oregano, ^{wall} corridor,
and dove ^{surfaces} ~~holes~~. 33H pit opened on str. # ? lot #1 =
found to contain sherds - assorted - 1 piece of obsidian
and some ceramic handles.

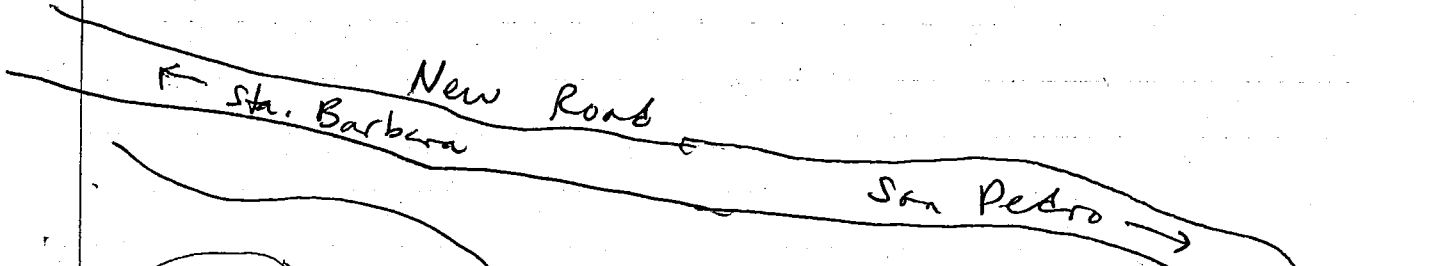
SITE # 128

PSB-18-21

| pt. | loc. | ANGLE | dist. |
|-----|------------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 | Str. #4 SE corner | 114° | 34.40 m |
| 2 | " SW " | 114° | 32.40 m |
| 3 | " NW " | 111° 30" | 32.10 m |
| 4 | Bank of Quebrada Terrero | 133° 30" | 38.00 m |
| 5 | Str. #5 | 161° 30" | 33.10 m |
| 6 | SE corner | 155° | 37.60 m |
| 7 | " SW " | 159° | 39.70 m |
| 8 | " NW " | 116° 30" | 26.60 m |
| 9 | Str. #3 SE corner | 123° 30" | 29.40 m |
| 10 | " NE " | 120° | 32.60 m |
| 11 | " NW " | " | " |
| 11 | Str. #2 NW corner | 100° 30" | 31.00 m |
| 12 | NE corner | 98° | 28.80 m |
| 13 | Saddle junct. N (Str. #2) | 97° 30" | 28.90 m |
| 14 | " " S " | 94° | 29.60 m |
| 15 | Str. #2 SE corner | 90° | 30.40 m |
| 16 | Str. #1 Saddle junct. S | 93° 30" | 29.40 m |
| 17 | Str. #1 SW corner | 89° | 26.90 m |
| 18 | " SE corner | 88° 30" | 32.10 m |
| 19 | " NE " | 98° 30" | 27.90 m |
| 20 | Quebrada Terrero Bank | 71° 30" | 43.40 m |

FSB-18-22

Site #128



June 20, 1984
Webb.

P84-18-23

Overcast looking like rain to come this early morning. By late morning sun out in full glory with some light clouds. Upon first setting off on survey today 200m (approx) on ~~the~~ ^{old} ~~new~~ road from junction with new road a site was found upon a high, steep rise. Foundations of Colonial or Post colonial structure in addition to adobe / clay brick fragments found. Site flagged but not mapped due to structure being so "recent". Site commands an excellent view of the north end of the valley, the old road and the Uluu - perhaps once a lookout post? Adobe / brick fragments collected.

