CHAN PROJECT

2002

THE CHAN PROJECT: 2002 SURVEY SEASON

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I. INTRODUCTION TO THE CHAN PROJECT (C. Robin)

Chan is an ancient Maya agrarian village located 4 km southeast of the civic-center and polity-capital of Xunantunich in west-central Belize (Figure 1). It was named Chan after the landowners Ismael and Derric Chan of San Jose Succutz, Belize. While Chan has been long known to the local community, it was not identified by archaeologists until 1994 when the Xunantunich Settlement Survey directed by Wendy Ashmore extended a 400-meter wide survey transect from the center Xunantunich on the Mopan river to the center of Dos Chombitos of the Macal river (Figure 2; Ashmore 1994; Ashmore et al. 1994). Chan was identified along the transect as a discrete settlement cluster surrounding 3 centrally-located and locally largest platform groups. The Chan settlement cluster is both intuitively visible along the transect and statistically identifiable based upon nearest neighbor and stem-and-leaf analysis (Ashmore et al. 1994).

Chan is located in an interfluvial area between the Mopan and Macal branches of the Belize river in an area of high, rounded hills (peaks >160m; Smith 1997). Across Chan's hilly terrain ancient people constructed hill-slope and cross-channel terraces upon virtually all sloping lands. The village of Chan lacks the imposing temple-pyramids which mark larger Maya centers. It is situated at the roughly between larger centers located 4 to 6 km to the north, south, east, and west. To the west lies Xunantunich and Actuncan, to the north, Nohoch Ek, Buenavista, and Cahal Pech, to the east, Dos Chombitos and Guacamayo, and to the south, Buena Vista is Las Ruinas/ Arenal. From the center of Chan the imposing temple-pyramids at Xunantunich and Dos Chombitos are still visible in the distance.

Based on survey surface collection and test pit data, Chan was occupied for ca. 1800 years between the Middle Preclassic and Terminal Classic periods (900 B.C. – A.D. 890). Given this longevity of settlement, research at Chan is designed to (1) assess the complex and changing nature of the village over its ca. 1800 year history, and (2) examine how changes in village life affected and were affected by broader political-economic changes in Maya society, particularly the late rise of the nearby polity-capital of Xunantunich.

2002 was the first season of the Chan Project. Between April and July 2002 we initiated a full-coverage settlement survey of the Chan village. This survey will continue in 2003. Through archaeological reconnaissance, topographic mapping, and surface collections the Chan settlement survey sought to (1) document the surface-visible morphology and chronology of human occupation and land-use at Chan, and (2) construct a model of the historical development and changes at Chan to form the basis of a long-term excavation project at the village. This report details the questions and goals of the multi-year Chan project, the research design and methods of the Chan settlement survey, and the results of the 2002 survey season.

Chan Project: Research Questions and Goals

Archaeologists and anthropologists have long recognized rural producers and the relationships between rural producers and centers as critical to studies of complex societies (e.g., Adams 1966; Kroeber 1948; Redfield 1941; Redman 1978; Trigger 1972; Wolf 1955). This is particularly the case in agrarian-based complex societies, like the ancient Maya, where agricultural producers make up the bulk of society (e.g., Dunning 1996; Fedick 1996). Yet, until quite recently, archaeologists studying both New and Old world complex societies have noted that top-down and center-centric perspectives have focused interpretations around issues of centers, rather than issues of rural producers and their relationships with centers (e.g., Brumfiel 1992; D'Altroy and Hastorf 2001; A. Joyce 2001; R. Joyce 1991; Lucero 2001; Marcus 1995;

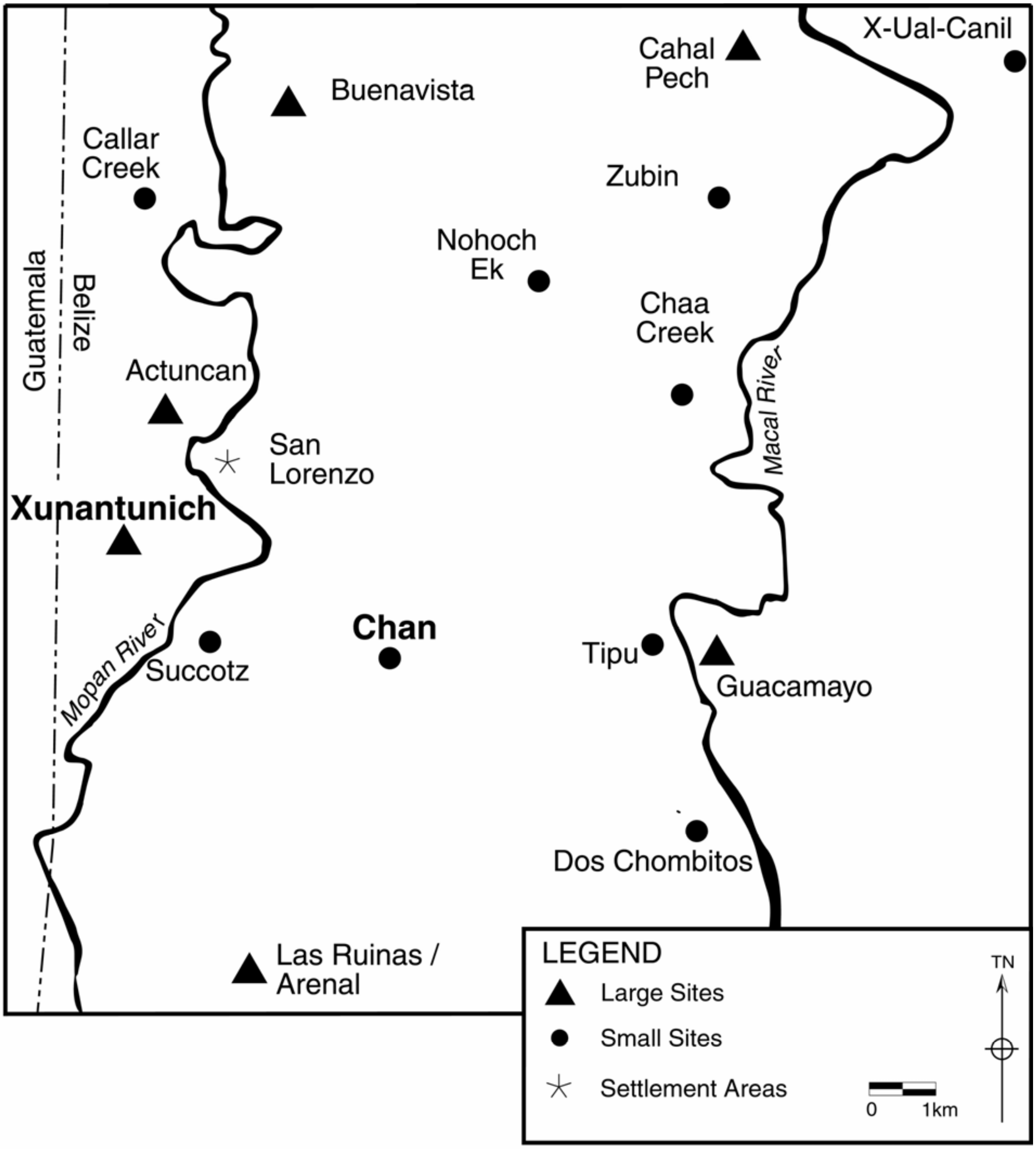

Figure 1: Location of Chan in west-central Belize

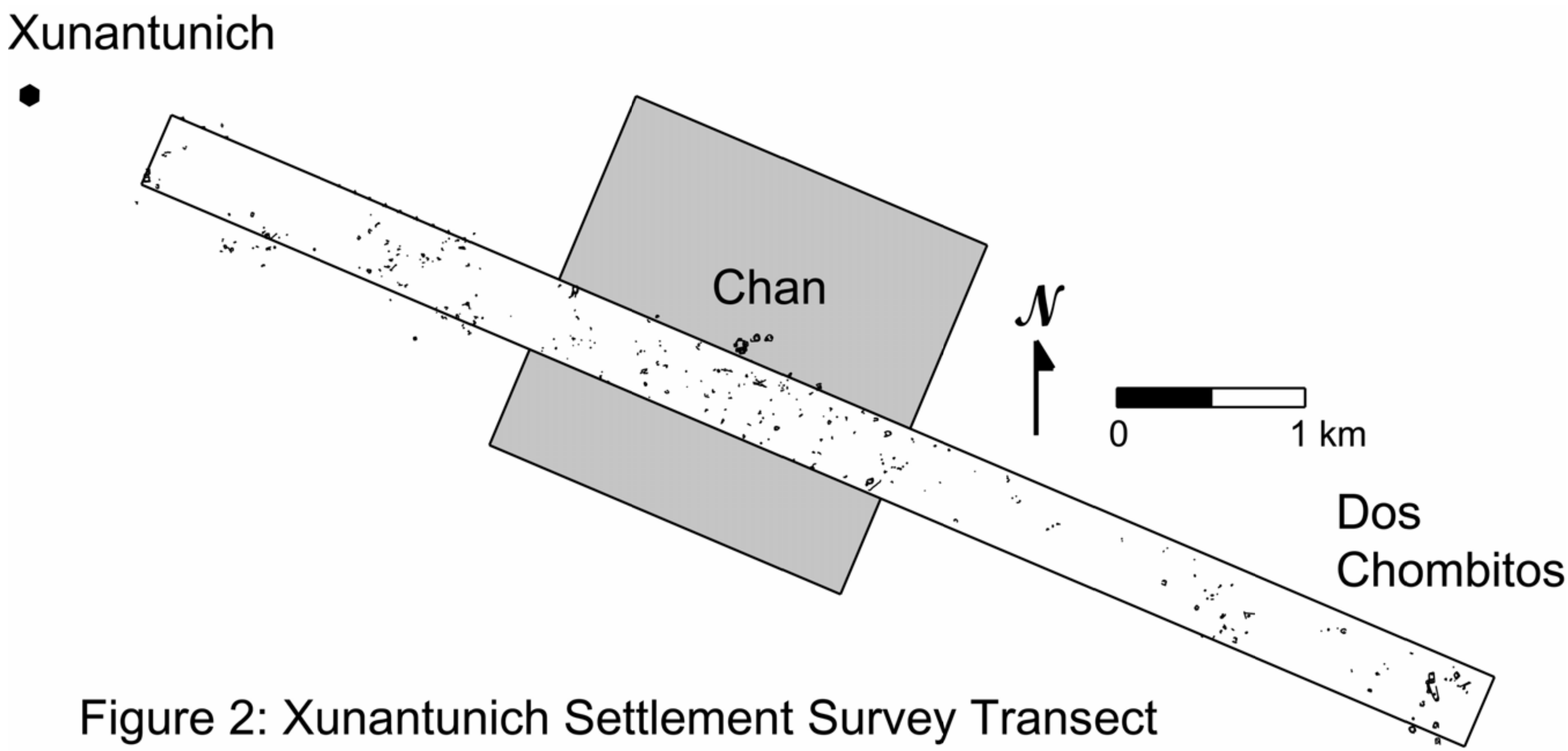

Figure 2: Xunantunich Settlement Survey Transect
(grey area indicates the Chan survey area)

McAnany 1995; Pyburn 1998; Schwartz and Falconer 1994; Sheets 2002; Stein 1999; Wattenmaker 1998). Archaeologists are now calling to make villages the 'focal point,' rather than the periphery of analyses (Schwartz and Falconer 1994: 1). What has been missing from research is detailed analyses of villages and complementary analyses of the relations between villages and centers. Only with this analysis can we adequately model the dynamics of organization in complex societies.

A diachronic study of Chan provides an opportunity to show how interpreting the complexities of life in an ordinary village is essential for understanding larger issues of organization and change within complex societies. Late in its history, Chan is incorporated into the intrusive and late-flourishing Xunantunich polity (600 –890 AD). Chan's settlement history is similar to that identified throughout the Xunantunich polity, indicating that Chan's settlement is roughly typical of regional hinterland settlement.

Based on surface collection and test pit data, Chan's occupation begins in the Middle Preclassic (900 – 300 BC), at which time researchers have documented the beginning of a widely occupied agrarian landscape in the Belize valley (e.g., Awe 1992; Ball and Kelsay 1992; Ball and Taschek 1991; Ford 1990, 1991; Ford and Fedick 1992). For the initial 1500 years of it's history (900 BC – 600 AD) Chan was occupied at low densities of between 8 and 19 mound groups per sq km (mounds are the remains of structures, often houses, and mounds groups typically correlate with ancient households; see below). During these 1500 years, small civic-centers emerged throughout the Belize valley and were organized as competitive peers, but none became a preeminent center (e.g., Ball 1993; Ball and Taschek 1991; Houston, Stuart, and Taube 1992; Reents-Budet 1994; Taschek and Ball 1992). During the Late Classic (600 – 780 AD) the civic-center of Xunantunich intrudes upon this well developed landscape and asserts itself as a preeminent center and polity-capital. Xunantunich's rise to power is short-lived. In the Terminal Classic (780 – 890 AD) it declines and is abandoned. (e.g., Ashmore, Yaeger, and Robin n.d.; LeCount et al. 2002; Leventhal and Ashmore n.d.).

Intriguingly, Chan's occupation history changes concurrent with the rise of Xunantunich, and subsequently the long-lived village is abandoned parallel with Xunantunich's abandonment. During the Late Classic along with the rapid political rise of Xunantunich there is a dramatic increase in Chan's occupation to a density of 75 mound groups per sq km. This correlation is perhaps unsurprising because the intensity of construction at Xunantunich certainly required a large construction labor force. Possibly even more critical, this part of the Belize valley had always been important for agricultural production in Maya society (e.g., Ashmore, Yaeger, and Robin n.d.; Fedick and Ford 1990; Willey et al. 1965; Robin 1999, 2002a,b). After it's long occupation history, during the Terminal Classic period, occupation at Chan drops equally dramatically to 14 mound groups per sq km and the village is abandoned as rapidly as is the polity-capital of Xunantunich.

This correlation of settlement growth, agricultural potential, and political assertion suggests a relationship between the local dynamics of the agrarian village life at Chan and the regional political-economic system centered at Xunantunich. This correlation raises intriguing questions about the relationship of rural producers and centers, but this correlation alone does not equal causation. In the absence of diachronic excavation data on the dynamics of life at Chan we can not understand *how/why* this correlation occurred or what it *meant* for the residents of Chan or Xunantunich. The late and short-lived intrusion of Xunantunich into the long-lived history of Chan, provides us with a single and dramatic change in the broader political-economy through which we can monitor how a village is transformed through its interaction with a center and how a center may have had to accommodate to preexisting social-economic contexts within villages.

We are only now able to study the diachronic history of Chan and understand the relationship between the dynamics of village life and broader political-economic systems because of 7 years of research (1991 to 1997) at Xunantunich and throughout polity settlement, directed by Richard Leventhal and Wendy Ashmore. This research has defined the long-term and larger-scale socio-political changes at Xunantunich (e.g., Ashmore 1993, 1998; LeCount et al. 2002; Leventhal and Ashmore n.d.) and explored Late to Terminal Classic occupation at a range of settlements in the Xunantunich polity (e.g., Connell 2000; Robin 1999; Yaeger 2000).

Further impetus for the Chan project derives from Robin's dissertation research (1996-1997), which investigated a cluster of 7 small Late Classic mound groups (each groups contained either one or two mounds) that were part of Chan's Late Classic settlement infilling (Robin 1999, 2001, 2002a, 2002b; Robin and Rothschild 2002). These 7 groups were located on the Xunantunich Settlement Survey transect just south of Chan's central area, and were named Chan Nòohol (Nòohol is south in Yucatec Maya).

Excavation results indicated that Chan Nòohol's 7 small mound groups were indeed agrarian households consisting of one to two primary residences, ancillary buildings, and associated with one to three sets of agricultural terraces (Figure 3; households are identified by the notation CN1 – CN7). Utilizing chemical and paleoethnobotanical testing in conjunction with stratigraphic excavations, Robin was able to define and link agricultural areas and extramural activity areas to individual households. Combining traditional studies of macroartifacts and architecture, with paleoethnobotanical and chemical studies, Robin was able to define four types of extramural areas at the Chan Nòohol households: agricultural areas, domestic work areas, pathways, and refuse areas. Artifact and activity area analysis indicated that each household produced a number of domestic items, such as chert tools and cloth, for household-level provisioning, but that agricultural produce was the only item – beyond labor – that could have been exported from these 7 households. Comparing agricultural and non-agricultural productive strategies at Chan Nòohol, Robin illustrated how cooking soups and gruels in large bowls allowed women (who were most likely the food prepares based on iconographic evidence) to prepare relatively time-efficient meals that did not need to be transported long distances since agricultural areas were adjacent to residences, allowing women to have greater participation in agricultural activities (Robin 2002b; compare similar studies by Blanton et al. 1981 and Brumfiel 1991 from elsewhere in Mesoamerica). The majority of Chan Nòohol's land had been intensified through the addition of fertilizer, indicated by elevated phosphorous. Paleoethnobotanical remains of staple crops, wild and cultivated fruit trees, and economic and non-economic grasses indicate the types of plant species that formed a multi-component agricultural regime. Perhaps unsurprisingly for such small and short-lived households, Chan Nòohol's residents had few long-distance trade items and rarely modified their houses (at most 3 phases were identified per building).

As any project will answer old questions and generate new ones, the results of Robin's dissertation research which documented the *synchronic organization* and *short-term nature* of 7 of Chan's smallest Late Classic households led to new questions which generated this proposal about the *diachronic development* of the *morphologically heterogeneous and changing* Chan community over its ca. 1800 year history. Historically, how did the rise and demise of so many agriculturalists relate to Xunantunich's rise and fall? Within Chan, what was the relationship

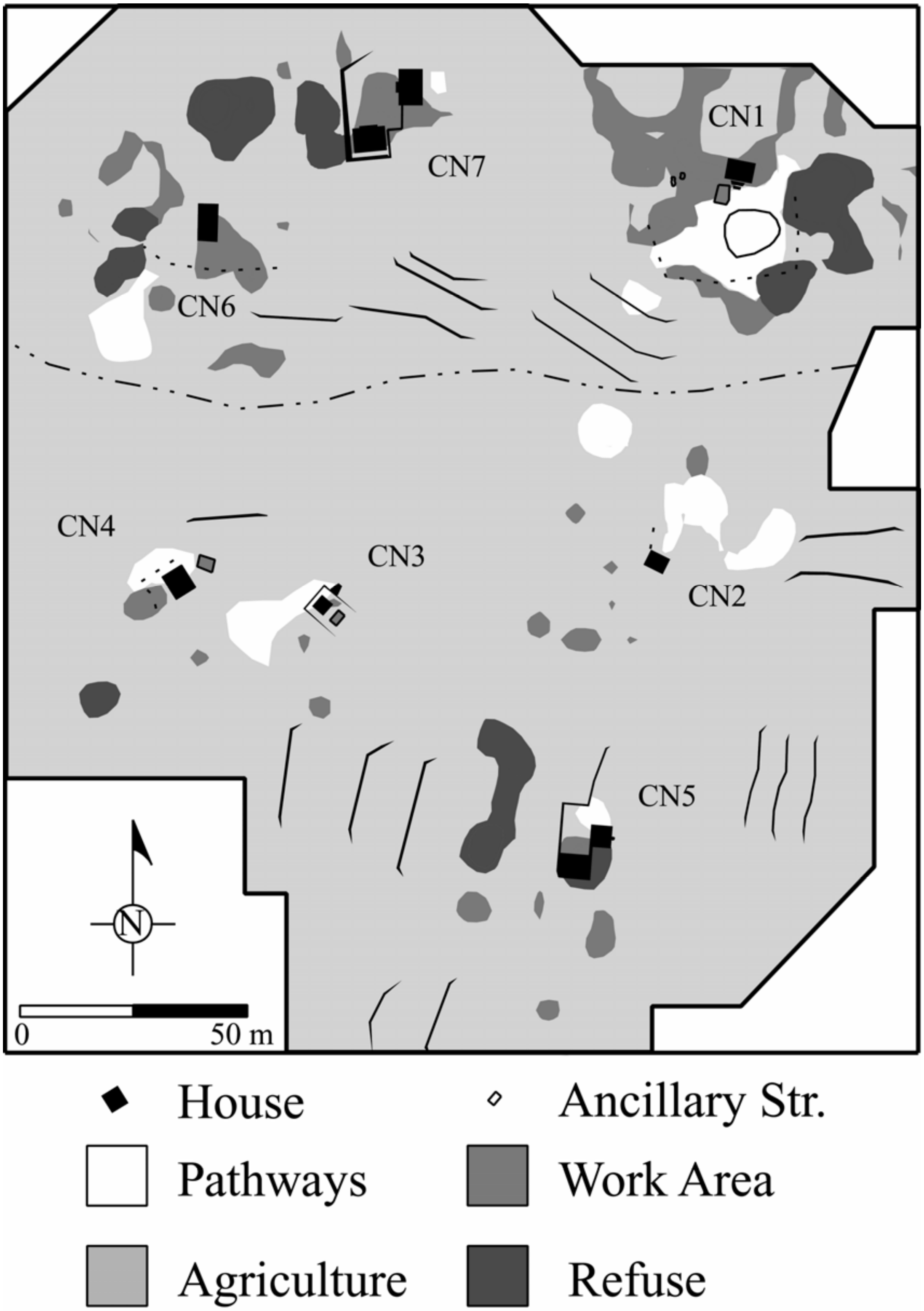

Figure 3: Chan Nòohol households (labeled CN1 to CN7)

between Chan's newest and seemingly impoverished inhabitants and long-standing residents? In order to answer questions such as these we now need to undertake a diachronic and village-wide study.

Chan Survey: Research Questions and Goals

The first step necessary for understanding the Chan village was to expand the survey-transect coverage of the village completed in 1994 to a full-coverage survey to identify Chan's cultural, natural, and historical constitution. The full-coverage Chan survey utilizes 3 techniques (1) topographic mapping, (2) archaeological reconnaissance, and (3) surface collection to collect information on natural features (land formations, vegetation, environment), cultural features (architecture, agricultural fields, other human constructions), and chronology (relative dating of archaeological features through surface collection ceramics).

We are fortunate that ancient settlements in the upper Belize river area have received significant attention from scholars, generating useful methods and models for our research (e.g., Ashmore 1993; Awe 1992; Ball and Taschek 1991; Ford 1990; Ford and Fedick 1992; Willey et al. 1965). The settlement survey at Chan draws heavily from the collective strengths of these previous projects, but draws most significantly on the work of the Xunantunich Settlement Survey which refined survey techniques for the Xunantunich polity research area (Ashmore 1993, 1994, 1995; Ashmore et al. 1994; Ehret 1995; Neff et al. 1995; Robin 1999; Smith 1997; Yaeger and Connell 1993). We adapt the transect-coverage survey procedures developed by the Xunantunich Settlement Survey for a full-coverage survey to maintain compatibility with this larger regional database. Our research is indebted to the significant methodological refinements of the Xunantunich Settlement Survey which make it possible for us now to conduct a full-coverage survey in the difficult dense vegetation of the upper Belize river area. We gratefully acknowledge the models and records made available to us by the Xunantunich Settlement Survey which have facilitated and enabled our research.

