

1984

## PSB-019-Sissell-Field Notes-1984

Earl Sissell

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Site # 134

P84-18-

Christino Tochez Land owner - resides Sta. Barbara

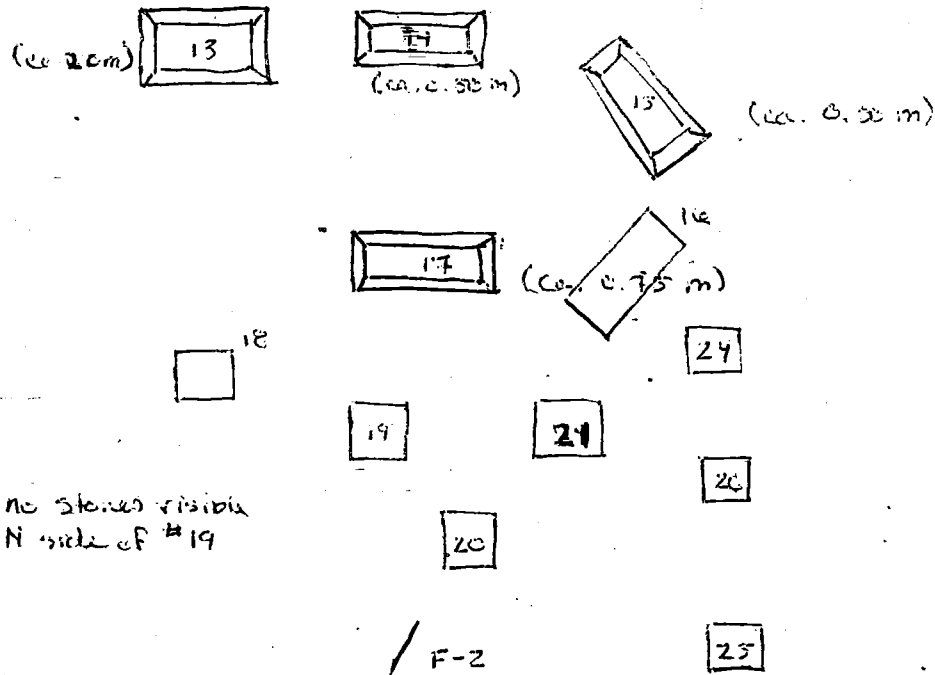
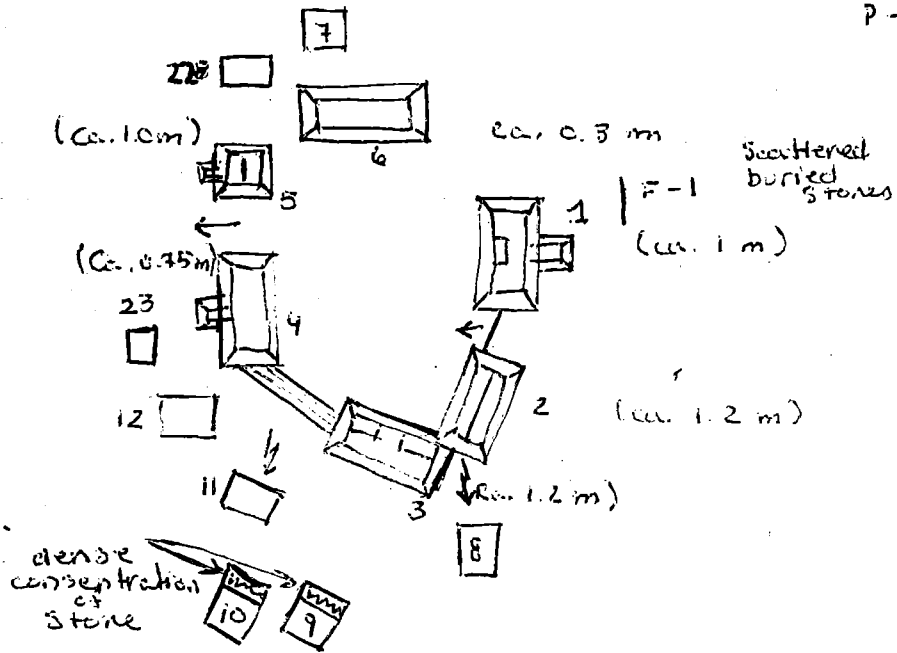
Point	Structure	Angle	Distance
✓1	str #1 SE corner	27°	12.70 m
✓2	SW "	14°	12.00 m
✓3	NW "	15°	14.20 m
✓4	str #2 NE corner	10°	11.90 m
✓5	SE "	11°	9.80 m
✓6	SW	358°	10.20 m
✓7	str #3 NE corner	352°	7.30 m
✓8	NW "	339°	8.00 m
✓9	SW "	331°	6.80 m
✓10	Tree datum: Quebrada	220°	13.60 m
✓11	Path-point East	7°	52.30 m (approx)
✓12	" "	346°	53.30 m ( " )
✓13	Tree datum: Quebrada	<del>180°</del> 320°	46.80 m
STA 2 ✓14	South Feature #1	277°	17.10 m
✓15	North " " June str #4	286°	16.80 m
✓16	SW corner terrace #1	280°	14.10 m
✓17	E " " "	288°	19.90 m
✓18	East end of terrace #2	290°	19.40 m
✓19	West " " " "	290°	14.40 m
✓20	SE corner terrace #3	296°	14.40 m
✓21	SW " " " "	295°	18.40 m
✓22	NW " " " "	300°	18.90 m
✓23	SW corner Summit structure #4	302°	19.30 m
✓24	SE " " " "	307°	16.00 m
✓25	NW " " " "	313°	20.20 m
✓26	N corner str. #5	299°	21.90 m

June 5, 1984

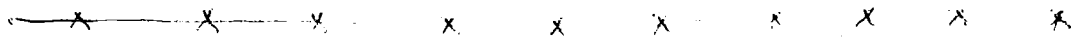
Site #98

P-84-19-1

View



Barbed wire Fence



Barbed wire Fence

June 5, 1984

I Location

Pg. 84-192

- ①
- ② approximately 50 yds from an occupied farmstead, within an enclosed pasture area
- ③ east of the Ulua River bordered on the north by a small cabrada
- ④ North of Guajoquito by approximately 1 km.

II Modern Conditions

- ① a relatively flat plain just at the foot of a small rise approx <sup>300 m</sup> ~~away~~ <sup>from the</sup> ~~between~~ the new Santa Barbara Rd and <sup>50 m.</sup> ~~from~~ the Ulua. The area is currently used for grazing land, and thus a short grass cover, w/ mint on the eastern slope and small tree groups scattered about the area, and low shrubs.

The state of preservation is excellent with the structures well defined due to the short grass cover. The site is scattered with small groups, as well as widely dispersed cobbles which may ~~indicate~~ indicate more structures buried beneath the surface.

There ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> very ~~few~~ <sup>few</sup> surface artifacts, only ~~one~~ <sup>three shards and a lug</sup> to be found on the summit of structure 3.

The current owner is Luciano Sabillon or  
Florentino Sabillon

III Potential Resources

The Ulua and dry cabradas make up the bulk of the water resource for the area and the stones were most likely collected from among the mangrove at the Ulua banks.

The fertility of the area is unknown, but fertile land

June 5, 1984

P. -84-19-3

is not all that far away. The surrounding hill sides (all within approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 kilometers).

## IV Site Description

The site is made up of 27 (twenty-seven) structures divided into ~~three~~<sup>two</sup> groups of varying sized - two features can be found in addition.

Group 1 consists of twelve structures. There are ~~6~~<sup>5</sup> large structures (approx 1 m. in height) arranged around a central patio area. Structure 1 and 2 are connected by a small wall. Structures 2-3 and 4 are connected by saddles. Structures 1, 4, and 5 have small elevated terraces which face towards the outside of the group. Structure 6 is approx.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m and closes the group at the North. Summit features, which are unclear at the present can be found on structures 1, 2 and 3. Outside of these 6 structures are 6 unelevated structures in close proximity. Structures 9 and 10 illustrate dense concentrations of stone to the north.

Group 2 is directly to the south and may in fact be a part of group 1. Only structures 13, 14, 15, 16 are elevated the remainder are unelevated with unclear boundaries in some cases. Structures 15, 17, 21, 18, 19 and 20 may form another group since they form a loose patio unit. 13 (which has a dense concentration of stones on the summit) 14, and 16 seem to be somewhat separated from this larger southern group. These groupings must, however, be understood as preliminary as final maps have not been done at this time. Structure 22 and feature 2 are both south of the this second grouping.

On the slope to the east, at the southern end of the site is a small structure, elevated on the western edge and built into the slope. A small superstructure seems to be visible on the summit.

June 5, 1984

P. - 84 - 19 - 4

The site construction is predominantly cobbles, many of which are found scattered about the field, which may imply more structures still unseen beneath the surface.

The only unusual feature is the separation of structure 23 which might be tied to the others at a later date, in light of excavations on the site.

#### IV Surface Collections

The surface collection was minimal and came predominantly from the main patio area. Several pot sherds were recovered and among them were several well preserved handle pieces all done in red slip and polished for a high finish.

Two small stones were recovered, which may show signs of wear and shaping. These will have to be more closely examined. The stones are predominantly white, with small amounts of red flecked throughout in striated patterns.

The lack of surface collection may indicate several unexcavated pieces to be found upon excavation.

#### V Preliminary Dates

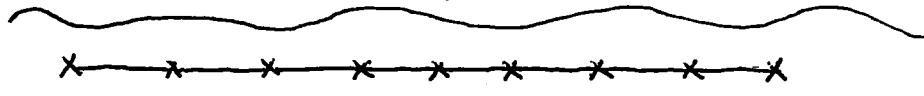
Based on slight structure organization and surface collection, it could be placed in the late classic.

site #99

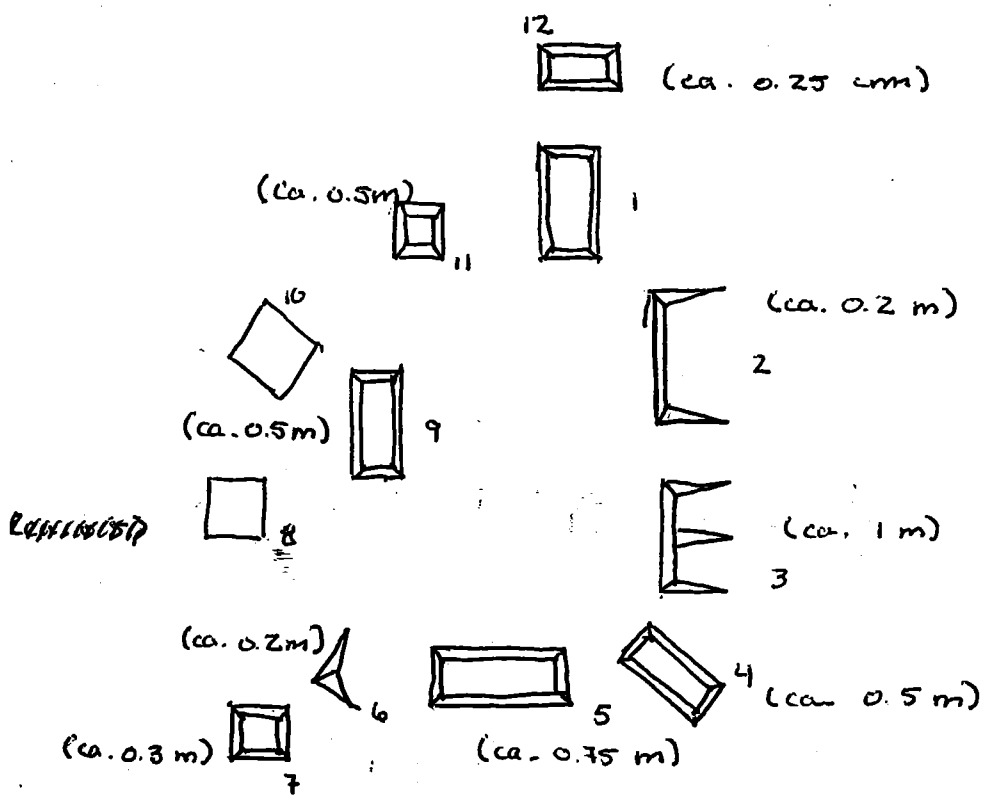
June 6, 1984

P-84-19-5

quebrada



Uluca



June 5, 1984

P.-84-19-6

Site #99.

I It is enclosed within a barbed wire fence to the north and east.

It falls between two quebradas to the north and south with run-offs running from east to west, down the slope and toward the Uluá which lies to the west separated from the site by a ridge and tree/shrub line.

The site lies directly to the south of site #98 divided by the barbed wire and the quebrada to the north. A line of trees runs along this quebrada. It lies approx. 100m. from site #98, 1 km from @. Valjoquito. The new Santa Barbara rd. is approx 5-400 m to the east with the Uluá about 40 m to the west.

## II Modern Conditions

The site lies on the eastern floodplains of the Uluá river. There is a slight slope and several run-offs draining to the east from the high hillside to the east. This could account for the number of stones and cobbles dispersed along the edges of the two quebradas, which appear to be seasonal.

The site area is currently unused, but the number of droppings, and the length of grass implies a fairly recent usage as pasture land.

The site is very well preserved and some of the more obscure structures might be more visible after clearing.

The current owner is Florentino Sablino - also the owner of site #98.



June 6, 1984

P-84-19-~~7~~

### III Potential resources

There are three water sources to the north and south are two seasonal quebradas <sup>bordering the site</sup> and to the ~~east and~~ west is the Uluca

The stones were most likely collected at the river edge or from the quebradas which show a great number of stones which have washed down from the higher slopes to the east.

The soil is not presently being used and does not show signs of farming in the recent past. Over the quebrada to the south and following the hill up to the east is some planting and evidence of burning and clearing, ~~it thus appears~~ with no evidence of site distribution. It thus appears, due to the quality of preservation on the site, that it ~~has~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~been~~ most likely the settled area, but with fertile land within a few hundred meters though it is difficult to tell.

### IV Site description

The site contains 12 (twelve) structures in one group. The average size is about 3m x 3m and between 0.2 and 1 m in height.

The organization is of a basic closed patio style with structures 1, 2, 5, 7, 12, 9, and 10 facing towards the central plaza and the remainder grouped at the outside of this central set.

The structures are built up artificially with structures 9 and 10 having terraces on the plaza side and then being built back into the slope. Two of the structure 6 walls are not visible at this time.

The stones are of collected cobbles

### V Surface collection

None

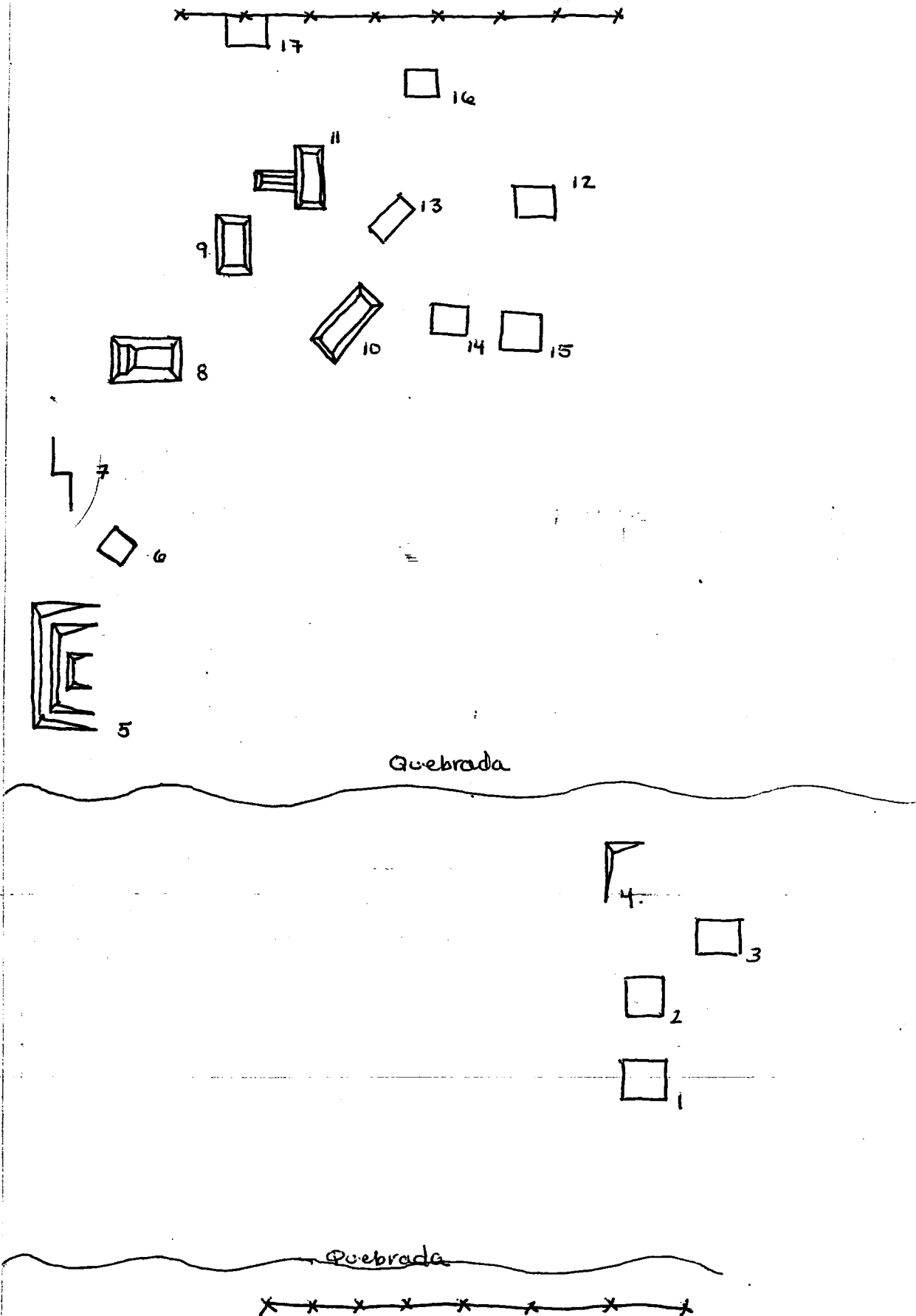
### VI Prelim. date

Late Classic based on organization.

Site # 100

June 6, 1984

P-84-19-8



Site #100

June 6, 1984

P-84-19-9

I. Location

The site is bordered on the north and south by barbed wire fences and in the ~~west~~ southeast corner is the house of the colono owner. It lies across the Uluva from the modern town of San Jose de

The site is divided after structure 4 by a seasonal quebrada and bounded by a quebrada to the south and the Uluva to the west. The pasture slopes up to the hills on the east.

It lies directly north of site 98 by approx. 100 m. and site 99 by about 3-400 meters, that would make it approx. 1 1/2 km from the site of Gualjoquito.

II Modern Conditions

It is positioned on a slightly sloping plain raised about 50 m <sup>above</sup> ~~from~~ the Uluva. It is split in two places by seasonal quebradas. There is evidence of a great deal of run-off and erosion on the front edges of structures 5, 8, and 9. Several pieces of surface collection came from these wash areas.

currently it is being used as pasture land and shows no evidence of farming in the recent past.

The state of preservation was good although the field was relatively overgrown. There is little evidence that it has been disturbed. The current owner is Florentino Sabiino

III Potential Resources

The nearest water sources are the Uluva to the west and two large seasonal quebradas. The site sits directly on the Uluva (approx 50 m above) and the quebradas are no more than <sup>100</sup>~~75~~ m and <sup>80</sup>~~75~~ m from the northern site edge.

stone was most likely collected from the shores of the Uluva and the deposits found along the edges of the quebradas

The fertility of the soil is uncertain, but it does not ~~appear~~ appear that it has been used or planted in the recent past

Santa Barbara Rd. Lies 400 m to the east

## IV Site Description

There are a total of 17 structures on the site ranging from those with no elevation to approx. 1.5 m

They appear to be arranged linearly along the river bank with a small cluster of ~~seven~~<sup>eight</sup> (8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15) about midway along the site.

It is divided in two by a quebrada. This separates 1, 2, 3 and 4 from the remaining 13 structures. Structures 16 and 17 are isolated from the main group with structure 17 being the northern most

Structures 5 and 8 have a series of elevated terraces which face towards the river. ~~Structure 8~~<sup>Both structures</sup> have a superstructure on the summit. Structure 11 is roughly shaped in a T with the main building running along a north-south axis while the terrace lies east-west. ~~the main~~

The south and east sides of structure 4 are not visible, and structure 7 forms a zig-zag running north-south.

The ~~site~~<sup>large</sup> structures are located predominantly along the bank of the river conforming to the natural contours. The remainder are predominantly unelevated.

The ~~site~~<sup>cobble</sup> structures are constructed of cobbles.

The most unusual features are the elaborate terrace systems which have not been found on other sites that we have observed.

## V Surface Collection -

there were a good number of pieces collected.

several polychrome pot sherds were recovered, along with smaller pieces

The most unusual pieces were quantities of ~~obsidian~~ worked obsidian, and fractured knife of which a majority was collected (3 pieces). These were all found along the second quebrada which divides the site in half. This made up lot 100 A/1.

Scattered  
stones  
can also  
be seen  
throughout  
the site

Site 100

June 6, 1984

P-84-19-11

The lots containing the sherds were collected from ~~sites~~ structures 5-15 (lot 100 A/2) and along the northern erosion area (lot 100 A/3)

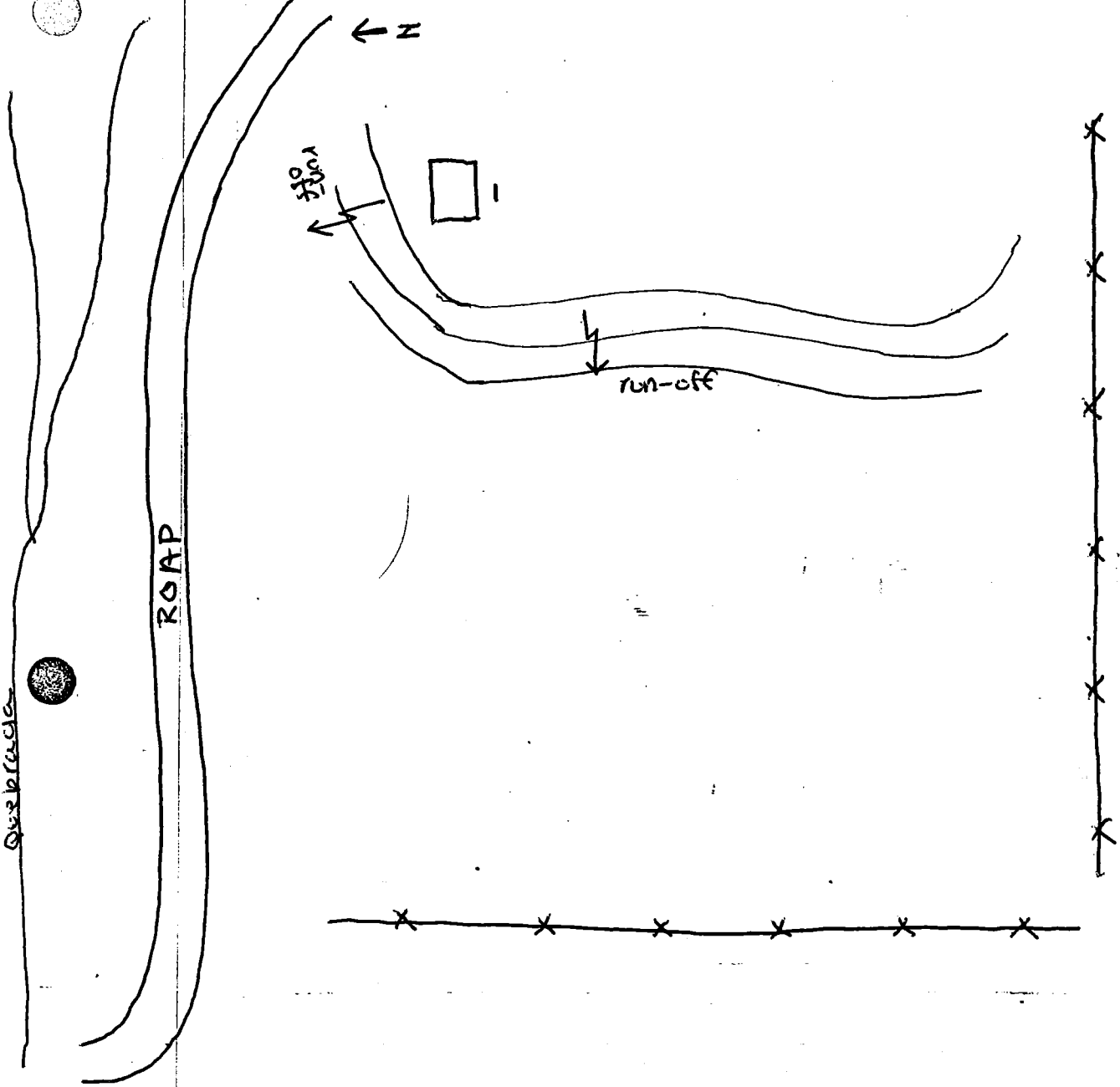
#### VI Preliminary Date

Based on structure organization and pottery sherds recovered a preliminary date of the late Classic Period can be assumed.

Site # 101

June 7, 1984

P. 84-19-12



Site # 101

June 7, 1984

P.-84-19-13

The site consists of a single structure which lies on a small rise next to a small private road that runs east-west. It is bordered on the east, west and south sides by a barbed wire fence. A quebrada lies on the north side of the road. To the south is site # 102 (approx. 100m), to the ~~west~~ southwest is site 100 and to the northwest <sup>is</sup> site 103, (approx. 200 and 250m respectively)

A majority of water would most likely have come from the quebradas to the north although some water may have been drawn from the ulca. The site shows signs of areas of plowing though it is not currently in use. Present use is unclear. Due to the plowing some disturbance may have occurred but it is in generally good condition. The area is currently owned by Arturo Sabion.

The most likely source of stone collection was the quebrada, though some may have done at the ulca. Due to the use as plow field it can be assumed that it may present good soil for planting.

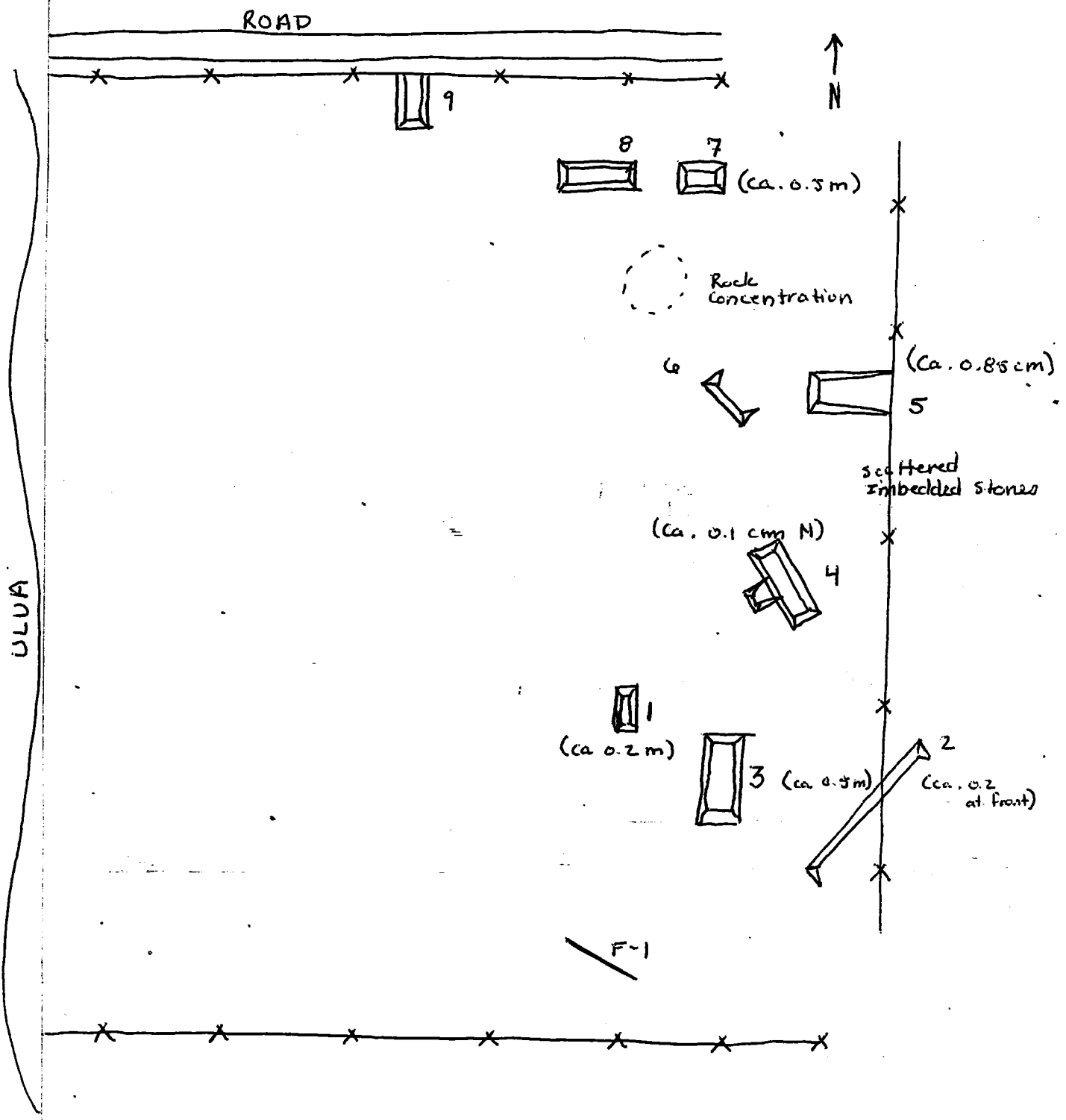
As mentioned the site consists of one small structure isolated from its neighbors. It has no height is at most 3 meters at each side. It is possible that it could have been used as a summer planting home. The structure is of cobbles.

There was no surface collection and the date is uncertain.

Site 102

June 7, 1984

P-84-19-14





## I Location

The site lies bordered by a small private road and barbed wire to the north; barbed wire and site # 100 to the south a field containing site 101 to the east and the Urua to the west. At the Northeast corner across the road is a small house, perhaps used as watchman's quarters.

It lies just northeast of Loma Largas, across the Urua, on the east bank set in about 125 m.

## II Topography

The field is relatively flat and sits just above the Urua. The land to the west and the north begins to slope up into the hills, while that to the south continues in open flat land.

It is currently used as cattle pasture.

The preservation is very good, w/ some overgrowth.

The owner is Arturo Sabillon

## III Potential resources-

The nearest water source for this site is a forked quebrada, which appears to be seasonal, that lies to the north and meets the Urua, which would be a second source. It lies approx. 125 m to the west.

Stones for construction came most likely from the banks of the Urua or along the quebrada to the north.

The fertility of the soil is uncertain and the area does not appear to have been plowed; the field to the east however in which structure # 101 is found, does show signs of plowing and plating, though it not so currently. This seems to imply that fertile soil is in close proximity lying immediately adjacent to the east side of the site.

## IV Site Description

The site contains 9 structures and a rock concentration between structures 6 and seven. The height of the structures ranges between 0.2 and 0.85 meters. They are dispersed and illustrate no specific organization. They cover and distance of about 200-250 m. from end of site to end of site.

The construction is cobble.

The most unusual feature is the dispersed nature of the site which we have not encountered in this area.

## V Preliminary Date

We have no date on this site

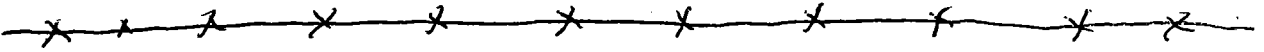
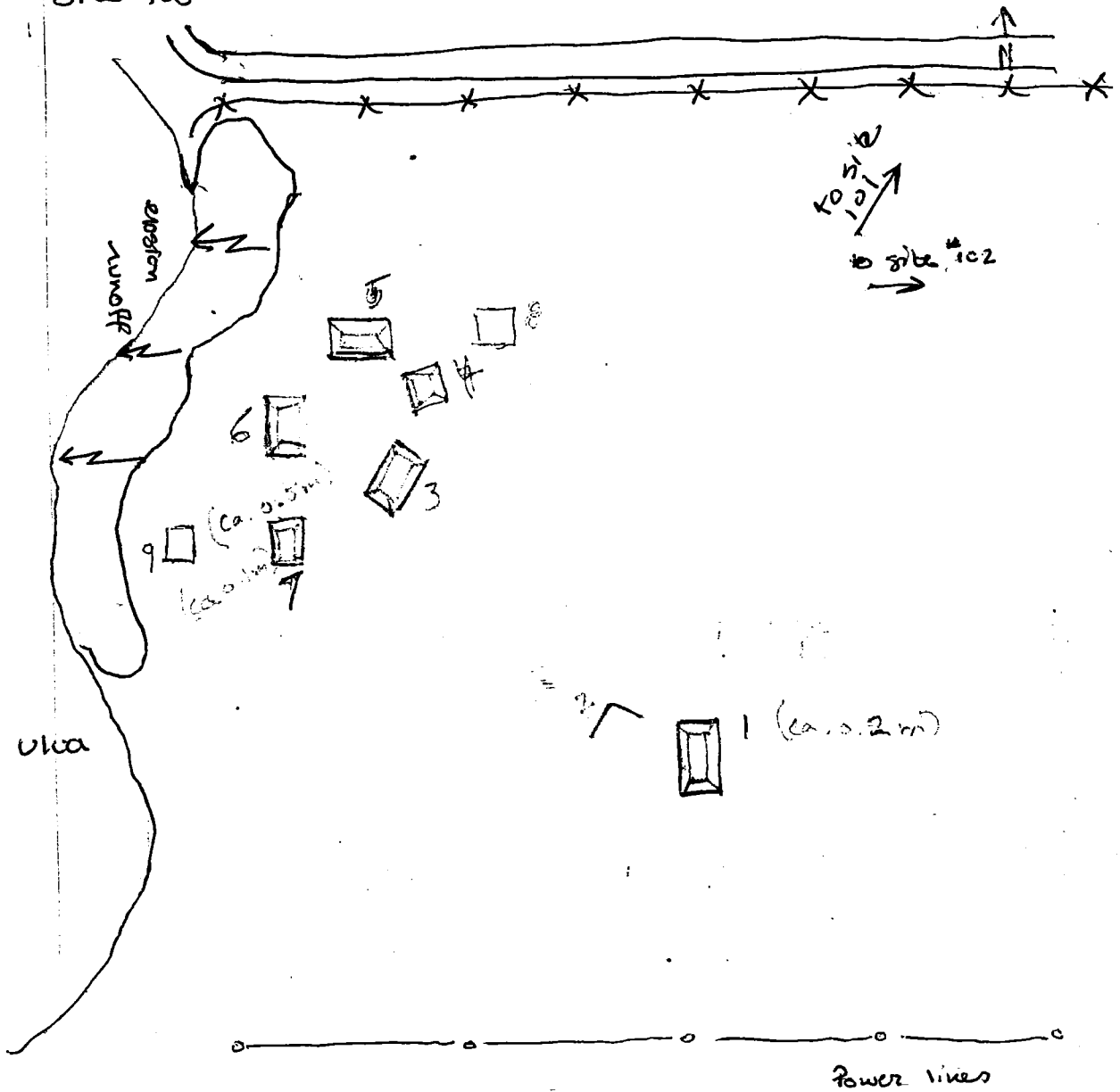
## VI Surface Collection

None

Site #103

JUNE 7, 1984

P-84-19-16



approx. 50 m. from the Uluca and bounded by barbed wire fence on all four sides; to the north is a private dirt road and to the east sites 102 and 101. To the south lies site 100. ~~It~~ It lies NE of the city of Loma Larga over the Uluca.