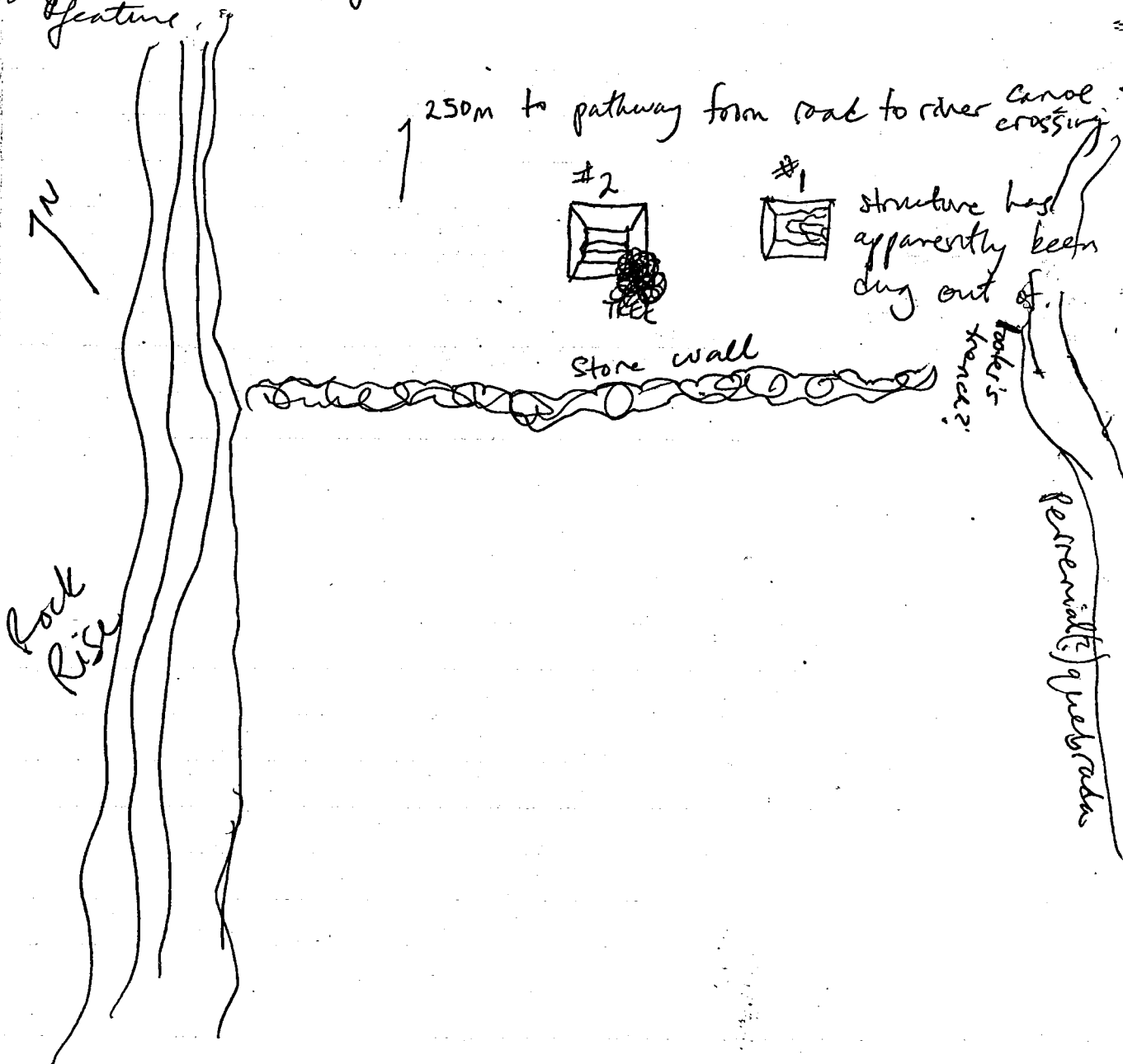
just South of

At nearly the northward extent of this valley where Rio Uluu curves from E. to W. (i.e. across from site #127) site #128 was discovered approx. 110m from new road. The site contains four structures at least, at least because field have very tall and obscuring grass cover, in not ~~not~~ ^{not} obvious special arrangement except for Str's 1+2 which are connected by a "saddle". Nothing collected from field. Map made [(P84-18) = next page]. No structure over .60m in height. Str. 4 a particularly fine structure with clearly bounded lines.