The full-coverage survey of the Chan village is designed to document the natural environment of the village and identify traces of human settlement and sort these on chronological, functional, and socio-economic dimensions. The survey will generate data to answer the following questions and allow us to develop a model of the development and demise of the Chan village:

1) What was the spatial, temporal, and functional extent of the village?

2) How were mounds and terraces distributed in relation to one another and in relation to specific features of the landscape such as topography, slope degree, slope aspect, and waterways?

3) How did the distribution of settlement and settlement size change temporally, particularly in relation to the political growth of the nearby polity capital of Xunantunich?

4) How are residential and agricultural groups organized spatially and temporally? How does agricultural intensification relate functionally and temporally to the Late Classic expansion of settlement at Chan?

5) Based on surface collection artifacts and typological differences in mound groups (number of mounds and platforms, size of mounds, formality of arrangement, and presence/absence of a "focal" structure) how does the spatial and temporal distribution of different types of mound groups relate to ancient social and economic hierarchies within Chan? How do these differences relate to environmental resources and agricultural lands?

We are only in the preliminary phase of the settlement analysis. 0.80 sq km of the Chan village was mapped in 1994 by the Xunantunich Settlement Survey. In 2002 we expanded this transect coverage by 2.08 sq km, providing a total coverage of 2.88 sq km. The survey will continue in 2003. This report combines the 1994 and 2002 survey research at Chan to begin to define the spatial, temporal, and functional extent of the village based on survey and surface collection data.

II. SURVEY DESIGN AND METHODS (C. Robin, W. Middleton, M. Morrison, S. Juarez)

The Chan settlement survey adapts the transect-coverage methodology, procedures and terminology of the Xunantunich Settlement Survey for a full-coverage settlement survey. The Chan survey methodology outlined here is designed to enable systematic and full-coverage survey in an area of dense vegetation. The computerization of descriptive and spatial data on settlement and topography allows for the complex manipulation of spatial and statistical archaeological settlement data to answer questions about human-land relationships, residential and agricultural organization, and temporal and socio-economic variability and change. This section defines the (1) survey area and sampling units, (2) survey terminology, (3) field reconnaissance, mapping, and surface collection, (4) standardized field recording forms, and (5) computerized databases and maps.

Survey Area and Sampling Units (C. Robin and M. Morrison)

The Chan survey area was defined by the extent of settlement clustering across the 1994 survey transect. This settlement clustering is both intuitively visible and definable based on nearest neighbor and steam-and-leaf analysis (see Figure 2; Ashmore et al. 1994).

The contemporary vegetation around Chan consists largely of areas of mature forest, new forest, and secondary growth, and a more limited amount of pasture. Given the density of vegetation in the largely forested and secondary growth settings around Chan, cutting *brechas* and *picados* (survey lines through the vegetation) is the only method that can insure full-coverage survey (compare Ashmore 1993; Ford 1990; Ford and Fedick 1992). Although we are undertaking full-coverage rather than transect-coverage survey at Chan, we decided to maintain the 400-meter wide survey transect as our basic sampling unit and divide the Chan survey area into 400-meter wide sampling units (Figure 4). Each 400-meter wide transect sampling unit consists of a central survey line (*brecha*) with 200-meter long perpendicular survey lines (*picados*) placed at 20 meter intervals extending both directions from the main *brecha* (Figure 5). Ashmore choose to utilize 400-meter wide transects in the regional survey of the Xunantunich polity because this transect width could capture whole ancient social and settlement units more fully than narrower transects (Ashmore 1994, 1995; Ashmore et al. 1994; Neff et al. 1995). We choose the utilize a 400-meter wide sampling unit because the 200-meter length of a *picado* is roughly the longest distance that a machete cutter can cut and maintain a straight line by eye and keep a consistent distance over terrain of quite varying slopes through pace measurement. As the orientation of the *brecha* is shot in with a GTS 605 Total Station, dividing the survey area into 400-meter wide sampling units allow us to maintain spatial accuracy across the survey area.

The 400-meter wide Chan sampling transects were placed parallel and perpendicular to the 1994 Xunantunich Settlement Survey transect through Chan to provide complete areal coverage. Parallel transects were aligned using the GTS 605 at N114ºE and the one perpendicular transect was aligned at N24ºE. Each transect was assigned an alphabetic identifier

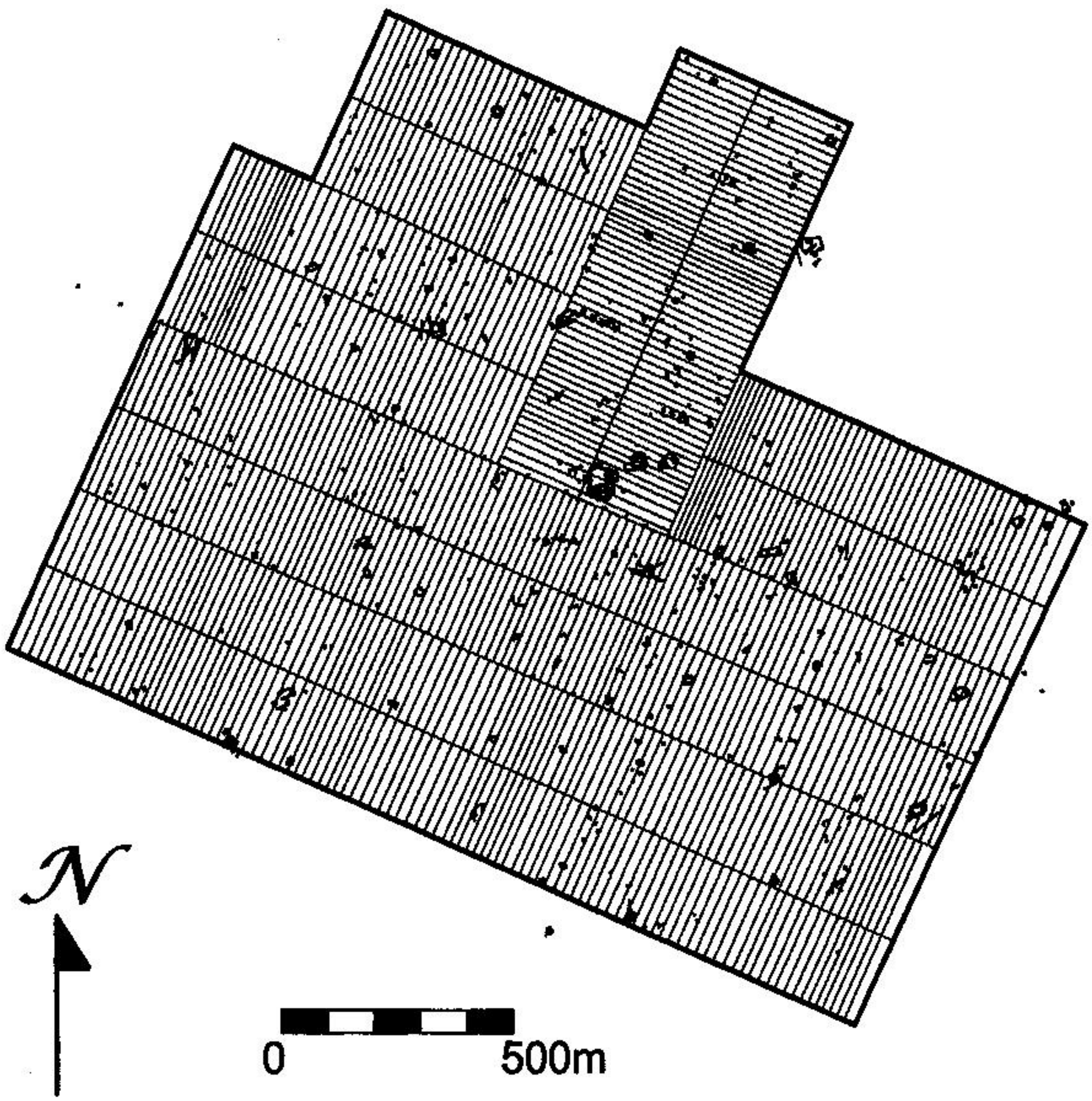

Figure 4: Location of Chan Transect Sampling Units

which indicated the general cardinal orientation of the transect, ie. N, E, S, or W (see Figure 4). In the cases where there was more than one transect extending in a particular cardinal direction, the transects were assigned repeating alphabetic identifiers based upon the sequence in which the transect was begun (ie. the first transect oriented to the west was identified as ‘W’, the second oriented to the west as ‘WW’, and the third oriented to the west as ‘WWW’).

Survey Terminology (C. Robin and M. Morrison)

Across the Chan survey area all natural and cultural features encountered were identified and recorded in standardized ways using standardized terminology. Two basic cultural units were identified: groups of archaeological features, excluding terraces (called sites) and groups of terraces (called terrace sets). Each identified site was designated by ‘C’ (for Chan site) followed by a sequential number (e.g., C-001, C-002). Each identified terrace set was designated by ‘CT’ (Chan terrace set) followed by a sequential number (e.g., CT-001, CT-002). Sites identified by the Xunantunich Settlement Survey in 1994 which were part of the Chan site had been designated by ‘T/A1’ (for Xunantunich Settlement Survey Transect/ Archaeological 1) followed by a sequential number (e.g., T/A1-093, T/A1-094). Terrace sets identified by the Xunantunich Settlement Survey had been designated by ‘TS’ (for Terrace Set) followed by a sequential number (e.g., TS-109, TS-110). To standardize site and terrace set numbering across the Chan area all T/A1 and TS numbers from the Xunantunich Settlement Survey were converted into C and CT numbers. This conversion is listed in Appendix A.

The site is one of the two basic cultural units of analysis for the survey. A *site* is defined as one or more archaeological features (excluding terraces) in which individual features are ≤ 25 m distant from one another and all other features are > 25 m distant. The 25 meter cut-off point was derived in part from pilot observations of the Xunantunich Settlement Survey research which found that feature clusters defined based upon the 25 m ‘rule’ consistently yielded entities quite plausibly identifiable as anciently meaningful settlement units. Based on a wide range of ethnographic and archaeological evidence, house lots around ancient and contemporary Maya house compounds often extend for roughly 20 m beyond the house compound area (e.g., Hanks 1990; Killion 1992; Robin 1999, 2002a). Most sites consist of groups of mounds (the remains of stone structures which were often ancient houses), thus the site settlement unit plausibly represents the social unit of the ancient household. Single mound sites may represent single family households and multi-mound sites may represent multiple or extended family households.

A site can consist of additive and/or subtractive features. An *additive feature* is defined as a feature formed by adding material either by construction activities or cumulative deposition. A *subtractive feature* is defined as a feature formed by subtracting material through construction activities or cumulative removal. The types of additive features encountered at Chan include mounds, platforms, retaining walls, *sacbes* (roads), and ramps. Occasionally more ambiguous additive features are encountered which can not be classified as one of the features just listed and these were designated as ‘additive other.’ The types of subtractive features encountered at Chan include *aguadas* (waterholes/reservoirs), quarries, modified bedrock features, and *chultuns* (subterranean chambers). More ambiguous subtractive features were designated as ‘subtractive other.’

A preliminary site typology defined by the Xunantunich Settlement Survey in 1994 was used to classify the sites encountered at Chan. This site typology utilizes 4 criteria - number of mounds and platforms, height of mounds and platforms, formality of mound arrangement, presence or absence of a focal mound – to define an 8-tiered site typology (Ashmore et al. 1994; Neff et al. 1995). The 8 site types are:

type 0: no mounds
type 1: 1 mound, 0 platforms, < 1 m in height, no focus
type 2: > 2 mounds, 0 platforms, < 1 m in height, no focus, informal layout
type 3: > 2 mounds, 0 platforms, < 1 m in height, no focus, formal layout
type 4: > 2 mounds, platforms, 1-2 m in height, mound focus, mixed layout
type 5: > 4 mounds, platforms, 1-2 m in height, mound focus, formal layout
type 6: > 4 mounds, platforms, 2 to 5 m in height, mound focus, formal layout
type 7: > 4 mounds, platforms, > 5 m in height, mound focus, formal layout.

The other cultural unit of analysis on the survey is the terrace set and terrace sets are more common than sites. A *terrace set* is defined as one or more slope modification features (terraces) collectively distinguished from other, broadly similar entities by variant physical form, differing topographic position, or spatial separation. Slope modification features (terraces) were grouped and recorded separately from sites because formally these shelf-like slope modification features differed recognizable from other archaeological features and functionally features identified as terraces may have had distinctive uses from the features grouped as sites. While sites may plausibly approximate ancient household units, terrace sets may plausibly approximate ancient agricultural units. In most cases slope modification features (terraces) were quite distinctive from other archaeological features, but as is the case for an categorization scheme, in specific cases it was difficult to operationalize the distinction between terraces and other features, particularly retaining walls. The term retaining wall was used to identify a one-to-three sided shelf-like feature, typically associated with a mound. The term terrace was used to identify a one-to-three sided shelf-like slope modification feature which may or may not have been associated with a mound. Based on proximity to mounds and relationship to slopes it is plausible to interpret retaining walls as creating surfaces for domestic use and terraces as creating surfaces for agricultural use. But clearly it is not as easy to distinguish constructed agricultural and domestic-use surfaces based on surface remains alone as it is to define the parameters of these categories in a classificatory scheme. Thus our field classifications, particularly of terraces and retaining walls, do imply functional inferences which may be modified as the settlement survey analysis continues and excavations ensue.

Field Reconnaissance, Mapping, and Surface Collection (C. Robin and M. Morrison)

The field survey at Chan consisted of four phases:

(1) Cutting *brechas* and *picados*
(2) Walking *brechas* and *picados* to locate cultural and natural features
(3) Brunton compass mapping and surface collections at sites
(4) Topographic and site location mapping using a GTS 605 Total Station

(1) Cutting *brechas* and *picados*

For each transect survey unit (see Figure 4) central *brechas* were cut by a team of 2-3 machete cutters along the centerline of the transect. The precise orientation of each *brecha* was set out using the GTS 605 by a 2 person team. Once a substantial portion of the *brecha* had been cut, a single surveyor returned to the origin point of the *brecha* and paced 20-meter intervals, placing numbered *picado* intersection stakes at each interval. *Picados* were numbered sequentially from the origin of the transect (e.g., 0N is the *picado* at the origin of the transect and 15N is the *picado* 15 x 20 m north of the transect origin). Once the *picado* intersections were placed, a 2 person team used a brunton compass and tripod to orient each *picado* by placing two appropriately-oriented stakes along the *picado* on either side of the intersection stake. Each *picado* was then paced and cut by a team of 2 machete cutters to a distance of 200 m. At 50-meter intervals along each *picado* the cutting team placed a marked 50-meter interval stake, labeled with the *picado* number and the meter interval (i.e., 50m, 100m, 150m, and 200m). The *picado* cutters sighted the alignment of the *picado* by eye while cutting. As noted above, when the *picados* were subsequently checked by GTS 605 measurements, pace measurements and eye-sighting across the 200 m *picado* was found to be sufficient to maintain the desired length and orientation of the *picados*. In forested and secondary growth areas these *brechas* and *picados* were necessary to maintain the visibility necessary for a full-coverage survey. *Brechas* and *picados* lines were maintained through the limited open pasture areas because in these open areas they were important as orienting lines.

(2) Walking *brechas* and *picados* to locate cultural and natural features

Reconnaissance of sites and terrace sets, modern features, and natural features was accomplished by walking the *brechas* and *picados.* Each *picado* was walked by a team of two *picado* walkers. One walker walked along the cut *picado* and the other walker zigzagged through the uncut brush between two cut *picados* using a machete to maneuver through the vegetation. The two walkers walked in tandem and identified cultural and natural features in both the cut and uncut areas of the survey. The walker who was primarily walking along the *picado* carried a survey book and sketched all encountered natural and cultural features on a diagram of the *picado* in the survey book. All sites encountered were clearly marked with flagging tape and cut in anticipation of phase 3 mapping. In addition to sketching terrace sets in the survey book, walkers utilized a hand level to measure the height of each terrace and noted this information next to the sketch of the terrace. Due to the abundance of terraces, the sketch and hand-level measurement was the final stage of terrace mapping, because further more precise mapping would be too time consuming for us to feasibly complete a full-coverage survey of Chan. Terrace set mapping represents the lowest precision mapping of all ancient features at Chan. Despite this the *brechas, picados,* and 50-m interval *picado*-orienting stakes provide a structured framework for drawing the terrace set sketches which when combined with topographic maps shot in with the GTS 605 has proven a reliable means to spatially designate terraces in relationship to topography. In addition to ancient features, modern features such as buildings, roads, paths, fences, and property markers and natural features such as drainages and slopes were sketched in the survey book. At the end of the day, back in the survey lab, the walkers transferred the individual *picado* sketches from the survey book onto composite transit sketch maps drawn on 60 cm wide brown wrapping paper which was readily available for purchase in San Igancio town. Based on these composite maps the walkers confirmed or revised their in-field designations of sites and terrace sets. Since the composite map drawing completed the mapping of terrace sets, the walkers additionally filled out the Terrace Set Forms based on the information they recorded in the survey book and on the composite map (see below and Appendix B for forms).

(3) Brunton compass mapping and surface collections at sites

Based on the *picado* reconnaissance and composite maps, a 2-person mapping team returned to each identified site using the composite map as a guide. The area surrounding identified sites was re-examined and any newly identified features were cleared. The mapping team placed a datum stake marked with the site number in a convenient location on the *picado* and completed a brunton and tape map of the site. The datum serves as an internal reference point for the site map and an eternal reference point for the Chan survey map as the data are precisely shot in with the GTS 605 in phase 4. After the brunton and tape map is complete the mapping team fills out the Site, Additive Feature, and Subtractive Feature Forms (see below and Appendix B for forms) and collects diagnostic artifacts on the surface of the site or in looters trenches or other disturbance areas where they exist. The surface collections were analyzed in the survey lab for basic temporal and functional information (below). As the ancient occupation surface is rarely greater than 10-20 cm below the modern occupation surface and roots, rodents, and other natural disturbances often bring elements of more deeply buried remains up to the surface. Back in the survey lab the mappers also transfer the brunton and tape site maps into Visual Cadd, a computer aided drawing program, to facilitate subsequent spatial and statistical analysis of the settlement data.

(4) Topographic and site location mapping using a GTS 605 Total Station

The final phase of the Chan survey consisted of precisely mapping the location of *picados,* site data, and topographic information using a GTS 605. A 2-person Total Station team, accompanied by a third cutter in cases where vegetation was densest, completed this final phase. Back in the survey lab the GTS 605 data were downloaded on a daily basis and imported into Visual Cadd and used to assemble to individual sites into a composite map of the site.

Standardized Field Recording Forms

7 standardized forms were used for recording settlement survey and surface collection analysis data. Each form is discussed below and examples of each form and associated coding sheets are included in Appendix B.

Site Forms (C. Robin and M. Morrison)

The Site Form contains basic descriptive and quantitative information on each site and serves as a referent to identify additive and subtractive features, surface collections, and terrace sets associated with a site. The Site Form was completed by the mappers while mapping the site. On the site form, each site was designated by ‘C’ (for Chan site) followed by a sequential number (e.g., C-001, C-002). Site numbers were assigned by mappers based on the order in which sites were mapped. The Site Form contains information on site type, the initials of the mapper, the date on which the map was made, the Belize land plot number upon which the site was located, the name of the owner of the land plot, the presence or absence of a surface collection, the topographic setting, the slope degree, the slope aspect, the distance to the nearest water source, the direction to the nearest water source, the type of the nearest water source, whether the nearest water source was permanent or intermittent, the degree of disturbance of the site, the type of disturbance, the type of vegetation, the density of the brush, the density of the ground cover, a general visibility index, and a list of the number of associated additive and subtractive features and terrace sets, and a list of terrace set numbers for associated terrace sets.

Additive Feature Forms (C. Robin and M. Morrison)

Additive features were designated sequentially within the site by mappers (e.g., M1 = mound 1, F1 = platform 1, W1 = retaining wall 1, S1 = *sacbe* 1, P1 = ramp 1, and A1 = additive other 1). Each additive feature is enumerated on the Additive Feature Form and cross-referenced to its site of origin by the site number. The Additive Feature Form contains basic descriptive and quantitative information on each additive feature and was completed by the mappers while mapping the site. The Additive Feature Form contains information on number of mounds on a platform, disturbance degree, disturbance type, minimum number of construction phases for a feature, presence or absence of a superstructure, type of facing stones, plan of feature, length, width, area, minimum, and maximum elevation.

Subtractive Feature Forms (C. Robin and M. Morrison)

Subtractive features were designated sequentially within the site by mappers (e.g., R1 = *aguada/*reservoir 1, Q1 = quarry 1, C1 = chultun 1, B1 = modified bedrock feature 1, and O1 = subtractive other 1). Each subtractive feature is enumerated on the Subtractive Feature Form and cross-referenced to its site of origin by the site number. The Subtractive Feature Form contains basic descriptive and quantitative information on each subtractive feature and was is completed by the mappers while mapping the site. The Subtractive Feature Form contains information on disturbance degree, disturbance type, maximum depth, length, area, type of waste material, the current activity or inactivity of the feature, shape, construction material, and number of holes, diameter of holes, and state of collapse for chultuns only.

Terrace Set Forms (M. Morrison and S. Juarez)

Terrace sets are designated sequentially across the Chan survey area by the *picado* walkers as encountered (e.g., CT-001, CT-002). Each terrace set is enumerated on the Terrace Set Form and where terrace sets are associates with specific sites, the site numbers are listed in association with the terrace set number. The Terrace Set Form contains basic descriptive and quantitative information on each terrace set and is completed by the *picado* walkers in the survey lab. The Terrace Set Form contains information on maximum, minimum, and modal height, maximum, minimum, and modal length, a general visibility index, slope degree, slope aspect, type of facing stone, orientation to slope, and terrace set type.

Ceramic Analysis Forms (C. Robin)

All diagnostic ceramics from surface collections were analyzed in the survey lab during the field season and recorded on the Ceramic Analysis Form. Ceramic analysis was based on LeCount's (1996, 1999) refinement and expansion of the Xunantunich region ceramic chronology. This analysis follows the type-variety-mode approach which has been most consistently used in the Maya area to built regional chronologies, thus use of this approach facilitates broader cultural comparisons. Type-variety analysis is a critical component of our chronology building, but as well deconstructing types and varieties into constituent single attributes (modes) such as vessel form, is equally essential to assess local variation in type-varieties and for interpreting function and style. Due to the contextual limitations and eroded nature of surface collection artifacts, only a basic ceramic analysis to collect broad chronological and functional data was completed for surface collection ceramics. At the broadest level of chronology 5 ceramic phases were distinguishable based on surface collection ceramics (Table CF1), Middle Preclassic (900 – 300 B.C.), Late Preclassic (300 B.C. – A.D. 250), Early Classic (A.D. 250 – 600), Late Classic (A.D. 600 – 780), and Terminal Classic (A.D. 780 – 890). No attempt was made to subdivide these ceramic phases except for the most frequent Late Classic phase. Where possible Late Classic phase ceramics were subdivided into the Late Classic I (A.D. 600 - 670) and Late Classic II (A.D. 670 - 780) subphases. 9 attributes were analyzed for all ceramic items including 2 quantitative attributes, count and weight, and 7 qualitative attributes, ware, group, type, variety, time period, class, and primary form. Individual coding numbers were assigned sequentially within a site to each unique sherd or sherd group sharing attributes. The coding number was designated by the site number + 'CR' (ceramics) + a sequential number (i.e., C-125.CR.001).