It lies on a flat plain rising from the Uluca which stretches north-south along the Uluca and east-west ~~from~~ from the Uluca to the hills in the ~~west~~ east. The western edge shows a good deal of erosion and it was from here that we collected lot 103 A1 which included several pieces of fragmented pottery and obsidian chips. It is currently used as a pasture for grazing with plowed fields to the east by approx 125-150 m. This area does not illustrate any plowing, though recently plowed land is in the ~~field~~  $\frac{1}{2}$  vicinity, in the field of 103 approx 250 m to the southeast.

The site consists of a structures. Structures 1 and 2 are found to the southeast of the main group including 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. These structures form the patio series that have been found at several other sites (including site #102. The ~~size~~ <sup>height</sup> of the structures ranges from 0.3 m to 0.5 m. This patio lies adjacent to an erosion area which ~~was~~ supplied several pieces of the lot. No surface collection was taken on the structures themselves. ~~the~~

The construction is of river cobbles which are adequately available from the Uluca. There were no apparent unusual features on the site. Structure two displayed ~~a~~ walls running NE and NW but neither of the other walls were visible. Structures 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 were all raised on slight platforms some being natural rises others more apparently constructed.

The surface collection turned up several pottery sherds and a couple of obsidian blades but nothing ~~that~~

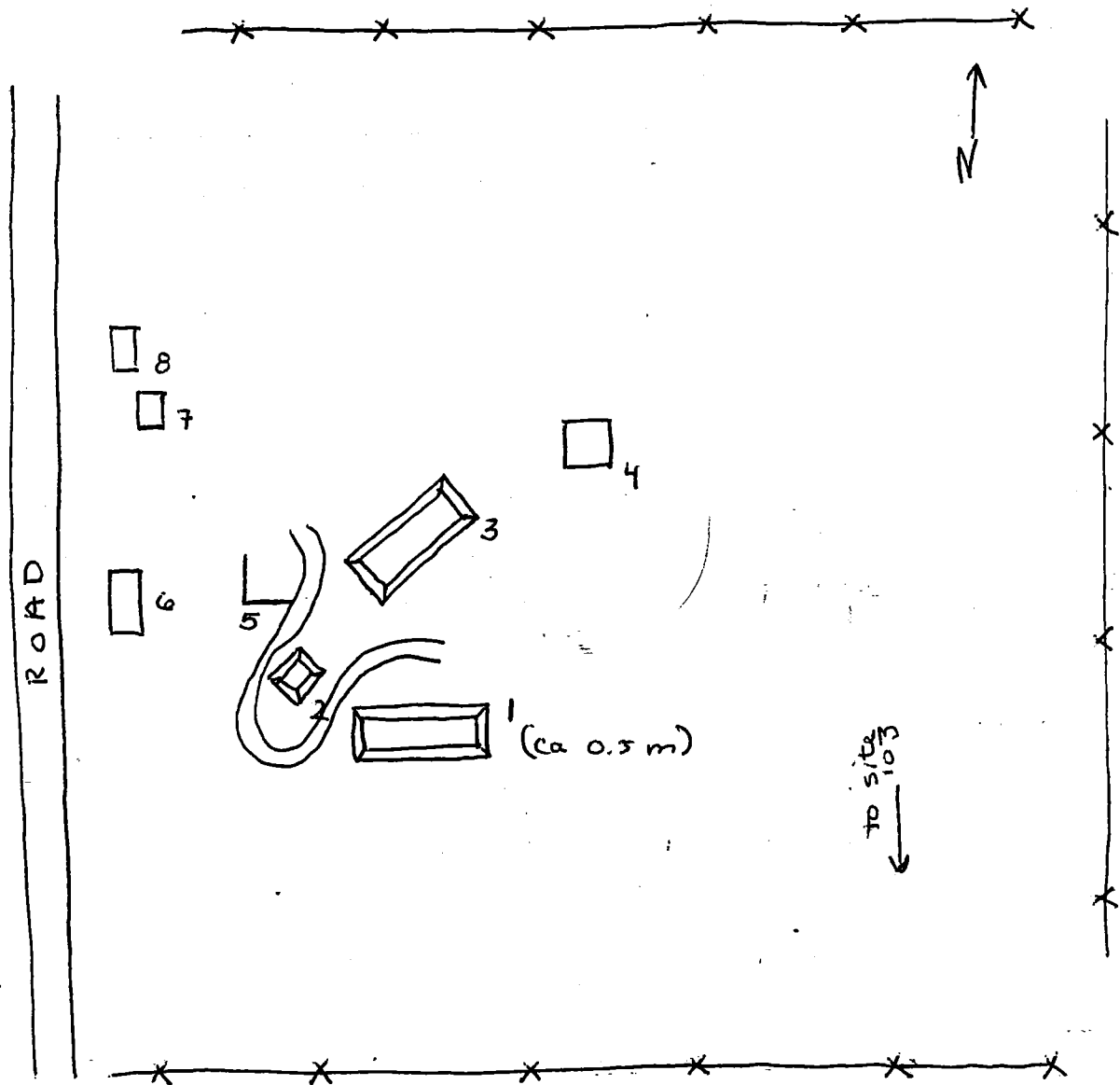
that was distinctive.

The site organization would tend to illustrate a common late classic pattern but dating of the sherds ~~is~~ and further excavation will be necessary to confirm it.

site # 104

June 7, 1984

P-84-19-19



Site # 104

June 7, 1984

9-84-19-20

The site lies on the first terrace above the ~~the~~ east bank of the Uluca. It is bounded by a private road to the west and barbed wire to north, south and east. There is natural use on which structures 2, 3 and four sit. Site 103 lies approx. 200 m to the south with 102 beyond that. The sites lie on a flat plain which stretches to the new Santa Barbara Rd and the hills to the east.

It is currently used as a cow pasture which is evidenced by the short grass and the numerous cow patties which sprinkle the site. Quotino Sabino is the owner of the pasture land.

The nearest water can be drawn from the Uluca and the quebrada to the east. The quebrada is seasonal in nature. The stones were most likely gathered from the same sources.

The soil fertility is unknown, but there is fertile <sup>adjacent</sup> soil and fields close by. Mamey and oranges are grown in fields

The site numbers 9 structures. With structure 5 showing only two sides. There is a small group of structures including 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. These face in towards an open patio to the east, there are three unelevated structures (6, 7, 8) which are unelevated and set off a bit to the west, directly adjacent to the road. Structure one illustrates a summit wall that runs east-west along the structures axis. Structures 1, 2, and three are all elevated and run between 0.2 and 0.85 in height.

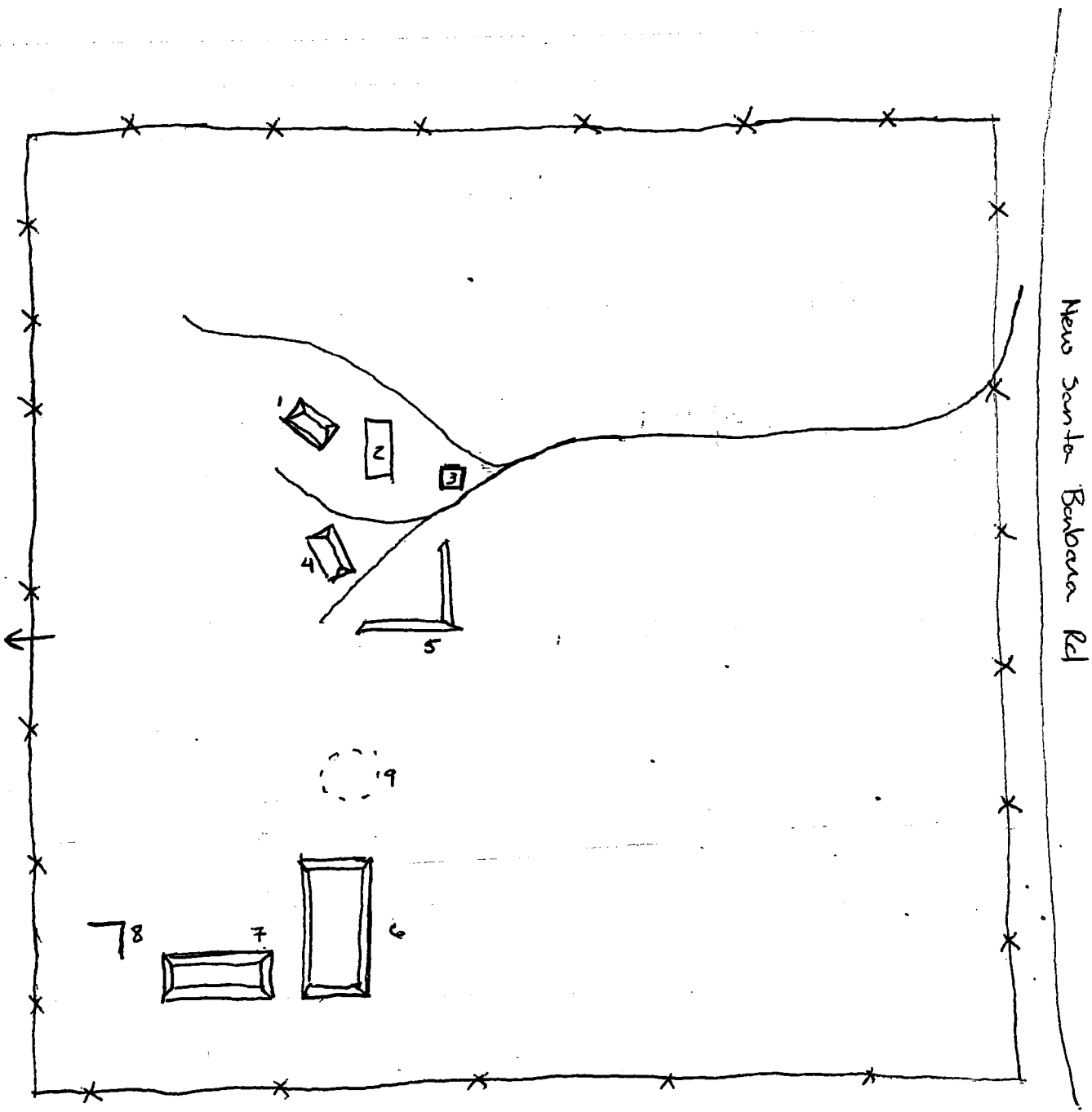
No surface collections ~~are~~ were made on the site. Preliminary date is the Late Classic Period.

Site #105

June 8, 1984

P. -84-19-21

to  
Ulva



New Santa Barbara Rd



Site # 105

June 8, 1984

P-84-19-22

The site lies on the raised plain to the east of the Uluca. It is bordered by the main quebrada that runs north-south. It is cut at the north by three branches that run west off of this quebrada. The new Santa Barbara Rd lies to the east and the entire site is enclosed by barbed wire. To the west approx. 250 m is the Uluca and 100m to site # 104. To the north west approx. 150 m is site # 106, and directly north is site # 107.

The presence of cows implies the fields use as pasture and there is no sign of plowing, though there is a small stand of orange and mango trees to the south which would imply some degree of soil fertility. The construction is entirely out of cobbles collected either from the Uluca, the quebrada, or the hillsides to the east. The land is flat with run-off going into the quebrada wash. The age of quebrada branches is uncertain and there appears to have been a good deal of erosion into the quebrada which could imply more recent development or at least a widening of the old branches. The preservation was good aside from the west side of structure #5 and the northeast and southeast walls of structure #3. There does not appear to have been any significant looting although the watchman's son did say that he had collected several pieces, which he gave to us. These could have come from the wash, or been collected during the cutting of the new road, or the flattening of thin land on which the orange and mango trees grow.

The nearest water sources are the quebradas, but they are not flowing now. This could imply that they are seasonal, as are the others in the area. The possibility is that it has been cut off by the road construction. This is possible due to the stagnate water in the hollows, of the quebrada.

Site # 105

June 8, 1984

P-84-19-23

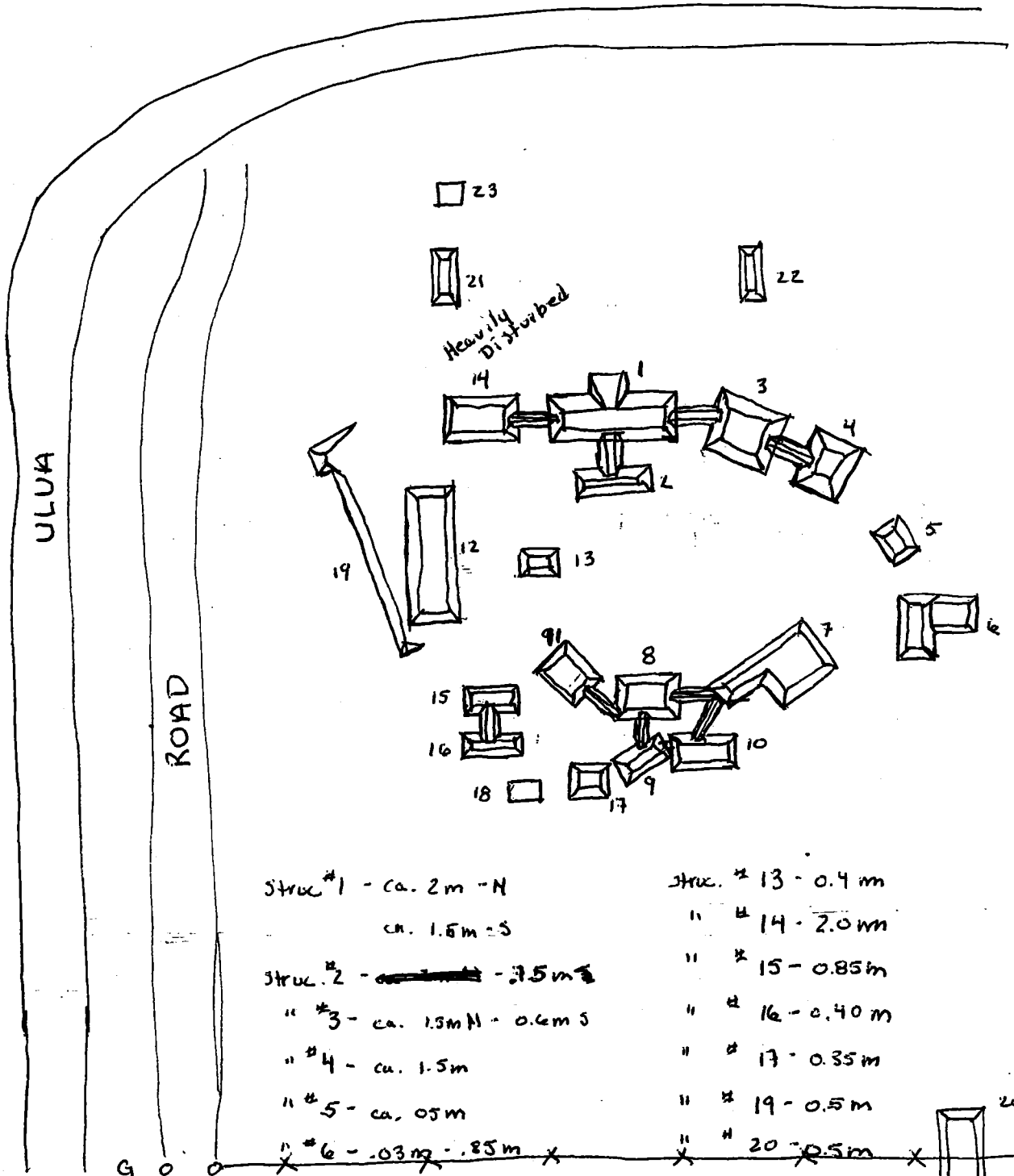
The site consists of 11 structures, all of medium size and height none of them over 0.4 m. Three of them lie on the northwestern hillock of the quebrada branches. These are structures 1, 2 and 3. Structure 4 lies on the middle hillock and structure 5, of which the west and north walls have been eroded away is on the southern edge of the quebrada. Its size is in question due the loss of some of the structure. Structures 6, 7, and eight form a second group with number 9 lying in between. Str. 6, 7 and 8 lie in an east-west line. Struc. 6 runs on a north-south axis, structure 7, runs east-west and the west and south walls of structure 8 are no defined. The final structure, # 11 stands in the adjacent field to the west and runs on an east-west axis about 75 m from the other group making it relatively isolated.

The surface collection # 105 H/1 was that donated by the boy with no information as to precise provenience, though the pieces are of late Classic form giving it a very tentative date.

Site #106

June 8, 1984

P. -84-19-24



Struc #1 - ca. 2m - N  
ca. 1.5m - S

Struc. #2 - ~~ca. 1.5m~~ - .75m

" #3 - ca. 1.5m N - 0.6m S

" #4 - ca. 1.5m

" #5 - ca. .05m

" #6 - .03m - .85m

" #7 - 1.5m

" #8 - .75m

" #9 - 0.5m

# 10 - 0.4m

# 11 - 0.2m

# 12 - 1.0m

Struc. # 13 - 0.4m

" # 14 - 2.0m

" # 15 - 0.85m

" # 16 - 0.40m

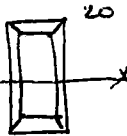
" # 17 - 0.35m

" # 19 - 0.5m

" # 20 - 0.5m

" # 21 - 0.45m

" # 22 - 0.45m



RIDGE

ULUA

ROAD

Heavily Disturbed

Site # 106

June 8, 1984

P-84-19-25

The site lies south of the Uva which bends around to border it on the west as well. It lies within a pasture area which is cut by a private road that follows the Uva and is enclosed by barbed wire on the south, east and north sides. The ground displays a slight slope that runs-off towards the Uva. Site # 107 lies east of 106 with 105 to the south east and 104 to the south. The Santa Barbara Road runs north-south directly to the east before it turns into the hills. The distances are approx. 100m to the north Uva, 100 m to the west Uva and 200 meters to site # 104.

Currently the field is used as cow pasture, though it does show some signs of plowing although it is not so presently. The pasture land is owned by the Sabione family, as mentioned the site lies on the plain which rises above the Uva and slopes gently in that direction. There appears to have been a natural ~~rise~~ rise which the structures took advantage of on the inward side of the structure. The quality of preservation is relatively good on a majority of the structures. We were told that some ~~sites had~~ structures had been looted, and structures 14 and 1 did have scars to that effect. The place of 14 was the largest and #1 was small and placed to the outside of the mound. Both areas yielded some surface collection.

The site organization is relatively complex and the most complex aside from Gualyquito in the valley to this point. Due to its position it would appear to have the first site be seen if one entered the valley by water. Structures 21 and 22 are isolated and appear to flank the front staircase of structure #1. Structures 14, 1, 3, and 4 are all connected by a high series of saddles. This would appear to have been the front facade of the group. On the south side is a second larger group (7, 8, 9, 10 and 11). 7, 8, 9 and 10 ~~are~~ form a small ~~part~~ raised patio on their own and are connected by

Site # 106

June 8, 1984

P-84-19-26

a series of ~~at~~ saddles - structure 11 is set of a bit but associated due to a saddle running to ~~the~~ structure 8. Structures 15, 16, 17 and 18 form another group and 15 and 16 are joined by a saddle that runs north-south. The playa structures are ~~is~~ closed out by structures 12, 13 and 19. Structure 19 is a terrace raised to the west ~~that levels~~ and which levels to the east, on this terrace is structure 12 and structure 13 is separated and placed towards the inside of the playa, the final structure is isolated and sits north of structure 21 with no elevation. Structure #20 is to the south and cut by a barbed wire fence - It runs on a north-south axis and is isolated as well.

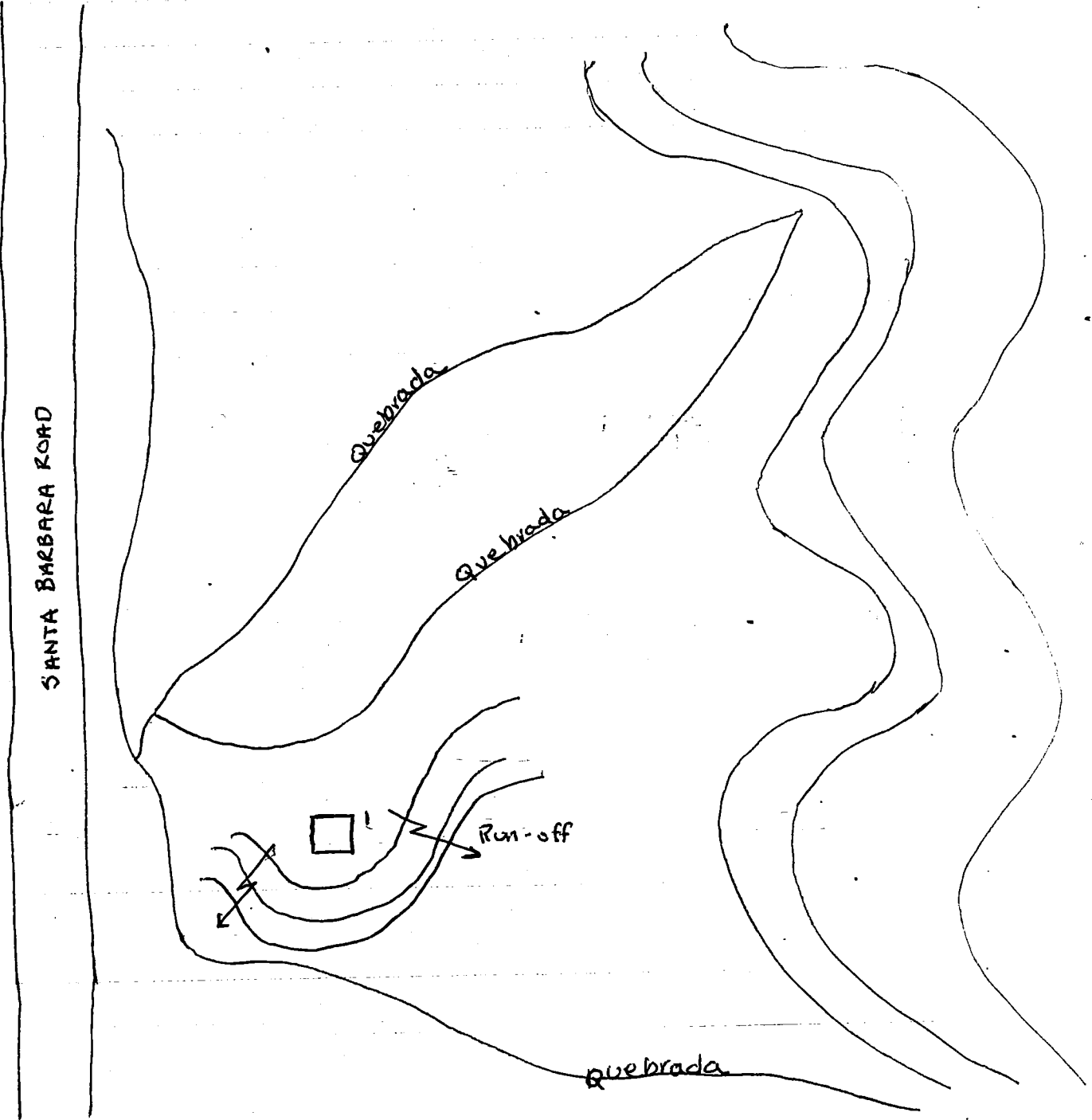
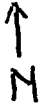
The surface collection turned up several small sherds, one dating to the early classic. This could show an occupation prior to the late classic or the transportation of fill. In either case ~~early~~ earlier habitation in the area is likely.

A preliminary date of the late classic has been given.

Site # 108

June 8, 1984

7-84-19-29



Site # 108

June 9, 1984

P-84-19-30

The ~~single~~ site sits just east of the new Santa Barbara Rd approx. 8 m above an east-west quebrada. The surroundings consist of high hillocks which chain in to the quebrada w/ several washes. There are three small rises on the <sup>south</sup> west of the slope and structure one is placed on the ~~top~~ top of the most western ~~rise~~ rise immediately adjacent to the new Rd construction. The field is lined in barbed wire along the quebrada and the western edge; To the east is a dense overgrowth that runs down the back side of fields surrounding hillocks, little could be seen in that area. Guabjoquito is approx. 800 m to the south from the structure.

The field appears to be used as pasture-land as there are numerous paddies in the area and the thick overgrowth has been cut recently. There are also signs of some burning.

The state of preservation is mediocre at best, due mostly to the large amount of erosion that appear to have occurred. No surface collection was made (none was found) and that would be helpful in confirming the site. ~~The~~

The owner of the land is unknown.

The nearest water source is the east-west quebrada which appears to be perennial, but has been stopped due to the road construction and now holds only stagnant water. Plenty of stones for construction are ~~available~~ available from the hillsides and the quebradas. The soil appears to be very shallow and rocky and no signs of furrows can be found. ~~The~~ The fertility is at best unknown and questionable.

The site consists of one structure high to the south due to the use of the natural rise broken

P-84-19-31

by the quebrada. It appears to sit entirely alone in this small crest of hills. No other sites have been found to this point. The construction is of cobble, available from the quebrada and nearby outcrops. Due to the lack of other structure no organizational pattern can be found.

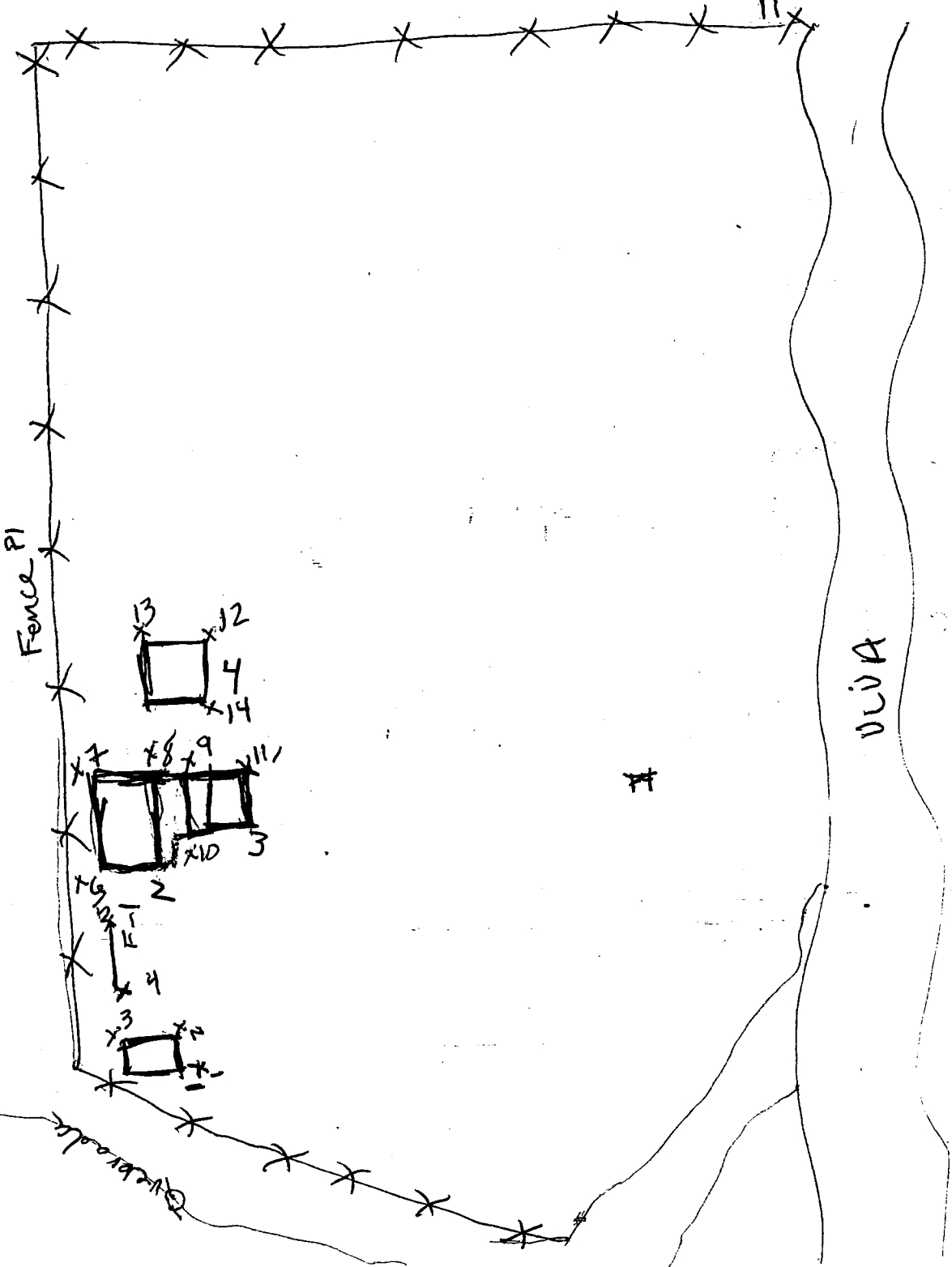
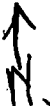
No surface collection was made and little about a preliminary date offers itself to speculation



Site #109

June 11

P-84-19-32



- 15 # F.P #11
- 16. F.P #2
- 17 F.P #3
- 18 Terrace S
- 19. Terrace N

Site #109  
Point

JUNE 11, 1984



- 1 SE CORNER STR. 1
- 2 NE " " 1
- 3 NW " " 1
- 4 FEATURE 1 S
- 5 " " N
- 6 SW CORNER STR. 2
- 7 NW " " "
- 8 NE " " "
- 9 ~~NE~~ NW CORNER STR. 3
- 10 ~~NE~~ SW " " "
- 11 ~~NE~~ NE " " "
- 12 ~~NE~~ CORNER STR. 4
- 13 NW " " "
- 14 SE APP. " " "
- 15 FENCE POINT #1
- 16 " " #2
- 17 " " #3
- 18 TERRACE EDGE S
- 19 " " N

- 285°
- 295°
- 273°
- 274° 30"
- 276°
- 305°
- 310°
- 316°
- 320° 30"
- 319° 30"
- 326° 30"
- 327°
- 324°
- 325°
- 322° 30"
- 276°
- ~~303°~~ ~~127°~~ 127°
- ~~60°~~ 72°
- 42°

- Distance
- 4.1 m
  - 7.3 m
  - 6.9
  - 9.3
  - 10.6
  - 16.8
  - 20.1
  - 19.2
  - 19.1
  - 16.7
  - 18.8
  - 34.8
  - 34.7
  - 32.0
  - 38.2
  - 11.1
  - 12.0
  - 33.4
  - 44.9

The site lies on the lower terrace on the west side of the Ula. It is bordered by the Ula on the east a small quebrada to the south and barbed wire to the west and north. It lies directly across the Ula from site # 99 to the west. The town and quebrada of Ioma Largas are just to the north, with site # 110

The field itself is relatively flat with a slight slope towards the Ula. It is currently being cleared for planting. The preservation is ~~not~~ good, but several of the stones were most likely moved in the process of cultivation.