Monday
June 25, 1984

P84-18-24

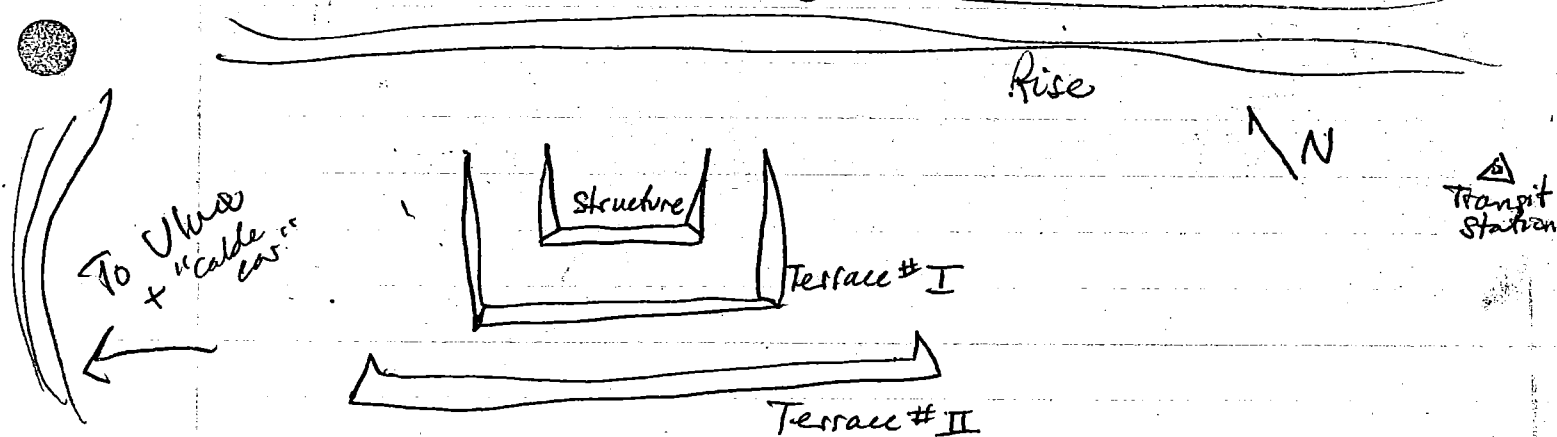
Saw out early, cool + humid. Began walking from
Bualyquito to Uluu with plan of walking N ~~from~~
along the ^E bank ~~to~~ in response to a report of
a site somewhere there along the river. While
walking west to the Uluu a small site (#129)
was found containing two definite structures
in close proximity and a probable third
60 meters SW from it in addition to a possible
artificial feature.



P8# - 18 - 75

Structures at SW of ^{site} # 129 on road on way to El Remedio are dodgy (there seems to be at least a large concentration of river cobbles (interestingly distinct from common volcanic rock), still discerning structures is a relative situation. Site is roughly 400-500m from Sta. Barbasa road.

For 2 hours we walked trying to find the way to the small town of El Remedio. Now, directly above the "town" upon a rise we might have found a structure - local farmers at site ~~say~~ say these are ruins.

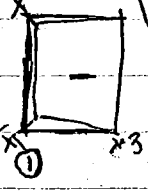


Above us drawing of pending site #130

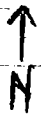
The town of El Remedio is composed, apparently, of a few houses and a cable "car" crossing for the river. Site #130 is within or rather on the periphery of a maize planted field.

Site 131

ca. 10
em.