Chipped Stone Analysis Forms (W. Middleton)

Diagnostic chipped stone artifacts visible on the surface of sites were collected and brought back to the survey lab for further analysis. Flakes were noted and counted in the field and classified in terms of material and production stage (primary, secondary, and tertiary). The Chipped Stone Analysis Forms recorded 12 attributes, 7 qualitative attributes including material, variety, class, type, form, condition, and usewear, and 5 quantitative attributes including count, weight, length, width, and thickness. Individual coding numbers were assigned sequentially within a site to each unique chipped stone artifact or chipped stone artifact group sharing attributes. The coding number was designated by the site number + 'CS' (ceramics) + a sequential number (i.e., C-125.CS.001).

Ground Stone Analysis Forms (S. Juarez)

All ground stone artifacts visible on the surface of sites were collected and analyzed in the survey lab during the field season and recorded on the Ground Stone Analysis Form. In analyzing the ground stone 13 attributes were assessed. 5 quantitative measurements were taken, which included count, weight, length, width, and thickness. The 8 qualitative attributes recorded included, material, class, type, primary form, secondary form, primary use, secondary use, and condition. Each individual piece of ground stone was coded according to its attributes. A ground stone coding number was designated by site number + 'GS' (ground stone) + sequential code, i.e., C-001.GS.001.

Computerized Databases and Maps (W. Middleton and C. Robin)

All quantitative, qualitative, and spatial data recorded on the Chan survey were computerized in appropriate databases or computer aided drawings to facilitate the statistical and spatial analysis of settlement data and data archiving. All standardized field recording forms were entered into Excel spreadsheets and all GTS 605 data and other spatial data were entered into Visual Cadd and Surfer mapping programs and ultimately merged into a composite Visual Cadd map. This section discusses the computerized databasing and mapping of the Chan survey data.

Excel Spreadsheets and Access Databases (W. Middleton)

All data recorded in the field and laboratory were initially entered in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Data are entered with a high level of detail to facilitate efficient recovery and analysis of specific data. The Excel spreadsheets provide a platform for simple data entry, record manipulation, and initial data analysis as well as data storage. The Excel spreadsheets are then imported to a Microsoft Access relational database. Access provides a platform for recalling all data pertinent to any specific site or group of sites as well as analyzing and tabulating all associated data through a single interface. Ultimately, the data will be incorporated into a GIS database that will combine all site and artifact data with the overall site map. The Xunantunich Settlement Survey standardized field data had initially been entered into a Dos-based Paradox database. These data were converted into the 2002 Excel spreadsheets without any data loss or incompatibility.

Visual Cadd Maps (C. Robin)

In the field the surveyor who created a brunton and tape map of a site was responsible for rendering that map in Visual Cadd. On the computerized map each type of feature, text, or other item was placed on a different layer to facilitate subsequent display and analysis of map data. Table 1 lists all Visual Cadd layers. Initially each site map was rendered as a separate file not linked to an absolute location in space. After the GTS 605 measurements of site data were taken, we were able to place the individual Visual Cadd site maps into absolute space on the composite map of the Chan survey area (below).

Layer #	
0	Point
1	Point Number
2	Point Name
3	Point Elevation
4	Permanent Marker
5	Permanent Marker Text
6	Datum
7	Datum Text
8	Additive Feature
9	Looters Trench
10	Additive Feature Text
11	Site Number Text
12	Aguada
13	Aguada Text
14	Quarry
15	Quarry Text
16	Chultun
17	Chultun Text
18	Subtractive Other
19	Subtractive Other Text
20	Terrace Set
21	Terrace Set Text
22	Natural Feature
23	Natural Feature Text
24	Historic Feature
25	Historic Feature Text
26	Sampling Grid
27	Sampling Grid Text
28	Topography
29	Regional Base Map

Table 1: Visual Cadd Layers

Surfer Maps (C. Robin)

Topographic data for Chan contour maps were collection with the GTS 605 in phase 4 of the survey. After each day of fieldwork the topographic data were downloaded into a master Excel file. Back in the US we merged the 2002 topographic data with the topographic data collected by the Xunantunich Settlement Survey in 1994 and imported all data for the 2.88 sq km survey area into the Surfer graphics program. We used the Kringing interpolation method to produce a 5 m and a 10 m contour interval map of the Chan area.

Composite Maps (C. Robin)

At the end of the season a composite map was created that brought together all individual Visual Cadd site maps, the Surfer topographic map, and the terrace sets and other information from the field maps that was not computerized. The first step in creating the composite map was to take the GTS 605 coordinates for all site data and use these to merge the individual Visual Cadd site maps onto one composite map. The Surfer topographic maps were also imported into the Visual Cadd composite map. We then began the process of rendering the terrace sets and other information from the field maps that had not been computerized. To date the *brecha* and *picado* grids and all terrace sets have been rendered on the composite map. Rendering of drainages and modern features such as roads, paths, and fences has yet to be completed. The Xunantunich Settlement Survey data from 1994 had initially been rendered in Generic Cadd a Dos-based program that has now been discontinued. Fortunately the Windows-based Visual Cadd program was created by many of the same designers who created the Generic Cadd program and thus we were able to import all 1994 Generic Cadd data into Visual Cadd without any data loss or incompatibility. Merging the survey maps from 1994 and 2002 provided a test of the accuracy and replicability of our survey methodology. Four sites initially mapped in 1994 were remapped in 2002 and a number of terrace sets extended across the boundaries of the 1994 and 2002 survey areas. When the map data from the two seasons was merged, we were able to observe that the four remapped sites overlay the original 1994 sites and the terrace sets joined together with the associated terrace sets on the opposite site of the border between the two surveys, indicating a high degree of accuracy between the two years.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS (W. Middleton, S. Juarez, and C. Robin)

Figure 5 shows Chan settlement in the 2.88 sq km area currently surveyed. Terrace sets are too numerous for illustration at the scale of Figure 5. Appendix C provides larger scale maps of the 2002 survey area showing all additive and subtractive features and terrace sets. Appendix D and E respectively list descriptive information on all new sites and terrace sets identified in 2002. The research results section reports on (1) quantitative observations on sites and additive features, (2) site typology and chronology, (3) terrace sets, and (4) artifact analysis.

Quantitative Observations on Sites and Additive Features (W. Middleton and C. Robin)

Across the 2.88 sq km currently surveyed 265 sites have been identified, 242 mound sites (site types 1-7) and 23 sites without mounds (site type 0). 189 sites were identified in the 2.08 sq km 2002 survey area and 76 sites were identified in the 0.80 sq km 1994 survey area. The density of mound sites in the Chan survey area is 85 sites per sq km.

We identified and mapped a total of 448 additive features in the 2002 Chan survey area, bringing the total number of additive features for the entire survey area to 700. The overall additive feature density for the 2.88 sq km currently surveyed is 243 additive features per sq km.

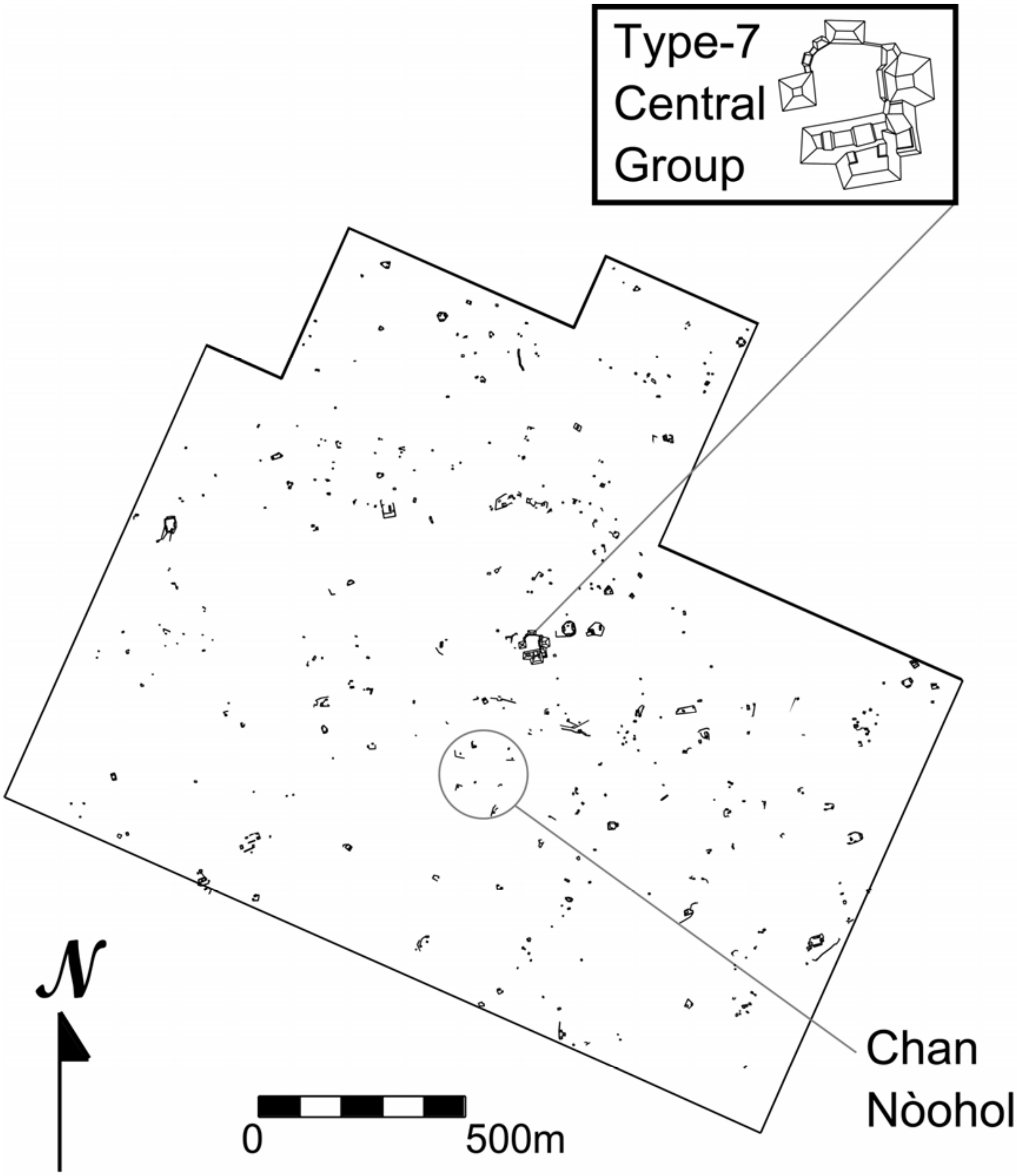

Figure 5: 2002 Chan Survey Map

This is slightly higher than the additive feature density for the 2002 survey area alone and lower than the additive feature density in the 1994 survey area (Table 2). This is unsurprising, however, given that the 1994 transect intersected the center of Chan while the 2002 survey area included low-density edge areas.

		Add Other	Platform	Mound	Ramp	Sacbe	Wall	Total
Count	Combined	21	130	491	3	1	54	700
	1994	9	42	165	2	0	34	252
	2002	12	88	326	1	1	20	448
Density	Combined	7.29	45.14	170.49	1.04	0.35	18.75	243.06
	1994	11.25	52.50	206.25	2.50	0.00	42.50	315.00
	2002	5.77	42.31	156.73	0.48	0.48	9.62	215.38

Table 2. Additive Features

The total density of mounds per sq km at Chan (170) is greater than the total density of mounds per sq km (100) documented across the three regional transects completed by the Xunantunich Settlement Survey in 1994 and 1995 (Ashmore et al. 1994; Neff et al. 1995). Again this is unsurprising since the Chan survey is community-focused and the Xunantunich Settlement Survey contained tracts of intra-community land.

For the purpose of providing a preliminary estimate of structure density in the Chan area, mounds can provide a rough proxy for structures. Other recorded features such as platforms which lack mounds on their summits, might also represent structures. As well, not all mounds are structures and not all mounds were occupied at the same time. While a final analysis of structure density in the Chan area must take into consideration these and other factors, to provide a rough estimate of structure density in the Chan area here we can compare mound density at Chan with structure density in other areas. Density of mounds per sq km at Chan is higher than what Ford (1990:180) identified for the Yaxha center (105 str/ sq km), for the fertile, well-drained valley-bottom alluvium of the Belize River Archaeological Settlement Survey area (BRASS; 129 str/ sq km), and for the combined BRASS and Barton Ramie areas (116 str/ sq km). But Chan mound densities are much lower than Ford's most productive BRASS land category - fertile well-drained uplands of slight to moderate relief (323 str/ sq km).

Site Typology and Chronology (W. Middleton and C. Robin)

Sites identified at Chan were classified into 8 site types (above). Site type 0 includes all sites without mounds or platforms, such as sites that only contain aguadas or walls. Site types 1-7 include all sites with mounds or platforms. 9% (n=23) of the 265 sites identified at Chan were site type 0 and the majority, 91% (n=242), were mound sites. As discussed above, since mound sites may equate with ancient household units, to provide a preliminary outline of the formal and chronological occupation of Chan we discuss site types 1-7 in this section.

Site type 1, single mound sites, comprises the largest proportion of Chan settlement, 48% (n=117; Table 3). Site type 6 and 7 platform groups comprise the smallest proportion of Chan settlement, less than 1% (n=2 and n=1 respectively). The proportions of site types at Chan are roughly parallel to the overall proportions of site types identified along the Xunantunich Settlement Survey's transect coverage survey of the Xunantunich region (Neff et al. 1995). In the Chan area smaller sites are more prevalent than they are in the Xunantunich region as a whole (e.g., type 1 sites make up 48% of Chan area sites and 41% of regional settlement) and similarly larger sites are less prevalent in the Chan area than they are throughout the Xunantunich region (e.g., type 5-7 site make up 5% of Chan area sites and 8% of regional settlement). Without statistical analysis it is unclear how significant these differences may be. These differences could reflect the smaller scale of the Chan village in relation to other settlements surveyed in the Xunantunich region, although all Xunantunich Settlement Survey transects crossed through hinterland and intra-center settlement areas.

Site Type	Number	Density	Percent
1	117	40.63	48.30%
2	51	17.71	21.10%
3	35	12.15	14.50%
4	27	9.38	11.20%
5	9	3.13	3.70%
6	2	0.69	0.80%
7	1	0.35	0.40%
Total	242	84.03	100.00%

Table 3. Site Types

While the smaller type 1 sites are scattered everywhere throughout Chan, the one type 7 site and one of the two type 6 sites lie at the center of the village atop a knoll. The largest types 5-7 sites are either located at the center of the village atop its central knoll or on separate knolls at the edges of the village located roughly 700 m to 1 km distance from the village center. Coupled with data on the differing longevity of small and large sites (below), this spatial distribution of sites suggest a settlement pattern where certain central locations and key place (knolls) are inhabited first, followed by settlement infilling as the village grows.

Temporal diagnostics were collected at 100 (41%) of the site type 1 to 7 sites at Chan. As Table 4 shows, as site type increases the longevity of site occupation increases. Overall more sites were occupied for only one phase than were occupied for multiple phases.

# Phases	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	All
Multi	18.75%	26.09%	25.00%	40.00%	71.43%	50.00%	100.00%	30.00%
Single	81.25%	73.91%	75.00%	60.00%	28.57%	50.00%	0.00%	70.00%

Table 4. Multi and Single Phase Site Types

Site occupation begins in the Middle Preclassic when 22% of sites were initially occupied (Table 5). Occupation subsequently appears to decrease slightly in the Late Preclassic/Protoclassic and Early Classic phases, based on the surface collection data followed by a dramatic increase to 89% occupation of sites in the Late Classic period roughly coeval with the rise of political authority at Xunantunich. Following Chan's rapid expansion, occupation decreases equally dramatically to 17% in the Terminal Classic period followed by the abandonment of the long-lived village. It is this boom-or-bust settlement pattern that calls our attention to questions of how Chan changes, affects, and is affected by larger political dynamics at Xunantunich.

Time Period	Number	Percent
Middle Preclassic	22	22%
Late Preclassic/ Protoclassic	10	10%
Early Classic	18	18%
Late Classic	89	89%
Terminal Classic	17	17%

Table 5. Chronology of Site Occupation at Chan based on Surface Collection Ceramics

Terrace Sets (S. Juarez)

Within the 2.88 sq km Chan survey area, 1137 terraces grouped into 275 terrace sets were recorded. On the Visual Cadd map terrace sets were enclosed with loosely drawn polygons to determine the areal coverage of terracing. This analysis indicates that the terraces cover 0.65 sq km or roughly 23% of the total terrain.

The primary quantitative data collected for terraces related to height and length. Terraces ranged in height from 0.10 m to 2.00 m and in length from 4.00 m to 160.00 m. On average terraces had a maximum height of 0.76 m and a minimum height of 0.42 m, and a maximum length of 41.21 m and a minimum length of 21.11 m.

Other qualitative categories focused on how terraces related to the environment. Slope degree was recorded in order to understand how the ancient people of Chan were utilizing different slopes. The data shows a significant preference towards gentle and moderate slopes (Table 6). Only 2 terrace sets were encountered in flat areas, whereas 33 were found on very gentle slope, 111 on gentle slopes, 100 on moderate slopes, and 27 on steep slopes.

	Flat	V. Gentle	Gentle	Moderate	Steep	No Data
Number	2	33	111	100	27	2
Percent	0.73%	12.00%	40.36%	36.36%	9.82%	0.73%

Table 6. Slope Degree

The cardinal and intercardinal orientations of slopes provides additional information on how terraces may have been oriented to attain better light or weather. Their is a slight preference for slopes facing north (Table 7). 57 terrace sets were encountered on north facing slopes. But terrace set were found on slopes of all orientations, 25 on east facing slopes, 24 on northeast facing slopes, 38 on south facing slopes, 18 on southeast facing slopes, 28 on southwest facing slopes, 36 on west facing slopes, 42 on northwest facing slopes, and 4 on slopes of multiple directions.

	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Multi	No Data
Number	57	24	25	18	38	28	36	42	4	3
Percent	20.7%	8.7%	9.1%	6.6%	13.8%	10.2%	13.1%	15.3%	1.5%	1.1%

Table 7. Slope Aspect

Terrace set orientation to slope and terrace set type indicate trends in ancient terrace structure (Table 8). Out of 275 terrace sets all were oriented parallel to the slope except one terrace set which included both parallel and perpendicular slope terraces. The parallel terraces were then subcategorized by type. The types of parallel terraces included 8 complex angular arrangements on one slope, 2 cross-channel terrace sets, 251 linear parallel sets, 10 wraparound arrangements on different slopes and aspects, and 1 unspecified 'other' set.

	Linear	Wraparound	Complex	Cross-Channel	Other
Number	252	11	8	2	1
Percent	91.97%	4.01%	2.92%	0.73%	0.36%

Table 8. Parallel Terrace Types

Facing stone, purely determined by what could be seen on the surface, was also examined for each terrace set. The most prevalent type of facing was undressed stone (180 terrace sets; Table 9). As well, 2 terrace sets had bedrock facing, 23 had dressed stone facing, 59 had indeterminate facing, and 2 had mixed stone facing.

	Undressed Stone	Dressed Stone	Bedrock	Mixed	Indeterminate	No Data
Number	180	23	2	2	59	9
Percent	65.45%	8.36%	0.73%	0.73%	21.45%	3.27%

Table 9. Terrace Facing Stone

In comparison with both the 1994 and 1995 Xunantunich Settlement Survey seasons, the 2002 Chan project documented great quantities and densities of terraces. In 1994, 133 terraces were recorded across 2.92 sq km of transect survey (Ashmore et al. 1994). Areally these terrace sets covered about 0.35 sq km of terrain. This means that only 12% of the total area was covered by terrace sets. The density of terraces per sq km across the 1994 survey area is 164 terraces per sq km. This figure contrasts with an earlier estimate by Yeager and Connell (1993) of 227 terraces per sq km in the 1993 pilot survey area. In the 1995 survey area an even lower density of terracing was identified (Neff et al. 1995). In the 1995 survey season, 192 terraces were recorded and separated into 60 distinct terrace sets. These 60 terrace sets covered 0.062 sq km in a 2.67 sq km region. This means that only 2.3% of the survey region was covered by terracing. When combined, the 1994 and 1995 figures show that a total of 7.1 % of the regional settlement survey area contains terraces.

Across the 2.88 sq km of the Chan village currently surveyed there are 395 terraces per sq km and terraces cover 23% of surveyed terrain. The elevated figures from the Chan area survey may be a result of the advances researchers in the area have made in terms of terrace identification. Due to variable terrain and vegetation, terraces have always been difficult to identify. For example, in terms of vegetation at Chan, the majority of terraces were identified in growth that ranged on our visibility scale from 3 to 4.5, where 1 is clear visibility, ie., pasture and 5 is no visibility. Visibility indices of 3 to 4.5 correspond to old growth forest (3) and new growth forest and denser scrub (3.5-4.5). 78% of all terraces were observed in old forest or much denser growth.

In the 1994 and 1995 survey season, surveyors noted being uncertain of their identifications of terraces because no excavations on these features had been conducted. Both Neff (1997, n.d.) and Robin (1999, 2002a, 2002b) have since excavated features identified as terraces on survey and have document the formal structure of these features. Both researchers observed greater expanses of terracing in their excavation areas than had been previously identified by surveyors. By the 2002 season we had the cumulative knowledge of previous survey and excavation seasons to build upon. However, the difference between the 2002 and 1994/1995 results may not simply relate to enhanced terrace identification. Difference in terrace density could also have been due to the difference in terrain (Ashmore et al. 1994). The ancient Maya preferred to use limestone hills for their terracing activities and the Chan village is rich with limestone hills. It would appear then that the Chan area was an ideal location for the creation of terrace sets.

1994 survey transect data makes up 0.80 sq km of the 2.88 sq km area of Chan currently surveyed. Within this 0.80 sq km zone there is a total of 0.14 sq km of terraced land. Thus 17.5% of this land was covered with terraces. Within the 0.80 sq km zone, there is a total of 204 terraces grouped as 46 terrace sets or 255 terraces per sq km. Overall these numbers are lower than that observed for the total 2.88 sq km Chan survey area (395 terrace per sq km covering 23% of terrain) and for the newly surveyed 2.08 sq km (449 terrace per sq km covering 25% of terrain), but they are substantially higher than those of the 1994 and 1995 seasons as a whole. This suggests that terrace distribution varies according to the immediate terrain. The combined data of the Xunantunich Settlement Survey and Chan Survey indicate that the Chan area is a rich location for ancient terracing.