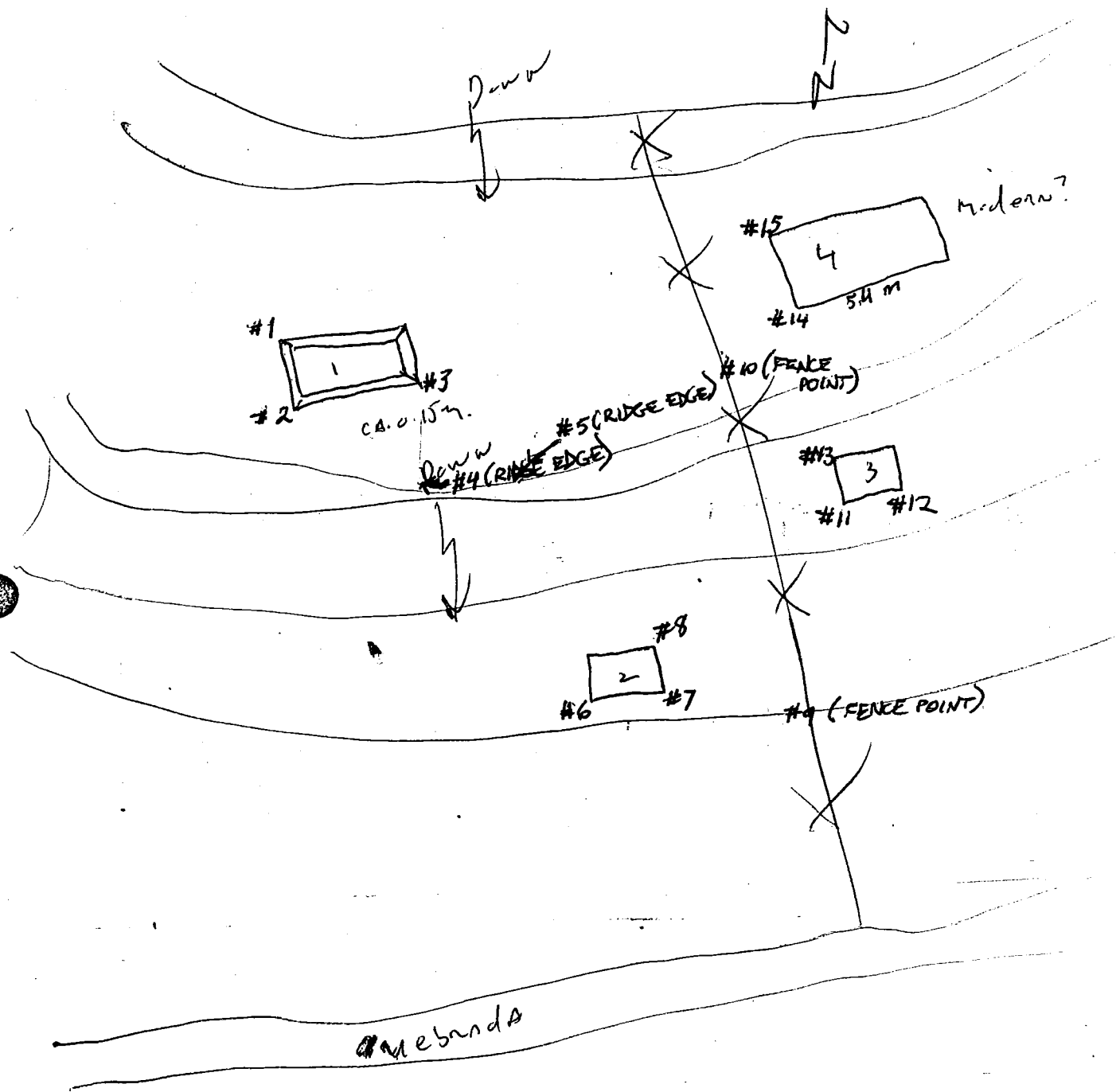
The nearest water source is the Ula and what appears to be a seasonal quebrada which lies to the south. There does not appear to be an abundance of stone resources in the area, but the Ula is no more than 150m to the west and the quebrada to the south appear to be the most likely areas of stone collection. The soil in the area is farmed and ~~is~~ appears to be rather fertile at this time it is difficult to say how productive it might be, as the crops have just started and ~~to plant~~ thus no plant health data is available.

The site consists of 4 structures and one feature. They form a line running on a north-south axis with structure 3 standing out a bit to the east. There is no central patio apparent, though they do form a relatively tightly packed group. This set is placed against the back (western) line of fence at the corner of the quebrada.

Surface remains indicate that the constructions were of stone at the foundation. Small cobbles are the types.

Site # III

P-84-19-34



Site 111 lies in a field bordered on four sides by either barbed fencing or a stone wall which north-south on the east side. It sits directly atop a large rock outcrop and north of a small perennial quebrada. Valley in which it lies is ~~the~~ surrounded by small hills on which the outcropping is at the foot. Site 100 lies across the ~~quebrada~~ Uva to the east.

The topography is rocky, but the field shows signs of burning and seems to have been cleared or used as pasture in the recent past. It slopes down towards the quebrada and illustrates lines of erosion and run-off down the hillside. The preservation is poor, partially due, perhaps to farming, but for the most part to the erosion of the field and the confusion of lines brought on by the outcropping. The current owner is Jacobo Fernandez. The most characteristic statement to describe the ~~site~~ lines are many obvious ones but few that are distinctive.

The nearest water source is the quebrada to the south with the Uva being about 250 meters to the east. Rock and stones for construction, are many, as mentioned earlier and there seems to have been little difficulty w/ transportation. The fertility of the soil is uncertain, but the area ~~has~~ been burned recently and according to the owners wife it is to be planted this season.

The ~~site~~ site contains four structures w/ no obvious plan and reasonably dispersed. However with the great number of random stones from the outcrop, it is difficult to tell for certain how many structures have been confused by the hills erosion.

Site # 111

June 11, 1984

P-84-19-36

There was no surface collection found but the Preliminary date, based on the organization would seem to be the late Classic

Site # 111

June 14, 1984

	Point	$\angle$	Distance
1	NW Str. #1	250°	34.70 m
2	SW "	246	34.70 m
3	SE "	243	28.40
4	Ridge Edge	230°	30.80 m
5	" "	<del>230</del> 228°	16.10 m
6	" "		
note: transit on R.E			
7	SW Str. #2	142°	20.50 m
8	SE Str. #2	137°	22.00 m
9	NE "	130°	20.30 m
10	Fence Point	127°	26.50 m
11	" "	72°	18.70 m
12	SW Str. #3	89°	30.40 m
13	E "	89°	38.70 m
14	NW "	84°	36.70 m
15	SW Str. #4	75°	44.90 m
16	NW "	68°	40.70 m
17	#4 east-West	—	5.4 m

Site #112

P-84-19-37

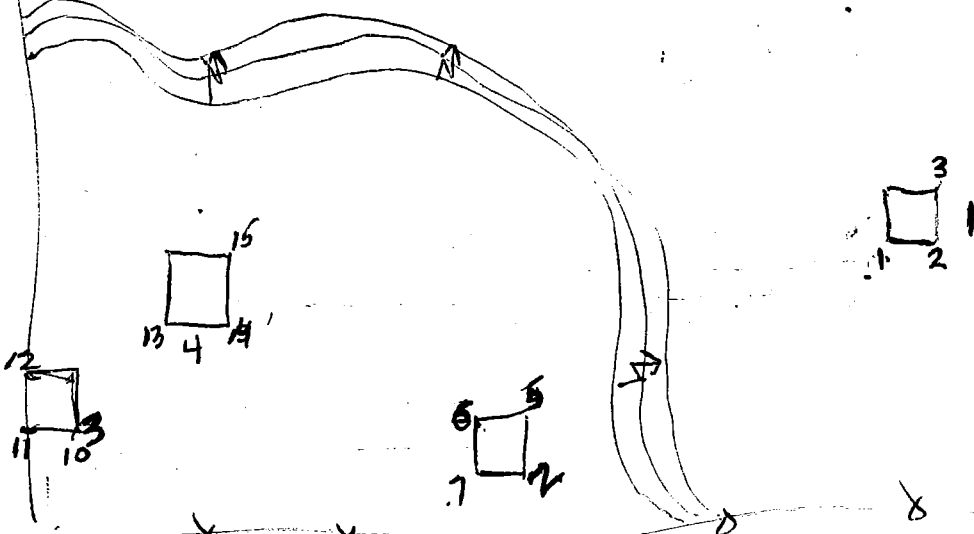
N ↑

↑ To Loma Larga

Stone Wall

La Tola - Loma Larga Rd  
← to Santa

to OWA →



fence  
- RUNS @ AZIMUTH  
of 54°

- #4 Sta 1 to Sta 2
- ~~...~~
- #8 Sta 2 to NW Pt
- #9 Sta 3 to Turn Pt.
- #16 Jct. Old Wall and New Wall S. Side
- #17 Jct. Old Wall and fence S.



This site is set at the edge of the La Isla → Loma Larga Rd. The Uluca is about 250-300 m to the east. The site is at the southwest corner of the field except for structure #1 which is about 50 m to the east in the central south area. The site is approx 1.5 km north of La Isla and 1/2 km south of Loma Larga. Site #109 is to the south and site 110 is just to the north.

The field that it sits in is relatively flat with a slight slope towards the Uluca. The area in which structures 3, 2 and 4 are is a bit swampier than the remainder of the field. This area is currently planted in rice. The area around structure #1 is planted in corn and less swampy. The field adjacent to the south is covered in low overgrowth. The area on which struct. 2, 3 and 4 are perched is also raised on a small, low rocky knoll. All of the structures are low and w/o elevation. The state of preservation is difficult to determine. The lines for str. #1 are especially obscured, with most of the stones removed. The remainder are in a bit better shape but do ~~not~~ show some signs of being disturbed. The owner of the field is unknown.

There are plentiful stone resources nearby on the outcrops to the west. Water is available from the Uluca or from the quebrada de Guijo to the north. There are also several small erosion washes and seasonal quebradas in the fields to the south. The fertility of the soil could be assumed to be relatively good since they are planted presently. The crops are young but appear to be healthy.

The site consists of four structures. Structure #1 is isolated to the ~~west~~ east. It has no elevation and the lines have been obscured. Structures #2, #3 and #4 are clustered at the southwest corner. These three are in a similar condition to str. #1, though the lines are less obscured. Str. #3

Site 112

P-84-19-39

is bounded on the west by the newer stonewall. The structure may have originally continued into the modern road surface, but it is now obscured or destroyed.

There was no surface collection recovered and there is insufficient data to give a temporal dating.

Site #112

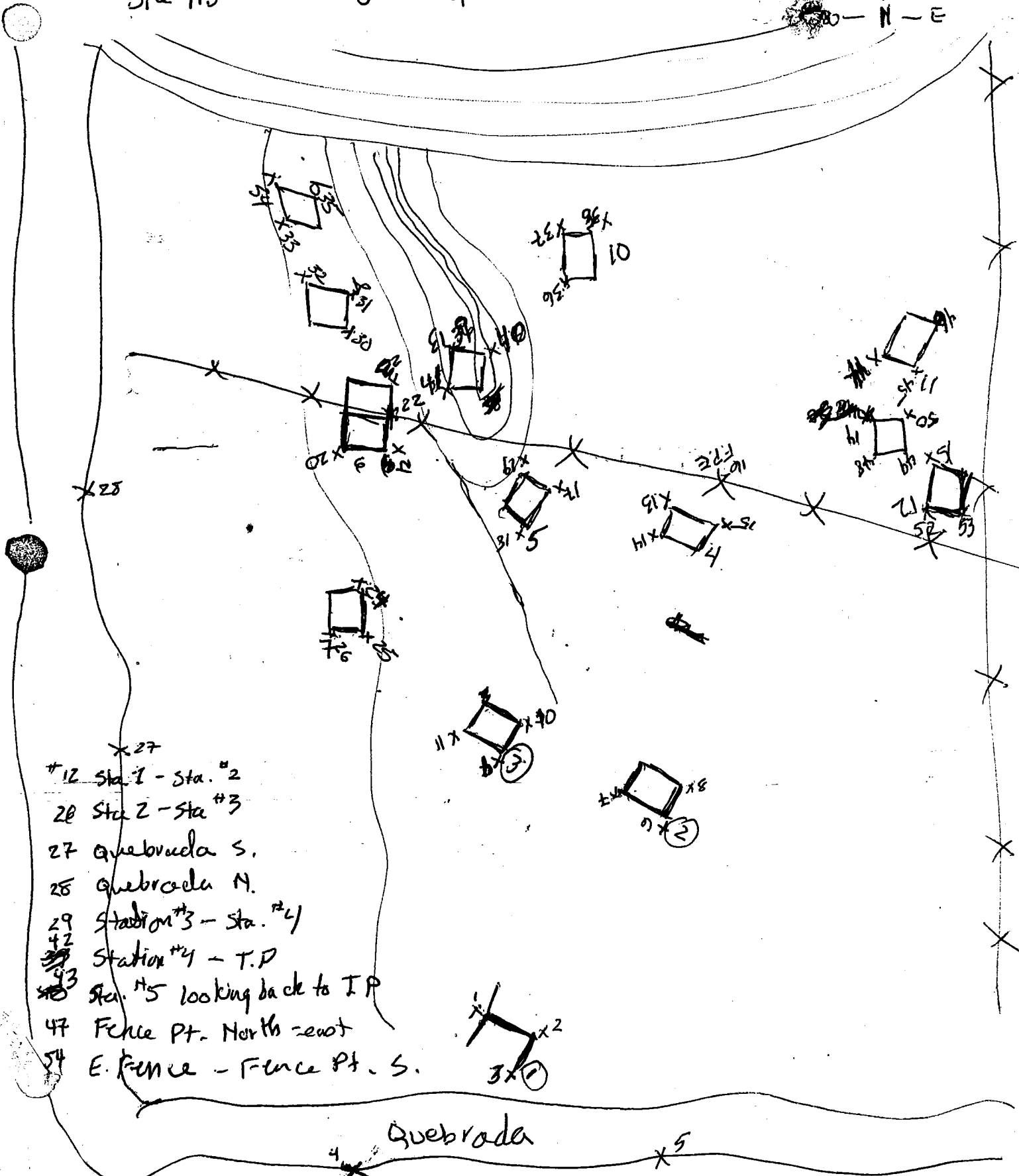
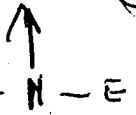
6-11-84

Pt.	Loc.	Angle	Dist.
1	SW CORNER STR. 1	50° 30"	45.4
2	SE " "	51°	47.6
3	NE " "	48° 30"	47.2
4	STATION 1 TO STATION 2	213°	45.8
5	NE CORNER STR. 2	165°	18.3
6	NW " "	177° 30"	18.1
7	SW approx. 1"	177° 30"	21.2
8	STATION 2 TO TURNING POINT	233° 30"	50.3
9	STATION 3 <del>LOOKING</del> LOOKING BACK TURNING POINT <del>POINT</del>	18°	41.0
10	SE CORNER STR. 3	192° 30"	19.4
11	STR. 3 INTERSECT STONEWALL	197°	20.0
12	NE CORNER STR. 3	196°	16.6
13	SW " STR. 4	198°	14.8
14	SE " "	189° 30"	13.7
15	NE " "	189° 30"	11.7
16	WALL POINT <sup>JUNCTION OLD</sup> WALL & NEW WALL	300°	22.9
17	" " & FENCE	104° 30"	19.4

P-84-19-40

Site # 113

June 12, 1984



- X27
- #12 Sta. 1 - Sta. #2
- 28 Sta. 2 - Sta. #3
- 27 Quebrada S.
- 28 Quebrada N.
- 29 Station #3 - Sta. #4
- 42 Station #4 - T.P
- 43
- 40 Sta. #5 looking back to T.P
- 47 Fence Pt. North - east
- 54 E. Fence - Fence Pt. S.

Quebrada

X5

Site #113

The site is bounded by the Loma Larga on the west and south. The field is enclosed in barbed wire with the Loma Larga rd. approx 150m to the south west. Currently it is two fields both of which are owned by Seba & Leiba. The Uca lies approx 250 m to the west.

The closest site is that of #111 which is just on the southern side of the quebrada.

The site lies on a small plain just at the western edge of the foot hills. The northern area is heavy in outcropping and a small ridge cuts the site from Northwest to Southeast. It is evidently used for farming and thus many of the stones have been moved and the structure lines have been obscured. No surface collection was made.

The nearest water source is the quebrada which turns around the site. Stones are available along the quebrada and from the foot of the hills to the north. It is presently farmed and thus a modicum of soil fertility could be presumed, however, the plants are still in an early stage of growth.

The site consists of 14 sites a majority of them concentrated to the north on the ridge with structure 1 set directly at the south quebrada edge. The distribution is dispersed ~~with~~ with no distinct patio organization as the like. They seem to take advantage of the natural rise in the building, and the construction is of cobble. I would estimate that there may have been more at one time but several of the stones have been moved in the

P-84-19-42

as a result of farming.  
No surface collection was made and thus the  
age of the site is uncertain.

SITE 113

JUNE 12, 1984

P24-20-

POINT	LOCATION	ANGLE	DISTANCE
1	NW CORNER STR. 1	175°	26.3
2	NE " "	171° 30"	27.0
3	SE " "	173°	29.2
4	QUEBRADA W	172°	52.3
5	" E	143° 30"	60.0
6	SE CORNER STR. 2	7° 30"	27.4
7	SW " "	0° 30"	28.0
8	NW " "	4°	29.7
9	SE CORNER STR. 3	253° 30"	27.3
10	NE " "	354°	29.0
11	SW " "	351° 30"	28.3
12	STATION 1 TO STATION 2	232° 30"	49.6
13	NW CORNER STR. 4	62°	20.2
14	SW " "	68°	19.7
15	NE APPROX " "	65°	22.4
16	FENCE POINT E	56° 30"	23.2
17	E CORNER STR. 5	52°	15.1
18	S " "	50°	15.2
19	N " "	42°	15.8
20	SW CORNER STR. 6	289° 30"	28.8
21	SE " "	293°	25.8
22	NE " "	298°	28.3
23	FENCE POINT W	294° 30"	27.0
24	STR. 6 INTERCEPTS FENCE E	294° 30"	27.0
25	NE CORNER STR. 7	229° 30"	27.2
26	SE " "	276° 30"	26.4
27	STATION 2 TO STATION 3	228° 30"	29.5
28	SW " "	228° 30"	29.5
29	QUEBRADA S	229°	60.0
30	QUEBRADA N	154° 30"	70.0
31	STATION 3 TO STATION 4	354°	49.7
32	SE CORNER STR. 8	253°	30.2
33	NE " "	257°	31.0
34	NW " "	260°	33.4

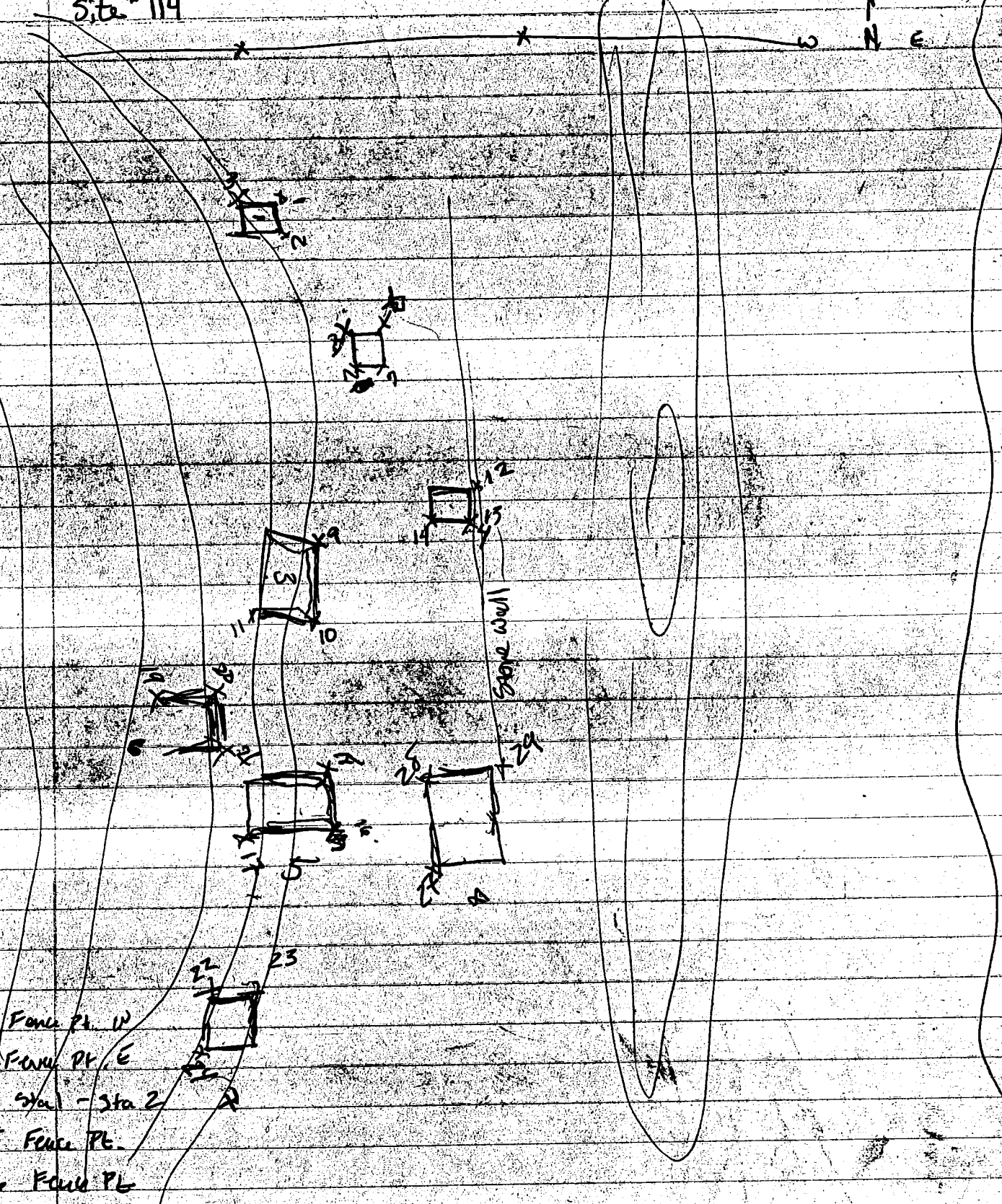
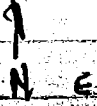
NOTE:

SITE 113

POINT	LOCATION	ANGLE	DIST.
35	SW CORNER STR. 9	262°	34.4
36	NW " "	265°	36.5
37	NE " "	266°	33.6
38	SW CORNER STR. 10	3°	15.2
39	NW " "	2° 30"	18.4
40	NE " "	11°	18.3
41	NW CORNER STR. 11	305° 30"	19.3
42	NE " "	303°	21.1
43	SW " "	311°	19.4
44	STATION 4 TO TURNING POINT	11°	50.3
45	STATION 5 TO TURNING POINT	270°	31.8
46	SW CORNER STR. 11	351°	19.1
47	SE " "	358° 30"	18.3
48	NE " "	2°	21.5
49	FENCE POINT NE	27°	30.2
50	SW CORNER STR. 14	11° 30"	23.1
51	SE " "	16° 30"	24.3
52	NE " "	15°	26.1
53	NW " STR. 12	124°	23.1
54	SW " "	128° 30"	22.8
55	SE " "	121°	26.6
56	E FENCE POINT S	122°	36.4



Site # 114



4. Fence Pt. W

5. Fence Pt. E

15. Sta 1 - Sta 2

25. Fence Pt.

26. Fence Pt.

site #114

P-84-19-44

Site #114 is located to the east of valley's northern ridge of hills, to the east is the Uluca and directly to the south is site 115. It is enclosed to the north and south by a barbed wire fence and the inhabited area finds its eastern extent at the foot path which cuts the entire field in two. To the north is a field which stretches to the eastern turn in the Uluca but no settlement was found, due perhaps in part to the increased steep of those hills.

The topography is mixed. The sites sit on the foothills and stop as the slope levels to a terrace which is about 75 m wide - the entirety of this terrace consists of a finely grained, silt like soil, in which no rocks at all are found. The foothills on the other hand abound in numerous cobbles. At the east of this terrace the land again slopes until it reaches the west bank of the Uluca. The area is currently used as farmed land, and as a result the preservation is spotty due to the habit of collecting what stones there are and piling them in central locations.

The nearest water source is the Uluca and perhaps the small quebrada to the north, though it appears to be only seasonal. Cobbles for construction were most likely gathered from the hillsides or the Uluca banks. Fertility is uncertain although the fields are cultivated and appear to be heavily used.

The site consists of structures dispersed along the narrow terrace closest to the hills. Structures 3, 4, 5 seem to take advantage of a natural rise at the east and is about 1.0 m in height at this edge. The remainder are heavily overgrown and show obvious elevation.

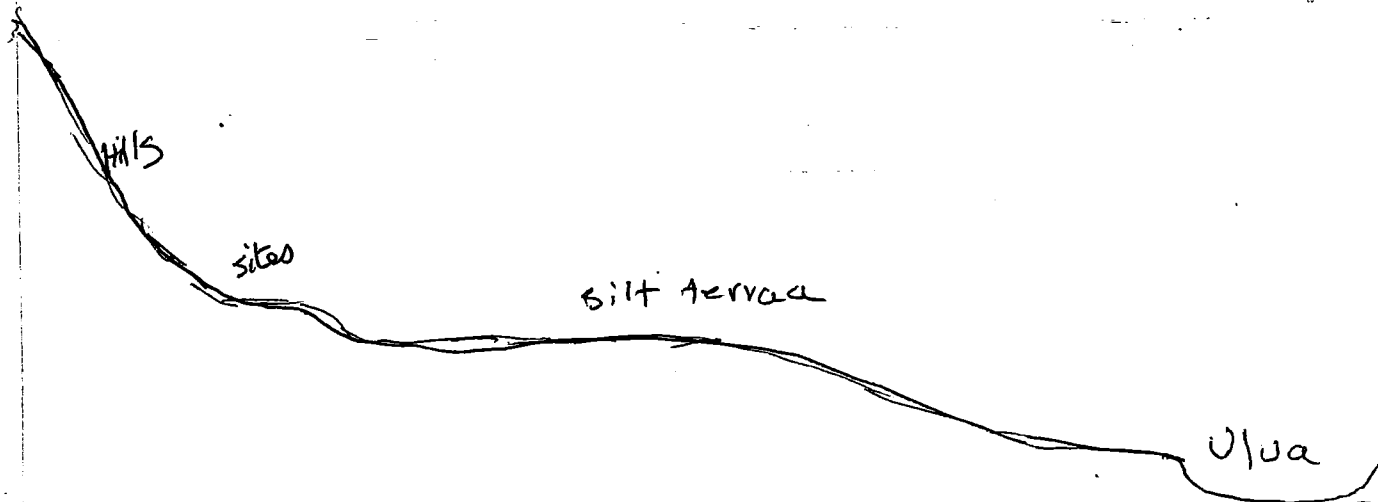
Site # 114

June 12, 1984

P. - 84-19-45

There does not appear to be any central organization, but rather a dispersed line along the slope which runs from north to south. The method of construction is cobble with the single structure being elevated. No unusual features are apparent -

There was no surface collection made but a questionable date of the late Classic Period has been applied.



2  
 322.30  
 180  
 142.30

JUNE 12, 1984

SITE 114

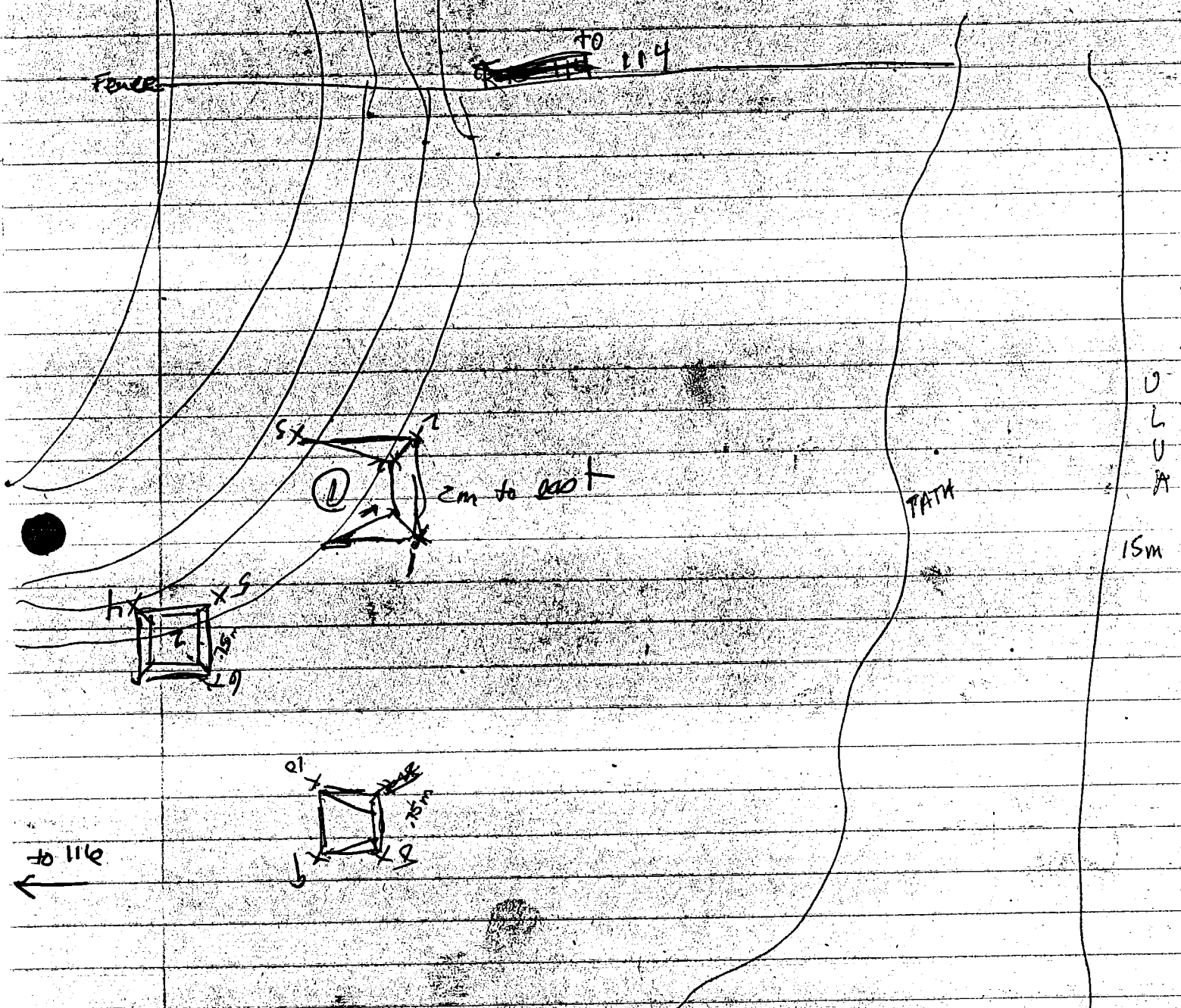
POINT	LOC.	ANGLE	DIST.
1	NE CORNER STR. 1	351°	33.6 m
2	SE " "	350°	31.5
3	NW " "	348°	34.0
4	FENCE POINT W	354°	51.5
5	" " E	11°	47.3
6	S/E CORNER STR. 2	10° 30"	20.1
7	NE " "	11°	21.7
8	NW " "	5°	21.9
9	NE " STR. 3	21° 30"	20.1
10	SE " "	22°	24.6
11	SW " "	29° 30"	26.0
12	OLD STONE WALL POINT NE " STR. 4	327°	12.6
13	SE " "	330° 30"	15.2
14	SW " "	337°	14.0
15	STATION 1 TO ST. 2	355°	50.0
16	SE CORNER STR. 5	293° 30"	13.9
17	SW " "	288°	16.4
18	NE " "	299°	14.8
19	NW " STR. 6	301°	20.2
20	NE " "	305°	18.1
21	SE " "	299°	17.0
22	NW " STR. 7	207° 30"	22.9
23	NE " "	201° 30"	21.5
24	SW " "	206°	24.5
25	FENCE POINT W	202° 30"	28.6
26	" " E	323° 50"	34.6
27	SW CORNER STR. 8	88°	21.6
28	NW " "	79°	21.2
29	NE " "	80°	25.1
30			

site 115

June 12, 1988

P-84-19-46

W-N-E



7 to tree datum = (F.P. - E site 114)

11 sta. 1 (115) → sta. 1 (116)

Site # 115

June 12, 1984

P-84-19-47

Site 115 is located to the east of the valley's northern ridge of hills on the vega north of the Quebrada de Guijo. The ulva lies to the east approx. 150-200 m. Site # 114 lies directly to the north on the adjacent field. It is bounded to the north by a barbed wire fence and further to the west is a second stretch of barbed wire. The site is at the southern edge of the north-south hillside, before the range turns to the west. The path which connects all of the fields lies directly to the east at about 75 m.

The topography is mixed; a representation can be found on P-84-19-45, P-84-19-53 and P-84-19-55. The site ~~is~~ is set at the very base of the hills on the upper terrace. This terrace gives way to a slight depression and a ridge to the east. This ridge drops away to a second terrace, which consists of a fine sandy soil, perhaps silt deposit, in which no rocks are found. The foothills, in contrast, abound in small stones, most likely washed in erosion from the hills. The silt terrace stretches about 50 m to the east on a gentle slope to drop to the ulva at about 10 m. The area is currently used as farm land and as a result the preservation is spotty on account of the local habit of collecting surface stones and piling them in small areas.

The two water sources appear to be the ulva to the east, which may have been closer to deposit the fine silt at the time of habitation, and the small seasonal quebrada to the north. Cobble for construction are bountiful from the hillsides as well as the ulva bank. Fertility can be assumed to be relatively good. The fields are presently planted and the crops appear to be healthy.

The site consists of 3 structures set on the narrow terrace at the base of the hills. Structure #1 has approx a two meter rise to the east and then falls back into the hillside, taking advantage of the natural rise. Struct. #2

Site #115

June 12, 1984

P-84-19-48

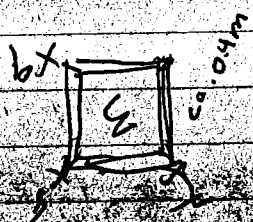
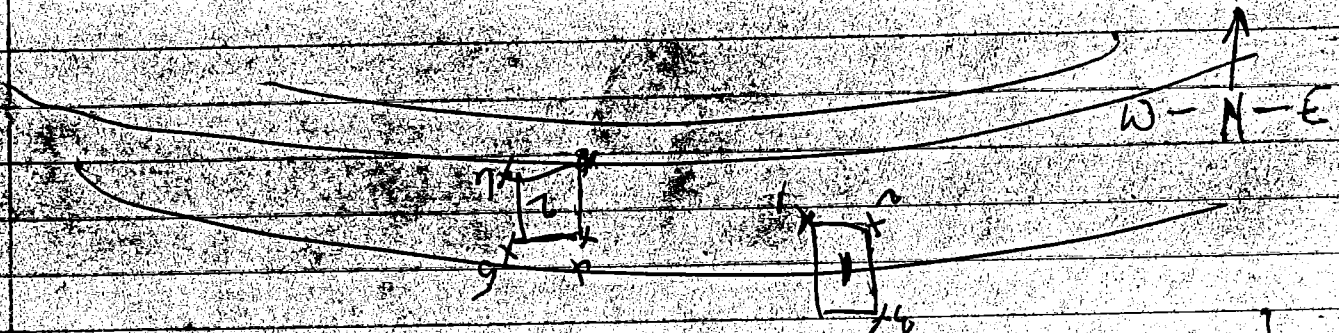
is elevated about 0.75 m on all four sides and is set to the southwest of structure #1. Directly south is structure #3 which is elevated to the east by about 0.75 m and takes advantage of the natural rise, as does #1. The orientation based on structures #1 and 3 appears to have been towards the east and the river. The group is relatively clustered, but they do not appear to be grouped in a patio arrangement. There are no apparent unusual features. ~~The cobble is~~ The structures are constructed of cobble.