Hill side



stone wall



174M511
Explosion

stone wall

1. pt.
stone #3

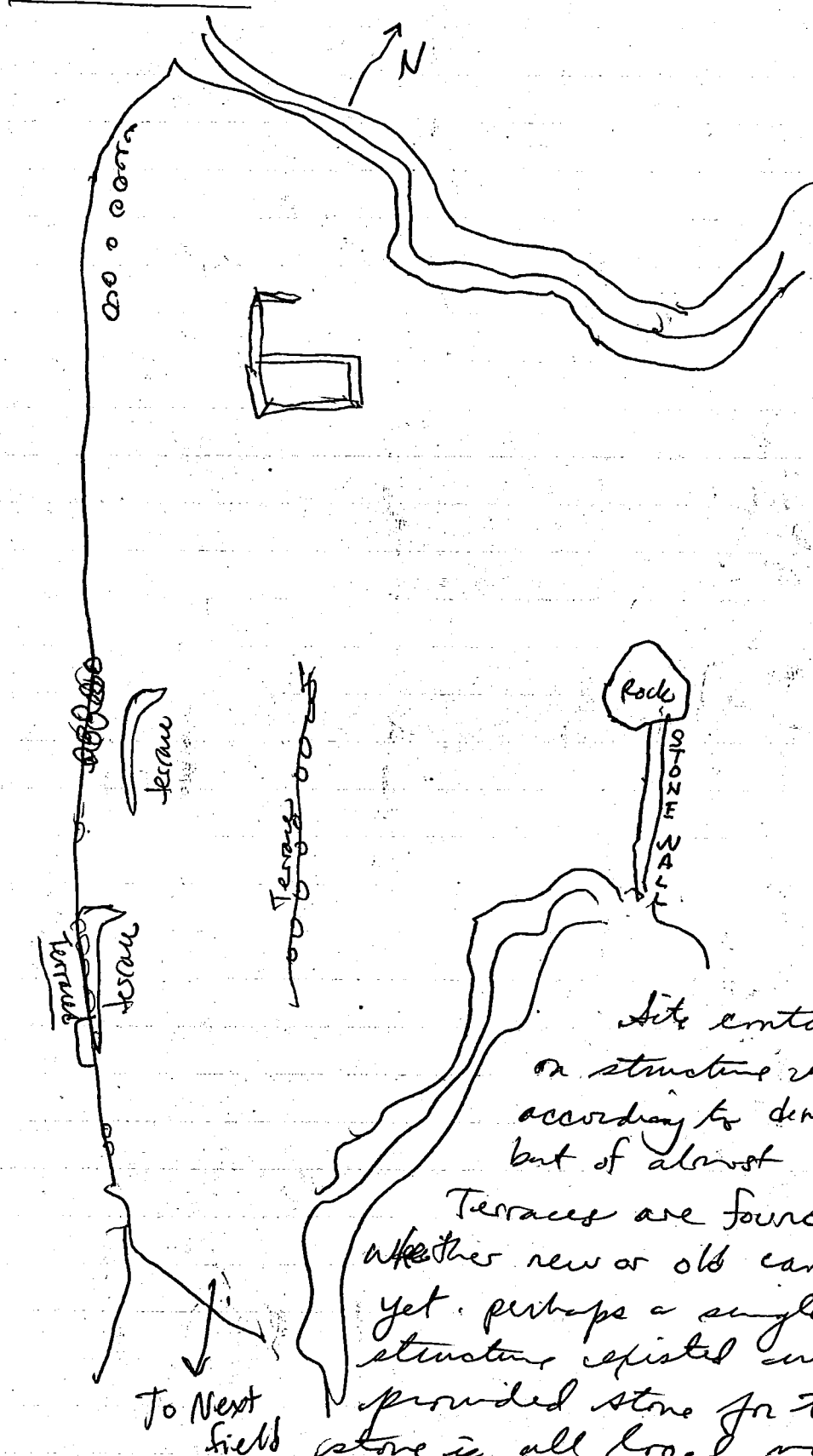
2. pt.
stone #3

3. pt.
stone #4



P84-18-27

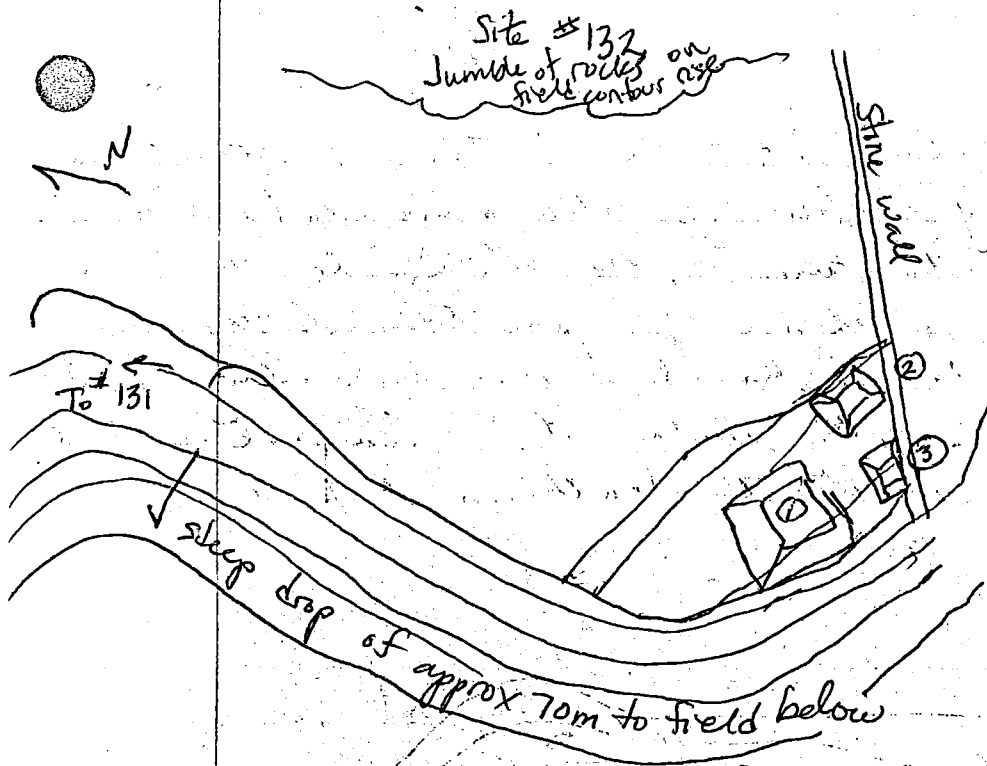
Site # 131



→ Guayguirito
20 mins.

Site contains at least
 one structure which is large
 according to dimensions of walls
 but of almost no elevation.
 Terraces are found on this field -
 whether new or old cannot be told as
 yet. perhaps a single large
 structure existed which latter
 provided stone for these terraces -
 stone is all local volcanic type.