In general, the 1994, 1995 and 2002 research reach similar conclusions in relation to terrace set attributes. In terms of the visibility scale, both the 1994 and 1995 surveys had to deal with relatively dense vegetation when making observations. 68% of terraces in 1994 were found in visibility scales of 2.5 or above. 70% of terraces in 1995 were also found in visibility scales of 2.5 or above. Terraces across the Xunantunich region also seem to follow the same general trend in relation to slope degree. Form the most part, inhabitants seemed to prefer very gentle to moderate slopes for terrace construction. When 1994 and 1995 figures are combined, 85.6% of all terraces are found on very gentle to moderate slopes.

Artifact Analysis (C. Robin, W. Middleton, S. Juarez)

Where visible on the surface, in looters trenches, or other disturbance areas surface artifacts were collected. A total of 1185 artifacts were collected in 2002 consisting of 604 ceramics (51%), 536 chipped stone artifacts (45%), and 45 ground stone artifacts (4%). Table 10 provides a list of surface collection artifacts by site and is followed by artifact analysis by artifact class. Given the limited context and often eroded nature of surface collection artifacts only basic formal, functional, and temporal analyses were attempted.

Site #	Ceramics	Chipped Stone	Ground Stone
C-001	8	0	0
C-002	4	0	0
C-003	42	7	1
C-004	5	32	2
C-005	7	19	3
C-006	0	9	1

Site #	Ceramics	Chipped Stone	Ground Stone
C-007	12	8	0
C-008	0	1	0
C-009	21	35	1
C-010	9	39	1
C-011	3	23	0
C-012	7	9	0
C-017	19	0	0
C-018	2	3	1
C-021	12	13	0
C-022	1	10	0
C-027	3	0	0
C-029	12	1	1
C-030	0	1	0
C-031	0	1	0
C-032	8	3	0
C-039	0	3	0
C-040	1	0	0
C-041	0	3	0
C-043	5	0	0
C-051	4	1	0
C-052	21	1	0
C-053	0	6	1
C-054	1	0	0
C-057	3	0	0
C-060	0	1	0
C-063	1	1	0
C-065	0	1	0
C-067	1	1	0
C-073	1	0	0
C-074	0	1	0
C-075	1	0	0
C-076	0	5	0
C-078	9	21	2
C-080	1	1	0
C-083	1	0	0
C-086	6	3	0
C-087	1	2	0
C-088	16	2	0
C-090	4	4	0
C-091	3	9	0
C-092	0	1	0
C-093	19	2	1
C-094	0	2	0
C-095	7	6	0

Site #	Ceramics	Chipped Stone	Ground Stone
C-096	4	2	0
C-097	0	4	0
C-100	2	5	0
C-101	3	7	0
C-102	3	3	0
C-103	0	3	0
C-108	1	2	0
C-116	1	1	0
C-118	1	0	0
C-119	0	1	0
C-120	0	3	0
C-122	4	3	0
C-124	16	1	6
C-129	1	0	0
C-131	36	10	4
C-132	3	1	0
C-133	4	0	1
C-138	2	0	0
C-140	0	2	0
C-142	7	3	0
C-147	3	0	1
C-150	35	8	6
C-151	1	2	0
C-154	8	2	1
C-156	1	1	0
C-157	0	8	3
C-158	18	17	1
C-159	0	2	0
C-160	1	0	0
C-163	0	3	0
C-164	4	3	1
C-168	11	2	0
C-169	1	0	1
C-171	21	1	0
C-174	44	3	0
C-175	1	1	0
C-179	1	0	0
C-180	7	12	0
C-181	23	0	0
C-186	20	19	1
C-188	1	1	0
C-193	19	16	0
C-195	3	2	0
C-196	1	1	0

Site #	Ceramics	Chipped Stone	Ground Stone
C-199	0	75	1
C-200	1	0	0
C-201	2	5	0
C-214	0	0	1
C-269	1	1	0
C-274	2	7	0
CT-201	5	0	1
PIC-38	0	0	1
PIC-38WWW	0	1	0
PIC-40WWW	0	1	0

Figure 10. Surface Collection Artifacts by Site

Ceramic Analysis (C. Robin)

Diagnostic ceramics were collected at 76 sites and 1 terrace set in 2002. One surface collection was from a site type 0 aguada, another was from a site type 0 wall, five were sites previously identified in 1994, and 69 were new mound sites identified in 2002 (or 42% of all mound sites identified in 2002). 604 sherds comprised the surface collection ceramic sample.

Time Period	Ware	Group	Type	Variety
Middle Preclassic	Mars Orange	Savanna	n/a	n/a
Late Preclassic	Paso Caballo Waxy	Sierra	Sierra Red	Unspecified
Early Classic	Peten Gloss	Dos Arroyos	Dos Arroyos Orange	Dos Arroyos
	Peten Gloss	Minanha	Minanha Red	Minanha
Late Classic	British Honduras Ash	Belize	Belize Red	Belize
	British Honduras Ash	Belize	McRae Impressed	McRae
	Peten Gloss	Palmar	Palmar Orange Polychrome	Unspecified
	Pine Ridge Carbonate	Dolphin Head	Dolphin Head Red	Dolphin Head
	Pine Ridge Carbonate	Dolphin Head	Dolphin Head Red	Incised
	Pine Ridge Carbonate	Dolphin Head	Silver Creek Impressed	Silver Creek
	Pine Ridge Carbonate	Mount Maloney	Mount Maloney Black	Mount Maloney
	Pine Ridge Carbonate	Mountain Pine	Mountain Pine Red	Mountain Pine
	Uaxactun Unslipped	Cayo	Alexanders Unslipped	Alexanders
	Uaxactun Unslipped	Cayo	Cayo Unslipped	Cayo
	Uaxactun Unslipped	Cayo	Cayo Unslipped	Unspecified
	Uaxactun Unslipped	Cayo	Cayo Unslipped	Unspecified Red
	Vinaceous Tawny	Chunhuitz	Benque Viejo Polychrome	Unspecified
	Vinaceous Tawny	Chunhuitz	Xunantunich Black-on-Orange	Unspecified
	Micaceous Coarse	n/a	n/a	n/a
Terminal Classic	Pine Ridge Carbonate	Mount Maloney	Mount Maloney Black	Mount Maloney

Table 11: Surface Collection Temporal Diagnostics

29% (173 sherds) were not temporally diagnostic. Table 11 lists the ware, group, and type-variety of temporally diagnostic sherds. Late Classic phase ceramics were the most prevalent comprising 88% (381 sherds) of all temporal diagnostics (Table 12). Within the broader Late Classic phase, 44% (191 sherds) could be further divided into the Late Classic I (28%, 53 sherds) and LCII (72%, 138 sherds) subphases (Table 13). The earliest ceramic phase represented is the Middle Preclassic (4%, 11 sherds). Late Preclassic, Early Classic, and Terminal Classic phase ceramics comprise a slightly lower proportion of the temporal diagnostics, 2% (8 sherds), 3% (11 sherds), 3% (14 sherds), respectively. The overall picture of the chronology of occupation at Chan indicated by the temporal composition of the ceramic surface collections from 2002 parallels the site-by-site analysis discussed above, with occupation beginning in the Middle Preclassic, expanding dramatically in the Late Classic, with the largest expansion occurring in the Late Classic II subphase, and dropping down to below-Middle Preclassic levels in the final Terminal Classic phase.

Time Period	Number	Percent
Middle Preclassic	17	4
Late Preclassic/ Protoclassic	8	2
Early Classic	11	3
Late Classic	381	88
Terminal Classic	14	3

Table 12: Number and Percent of Ceramics by Time Period

Time Period	Number	Percent
Late Classic I	53	28%
Late Classic II	138	72%

Table 13: Number and Percent of Ceramic from the Late Classic I and II

66% (399 sherds) of the surface collection ceramics were functionally diagnostic at the level of vessel form. The 205 sherds that were not functionally diagnostic at the level of vessel form were vessel bases, body sherds, vessel feet, handles, and rim sherds which were to small to identify further. Of the sherds identifiable at the level vessel form, 52% (206 sherds) were open forms (plates, dishes, bowls, and vases), 47% (187 sherds) were closed forms (jars and ollas), 1% (4 sherds) were miniature bowls, and 1% (2 sherds) were incensario fragments (Tables 14 and 15). Of the closed forms, 186 sherds were from jars and 1 sherd was from a closed ollas. Of the open forms, bowls predominate comprising 57% (118 sherds). For Late Classic ceramics, Mount Maloney group bowls comprise 47% of the assemblage and Cayo group jars comprise 22% of the assemblage, proportions comparable to those found in domestic ceramic assemblages from Robin’s (1999) excavations of 7 of Chan’s smallest households. Examining the functional attributes of the 2002 ceramic surface collections as a single unit, the proportions of vessels form (open, closed, and ritual) and the high proportions of bowls within the open form category are also broadly parallel to the excavated domestic ceramic assemblages from Robin’s work. The functional analysis of the 2002 surface collection ceramics suggest the broadly domestic nature of mound sites at Chan. It must be recognized that examining the surface collection ceramics as a single unit, independent of their site of origin, is a potentially problematic exercise because this analysis obscurers any distinctions that may be present at the site level.

Form	
Plate	Height is less than 1/5th maximum diameter
Dish	Height is more than 1/5th but less than 1/3rd maximum diameter
Bowl	Height is more than 1/3rd but no more than maximum diameter, it may have a restricted or an unrestricted orifice
Vase	Height is greater than maximum diameter with a neck very narrow in comparison with height and width
Jar	Height is greater than maximum diameter and has a neck

Table 14: Definitions of Vessel Forms after LeCount 1996: 335

Form	Number	Percent
Open Form	**206**	**51%**
Bowl	118	57%
Dish	5	2%
Vase	1	1%
Cauldron	9	4%
Base	1	1%
Flange	10	5%
n/a	62	30%
Closed Form	**187**	**47%**
Jar	186	99%
Closed olla	1	1%
Ritual Form	**2**	**1%**
Incensario base	1	50%
Incensario plug	1	50%
Miniature Bowl	**4**	**1%**

Table 15: Number and Percent of Ceramic Forms

Chipped Stone Analysis (W. Middleton)

During the survey we recovered a total of 535 chipped stone pieces, including formal tools and production debris. Chert comprises the majority of the chipped stone; all other lithic materials constitute less than 3% (15 pieces) of the total assemblage (Table 16). The chert assemblage includes a number of distinct varieties ranging from fairly coarse, silicified tuffs to fine, high quality cherts. The majority of the chert is production debris. Together, cores, irregular chunks and shatter, and waste flakes constitute 94% of the total assemblage. The range of production debris (cores and primary through tertiary flakes) indicates that all stages of lithic production were being undertaken. Additionally, two of the sites identified had dense lithic scatters associated with them, suggesting that these may have been fairly high volume chipped stone tool production loci.

Few formal tools were recovered. Most of the chert formal tools (18 of 26 pieces) are thick bifaces, and the majority of these (14) are general utility bifaces. Given their large size, these tools are more easily observed and more likely to be recovered than most other tools, so their (relatively) high incidence may not be significant, however Robin (1999) reports a similar pattern of occurrence of general utility bifaces in her Chan Nòohol household excavations.

Chipped Stone Artifacts			**Material**					
Class	**Type**	**Form**	**Chert**	**Lime stone**	**Obsidian**	**Quartz**	**Slate**	**Total**
Formal Tool	Blade Tool	Macroblade			2			2
		Primary			1			1
	Fine biface	Broad, Ovate	1					1
		General Utility	1					1
	Flake tool	Constricted Point	1					1
		Macroblade	1					1
		Scrapper/adz	1					1
	Other	Unknown	1					1
	Thick Biface	Chisel/Pick	3					3
		General Utility	14	3				17
		Unknown	1					1
	Unifacial Tool	Irregular	2					2
Production Debris	Chunk	Not Coded	27			1	2	30
	Core	Not Coded	43	1				44
	Other	Not Coded	1					1
	Shatter	Not Coded	26	1		2		29
Unspecified Flake	Unspecified Flake	Not Coded	3					3
		Primary	83	1				84
		Secondary	166	1				167
		Tertiary	146					146
Grand Total			521	7	3	3	2	536

Table 16. Chipped Stone

Ground Stone (S. Juarez)

A total of 45 ground stone artifacts were collected from individual sites. Only 4 pieces were found in their entirety and the remainder were found in fragmentary form. All ground stone was initially classified by material. 5 material types were found, including granitic stone (25 pieces), quartz/quartzite (2 pieces), river cobble (1 piece), slate/shale (7 pieces), and volcanic stone (10 pieces; Table 17). Of these only the river cobble and the slate are local materials and even the slate source is not located in the immediate Chan area but is found roughly 4 kilometers away along the Macal river. The distance of the sources of these materials suggests the external ties of Chan residents. The majority of the ground stone artifacts were classified as tools (42 pieces). The remainder included 1 ornament and 2 unknown items. With the exception of the uni-conically drilled pendant, most of the ground stone artifacts appeared to have served a utilitarian role. The ground stones tools included large grooved stones which were plausibly weights (3), manos (23), metates (11), smoothing stones (2), an unknown smoothed stone, and an completely unidentifiable stone fragment.

Class	Type	Granitic	Quartz	Cobble	Slate/shale	Volcanic	Total
Ornament	Pendant				1		1
Tool	Grooved stone	1			1	1	3
	Mano	12	1		3	7	23
	Metate	10				1	11
	Smoothed					1	1
	Smoothing Stone	1			1		2
	Unknown	1	1				2
Unknown	Ground				1		1
	Smoothed			1			1
Total		25	2	1	7	10	45

Table 17. Ground Stone Material, Class, and Type

The 23 manos were further classified based on cross-section and overall form. Of these 7 had a plano-convex cross-section, 15 were rectangular-ovate, 2 were round, and 1 was unknown (Table 18). The most prevalent form for manos was a small oval form. 43% of all manos were classified as small oval in form and rectangular-ovate in cross-section. The 11 metates were classified based on the curvature of their grinding surfaces, 9 were basin metates, 1 was a flat metate, and 1 had an unknown form.

Cross-Section	Overall Form	Total
Plano-convex	Bipointed Convex	2
	Rectangular	1
	Small oval	2
	Unknown	2
Rectangular-Ovate	Large Oval	1
	Rectangular	1
	Small oval	10
	unknown	1
Round	Small oval	2
Unknown	Small oval	1

Table 18: Mano Cross-Section and Overall Form

Ground stone tools were often created with a very specific purpose in mind. The raw materials were ground and worked into their desired form. However, perhaps due to the value or hardness of these materials, these artifacts often served several functions during their lifetime. As tools became worn or damaged with use, they could easily be used to serve another purpose. For example, a grinding stone could become a battering tool quite easily. The lab analysis conducted in the field recorded two phases of use; primary and secondary. 20 of the 45 ground stone pieces showed clear indications of secondary usage, including battering (16), pitting (1), and polish (3).

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION (C. Robin)

2002 was the first season of the Chan project. We initiated research by beginning a full-coverage survey of the Chan village. By the end of 2002 2.88 sq km had been surveyed and this research will continue in 2003. Across the 2.88 sq km currently surveyed a total of 265 sites have been identified, 242 mound sites (site types 1-7) and 23 sites without mounds (site type 0). With a mound density of 170 mounds per sq km, Chan settlement falls roughly between regional settlement density extremes of 105 strs per sq km and 323 strs per sq km. Terrace sets were more numerous than sites at Chan. 1137 terraces grouped into 25 terrace sets have been identified and comprise 23% of terrain in the Chan village. This density and areal coverage of terraces at Chan is higher than that observed elsewhere in the Xunantunich region pointing to the importance of Chan's rounded limestone hills in terrace agricultural production.

The village of Chan was quite a long-lived settlement, initially occupied in the Middle Preclassic period. In the Middle Preclassic period 22% of Chan's mound sites were occupied. Occupation at this level or slightly lower continues into the Late Preclassic/ Protoclassic and Early Classic periods. Occupation increases dramatically at Chan to 89% occupation of sites in the Late Classic period broadly concurrent with the rapid rise to regional power of Xunantunich. While this settlement jump begins in the Late Classic I, it becomes most widespread in the Late Classic II. In the Terminal Classic alongside the declining Xunantunich, occupation drops to 17% at Chan and the long-lived village is abandoned.

This correlation of settlement growth, agricultural potential, and political assertion suggests a relationship between the local dynamics of agricultural village life at Chan and the regional political-economic system at Xunantunich. As the Chan project progresses we will attempt to answer questions about the history and internal organization of Chan to determine how life in the village affected and was affected by larger political-economic changes in Maya society. Our specific goals for the 2003 season are to continue our settlement survey research and initiate a pilot excavation program.

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APPENDIX A

CHAN AND XUNANTUNICH SURVEY NUMBER CONVERSION TABLE

William Middleton

Across the Chan survey area all natural and cultural features encountered were identified and recorded in standardized ways using standardized terminology. Two basic cultural units were identified: groups of archaeological features, excluding terraces (called sites) and groups of terraces (called terrace sets). Each identified site was designated by ‘C’ (for Chan site) followed by a sequential number (e.g., C-001, C-002). Each identified terrace set was designated by ‘CT’ (Chan terrace set) followed by a sequential number (e.g., CT-001, CT-002). Sites identified by the Xunantunich Settlement Survey (XSS) in 1994 which were part of the Chan site had been designated by ‘T/A1’ (for Xunantunich Settlement Survey Transect/ Archaeological 1) followed by a sequential number (e.g., T/A1-093, T/A1-094). Sites identified in 1994 which were outside of the T/A1 transect boundaries were designated ' O/A1' (for off Xunantunich Settlement Survey Transect/ Archaeological 1) followed by a sequential number (e.g., O/A1-129, O/A1-130). Terrace sets identified by the Xunantunich Settlement Survey had been designated by ‘TS’ (for Terrace Set) followed by a sequential number (e.g., TS-109, TS-110). To standardize site and terrace set numbering across the Chan area all T/A1, O/A1, and TS numbers from the Xunantunich Settlement Survey were converted into C and CT numbers. The conversion tables in this appendix list the new C numbers that were assigned to T/A1 and O/A1 numbers and the new CT numbers which were assigned to TS numbers. This appendix contains

Chan Site #	Xss Site #
C-001	O/A1-005
C-002	O/A1-003
C-003	O/A1-004
C-215	O/A1-017
C-216	O/A1-018
C-217	T/A1-020
C-218	T/A1-021
C-219	T/A1-022
C-220	T/A1-023
C-221	T/A1-024
C-222	T/A1-025
C-223	T/A1-026
C-224	T/A1-027
C-225	T/A1-028
C-226	T/A1-029
C-227	T/A1-030
C-228	T/A1-039
C-229	T/A1-040
C-230	T/A1-041
C-231	T/A1-042
C-232	T/A1-043
C-235	T/A1-048
C-236	T/A1-049
C-237	T/A1-050
C-238	T/A1-051
C-239	T/A1-059
C-240	T/A1-060
C-241	T/A1-061
C-242	T/A1-062
C-243	T/A1-063
C-244	T/A1-064
C-245	T/A1-065
C-246	T/A1-066
C-247	T/A1-067
C-248	T/A1-068
C-249	T/A1-069
C-250	T/A1-070
C-251	T/A1-071
C-252	T/A1-072
C-253	T/A1-073
C-254	T/A1-074
C-255	T/A1-075
C-256	T/A1-076
C-257	T/A1-077
C-258	T/A1-078
C-259	T/A1-079
C-260	T/A1-080
C-261	T/A1-081
C-262	T/A1-082
C-263	T/A1-083
C-264	T/A1-084
C-265	T/A1-085
C-266	T/A1-086
C-267	T/A1-088
C-268	T/A1-091
C-269	T/A1-092
C-270	T/A1-093
C-271	T/A1-094
C-272	T/A1-095
C-273	T/A1-096
C-274	T/A1-097
C-275	T/A1-098
C-276	T/A1-099
C-277	T/A1-100
C-278	T/A1-101
C-279	T/A1-102
C-280	T/A1-103
C-281	T/A1-105
C-282	T/A1-106
C-283	T/A1-107
C-284	T/A1-108
C-285	T/A1-109
C-286	T/A1-110
C-287	T/A1-111
C-288	T/A1-112
C-289	T/A1-113
C-290	T/A1-114
C-291	T/A1-115
C-292	T/A1-116
C-293	T/A1-117
C-294	T/A1-118

Table 19. Conversion Table for T/A1 and O/A1 (Xunantunich Settlement Survey [XSS]) and C (Chan Survey) site numbers

CT #	TS #
CT-320	TS-012
CT-321	TS-013
CT-322	TS-015
CT-323	TS-016
CT-324	TS-017
CT-325	TS-019
CT-326	TS-020
CT-327	TS-021
CT-328	TS-022
CT-329	TS-023
CT-330	TS-024
CT-331	TS-025
CT-332	TS-026
CT-333	TS-027
CT-334	TS-028
CT-335	TS-029
CT-336	TS-030
CT-337	TS-031
CT-338	TS-032
CT-339	TS-034
CT-340	TS-035
CT-341	TS-039
CT-342	TS-040
CT-343	TS-041
CT-344	TS-042
CT-345	TS-043
CT-346	TS-044
CT-347	TS-045
CT-348	TS-046
CT-349	TS-049
CT-350	TS-050
CT-351	TS-051
CT-352	TS-052
CT-353	TS-077
CT-354	TS-078
CT-355	TS-079
CT-356	TS-080
CT-357	TS-081
CT-358	TS-124
CT-359	TS-125
CT-360	TS-126
CT-361	TS-128
CT-362	TS-129
CT-363	TS-130
CT-364	TS-131
CT-365	TS-137
CT-366	TS-139

Table 20. **Conversion Table for TS (Xunantunich Settlement Survey [XSS]) and CT (Chan Survey) terrace set numbers**

APPENDIX B

STANDARDIZED FORMS AND CODING OPTIONS

Cynthia Robin, William Middleton, and Mary Morrison

Seven standardized forms were used for recording settlement survey and surface collection analysis data. For the four field survey recoding forms, the Site Form, Additive Feature Form, Subtractive Feature Form, and Terrace Set Form an example of each standardized form is presented followed by a list of coding options. Analysis of surface collection ceramics, chipped stone, and ground stone was recorded in a columnar analysis book, thus only the list of coding options is presented for these analyses. This appendix contains:

CHAN 2002 SITE SURVEY FORM (comments on back)

Chan Site #					
Site Type					
Mapper					
Map Date					
Plot #					
Owner					
Surf Coll					
Photo					
Topo					
Slope Deg					
Slope Asp					
Dist H2O					
Dir H2O					
Type H2O					
P/I					
Dist Deg					
Dist Type					
Veg Type					
Brush Dens					
G Cov Dens					
Vis					
# Platform					
# Mound					
# Wall					
# Sacbe					
# Ramp					
# Add Oth					
# Aguada					
# Quarry					
# Chultun					
# Sub Oth					
# Terr Set					
Terr Set #					