There was no surface collection found, but a preliminary date of the late Classic has been applied.

Site # 116

June 12, 1984

P-84-19-49



- 10 Fence Pt (N<sup>o</sup>)
- 11 Fence Pt - Tree Datum (S)

PATH



Site #116

June 12, 1984

P-84-19-50

Site 116 is located on the south edge of the hillsides bordering the vega north of the Quebrada de Guijo. Site #115 is to the northwest about 75 m and site #117 is to the west about 75 to 100 m in the adjacent field. The field of 116 is bordered by a barbed wire fence to the west and a section of overgrowth which separates 116 from 115. To the south is the path which connects all of the fields in the vega. The site is at the eastern edge of the hillsides before they turn to the north, and runs parallel to the Uluca.

The topography is mixed, being of the same type as ~~to~~ was previously described for ~~sites~~ sites 114, 115, and 116. The hillsides drop giving way to a higher terrace which falls into a slight depression ending in a narrow ridge which runs in a parallel course to the hillsides along the vega. This ridge then ends in a silt, or sandy terrace which stretches south ~~and~~ to the quebrada de Guijo' and east to the Uluca. The only difference seems to be that the soil becomes increasingly rocky and scattered with cobbles as it moves to the west and the quebrada. The silt soil on the terrace also seems to diminish as one gets closer to the quebrada at the south. A rough bird's-eye profile of the inhabited area of the vega is found on p-84-19-55. The site map is D-84-19-1 (along w/ 113-117)

The water sources closest to the site are the Uluca, approx 100 m to the east and the quebrada, which is perennial to the south. Cobbles are in abundant supply from the hillside as well as from the Uluca and the quebrada. The soil can be assumed to be relatively fertile since it is planted and the crops appear to be healthy.

The site consists of 3 structures. Structures 1 and 2 are no elevation structures set on the base of the ~~to~~ hillside. These two are on a east-west axis across the

Site #116

June 12, 1984

P-84-19-51

hill foot. Structure 3 is slightly isolated and has an elevation of about 0.35 m. It is to the south of the two other structures on the first terrace area. The organization appears to be dispersed with no central patio apparent. There are no unusual features and the construction is of cobble.

There was no surface collection made but in concert with the other temporal estimates, a preliminary date of the Late Classic is made.

SITE 115

JUNE 12, 1981

PT	LOC	★	DIST	OWNER
1	SE CORNER STR. 1	22°	24.9	RAUL MEDILLA
2	NE approx 11	23°	30.5	LEIBA
3	NW 11 11	11°	28.9	
4	NW 11 STR. 2	390°	26.4	
5	NE 11 11	347° 30"	25.6	
6	SE 11 11	347°	22.5	
7	SAME AS P.P. FOR SITE 114 FENCE POINT (TIE DATUM)	40°	51.0	
8	SE CORNER STR. 3	3°	10.2	
9	SW 11 11	352°	11.0	
10	NW 11 11	353°	12.8	

SITE 016

01	11 ST. 1 (115) TO STATION 2 (116)	228°	49.9	
02	1 NW CORNER STR. 1	296°	4.4	
03	2 NE 11 11	319°	4.4	
04	3 SE 11 11	214° 30"	3.1	
05	4 SE 11 STR. 2	265°	9.9	
06	5 SW 11 11	254°	12.9	
07	6 NW approx 11 11	269°	14.2	
08	7 SE 11 STR. 3	228° 30"	29.0	
09	8 SW 11 11	228°	33.0	
10	9 NW 11 11	237°	33.9	
11	10 FENCE POINT W	229°	56.0	
12	11 11 11 E	212°	51.5	
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				

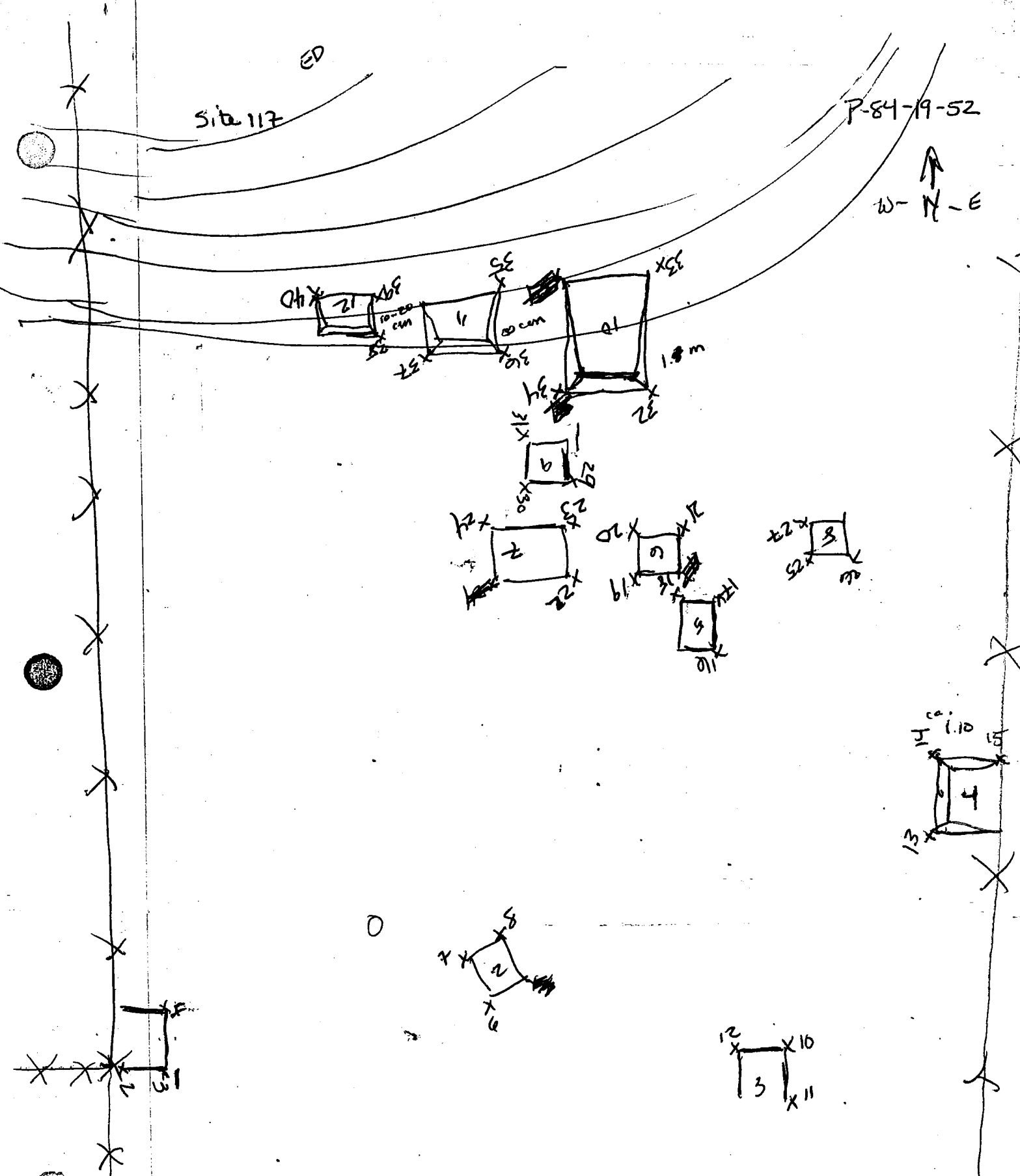
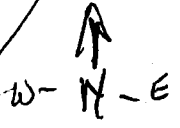
229  
180  
49

228  
180  
48



Site 117

P-84-19-52



- 1. Fence Point - Datum Site 113
- X 3. Tree Datum Electric Pole
- 9. Sta. 1 - Sta. 2
- 25. Sta. 2 - Sta. 3

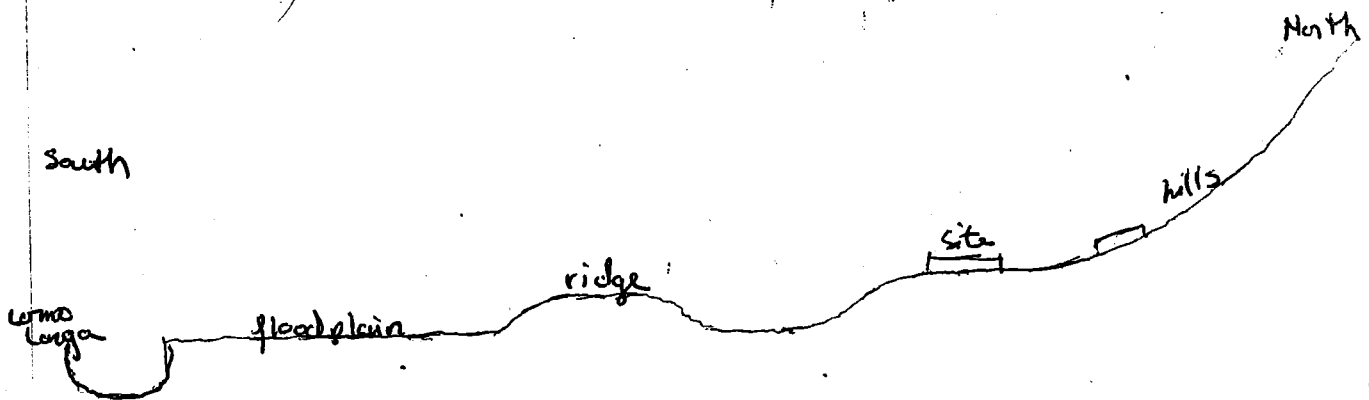
Site #117

June 13, 1984

P-84-19-53

Site 117 is set to the northeast of the quebrada at the foot of the valley's most northern ridge of ~~mountain~~ hills. To the west approx. 40-50 meters is site 113 and to the east is site 116. It is at the north end of a fully cultivated field area which runs north south. The Loma larga → La Isla Rd is approx 250 meters to the west and the Uva approx. 300-400 meters to the east. It sits on the highest of a two terrace system which dominates the ~~the~~ area north of the quebrada.

The overall appearance of the area is profiled below.



The loma larga borders a flood plain to the south which dominates the entire northern area. At the north of this ~~ridge~~ plain is a small ridge followed by a narrow hollow. From the hollow rises a second narrow terrace, where the structures begin and site and structure construction continues on to the foot of the hills.

Currently the area is heavily farmed, and the local custom of removing the stones from the soil and piling them in smaller piles has surely obscured many of the areas ancient mounds. Those most marked lie at the foot of the hills and are elevated from 1-2 m

Site # 117

June 13, 1984

P-84-19-54

at the south side. This makes the state of preservation mediocre at best, especially for the masonry structures.

The nearest water is to be found from the quebrada Loma Larga and the stones and cobbles for construction come from the same sources as well as from the hillsides above the structures. Due to the heavy farming it could be assumed that the fertility of the local soil is good, but planting has just begun and it is uncertain.

The site contains 12 structures. There is one group to the north consisting of 8 structures and then several ~~isolated~~ 4 isolated structures on the second terrace. Structures 4, 10, 11 and 12 are all elevated at a height of between 10cm for str. 12 and 1.5m for structure 4. There is however, no central organization apparent such as that found on the east side of the river. The settlement seems more dispersed and the series of sites along from 113-117-116-115-114 tend to illustrate the dispersed line along the hill foot moving from the southwest corner to the northern tip of the area.

The construction is of cobbles but they are higher to the south than to the north, though a back wall is seen.

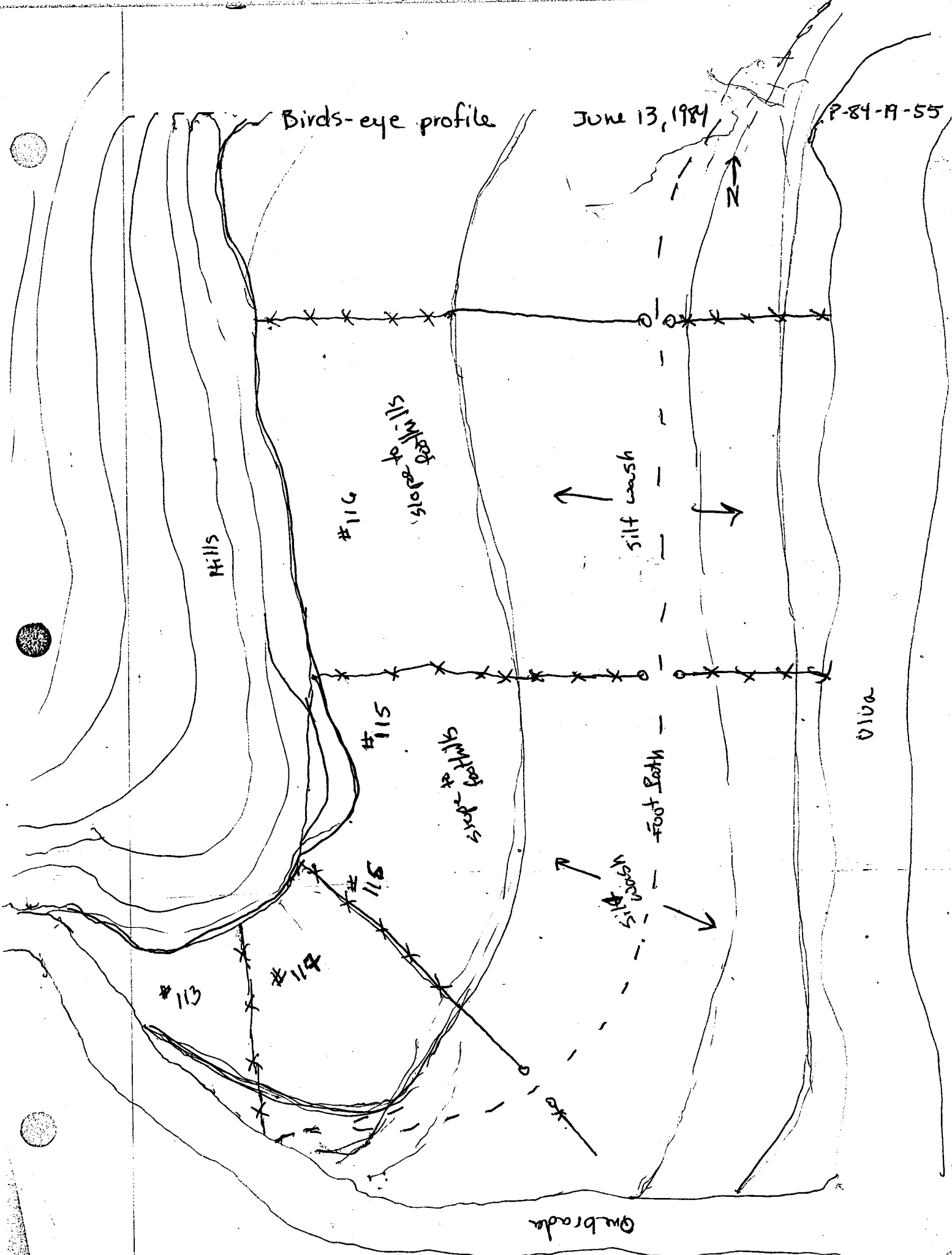
The surface collection consisted of sherds and ~~several~~ one piece of obsidian.

The date is most likely late Classic?

Birds-eye profile

June 13, 1984

P-84-19-55



Hills

#116

silt wash to 2015

silt wash

↑

↑

#115

Foot path to 2015

Foot path

silt wash to 2015

↑

↑

#113

#114

#117

Quebrada

Q110a

Site # 118

June 13, 1984

P-84-19-57

The site is on the western side of the Loma Larga to La Isla Rd. It is positioned at the northeast corner of the field, closest to the rd. across the rd is site 110 approx 75 m to the north is a quebrada and to the northeast site # 111. The area is enclosed in barbed wire on all four sides and is presently being cultivated with both rice and corn.

The topography is rough. As mentioned it lies on the top of a small outcrop which has been cut by the quebrada. The ~~northern~~ southern part of the field is heavily mounded showing many stones and little possibility of structure identification if they did continue further along the field. to the west the hills slope up and become increasingly difficult to manoeuvre in. They were surveyed but nothing was found. The preservation is mediocre, due to the nature of the outcrop. No surface collection was found but the structures mapped do show height and are clearly visible; questionable structures were not mapped.

The site consists of 4 structures, all which had elevation on at least one side. ~~a line of structures was found on the east elevated in that direction and building out from the slope of the hill, the fourth structure was a bit facing south with an elevation~~ structure 1 was set up the hill with an elevation towards the east. directly in front of this was structure 2 which had a 0.35 m elevation in the same direction. structure 3 faced to the northeast and was connected by a small terrace to structure 4 which faced roughly north. The elevation of these two structures was 0.6 m. the appearance of the terrace and the close proximity of the structures may



indicate they were at one time oriented towards one another but the quality of preservation makes such inferences difficult. The organization does appear to be more nucleated than those in other sites that we have mapped in this northern area.

The construction is of cobbles, elevated on the slope and built into the hill at the rear. The outcrop of stone would provide an adequate resource base for such construction. The placement at the top of the hill overlooking the quebrada would seem to indicate that the quebrada would have been the major source of water. Soil fertility is uncertain although, as mentioned, it is planted with rice and corn.

There was no surface collection, however the possible nucleated cluster may hint towards the Late Classic as a preliminary date.

Site # 118

June 13, 1984

7-84-19-59

location

X

Distance

- 1. Str. 1 SW corn,
- 2. " NW corn
- 3. NE corn
- 4 Str. 2 SW corn
- 5 SE corn
- 6 NE corn
- 7 Fence Pt
- 8 Str. 3 SE corn
- 9 NE corn
- 10 NW corn
- 11 Str. 4 NE
- 12 Junction terrace  
st. 4 - Base
- 13 SE corn Str. 4
- 14 NW corn
- 15 Fence Pt. Gate S.

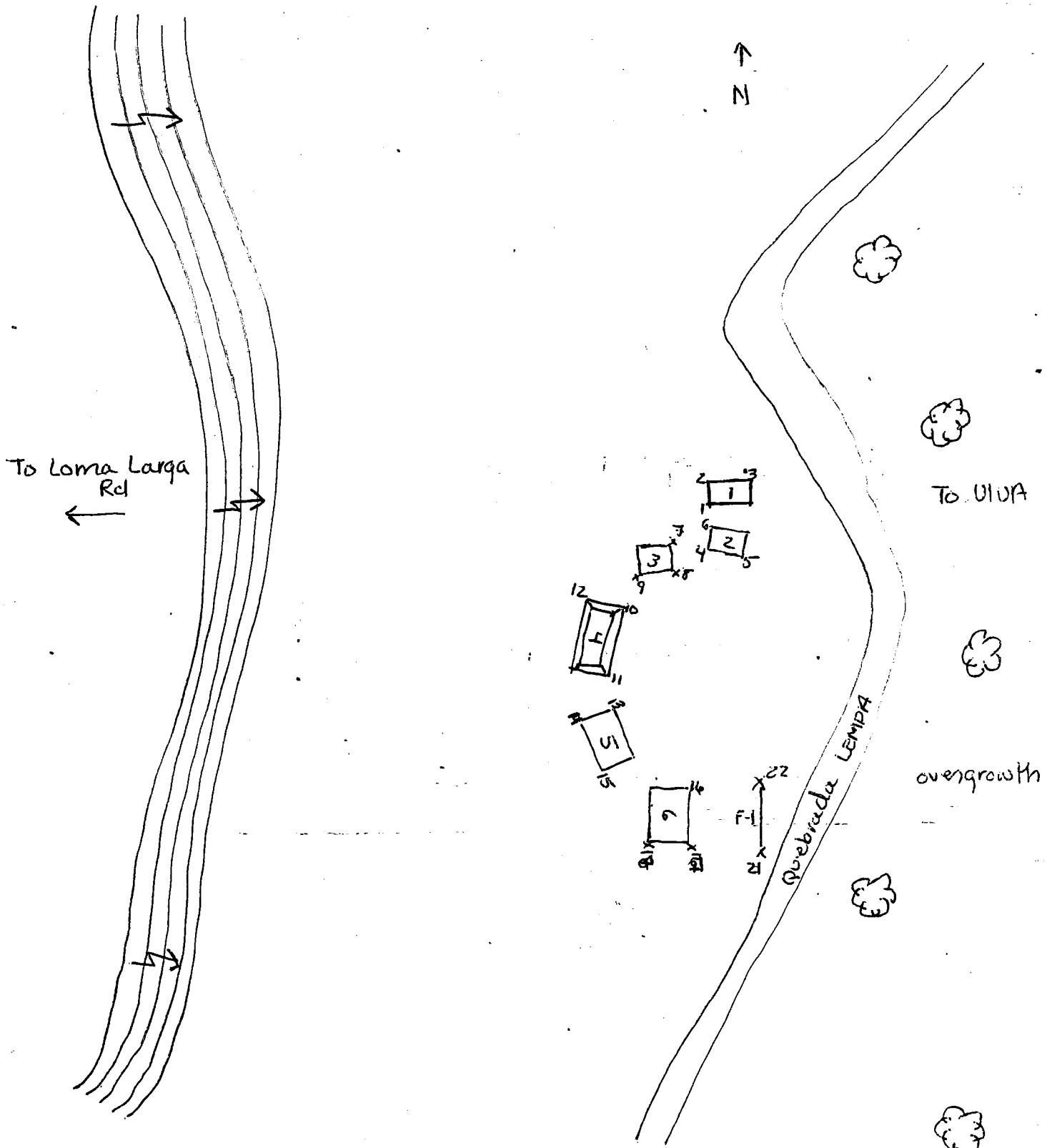
- 148°
- 127°
- 108° 30"
- 121°
- 111°
- 101°
- 88°
- 50° 30"
- 25° 30"
- 4° 30"
- 317° 30"
- 317° 30"
- 314°
- 301°
- 220°

- 7.20 m
- 5.10 m
- 8.00 m
- 11.40 m
- 13.90 m
- 13.50 m
- 16.50 m
- 11.90 m
- 14.20 m
- 12.70 m
- 13.50 m
- 12.80 m
- 11.20 m
- 16.20 m
- 18.60 m

Site # 119

June 14, 1984

P-84-19-60



Site # 119

June 14, 1984

P-84-19-61

Site 119 is set in the eastern most field between the La Isla - Loma Larga Rd., approx 300 m from it and the Ulué. It is set on a low terrace immediately adjacent to an unnamed perennial quebrada. The quebrada cuts across the road just north of La Isla and cuts through undergrowth along the edge of the field system to the northeast finally turning to the north. The site is along the northern circuit. There are no other sites in the immediate area and the distance to the Ulué is uncertain since it is separated by heavy overgrowth. I would estimate that it is about 3/4 km northeast of La Isla. The only other landmark in the area is ~~the caretaker's~~ <sup>caretaker's</sup> home which sits on the hill above the site, approx 50-75 m to the west. A path follows from the house to the terrace and the quebrada.

The topography is mixed. The fields preceding the site are relatively flat and dominated by low scrub brush and thistles. This holds true for the site terrace as well which is heavily overgrown. These fields give way to a steep hillside which drops to the terrace. Only the small field to the south west is presently planted w/ crops. A bird-eye and profile topomap is found on pg. 84-19-62. The terrace is about 50 m by 30 m. The area is presently unplanted though it does show signs of burning at an earlier time. The owner's name is unknown, though the caretaker lives in the home at the top of the hill. The state of preservation is uncertain, though the lines are obscured by the heavy overgrowth.

Cobbles for construction are available from the quebrada and the hillside to the west. Water is easily accessible from the seasonal quebrada. The fertility of the soil is unknown.

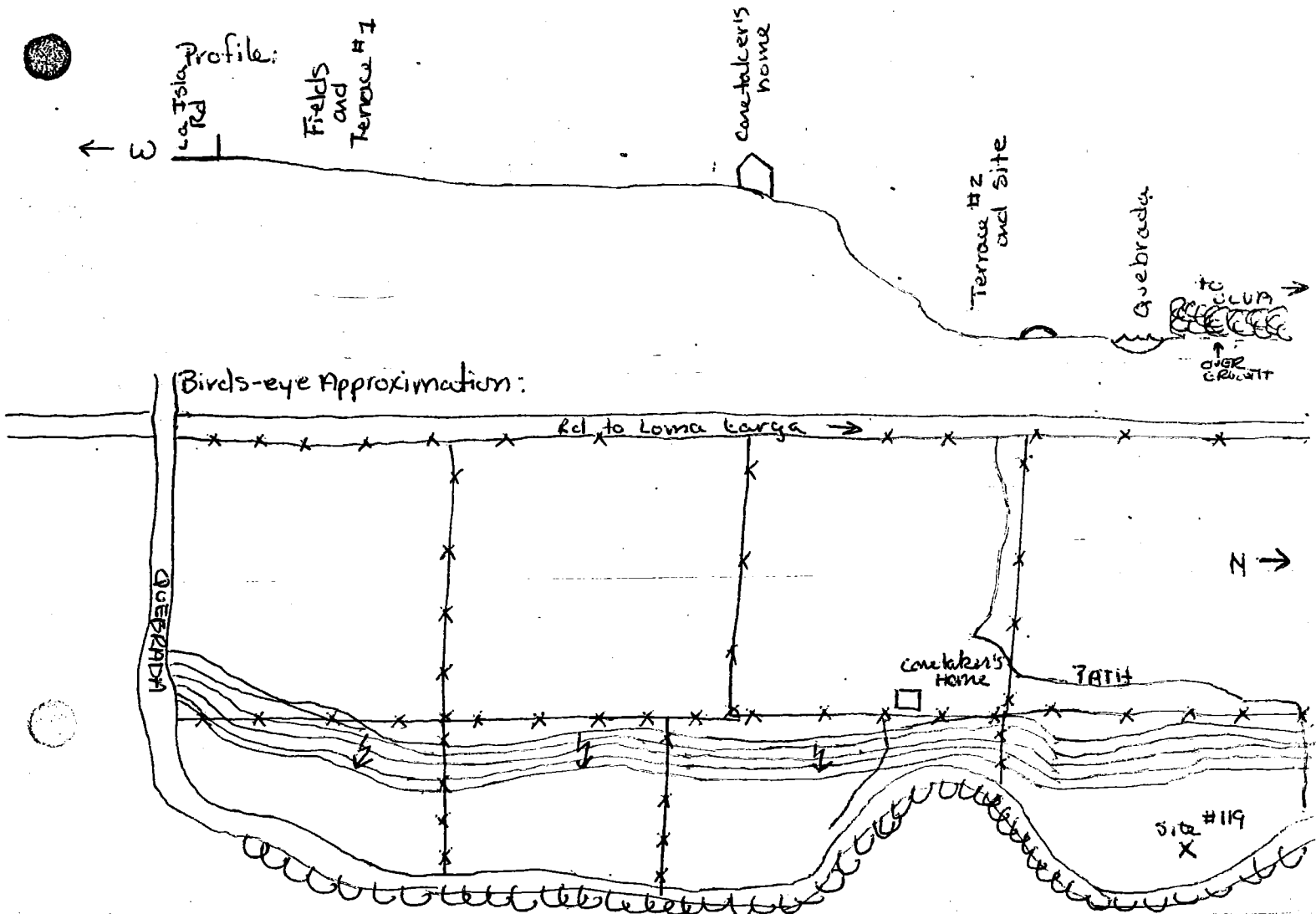
Site # 119

June 14, 1984

P-84-19-62

The <sup>the</sup> consists of 6 structures and single feature. Structures ~~3, 4, and 5~~ appear to be grouped into a single small cluster of structure 6 and the feature are the farthest to the east. <sup>Only structure</sup> ~~None of the~~ #4 has elevation of 0.3 m. ~~Structures show any elevation.~~ Structures 1, 2, 3 and 4 are all closely clustered in a "random" fashion with ~~no~~ no apparent orientation. The feature is closest to the quebrada. The structure lines are presently obscured by the heavy overgrowth. There are no unusual features. The ~~is~~ construction is of river cobble.

There was no surface collection ~~made~~ found at the sight but a preliminary date of the late classic has been applied



Site # 119

location

- 1 NW corner str. #1
- 2 NE corner "
- 3 SE corner "
- 4 SW corner str. 2
- 5 SE " str. 2
- 6 NW " str. 2
- 7 NE " str. 3
- 8 SE " str. 3
- 9 SW str. 3
- 10 NE str. 4
- 11 SE str. 4
- 12 NW str. 4
- 13 W str. 5
- 14 S str. 5
- 15 E str. 5
- 16 NE str. 6
- 17 SE str. 6
- 18 SW str. 6
- 19 Quebrada LempA. (N. 1)
- 20 Quebrada LempA. (S)
- 21 F. 1 S
- 22 F. 1 N

June 14, 1984

β

- 252° 30"
- 251° 30"
- 224° 30"
- 200°
- 180°
- 205°
- 192° 30"
- 188°
- 201°
- 204° -
- 199° 30" -
- 227° -
- 202° -
- 196° -
- 190° -
- 144° -
- 150° -
- 166° 30" -
- 59°
- 122° 0'
- 130°
- 129° 30"

P-84-19-263

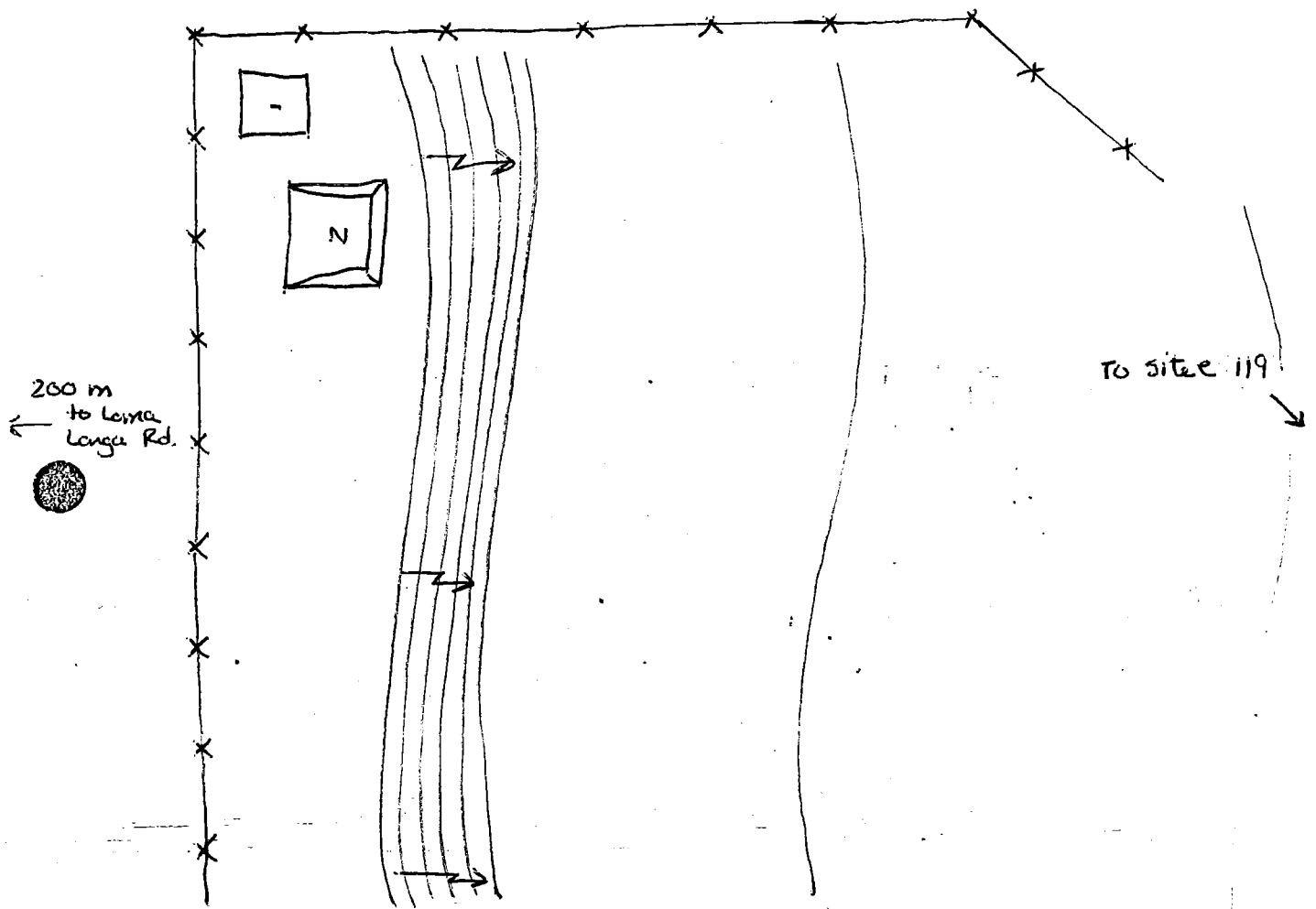
Distance

- 6.60 m
- 4.00 m
- 4.80 m
- 6.40 m
- 6.60 m
- 4.60 m
- 7.70 m
- 9.70 m
- 10.00 m
- 11.50 m
- 15.20 m
- 13.40 m -
- 19.80 m
- 22.40 m
- 21.30 m -
- 10.50 m -
- 14.20 m -
- 13.20 m -
- 13.30 m
- 26.10 m
- 16.30 m
- 10.90 m

Site 121

June 14, 1984

P-84-19-64



Site 121

June 14, 1984

P-84-19-45

The site is located at the western edge of a field approximately 150-200 m. from the Loma Larga Rd. To the east is the Uva at an unknown distance due to heavy overgrowth. Site 119 and the quebrada Lempa are 150-200 m to the southeast. The site is bounded on the west and north by a barbed wire fence. The field is one in the <sup>beginning north of quebrada Lempa</sup> system.

The topography is such that the structures are set on a small rise on an otherwise flat or slightly sloping terrace. This slight terrace slopes towards the quebrada and the Uva to the east and rises gently to the west towards the Loma Larga road and the hillsides. The field and the site are dominated by low scrub and thistles, the state of preservation is thus difficult to determine. The lines are nonetheless obscured and some stones may have been removed. There are signs which point towards a burning of the field in past seasons. This would imply planting on a periodic basis. The owner of the field is presently unknown.