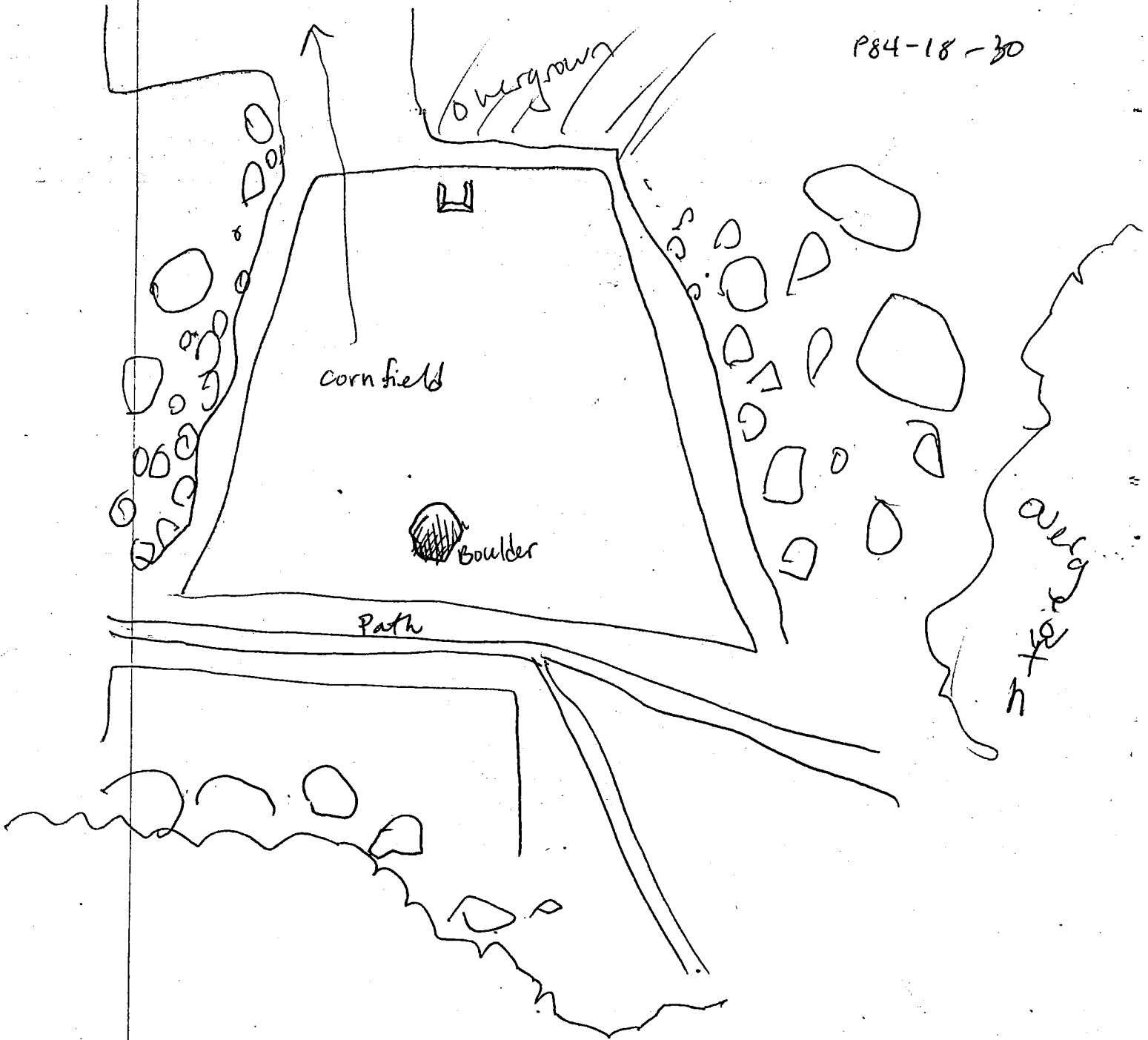
June 26, 1984 Tuesday
P84-18-28



Sun out early today, a little muggy this morning - rainy season bringing out more and more insects. Day began with the survey of the terraces of site #131. The site contains four terraces, #3 and #4 being the most definite and #1 and #2 being the least defensible and most subject to erosion. Site #132 is to be surveyed as of now. It is situated on a natural rise and is composed of three rounds - south two small connecting with the northern one by a "saddle". The round appears cut by a stone wall, across which lies a large boulder - probably not much cut by wall. The jumble of rocks in "centre" of the field is apparently merely a natural feature of no order resting upon a natural "wrinkle" in field. Source of water for this and site #131 unknown. Perhaps people lived by the river as they do today and used these sites as ceremonial ^{platform} structures and the surrounding fields for agriculture. Owner of these lands? Fertility of this stony soil appears adequate.

(sites #2+#3)