CHAN 2002 SITE FORM (coding options)

Chan Site # C-001 to C-999

Site Type
type 0: no mounds
type 1: 1 mound, 0 platforms, < 1 m in height, no focus
type 2: > 2 mounds, 0 platforms, < 1 m in height, no focus, informal layout
type 3: > 2 mounds, 0 platforms, < 1 m in height, no focus, formal layout
type 4: > 2 mounds, platforms, 1-2 m in height, mound focus, mixed layout
type 5: > 4 mounds, platforms, 1-2 m in height, mound focus, formal layout
type 6: > 4 mounds, platforms, 2 to 5 m in height, mound focus, formal layout
type 7: > 4 mounds, platforms, > 5 m in height, mound focus, formal layout

Mapper 2 or 3 letter initials of mapper

Map Date date of map making, YYYYMMDD, e.g., 20020415 is April 15, 2002

Plot # plot # from Belize survey map

Owner full name of land plot owner

Surface Collection yes/no

Photograph yes/no

Topography
Slope Base
Slope
Hilltop
Riverside
Flood Plain
Alluvial Terrace

Slope Degree
Flat (<1º)
Very Gentle (1-9º)
Gentle (10-18º)
Moderate (19-27º)
Steep (>37º)
Very Steep

Slope Aspect N, NE, S, SE, S, SW, W, NW, Multiple

Distance H2O distance to nearest water source

Direction H2O direction to nearest water source

Type H2O
Aguada
Bajo

	River Spring Stream
P/I	is the nearest water source permanent or intermittent

CHAN 2002 SITE FORM (coding options) continued

Disturbance Degree	None, Light, Moderate, Heavy
Disturbance Type	Erosion Looting Milpa Plowed Road Structure Tree Fall Mixed
Vegetation Type	Milpa Pasture Low Scrub High Scrub New Forest Medium Forest Residential
Brush Density	None, Light, Moderate, Heavy
Ground Cover Density	None, Light, Moderate, Heavy
Visibility	visibility scale 1 [clear] to 5 [no visibility] 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5
Count of Associated	Platforms Mounds Walls Sacbes Ramps Additive Others Aguadas Quarries Chultuns Subtractive Others Terrace Sets
Associate Terrace Set #	CT-001 to CT-999

CHAN 2002 ADDITIVE FEATURE FORM (write on every other line/ comments on back)

Chan Site #	Feature #	Dist Deg	Dist Type	# Mound	Min Phase	Super Y/N	Facing	Plan	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev

CHAN 2002 ADDITIVE FEATURE FORM (coding options)

Chan Site #	C-001 to C-999
Feature #	Mounds = M1 to M9 Platforms = F1 to F9 Walls = W1 to W9 Sacbes = S1 to S9 Ramps = P1 to P9 Other = A1 to A9 All additive features are numbered internally within site number
Disturbance Degree	None, Light, Moderate, Heavy
Disturbance Type	Erosion Looting Milpa Plowed Road Structure Tree Fall Mixed
# Mounds	number of mounds on a platform for all platform features
Minimum # Phases	minimum number of construction phases visible
Superstructure	yes/no – is there a superstructure visible?
Facing Stone	Dressed Stone Undressed Stone Water-worn Stone Bedrock Other Mixed Indeterminate
Plan	Rectilinear Elliptical Circular Linear L-shaped T-shaped Other

Quantitative Observations: Length, Width, Area, Minimum Elevation, Maximum Elevation

CHAN 2002 SUBTRACTIVE FEATURE FORM (write on every other line/ comments on back)

Chan Site #	Feature #	Dist Deg	Dist Type	Max Depth	Length	Area	Waste Mat	Active Y/N	Shape	Const Mat	# Holes	Diam Holes	Collap Y/N

CHAN 2002 SUBTRACTIVE FEATURE FORM (coding options)

Chan Site #	C-001 to C-999	
Feature #	Aguada	= R1 to R9
	Quarry	= Q1 to Q9
	Chultun	= C1 to C9
	Posthole	= H1 to H9
	Bedrock Modified Feature	= B1 to B9
	Subtractive Other	= 01 to 09
Disturbance Degree	None, Light, Moderate, Heavy	
Disturbance Type	Erosion	
	Looting	
	Milpa	
	Plowed	
	Road	
	Structure	
	Tree Fall	
	Mixed	
Quantitative Observations:	**Maximum Depth, Length, Area**	
Waste Material	Worked Stone	
	Sascab	
	Chipped Debris	
	Other	
Current Activity	yes/no - is this feature currently in use?	
Shape	Elliptical	
	Rectilinear	
	Circular	
	Linear	
	Other	
Construction Material	Stone Lining	
	Limestone Lining	
	Bedrock	
	Earth	
	Clay	
	Slate	
	Chert	
	Other	

CHAN 2002 SUBTRACTIVE FEATURE FORM (coding options) continued

# of Holes	for chultuns only, number of openings
Diameter of Holes	for chultuns only, average diameter of openings
Collapse	yes/no - for chultuns only, is this feature collapsed?

CHAN 2002 TERRACE SET FORM (write on every other line/ comments on back)

Chan Site #	Terr Set #	Max H	Min H	Mode H	Max L	Min L	Mode L	Vis	Slope Deg	Slope Asp	Face	Orient	Type

CHAN 2002 TERRACE SET FORM (coding options)

Chan Site #	C-001 to C-999
Terrace Set #	CT-001 to CT-999
Quantitative Observations:	**Maximum Height, Minimum Height, Mode Height, Maximum Length, Minimum Length, Mode Length**
Visibility	visibility scale 1 [clear] to 5 [no visibility] 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5
Slope Degree	Flat (<1º) Very Gentle (1-9º) Gentle (10-18º) Moderate (19-27º) Steep (>37º) Very Steep
Slope Aspect	N, NE, S, SE, S, SW, W, NW, Multiple
Facing Stone	Dressed Stone Undressed Stone Water-worn Stone Bedrock Other Mixed Indeterminate
Orientation to Slope	Parallel Perpendicular Other
Terrace Type	Linear (linear parallel set) Complex (angular arrangement on one slope) Wraparound (set on different slopes and aspects) Cross-channel Other
Number	number of terraces in set

CHAN 2002 CERAMIC ANALYSIS (coding options)

Chan Site Number	C-001 to C-999
Surface Collection Number	SC1-SC9 (sequential number of collections within a site)
Coding Number	site number + CR + a sequential number (C-125.CR.001)
Count	number of sherds
Weight	weight of sherds in grams
Ware	from LeCount 1996
Group	from LeCount 1996
Type	from LeCount 1996
Variety	from LeCount 1996
Time Period	Middle Preclassic (900 – 300 B.C.) Late Preclassic (300 B.C. – A.D. 250) Early Classic (A.D. 250 – 600) Late Classic (A.D. 600 – 780) Late Classic I (A.D. 600 - 670) Late Classic II (A.D. 670 - 780) Terminal Classic (A.D. 780 – 890)
Class	Open Form Closed Form Ritual Item Miniature Vessel Unknown
Primary Form	Base Body Bowl Cauldron Dish Flange Foot Jar Jar Neck Plate Vase Rim

CHAN 2002 CHIPPED STONE ANALYSIS (coding options)

Chan Site Number C-001 to C-999

Surface Collection Number SC1-SC9 (sequential number of collections within a site)

Coding Number site number + CS + a sequential number (C-125.CS.001)

Material
Unknown
Chert
Chalcedony
Limestone
Dolomite
Quartz/Quartzite
Slate
Obsidian

Variety

Material	Variety
Unknown	n/a
Chert	General Chert
	Fine Chert
	Medium Chert
	Coarse Chert
	Variegated Chert
Chalcedony	n/a
Limestone	Limestone
	Siliceous Limestone
Dolomite	n/a
Quartz/Quartzite	Quartz
	Quartzite
Slate	n/a
Obsidian	Gray
	Gray, Black Striations
	Gray/Amber
	Black
	Green

Class
Production Debris
Formal Tool
Eccentric
Unspecified Flake

CHAN 2002 CHIPPED STONE ANALYSIS (coding options) continued

Type and Form

Class	Type	Form
Production Debris	Shatter	Not Coded
Production Debris	Chunk	Not Coded
Production Debris	Core	Not Coded
Formal Tool	Flake Tool	Unknown
		Scrapper/adz
		Constricted Point
		Cutting/sawing Tool
		Chopper
		Point
		Multi-purpose Tool
Formal Tool	Blade Tool	Unknown
		Scrapper on Prismatic Blade
		Drill on Prismatic Blade
		Macroblade
		Tanged Macroblade
		Other Blade Tool
		Prismatic Blade
Formal Tool	Projectile Point	Unknown
		Notched
		Triangular
		Other
Formal Tool	Fine Biface	Unknown
		Lenticular
		Triangular
		Narrow-stemmed and Eared
		Stemmed and Shouldered
		Tanged and Shouldered
		Broad, Contracting Stemmed
		Broad, Ovate
Formal Tool	Thick Biface	Unknown
		Chisel/Pick
		Bi-pointed
		General Utility
		Oval
		Lobed
		Stemmed
		Trancet Bit
		Adz
		Hammerstone
		Oval or General Utility
		Irregular

CHAN 2002 CHIPPED STONE ANALYSIS (coding options) continued

Class	Type	Form
Formal Tool	Burin	True Burin
		Pseudo Burin
Formal Tool	Unifacial Tool	Formal
		Irregular
Formal Tool	Chunk Tool	Unknown
		Scraper/Adz
		Constricted Point
		Cutting/Sawing Tool
		Chopper
		Point
		Multi-purpose Tool
Eccentric	Crescent	n/a
	Abstract	n/a
	Anthropomorphic	n/a
	Zoomorphic	n/a
	Other	n/a
Unspecified Flake	Unspecified Flake	Primary
		Secondary
		Tertiary

Condition
- Unknown
- Whole
- Proximal
- Distal
- Medial
- Lateral
- Ventral
- Dorsal

Use Wear
- Grinding
- Battering
- Polishing
- Striations
- Dulled Edges
- Attrition Flakes
- Impact Fracture
- Point Broken

Quantitative Observations: Count, Weight, Length, Width, Thickness

CHAN 2002 GROUND STONE ANALYSIS (coding options)

Chan Site Number	C-001 to C-999
Surface Collection Number	SC1-SC9 (sequential number of collections within a site)
Coding Number	site number + GS + a sequential number (C-125.GS.001)

Quantitative Observations: Count, Weight, Length, Width, Thickness

Material	Unknown Granitic Stone Quartz/Quartzite Greenstone Limestone Volcanic Stone Slate/Shale Pyrite River Cobble
Class	Unknown Tool Ornament
Type	Unknown Unknown Smoothed Unknown Ground Metate Mano Crushing Stone Hammerstone Pestle Nutting Stone Smoothing Stone Grooved Stone Celt Bark Beater Plaque Pendant Inlay Spindle Whorl

CHAN 2002 GROUND STONE ANALYSIS (coding options) continued

Primary Form	**For Metates**	
		Basin
		Flat
		Metate Leg
	For Manos and Crushing Stones (cross-section)	
		Round
		Square
		Rectangular-Ovate
		Plano-Convex
		Triangular
		Diamond Shape
		Irregular
	For Grooved Stones	
		Small (net weight)
		Large (weight)
	For Drilling on Pendants	
		Notched
		Biconically Drilled
		Uniconically Drilled
Secondary Form	**For Manos and Crushing Stones (overall form)**	
		Circular
		Rectangular
		Small Oval
		Large Oval
		Bipointed Convex
		Irregular
Primary Use	No Evidence	
	Battering (note location in comments)	
	Polish (note location in comments)	
	Smoothed	
	Chipping	
	Striations	
	Pitting	
	Crushing	
Secondary Use	same as primary use	
Condition	Unknown	
	Whole	
	End	
	Medial	
	Lateral	

APPENDIX C

2002 CHAN SURVEY MAPS

Pamela Cardenas and Santiago Juarez

2.88 sq km of the Chan village have been surveyed to date. This appendix provides 12 detailed maps of the survey area. Each map illustrates all additive features (mounds, platforms, walls, sacbes, ramps, and additive others), subtractive features (aguadas, quarries, chultuns, postholes, and subtractive others), terrace sets, and 5 m contour-interval topography across the survey area. A map page locator proceeds the individual section maps. This appendix contains:

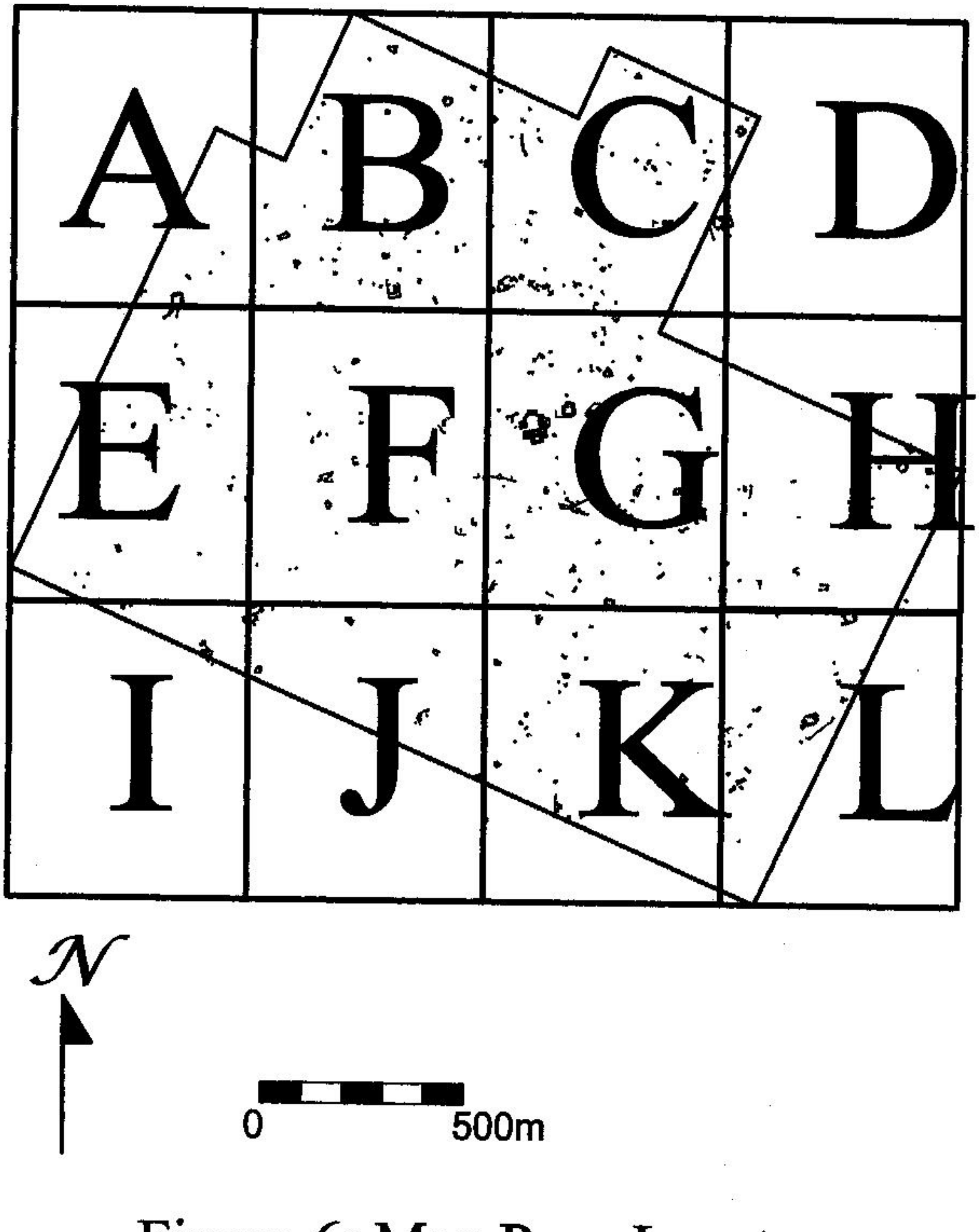
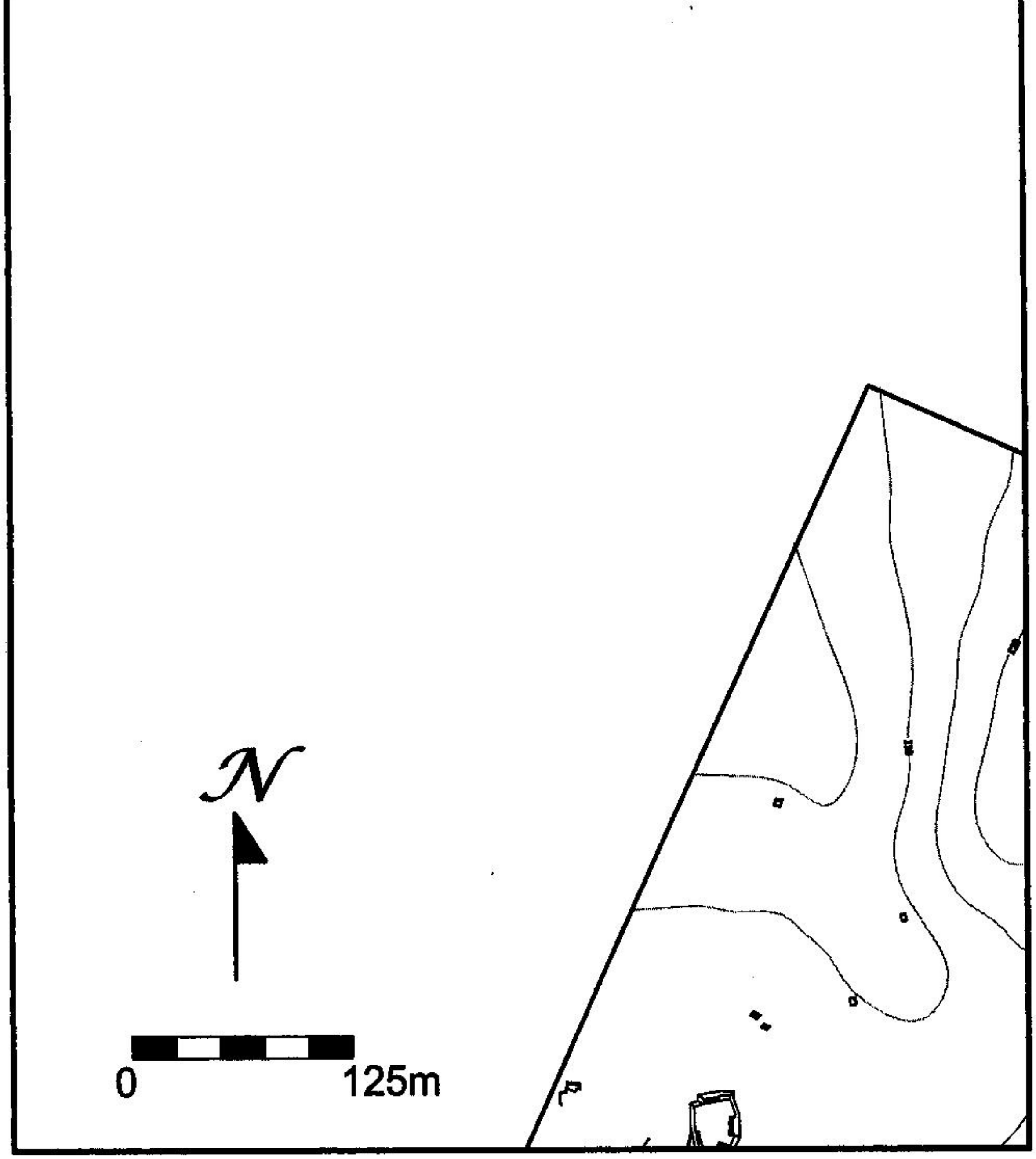