Water would be most readily available from the Quebrada Lempa to the east, or perhaps from the seasonal quebrada to the north which runs along <sup>the south</sup> site # 109, which is north of this site. Cobbles for construction would be available from the scatter in the fields, the quebradas or the hillsides to the west. The fertility of the soil is unknown, but presently supports the small scrub brush.

The site consists of two small structures. Structure one has no elevation. Structure # 2 is elevated towards the east at about 0.55 m. ~~It~~ It takes advantage of a slight rise in the land with the west wall level w/ the surface. The elevation at the east could imply an eastward orientation. Due to the lack of structure little ~~more~~ can be said of ~~the~~ the sites organization; the structures are set side by side in a close proximity.



Site 121

June 14, 1984

P-84-19-66

to one another. Both structures are of cobble construction with no unusual features.

There was no surface collection ~~was~~ found and little is available on which to make a judgement as to date or period.

site # 122

June 14, 1984

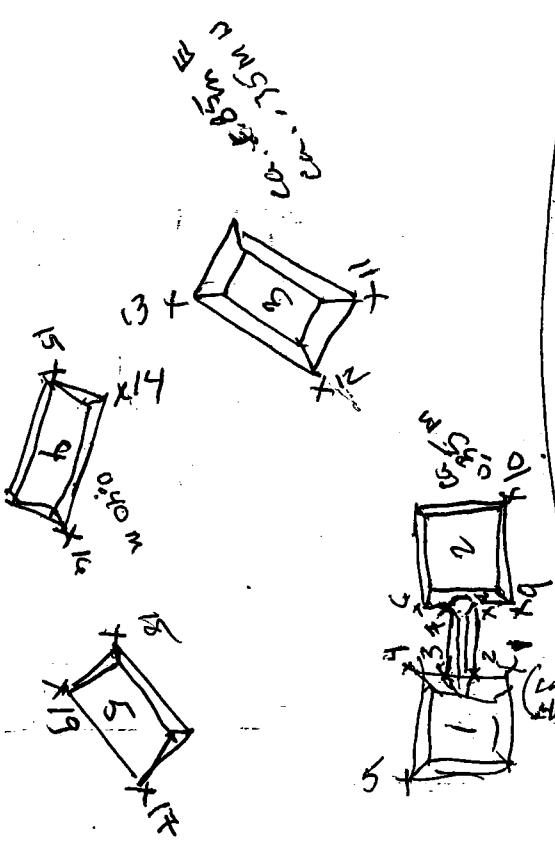
P. 84-19-67



to site 121

↑  
N

to site 99



UVVA

quebrada

to site 120

Site # 12V

P-84-19-68

pt-	loc.	Angle	Dist.
1	NE CORNER St. 1	89°	9.90 m
2	Saddle jct. SE St. 1	89° 30"	7.40 m
3	Saddle jct. SW St. 1	90°	5.30 m
4	NW CORNER St. 1	95°	2.10 m
5	SW " " St. 1	145°	7.20 m
6	SW " " St. 2	61° 30"	3.40 m
7	Jct. W saddle St. 2	70°	5.40 m
8	Jct. E saddle St. 2	75°	8.00 m
9	SE CORNER St. 2	78°	11.40 m
10	NE " " St. 2	27° 30"	9.80 m
11	E " " St. 3	353° 30"	12.20 m
12	S " " St. 3	334° 30"	6.50 m
13	W " " Aprox. St. 3	302°	12.40 m
14	NE " " St. 4	284° 30"	11.80 m
15	NW " " St. 4	289° 30"	17.30 m
16	SE " " St. 4	250°	12.70 m
17	S " " St. 5	204° 30"	12.40 m
18	N " " St. 5	232°	12.90 m
19	W " " St. 5	231° 30"	17.60 m

35-40 cm  
high

35 cm

P-84-19-69

~~P-84-19-69~~

SITE # 122

20	NW St. 6 to NW CORNER St. 3	126° 30"	7.00 m
21	NW " " NW " " St. 6	136° 30"	4.00 m
22	NW to SW " " St. 6	215° "	5.50 m

site # 122

June 14, 1984

P-64-19-70

The site is just at the edge on the bank and approx 300 m from the Loma Larga Rd. Site 99 is to the east across the Uluca #120 is to the south and 121 <sup>150m</sup> to the north ~~west~~ <sup>west</sup>. There is a seasonal quebrada which runs east-west to the south of the site. Site #109 is also to the northwest. The field is currently mowed, but shows the recent remains characteristic of pasture and grazing land.

The site is on a small hill overlooking the Uluca on rough terrain criss-cut by quebradas. It is heavily overgrown at present and the exact corners of the mounds are difficult to discern. The rising of the mounds does make the site obvious in any case. The quality of preservation is uncertain due to the overgrowth but there are no signs of looting or excessive erosion, so when cleared the preservation may be assumed to be good. The owner of the land is Professor Orlando Sabillon of Quilaka.

The nearest water sources are the Uluca and the quebrada to the south about 30 m which appears to be seasonal. Stones for construction are available from nearby rock outcrops, the banks of the river and the quebrada wash. The fertility of the soil is uncertain.

The site consists of 5 structures ranging between 0.55 m and 0.85 m, all of cobble construction. They appear to be organized in a tightly nucleated group around a central path. Structures 1 and 2 are connected by a saddle that is approx. 1 m in length. The others are separated. They are higher to the east where the land slopes away to the river left which is about 30 m down. Other than this they appear to take little advantage of the surrounding terrain, are built off the ground, in a visible position. The stone construction is of cobble.

Site #122

June 17, 1984

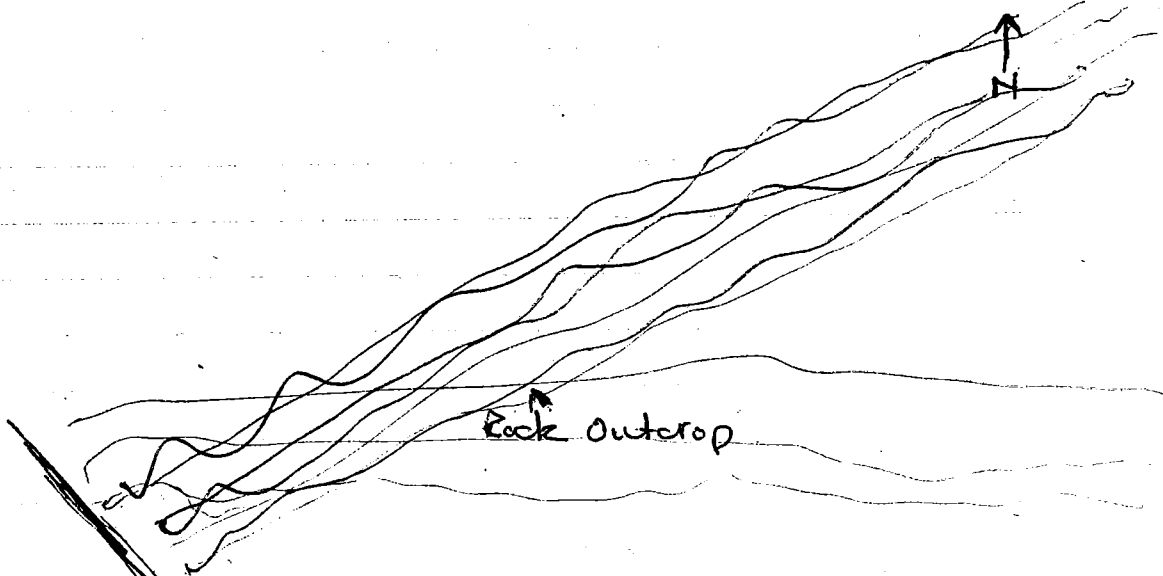
P-84-19-71

there are no unusual features.

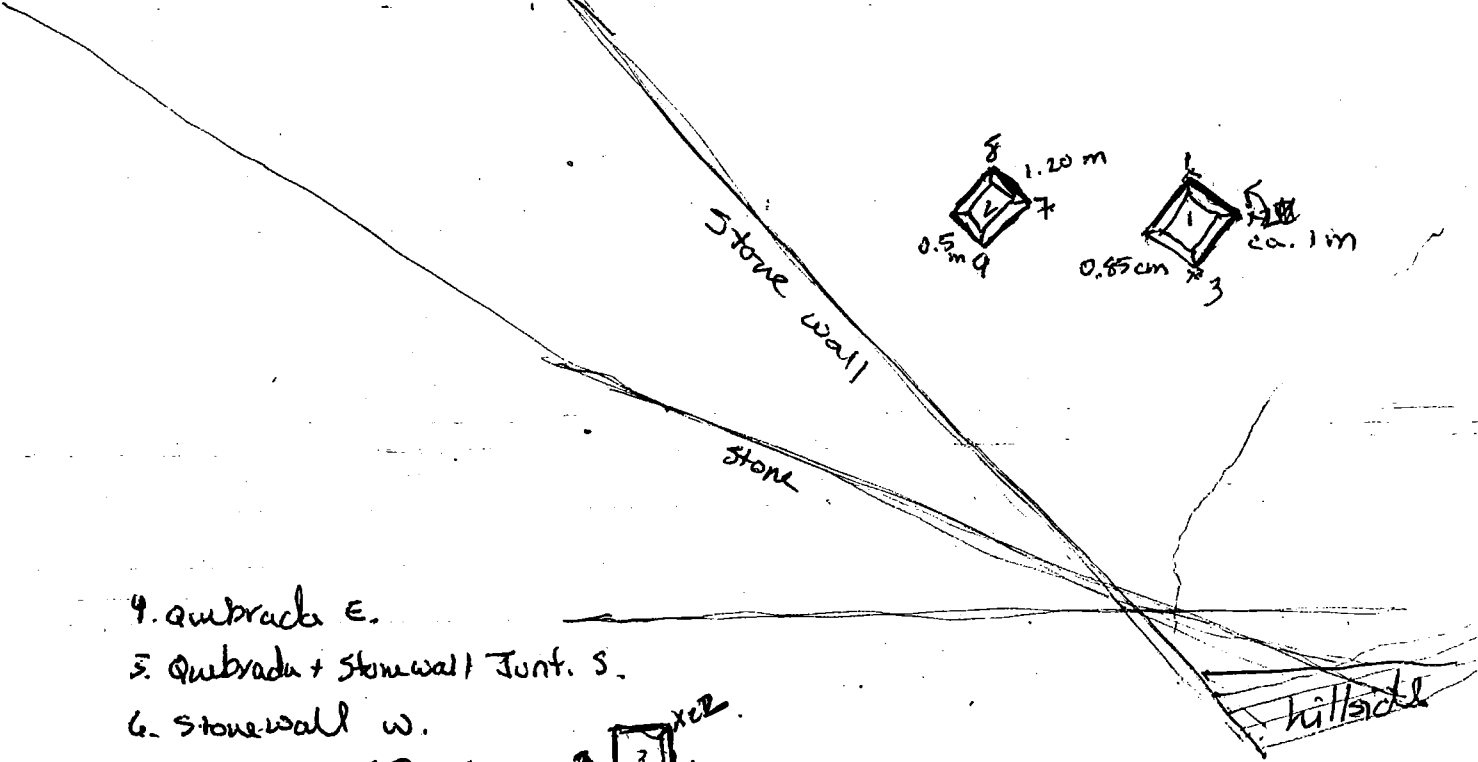
There was no surface collection found but the organization of the structures could imply a preliminary date somewhere in the late Classic.

Site # 129

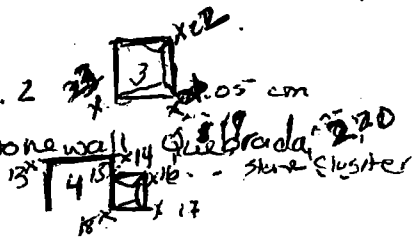
P-84-19-72



400m →  
to rd



- 9. quebrada E.
- 5. Quebrada + Stonewall Junt. S.
- 6. Stonewall w.
- 10. Sta. 1 to Sta. 2
- 11. Sta. 2 to Junt. Stonewall
- 12. Sta. 2 to Sta. 3



scattered  
stone

11.5  
11.5  
11.5

The site is located in the crotch of two small rock outcrops approx.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  km from the Santa Barbara rd. and approx 400 m from the El Remedio rd. There are no other sites with which to associate it. It is positioned on the low flat area between the two outcrops on the northeastern side of the small perennial quebrada.

The state of preservation was good except for the scars of a looting at some time in the past. This was cut into the northeastern side of structure one. It was overgrown so the destruction was not recent. The owner is unknown.

The area is supplied with water by the quebrada which appears to be perennial. Stones are easily accessible in the nearby rock outcrops and from the edges of the quebrada. The fertility of the soil is uncertain, but the depth appears to be minimal, due to the ~~the~~ large stone protrusions and the vegetation in the area is dominated by short shrubs and grasses. The area is used a pasture most likely, but does not appear to be used as such presently.

The site consists of 4 structures into 2 groups of 2 structures each. Group I consists two large mounds between 1m and 1.2 m which are higher on one side than the other. There are no apparent outlying structures. approx. 91 m to the south is group two. It is much smaller and positioned on a small outcrop. It consists of 2 structures one with a small terrace and a height of .05 cm. There are also small rock clusters that appear to have been structures but they are not easily discernible and were thus charted as features. The constructions are all of small stone and cobbles.

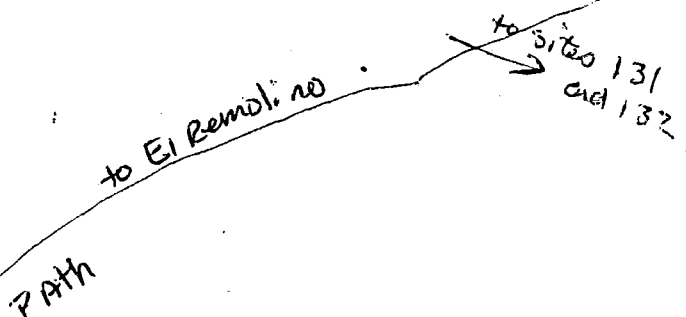
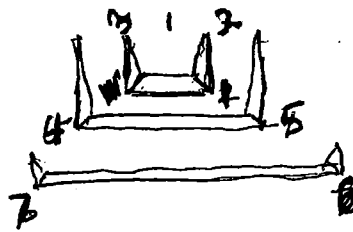
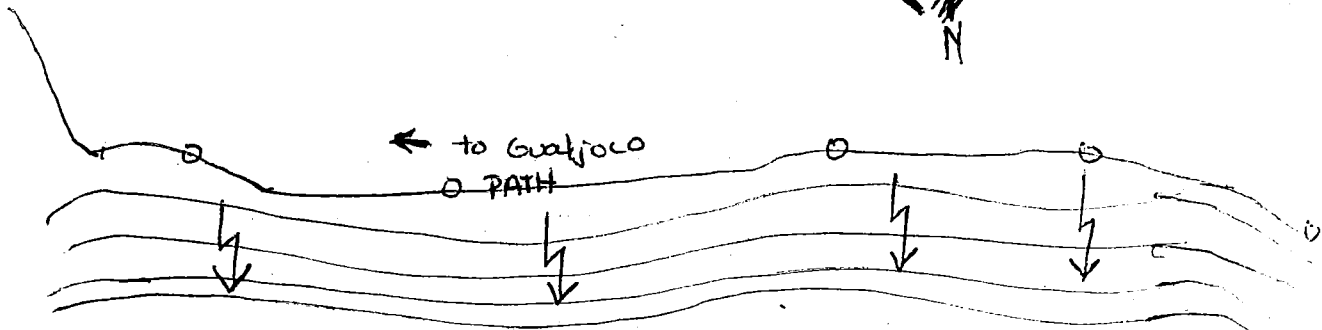
There is no surface collection, but the organization and size of the mounds would hint at a Late Classic Date.



site #130

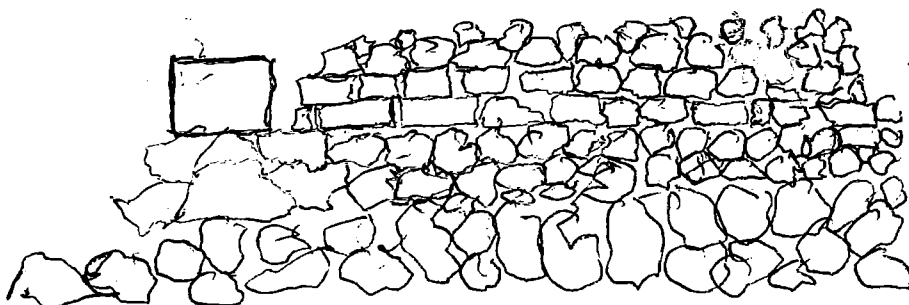
P-84-19-74

Hillside

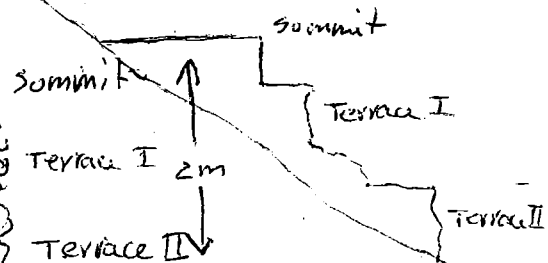


natural to the area - igneous  
square - perhaps cut or shaped

Frontal



side



Site #130

June 26, 1984

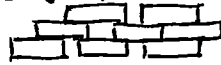
P-84-19-76

Site 130 is on the western edge of a series of fields which stretch from the path to Gualjoco towards the Uuca and El Remolino to the west. The site is approx. 2 km from the Santa Barbara Rd. and 1/2 km east of El Remolino, accessible by the southern path to El Remolino from Gualjoco. To reach the sight one will follow the path climbing up to the peak of the hills approx. 2 km from Gualjoco. The climb ends at a gate (swinging) - proceeding through the gate one follows the path straight out and will come down a limestone ~~area~~<sup>road</sup> skirting the cliffs. approx. 75 m down this road you will reach the first terrace. The site lies roughly ~~100~~<sup>50</sup> m north of this path in a presently planted field. It is set against the hillside, which drops from the elevated path on which you enter the valley.

The topography can be described generally as rough. The fields are set on a narrow terrace which eventually falls away steeply to the river. This terrace is pocked w/ large hills of rock outcrop and scattered w/ many large boulders of an igneous material. The soil layer is relatively thin and rocky rather than fine. Planting has required that many of the area stones be moved and small piles scatter the area. The surrounding mountains display sheer faced cliffs, as mentioned the fields are planted. The land owner is unknown.

The area has sufficient stone resources for construction and the single structure is constructed of local igneous material. The nearest apparent water source is found at a quebrada on the terrace below, approx 200 m. to the west, and a relatively steep climb. No apparent water source could be found on the high terrace itself. The

area is currently planted but the soil does not appear to be overly rich, and the plants are not large.

The site itself consists of a single structure which appears to be stepped down by a series of ~~three~~<sup>two</sup> terraces increasing progressively in size. The summit structure lines have been confused by the addition of modern stones during field clearing. The summit is estimated at about 2m in height and recedes into the slope of the hill at the rear. The bottom two courses of stone on the summit are ~~shaped~~ shaped in what appear to be uniform blocks, though they do not look cut per-se. The courses are also piled in an alternating pattern loosely packed. There is no apparent use of cementing mixture.  The further south on the structure one moves the more random the blocks appear in shape and piling. Terrace I - is constructed of stones a bit larger than those on the summit and irregular in shape this is about 50 cm high, this terrace too recedes into the slope. Terrace II is constructed of large stones all irregular in shape. This too recedes into the ~~south~~ slope. On the north end of the structure at the summit on the first terrace is a large block (cube) of igneous which is unlikely natural. It appears to have been shaped in some way. It appears in the frontal diagram on P-84-19 - It is approx 0.75 m x 0.75 m x 0.75 m. The structure is oriented roughly to the west, facing into the field.

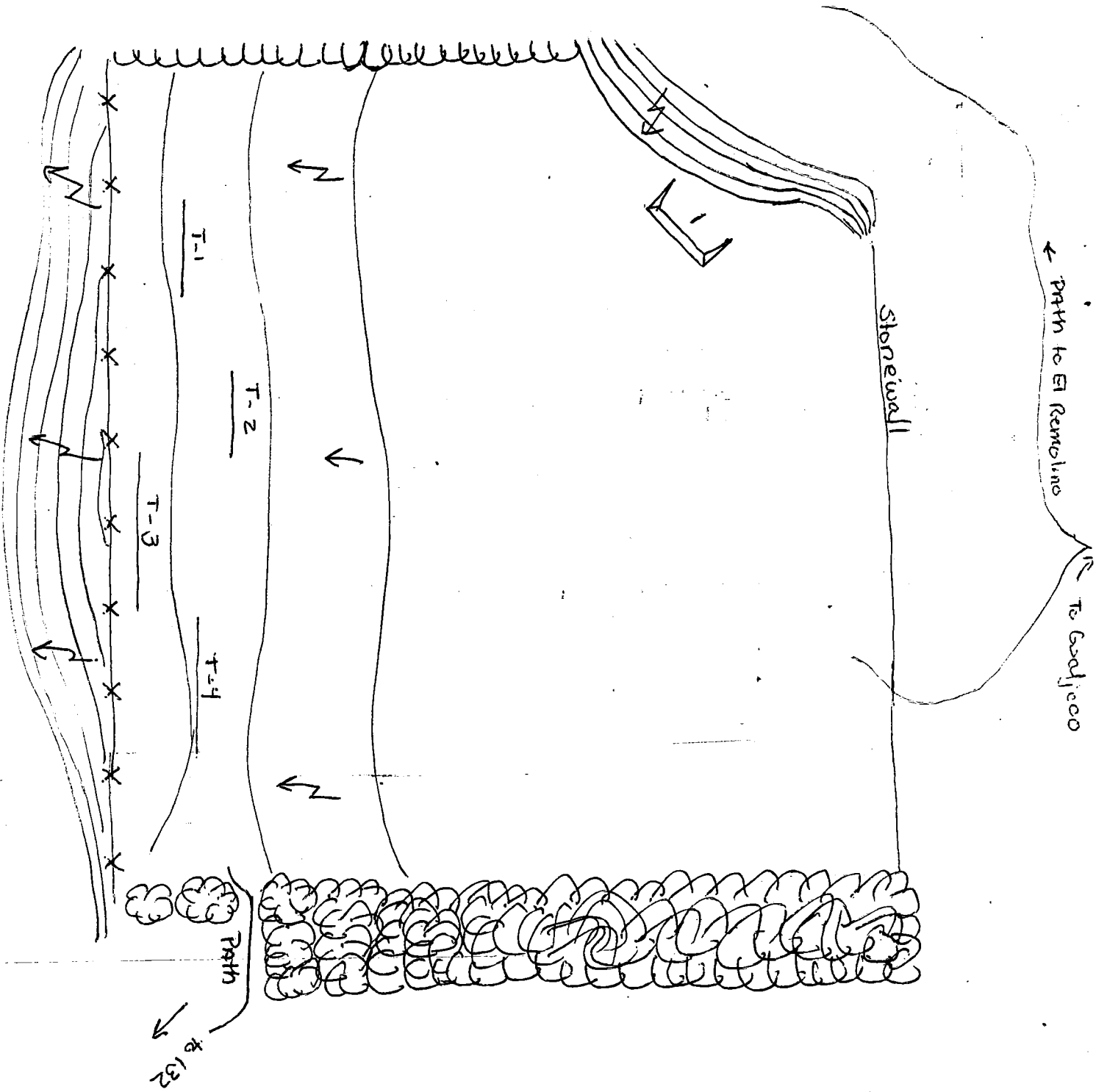
There was no surface collection made and I do not know into what temporal frame it would fall into. There is a chance that it is colonial, or Late Classic.

Site 131

June 26, 1984

P-84-19-77

↑  
N



Site 131 is to the southwest of site 130 and northeast of site 132. It is accessible from the El Remolino  $\Rightarrow$  Gualjoco path. The path to this field divides at the bottom of the hill and moves to the ~~east~~ west. The Ulna is to the west approx  $1/2$  a km and Gualjoco is about 2km to the east by the path. The field is bordered at the north and south by heavy overgrowth. A pathway at the southern edge of the field leads to site 132. The western extent is bounded by a steep drop to the second terrace and barbed wire fence. The eastern extent is marked by a stonewall, through which the path passes.

This field is marked by a flat area to the east and then sloping as it passes to the west. There is an outcrop hill in the northeast corner at the foot of which is structure #1. The entire field is scattered with igneous stone. The slope has also allowed for a good deal of erosion. The preservation of the single structure is good but several other terraces may have been lost or seriously disturbed by the erosion. The owner of land is Christino Trochez.

The land has an adequate supply of stones for construction. ~~The~~ The nearest water supply is from the quebrada on the terrace valley below, accessible only through a long walk down the steep path. The field is currently planted and thus a modicum of soil fertility may be assumed. The surrounding area supports a low scrub overgrowth.

The site consists of a single structure with a southwest orientation. It is positioned at the northeast edge of the field taking advantage of the area's slight rise. It is elevated at the southwest by about 0.3 m. No

Site 131

June 26, 1984

P-84-19-79

~~The~~ back wall was positively identified. At the site's western edge running parallel to the slope are four identified terraces of varying lengths. They may be longer than shown on the map and there may actually be more but erosion has obscured many of the lines. They are of varying heights and constructed w/ stones of local origin as is structure #1. The present planting still takes advantage of these terraces.

There was no surface collection found and the age of the terraces is unknown since little was found w/w to associate it.

Site 131 Addendum: Points for terraces

P-84-19-60

Points

X

Distance

- ✓ 1. Sta. #2 to Sw. #1
- ✓ 2. North terrace #1
- ✓ 3. Terrace #1 Pt. 2
- ✓ 4. South terr. #1
- ✓ 5. South terr. #2
- ✓ 6. North terr. #2
- ✓ 7. North terr. #3
- ✓ 8. South terr. #3
- 9. North terr. #4
- 10. South. terr. #4

353° -18° (173°)

50m

325°

43.80m

319° 30"

38.70m

314°

29.10 m

278.30"

8.30m

330°

42.20m

170°

31.80 m

172° 30"

41.90 m

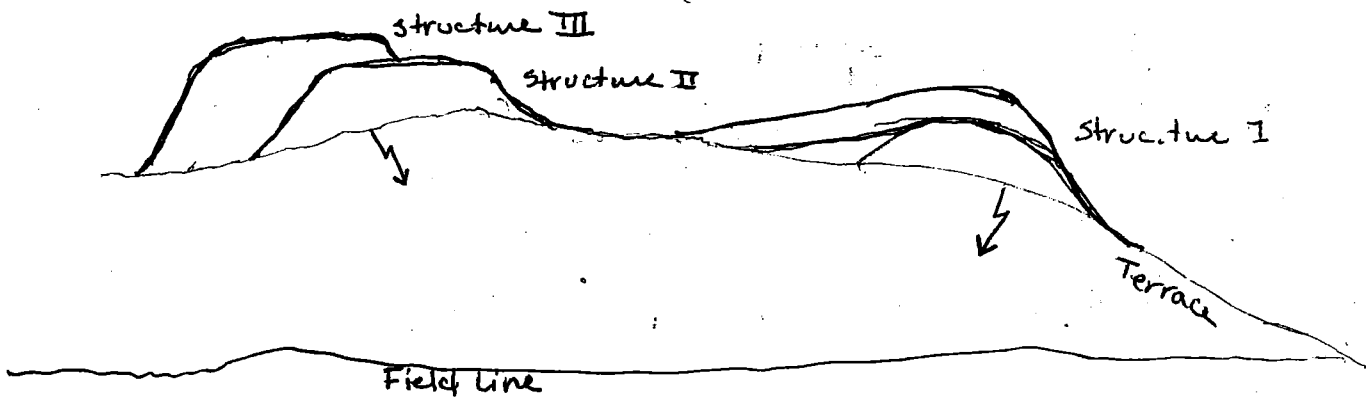
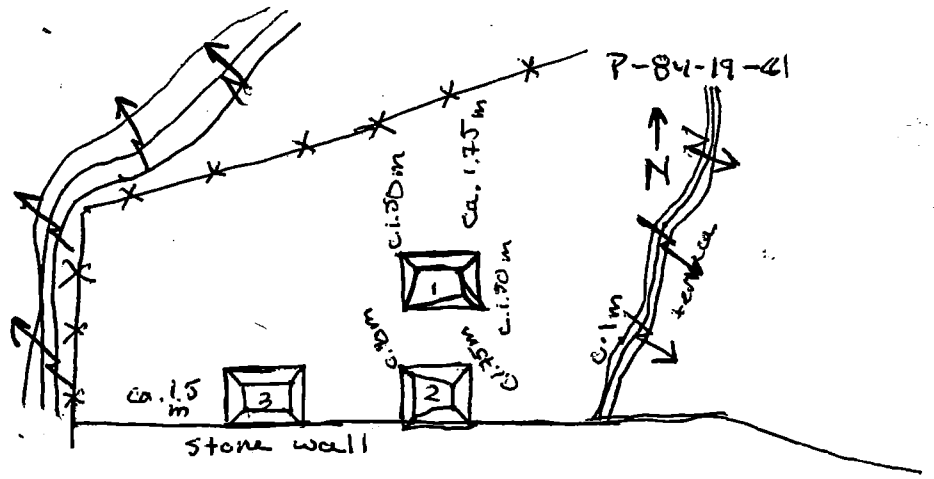
192°

42.70 m

153° 30"

49.70 m

Site 132





The site is set on the western tip of a small terrace approx. 200 m. above the Uluca. The terrace area is approx. 1/2 hrs. walk from the Gualfoco - El Remolino Rd. and is directly to the left as you come down the path from the crest of the hills. It lies approx. 250 m to the southwest from site 131 and 400 m from site 130. The terrace sides abut at the tip and on the crest of the small knob at the edge of the drop to the lower terraces.

The site is rich in stone, especially large boulders, most of which have probably fallen from the steep hillsides to the east. The sites are in a good condition with no signs of looting as in site 129. The owner is unknown, as mentioned there are plenty of stones for construction. The soil appears to be relatively fertile due to the present usage of the surrounding fields of corn which appears to be ~~at~~ healthy. The nearest water source is unknown, small seasonal quebradas and Uluca but these are all quite a walk over steep terrain and not nearly as accessible as other sights we have seen thus far.

The site consists of three structures set on a small natural rise enhanced by a short terrace to the east of struc. 1. Structure #1 is approx. 2m high on the east and is built into the natural rise on the south. Structure 2 is a bit smaller than structure 1 approx. 1.55 m and higher to the east as well and built into the natural rise. Structure 3 is built on the crest of the rise and is about 1 m. in ~~its~~ height. The entire group forms a rough triangle with a small patio at the center.

There was no surface collection made but the organization in the nucleated manner would lead to a preliminary date of the Late Classic.

Site #132

P-84-19-83

Points

Q

Distance

✓ 1. Terrace and Fence Junction	327° 30"	22.40 m
✓ 2. Terrace pt. 2	244° 30"	12.90 m
✓ 3. Wall pt.	217°	18.10 m
✓ 4 S.E. corn. struc. 2	224°	17.90 m
✓ 5 N.E. corn. struc. 2	244° 30"	16.10 m
✓ 6 N.W. corn struc. 2	245°	19.60 m
✓ 7 S.E. corn struc. 1	255° 30"	19.10 m
✓ 8 N.E. corn. struc. 1	282°	21.00 m
✓ 9 S.W. corn. struc. 1	257°	26.50 m
✓ 10. S.E. corn. struc. 3, Junc. str. wall	234° 30"	28.90 m
✓ 11 S.W. corn. " " Junc str wall	239°	33.50 m
✓ 12. N.W. corn. struc. 3	247° 30"	33.40 m
✓ 13. Fence pt. #2	272°	24.30 m
✓ 14. Fence pt. #3	<del>272°</del> 2°	32.00 m
✓ 15. Str wall #3	97° 50"	49.50 m

Site 133

7-84-19-89

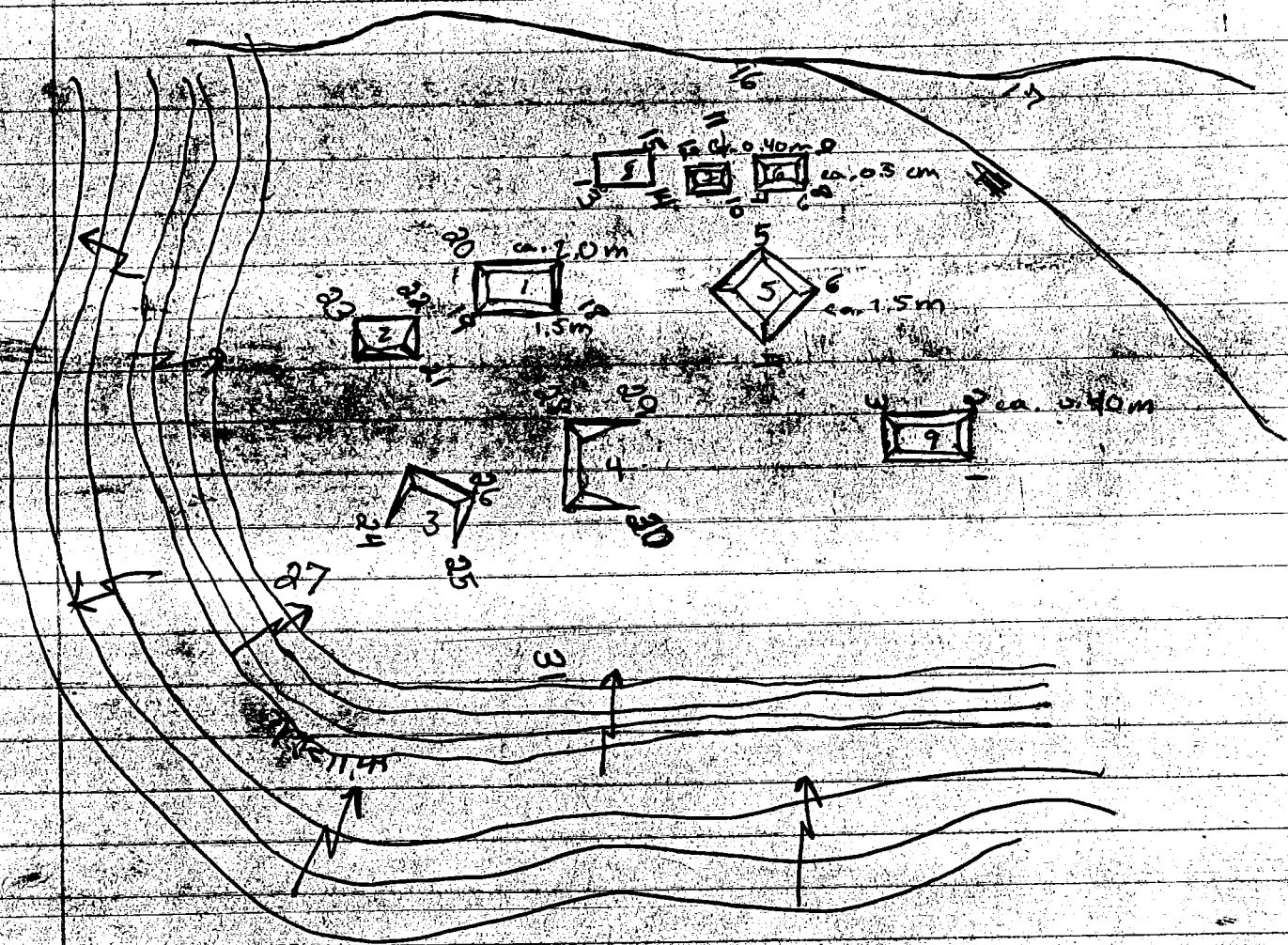


# 16 Quebrada Point West

# 17 Quebrada Point East

# 27 Junction Hill Line South / Hill Line West

# 31 Hill Point East



Site 133

June 27, 1984

P-84-19-85

Site 133 ~~is~~ is in the cradle of three small hills on the lower terrace of a two terrace system falling to the Uluá the west. On the hills to the south is set site 132. Sites 131 and 130 are positioned upon the hill to the east. It is directly south of site 134, separated by the quebrada, on the same terrace level. It is approx 150 m from the El Remolino → Guajoco path which lies to the north, on the other side of 134. ~~■~~

The topography is similar to that found around sites 130-133. The terrace is pocked by rock outcrop hills and scattered boulders. Heavy overgrowth dominates the hills to the west and south and continue to the terrace above. The area is currently planted with corn and is owned by Christine Trochey of Santa Barbara and Teguc. It is a relatively well preserved site though some structures have been partially dismantled by the farmers in the process of clearing the fields.