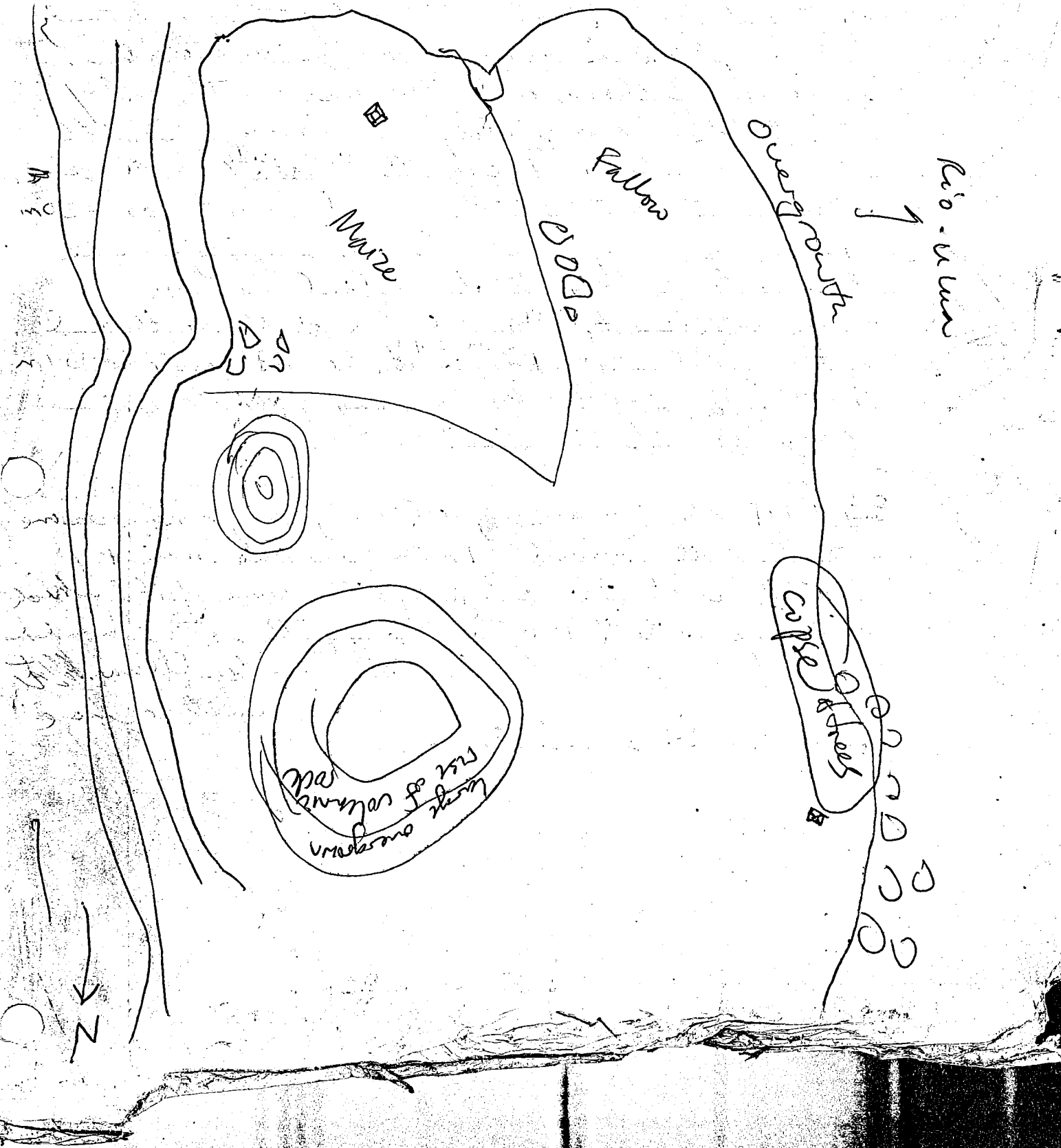
P84-18-30



Site #139 on upland valley. Small valley in the midst of the highlands along the Urua between Guajoco and Guajoguin. Site has no close eminent water source, but the soil here seems fertile enough. Single structure is small, about 4m ~~square~~ square. ~~Owned~~ Juan Perino of Sta. Barbara ^{is the} owner of this land. Today dawned overcast and misty but by 10:00 the sky is blue and the sun is appearing warm. The fields in this area are ~~irrigated~~.