Figure 6: Map Page Locator

Figure 7: Map A



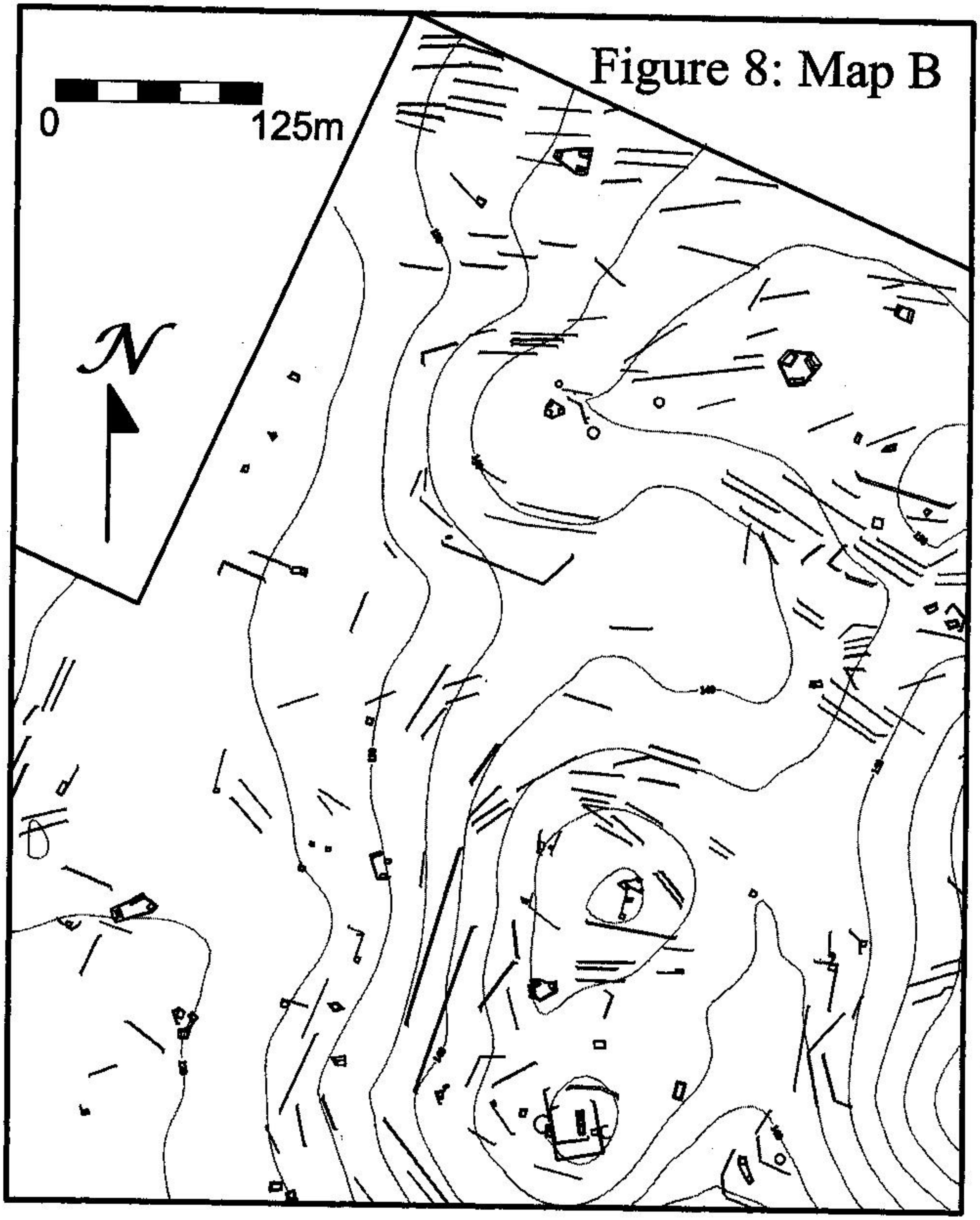


Figure 8: Map B
0
125m
N

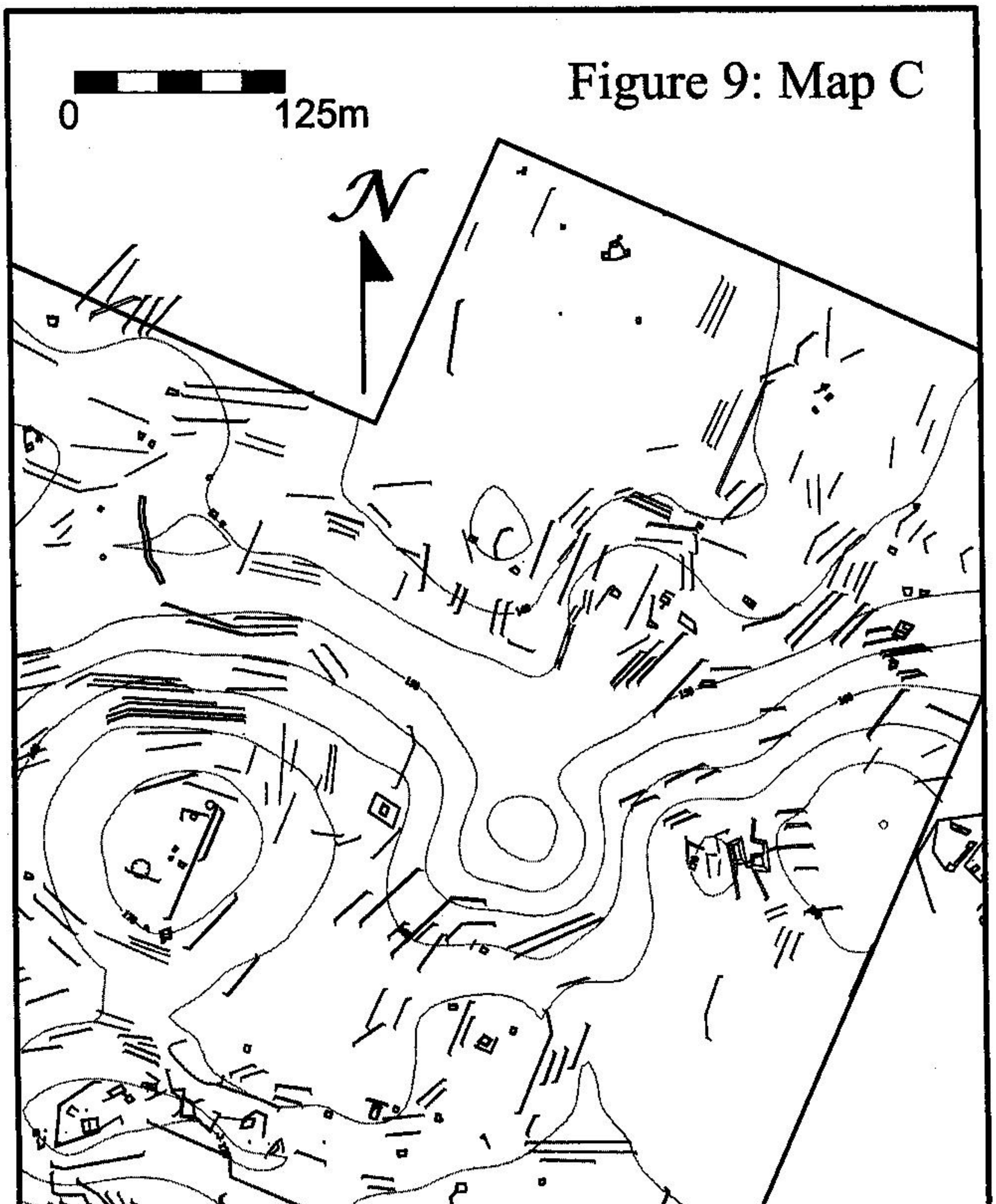


Figure 9: Map C

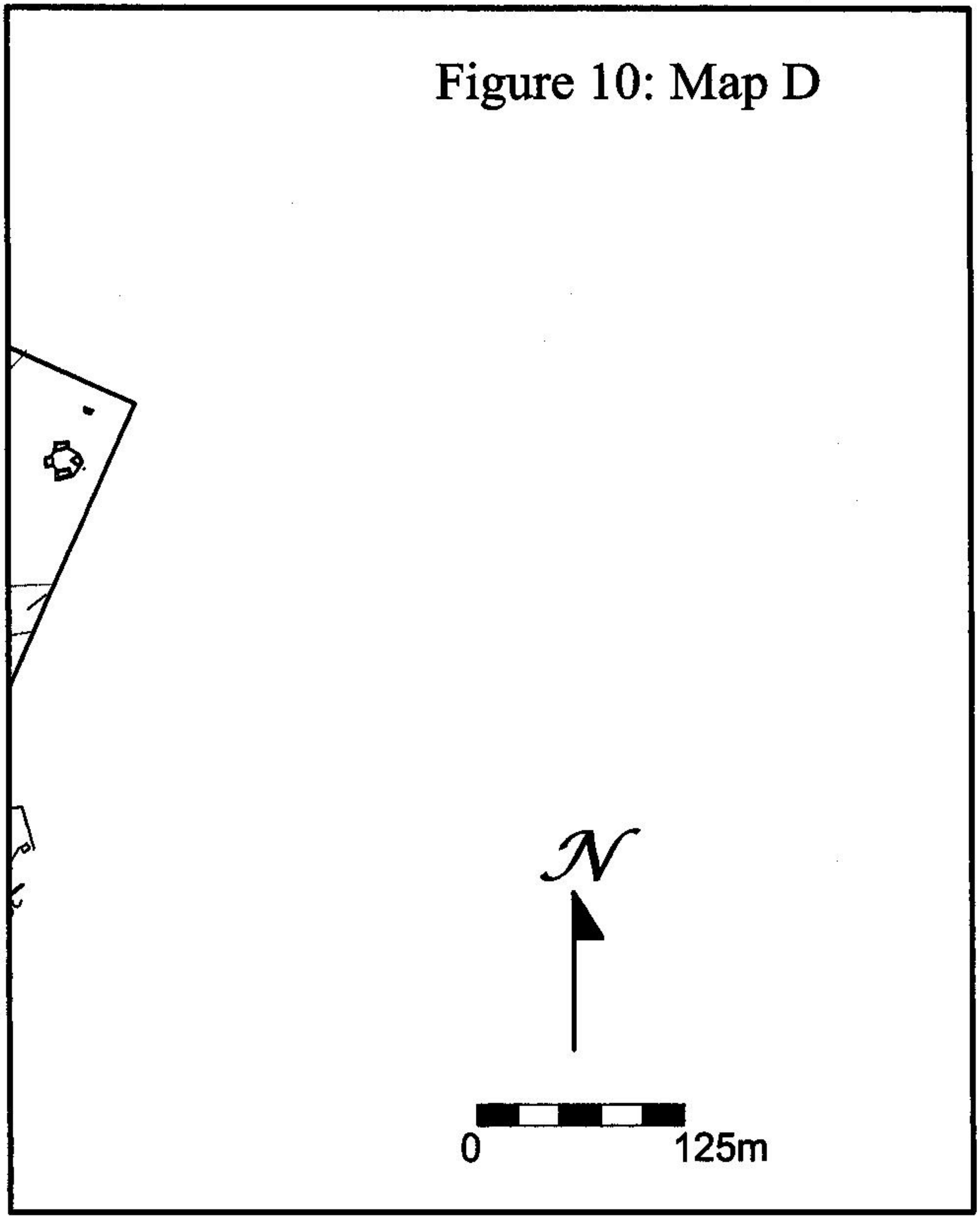


Figure 10: Map D
N
0
125m

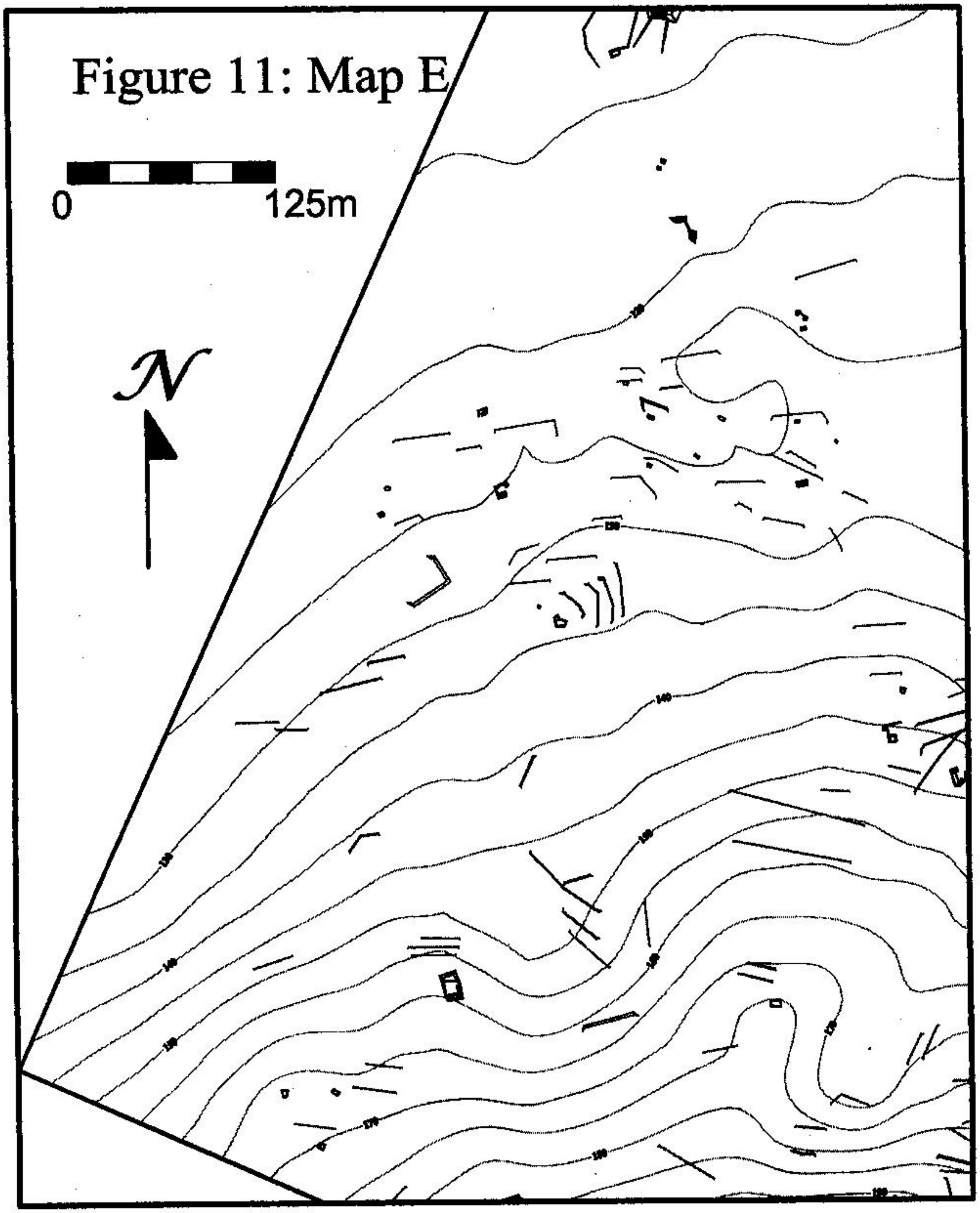


Figure 11: Map E

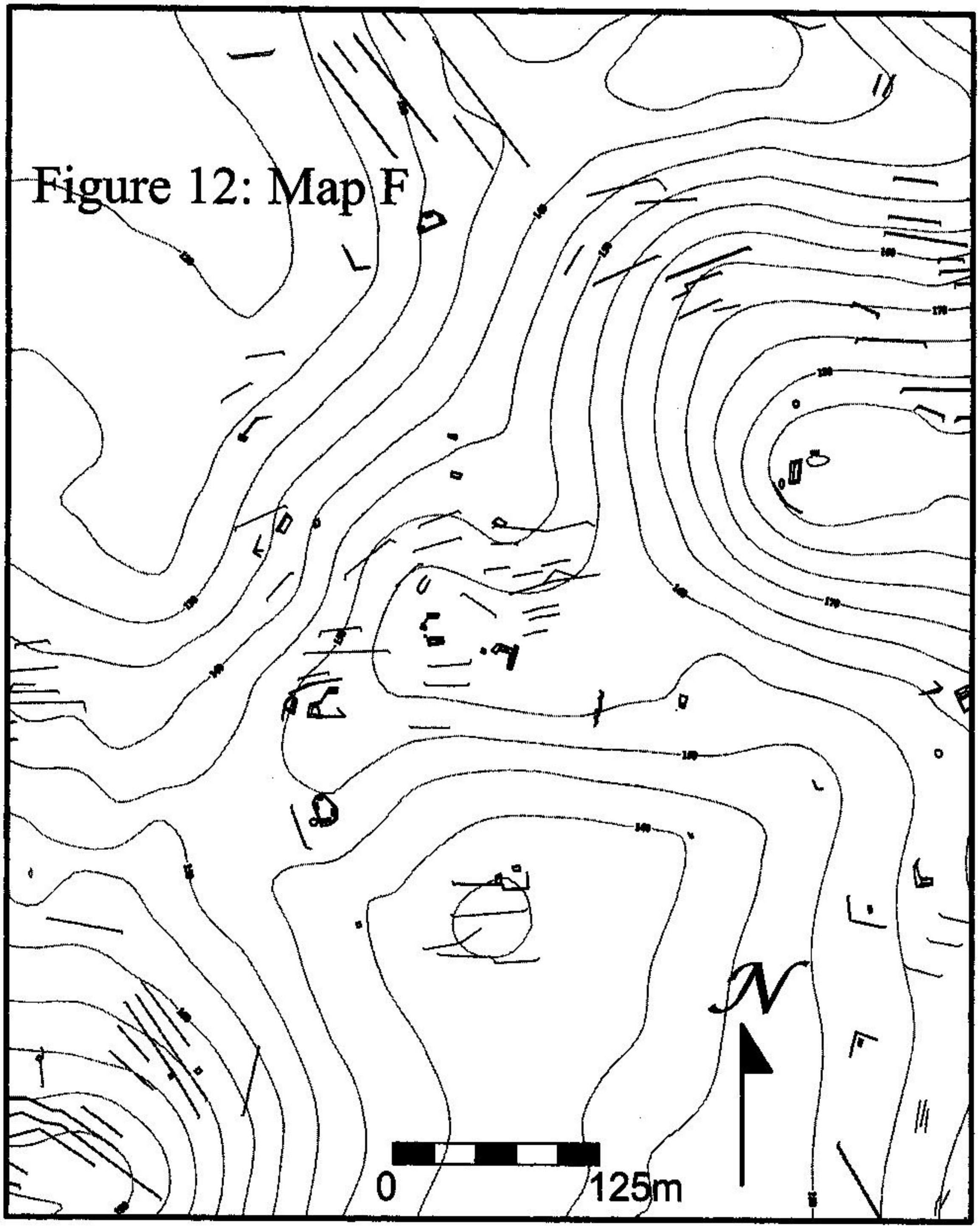


Figure 12: Map F
0
125m

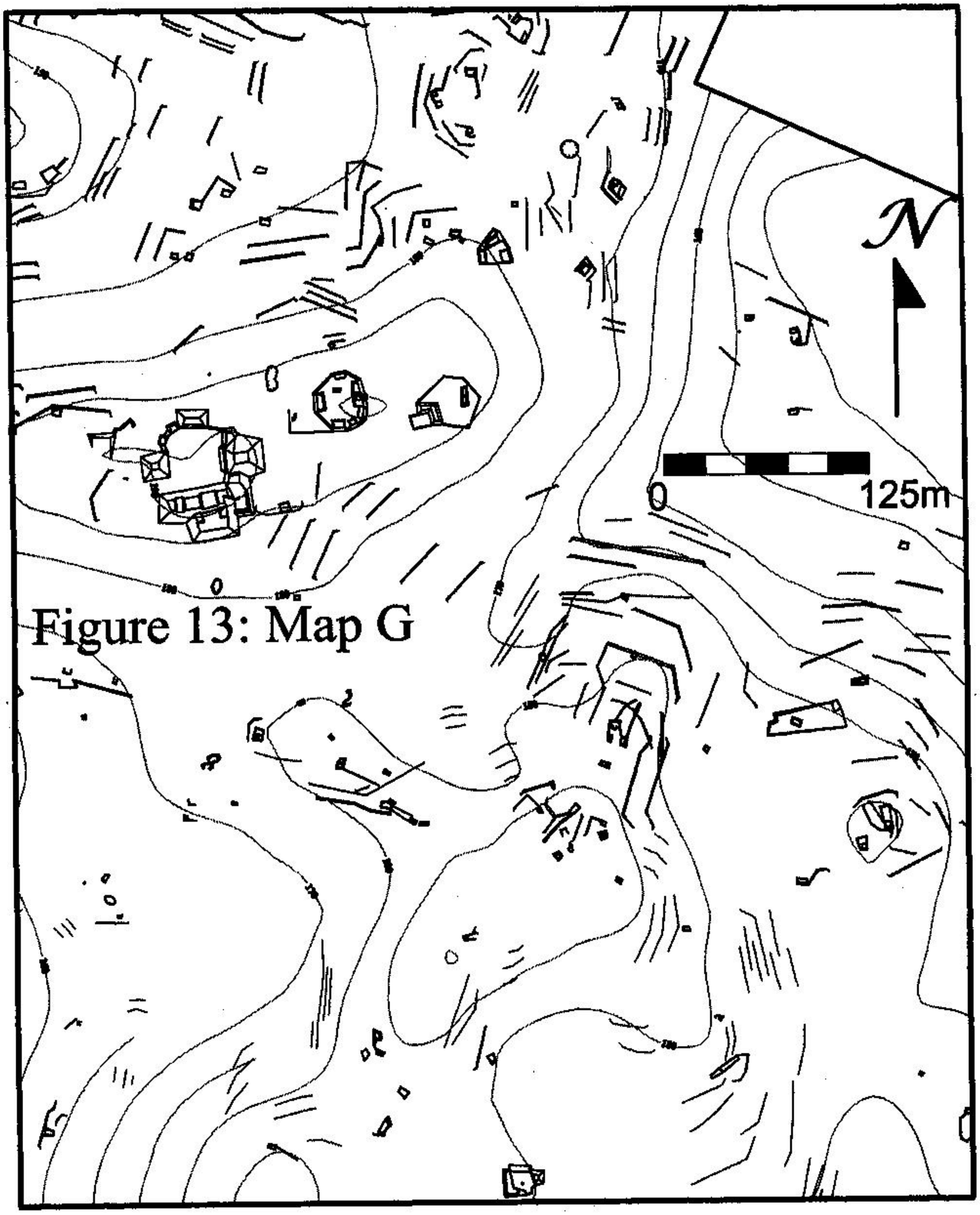
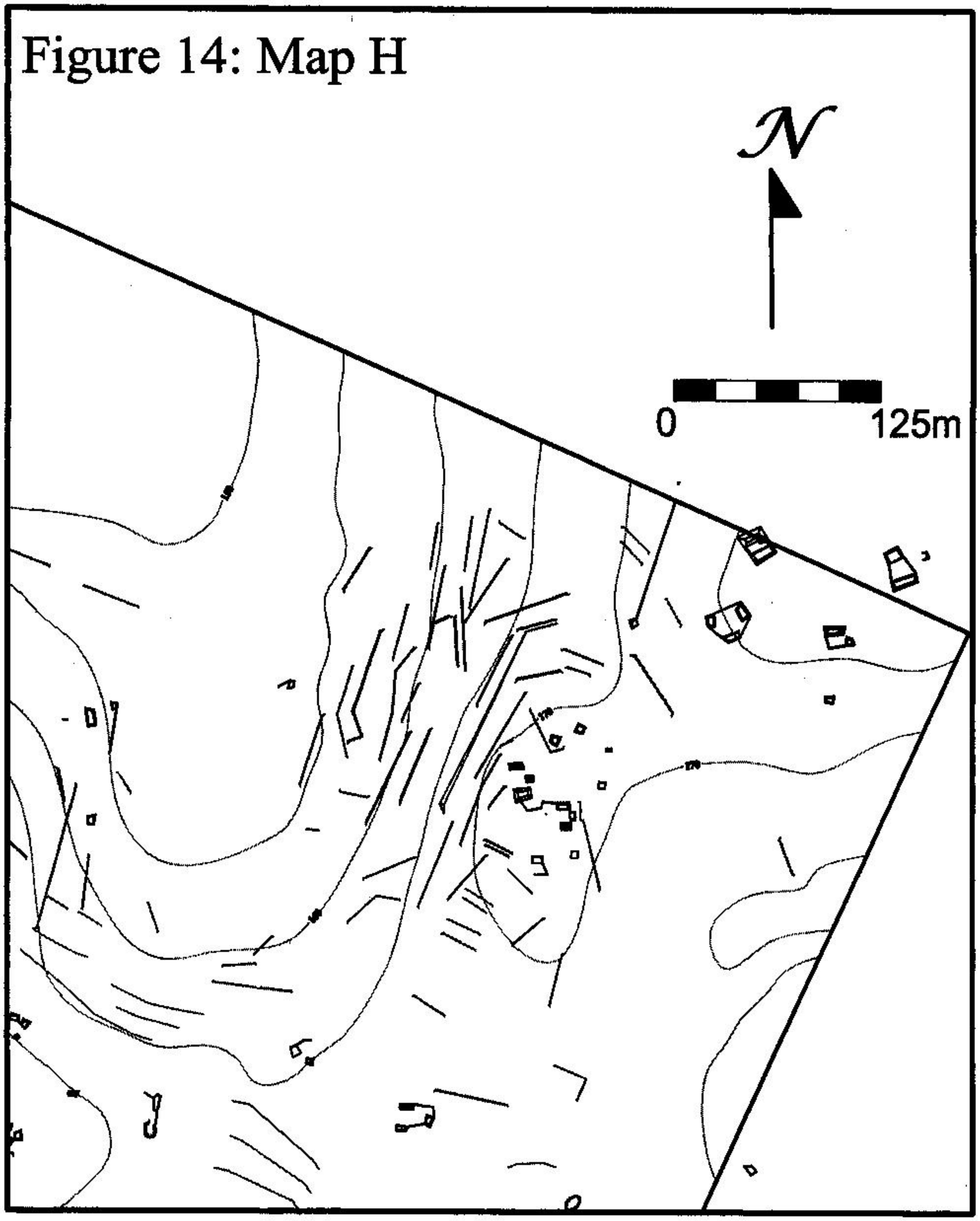