The area water supply is the quebrada to the north which appears to be perennial though it is presently low. Plenty of stone is available from the rock outcrops as well as from the quebrada. The local stone appears to be that used in the structure construction, and is igneous in nature. Based on the healthy state of the corn crop the soil can be assumed fertile. Some erosion is noticeable.

The site consists of 9 structures. Structures 1, 2, 3, and 4 seem to be oriented around what could be a ~~small~~ patio, although they are not closely gathered. Structure 1 dominates this group with an elevation of about 1.5 m on the north and 1 m at the south. It appears to take advantage of

Site 133

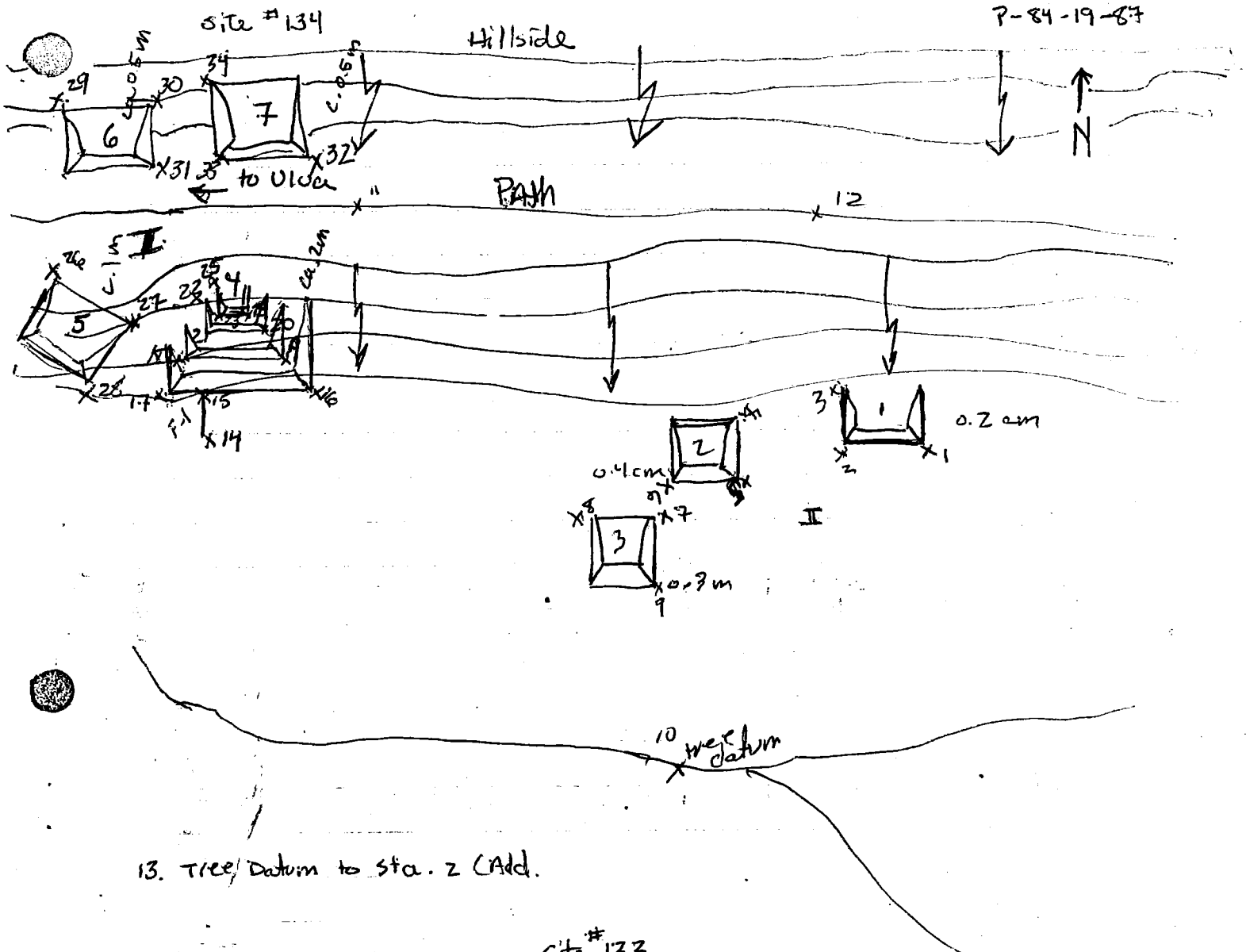
June 27, 1984

P-84-19-66

the natural rise as does structure 3. To the northeast of this group is a second group dominated by structures 5 and 9 with 6, 7 and 8 all being small structures at the northern edge. There may have been some relationship in this group as well but both seem to be dominated by #1 which is at the center of the site and is the largest of the nine. The elevations range from 0.3 to 1.5 m. There is no noticeable clue as to the orientation of the structures but it might have been towards the quebrada, ~~at the~~ and away from the hillside. There were no unusual features. The construction is of local igneous stones.

There was no surface collection. The preliminary date is the Late Classic Period.

note: It is also possible that 133 and 134 were originally part of the same settlement dominated by group I of 134 which are larger and set up on the hill above the others. See map D-84-24-



13. Tree/Datum to Sta. 2 (Add.)

Site #133

owner: Christine Tochez

- |                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 4 structures Group II | large boulders                  |
| Valley cradle         | Fallow area of field            |
| Hillside              | Perhaps more but set on outcrop |
| Quebrada              | west of 133                     |
| Path cuts             |                                 |

Site 134 is north of site 133 across the quebrada. It is scattered along the field directly adjacent to the path with structures 6 and 7 on the north side of the path. The Uva is to the west, approx  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. by the path. Site 132 is on top of the hills to the south. Sites 130 and 131 are up the path, on the upper terrace, to the east.

The topography is much like that at 133. The hill slopes to the south from a large outcrop to the north. The slope eventually falls to the quebrada. The hills behind the site are dominated by heavy overgrowth and large shrubs. It is at the northern edge of the valley cradle. The center of the area has a small rise of stone which is flat at the top and runs to the path. It appears that there may have been structures at one time but the area erosion has obscured the lines so that positive identification could not be made. The field is currently planted in corn except for the area of group I which is presently laying fallow. The owner is Christino Trochez of Santa Barbara and Teguc.

The area is rich in stone; igneous in nature water is easily accessible from the quebrada which appears to be perennial although low. The soil can be assumed relatively fertile since the corn in the area is healthy and the color is relatively dark.

The site is divided into 2 groups totaling 7 structures. Group I is at the northwest area of the site and has the largest structures. Structure 4 has <sup>3</sup>/<sub>5</sub> terraces and a summit structure which is built into the natural rise of the ~~top~~ hill. The terraces step down towards the quebrada. The total elevation is about 1.75 m, all

Site 134

June 27, 1984

P-84-19-89

of this group take advantage of this rise being higher to the north than to the south. The other structures range in elevation from 0.4 m to 1m. Group one also appears to have been organized around what ~~may~~ may have a patio since they are nucleated in the same area.

To the southeast is group II which consists of three structures set at the south slope of the outcrop next to quebrada age. Again there may have been more but erosion has obscured the lines. The elevation of these range from 0.2 m to 0.4 m. These are considerably smaller than those in group one and are dispersed east to west along the slope w/ no apparent patio arrangement. They are also isolated from those in group I.

as I mentioned in notes for site 133, these two sites may have been part of one settlement. I say this based on the close proximity of the two sites and their geographic commonalities in the valley cradle, also their common water source. Further excavation is required.

No surface collection was found.

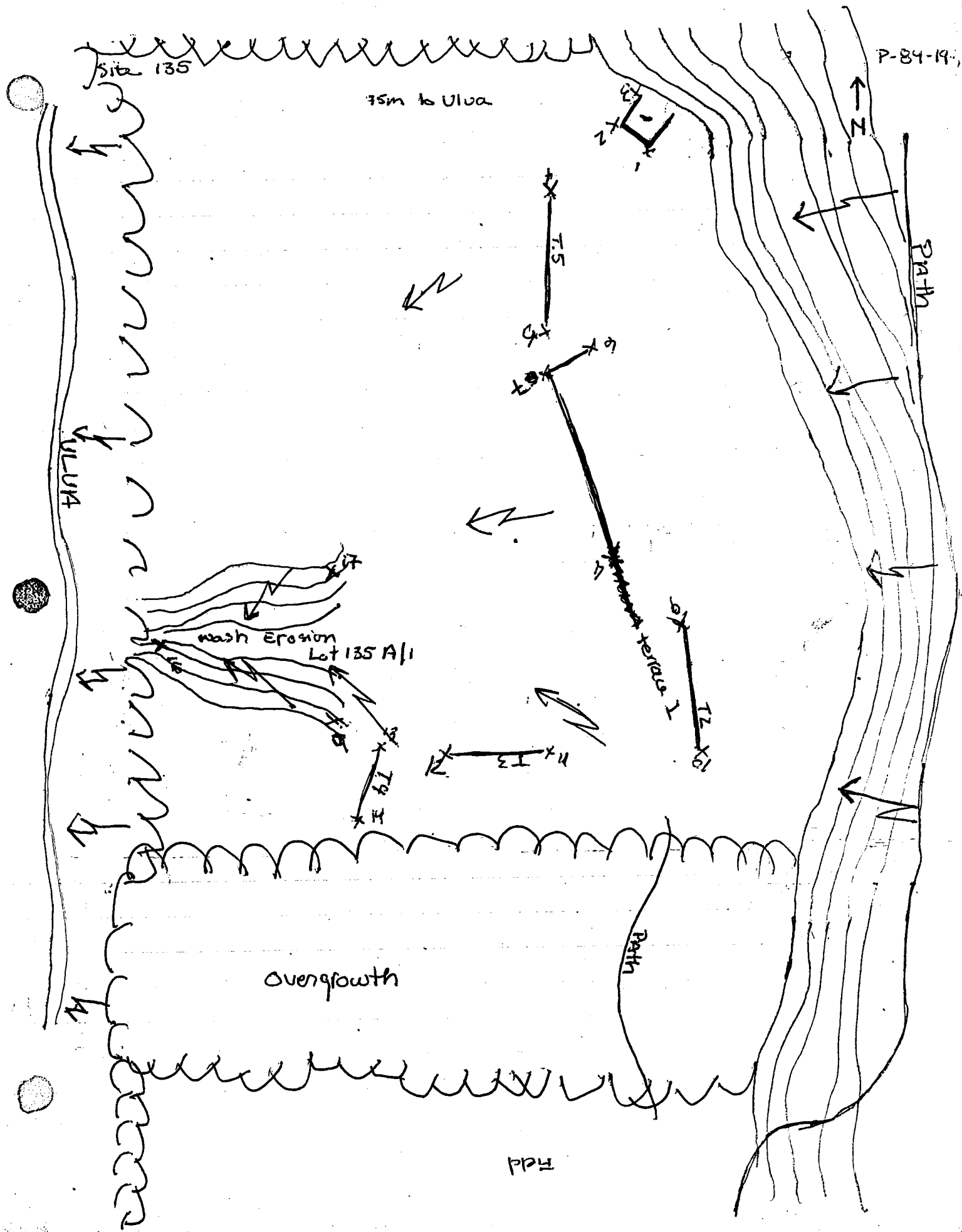
I would anticipate a dating of late Classic habitation.



P-84-19

Site 135

75m to Ulua



ULUA

wash Erosion Lot 135 A/1

Path

overgrowth

Field

Path

1.5

6.7

12.13

17.19

19.13

Site 135 is in the midst of a small field bordered by ~~the~~ steep hillside to the ~~west~~<sup>east</sup>, heavy overgrowth to the north south and west. To the west, below the heavy overgrowth, runs the Uluca, about 75 m from structure one. Across the Uluca to the northwest is Sabana Redonda; which can be clearly seen from the path that skirts the hillside to the east. It is about 1/4 - 1/2 km north of El Remolino and the canoe pass by the pathway.

The state of preservation is poor. Heavy erosion down the hillside towards the Uluca has surely damaged some of the terraces and washed former structures away. I say this because of the sherds that were collected in the erosion depression at the west side of the field. There does not, however, appear to have been any human destruction, but rather the natural mentioned above. There are no artificial stone piles as we have encountered elsewhere in the area. The owner of the field was not present.

The area is rich in igneous stone materials, which were used the construction of the single structure that we found. The area is also rich in chert which was recovered from the erosion depression. The nearest water source is the Uluca which runs directly to the west of the site. The soil fertility is uncertain, though the field is currently fully planted w/ corn that appears to be relatively healthy and tall.

The site consists of one unelevated structure and five terraces placed at various angles to the hillside and the erosion depression. The single structure is on a small flat area in the northeast corner of the field just behind one of the terraces (T5). The first set of terraces (T5, T1 and T2) run roughly

north to south across the hill at the crest immediately before the erosion depression, T3 and T4 run roughly east-west along the southern crest of the erosion depression none were found on the northern crest. These terraces are constructed of a combination of large boulders and smaller stones. I would hazard a guess that they are a combination of natural stones uncovered by wash, ~~and~~ and smaller stones placed there to fill the gaps. There has, nonetheless, been a good deal of erosion and they do not appear to be of recent construction, though they may be a combination of ancient, natural and more recent factors. There may also have been a few more further down the hill, closer to the blue, but the erosion made positive identification impossible.

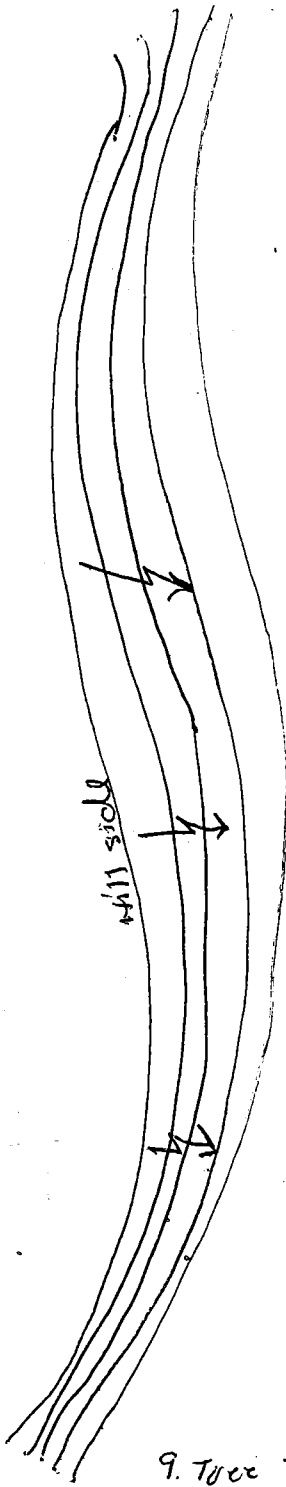
a small surface collection consisting of 4 sherds, and chert were collected from the wash. I believe the sherds to be Maecian Insided which could put a late Classic date on some of the habitation dates.

Notes: I mentioned previously the Sabana Cedonza is to the northwest. From the path above 135 a small field can be seen that appears to hold 1 perhaps two mounds of small to moderate size. They were sited in the late afternoon of June 26, 1984.

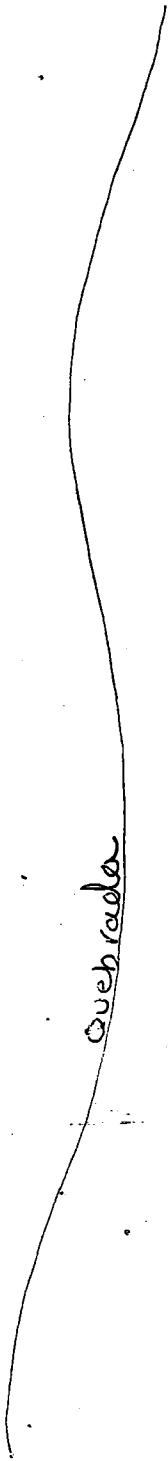
Site 136

June 27, 1984

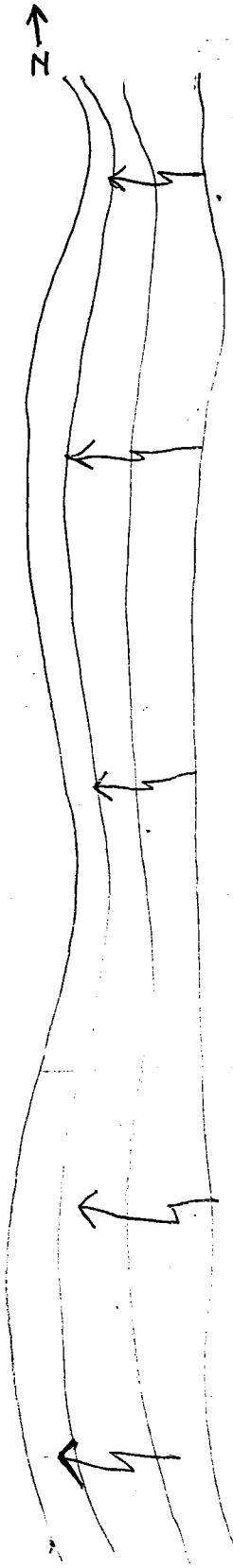
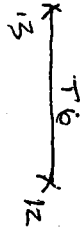
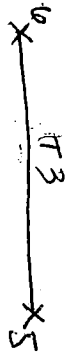
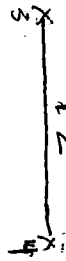
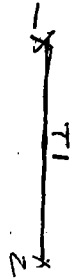
2-84-19-93



9. Tree Datum



Over radar

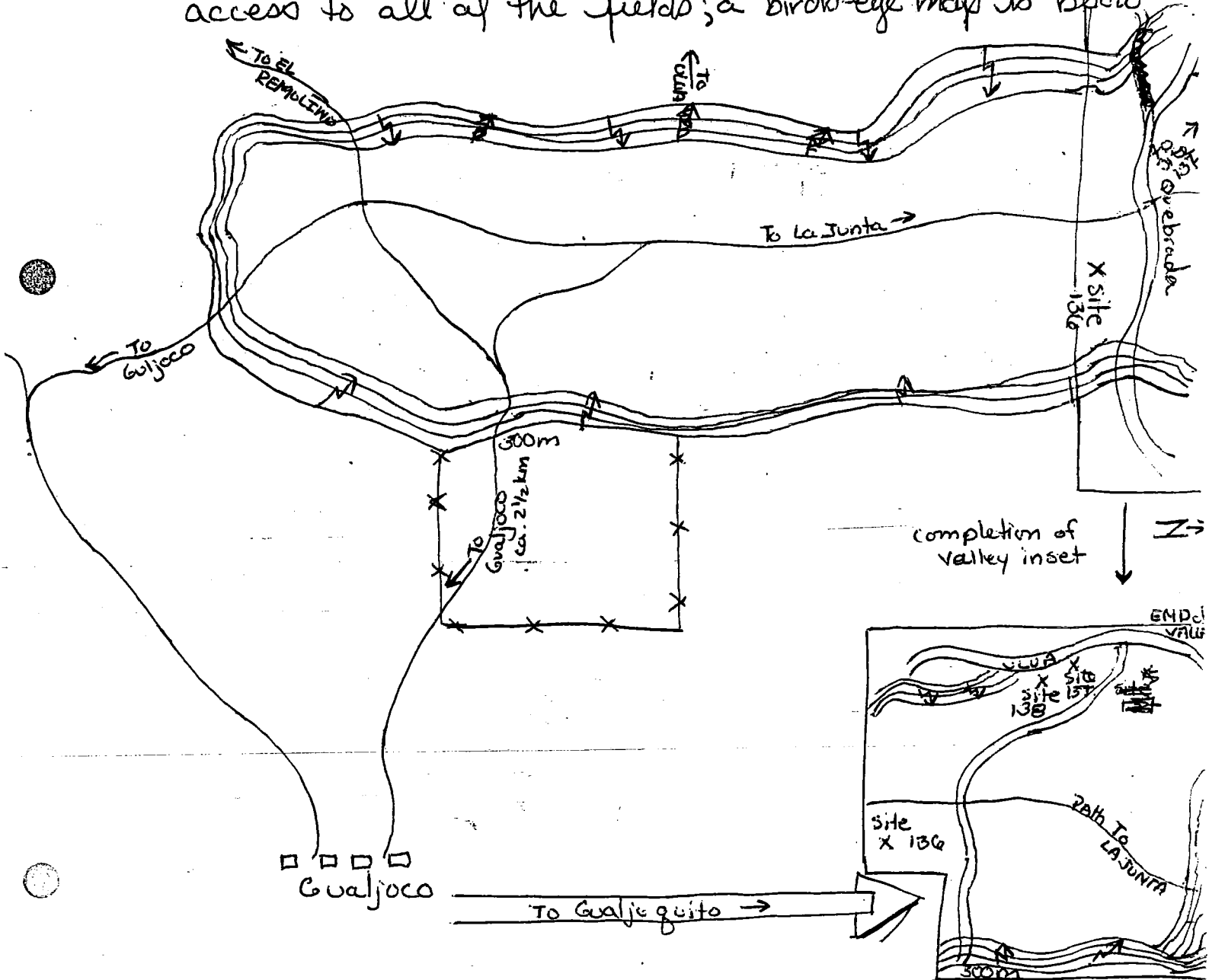


Site 136

June 27, 1984

P-84-19-94

This site is at the ~~northern~~ midpoint in a long valley system which runs from the northern El Remolino path in the quadrant between 54 on 55 N-S and 64-65 west-east. It is at the foot of the steep hillside dropping from about 300 m to the valley. To the west is the Uluca approx. 150 m and to the east is Gualjoco, about 2 1/2 km. by the path. The path runs the length of the valley giving access to all of the fields; a birds-eye map is below



The valley is low and flat. About half of it, that to the south is presently fallow, aside from the western hillsides the central area is quite swampy due to the periodic overflow of the quebrada. It supports high green growth rather than the thick thistle and thorns. The southern end does, however show signs of burning in the past. The area is also relatively clear of stone except for the hillsides that fall from the cliffs to the east. The hillsides to the east are also planted from just south of the quebrada to the northern limit of the valley at the overgrowth. The entire valley is owned by Christino Trochey. The terraces are in variable states of preservation. There has been a good deal of erosion which has obscured the lines and moved some of the stones.

The hillsides are plentiful in large igneous stone used in the terrace construction. The population building these terraces could have been supported from water from the quebrada (see notes on site 137). The ~~soil~~ soil appears to be relatively fertile and supports a healthy crop currently.

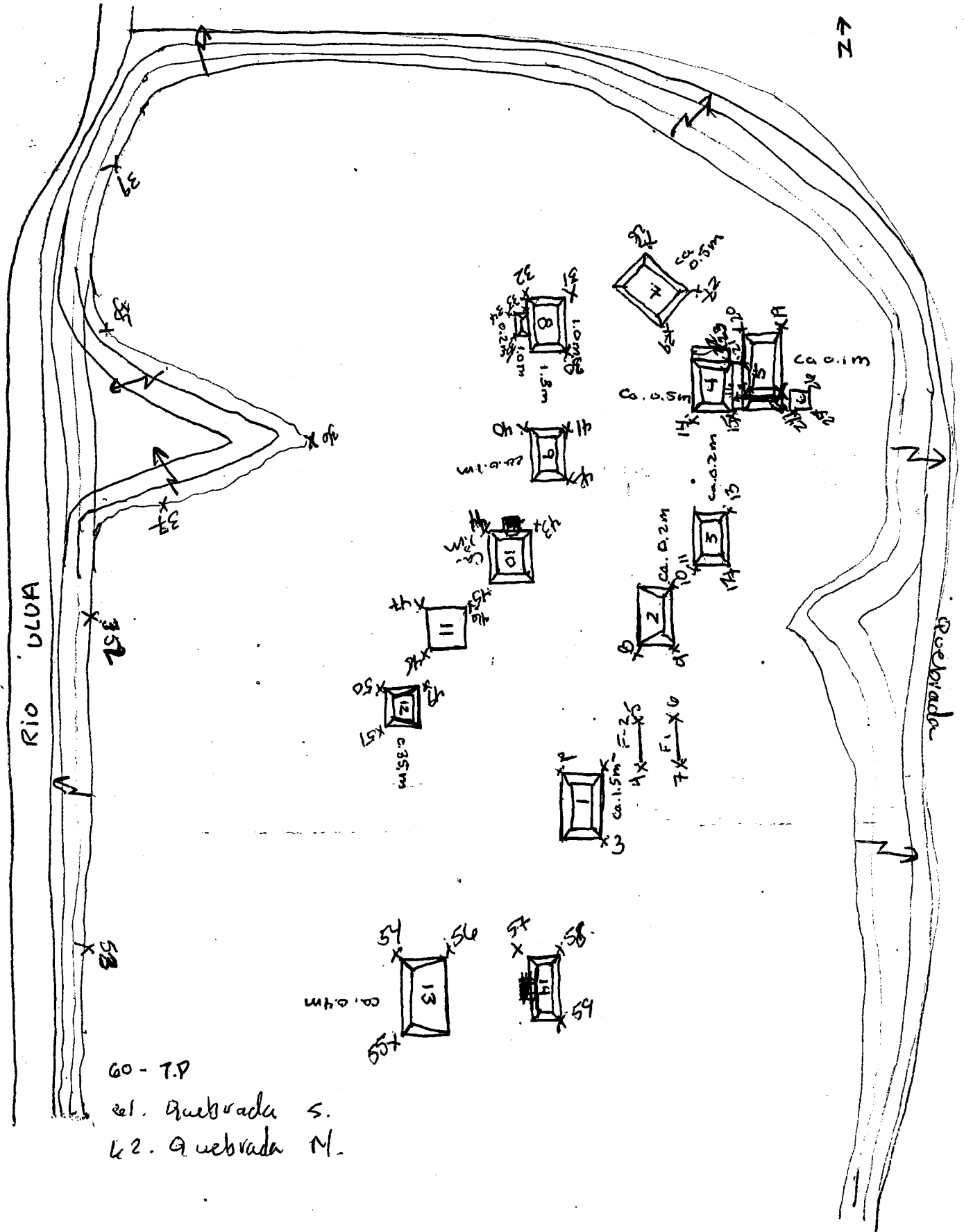
The site consists of 12 terraces of varying lengths. They are constructed of ~~small~~ large igneous stones and run parallel to the hills on the east side of the path. They also vary in height. They are still used by the present farmers.

There was no surface collection and the age is questionable. They may be of ancient construction w/ modern addition or modification. They were mapped due to their close proximity to site 137 which is visible and could imply a much earlier agriculture in the area during the late classic.

Site 137

JUN 28, 1984

7-84-19-96



60 - T.P  
 el. Quebrada S.  
 62 - Quebrada N.

Site 137 is placed on the first terrace above the Uluá in a small basin. It is immediately adjacent to the narrow bend in the Uluá approx. 1.25 km south of La Junta. Site 138 lies approx. 150 m to the south. To the west is a large quebrada which empties into the Uluá just north of the site. Beyond the quebrada to the east is a large range of hills which runs ~~along~~ parallel to the Uluá, roughly north-south. The site itself is along the northern end of a small section of land wedged between the quebrada and the Uluá at the north end of the basin system.

The area is currently planted in corn, and unfortunately no one was working the field during the day so the owner is unknown. The condition of preservation is variable. Some of the structures appear to be relatively untouched while others show signs of destruction due to farming. Several of the cobbles ~~of~~ have been dislodged by either erosion or human means and there are several sections of the field that appear to have been tilled or tamed by hand. There are no signs of looting.

The area is rich in <sup>a</sup>variety of necessary resources. There is abundant water supply in the quebrada to the east and the Uluá to the west by no more than 75 m. River cobbles for construction is abundant along the Uluá and the quebrada and this could be supplemented by the great amounts of igneous type rock found in the surrounding hillsides. The soil appears to be very fertile, among some of the best seen in this basin. It is currently planted with corn which is healthy, though not yet fully grown.

The site consists of a total of 14 structures and two features. The two features are two parallel lines one directly behind the other. This may be the remains of a 15<sup>m</sup> structure, but not enough remains for a positive



Site 137

June 28, 1984

P-84-19-98

identification. The group is organized in a dispersed fashion running in roughly parallel lines from SW to NE with structures 13 and 7 capping the ends. They range in size from 0.2 m to 1.5 m. Some of them take advantage of the natural rise of the land while others are built clearly above the terrace surface. Structures 4, 5 and 6 are connected by saddles at the rear of each structure and structure 8 appears to have what may have been a staircase on the side facing the Ula. They are constructed primarily of river cobble, though some igneous can be seen mixed in.

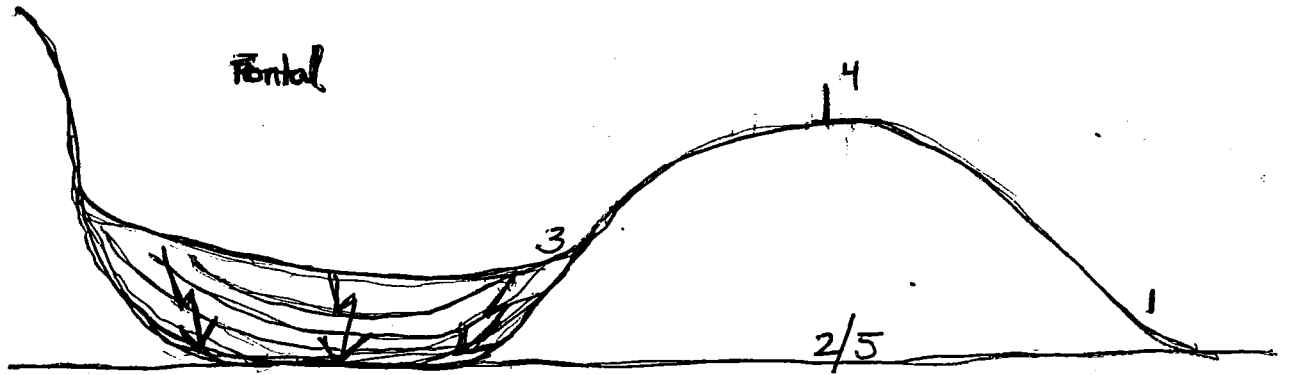
A large surface collection was made from several structures, as well as from the erosion depression to the west. It consisted of sherds, handles, some obsidian and chert. Three pieces of Maseican indices were found which would place the preliminary date at about the Late Classic.