P84-18-31

Site #140



Key to Lithic Analysis - Notebook paper sheets

- O = obsidian
- C = chert
- A = andesite
- S = small $0 < \text{Lithic} \leq 1.8 \text{ cm}$
- M = medium $1.8 < \text{ " } \leq 3.0 \text{ cm}$
- L = large $3.0 < \text{ " } \leq 5.0 \text{ cm}$
- XL = extra large $5.0 < \text{ " } \leq \infty$

Mod = All obsidian lithics regardless of whether they appear worked or not are considered modified. For those which appeared unworked and unused such as river-smoothed(?) obsidian cobbles I placed " " around "mod." as a rule to indicate this unworkedness or unusedness. Chunks and flakes of obsidian are classified under the same method, ~~as well as flakes~~, which appear to be "merely" lithics with no signs of use or modification.

Unmod., unused = self-explanatory. Most chert and andesite lithics seem to fall under this category - why?

Unmod., Used. Any chert or andesite lithic (remember, not obsidian) which shows signs of wear but does not exhibit any obvious modification (such as chipping) is included under this classification.

A NOTE ON LITHIC WEIGHTS

The scale used to weigh them is stunningly inaccurate. Weights recorded must be taken with a $\pm 1-2 \text{ g}$ margin of error and a grain of salt.

Size est.
 X (# of lithics / weight in gms / $\sqrt{\text{no codex}}$ / $\sqrt{\text{has codex}}$) - this configuration is based upon Kate Loomis's lithic analysis chart - each config. is headed by a size grouping for the lithic (X). A $\sqrt{\text{ }}$ in the codex section indicates the lithic has evidence of

Lots included in Litomic Analysis

* These lot #s underlined symbolize the number of different bases into which some lots have been divided and were thus analyzed each separately.

Y84-18-35

1F/12, 25, 34, 27, 53, 68, 69, 70, 72, 74, 80,
86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 97, 102, 109, 111,
112, 113, 120, 121, 129, 135, 136, 138, 139, 141, 144,
149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 160, 164, 166, 173, 176, 186

2A/30, 31, 40, 100

2B/12

2C/3, 5

3C/1, 6, 8, 9, 15, 20, 25, 29, 19

3D/1, 2, 3, 4, 6

4A/1, 20, 24, 32

A4/3

4C/3, 9W, 10

5A/2

5H/40, 55, 60

6A/2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19
21, 24, 25, 27, 31, 34, 126

6B/24

10C/2

10D/8

10F/

10J/10

10L/7, 8, 12

10M/9, 10, 11

10N/9, 11, 12, 13, 17

10O/11, 12

10T/3

12A/3, 19, 20, 21, 22

12B/2, 6, 22, 28

12C/1, 2, 3

22A/2

25A/7

25B/2

25C/1, 2

25D/1, 7

25E/3, 4

25F/3, 9, 13, 15, 10

25G/2

25H/2, 3, 4, 5

25J/10, 11

25L/3

25K/2, 8, 7

25M/1, 4

25O/2

26A/2, 5, 7
9, 14, 18, 17, 16, 27

26B/21, 29, 32, 38

26C/1, 4, 13, 20, 21, 17, 19, 10, 26
24, 25, 30, 33, 34, 31

26D/15, 12, 23, 8, 11
22, 3, 20, 16, 19

26E/16, 10, 5, 20, 9, 22, 23, 27
3, 4, 13, 14, 17, 21, 31, 8, 18, 32

26F/17, 12, 22

26G/14, 2, 110, 11, 8

27B/7

27C/3, 4, 5, 6, 10

27D/1, 4, 5, 9, 10

27E/4, 5

27F/1

27H/10

27I/1

31C/1

31D/2, 6

31E/3, 6

31G/7

33F/1

34B/2

43A/1

46A/1

49A/1

51A/1

52B/1, 9

52C/2, 6

52E/2, 7, 8, 10, 3

52D/4

52F/2

55A/1

58A/1

71A/1

73A/1

82L/2

91A/1

93A/1

100A/L, 3

105A/2

137A/2, 1

250/2

302A/1

311A/L

313A/1

314A/1

317A/1

320A/2

322A/1

323A/1