Figure 13: Map G

Figure 14: Map H



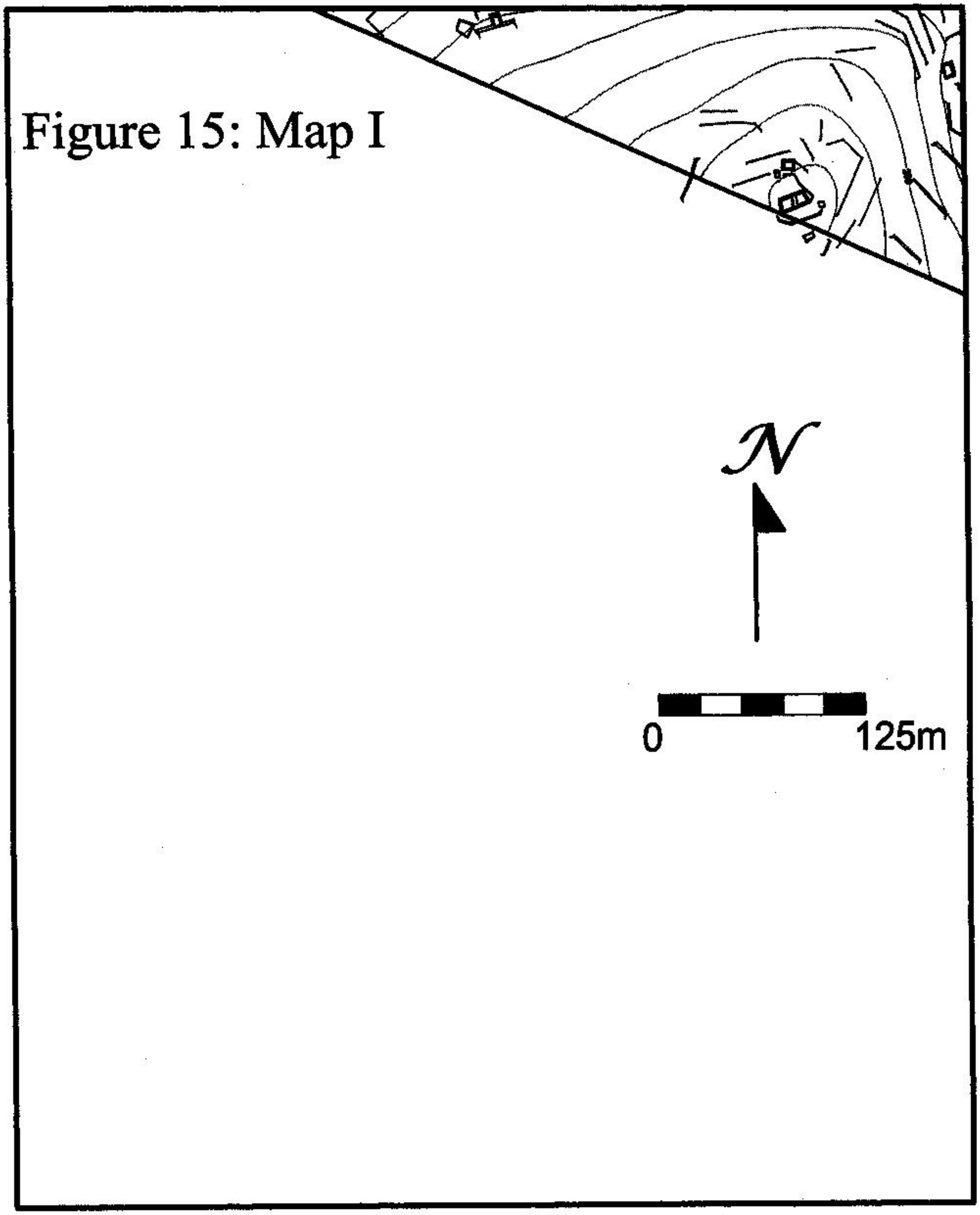


Figure 15: Map I

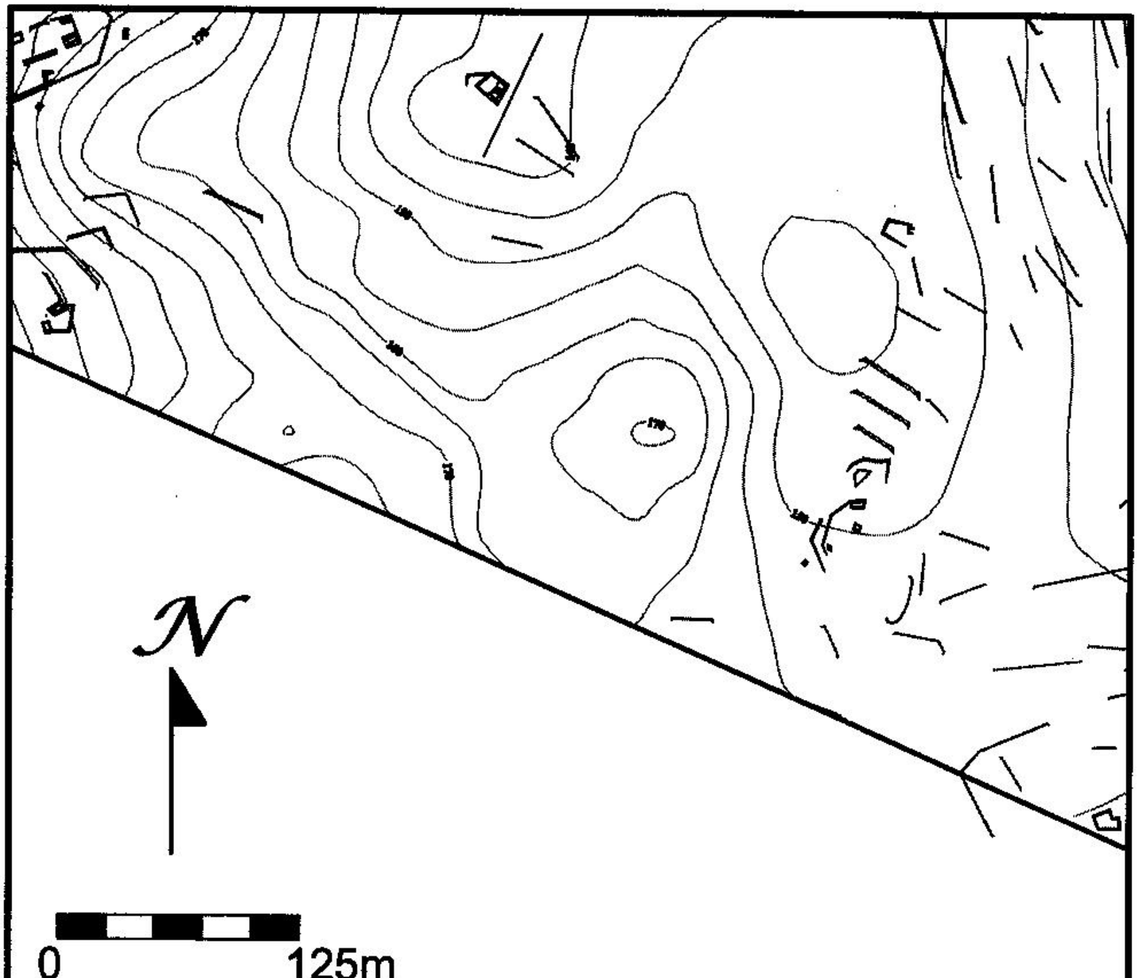


Figure 16: Map J

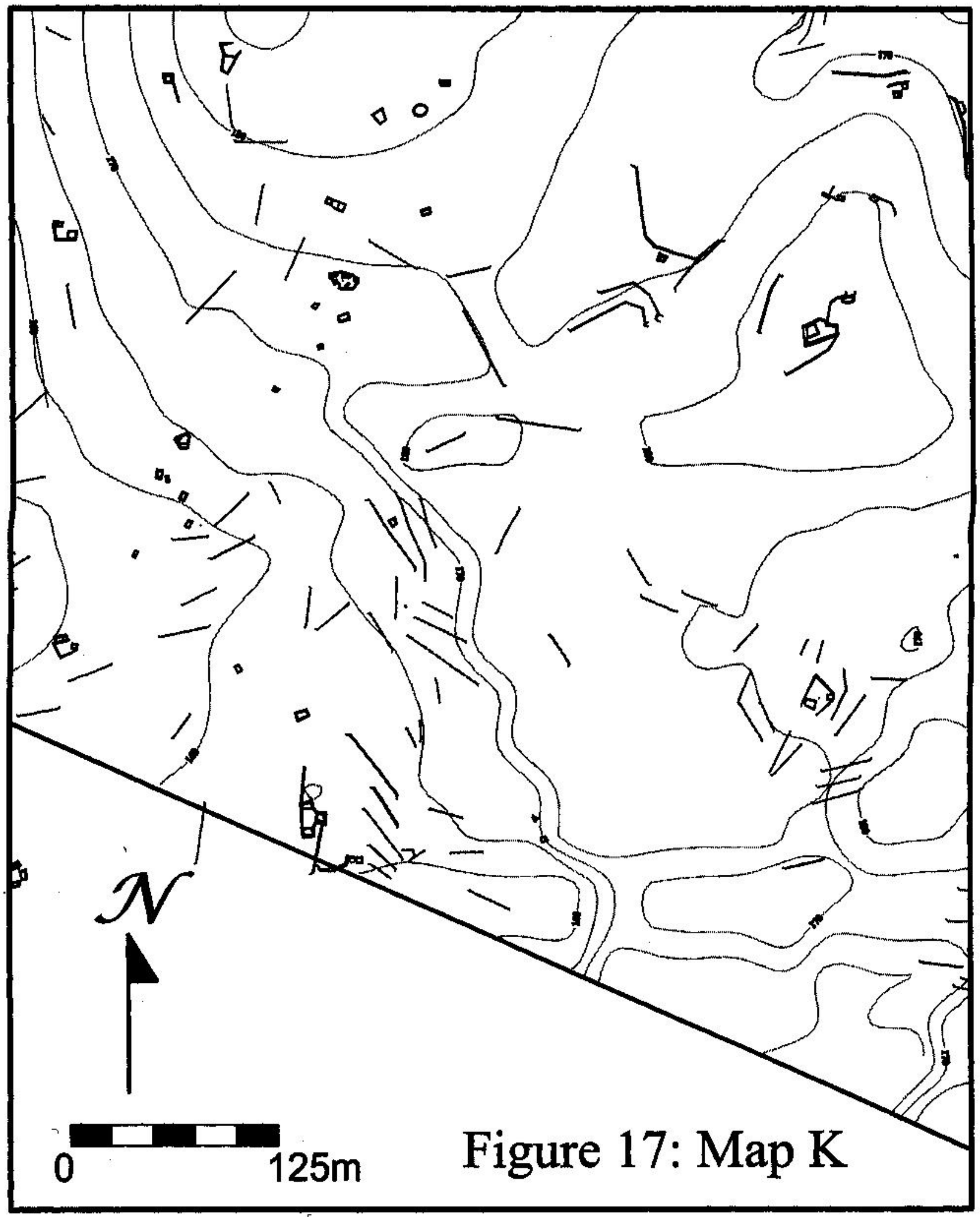


Figure 17: Map K

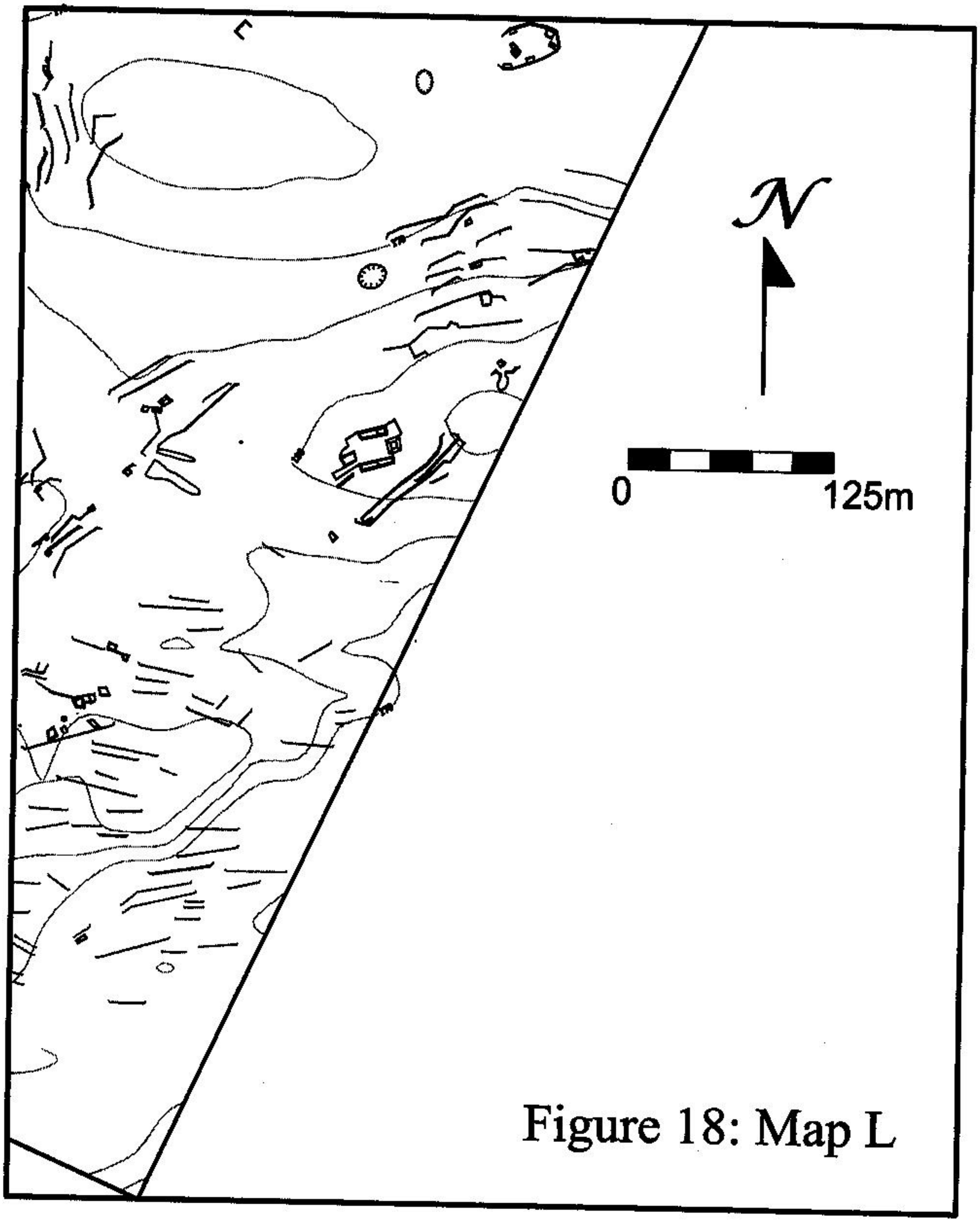


Figure 18: Map L

APPENDIX D

2002 SITE DATA TABLE

William Middleton

184 new sites were identified during the 2002 Chan survey. This appendix provides basic descriptive information on each newly identified site which contained additive features, 168 sites. Basic information about the site includes site number, site type, number of platforms, and number of mounds. Within each site all additive features are listed by additive feature number, including platforms, mounds, walls, sacbes, ramps, and additive others. For each additive feature quantitative information on length, width, area, minimum elevation, and maximum elevation is provided. This appendix contains one table:

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-004	4	LPC, EC, LC, TC	1	4		
	F1	17.8	12.8	227.8	0.38	0.48
	M1	6.7	6.1	40.87	0.13	1.49
	M2	5.9	4	23.6	0.05	0.68
	M3	5.6	4.4	24.64	0	0
	M4	6.3	3.8	23.94	0.05	0.79
C-005	5	MPC, LPC, EC, LCII, TC	1	6		
	F1	43	26	109.2	0.1	0.75
	M1	6.9	5.7	39.33	0.3	0.6
	M2	4.3	4.2	18.06	0.42	0.5
	M3	9.4	5	47	0.1	0.6
	M4	5.2	5.1	26.52	0	0.31
	M5	3	3	9	0.4	0.4
	M6	4	4	16	0.55	0.3
	W1	6	0.47	2.82	0	0
	W2	4.6	0.6	2.76	0.33	0.39
C-006	2	n/a	1	2		
	F1	17.1	2.5	42.75	0.1	0.9
	M1	6.9	4.7	32.43	0.15	0.15
	M2	9.3	7.9	73.47	0.25	0.55
C-007	2	LC, LCII	2	3		
	F1	15	15	225	0.4	0.6
	F2	28	15	420	0.65	0.65
	M1	10	5	50	0.8	0.8
	M2	6	4	24	0.2	0.7
	M3	4	4	24	0.25	0.25
	W1	15	50	75	0.5	0.05
C-008	2	n/a	2	2		
	F1	10	10	100	0.38	0.38
	F2	2	2	4	0.08	0.8
	M1	3	3	9	0.2	0.2
	M2	3	3	9	0.1	0.15
C-009	4	MPC, LPC, LC, LCI, LCII, TC	1	3		
	F1	23.8	20.6	490.28	0.38	1.08
	M1	7.2	6.2	44.64	0.27	1.18
	M2	8.9	4.5	40.05	0.65	1.68
	M3	10.1	5.6	56.56	0.33	1.38

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-010	3	LC,LCII	0	3		
	A1	2.6	2.1	5.46	0.23	0.28
	M1	6	4	24	0.58	0.93
	M2	4.8	3.7	17.76	0.28	0.63
	M3	5.7	2.9	16.53	0.19	0.51
C-011	1	MPC	0	1		
	M1	4.7	2.8	13.16	0.1	0.86
C-016	1	n/a	1	1		
	F1	7	5	35	0.18	0.19
	M1	6	6	36	0.1	0.29
C-017	1	LC,LCII	1	1		
	F1	13	4	52	0.65	0.7
	M1	7	7	49	0.65	1.1
C-018	1	MPC	0	1		
	M1	6	6	36	0.2	0.9
C-020	1	n/a	1	1		
	F1	10	10	100	0.05	0.6
	M1	6.8	5.5	37.4	0.34	1.18
C-021	2	LC,LCII	1	2		
	F1	9	9	81	0.75	0.82
	M1	4.5	4.2	18.9	0.05	1.33
	M2	3.8	3.6	13.68	0.05	0.66
C-022	1	LCII	1	1		
	F1	5	5	25	29	0.43
	M1	5	4.3	21.5	0.25	0.5
C-023	2	n/a	0	2		
	M1	4.6	3.9	17.94	0.58	0.58
	M2	4.6	3.3	15.18	0.45	0.45
C-024	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5.4	3.5	18.9	0.5	0.5
C-025	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	3.8	3.6	13.68	0.45	0.45
C-028	1	n/a	1	1		
	F1	9	5	45	0.42	0.54
	M1	3.9	7.9	11.31	0.36	0.52
C-029	2	LC,LCI,LCII	1	2		
	F1	14	12	168	0.05	0.54
	M1	6.3	3.4	21.42	0.52	0.9
	M2	7	4	28	0.17	1.01
	W1	11	0.75	8.25	0.2	0.2
	W2	10	0.75	0.75	0.2	0.2

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-030	1	n/a	1	1		
	F1	12	9	108	0.74	0.74
	M1	6	6	36	0.5	0.64
C-031	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	4.6	3.6	16.56	0.29	0.79
C-032	0	n/a	0	0		
	W1	8.5	2.5	11	0.15	0.33
C-033	3	n/a	1	2		
	A1	1.5	1.5	2.25	0.05	0.44
	F1	11	8	88	0.36	1.31
	M1	5	3.4	17	0.32	0.59
	M2	7.2	4	28.8	0.05	0.43
C-035	5	n/a	3	7		
	F1	41	25	1025	0.2	0.4
	F2	19.88	15.26	303.36	0.1	0.2
	F3	54	19	1026	0.2	0.2
	M1	9	7	63	0.4	0.5
	M2	8	5	40	0.2	0.5
	M3	6	5	30	0.2	0.2
	M4	2.5	3	7.5	0.1	0.2
	M5	6	7	42	0.3	0.3
	M6	4.5	3.6	16.2	0.3	0.3
	M7	10.5	2.7	27.4	0.2	0.4
	W1	14	2	28	0.1	0.2
	W2	10	1	10	0.2	0.2
	W3	5.5	1	5.5	0.2	0.2
	W4	3	5	1.5	0.1	0.1
C-036	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	10.3	4.5	46.35	0.43	1.18
C-037	4	n/a	2	2		
	F1	8	8	64	1.36	1.8
	F2	10	10	100	0.46	1.13
	M1	15.9	9.5	151.05	0.83	2.55
	M2	9.1	8.8	80.08	1.23	1.83
	P1	4	4	16	0.43	0.57
C-039	2	n/a	2	0		
	F1	13	4	52	1.38	1.38
	F2	15	15	225	0.38	2.66
C-040	1	MPC	0	1		
	M1	5.7	5.5	31.35	0.05	1.18

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-041	2	n/a	1	2		
	F1	13	13	169	0.8	0.8
	M1	8.1	5.4	43.74	0.4	1.5
	M2	3	2.9	8.7	0.1	0.3
C-042	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	4.6	3.3	15.18	0.3	0.3
C-043	2	LC	1	2		
	F1	11	11	121	0.5	0.5
	M1	5.9	5.7	33.63	0.9	0.9
	M2	4	3	12	0.3	0.3
C-045	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5	3	15	0.5	0.5
C-046	1	n/a	1	1		
	F1	5.5	5.5	30.25	0.2	0.2
	M1	4	3.3	13.2	0.4	0.4
C-047	1	n/a	1	1		
	F1	17.9	12.3	220.17	0.4	0.4
	M1	6.2	4.9	30.38	0.6	0.6
C-048	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	4.9	3.2	15.68	0.5	0.44
C-049	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5.2	4.2	21.84	0.5	0.61
C-051	3	LC	2	4		
	F1	4	4	16	0.43	0.43
	F2	5	4	20	0.59	0.59
	M1	5.4	4.5	24.3	0.17	0.87
	M2	6.1	4.2	25.62	0.5	0.54
	M3	12.8	7.5	96	0.27	0.56
	M4	5.5	5.2	28.6	0.3	0.78
C-052	5	LPC,EC,LC, LCI,TC	1	4		
	F1	16	16	256	0.32	0.64
	M1	11.3	6.2	70.6	1.26	1.62
	M2	7.3	5.7	41.61	0.65	1.51
	M3	9.3	6	55.8	0.84	1.53
	M4	6.2	4.5	22.7	0.41	1
C-054	1	MPC	0	1		
	M1	6.1	3.2	19.52	0.6	0.74
C-055	1	n/a	1	1		
	F1	3.5	2	7	0.56	0.56
	M1	4	2.1	8.4	0.17	0.91
C-056	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	2.7	2.5	6.75	0.29	0.65