Site 138

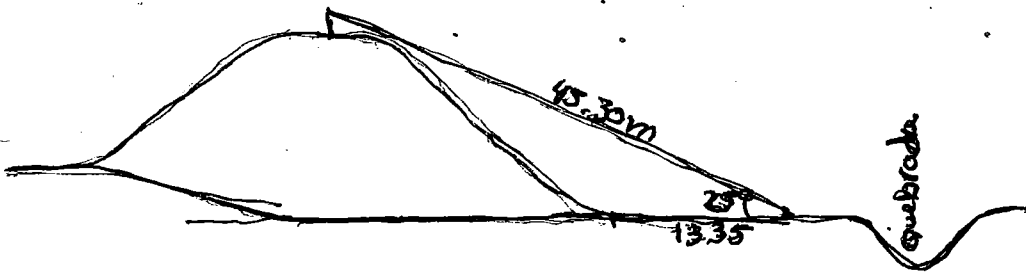
June 28, 1984

P-84-19-99

- ① Sta. 1 looking back to T.P.
- ② Sta. 1 to Sta. 2
- ③ Base N mound #1
- ④ Base E Mound #1
- ⑤ Base S Mound #1
- ⑥ Sta. 1 to Summit Mound #1 plus elevation
- ⑦ Sta. 1 to Base



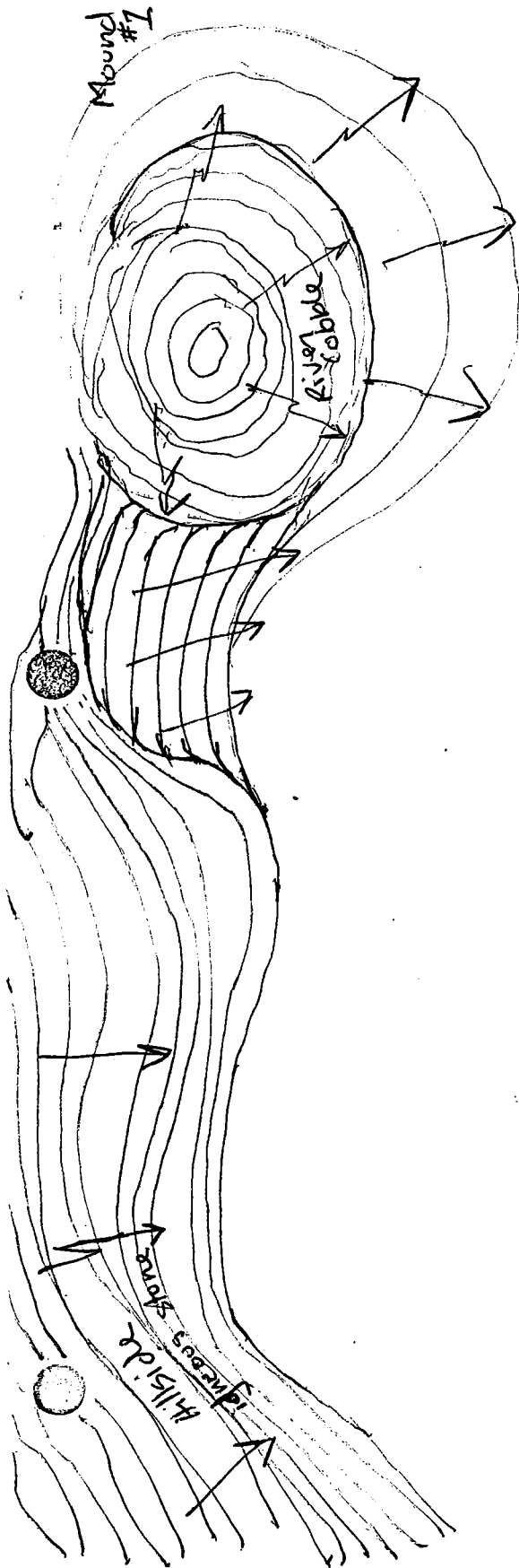
Profile



Site 138

June 28

P-24-19-100



Quebrada

Site #138

June 28, 1984

P-54-F-101

150m.

Site 138 is located directly south of site 137<sub>A</sub> approx 1.5 km south of La Junta in a small basin on the east side of the Ula which runs directly to the bank. It is on the south end of a small spit of land to the west of the quebrada which cuts the basin approx. in half.

The site consists of a single mound with no positively identified structures due to the heavy overgrowth at the mound's summit. It has been marked because of the predominance of smooth river cobble scattered over the eastern side of the mound, in an area otherwise dominated by large deposits of igneous rock. Unlike the surrounding hills it is also rounded in a roughly domed shaped manner with a flatter summit area. It rises from a flatter plateau to the east which is presently planted with corn, like the surrounding fields. This plateau separates the mound from the quebrada by about 25m. The mound then rises at a gentle slope to the summit. To the south it appears slightly less elevated due to a slightly higher ridge formed by the falling hillside adjacent to the south. This ~~plateau~~ ridge levels to a short plateau which rises to the summit of the mound, also predominated by river cobble.

The cobbles are available from the Ula, as is water and the soil appears to be fertile, now planted with a healthy crop of corn.

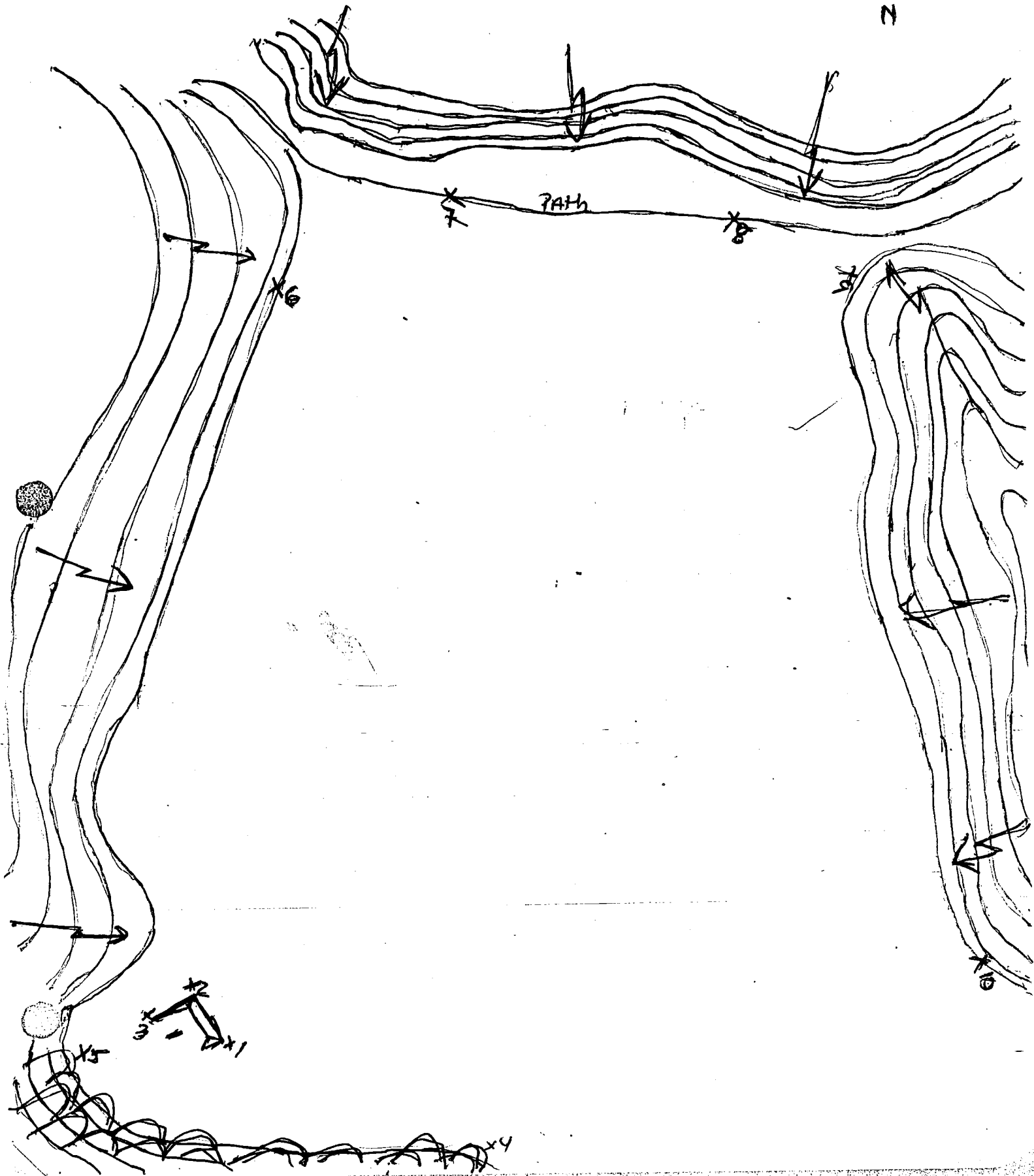
The owner of the property is Christino Trochey who owns the entire basin area, as well as fields further to the south. He is a resident of Santa Barbara and Tegucigalpa.

There was ~~no~~ no surface collection, although several baby Jute were recovered and no means of dating is available. Examination at a later date is suggested.

Site 139

June 29, 1984

P-84-19-102



Site # 139

pt.	loc.	angle	dist.
1	NE CORNER ST. 1	196°30"	16.30m
2	NW " "	204°	16.40m
3	SW " " Approx	204°	18.30m
4	GRASS POINT S.	183°	29.00m
5	<del>GRASS POINT</del> BRUSH W.	227°30"	25.10m
6	Hill point N.	340°	50.30m
7	PATH W.	352°	50.50m
8	PATH E.	35°30"	33.20m
9	Knoll pt. N.	46°	15.70m
10	Knoll pt. S.	166°	25.80m

This site consists of a single structure nestled in a small clearing along the path to La Junta, approx.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk from. The same, it is northeast of sites 138 and 137 which lie on the terrace below. Further to the north lie another series of fields which lead to La Junta, along the river.

The area is presently used as farmland but the fertility is unknown, though the corn is not nearly as high at this point as that in the lower fields. The state of preservation is mediocre and there are signs that the farmers have displaced a number of stones during cultivation. The owner of the land is Juan Perino of Santa Barbara.

The area is rich in igneous stone, the same that is used in the construction of the structure. The land fertility is uncertain though it is presently planted. The nearest water source is the river and the quebrada down the hills to the southwest approx  $\frac{1}{4}$  km.

The structure itself is small with a slight elevation to the northeast and built into the natural slope behind it, the elevation is no more than 0.1 m. It has no distinguishing features. It may have been a temporary shelter for the fields away from those on the lower terraces.

There was no surface collection and the date is uncertain.

site 140

JUNE 29, 1984

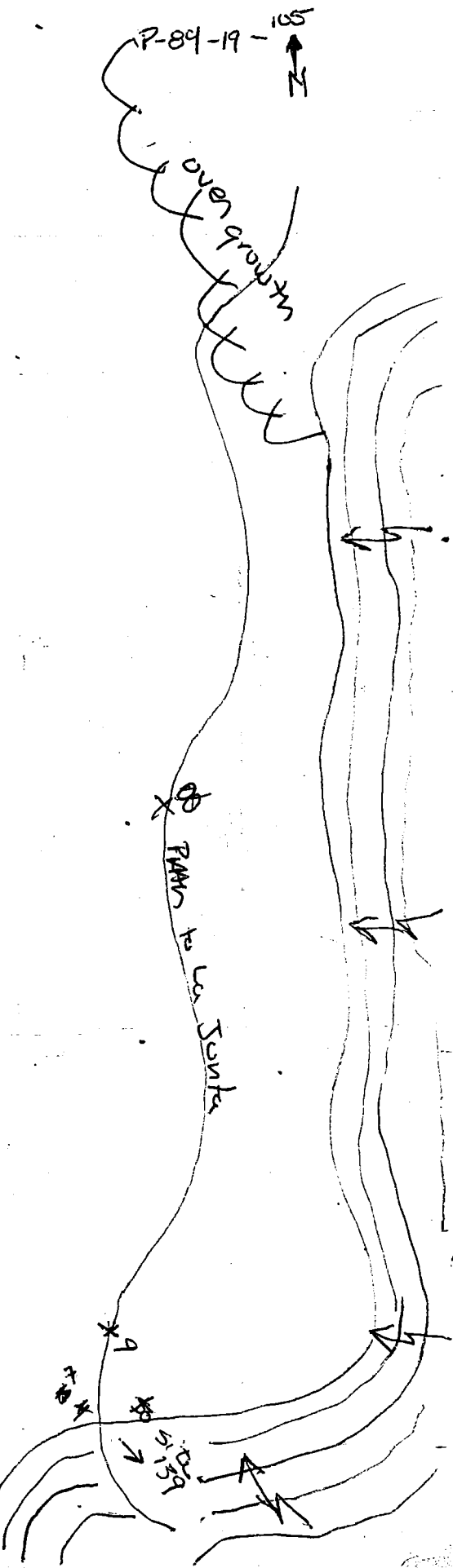
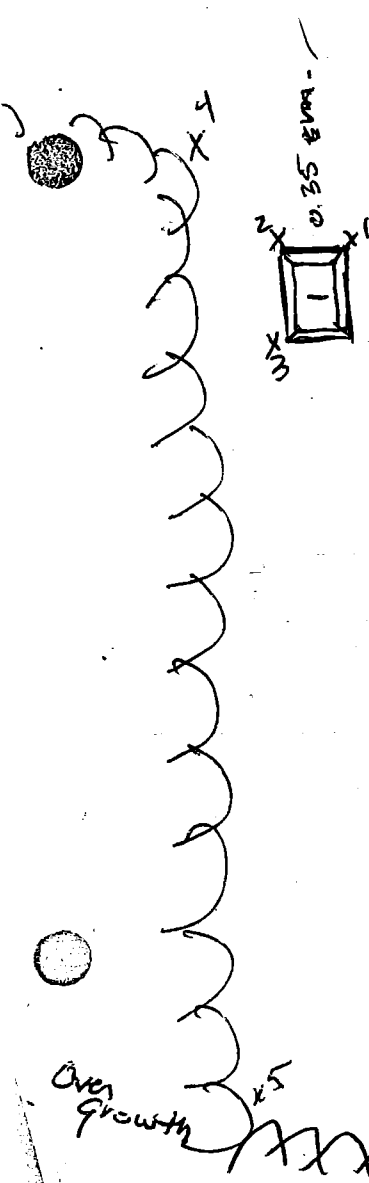
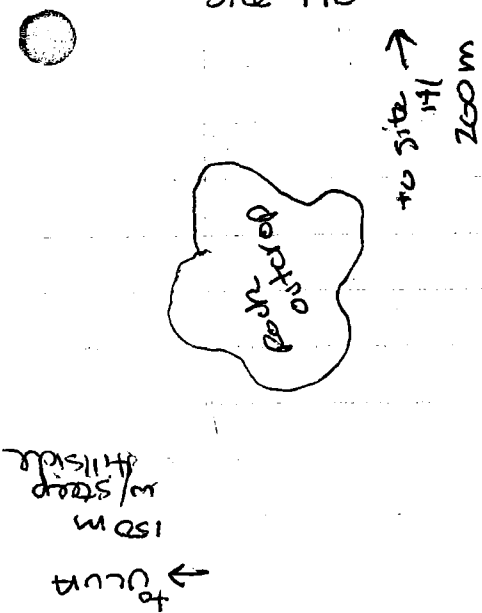




Photo list

July 8, 1984

P-84-19-1

Roll #	Exposure #	Object	Catalogue #
1	1-4 5-6 7-8 9-10 11-12	■ Spondulus Shells Metate Fragment Metate Fragment Metate Fragment Metate Fragment	PSB 4c/3-1,3-2,9-1,9- FSB 3c/6-1,6-6 PSB 3c/9-2,9-3 PSB 315 A/1-1 PSB 2c/8-1
2 close-ups	1-2 3-4 5-6 7-8 <del>9-10-12</del> <del>13-14</del> 15- <del>16</del>	shell Beads shell Beads shell Beads shell Beads shell Bead Antler Fragments Triangular Stamp	PSB 4c/2-1 a-e PSB 4c/7-1 a+b PSB 4c/3-6,8-1 PSB 4c/6-1 a+b PSB 26D/22-1 PSB 6A/8-1 a-c PSB 5H/73-1
3 close-ups	1-2 3- <del>4</del> 5 <del>6-7</del> <del>8-9</del> <del>10-11</del> <del>12-13</del>	Triangular Stamp Censer Lid Frags Monkey-face Figurine Frag. Candellero Fragment Cat's Feet Figurine Frag. Figurine Frag.	PSB 5H/73-1 PSB 5H/32-1,32-2 PSB 26E/17-1 PSB 31E/6-2 PSB 26E/14-1 PSB 26C/8-1
Roll 4 close-ups	1-2 3-4 5-6 7-8 9-10 11-12 13-14 15- <del>16</del>	Hamdle w/ Applique Candellero Frag. Natural Crystal Amberite lithic Projectile Points Core lithic Projectile Point (Amberite) Painted Earth	PSB 26B/14-1 PSB 4A/2-1 PSB 52E/9-1 PSB 26C/24 PSB 323A/1-1,1-2 PSB 323A/1-3 PSB 27D/1-1 PSB 3c/20-1 (Hru <sup>20-7</sup> )

Photo-list

July 10-11, 1984

P-84-19-2

Roll #	Exposure # (Photo #) on R4?	Object	Catalogue #	
5 close-up	1	Painted Earth	PSB 3c/20-1 thru 20-7	
	2-3	Projectile Point (Ambesite)	PSB 27D/8-1	
	4-5	Projectile Point (Ambesite)	PSB 2A/30-1	
	6-7	Lithic Ambesite	PSB 6A/3-2	
	8-9	Obsidian Cores	PSB 322A/1-1, 1-2	
	10-11	Whistle Fragment	PSB 26E/13-7	
Regular	12-13	Rim and sherd Frags.	PSB 4c/3-3	
	14-15	Censer handle (strap)	PSB 26F/1-1a-c	
6	<del>1-2</del>		<del>PSB 26A/2-1, 2-2</del>	
	<del>3-4</del>	Censer Handle Frags	PSB 5F/2-2, 2-3, 2-4	
	<del>5-6</del>	Andesite chopper	PSB 103A/1-1	
	<del>7-8</del>	Mano Fragments	PSB 6A/17-1 a-e	
	<del>9-10</del>	Censer Lid Fragment	PSB 27D/5-1, 5-2, 5-3	
	<del>11-12</del>	Scored Censer Lid Frag.	PSB 27D/9-1, 9-2, 9-3	
	<del>13-14</del>	Mano Fragment	PSB 6A/23-1, 23-2	
	14-15	Censer Handle Frag. + <sup>pierced</sup> Fragment	PSB 26A/2-1, 2-2	
	7	<del>1-2</del>	Cross-hatched Censer Lid Frag.	PSB 5c/7-1
		3-4	Censer lid Frag.	PSB 26E/22-1
5-6		Censer handle Frag.	PSB 5c/45-3, 45-4	
7-8		Censer handle Frag.	PSB 6A/15-1	
9-10		Mamiform Foot Frag.	PSB 26B/31-1	
11-12		<del>Support</del> Censer Lid	PSB 27D/2-1	
13-14		Spoon	PSB 4c/10-1	
15	Censer Frag	PSB 3c/6-2		
8	1	Censer Frag.	PSB 3c/6-2	
	2-3	Censer lid Frag.	PSB 3c/12-1	
	4-5	Clay, Stuccoed Frag.	PSB 6A/23-1 a+b	
	6-7	Greenstone Macha	PSB 12C/3-1	
	8-9	Modeled censer Fragment	PSB 1F/13G	
	10-11	Sherd Disk	PSB 5c/10-1 a+b	
12-13	Censer Lid Handle	PSB 26D/22-3		
14-15	Censer Frag.	PSB 300A/1-1, 1-2		

Photo-list

July 10-11, 1974

P-84-19-3

Roll #	Exposure #	Object	Catalogue #
9	1-2	sensor handle Frag.	PSB 26F/9-1
	3-4	Pierced sensor Frag.	PSB 5c/44-2
	5-6	Modeled sensor Frag.	PSB 7A/10-1
	7-8	sensor Base Frag.	PSB 26B/18-1
	9-10	sensor Base Frag.	PSB 26E/29-1
	11-12	Pierced sensor Frag.	PSB 2A/30-2
	13-14	Pierced sensor Frag.	PSB 5c/44-1
	15	sensor Handle Frag.	PSB 26E/8-1 a+b
10	1	sensor Handle Frag.	PSB 26E/8-1 a+b
	2-3	Flower Stamp	PSB 26E/9-1
	4-5	Pierced sensor Frag.	PSB 26 <sup>P</sup> /22-2
	6-7	sensor Ladle Handle Frag. (notched Base)	PSB 26B/29-1
	8-9	Pierced sensor Fragment	PSB 5c/2-1
	10-11	Etched sensor Fragment	PSB 5H/11-1
	12-13	Shed disk (Red Paint)	PSB 5H/63-3
	14-15	Pierced Ladle sensor Fragment	PSB 4C/83-7
11	1-2	Pierced Ladle Fragment	PSB 2A/30-3
	3-4	Pierced sensor Fragment	PSB 31E/3-1
	5-6	Designed Conclero Fragment	PSB 31E/6-1
	7-8	sensor Frag.	PSB 52E/2-1
	9-10	sensor Frags	PSB 3c/29-1 (HVV 29-7)
	11-12	Pierced sensor Frag	PSB 52c/2-1
	13-14	Modeled sensor handle frag.	PSB 31B/2-1
	15	sensor (Pierced) Frag.	PSB 31E/2-1
(Pentax) 12	1-2	<del>Pierced sensor</del> sensor Lid Frag.	<del>PSB 31E/2-1</del> PSB 5c/5-1
3-4	Shed Disk	PSB 6A/8-1	
5-6	Ladle sensor Fragment	PSB 5H/14-1	
7-8	sensor Lid Frag.	PSB 5F/12-5	
9-10	Zoomorphic Applique	PSB 26E/3-1	
11-12	Conclero Fragment	PSB 5c/17-1	
13-14	scored sensor Lid	<del>PSB 328A/1-1</del>	
15-16	Mano Frag.		

Photo list

July 10-11, 1984

P-84-19-4

Roll #	Exp. #	Object	Catalogue #
12 (cont.)	17-18	Mono Fragment	PSB 25H/5-1
	19-20	Metate Frag.	PSB 33A/2-1
	<del>21-22</del>	<del>Metate Frag.</del>	<del>PSB 2A/12-1</del>
13	1-2	Metate Frag.	PSB 2A/42-1
	3-4	Mono Frag.	PSB 6A/31-1
	5-6	Mono Frag.	PSB 25H/4-1
	7-8	Mono Frag.	PSB 25K/4-1 -
	9-10	Mono Frag.	PSB 28A/1-1
	11-12	Mono Frag.	PSB 33A/1-1
	13-14	Metate Fragment	PSB 6A/14-1
	15-16	Mono Fragment	PSB 26A/17-1 ✓
	17-18	Mono Fragment	PSB 25H/6-1 -
19-20	Mono Fragment	PSB 26D/15-1 -	
14	1-2	Mono Fragment	PSB 26D/15-1 -
	3-4	Mono Fragment	PSB 26B/3-1 -
	5-6	Mono Fragment	PSB 33c/5-1
	7-8	Mono Fragment	PSB 6A/3-1
	9-10	metate Fragment	PSB 26E/13-1
	11-12	Mono Fragment	PSB 26D/6-1
	13-14	Mono Fragment	PSB 3   1-1 (illegible)
	15-16	Ambesite Biface Blade Tool	PSB 2B/12-1

Site #140

June 29, 1984

P-84-19-106

Site 140 is on another small terrace above the Ulua on the east bank. It is north west of site 139 accessible by the Gualjoco - La Junta Path on the next terrace down. It sits on the northwestern western area of the field into which one enters from the south. It is about 200 m south of site 141.

The owner is Don Juan Perino of S. Barbara and Gualjoco. The site is in relatively good shape though some alteration has occurred due to planting in the area. The entire terrace is planted in corn, still early in its growth. This terrace stretches about 125 m to the slope which drops steeply to the ulua. The entire terrace is sporadically overgrown and pocked with small rock outcroppings of an igneous nature.

The nearest water source would be the Ulua which is about 125 m to the west and not easily accessible from the terrace. It is preceded by a steep slope with large boulders and periodic overgrowth. Stone material is plentiful - all is of an igneous nature as those of the single structure. The area is used for planting but the fertility is uncertain.

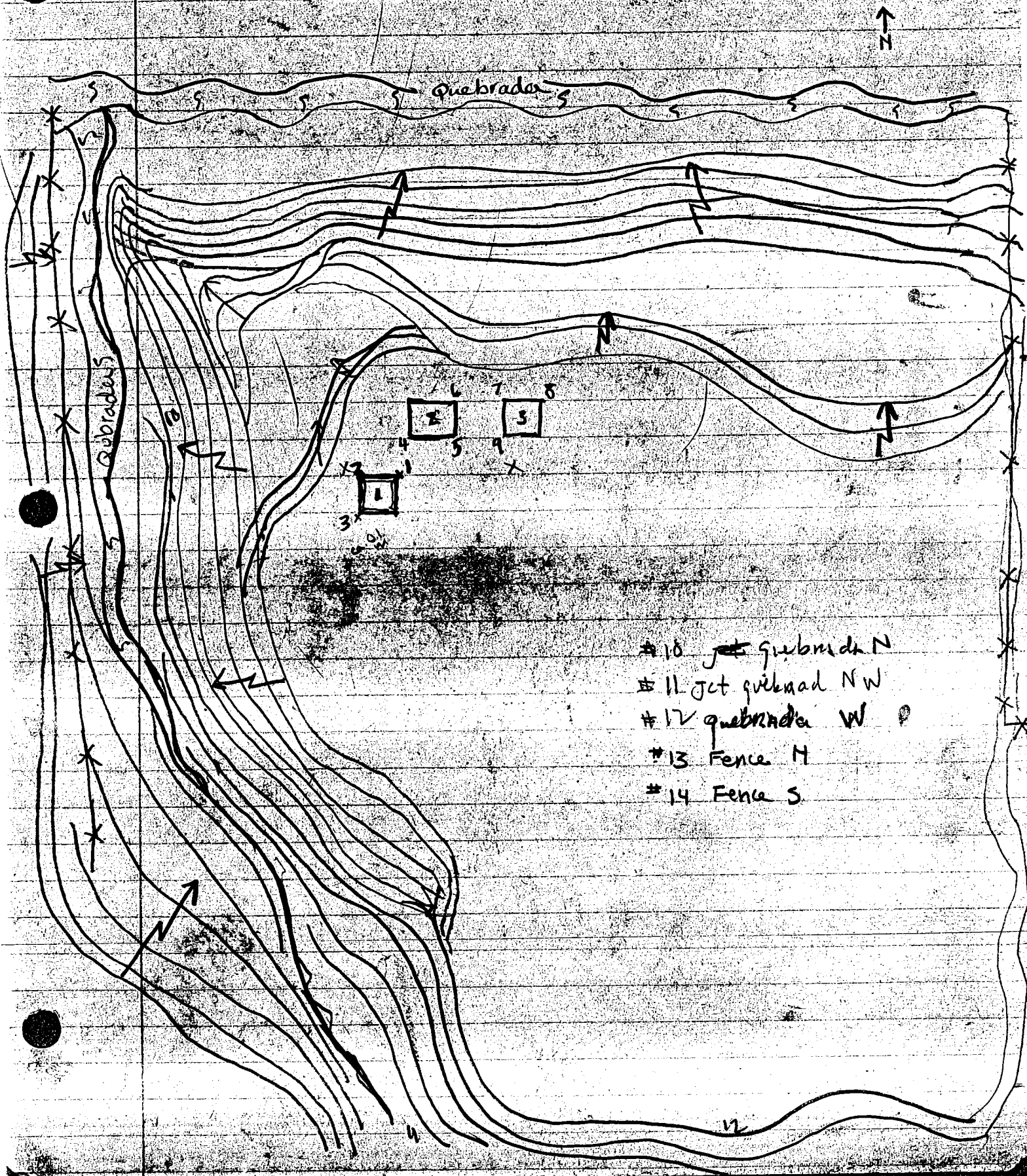
The single structure is low, though set on a small mound of about 0.2 m. It is clearly visible and covered in small stones that appear to be native to the area. Like that at site 138, the presence of this single structure which is small could indicate a temporary dwelling used during the planting and fanning season. This is supported to some degree by the apparent lack of a nearby water source and the wide dispersal of structures along this plateau. There is also the possibility that more structures were present but have since been eradicated or masked by farming in the area.

There was no surface collection and the date of the site is uncertain.

Site 142

July 2, 1984

P-84-19-110



- #10 jet quebrada N
- #11 jet quebrada NW
- #12 quebrada W
- #13 Fence N
- #14 Fence S

The site is approx. 300 yards west of the Santa Barbara Rd. just south of the first Gualjoco Bridge coming from Santa Barbara. There is a quebrada to the north which is perennial and a seasonal quebrada to the west. I would estimate that the Hacienda Ingucaya Rd is approx 2-300 m to the north. There is no other site yet in the immediate vicinity. The structures sit on a small plateau formed by the run-off from a number of small hills. The plateau is just above the quebrada which is about 600m to the north.

The present owner is unknown currently the field in which it lies appears to be used intermittently as pasture land. There is no sign of burning that would indicate use as a planting area. Surrounding fields are, however, planted in sugar cane and papaya trees. The structures are in a mediocre state of preservation. They are small with little elevation ~~but~~ and the low overgrowth tends to obscure them. There does not appear to have been any looting of the site and few stones appear to have been displaced.

There is an adequate water source from the perennial quebrada to the north and the seasonal quebrada may have provided an additional source during the wet season. Stones are available from the numerous outcroppings in the area and majority of the structure stones appear to be of the igneous type found along this area. The fertility of the soil is unknown.

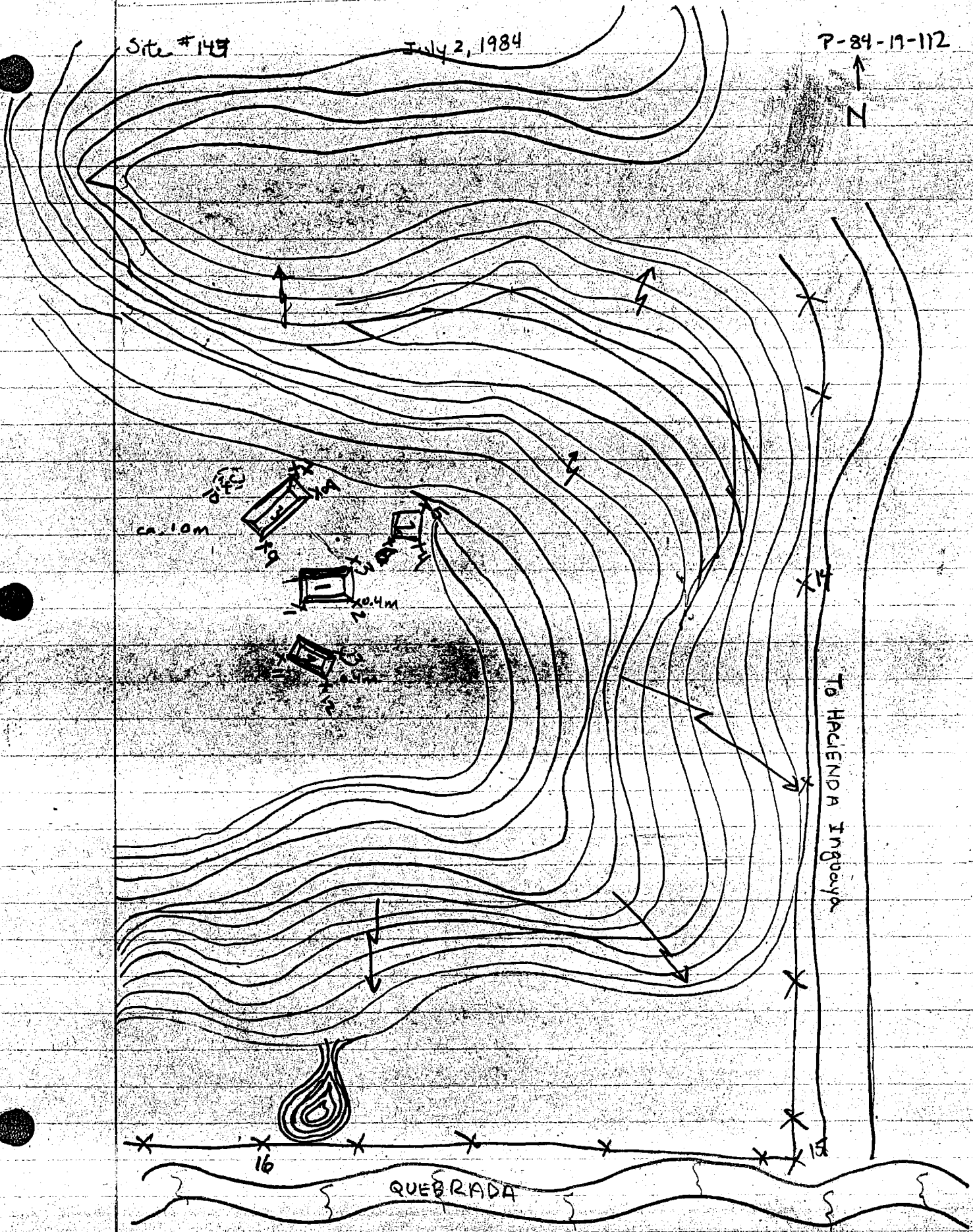
The site itself is clustered in a small group at the northwestern end of the plateau. Only structure 1 seems to have any elevation and structures 2 and 3 are set at the edge of the plateau, taking advantage of the natural rise from the quebrada. The construction is of stones and with little or no elevation.

There is no surface collection found but the arrangement ~~may~~ reflect a Late Classic habitation. Other structures ~~may be present~~ but the erosion and outcrops obscure them.

Site #149

July 2, 1984

P-84-17-112





The site is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  km north of Gualjoco on the path to Hacienda Inguaya, approx  $1\frac{3}{4}$  km south of the canoe pass. At this point the Quebrada El Derrumbe crosses the path (the first crossing coming from Gualjoco). The site is located on the north side of this quebrada in the adjacent field on the rise approx 10 m from the quebrada. From the site the quebrada is to the south, the path to Hacienda Inguaya is to the east and the field continues along the hillside to the north. The field is bounded by barbed wire to the south and east and overgrowth to the west.

The topography is one of hilly terrain. Just north of the quebrada is a narrow flat area pocketed by a single small mound. The hill then rises sharply to a small flat top before falling off and turning to hillside sloping down to the east towards the path and the quebrada running north-south along the path. The field is presently planted with corn. The hillside is rocky and the thin layer of soil most likely covers a rock outcrop. The site area is heavily eroded. This has brought about the obscuring of many of the lines, as well as uncovering a small surface collection. This erosion has moved several of the stones, thus the preservation is spotty and mediocre at best.

There is an adequate water supply available from the quebrada which is wide and perennial. There are signs of occasional flooding on the lower terrace. The hillside provides an adequate source of stone for construction, additional supplies may have been drawn from the quebrada. The soil is thin and not terribly dark. It has been tilled and displays

Site #143

July 2, 1984

P-84-19-114

The carbon mixed among the soil. The plants are small, but do appear relatively healthy.