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-057	4	LC	1	3		
	F1	11	8	88	0.31	0.83
	M1	4	3.1	12.4	0.35	0.96
	M2	4.1	3.9	15.99	0.34	1.11
	M3	4.5	4.4	19.8	0.25	0.75
C-062	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	3.6	2.7	9.72	0.21	1.05
C-063	3	LC	1	3		
	F1	6	2	12	0.42	0.45
	M1	4.1	3.5	14.35	0.42	0.7
	M2	4.2	2.5	10.5	0.49	0.56
	M3	3.6	2.4	8.64	0.47	0.58
C-065	2	n/a	1	2		
	F1	3	3	9	0.2	0.2
	M1	3	3	9	0.4	0.4
	M2	3	3	9	0.7	0.7
C-067	4	n/a	1	5		
	F1	10	7	7	0.6	0.6
	M1	8	4	32	0.2	1
	M2	5	5	25	0.4	1
	M3	6	5	30	0.5	1.9
	M4	5	5	25	0.3	0.3
	M5	4	4	16	0.5	0.5
C-069	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5	4	20	0.1	0.5
C-070	0	n/a	0	0		
	A1	37	32	0.118	0	0
	A2	0.35	0.3	0.105	0	0
	A3	0.33	0.32	0.105	0	0
C-071	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	7	6	42	0.2	0.4
C-072	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	4	3	12	0.4	0.4
C-073	3	n/a	0	3		
	M1	4	4	16	0.4	0.4
	M2	5	5	25	0.2	0.2
	M3	4	4	16	0.05	0.1
C-075	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	6	4	24	0.7	0.9

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-076	4	n/a	1	3		
	F1	11	5	55	0.2	0.4
	M1	6	5	30	0.4	0.8
	M2	4	4	24	0.05	0.8
	M3	4	4	24	0.4	0.4
	M4	5	4	20	0.4	0.7
	M5	3.5	3.5	12.25	0.3	0.5
C-078	4	LPC,EC,LC, LCI,LCII,TC	2	3		
	F1	44	29	12.76	0.7	1.04
	F2	21	20	420	0.44	0.73
	M1	16	7	112	1.1	1.56
	M2	5	4	20	0.1	0.2
C-079	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5	4	20	0.4	0.4
C-080	4	n/a	1	2		
	F1	15	10	150	0.38	1.08
	M1	5	5	25	0.43	0.88
	M2	5	5	25	0.43	1.44
C-081	2	n/a	0	2		
	M1	4	3	12	0.3	0.6
	M2	5	6	30	0.2	0.8
C-082	1	n/a	1	2		
	F1	4	3	12	0.4	0.6
	M1	6	6	36	0.8	0.1
	M2	3	2	6	0.2	0.1
C-083	1	LCII	0	1		
	M1	4.8	2.3	11.04	0.1	0.6
C-084	1	n/a	0	2		
	M1	3	3	9	0.1	0.9
	M2	5	4	20	0.3	0.3
C-085	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	6	5	30	0.2	0.4
C-086	3	LC,LCII	1	3		
	F1	16	10	160	0.6	0.6
	M1	5	4	20	0.2	0.2
	M2	6	5	30	0.3	0.6
	M3	9	4	36	0.6	0.9
C-087	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	3.5	3.5	12.6	0.1	0.4
C-088	1	LC,LCII	0	1		
	M1	8	4	32	0.05	0.1

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-089	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	9	4	36	0.1	0.4
C-090	1	LCII	0	1		
	M1	4	3	12	0.4	0.4
C-091	1	MPC,EC,LC	0	1		
	M1	11	6	66	1	1
C-092	2	n/a	1	2		
	F1	8	5	40	0.2	0.2
	M1	5	5	25	0.2	0.2
	M2	5	5	25	0.4	0.4
C-093	4	LC,LCI,LCII	1	3		
	F1	10	10	100	0.52	0.52
	M1	7.3	7.2	52.56	1.03	1.01
	M2	5.4	3.7	19.98	0.87	1
	M3	6.1	4.5	27.45	0.25	0.52
C-094	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	8.7	5.7	49.59	0.2	2.2
C-095	4	LC	1	2		
	F1	12	3	36	0.83	1.1
	M1	5.5	5.5	30.25	55	99
	M2	7.5	5.7	42.75	39	137
C-096	1	LCI,LCII	1	1		
	F1	15	7	105	0.4	0.4
	M1	5	3	15	0.3	0.6
C-097	2	n/a	0	3		
	M1	4	3	12	0.3	0.5
	M2	2	2	4	0.2	0.2
	M3	5	3	15	0.1	0.2
C-098	2	n/a	1	2		
	F1	6	3	18	0.53	0.53
	M1	2.9	2.2	6.38	0.4	0.53
	M2	6.9	3.1	21.39	0.38	0.41
C-100	2	LC	0	2		
	M1	3.5	2.8	9.8	0.33	0.58
	M2	4.9	4.2	20.58	0.22	0.45
C-101	4	LC,LCII	1	3		
	F1	10	8	80	0.23	0.58
	M1	4.8	3.9	18.72	0.63	0.63
	M2	2.9	1.5	4.35	0.48	0.68
	M3	3.9	2.4	9.36	0.38	0.88
C-102	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	6.5	5.8	37.7	0.26	0.96

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-103	3	n/a	1	2		
	F1	13	8	104	0.63	1.14
	M1	7.2	5.1	36.72	0.88	0.99
	M2	8.1	4.6	37.26	0.31	1.13
C-105	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5	5	25	0.2	0.4
C-106	3	n/a	0	3		
	M1	6	5	30	0.6	0.4
	M2	4	3	12	0.2	0.4
	M3	3	3	9	0.2	0.2
C-108	1	TC	0	1		
	M1	7	5	35	0.3	0.5
C-111	2	n/a	0	2		
	M1	4	3	12	0.2	0.6
	M2	5	3	15	0.2	0.8
C-112	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5	5	25	0.4	0.9
C-113	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	4	3	12	0.5	0.5
C-114	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	4	3	12	0.4	0.4
C-116	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	3.6	2.9	10.44	0.33	0.33
C-117	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	7.2	4.2	30.24	0.54	0.54
C-118	2	LC	0	2		
	M1	4	4	16	0.61	0.61
	M2	4.2	3	12.6	0.4	0.4
C-119	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	2.9	2.5	7.25	0.1	0.53
C-120	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	6	4	24	0.1	0.88
C-121	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	6.1	3.7	22.57	0.1	1.39
C-122	1	LCII	0	1		
	M1	4.2	4.2	17.64	0.1	0.66
C-123	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	6	6	36	0.8	0.8
C-124	4	EC,LC,LCII	1	3		
	F1	25	10	250	0.8	0.8
	M1	9	5	45	1.5	1.5
	M2	10	3	30	0.6	0.6
	M3	5	5	25	0.4	0.4

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-125	0	n/a	0	0		
	A1	55	3.5	192.5	0.75	0.75
C-126	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5	4	20	0.3	0.3
C-127	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	6	6	36	0.3	0.3
C-129	2	LCII	0	2		
	M1	4	4	16	0.6	0.6
	M2	6	6	36	0.9	0.9
C-130	3	n/a	1	2		
	F1	12	5	60	0.3	0.3
	M1	5	3	15	0.8	0.8
	M2	4	3	12	0.5	0.5
C-131	4	n/a	1	3		
	F1	20	20	400	1.1	1.1
	M1	9	7	63	2	2
	M2	9	7.5	67.5	0.9	0.9
	M3	9	4	36	0.3	0.6
C-132	3	LC	1	3		
	F1	12	11	121	0.2	0.4
	M1	5	4	20	0.4	0.6
	M2	4	4	16	0.2	0.6
	M3	6	5	30	0.4	0.6
C-133	4	LC,LCII	1	3		
	F1	21	13	273	0.8	0.8
	M1	5	5	25	0.8	0.8
	M2	8	4	32	1	1
	M3	7	4	28	1.2	1.2
C-134	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5	5	25	0.3	0.7
C-136	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	4	4	16	0.4	0.5
C-137	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	6	5	30	0.7	0.7
C-138	1	LCII	1	1		
	F1	8	5	40	0.3	0.3
	M1	6	5	30	0.6	0.6
C-139	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	6	4	24	0.18	0.91
C-140	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5	4	30	0.5	1.33
C-141	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	4	4	16	0.5	0.79

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-142	1	LC,LCII	0	1		
	M1	6	4	24	0.1	0.4
C-143	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	3.5	3.5	12.25	0.5	0.6
C-146	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5	4	20	0.1	0.7
C-147	4	MPC,TC	1	3		
	F1	45	15	675	0.2	1.55
	M1	6	4	24	0.55	0.8
	M2	6	4	24	0.3	0.3
	M3	10	5	50	1.1	1.3
C-150	4	LC,LCII,TC	1	2		
	F1	15	15	225	0.6	0.6
	M1	10	5	50	0.8	1.2
	M2	4	4	16	0.4	0.4
	W1	3.3	0.2	0.66	0.2	0.2
C-151	1	MPC	0	1		
	M1	6	5	30	0.7	0.7
C-152	1	n/a	1	1		
	F1	8	3	24	0.2	0.1
	M1	5	3.5	16.5	0.2	0.45
C-153	0	n/a	0	0		
	W1	7	1	7	0.1	0.2
C-154	5	LC,LCII	2	8		
	F1	20	20	400	0.1	0.4
	F2	8	7	56	0	0.3
	M1	7	4	28	0.1	0.5
	M2	7	4	28	0.8	1.4
	M3	7	6	42	0.8	1.4
	M4	5	5	25	1.3	1.3
	M5	11	7	77	1.5	1.9
	M6	12	4	48	0.6	1.5
	M7	6	4	24	0.3	0.3
	M8	4	4	16	0.05	0.05
C-155	4	n/a	0	4		
	M1	4	4	16	0.2	0.2
	M2	4	3	12	0.1	0.1
	M3	5	5	25	0.85	0.85
	M4	5	5	25	1	1
C-156	4	n/a	1	2		
	F1	25	12	300	1	1
	M1	12	8	96	0.4	2
	M2	12	5	60	0.6	0.6

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-157	4	n/a	1	3		
	F1	22	15	330	0.3	0.3
	M1	12	10	120	1.1	1.1
	M2	9	5	45	0.6	0.6
	M3	6	5	30	0.7	0.7
C-158	3	LC,LCI,LCII, TC	1	3		
	F1	24	15	360	0.55	0.55
	M1	15	4	60	0.95	0.95
	M2	15	5	75	0.35	0.35
	M3	4	4	16	0.9	0.9
C-159	3	n/a	1	2		
	F1	20	19	380	0.7	0.7
	M1	15	5	75	1.3	1.3
	M2	8	4	32	0.65	0.65
C-160	1	LCII	0	1		
	M1	5	5	25	0.85	0.85
C-163	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	4	4	16	0	1.3
C-164	1	LC,LCII	0	1		
	A1	75	20	1500	0	0
	M1	3	3	9	0	0.35
C-165	3	n/a	2	2		
	F1	12	11	132	0.7	1
	F2	7	7	49	0.8	0.8
	M1	6	4	24	11	0.2
	M2	4	3	12	0.2	0.4
C-166	4	n/a	0	7		
	F1	10	10	100	0	0.2
	M1	6	5	30	1.2	0.2
	M2	3	3	9	0.2	0.8
	M3	6	3	18	0.05	0.1
	M4	7	5	35	0.8	1.5
	M5	6	4	24	0.4	0.11
	M6	4	3	12	0.6	0.8
	M7	5	4	20	0.2	0.9
	W1	32	2	64	0.4	0.6
	W2	21	2	42	0.6	0.9
	W3	9.4	1	9.4	0.6	0.6
C-168	2	LC,LCII	0	2		
	M1	5	5	25	1.15	1.15
	M2	8	8	64	0.3	0.65

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-169	4	n/a	1	2		
	F1	14	14	196	0.6	1.1
	M1	9	6	54	1.2	1.6
	M2	7	5	35	0.5	1.5
C-170	2	n/a	0	2	0	0
	M1	3	3	9	0.4	0.4
	M2	3	3	9	0.1	0.8
C-171	5	PP,LC,LCI,LCII	1	4		
	A1	3	3	9	0.1	0.2
	F1	23	20	460	0.4	0.4
	M1	20	10	200	0.1	1.5
	M2	8	6	48	0.9	2
	M3	5	3	15	0.4	1
	M4	6	4	24	0.6	0.4
	W1	28	1	28	0.9	0.9
	W2	17.9	2	35.8	0.6	0.9
C-172	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	4	3	12	0.2	0.4
C-173	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	7	4	28	0.2	0.5
C-174	4	LC,LCI,LCII	1	3		
	F1	16	10	160	0	1.35
	M1	10	5	50	0.3	0.3
	M2	3	3	9	0.4	0.4
	M3	9	4	36	1	1
C-175	2	LCII	0	3		
	M1	4	4	16	0.35	0.35
	M2	4	4	16	0.65	0.65
	M3	3	3	9	0.3	0.3
C-178	1	n/a	1	1		
	F1	10	8	80	0	0.92
	M1	3	3	9	0	0.37
C-179	3	LCII	0	4		
	M1	7.5	4	30	0.6	0.6
	M2	3.5	3.5	12.25	0.4	0.4
	M3	3	3	9	0.4	0.4
	M4	3	3	9	0.4	0.4
	W1	12	1	12	0.4	0.6
	W2	12	1	12	0.9	0.9

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-180	3	MPC,LCI,LCII	1	2		
	F1	10	8	80	0.7	0.8
	M1	6	4	24	0.45	0.45
	M2	6	6	36	0.35	0.35
C-181	3	LC,LCI,LCII	1	2		
	F1	10	10	100	0	0.5
	M1	8	4	32	0.8	0.8
	M2	4	4	16	0.5	0.5
C-182	4	n/a	0	4		
	M1	6	5	30	0.6	1
	M2	4	3	12	0.4	0.4
	M3	5	4	20	0.75	0.75
	M4	4.5	3	13.5	0.5	0.5
C-183	3	n/a	1	2		
	F1	9	8	72	0.5	1
	M1	5	4	20	0.2	0.2
	M2	3	3	9	0.5	0.5
C-184	2	n/a	1	2		
	F1	4	4	16	0.2	0.2
	M1	4	4	16	0.6	0.6
	M2	4	5	20	0.4	0.4
C-185	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	6	4	24	0.9	0.9
C-186	1	LC,LCII	1	0		
	F1	12	10	120	0.6	0.6
C-187	5	n/a	1	4		
	F1	8	8	64	0.2	0.2
	M1	8	4	32	1.2	1.2
	M2	4	4	16	0.8	0.8
	M3	5	4	20	0.6	0.6
	M4	6	4	24	0.9	0.9
C-188	2	n/a	0	3		
	M1	3	3	9	0.4	0.4
	M2	7	5	35	0.35	0.8
	M3	4	4	16	0.4	0.4
C-189	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	3	3	9	0.2	0.4
C-190	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	4	2	8	0.2	0.2

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-193	3	LC,LCII	1	3		
	A1	2.5	1	2.5	0.3	0.2
	A2	3	3	9	0.2	0.2
	F1	16	10	160	0.6	0.75
	M1	5	4	20	0.3	0.3
	M2	6	4	24	0.4	0.4
	M3	3	3	9	0.3	0.3
C-195	1	EC	0	1		
	M1	8	5	40	0.6	0
C-196	3	n/a	1	3		
	F1	12	10	120	0.1	0.1
	M1	7	7	49	0.6	1.5
	M2	8	5	40	0.3	1.2
	M3	8	5	40	0.4	1.3
	S1	21	0.6	12.6	0.3	0.1
C-198	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5	4	20	0.2	0.7
C-199	2	n/a	0	2		
	M1	4	3	12	0.4	0.4
	M2	4	3	12	0.05	1
C-200	1	LCII	0	1		
	M1	5	4	20	0.46	0.56
C-201	3	LCI,LCII	1	2		
	F1	10	5	50	0.28	0.66
	M1	5	3	15	0.11	1.08
	M2	4	3	12	0.1	0.81
C-202	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5	3	15	0.86	0.88
C-203	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	4	3	12	0.32	0.5
C-205	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	4	3	12	0.2	0.4
C-207	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	5	4	20	0.1	0.4
C-208	1	n/a	0	1		
	A1	6	1	6	0.2	0.2
	M1	8	6	48	0	0.5
C-209	3	n/a	1	2		
	F1	17	14	238	0.4	0.4
	M1	4	3	12	0.2	0.4
	M2	4	3	12	0.2	0.6
C-211	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	6	5	30	0	0.4

Chan Site #	Site Type	Time Period	Platforms	Mounds		
	Feature #	Length	Width	Area	Min Elev	Max Elev
C-212	1	n/a	0	1		
	M1	8	2	16	10	0.6
C-213	4	n/a	1	6	0	1
	A1	2.5	1	2.5	0.1	1.3
	F1	8	4	32	0.1	0.8
	M1	7	6	42	42	0.6
	M2	4	2	8	3	0.3
	M3	6	5	30	0.1	1.2
	M4	5	4	20	0.2	0.8
	M5	4	4	16	0.2	0.8
	M6	4	3	12	0.76	0.2
C-214	1	n/a	1	2	0	0
	F1	5	4	20	0.6	0.6
	M1	5	4	20	0.2	1
	M2	4	4	16	0.2	0.8

APPENDIX E

2002 TERRACE SET DATA TABLE

W. Middleton

184 new terrace sets were identified during the 2002 Chan survey. This appendix provides basic descriptive information on each of these newly identified terrace sets including, terrace set number, type of facing stone, orientation to slope, terrace set type, and number of terraces in set. This appendix contains one table:

Terr Set #	Facing Stone	Orientation	Type	# Terr
CT-001	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-002	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-003	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Wraparound	8
CT-006	Mixed	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-007	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-008	Indeterminate	(blank)	Wraparound	6
CT-011	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	7
CT-014	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-015	Mixed	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-016	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-018	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-020	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-022	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-023	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-024	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-026	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-027	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	18
CT-028	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-029	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-030	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-031	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-033	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-034	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-035	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-036	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-037	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-039	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	8
CT-040	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-041	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-042	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Wraparound	5
CT-043	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	8
CT-044	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-045	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-046	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-047	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	5
CT-048	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-049	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Wraparound	10
CT-050	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-051	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-052	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-054	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-055	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-056	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-057	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	4

Terr Set #	Facing Stone	Orientation	Type	# Terr
CT-059	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-060	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-064	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-066	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	11
CT-068	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-069	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-070	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-071	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-074	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	11
CT-075	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-077	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	12
CT-078	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Wraparound	3
CT-079	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-080	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-082	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-084	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-086	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-089	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-090	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-091	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	5
CT-092	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-093	Indeterminate	Parallel	Wraparound	3
CT-095	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	11
CT-098	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-099	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-100	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-101	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-103	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-105	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	5
CT-106	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-107	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	25
CT-111	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-113	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	7
CT-116	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-117	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-118	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-122	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	12
CT-123	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	8
CT-125	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-126	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-127	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	7
CT-129	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-131	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-132	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	8
CT-138	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	8

Terr Set #	Facing Stone	Orientation	Type	# Terr
CT-140	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-141	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-142	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-144	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-145	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-146	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-147	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-148	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-150	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-151	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-153	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	17
CT-156	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-157	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-158	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-159	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	7
CT-160	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-162	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	13
CT-163	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-166	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-167	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Wraparound	17
CT-168	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-169	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	14
CT-171	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	9
CT-172	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	10
CT-174	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-176	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	9
CT-177	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	5
CT-178	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-179	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-183	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-185	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Wraparound	23
CT-187	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-189	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-190	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	8
CT-191	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-192	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-193	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	7
CT-195	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	5
CT-197	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-198	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-199	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-200	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-201	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-202	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-206	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	4

Terr Set #	Facing Stone	Orientation	Type	# Terr
CT-207	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-208	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	34
CT-212	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-213	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	8
CT-214	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-218	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-220	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-221	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-222	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-223	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-224	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-225	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-226	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-227	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-228	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-229	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-230	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-231	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-232	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-233	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-234	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-236	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	5
CT-237	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-238	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-240	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Cross-channel	1
CT-241	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-242	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-243	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-244	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-245	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-246	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-247	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Cross-channel	2
CT-248	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-249	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-250	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	5
CT-251	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-252	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Wraparound	2
CT-253	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Other	14
CT-255	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-256	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-257	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-258	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	5
CT-259	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-260	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	7
CT-261	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	5

Terr Set #	Facing Stone	Orientation	Type	# Terr
CT-262	Indeterminate	(blank)	Linear	9
CT-263	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-264	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-265	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-266	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-267	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-269	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	11
CT-271	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	10
CT-272	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-273	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	13
CT-274	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	7
CT-277	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-278	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-279	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-281	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-282	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-283	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-284	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-285	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-286	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-287	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Complex	2
CT-288	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-289	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-290	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-291	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-293	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-294	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	14
CT-296	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-297	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	5
CT-298	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-299	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-300	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-301	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	17
CT-302	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	5
CT-303	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-304	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-305	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	6
CT-306	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-308	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-310	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-312	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-313	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-314	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-315	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-317	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1

Terr Set #	Facing Stone	Orientation	Type	# Terr
CT-318	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-319	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-320	No Data	Parallel	Linear	7
CT-321	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-322	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-323	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-324	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-325	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-326	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-327	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-328	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-329	Indeterminate	Parallel	Complex	10
CT-330	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-331	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-332	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-333	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-334	Indeterminate	Parallel	Complex	3
CT-335	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-336	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-337	Dressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-338	Bedrock	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-339	Indeterminate	Other	Complex	7
CT-340	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-341	No Data	Parallel	Complex	13
CT-342	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-343	Undressed Stone	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-344	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	7
CT-345	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-346	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	7
CT-347	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	14
CT-348	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-349	Indeterminate	Parallel	Complex	6
CT-350	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-351	Indeterminate	Parallel	Wraparound	15
CT-352	Bedrock	Parallel	Linear	4
CT-353	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-354	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	9
CT-355	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-356	Indeterminate	Parallel	Complex	2
CT-357	Indeterminate	Parallel	Complex	2
CT-358	No Data	Parallel	Linear	13
CT-359	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	5
CT-360	Indeterminate	Parallel	Complex	7
CT-361	No Data	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-362	No Data	Parallel	Linear	4

Terr Set #	Facing Stone	Orientation	Type	# Terr
CT-363	No Data	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-364	No Data	Parallel	Linear	1
CT-365	Indeterminate	Parallel	Wraparound	1
CT-366	Indeterminate	Parallel	Linear	2
CT-367	No Data	Parallel	Linear	3
CT-368	No Data	Parallel	Linear	1