The site consists of small nucleated group of 4 structures set atop the crest of the hill. Structure #3 is the largest having an elevation of approx. 1m and is much longer than it is wide. Structures 1 and 4 fan out from there to the south decreasing in size and elevation (0.4m). Structure two is set to the east and has no elevation. Structure 3 is oriented toward the northeast; structure #1 to the east-west; and #4 to the southeast. In addition to the 4 structures is a small cluster of stones to the northwest of structure #3. This may have been another structure, but heavy erosion and stone disturbance have all-but destroyed it. Construction was Cobble

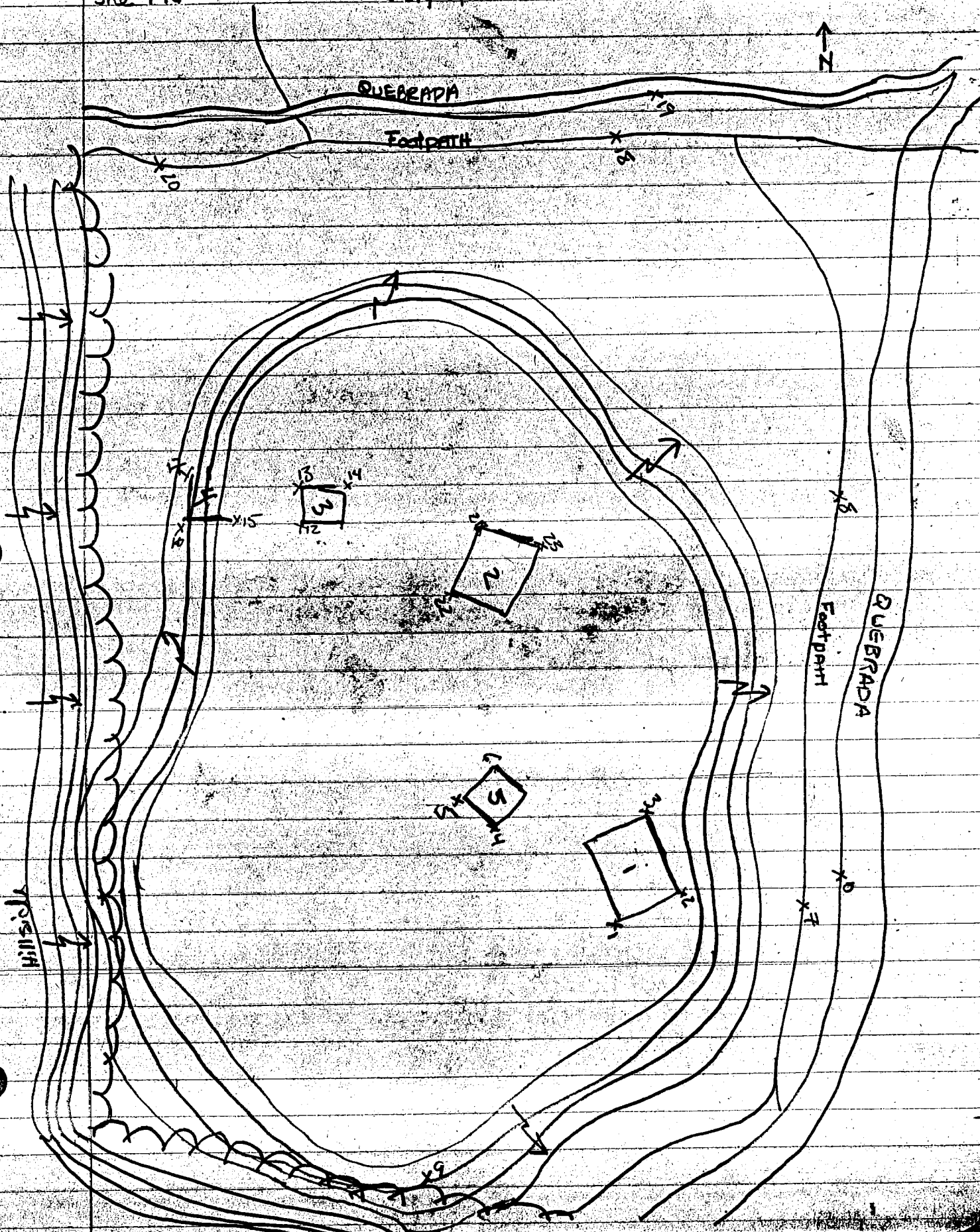
The surface collection ~~produced~~ (143A/1) turned in a small collection of sherds w/ no clear features. They were pulled from the erosion depression and had themselves suffered some erosion.

I hazard a date of the Late Classic.

Site 144

July 5, 1984

P-84-19-115

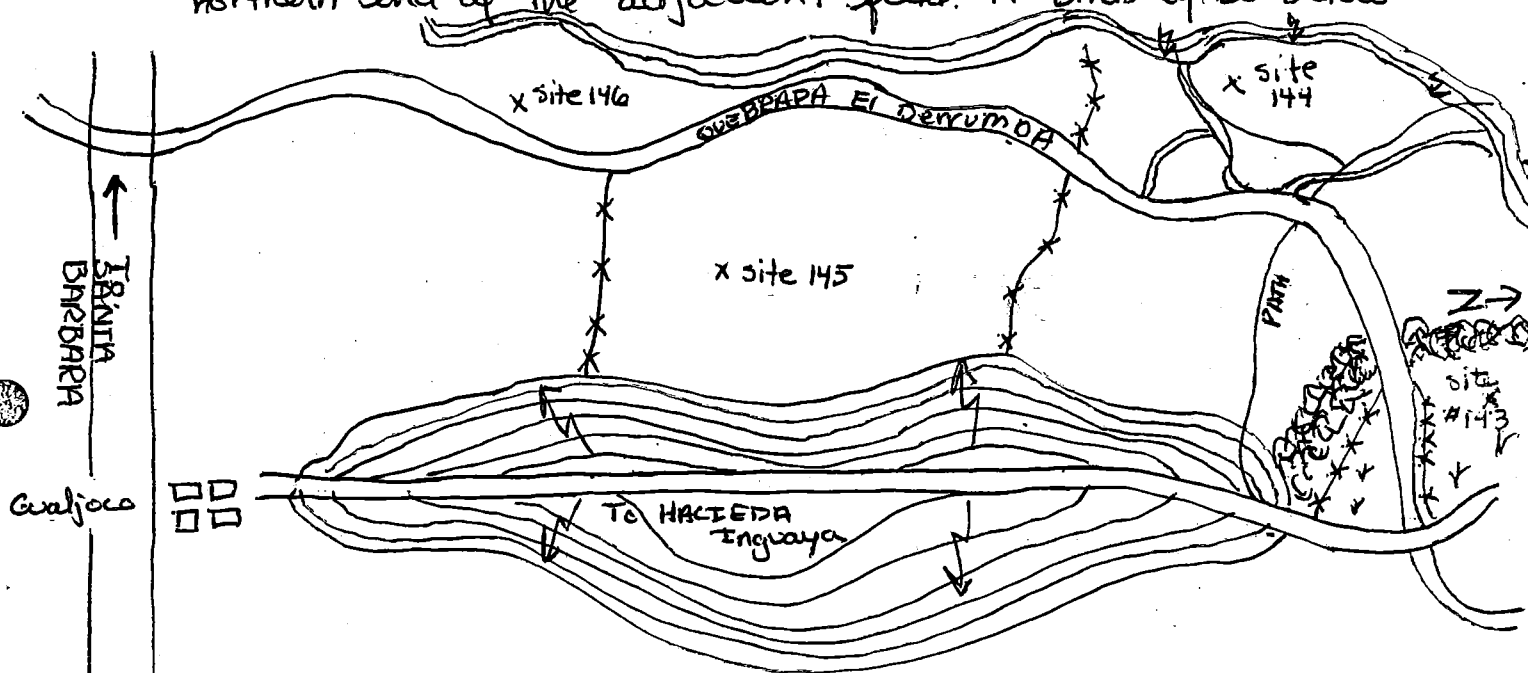


Site #144

July 3, 1984

P-84-19-116

Site 144 is located approx  $\frac{1}{2}$  km north of Gualjoco to the ~~east~~ west of Paso to Hacienda Inguaya. It is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  km south of the point where the Quebrada El Derrumbe crossed the path to the west. It is about 250 m. west of the path on the west bank of the quebrada El Derrumbe. It is northwest of site 145 in the northern end of the adjacent field. A Birds-eye is below



Site 143 is to the northeast across the Quebrada.

The site is at the northern end of a long shallow valley formed by hills to the east and west. The western edge is covered in overgrowth almost to the pass to El Remolino except for patchwork fields cut amongst the forest. The site is set upon a small knoll which rises to the hill from quebrada plain to the east and north. To the west the overgrowth dominates while pasture moves to the south towards Gualjoco stretching between the quebrada and the hillside. The entire valley, save for the most northern tip (site 143), is used as pasture land and

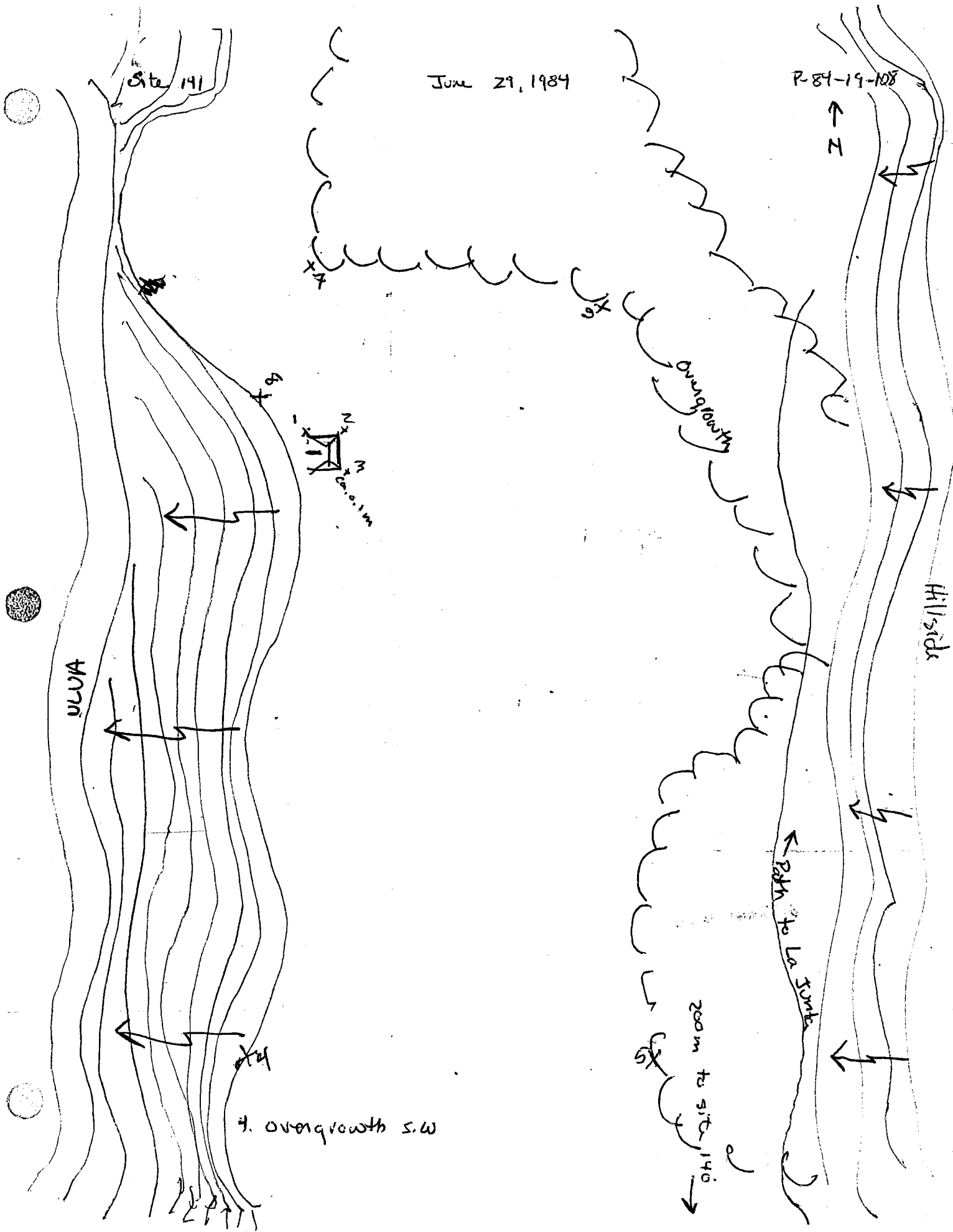
Site 140

JUNE 29, 1984

P-84-19-107

✓ 1.	NE Corn str. #1	266° 30''	17.50 m
✓ 2.	NW corn "	268° 30''	21.00 m
✓ 3.	SW corn "	256° -	21.40 m
✓ 4.	North point overgrowth	281° -	49.00 m
✓ 5.	Southwest corner field	209° -	46.50 m
✓ 6.	Southeast corner field	149° 30''	35.20 m
✓ 7.	<del>Path</del> end overgrowth	84°	25.30 m
8.	Path north	2°	40.30 m
9.	Path south	63° 30''	30.50 m

June 29, 1984



Site 141

JUNE 29, 1984

7-84-19-109

Site 141 is at the north end of a semi-continuous terrace; approx 200 m ~~northwest~~ of site 140. To the east is a large ridge of hill and to the west a steep rocky slope falling off to the Uluu. I would estimate that it lies between <sup>approx. 100 m to the west.</sup> ~~1~~ <sup>or</sup> 3/4 km from La Junta.

The field in which it sits ~~is~~ is currently planted in corn which is still young. The owner of the land is Juan Perino. The site is in poor condition with several of the stones misplaced and no western wall to be seen.

The area is rich in igneous rock, that kind used for the construction of the structure. Water is found in the Uluu but as mentioned above it is not easily accessible. The fields are planted which would imply a relatively good fertility, and there is an abundance of thick vegetation growing in the unplanted areas of the field.

The site has only a single structure no more than 1 m square and 0.1 m in height. It is placed at the northeastern edge of the flat terrace area, adjacent to the slope running to the Uluu. Like 139 and 140, it seems to be isolated and alone which could mean that it represents a further continuation of temporary structures running along this area of terrace, if my initial hypothesis is correct.

There was no surface collection and no basis for a temporal dating.

Site 145

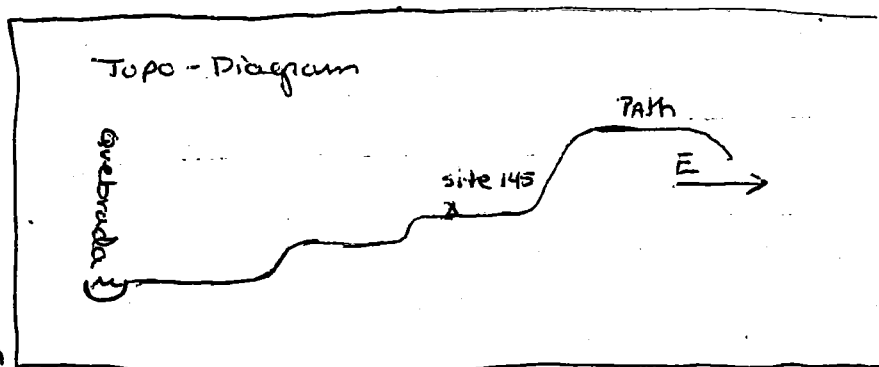
July 3, 1984

P-84-19-118

The site is located at the center of the field to the adjacent south of that in which 144 is in. Through the center of this field runs a small flat rise. The structures sit atop this rise. It is approx 100 m from the Hacienda Inguaya Path and 150 from the Quebrada El Derrumbá. It is no more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  km north of the Santa Barbara Rd. It is west of the Path. See map on P-84-19-115.

The field is a series of slopes and terraces falling away to the west from the path to the quebrada. The hill from the path is scattered with stone and lime stone deposits, and shows heavy signs of erosion. The site is on the west of the first terrace at the foot of this hill. From here the slope falls away slightly to a second plain to the west. This gives way to the final slope to the quebrada plain. The field supports low scrub brush that is kept relatively short by the cows and horses which graze in the field. The preservation is not

good. The stones of the structures have been moved and piled in other areas. Other stones along the ridge have been



similarly displaced and piled along the crest. This could indicate that other structures are buried beneath the surface while the top stones have been removed. Several other possibilities were seen but no positive lines could be identified. The owner of the field is unknown.

The fertility of the soil is unknown since it is



Site 145

July 3, 1984

P-84-19-~~19~~<sup>20</sup>

presently used for pasture. Stone cobble for construction is available from the hillside and the quebrada. There is also a rich supply of limestone in the immediate vicinity. Adequate water source is found in the quebrada El Derrumba which is ~~semi~~ perennial ~~and~~ and carries a good flow of water.

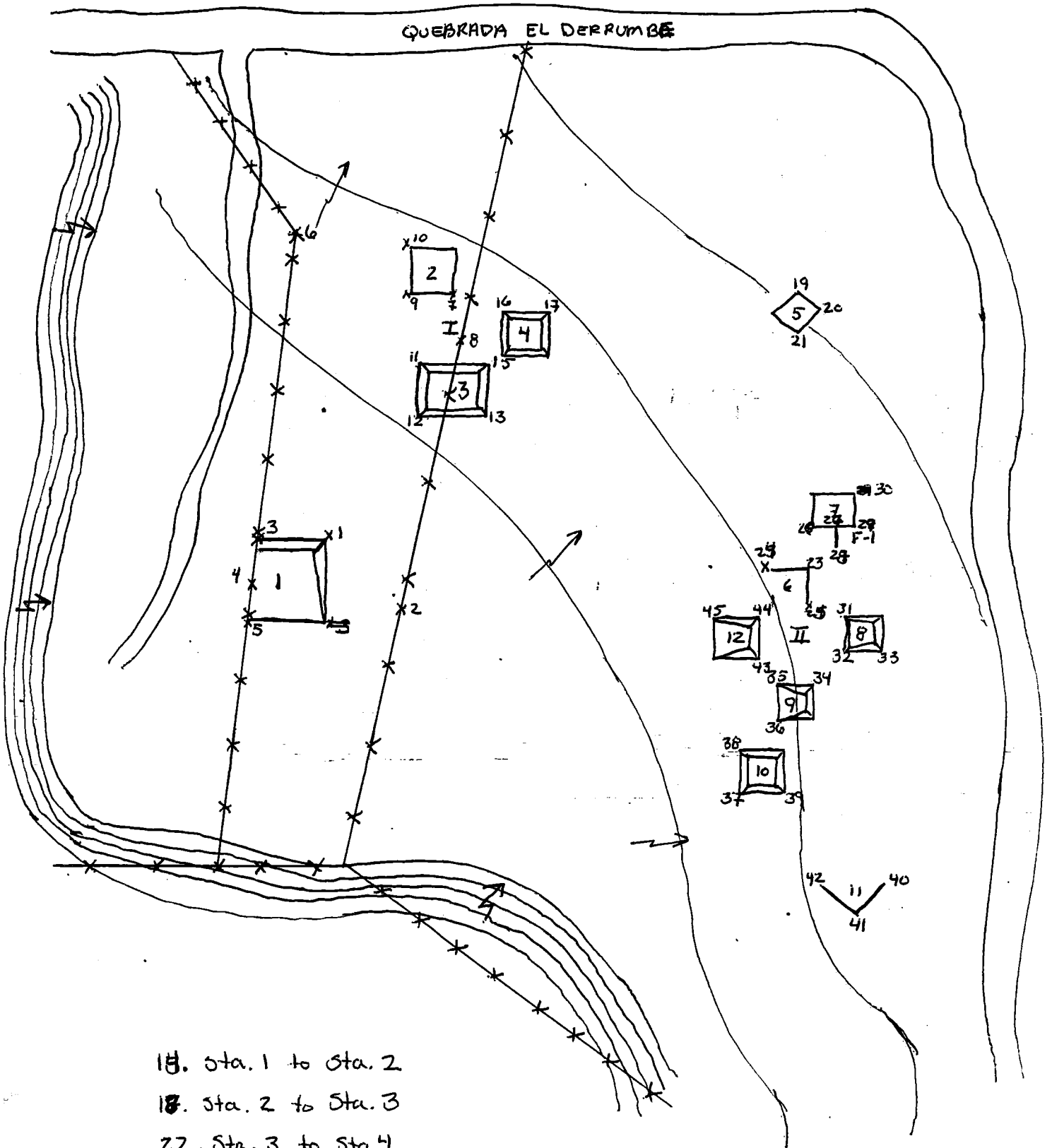
The site consists of two structures with elevations of 0.60m for str. #1 and 0.4 m for str. #2. They are dispersed along the north-south axis of the hill crest. There is no apparent pattern of orientation - they are rectangular structures with the long axis running north-south. There were no unusual features. The construction is of cobble, mixture of smooth and rough.

There was no surface collection found, and little information on which to base a preliminary date.

Site 146

July 4, 1984

P-84-19-124



- 18. Sta. 1 to Sta. 2
- 18. Sta. 2 to Sta. 3
- 22. Sta. 3 to Sta. 4

Site # 146

July 4, 1984

P-84-19-122

Site 146 is located S. west of site 145 on the south side of the quebrada El Derrumba. It is accessible from the adjacent field to that in which 145 sits. The quebrada acts as a boundary on the north ~~south~~, east and west sides. Quebrada El Derrumba runs east-west and at the corner of the field turns south. A Branch quebrada runs North-South to the west and joins the quebrada El D. at the north. There is a narrow path which is formed by two barbed wire fences on the east and west. The western fence marks the western extent of the site, which crosses the east fence and covers the field to the east constrained by the Quebrada on that frontier.

The field is best classified as a low quebrada plain which rises to the west on a slope to the hills on the west. The entire area, aside from the path, is dominated by low scrub and thistle growth. A Hill rises at the southern edge of the site. The site is in a good state of preservation. The overgrowth obscures some of the lines but this has also kept the erosion at a minimum over a majority of the site. Erosion is most noticeable along the path which is relatively free of overgrowth. There are no apparent signs of looting. The owner of the field is unknown. It is presently laying fallow and may be used for pasture land.

There is an adequate source from the two quebradas, the El Derrumba is perennial while the branch quebrada appears to be seasonal. Some is available from the quebrada and the surrounding fields. The

fertility of the soil is uncertain.

The site consists of 12 structures dispersed along the north-south side of the ~~area~~ <sup>+</sup>Quelbrada. Structures 1, 2 and 3 are isolated to the west. Structure 1 is the largest and takes advantage of a natural slope. It is elevated approx. 0.4 m at the north and levels into the slope at the south. Structure #2 has no elevation. The group I formed by structures 2, 3 and 4 may have originally formed a patio group. 3 and 4 have elevations of about 0.2 m. Isolated to the northeast is structure #5 which has no elevation. Group II is found to the south of str. 5 and contains 7 structures dispersed along the southeastern side of the site. Structures 6 and 11 were only partially identifiable w/ 2 walls each. There may have been a second patio group formed by structures 6, 7, 9 and 12. They seem to be oriented roughly towards the cardinal points (N, E, S and W respectively). Structure 7 ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> in close proximity to this group but slightly out of the patio formation to the northeast. Feature 1 is adjacent to #7 to the south. ~~Structure~~ This group has elevations between 0.2 m and 0.35 m. Structure #12 takes advantage of the natural slope on the west side while it is elevated to the east. The same is true of structure #9. Structure 10 is slightly isolated to the south west w/ an elevation of ca. 0.4 m. South east of this are the two walls of str. 11 which is built on the side of a small hill that displays signs of erosion which may have obscured or damaged the other two walls. Construction was of cobble.

There was no surface collection ~~found~~ found. I would place the site in the Late Classic.

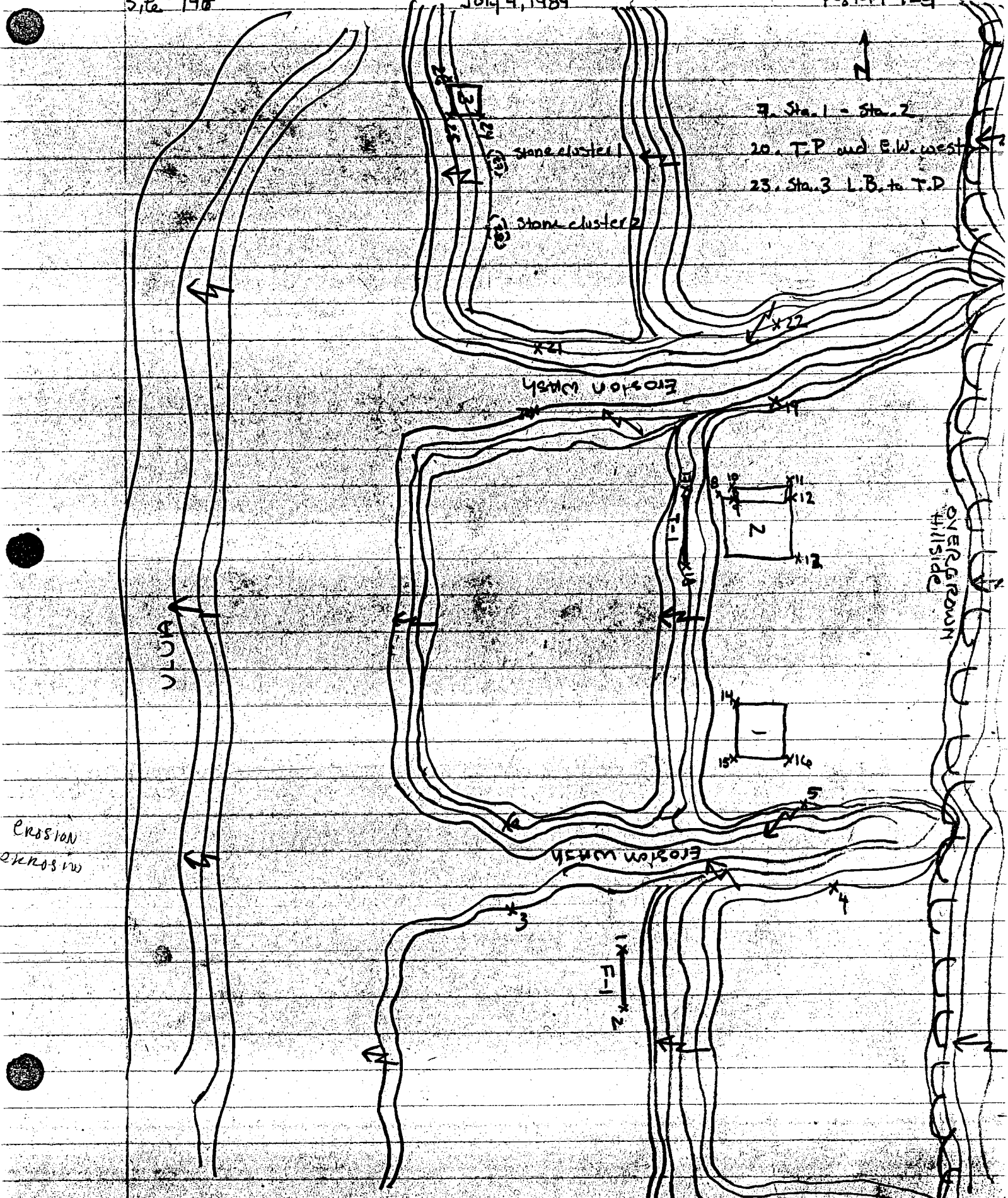
Site # 148

July 4, 1984

P-84-19-128



- 7. Sta. 1 - Sta. 2
- 20. T.P. and E.W. west
- 23. Sta. 3 L.B. to T.D



Site 148 is on the ~~west~~<sup>east</sup> bank of the Uluca, approx 1/2 way between Hacienda Inguaya, and La Junta. At the junction of the Uluca and Hysotuyo the entire stretch between the two landmarks is dominated by steep hillsides and heavy overgrowth. Following the path from Hacienda Inguaya the fields in which the site sits are the first one comes to; there are none beyond it until ones south of La Junta. The fields are not easily accessible from that direction the only path being an alternating land and rock tumble along the waters edge of the Uluca. We followed it to La Junta and it is not at all heavily traveled. The owner Theodoro Garcia lives in Hacienda Inguaya and it was from him that we found of riverside pass. There are no sites in the vicinity.

The site is perched in a small clearing presently planted w/ corn and squash. The structures are spread out along the entire length of the field separated by two large erosion washes and they are placed on ~~both~~ the upper two of the three terraces. Feature 1 is on the third level above the Uluca farthest south. It may at one time have been either a wall for a structure or a terrace to slow erosion. In either case it has been heavily disturbed by the areas erosion. Structures 1 and 2 are perched high on the middle area of the third level. Structure 2 is the largest and appears to have had a terrace facing to the north. Structure ~~two~~ one lies adjacent to # 2 but ~~lies~~<sup>to</sup> the south. It is slightly small. Both of these, however, have been disturbed by hillside erosion. Structure 3 and the two stone clusters are at the north end of the field on the western edge of the second terrace. Structure 3 is the smallest and the two stone clusters may have been structures at one time but have fallen victim as well to the areas erosion problem. A pattern thus shows a widely distributed settlement along this relatively flat area. I suspect that there are/were more structures and a larger settlement at one time but the heavy erosion has either covered or displaced them.

Site 148

July 4, 1984

P-84-19-126

The area has an adequate supply of cobble for construction from the river less than 75 m to the west, water is also available from the same source. The soil appears to be relatively rich. I make this inference based on the healthy corn that is over 2m high in some areas of the fields. The soil on the lower terrace is made of a fine mixture of sand and soil, most likely deposited by the river. The further up the terrace system one goes the stonier it gets and thinner the topsoil, though the second terrace still displays a good healthy crop.

There was no surface collection found and a preliminary date would be little more than a guess; perhaps late classic.

Site 144

July 3, 1984

P-84-19-11E

Supports a low scrub and thistle overgrowth, kept low by the grazing cattle. The hillock on which the site sits is covered in tall thistle cut through by a path which ~~crosses~~ moves into the overgrowth. The owner of the fields is unknown. Stone is scattered over the area. The site has not been ravaged by erosion due to the overgrowth and the lines are clearly visible in the shorter ~~grass~~ grasses. There appears to be a small depression on the north side which may be the result of looting, but it is covered in scrub now.

The quality of the soil is unknown. There are stones available from the hillsides and scatter in the fields. Water is available from the Quebrada El Derrumba which is relatively large and a perennially flowing source. It supports several large trees along the quebrada.

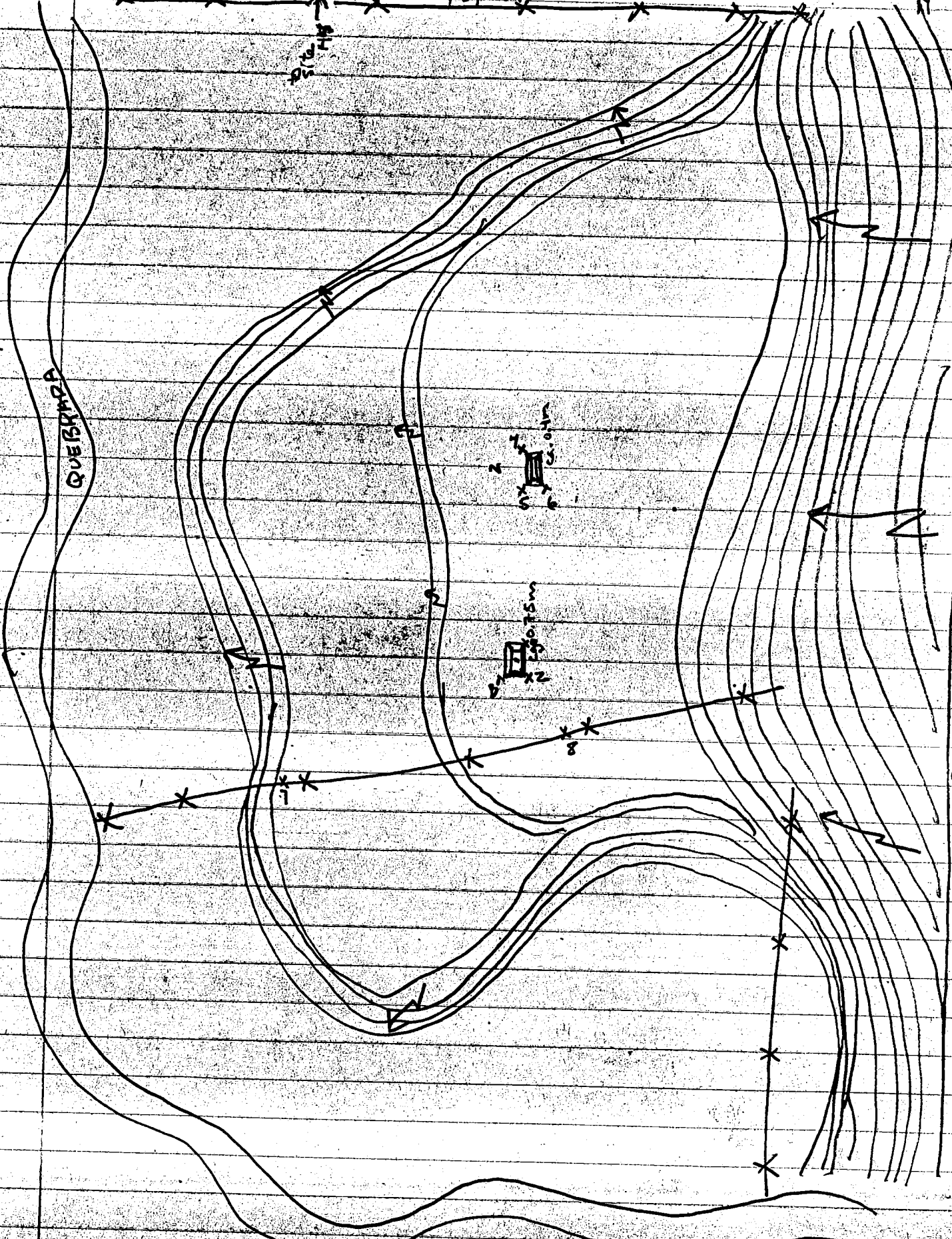
The site consists of 5 structures placed in a ~~dispersed~~ small group on the crest of the small hillock. Structures 1, 5 and 2 have a slight elevation of about 0.1 m. They are also the largest structures in the cluster. 1, 5 and 2 appear to have, perhaps, formed a group at one time organized a patio. Structure #2 is to the north, 5 is to the west and one is to the south. The patio in this case was most likely open, as the eastern structure was obscured by overgrowth. The small path cuts to this eastern side. Structure 4 is mapped with only 2 walls, the other two are broken by what could be the old looters pit. Structure 3 is directly behind it and has no elevation. Both of these structures are considerably smaller and isolated to the north of the larger one. There were no unusual features. The construction is of smoothed cobble.

There was no surface collection found, but a late classic date ~~may~~ may be applicable.



Site 146

July 3, 1984



Road to HUCIEMPA Inguaya